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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch,

IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON,

FOR THE YEAR 1901,

BY

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[*Printed by Order of the Public Health Committee.*]



Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
OLD STREET, E.C.,
January, 1902.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

SIR, AND GENTLEMEN,

This report relates to the public health and vital statistics of the Borough of Shoreditch for the year ending December 31st, 1901.

POPULATION.

According to the figures of the census taken on April 1st, 1901, there has been a marked decrease both in the number of persons resident in Shoreditch and in the number of inhabited houses during the decennial period 1891—1901. Allowing for the changes in the area of the Borough due to the alterations made in the boundaries consequent upon the passing of the London Government Act, 1899, the decrease in the population amounts to 6,090 and in the number of inhabited houses to 1,105.

In the subjoined table are set forth the areas, the numbers of inhabited houses, the populations and the densities thereof per acre in the four Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough:—

Registration Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	Inhabited Houses.		Population.		Density of People per Acre.	
		1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.
Shoreditch South	141·7	2,155	1,678	19,949	16,369	141	116
Hoxton New Town	140·7	3,248	2,803	30,905	29,761	220	212
Hoxton Old Town	116·9	3,052	2,907	27,726	26,504	237	226
Haggerston	258·3	5,393	5,355	46,147	46,003	178	178

The total area of the Borough is stated to be 657·6 acres including 6·4 acres of water in Hoxton New Town, 2·6 in Old Town and 6·1 in Haggerston. The total number of persons in Shoreditch on the night of the census was 118,637, of whom 58,149 were males and 60,088 females. The density of the population per acre for the whole Borough was 180 in 1901, as compared with 189 in 1891. The inhabited houses in the Borough numbered 12,743, as compared with 13,848 in 1891. The number of families or separate occupiers in Shoreditch is given at 27,031, of which 3,654 were in Shoreditch South, 6,951 in Hoxton New Town, 6,409 in Hoxton Old Town and 10,017 in Haggerston.

In the Hoxton Parliamentary Division there were 6,122 inhabited houses and 62,429 persons, and in the Haggerston Division 6,525 and 55,277 respectively. The numbers of inhabited houses and the populations in the various Wards of the Borough are as set out below :—

Ward.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Acton	1,612	5,972	6,479	12,451
Church ..	2,063	10,297	10,526	20,823
Haggerston	1,469	5,921	6,113	12,034
Hoxton	1,885	5,419	9,689	19,108
Kingsland	1,463	5,662	6,001	11,663
Moorfields	607	3,188	3,243	6,431
Wenlock	1,672	8,431	8,871	17,302
Whitmore	1,972	9,259	9,566	18,825

The number of persons in the public institutions within the Borough on the night of the census, were as follows : Convent Hospital, 24 ; Hoxton House Asylum, 120 ; Holborn Workhouse, 1,375 ; Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, 68 ; and Shoreditch Workhouse and Infirmary, 1,254.

Of the 27,031 tenements in Shoreditch, 22,940, or 84·9 per cent., were of less than five rooms. The average percentage of such tenements for the County of London was 65·9. In the subjoined table, which is taken from the first instalment of the detailed abstract of the census returns, are contained the number of tenements of less than five rooms and the number of persons occupying them.

Rooms in Tenement.	Tenements of less than 5 Rooms.	Number of Persons living in each Tenement.											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	6705	2042	2358	1318	678	216	73	12	5	3	...	...	...
2	7509	317	1488	1769	1496	1136	694	380	155	48	21	4	1
3	5102	84	572	819	889	865	759	532	313	175	64	21	9
4	3624	28	224	381	550	601	592	483	354	237	104	43	27



The proportion of single room tenements was 24·8 per cent. as compared with 14·7 per cent. for all London. High though this proportion is, it is satisfactory to note that it is less than in 1891. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the bulk of the population of Shoreditch were found on the night of the census to be living in tenements of less than five rooms, and over fifteen thousand persons were dwelling in one room tenements. This fact should be borne in mind when considering statistics relating to diseases and deaths.

The number of persons in Shoreditch in the middle of the year 1901, is estimated at 118,550, distributed in the four Registration Sub-Districts as follows:—Shoreditch South, 16,276; Hoxton New Town, 29,732; Hoxton Old Town, 26,480; and Haggerston, 46,062. In Hoxton New Town is situate the Holborn Union Workhouse, the inmates of which are not persons belonging to Shoreditch; these averaged during the year, 1,388. For certain statistical purposes they are not included in the Shoreditch population, and the number of persons in the Hoxton New Town Registration Sub-District becomes therefore for these purposes 28,344, and the population for the whole Borough 117,162.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year 1901 was 4,120—2152 were male, and 1,968 female. In the Shoreditch Infirmary there were 71 births—37 of males and 34 of females. Of these 26 were entered as legitimate, and 45 illegitimate. In the Holborn Union Workhouse, there were 95 births, of which 60 were illegitimate. The male births numbered 46, and the female 49. The distribution of the births in the Borough, in the four Registration Sub-Districts, was as set out below.

Registration Sub-District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shoreditch South.....	251	238	489
Hoxton New Town	537	523	1,060
Hoxton Old Town	511	444	955
Haggerston	853	763	1,616
Total	2,152	1,968	4,120

Deducting the births in the Holborn Union Workhouse, as the mothers were not persons belonging to Shoreditch, the birth-rate was 34·3 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 29·0 for the Metropolis. The births in Shoreditch were 1,420 in excess of the deaths. A comparison of the birth-rates in the Registration Sub-Districts is contained in table VI (see appendix). Since 1883 the birth-rate of Shoreditch has been decreasing.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered in Shoreditch during the year 1901 was 1,073, as compared with 1,157 in 1900 and 1,295 in 1899. The number of persons married was at the rate of 18·2 per 1,000 inhabitants as compared with 17·1 per 1,000 for the Metropolis.

DEATHS.

The deaths of persons belonging to Shoreditch numbered 2,596; their distribution amongst males and females in the four Registration Sub-Districts is as set out in the subjoined table:—

Registration Sub-District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shoreditch South	196	183	379
Hoxton New Town.....	317	298	615
Hoxton Old Town	307	277	584
Haggerston	538	480	1,018
Total.....	1,358	1,238	2,596

The deaths of males exceeded those of females by 120. The death-rate for the year was 22·1 per 1,000 inhabitants being, 0·7 below the average for the previous ten years. The death-rate for London during 1901 was 17·6 per 1,000 and that of England and Wales, 16·9. The death-rates of the male and female populations of Shoreditch were 23·6 and 20·7 per 1,000 respectively. Tables shewing an analysis and comparison of the death-rates, the age distribution, and the causes of death amongst males and females are contained in the appendix see tables IV, V and VI.

The death-rate locally was highest in Shoreditch South and lowest in Hoxton New Town. There was a sharp rise in the death-rate in the latter half of the month of February owing to the prevalence of chest diseases. The rate was low in June, but diarrhoea during the latter half of July and the beginning of August sent it up again. The death-rate remained slightly below the average for the year during September and October, but diseases of the chest caused rises during November and December.

The deaths of infants under the age of one year numbered 812—of these 446 were of males and 366 females. The chief causes of death were diarrhoea, tuberculosis in its various forms, bronchitis, pneumonia, prematurity and debility at birth and marasmus. Of 144 deaths ascribed to prematurity and debility at birth 89 were of males and 55 females. Accident or negligence resulted in 39 deaths, of which 36 were attributed to suffocation in bed. Deaths of infants under one year formed 31·2 per cent. of the total number of deaths. The infant mortality, or the number of deaths of infants under one year per the number of births which occurred during the year, was 201. The infant mortality for the Metropolis was 149. As has been pointed out in previous reports Shoreditch has a high infant mortality such as is usually to be met with in densely populated working-class districts.

The deaths of children aged 1 to 5 years numbered 366. The chief causes of death during this age period were measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria,

diarrhoea, various forms of tuberculosis, bronchitis and pneumonia; violence through accidents or negligence resulted in 14 deaths 9 of which were through burns or scalds.

Altogether 1,178 or 45·3 per cent of the total number of deaths were of children under 5 years of age.

Of Children aged between 5 and 15 years, 73 died, chiefly from the various infectious diseases, including 17 deaths attributed to tuberculosis.

Of persons aged between 15 and 25 years, 99 died, the chief causes of death being consumption, diseases of the nervous system and heart disease.

The deaths among persons aged from 25 to 35 years numbered 135, the principal causes of death being tuberculosis including 47 from consumption, heart disease, pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory organs and Bright's disease.

The deaths of persons aged between 35 and 45 years numbered 187, the chief causes being consumption, which claimed 71 victims, diseases of the nervous system, heart disease, diseases of the respiratory organs and Bright's disease. Cancer was given as the cause of 10 deaths, and cirrhosis of the liver and alcoholism of 9 deaths.

Of persons aged between 45 and 55 years 243 died, the chief causes being consumption, which resulted in 62 deaths, cancer which caused 21, diseases of the nervous system including 10 from apoplexy, heart disease, bronchitis and pneumonia, cirrhosis of the liver and alcoholism, and Bright's disease.

There were 262 deaths of persons aged between 55 and 65 years, 4 of these were due to erysipelas, 20 to consumption, 21 to cancer, 34 to apoplexy, 15 to other diseases of the nervous system, 35 to heart disease, 80 to diseases of the respiratory system, 6 to cirrhosis of the liver and alcoholism, and 17 to Bright's disease.

Of persons between the ages of 65 and 85 there were 398 deaths, of which 6 were attributed to consumption, 5 to gout, 19 to cancer, 92 to old age, 33 to apoplexy, 13 to other diseases of the nervous system, 45 to heart disease, 115 to diseases of the respiratory system, 5 to cirrhosis of the liver and alcoholism, 16 to Bright's disease and 17 to accident or injury due to negligence including 12 through falls.

Of the 21 deaths amongst persons aged 85 and upwards, 10 were attributed to old age, 1 to senile gangrene, 1 to heart disease, 4 to bronchitis, 2 to ill-defined diseases of the digestive organs, 1 to Bright's disease, and 2 to falls.

The chief causes of death were tuberculosis including consumption which accounted for 363 deaths, bronchitis and pneumonia which resulted in 557 deaths, diarrhoea which caused 153 deaths, and heart disease which accounted for 145 deaths

Prematurity and debility at birth were given as the cause of 144 deaths, 113 were stated to be due to atrophy, debility, and marasmus, all children under 5 years of age, and 106 were attributed to old age.

Cancer caused 74 deaths, 31 of males and 43 of females. With the exception of 6 they were all of persons aged between 35 and 75 years. The death-rate attributable to cancer was 0·63 per 1000 inhabitants as compared with 0·56 for 1900. In addition to the deaths given as due to cancer there were 21, 14 of males and 7 of females, attributed to malignant disease. These have not been included in calculating the cancer death-rate.

The deaths directly attributed to alcoholism numbered 13, but as stated in previous reports this figure is far from indicating the actual number of deaths which have resulted from the abuse of alcohol.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The numbers and distribution of the deaths of persons, belonging and not belonging to the Borough, in public institutions in Shoreditch, are set out in the sub-joined table :—

Institution.	Persons belonging to Shoreditch.	Persons not belonging to Shoreditch.	Total.
Holborn Union Workhouse	4	305	309
Shoreditch Workhouse	431	11	442
Hoxton House Asylum	6	39	45
Royal Chest Hospital	13	66	79
Convent Hospital	2	6	8
Total	456	427	883

The alterations in the boundaries of the Borough under the London Government Act, 1899, caused the transfer of the North Eastern Hospital for Children situate in Goldsmith Row, Hackney Road, to the Borough of Bethnal Green, and the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest in the City Road to Shoreditch.

Elsewhere than in public institutions 5 persons not belonging to Shoreditch died within the Borough.

In the following table are set forth the various public institutions outside Shoreditch, with the number of persons belonging to the Borough dying therein :—

ASYLUMS.	No. of Deaths.	GENERAL HOSPITALS— <i>continued</i> .	No. of Deaths.
Banstead.....	6	North Eastern (Children).....	16
Cane Hill	2	Paddington (Children)	1
Caterham	2	Gt. Ormond St. (Children) ...	21
Claybury	13	St. Bartholomew's.....	82
Colney Hatch.....	9	St. Thomas's	2
Darenth	1	University College	2
Dartford Heath	2	Royal Free	2
Hanwell	5	Homœopathic	1
Leavesden	16	HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.	
HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.		Disease of the Chest, Chelsea	1
Eastern	20	Disease of the Chest, City of	
North Eastern	25	London	1
North Western	10	Lying-in, City of London.....	5
South Eastern	4	Hospital for Women, Soho ...	1
Park.....	1	Hospital for Women, Euston	1
Smallpox Ships	5	North London Consumption	1
GENERAL HOSPITALS.		St. Mark's Hospital	1
Charing Cross	4	INFIRMARIES AND WORKHOUSES.	
Freidenheim	4	Bethnal Green Infirmary	3
Great Northern.. ..	1	Camberwell Infirmary	1
German	6	Hackney Infirmary	2
Guy's	1	Islington Infirmary	1
Hospital of St. John and St.		OTHER INSTITUTIONS.	
Elizabeth	1	Aged Pilgrim's Asylum	1
King's College	3	H.M. Prison, Wormwood	
London	21	Scrubbs	1
Metropolitan	45	Hostel of God	1
Middlesex	2	St. Anne's House, Stoke	
Mildmay	5	Newington	1
		St. Luke's Home	2

Of 365 persons belonging to Shoreditch dying in public institutions without the Borough, 220 died in general hospitals, including 38 in hospitals for children; 65 died in the fever hospitals belonging to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, including 5 on the small-pox ships *Castalia* and *Atlas*; 56 died in asylums, 11 in hospitals for special diseases, 7 in workhouse infirmaries, and 6 in other institutions. Elsewhere than in public institutions, 10 persons belonging to Shoreditch died beyond the limits of the Borough.

Altogether during 1901, 821 persons belonging to Shoreditch died in public institutions.

SICKNESS AMONGST THE POOR.

During the year 1901 some 3,383 cases of illness came under the care of the district medical officers at the parish dispensary, as compared with 3,267 cases in 1900. An analysis of the cases is contained in Table VII (see Appendix). Diseases of the respiratory organs were responsible for a large proportion of the cases, of which 872 were acute and chronic bronchitis. There were also a considerable number of

cases of pneumonia. Cases of the various infectious diseases were fairly numerous, a large proportion being phthisis or consumption; influenza, measles and diarrhœa were also common complaints. Nearly 300 persons sought treatment for various forms of rheumatism, and 200 for disorders connected with the nervous system. Cases in which various disorders of the digestive system, chiefly dyspepsia were recognised, were common. Diseases connected with the locomotive system were not quite so numerous as last year, still, they caused 148 persons to seek treatment. The commonest cause of trouble in these cases was ulceration of the legs. Skin diseases were the complaints in 117 cases, and 119 cases were due to injury. The cases diagnosed as cancer numbered 31, as compared with 33 in 1900, 18 in 1899, 9 in 1898, 15 in 1897, 21 in 1896, 15 in 1895, 27 in 1894, and 23 in 1893.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The various infectious diseases, numbered 1 to 35 in Table V (see Appendix), caused 762 deaths, or 29·3 per cent. of the total number of deaths from all causes. The death-rate due to these diseases was 6·5 per 1,000 inhabitants. The distribution of the deaths according to ages is as shown in the subjoined table :—

Age period	Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85
No. of deaths	227	189	24	13	24	24	64	84	70	28	7	8

From the above table it will be seen that deaths from infectious disease were proportionately much more numerous during the first year of life, than during any age period subsequently. This is the result of infantile diarrhœa and tuberculosis mainly. Measles, whooping-cough, diphtheria, diarrhœa and tuberculosis are the chief causes of the heavy mortality during the age period 1 to 5 years. Altogether, of the 762 deaths from infectious diseases, 416 were of children under five years of age. After the age of five years the deaths become markedly fewer, until a minimum is reached during the 10 to 15 years age period. For the next ten years deaths from infectious diseases are somewhat higher, but on the whole they are not numerous. Then follows a rise in the numbers reaching a maximum in the 35 to 45 years period. This rise is the result of the mortality due to phthisis or consumption of the lungs, the commonest form of tuberculosis. The deaths are still numerous in the next age period, but after that they again fall off in number. Up to 75 years phthisis or consumption remains the commonest cause of death amongst infectious diseases, after that age, diarrhœa. There were no deaths of persons over 85 years of age registered as due to any of the infectious diseases.

Deaths from small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, including membranous croup, whooping cough, enteric fever and diarrhœa numbered 349, and the death-rate due to these diseases, usually termed the zymotic death-rate, was 2·9 per 1,000

inhabitants, as compared with 3.1 in 1900, 3.6 in 1899, 4.2 in 1897, 4.3 in 1896, and 3.8 in 1895. A comparison of the zymotic death-rates of London and Shoreditch with its Registration Sub-Districts is contained in Table VI (see appendix).

The cases of notifiable infectious disease certified during the year 1901 numbered 1,146. The numbers of cases certified since 1889, when the notification of certain infectious diseases became compulsory, together with the attack-rates per 1,000 inhabitants are as contained in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Number of cases.	Attack rate per 1,000 inhabitants.
1890	1158	9.4
1891	862	7.0
1892	1478	12.0
1893	1987	16.2
1894	1104	9.0
1895	1157	9.4
1896	1473	12.1
1897	1331	10.9
1898	960	7.8
1899	1116	9.2
1900	989	8.1
1901	1146	9.8.

The cases of infectious disease certified in the Metropolis during 1901 numbered 40,444,* and the attack-rate was 8.8 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Subjoined is a list of the infectious diseases which are required to be notified to the medical officer of health, together with the numbers of cases certified in Shoreditch during the four quarters of the year, and the numbers and percentages of such cases which were removed to hospital for treatment :—

Disease	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.	Deaths.
Small Pox .....	...	...	2	19	21	5
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	29	315	120	93	557	20
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	51	74	111	80	316	28
Typhus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (Typhoid)	18	27	32	19	96	10
Continued Fever	1	1	1	4	7	...
Relapsing Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	3	2	1	1	7	3
Erysipelas	33	29	28	52	142	6
Totals.....	135	446	295	270	1146	72
Numbers and percentages of cases removed to hospitals	89 65.9%	350 78.4%	241 81.6%	185 68.5%	865 75.4%	

* Not including the cases of chicken-pox, some 400 in number which were certified in the Metropolis towards the latter end of the year.

As compared with the figures of the previous year there is a decrease in the numbers of cases of diphtheria, enteric fever, puerperal fever, and erysipelas, and an increase in the number of cases of small-pox and scarlet fever. The increased number of cases of scarlet fever was the result of a localized outbreak which occurred during the second quarter of the year and which will be referred to later on in this report. The deaths from notifiable infectious disease numbered 72 as compared with 99 in 1900, 121 in 1899, 96 in 1898, 136 in 1897, 135 in 1896, and 117 in 1895. Diphtheria shews the most marked decrease in the number of deaths amongst the notifiable infectious diseases, there being only 28 deaths due to this cause as compared with 54 last year. The cases of enteric fever and erysipelas shew decreases and those of scarlet fever a slight increase as compared with the figures for 1900. Deaths from infectious diseases which are notifiable were at the rate of 0.6 per 1,000 inhabitants as compared with 0.8 for last year. Deaths from the principal zymotic diseases which are not required to be notified were at the rate of 2.4 as compared with 2.4 per 1,000 for 1900.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

With one or two exceptions, the whole of the cases which were removed to hospital for treatment, were removed to the various hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The infectious diseases which are receivable into the hospitals of the Board are small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever. Including 7 cases certified as continued fever, the number of cases of these diseases certified was 997, and the number removed to hospital was 861 or 86.3 per cent. The percentages for previous years were as follows:—84.7 per cent. in 1900, 82.4 in 1899, 81.4 in 1898, 71.4 in 1897, 65 in 1896, 57 in 1895, and 61 in 1894. From these figures it is apparent that the popularity of the treatment and isolation afforded by the hospitals of Board is still increasing in Shoreditch.

Nine instances of recurrence of infectious disease in houses shortly after patients who had been treated in the fever hospitals of the Board returned home, came under my notice during the year. In 5 instances the disease was scarlet fever, and the remaining 4 diphtheria. In 6 instances, 3 of scarlet fever and 3 of diphtheria, the indications were that the recurrences of the disease in the houses were the result of infection conveyed in some way by the patients recently returned from the fever hospitals. The origin of 'return' cases in the Metropolis is at the present time the subject of investigation by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

SMALL-POX.

During the first 6 months of the year 1901 small-pox in London was limited to but a few cases, some 5 or 6 occurring during the months of January and February, and then the Metropolis was free from the disease until the end of May. Cases then occurred from time to time until the end of August, when they began to be notified in numbers in the Boroughs of St. Pancras and Marylebone. The disease gradually spread all over

the Metropolis, so that by the end of the year there was not a single Borough in London in which, more or less, cases of small-pox had not occurred. The Sanitary districts which suffered most heavily were the Boroughs of St Pancras, Holborn, Stepney and Bermondsey. Altogether during the year some 1,700 cases of small-pox were certified in London, and some 229 persons died from it.

Prior to the present outbreak the last case of small-pox in Shoreditch was in January, 1900. From that time until September 12th, 1901, the Borough was free from the disease. The case which occurred on September 12th, was that of a girl residing in Fanshaw Street. She was certified and removed to hospital. As to how she contracted the disease is unknown. She worked in Fleet Street, and without doubt was infected outside the Borough. All the necessary precautions were taken for preventing the spread of infection. No further cases occurred in the house and so far as could be traced no one else was infected by this patient. During the rest of September, October, and November, isolated cases occurred. In two instances the patients were men from Holborn. They contracted the disease in Fulwood's Rents, Holborn, where there was a good deal of infection at the time, and they came to the Holborn Workhouse in Shepherdess Walk with the eruption out on them. They were at once removed to hospital, and the necessary precautions were taken. So far as is known, no further cases occurred as the result of these two cases in Shoreditch. During the month of December, cases of small-pox became more numerous in the Borough, but no especial difficulty was experienced in dealing with them.

The distribution of the cases, and the deaths amongst males and females in the four Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough during 1901, is shown in the sub-joined table:

Sub-District.	SMALL-POX.					
	CERTIFICATES.			FATAL CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Shoreditch South .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoxton New Town.....	4	...	4	...	...	...
Hoxton Old Town	7	4	11	2	1	3
Haggerston	3	5	8	1	1	2
Total for the whole Borough	14	9	23	3	2	5

Excluding two cases which were subsequently found not to be small-pox, and the two cases from Fulwood's Rents, Holborn, the inhabitants of Shoreditch suffered from small-pox at the rate of 0.16 per 1,000 inhabitants, the attack rate being 0.07 in Hoxton New Town, 0.41 in Hoxton Old Town, and 0.11 in Haggerston. The death-rates from small-pox were 0.04 for the whole Borough, 0.11 in Hoxton Old Town, and 0.04 in Haggerston.

The particulars relating to the 23 cases of illness certified to be small-pox in Shoreditch during 1901, are as set forth in the following table:—

No. of Case.	Sex.	Age.	Address.	Occupation	Source of Infection.	Date of Eruption.	As to Vaccination—Remarks.
1	F	19	31, Fanshaw St.	Blouse Machinist	Unknown	Sept. 12	Vacc. in infancy—Recovered
2	F	47	25, Northport St.	Housewife	"	" 24	" " "
3	M	19	2, Granger St.	Office Work	"	Oct. 6	" " "
4	F	$\frac{5}{12}$	14, Tyssen St.	—	—	—	Vaccinated—Not Small-pox
5	M	24	22, Turner's Place	Sponge Warehouse	Unknown	Oct. 31	Vacc. in infancy—Recovered
6	M	41	Holborn Workhouse	Watchman	20, Fulwoods Rents	Nov. 3	This case belonged to Holborn
7	M	32	" "	Window Cleaner	" "	" 3	" " " "
8	M	24	39, Dunloe St.	French Polisher	Unknown	" 16	Vacc. in infancy—Died
9	F	33	15, Norris St.	Housewife	St. Bart's. Hospital	" 19	Vacc. in infancy—Recovered
10	F	8	12, Gt. James St.	School	Jewin Street	Dec. 2	Unvaccinated—Died
11	M	6	15, Norris St.	"	Case 9	" 3	Vacc. Nov. 27th—Recovered
12	M	$\frac{11}{12}$	" "	—	" 9	" 3	Unvaccinated—Died
13	F	56	39, Dunloe St.	Housewife	" 8	" 1	Vacc. in infancy—Recovered
14	M	$4\frac{1}{2}$	15, Norris St.	—	" 9	" 6	Unvaccinated—Died
15	M	36	" "	Labourer	" 9	" 6	Vacc. in infancy, re-vacc. Dec. 5—Recovered
16	F	15	273, Hackney Road	Feather Curler	Jewin Street	" 8	Unvaccinated—Died
17	F	20	39, Dunloe St.	Unemployed	Case 13	" 12	Vacc. in infancy—Recovered
18	M	29	80, Croypley St.	Works at Brewery	Where he worked	" 13	" " "
19	M	37	13, Bookham St.	Brass Finisher	Hospital Ships	" 18	" " "
20	M	19	12, St. James St.	Bookmakers Clerk	" "	" 22	" " "
21	F	8	100, Wilmer Gardens	School	Unknown	" 26	Unvaccinated—Recovered
22	M	$3\frac{1}{2}$	17, Kent St.	"	—	—	Unvaccinated—Not Small-pox
23	M	31	104, Gt. Cambridge St.	Carpenter	Hospital Dartford	Dec. 29	Vacc. in infancy—Recovered

In the case numbered 4 in the above table the infant had recently been vaccinated. On the tenth day after vaccination an eruption closely resembling that of small-pox in many of its characters made its appearance and it was deemed advisable that the child should be isolated. It was removed to South Wharf and kept under observation for fourteen days during which time the eruption disappeared and the child made a good recovery. The eruption was regarded as connected with the vaccination and there was a suggestion that the case may possibly have been one of generalized vaccinia. Excluding the Holborn Workhouse, twelve houses in Shoreditch were invaded by

small-pox, Six were in a satisfactory sanitary condition, three were in a fair sanitary condition and three were unsatisfactory, the premises being generally dirty and in one instance overcrowded,

Secondary cases occurred in three of the houses. In two instances these were due to infection from the primary cases before they were removed to hospital. In the third instance the second case in the house resulted from a visit to the small-pox ships. A young man and two other persons friends of the patient who was dangerously ill with small-pox, went to see her. The young man refused to allow himself to be vaccinated and in a fortnight's time he was taken to the hospital ships himself with small-pox. The other persons who had recently been re-vaccinated remained well. With respect to the cases at No. 15 Norris Street, they were all members of the same family consisting of the parents and four children. The child which escaped was about 3 years old and had been vaccinated in infancy. She had been observed in the same bed with two of the other children who had the eruption of small-pox out on them at the time.

The measures taken for disinfection after cases of small-pox are briefly as follows:—The room or rooms which have been exposed to infection are stripped of all textile articles which, together with the infected clothing of the inmates, are removed by the Council's officers for disinfection at the disinfecting station, where they are subjected to the action of steam under pressure. The room or rooms are then sealed up and fumigated with sulphur dioxide, a gas produced by burning sulphur. The period of fumigation varies according as circumstances may require. After fumigation the rooms are thoroughly aired and the floors and woodwork generally, including that of the adjacent landings and staircases, are washed with soap and water mixed with carbolic disinfectant. In certain cases in which it appears necessary the walls are stripped of paper, after being damped with a solution of carbolic acid by the Council's officers. Re-papering is not allowed to be done until such time has elapsed that workmen may enter the dwelling with safety. When necessary the inmates of the infected dwellings are accommodated at the Council's Shelter in Reeves Place whilst their dwellings are undergoing disinfection. Whilst there, their clothing is disinfected and they are provided with baths.

In all cases of small-pox the addresses of the infected houses are sent to the Vaccination Officer and the inmates of the infected dwelling are recommended to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated as the case may be. In many instances the advice so given is taken and acted upon.

With respect to the subject of

VACCINATION

and the incidence of small-pox, the cases in Shoreditch during 1901 are obviously too few in number for any reliable conclusion to be drawn from them. Attention may, however, be directed to the Report of the Statistical Committee of the

Metropolitan Asylums Board, dated January, 1902, the importance of which cannot be overlooked. It deals with 1,017 cases completed—that is cases terminating fatally or recovering—during the year 1901. In this Report it is stated as follows:—

“The cases have been divided into three classes, namely:—1. “Vaccinated,” *i.e.* cases having visible cicatrices; 2. “Doubtful” which includes (a) cases stated to have been vaccinated but bearing no visible evidence thereof; and (b) cases in which no statement was made but in which the eruption prevented any reliable observation as to the cicatrices; and 3 “Unvaccinated” *i.e.* cases admittedly unvaccinated or bearing no marks of the operation and as to which no statement was made.”

“The gross mortality is given as 24·29 per cent. It must, however, be borne in mind that in arriving at this figure many cases of recent admissions have been included because they have been completed by death; whereas the contemporary cases which will nearly all ultimately recover, cannot be included until completed by discharge. The result being that the rate of mortality above given is undoubtedly higher than it will be when all the cases have been completed and the final rate ascertained.”

“The total mortality rate per cent. of vaccinated cases was 14·21; of doubtful cases 65·08, and of unvaccinated cases 50·52.”

“It is useful to consider the statistics as grouped under age periods. Under ten there were only 12 vaccinated cases and no deaths; 6 doubtful cases all of whom died, and 95 vaccinated cases of whom 52 died, a percentage of 54·74.”

“Under 20 there were 161 vaccinated cases of whom 3 died—a percentage of 1·86, 12 doubtful cases of whom 7 died—a percentage of 58·33, and 161 unvaccinated cases of whom 79 died—a percentage of 49·07.”

“There appears to be a distinct diminution in the protective power afforded by primary vaccination after the age of 20 years. The death-rate rising from 9·85 in vaccinated cases between 20 and 25 to 28·95 in cases between 35 and 40.”

As shewing the value of re-vaccination the report contrasts the incidence of small-pox on public officers and other persons who, whilst in the performance of their duties were brought in contact with the disease, with the experience of the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board at their hospitals and in their ambulance service, in both of which re-vaccination is performed on officers entering their service. No fewer than 21 persons employed in disinfecting work by the various local authorities contracted the disease during the year. Not one of these had been re-vaccinated. On the other hand to quote from the report:—

“Of 2,198 persons employed at the small-pox hospitals, between 1884 and 1900 inclusive, in which period 17,900 small-pox cases were received into the hospitals, only 17 persons contracted small-pox, of whom 13 were not re-vaccinated until after they had joined the Ship, and 4 were workmen who escaped medical observation.”

“During the past year a very large number of new staff have joined the Ships and the Gore Farm Hospital (the exact number cannot be given at present) but not one case of small-pox has occurred. Not one of the Staff of the Hospital Ships has ever died of small-pox and not one has even suffered from the disease for the past 8 years.”

"From the year 1881 to the end of 1901 there have been employed in the Ambulance Service of the Board 1,282 persons. Four of these persons contracted small-pox, of whom one escaped vaccination when appointed; he died; one was unsuccessfully re-vaccinated on joining the Service and the operation was not repeated; she died; the 2 others had been re-vaccinated and recovered."

I do not think that it can be reasonably questioned that the foregoing paragraphs from the report of the Statistical Committee who must have gone most carefully into the facts and figures brought under their notice, constitute a most powerful argument in favour of the protective influence of vaccination and re-vaccination in small-pox.

Since 1892 there has been a marked falling off in the numbers of children vaccinated in Shoreditch. In my report for last year the percentage of children born not finally accounted for with regard to vaccination are given for each year from 1872 to 1897. Shoreditch, at the present time, contains a large number of unvaccinated children. Taking the figures for the years 1892 to 1897 inclusive, of some 25,743 children born during that period in Shoreditch, nearly 10,000 were not accounted for with respect to vaccination during the first year of life, and in all probability the great majority of them still remain unvaccinated.

SCARLET FEVER (SCARLATINA).

The cases of scarlet fever certified during 1901, numbered 557. Seven of the cases were subsequently found not to be suffering from scarlatina at the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

The cases of scarlet fever which have been yearly certified since 1889, when notification became compulsory, are as set out below:—

Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.
1890	639	1894	487	1898	426
1891	369	1895	592	1899	362
1892	834	1896	697	1900	330
1893	1,007	1897	628	1901	557

The increase in the number of cases certified as compared with the numbers for the previous three years which is observable in the above table, is the result of a sudden outbreak due to infected milk, which occurred at the end of April and the beginning of May. This outbreak has already been reported on in a special report. It will be sufficient here to briefly refer to the main facts. The area of Shoreditch chiefly affected was that lying along the eastern border of the Borough, adjoining Bethnal Green, the contiguous portion of which Borough was also affected. The suddenness of the outbreak may be judged of by a glance at the subjoined table containing the numbers of cases certified each week from the beginning of the year:—

Week ending—		No. of cases.	Week ending—		No. of Cases	Week ending—		No. of Cases			
January	5	...	4	March	16	...	2	May	25	...	21
"	12	...	...	"	23	...	3	June	1	...	23
"	19	...	3	"	30	...	...	"	15	...	25
"	26	...	3	April	6	...	1	"	22	...	23
February	2	...	4	"	13	...	1	"	29	...	13
"	9	...	...	"	20	...	4	July	6	...	16
"	16	...	1	"	27	...	3	"	13	...	5
"	23	...	3	May	4	...	60				
March	2	...	6	"	11	...	90				
"	9	...	3	"	18	...	26				

During the morning of April 30th, seven certificates were received relating to cases at houses situate in the Hackney Road, Basing Place, Weymouth Terrace, Harwar Street and Hows Street. Suspicion was aroused that some common cause was connected with the occurrence of these cases. Enquiry into the circumstances connected with the cases, made during the afternoon of the same day, elicited the fact that six of the seven patients lived in houses supplied with milk by a vendor who carried on business in a shop in the Hackney Road, on the Bethnal Green side. The other patient lived in a house where the milk was received from a vendor in the Kingsland Road. Both these vendors received the milk they sold from the same wholesale dealer. Enquiry was made of the Public Health Department of Bethnal Green, and it was ascertained that there had been that day an unusual number of cases of scarlet fever in that Borough, and that the houses invaded were supplied with milk by the vendor in the Hackney Road. Steps were then taken to stop the sale of milk locally, and the facts connected with the outbreak were communicated to the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, as it appeared probable that in consequence of the stoppage of its sale in Shoreditch, the infected milk might be diverted elsewhere into other sanitary districts in the Metropolis. This actually was the case, but fortunately only to a comparatively small extent. The steps taken by the Medical Officer of the London County Council are briefly referred to in a report of the Public Health Committee of the County Council dated May 9th. The circumstances of the wholesale vendor's business were investigated with results which pointed to the infected milk coming from one of some half-a-dozen farms situate in Derbyshire, Bucks and Staffordshire. The Medical Officers of the districts in which the farms were situate having been communicated with, a letter was received on the morning of May 4th, by the Council's Medical Officer, giving information that on one of the farms situated in Staffordshire, the milk from which had been chiefly suspected, some cases of throat illness suggestive of scarlet fever had occurred. Enquiries made by Dr. Hamer at the farm the same day, resulted in the provisional diagnosis of scarlet fever being made, and this diagnosis was subsequently confirmed by the desquamation of one of the patients. The milk from this farm was stopped on May 4th, and, with the exception of a small quantity, which was, however, not distributed in Shoreditch so far as is known, none of the infected milk was supplied after May 3rd. The stoppage of the milk from this farm was followed at once,

allowing for the period of incubation, by a marked drop in the number of cases of scarlet fever daily occurring, and there is little doubt that when it was stopped it was still in a highly infectious condition, and thus many cases which might have occurred were prevented.

The number of cases which occurred in Shoreditch during the period the infectious milk was being distributed was 170, and of those 129 were amongst persons who had been supplied with the milk. It is probable also, although no evidence was obtained as to the fact, that in several other cases the milk supplied was from the same infected source. It was noticed during the period of the scarlatina outbreak that the number of cases certified as diphtheria was markedly increased. From inquiries made it was found that in half of these cases the milk supplied was from the same infected source, and there are reasons for believing that a large percentage of these cases were really cases of scarlet fever, and that there was no real increase in the amount of diphtheria prevalent during this period. It is hardly necessary to state that cases secondary to the original milk infected cases swelled the number of cases of scarlatina in Shoreditch for several weeks after the infected milk had been stopped. Had it not been for this milk outbreak, cases of scarlatina in Shoreditch would in all probability have been much below the average of previous years.

During the time the infected milk was operative it was observed that the proportion of attacks amongst adults was larger than is usual with the ordinary run of scarlet fever cases, a fact in all probability to be accounted for by the manner in which the infection was distributed. Judging from the fatality of the cases, there is no reason for believing that the type of the disease was severer than usual. Nearly the whole of the cases occurring during the outbreak were removed to hospital for treatment. The disinfection of the premises infected was carried out with as little loss of time as possible after the removal of the cases. Efforts were made in all cases to deal with infected premises the same day as they were notified as ready for disinfection. During the early days of the outbreak when the work of disinfection was extremely pressing, assistance was rendered by the disinfecting officers of the Borough of Finsbury. Afterwards by dint of employing extra assistance and working from 6 a.m. to 1 or 2 o'clock the following morning each day's work was satisfactorily carried out. In a few cases only had disinfection to stand over until the next day. The outbreak involved a very large additional amount of work not only with respect to disinfection but in regard to the various inquiries which had to be made in each case, and for about a fortnight the ordinary course of the sanitary work was considerably retarded more especially in the sanitary districts of inspectors Firth, Jordan and Quelch, which were chiefly affected.

The facts connected with this outbreak emphasize the need that exists for legislation making it a statutory obligation upon all milk vendors, whether wholesale or retail, to be in a position to give forthwith when required to do so by a medical officer of health reliable information both as to the farm or farms from which any particular day's supply of milk has been received and the customers to whom it has been delivered.

Had such information in connection with this outbreak been obtainable forthwith on application to the milk vendors I believe valuable time would have been saved in stopping the infected milk at its source, viz., the farm from which it was sent to London.

The distribution of the cases certified and the deaths amongst males and females during the year 1901 in the Borough and its four Registration Districts are as shewn in the subjoined table.

Sub-District.	SCARLET FEVER.					
	NOTIFICATIONS.			FATAL CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Shoreditch South	39	44	83	1	1	2
Hoxton New Town.....	29	29	58	2	1	3
Hoxton Old Town	35	39	74	1	1	2
Haggerston	164	178	342	9	4	13
Total for the whole Borough	267	290	557	13	7	20

Of the cases certified during the year just over 88 per cent. were removed to hospital for treatment as compared with 83 per cent. in 1900, 85 per cent. in 1899, 86 per cent. in 1898, 75 per cent. in 1897, 70 per cent. in 1896, 60 per cent. in 1895,* 65 per cent. in 1894, and 37 per cent. in 1893*

The death-rate due to scarlet fever during 1901 was 0·17 as compared with 0·15 per 1,000 in 1900. The rate was highest in Haggerston and lowest in Hoxton New Town. The number of persons attacked by scarlet fever in Shoreditch was at the rate of 4·7 per 1,000 inhabitants as compared with 2·7 per 1,000 in 1900. The mortality was at the rate of 3·5 per cent. of the cases as compared with 5·4 in 1900, 4·1 in 1889, 4·7 in 1898, 4·9 in 1897, and 5·4 in 1896. Amongst children under five years of age there were 205 cases. Of these 14 or 6·8 per cent. terminated fatally as compared with 12 per cent. in 1900, 9·1 per cent. in 1899, 7·7 per cent. in 1898, 11 per cent. in 1897, and 12 per cent. in 1896. Amongst those over five years 6 died, the mortality being 1·7 per cent. as compared with 1·5 per cent. in 1900, 1·3 in 1899, 2·5 in 1898, and 1 per cent. in 1897

The number of cases of scarlet fever certified in London during 1901 was 18,387, the attack being at the rate of 4·4 per 1,000 population as compared with 3·0 in 1900, 3·9 in 1899, and 3·7 in 1898. The deaths numbered 584 as compared with 361 in 1900 and 398 in 1899, the death-rate being 0·13 per 1,000 as compared with 0·08 in 1900, 0·09 in 1899 and 0·13 in 1898.

* During portions of these years, owing to lack of accommodation at the fever hospitals, many cases had to be treated at home which would otherwise have been removed to hospital.

DIPHTHERIA (INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP).

There were 316 cases of the above disorder certified during the year, including 23 in which the patients were subsequently found not to be suffering from diphtheria, and the deaths from the disease numbered 28, being fewer than in any year since 1890. The death-rate due to diphtheria was 0·23 per 1,000 as compared with 0·45 in 1900, and 0·52 in 1899 (see appendix Table VI).

The numbers of cases and deaths since 1890 are set out below :

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1891	237	65	1897	361	80
1892	213	50	1898	259	45
1893	513	149	1899	369	63
1894	303	76	1900	353	54
1895	244	59	1901	316	28
1896	356	75			

As shown by the percentage of the cases terminating fatally, diphtheria during 1901 was of a much less severe type in Shoreditch than in previous years since 1890. the case mortality being only 8·8 per cent. of the cases certified as compared with 15·3 in 1900, 17·0 in 1899, 17·3 in 1898, 22·1 in 1897, 21·0 in 1896, 24·1 in 1895, 24·0 in 1894, and 29·0 in 1893.

Of the cases certified, the patients being under the age of 5 years, 15·4 per cent. terminated fatally as compared with 22·7 per cent. in 1900, 34·2 in 1899, 29·5 in 1898, 36·0 in 1897, 31·8 in 1896, 47·5 in 1895, 43·0 in 1894 and 61·0 in 1893.

Of the cases certified amongst persons aged 5 years and upwards 4·4 per cent. ended fatally as compared with 7·1 in 1900, 5·4 in 1899, 6·5 in 1898, 9·9 in 1897, 12·8 in 1896, 7·0 in 1895, 11·5 in 1894 and 11·4 in 1893. The whole of the deaths from diphtheria were of children under 15 years of age and in two instances only were the children over 10 years of age. Amongst adults diphtheria is frequently a mild complaint and often times escapes recognition, a fact which is highly favourable to the spread of infection.

The most important factors in the production of the decline in the mortality from diphtheria which is observable from the above figures are, firstly, the natural decrease in the severity of the disease itself, and secondly, the use of anti-toxin in the treatment of the disease. Diphtheria was more prevalent in Shoreditch during the third quarter of the year.

The numbers of cases and the deaths amongst males and females in the Borough and its four Registration Sub-Districts are as follows :

Sub-District.	DIPHTHERIA (Including Membranous Croup.)					
	CASES CERTIFIED.			FATAL CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Shoreditch South	20	24	44	—	3	3
Hoxton New Town.....	26	31	57	5	5	10
Hoxton Old Town	36	30	66	3	3	6
Haggerston	68	81	149	2	7	9
Total for the whole Borough	150	166	316	10	18	28

The cases certified were at the rate of 2·6 per 1,000 inhabitants. Of the cases certified 261, or nearly 83 per cent., were removed to hospital for treatment as compared with 86 per cent. in 1900, 80 per cent. in 1899, 77·2 per cent. in 1898, 67 in 1897 and 55 per cent. in 1896.

During the year, enquiries were made as to the circumstances connected with 245 of the cases of diphtheria certified, and the distribution of the cases amongst males and females at certain age periods was as follows:—

AGE PERIOD.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Under 1 year	1	—	1
From 1 to 2 years	14	12	26
„ 2 „ 3 „	7	16	23
„ 3 „ 4 „	21	18	39
„ 4 „ 5 „	15	12	27
„ 5 „ 10 „	20	30	50
„ 10 „ 13 „	6	15	21
Over 13 years	13	40	58
Total.....	102	143	245

Of the above cases 94 were children going to school, and in 78 instances they had been attending school within one week of the onset of symptoms. In a few cases the patients appear to have been attending school whilst suffering from the disease before it was recognised to be diphtheria. In 113 other cases, although the patients themselves were not attending school, other children members of the same families as the patients, or dwelling in the same houses, were attending school at the time the patients were taken ill. In 138 of the cases, the houses in which the patients resided were found on inspection to be in a satisfactory sanitary condition and in the remaining 105 insanitary conditions of major or minor importance were discovered. In 27 instances there were histories of cases of throat illness not regarded as diphtheria in the houses in which the patients lived and in 24 instances there was evidence of infection from previous cases.

The cases of Diphtheria certified in the Metropolis during 1901 numbered 11,967, and the attack-rate was 2·4 per 1,000 inhabitants; the deaths numbered 1344 and the death-rate due to this disease was 0·29 per 1,000 inhabitants.

ENTERIC FEVER OR TYPHOID FEVER.

The cases certified as enteric or typhoid fever numbered 96, which is below the average for the previous eleven years. Eight of the cases on removal to hospital were subsequently found not to be suffering as certified. The numbers of cases yearly certified since 1889 are as set out below:—

Year.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
No. of cases	202	111	91	111	85	99	114	107	91	171	122	96

The cases during 1901, which were more numerous in the New Town Registration Sub-District, were at the rate of 0·81 per 1,000 inhabitants. Of the cases certified, 91 were amongst persons aged 5 years and upwards. In addition to the cases certified as enteric fever there were seven certified as continued fever. The deaths numbered 10, three of which occurred in hospitals situate without the Borough. The death-rate due to enteric fever was 0·08 per 1,000 as compared with 0·11 per 1,000 in 1900, 0·2 in 1899, 0·14 in 1898, 0·15 in 1897, 0·14 in 1896, and 0·17 in 1895. Deducting the eight cases which were not regarded as enteric fever at the fever hospitals, the attacks proved fatal in 11·3 per cent. of the cases, as compared with 12·7 in 1900, 16·1 in 1899, 18·6 in 1898, 17·7 in 1897, 15·7 in 1896, 21·2 in 1895, 14·1 in 1894, and 15·8 in 1893. From these figures it will be seen that the mortality from enteric fever in Shoreditch during 1901, was much below the average of recent years.

The distribution of the cases and deaths amongst males and females in the four Registration Sub-Districts during 1901, is as shown in the subjoined table:—

Sub-District.	TYPHOID FEVER.					
	NOTIFICATIONS			FATAL CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Shoreditch South.....	7	4	11	1	1	2
Hoxton New Town	19	17	36	1	1	2
Hoxton Old Town	14	12	26	1	2	3
Haggerston	14	9	23	2	1	3
Total for the whole Borough	54	42	96	5	5	10

Of the cases certified just over 83 per cent. were removed to hospital for treatment.

The cases certified as enteric fever in London during 1901 numbered 3,193, as compared with 4,309 in 1900, and 4,460 in 1899, the attack-rate being 0·70 as compared with 0·93 in 1900, and 0·97 in 1899. The death-rate was 0·12 per 1,000 as compared with 0·17 in 1900.

ERYSIPELAS.

The cases certified as erysipelas numbered 142, being fewer than in any year since 1891, as the subjoined table shews:—

Year.	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Number of cases certified	243	315	195	201	295	231	175	200	170	142

The deaths from erysipelas numbered 6, as compared with 10 in 1900, 16 in 1899, 11 in 1898, 5 in 1897, 3 in 1896, 5 in 1895, 5 in 1894, and 15 in 1893. The death-rate was 0·05 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 0·08 in 1900, 0·13 in 1899, 0·09 in 1898, 0·04 in 1897, and 0·02 in 1896. The mortality was at the rate of 4·2 per cent. of the cases certified, as compared with 5·8 per cent. in 1900, 8 per cent. in 1899, 6·2 in 1898, 2·1 in 1897, 1·0 in 1896, 2·4 in 1895, 2·5 in 1894, 4·7 in 1893, and 4·5 in 1892.

The distribution of the cases and the deaths amongst males and females in the Borough and its four Registration Sub-Districts are as set out below:—

Sub-District.	ERYSIPELAS.					
	CASES CERTIFIED.			FATAL CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Shoreditch South	8	11	19	—	1	1
Hoxton New Town.....	11	16	27	1	2	3
Hoxton Old Town	17	18	35	1	—	1
Haggerston	20	41	61	—	1	1
Total for the whole Borough	56	86	142	2	4	6

Blood-poisoning (pyæmia and septicæmia) resulted in 6 deaths, infective endocarditis in 6 deaths, and other allied diseases in three deaths.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

This disorder, which is grouped with erysipelas, blood-poisoning and other allied diseases, caused two deaths, the death-rate being 0·5 per 1,000 births as compared with 0·7 for 1900. Seven cases were certified, the attack-rate per 1,000 births being 1·7 as compared with 2·5 for last year.

DIARRHOEA.

Diarrhoea was prevalent in Shoreditch during the months of July, August and September, the deaths being most numerous during the latter half of July and the first week of August. It caused 8 deaths in June, 43 in July, 49 in August, 32 in September and 9 in October. The total number of deaths from diarrhoea was 153, and there were besides 28 deaths attributed to enteritis or gastro-enteritis. Of the 153 deaths due to diarrhoea 127 were of infants under one year, 18 of children aged between one and 5 years, and the remainder were of persons over 20 years of age. The diarrhoea death-rate was 1.30 per 1,000 inhabitants as compared with 1.40 in 1900, 1.75 in 1899, 1.79 in 1898, and 1.74 in 1897. The rate was highest in Hoxton New Town, and lowest in Shoreditch South.

The deaths from diarrhoea in the Metropolis numbered 3,927, of which 2,606 occurred during the months of August and September. The death-rate due to diarrhoea in London was 0.85 as compared with 0.78 in 1900.

In the subjoined table is contained a comparison of the mortalities from diarrhoea in Shoreditch and London of infants under one year per 1,000 births during the years 1895 to 1901 inclusive.

Year.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Shoreditch	30.5	28.7	38.2	38.9	39.7	35.7	31.5
London	20.7	18.9	24.2	26.1	25.0	21.8	—

From the above it is obvious that conditions exist in Shoreditch which favor a high infant mortality from diarrhoea as compared with London as a whole. The chief of these conditions are probably the fact that Shoreditch is a very thickly populated district and that it contains a comparatively large proportion of people whose livelihood is very precarious. Such conditions are very apt to lead to want of that due attention to general cleanliness which is so essential to a healthy existence. Food is often times prepared and eaten under insanitary conditions and the proper feeding of infants is not attended to as it ought to be. Inasmuch as the microbes which set up diarrhoea are in all probability mainly, if not entirely introduced into the stomach and intestines with food and drink, it is not difficult to understand that want of proper attention to cleanliness is a very potent factor in favoring the prevalence of diarrhoea in a community.

MEASLES.

The above disease was the cause of 75 deaths, 46 of males and 29 of females, all of children under ten years of age, of whom 9 belonged to Shoreditch South, 18 to Hoxton New Town, 14 to Hoxton Old Town, and 34 to Haggerston. The death rate due to measles was 0.64 per 1000 inhabitants, as compared with 0.63 in 1900, 0.69 in 1899, 0.83 in 1898, 0.91 in 1897, 1.10 in 1896, 0.84 in 1895, 0.52 in 1894, 1.04 in 1893

and 0.82 in 1892. The deaths from measles in the Metropolis during 1901 numbered 1950—the death-rate being 0.43 per 1000 inhabitants. Deaths from measles in Shoreditch were most numerous during the months of June, July, August, September, and December.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The above disorder occasioned 58 deaths, 27 of males and 31 of females. With one exception the whole of the deaths were of children under five years of age. The death-rate due to whooping cough was 0.49 per 1000 as compared with 0.35 in 1900, 0.36 in 1899, 0.80 in 1898, 0.49 in 1897, 0.94 in 1896, 0.67 in 1895, 0.70 in 1894 and 0.54 in 1893. The number of deaths from whooping cough in the Metropolis during 1901 was 1609 and the death-rate was 0.35 per 1000 inhabitants.

Both in the case of measles and whooping cough death usually results through some complication such as bronchitis or pneumonia. Hence it is of the utmost importance in these disorders that proper attention and treatment should be given especially during the early stages of the disease.

INFLUENZA.

This disease, judging from the number of deaths, was not so prevalent in Shoreditch as in 1900. The deaths numbered 16 as compared with 52 in 1900, 35 in 1899, 22 in 1898, 16 in 1897, 7 in 1896, 57 in 1895, 15 in 1894 and 36 in 1893. The deaths in Shoreditch during 1901 mostly occurred during the first five months of the year.

The deaths from influenza in London during 1901 numbered 664 as compared with 1950 in 1900 and 1817 in 1899. The deaths were most numerous during the months of March and April.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis (see appendix Table V., Nos. 20 to 34) was responsible for no less than 363 deaths as against 343 for last year. The majority of the deaths from tuberculosis were the result of consumption. Nearly one-seventh of the total mortality amongst the people of Shoreditch during 1901 resulted from this terrible disease, and the death-rate due to it was 3.0 per 1,000 inhabitants, varying from 3.6 in Shoreditch South to 2.5 in Hoxton New Town.

The Borough Council disinfects, free of charge, after cases of tuberculosis, but the proffered services of the Council's officers for this purpose have been hitherto in many instances rejected, ordinary steps as to cleansing being relied upon or no precautions at all being taken. Probably in most of these cases the fact as to the infectious nature of tuberculosis is not really grasped, and the people are inclined to regard the special precautions recommended as unnecessary. However, in some cases a very lively dread of the disease as being an infectious malady is met with, and in these cases the people are only too glad to avail themselves of the services of the Council's officers. During 1901 disinfection by the officers of the Borough Council was carried out in connection with 55 houses in which persons suffering from tuberculosis, chiefly consumption, had lived or died.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS.

In the following table are set forth the numbers of children, belonging to Shoreditch, who were suffering from various infectious diseases, or were members of households in which such diseases existed, concerning whom intimations of exclusion from school were received from the head teachers, in accordance with the requirements of the regulations of the London School Board:—

SCHOOL.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Chicken-pox	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Other Diseases	Total
Bath Street	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	5
Baltic Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Canal Road.....	1	16	...	...	...	17
Chatham Gardens	1	1	8	4	...	...	2	16
Curtain Road	1	...	76	1	1	2	1	82
Daniel Street	1	1	...	...	1	3
Gopsall Street	4	8	27	44	18	17	28	146
Haggerston Road	4	...	62	8	47	10	10	141
Maidstone Street	2	2	57	36	18	8	11	129
Napier Street	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pritchard's Road	23	...	...	...	...	23
Queen's Road.....	1	1	1	2	1	...	6
Scawfell Street	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scrutton Street	1	2	...	...	...	5	8
Shap Street	2	...	...	...	2
Shepperton Road	6	...	...	...	...	6
St. John's Road...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Trinity Place	1	1	...	...	...	2
Wenlock Road	4	4	33	8	1	3	17	70
Virginia Road.....	...	3	...	25	1	...	...	1	30
Teesdale Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS	24	23	326	123	87	36	76	695

According to the intimations received, the exclusions of children from School on account of infectious disease were not so numerous as was the case last year.

Towards the end of May attention was directed to the number of children excluded from the Curtain Road School on account of measles. Enquiry was made into the circumstances connected with the prevalence of the disease amongst the scholars. It did not however appear necessary to take any further action.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year Dr. Bullock, bacteriologist at the London Hospital, made 21 bacteriological examinations in connexion with suspected cases of infectious disease in Shoreditch. In one instance the case was suspected to be phthisis or consumption ;

the result of the examination was negative. In 11 instances the examinations were for diphtheria, the results in 9 being negative. In 9 the disease suspected was enteric fever, the results being positive as to the re-action in 4 and negative in the remainder.

DISINFECTION.

The premises disinfected during the year 1901 numbered 996. The number of articles removed to the Borough disinfecting station for disinfection amounted to 17,226, and included 1,064 beds, 880 palliases, 2,063 pillows, 810 bolsters, and 12,409 miscellaneous articles. Two beds and nine palliases were destroyed. The number of articles disinfected was largely in excess of that of any previous year. This was mainly the consequence of the milk-outbreak of scarlet fever, which has already been touched upon; some 215 beds, 180 palliases, 397 pillows, 154 bolsters, and 2,388 textile articles of various descriptions were removed and disinfected during the outbreak, in addition to the usual amount of disinfection carried out in connexion with cases of infectious disease other than scarlet fever. The results of the steps taken as to disinfection, so far as could be judged, were satisfactory, and no instances came under my notice in which any damage was done. There was the usual distribution of disinfecting powder at the Town Hall, and some 26 gallons of carbolic disinfecting fluid were used for flushing house drains and urinals, and in connection with the public mortuary.

THE SHELTER.

The new Shelter provided under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for members of families obliged to vacate their dwellings in certain cases to allow of effectual measures being taken as to disinfection, was opened for use on June 24th, by the Chairman of the Health Committee (Mr. E. Gates). The Shelter is situate in Reeves place, in an airy position, and conveniently accessible for all parts of the Borough. It consists of two stories and a basement. The basement, which is completely shut off from and has no communication with the rest of the building, is rented by the Electric Lighting Department. Each of the two stories contains two suites of apartments, one of a sitting or living room and two bedrooms and the other of a living room and one bedroom. All the rooms are of a very convenient size, well lighted and ventilated. Each suite of apartments is provided with a bath room with hot and cold water service. The water supply and sanitary arrangements are in accordance with modern requirements. One suite of three rooms is reserved for the resident caretaker, and the remainder afford most excellent accommodation for three families. Everything in the shape of bedding, furniture, cooking utensils, knives and forks, coals and light is found for the temporary occupants. Food is provided in necessitous cases. The Shelter throughout is lighted by electricity.

The length of time that temporary occupants pass at the Shelter varies from a few hours, which may be necessary for the purpose of disinfecting clothing, to a week or ten days in cases in which a complete disinfection and cleansing of a house throughout may be required. The average time that a family spends at the Shelter is from two to three days.

During the year under consideration the Shelter has been in use on thirteen occasions. The particulars relating thereto are as set out below.

Date of Admission to Shelter.	Duration of Stay.	Number of Persons in Family.	Address of dwelling disinfected.	Disease.
January 1st ...	1 day	5	25, Turners Square ...	Scarlet Fever
April 23rd.....	1 night	3	12, Wickham Street ...	Typhoid Fever
May 30th	1 „	5	10, Hoxton Market ...	Scarlet Fever
September 13th	6 days	2	31, Fanshaw Street ...	Small-pox
October 28th	1 night	4	109, Crondall Street...	Diphtheria
October 31st...	1 „	4	22, Turners Place ...	Small-pox
November 18th	8 days	6	39, Dunloe Street ...	„
November 22nd	5 „	5	15, Norris Street ...	„
December 2nd	2 „	4	12, St. James Street ...	„
December 2nd	2 „	4	27, Branch Place ...	„
December 4th	4 „	5	39, Dunloe Street ...	„
December 12th	4 „	4	39, Dunloe Street ...	„
December 18th	1 night	1	13, Bookham Street ...	„

Altogether during the year 1901, 52 men, women and children had the use of the shelter provided by the Council.

THE PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The bodies received into the mortuary numbered 420, including 3 of persons dying from infectious disease which were removed by order of the Sanitary Authority. The bodies received at the mortuary during the preceding five years were:—443 in 1900, 494 in 1899, 446 in 1898, 421 in 1897, and 404 in 1896. The number of post mortem examinations made in the post mortem room attached to the mortuary was 215, as compared with 229 in 1900, 232 in 1899, 164 in 1898, 159 in 1897, 128 in 1896, 109 in 1895, 60 in 1894, and 29 in 1893. The inquests held numbered 298, as compared with 324 in 1900, 354 in 1899, 339 in 1898, 331 in 1897, 301 in 1896, and 313 in 1895.

WATER SUPPLY.

The official figures for the rainfall in inches, measured at Oxford, were 22·16. The mean rainfall for 35 years is given at 25·29 inches, the deficit was therefore 3·13 inches with respect to this mean. No complaints were received as to shortness of supply during the year 1901. Communications were received from the Water Companies respecting the cutting off of water supplies at 146 premises, 36 on the East London Water Company's district and 110 on that of the New River Company. These intimations are sent in compliance with Section 49 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which requires a Water Company to give notice in writing to the Sanitary Authority of the district in which the house is situate within 24 hours where the water is cut off by the Company from an inhabited dwelling-house. In many instances the intimations received during 1901 referred to premises which had been vacated.

SANITARY WORK.

Notices as to insanitary conditions were served in respect to 2,121 premises. The chief sanitary inspector dealt with 300, inspector Lear with 426, inspector Quelch with 163, inspector Firth with 400, and inspector Jordan with 371. During the first half of the year inspector Lindon dealt with 244, and during the latter half of the year his successor, Mr. Langstone, dealt with 217 premises. In connection with the work carried out some 900 letters were written. In the subjoined table is contained a summary indicating the nature of the various works carried out for the abatement of nuisances and for the improvement of the dwellings of the people, which has been compiled from the abstracts of their work prepared by the inspectors:—

	Chief Insp.	Insp. Lear.	Insp. Quelch.	Insp. Firth.	Insp. Jordan.	Insp. Lindon & Langstone.	TOTAL
New drains constructed	6	3	2	23	9	28	71
Drains re-constructed or repaired .. .	75	58	27	103	33	57	353
Sink waste pipes trapped and disconnected ..	18	63	31	124	51	69	356
Stack pipes re-instated	37	88	38	93	13	53	322
Eaves gutters re-instated	40	71	55	103	8	41	321
Stack pipes disconnected from drains .. .	2	44	24	48	20	24	162
Accumulations of sewage dealt with .. .	12	11	12	2	44	22	103
Cesspools abolished.. .. .	—	7	1	—	—	3	11
New water closets constructed	132	35	5	16	28	14	230
Old water closets re-constructed or repaired ..	60	83	53	141	83	117	537
Water closets cleansed and white-washed ..	2	383	101	61	213	87	847
Water restored or newly laid on to water closets	32	30	42	53	14	43	214
Obstructions in water closets removed .. .	1	29	10	15	—	6	61
Overcrowding in houses abated	18	12	7	29	9	27	102
Damp courses in houses provided.. .. .	12	8	7	2	1	3	33
Walls pointed	23	22	14	72	1	15	147
Roofs repaired	53	68	73	26	24	75	319
Stairs repaired	61	13	40	73	4	50	241
Floors repaired	61	32	54	86	12	66	311
Ventilation under floors provided	16	27	50	101	2	49	245
Doors repaired	42	16	41	48	9	52	208
Door Cills provided	164	84	61	140	33	47	529
Sashes repaired	34	49	40	39	2	85	249
Houses cleansed throughout	119	37	20	70	33	81	359
Houses cleansed in part	20	180	16	221	16	186	639
Total number of rooms cleansed.. .. .	559	666	452	788	458	784	3707
Yards or areas lime-washed	1	297	94	7	136	66	601
Yards paved	60	88	69	140	35	88	480
Areas or forecourts paved	22	25	42	41	1	29	160
New areas constructed	—	3	9	7	—	—	19
Sculleries paved	22	20	30	41	8	35	156
Dust receptacles provided	34	88	40	62	39	74	337
Dung receptacles provided	1	1	—	4	7	1	14
Insanitary cisterns removed	—	4	1	—	—	4	9

In addition to the above, on 19 premises, old brick drains were removed. Rats were a source of nuisance and annoyance on 124 premises; the necessary steps were

taken to get rid of these troublesome rodents. On 138 premises leakages in the water pipes required attention. Urinals were constructed, cleansed or repaired, in connection with 31 premises. Fifty-four foul accumulations were removed in accordance with the directions of the sanitary officers.

On 19 premises animals were found not properly stabled; on 21 premises the stables required to be properly paved, and in 14 instances it was necessary for properly constructed dung receptacles to be provided. In all cases the necessary steps were taken to guard against nuisance. The bye-laws in force under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for the prevention of keeping of animals on any premises in such place or manner as to be a nuisance, or injurious or dangerous to health, require that all dung, manure, and other offensive matters shall be deposited in a suitable receptacle; that the building or premises shall be efficiently drained by a properly constructed drain, so that all urine and liquid filth or refuse may be effectually carried away; and that any drinking water likely to be used by man shall be secured against possible pollution. It is also requisite, wherever it may be necessary, to prevent a nuisance arising through the keeping of any horse or other beast of draught or burden, or any cattle on any premises, that the floor of the stable in which such animal is kept shall be impervious to liquid matter. The floor must be paved with a hard and impervious pavement, so laid as to effectually carry off all liquid matters to the properly trapped inlet of a drain.

The major portion of the sanitary work was carried out on the service of written intimations. Difficulties and delays in the execution of the works required were, however, frequently experienced, and in many instances it was necessary to report the cases to the Health Committee. By order of the Sanitary Authority, 213 notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, were served upon persons responsible for the abatement of nuisances. Of these 14 related to workshops. For non-compliance with statutory notices it was necessary to take Police Court proceedings as set out below:—

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The premises in respect to which proceedings were taken, together with the result of the same, are contained in the subjoined list:—

Premises.	Result of Proceedings.
Brunswick Street, No. 10	Summons withdrawn, work done.
Brunswick Street, Nos. 85 and 87...	Order for work to be done, no costs.
Brunswick Street, No. 95	Order for work to be done, 6/- costs.
Grange Street, No. 74	Order for work to be done, costs.
Holborn Union Workhouse	One summons dismissed, others withdrawn, no costs.
New Norfolk Street, No. 3½	Order to prevent recurrent nuisance, 6/- costs.
Old Street, No. 318	Closing order.
Shap Street, Nos. 44 to 54	Order for work to be done, no costs.
York Street, No. 31	Order for work to be done £1 1s. costs.

The summons in respect to No. 10 Brunswick Street was for non-compliance with a statutory notice as to the provision of a proper dust receptacle. That in respect to Nos. 85 and 87 Brunswick Street was with regard to a defective drain. It was claimed on behalf of the defendant that the pipe in question was a sewer, and as such was repairable by the Borough Council. The facts were briefly as follows:— Certain additions had been made to an existing system of drainage, owing to the construction of a workshop and an additional water closet in the yard in rear of one of the houses. The sanction of the Borough Council had not been obtained, nor was there any order made in respect to these additions to the existing drain. The additional drains were, however, within the same curtilage as the existing system. The magistrate held that the drain in dispute was a drain and not a sewer, and made an order for the defendant to do the necessary work in connection with it. There was an appeal against the magistrate's decision, and the case was heard in the Court of King's Bench on March 25th and 26th of the current year, before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Channel and Darling. The Court held that the magistrate was right in his decision under the circumstances. The additions of a drain from a water closet and a drain for taking water from the roof of a workshop to an existing system of combined drainage sanctioned by the Commissioner of Sewers in 1853, all the additional drains being within the curtilage of the premises ordered to be drained by combined operation, were not sufficient to convert the existing combined drain into a sewer. The appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

The summons against the owner of No. 74 Grange Street was taken out in consequence of unnecessary delay in providing for the house a suitable water closet, furnished with a proper water supply. With respect to No. 3½ New Norfolk Street, nuisance had repeatedly arisen through dung which had been allowed to accumulate; two parties were summoned but in one case the summons was withdrawn.

In the case of No. 318 Old Street one summons was taken out in regard to a defective drain, and another on account of the general insanitary and dilapidated condition of the premises. The proceedings against the owner of Nos. 44-54 Shap Street were taken on account of a defective drain common to these houses. The case was adjourned by the magistrate for 21 days to enable the owner to get the necessary work done. Satisfactory progress was not, however, made, and on the case again coming before the magistrate, an order for the work to be completed in 14 days was obtained.

With regard to the Holborn Workhouse the proceedings were taken owing to the conditions which were found existing in connection with certain trough waterclosets used by a large number of the inmates of the Workhouse. Early in the year the state of these troughs attracted the attention of the chief sanitary inspector, who happened at the time to be engaged in supervising the execution of some extensive improvements in connection with a portion of the drainage system of the institution. They were repeatedly found to be in such a state as to constitute a nuisance, and it was felt that so long as the troughs were allowed to remain there would always be the liability of a recurrent nuisance. After some correspondence with the Board of

Guardians for the Holborn Union upon the subject statutory notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, were served upon them requiring, with a view to preventing the recurrence of the nuisance, the removal of the existing troughs and the provision of proper water closets furnished with suitable separate pans and traps which could be efficiently flushed so as to obviate as far as possible risk of nuisance arising in connection with the use of the water closets. The notices were not complied with and the case came before the magistrate. After hearing the evidence called on behalf of the Borough Council, he adjourned it *siné die*. The feeling of the magistrate appeared to be that there were so many technical points in connection with the construction of w.c.'s involved that it would be more satisfactory if the case could be brought before the London County Council. The efforts of the Borough Council to get the case before the London County Council failed however, and it was necessary to continue proceedings in the Police Court. Fresh summonses were taken out against the Guardians for non-compliance with statutory notices which were served under Section 37 of the Act, and also for breach of the bye-laws made by the Shoreditch Sanitary Authority under Section 39 (2) of the Public Health Act with respect to the keeping of water closets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action. Expert evidence was called on both sides, and the magistrate after viewing the trough at the Workhouse decided against the Sanitary Authority on the summonses for breaking the bye-laws, and thereupon further proceedings were abandoned, the other summons being withdrawn, and each side paying its own costs.

HOUSES CLOSED.

The following houses were closed during the year under consideration in consequence of the service of sanitary notices, either on account of being unfit for habitation or in order to enable the necessary works required to put them in a sanitary condition to be carried out in an effectual manner:—

Britannia Street, No. 35	Phillip Street, Nos. 65, 67, 69, 71 and 73
Bookham Street, No. 37	Socrates Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
Dorchester Street, No. 36	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
Gifford Street, No. 37	Sun Street, No. 48
Hearn Street, No. 7	Wilmer Gardens, Nos. 47, 49, 51 and 53
Louisa Street, No. 13	Whiston Street, Nos. 20 and 75
Old Street, No. 318	

With respect to No. 35 Britannia Street this house was closed in consequence of a sanitary notice served by inspector Lear in order to enable the necessary work to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. The drains were reconstructed, the house thoroughly cleansed, and a back addition was rebuilt.

No. 37 Bookham Street was closed under statutory notice to enable the necessary works to be effectually carried out; the house was dilapidated, and the drains needed reconstruction. No. 36 Dorchester Street was closed to enable works in connection with the drains and general dilapidations to be carried out.

No. 7 Hearn Street is a large house and was let off in tenements. It was in a dilapidated and dirty condition and presented numerous sanitary defects in connection with the water closet accommodation, water supply, light, and ventilation. Upon the service of a sanitary notice by inspector Quelch it was deemed impossible by the owner to effectually deal with the premises whilst they were in occupation, and they were closed accordingly. The house was subsequently disinfected throughout by the Sanitary Authority, at the cost of the owner, as preparatory to putting it into a sanitary condition. The work required in connection with No. 13 Louisa Street was of such an extensive character as to render it impossible to carry out whilst the house was in occupation. It was therefore closed by the owner on receipt of a sanitary notice from inspector Quelch. Under his supervision the house was most thoroughly dealt with from top to bottom and put into a satisfactory sanitary condition.

The five houses in Phillip Street were dealt with under the supervision of the chief sanitary inspector. It was necessary for them to be closed as it was found impracticable to effectually do what was required whilst they were in occupation.

The twelve houses in Socrates Place each contain two rooms and a scullery. They were erected many years ago, and have from time to time received the attention of the sanitary staff. This year it was necessary to bring them under the notice of the Health Committee in consequence of their extremely dilapidated and insanitary condition. Notices were served upon the owner under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which could only be effectually complied with after the dwellings had been vacated by the inhabitants. There was some hesitation on the part of the owner as to whether they should not be closed and demolished and the site cleared for the erection of workshops. After some correspondence, however, it was decided to do what was required by the notices and to put the houses into a good habitable condition. The work was commenced about the middle of the year and carried out under the supervision of the chief sanitary inspector. The houses were closed and dealt with as far as possible in sections so as to disturb the inhabitants as little as possible. All the houses were completely overhauled from top to bottom, being cleansed, repapered and painted throughout. The floors were repaired and all dilapidations made good. The roofs were seen to and the brickwork generally was reconstructed where necessary. The back additions were demolished and rebuilt on more sanitary lines, being enlarged and provided with more light and better ventilation. The water closets were reconstructed and a new system of drainage provided. The paving of Socrates Place was relaid in asphalt and properly drained by the Borough Council. The work extended over several months and was finally completed early in the current year and will stand as a very excellent piece of sanitary work efficiently carried out.

The house No. 48, Sun Street, was closed in consequence of a sanitary notice served by inspector Jordan. The premises were in such a very dirty and dilapidated condition that the owner decided to close the house in order to get the work effectually done.

With regard to the houses in Wilmer Gardens, these were each occupied by several families and were in a very dirty and insanitary condition. They were closed towards

the end of the year and the work in connection with them is still in progress. In accordance with the suggestion of the chief sanitary inspector extensive alterations have been effected with a view of improving the condition and arrangement of the rooms so as to obtain better light and ventilation. The sanitary accommodation throughout is being attended to and a satisfactory piece of work is in progress.

The houses in Whiston Street were closed in consequence of sanitary notices served by inspector Firth, and in each instance a satisfactory piece of work was carried out. With respect to No. 20 the house was generally dilapidated and dirty, the walls and ceilings were dangerous and the front and side walls of the house were condemned by the district surveyor and had to be pulled down and reconstructed.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

With a view to the necessary steps being taken to prevent the emission of black smoke, the various shafts and chimneys, other than those of private dwelling-houses within the Borough, were kept under observation by inspector Quelch, who is charged with this important duty. Complaints were received from various sources, including 44 from the London County Council, referring to shafts and chimneys on 15 premises. In each instance the existence of the nuisance was brought to the notice of the person responsible, and the nuisance was abated for the time being. In several cases, however, there was a tendency to recurrence, and it was necessary to bring them under the notice of the Health Committee. In several cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, upon the responsible parties, but no further proceedings were required.

Complaints as to smoke nuisances were not so numerous as last year, and although several offending shafts still require to be kept under observation, I think, on the whole, there has been a decided improvement with respect to the emission of black smoke from the chimneys and shafts in the Borough.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The intimations from the factory inspector respecting the establishment of workshops within the Borough received during the year numbered 38, principally relating to workshops used in the furnishing trade, cabinet making, upholstering, and tailoring. Of these, 24 were found on inspection to be in a satisfactory condition, and the remainder required more or less the attention of the Council's sanitary officers for the rectification of insanitary conditions. In addition to the above, 94 written intimations were received from the factory inspector relating to various insanitary conditions and infringements of the law relating to public health in connection with 134 workshops and workplaces. The conditions chiefly requiring attention, were: want of proper attention to cleansing, defective and insufficient w.c. accommodation, general delapidations, defective roofs, dampness, defective drains, and over-crowding. The premises

indicated were all visited and inspected by the officers of the Borough Council; the necessary steps were taken to deal with the insanitary conditions, and the factory inspector was duly informed of the same in accordance with the statutory requirements.

In addition to those brought under the notice of the Sanitary Authority by the factory inspector, numbers of other workshops, factories, and workplaces received attention at the hands of the officers of the Council during the course of the year.

The law relating to factories, workshops, and workplaces has been consolidated and amended by the

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901,

which considerably alters and adds to the duties which have hitherto been carried out under the supervision of the Borough Council in relation to factories, workshops, and workplaces. The Act incorporates new provisions which provide as follows:—(a) In the case of workshops, every room must have sufficient ventilation; a standard of ventilation may be prescribed by the Secretary of State for any class of workshops, and where prescribed, this standard must be maintained; also where dust or gases are generated, if required by the factory inspector, fans must be provided. (b) A general power is given to the Borough Council to deal with bakehouses which on sanitary grounds are unfit for use as such; there is a prohibition of the use of underground bakehouses, unless they were in use on August 17th, 1901; and after January 1st, 1904, the use of underground bakehouses will become unlawful, unless the bakehouses are certified by the Borough Council as suitable places for baking in. An underground bakehouse is defined in the Act as being a bakehouse in which any room used for baking, or for any process incidental thereto, is so situate that the floor thereof is more than 3 feet below the surface of the footway of the adjoining street, or of the ground adjoining or nearest to the room. (c) With respect to home work, lists of out-workers are to be kept in certain trades; home work may be prohibited in unwholesome dwellings, and in dwellings where there is infectious disease. (d) The Borough Council is required to keep a register of all workshops situate within the Borough. (e) The medical officer of health is required to report specifically on the administration of the Act, especially dealing with the provisions as to sanitation, bakehouses, and homework, and a copy of his report on the subject is to be sent to the Secretary of State.

BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses on the Register for the year 1901 number 86. They are situate at the addresses contained in the subjoined list:—

Bevenden Street, No. 2.	Leonard Street, No. 91.
Bridport Place, Nos. 2, 65, 88 and 10.	Lee Street, No. 33.
Brunswick Place, No. 13.	Murray Street, No. 92.
Brunswick Street, Nos. 100 and 126	Marlborough Road, No. 36.

Bristow Street, No. 2.	Mansfield Street, No. 43.
Broadway London Fields, No. 33.	New North Road, Nos. 59 and 93.
Britannia Street, No. 94.	Nile Street, No. 65.
Clifton Street, Nos. 32, 63 and 94.	Newton Street, No. 46.
City Road, No. 183.	Old Street, No. 249.
Cropley Street, Nos. 13 and 58.	Pitfield Street, Nos. 2, 17, 30 and 76.
Dunloe Street, No. 41.	Paul Street, Nos. 16 and 98.
Dunstan Street, No. 21.	Phillip Street, No. 86.
East Road, Nos. 52, 82 and 103.	Pearson Street, Nos. 7 and 78.
Essex Street, No. 25.	Pownall Road, No. 102.
Gt. Cambridge Street, No. 35.	Queen's Road, No. 59.
Goldsmith Row, Nos. 117 and 136	Rushton Street, No. 7.
Hoxton Street, Nos. 61, 74, 141, 167, 179, 192, 221 and 271	St. John's Road, Nos. 16, 39, 86 and 169
High Street, No. 189	Shaftesbury Street, No. 87.
Hyde Road, Nos. 2, 63 and 73	Shepherdess Walk, Nos. 5, 28 and 96.
Haggerston Road, Nos. 9, 48 and 78	Sturt Street, No. 12.
Hackney Road, Nos. 55, 151 and 305	Sun Street, No. 37.
Harwar Street, No. 42.	Union Street, No. 7.
Hows Street, No. 48.	Whiston Street, No. 44.
Kingsland Road, Nos. 41, 77, 164, 200 and 273.	Whitmore Road, No. 2 and 42.

The bakehouses situate at No. 2 Pitfield Street and 249 Old Street adjoin each other and belong to the same business. These are regarded as one bakehouse for inspection purposes. The bakehouse at No. 183 City Road is not used at present for baking, the baking for the shop attached thereto being carried out at No. 28, Shepherdess Walk. The bakehouse situate at No. 109 Bridport Place has been out of use since the middle of August.

Of the 84 bakehouses in use, 72 were in a satisfactory condition when inspected, and the remainder were fairly so. Limewashing and general cleansing were necessary in eleven, and in five a few minor sanitary matters required attention. Fifty-three of the bakehouses in Shoreditch are underground within the meaning of the definition contained in Section 101 (3) of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901. The new provisions of this Act relating to bakehouses have already been referred to.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The Slaughterhouses on the register number 15 or one less than last year. They are situate at the addresses set out below :—

Broadway, London Fields, No. 7 & 23	New North Road, Nos. 64 and 179.
Goldsmith Row, No. 134.	Pitfield Street, No. 53.
Hackney Road, Nos. 35 and 135.	Shepherdess Walk, Nos. 60 and 92.
Haggerston Road, Nos. 4 and 76.	Weymouth Terrace, No. 59.
Hoxton Street, No. 184.	Whitmore Road, No. 1 to 3

The condition in which the slaughterhouses were kept during the year was on the whole satisfactory, and in one or two instances only was it necessary to bring matters requiring attention to the notice of the proprietors. The animals slaughtered in the slaughterhouses of Shoreditch are almost entirely sheep. Very few oxen are killed during the course of the year.

COWHOUSES, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

The registered cowhouses in Shoreditch number 10, the licenses of two having been allowed to lapse since last year. They are situate at the addresses set out below :—

Bracklyn Street, No 22.

Clift Street, No. 1a.

Dunstan Street, No. 33.

Hoxton Street, No. 274.

Moye Street, No. 47.

Mintern Street, No. 7.

Nile Street, No. 38.

Rufus Street, No. 3.

St. John's Road, No. 76.

Taplow Street, No. 31.

The cowhouses were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition, in one or two instances only was there anything to complain of. The cows in the cowhouses in Shoreditch numbered 110, as compared with 114 in 1900, and 135 in 1899. For several years past there has been a gradual but steady decrease both in the number of cowhouses and in the number of cows kept in the Borough.

The London Government Act, 1899, transferred the registration of dairymen and purveyors of milk from the London County Council to the Borough Council. The number of dairymen and purveyors of milk on the register for the year is 319. There have been several changes in respect to the names of the persons registered. The various dairies and shops at which milk is sold, have been kept under observation and visited at frequent intervals during the year by the sanitary inspectors. Fifteen of the shop ceased the sale of milk during the year. In a few instances the sale of milk was suspended owing to the occurrence of dangerous infectious disease on the premises, the sale being resumed after the necessary precautions as to disinfection had been taken.

In the majority the milk was found to be sold under conditions which may be regarded as satisfactory, in 27 instances, however, warnings were necessary by reason of the milk utensils not being kept in as cleanly a condition as they ought to have been. In seven cases new measures for the milk were provided. Vendors using open receptacles for the milk are recommended to keep a piece of fine muslin over the receptacle, with a view to the exclusion of dust and flies. On 9 of the premises defective drains were found and rectified. In 9 instances the water closets required attention, in four accumulations of dung were removed, and in several instances the premises required cleansing. Altogether, 27 sanitary notices were served upon the responsible parties.

OFFENSIVE BUSINESSES.

The two premises upon which offensive businesses are being carried on in Shoreditch, situate at No. 69 Haggerston Road and No. 110 Goldsmith Row, respectively, have been subject to inspection during the course of the year. No complaints have been received in connection with either of them. In each case the business carried on is that of tripe boiling. Serious defects were ascertained to exist in connection with the drainage system on the premises of No. 69 Haggerston Road, and it was necessary to carry out extensive works of reconstruction in connection with the drains, which were completed during the current year.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The following houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family were registered under the bye-laws in force in the Borough relating to them:—

Westmoreland Place, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16, 20, 22, 24, 33 and 39 ;
Collingwood Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 ;
Underwood Street, Nos. 19, 20, 23, 28, 29, and 30.

Altogether 28 houses were registered during the year and the total number which had been placed on the register is 184.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT.

Applications for certificates as to the sanitary fitness of dwellings to enable exemption from inhabited house duty being obtained were received in respect to 62 tenements, twelve of which belonged to the Borough Council. They were duly inspected and found to be satisfactory and the necessary certificates were granted.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Common lodging houses are registered and regulated by the London County Council. The situations of such houses in Shoreditch together with the numbers of lodgers each is authorised to accommodate are as set out as below:—

Situation.	No. of Lodgers.	Sex.	Situation	No. of Lodgers.	Sex.
Aubert Building.....	117	M	Kingsland Road, No. 23	101	M
Boot Street, No. 2	6	M	" " " 227	109	M
" " " 3	2	M	Scrutton Street " 65	13	M
" " " 6	56	M	St. John's Road " 33	38	M
Dunloe Street " 31	46	M	" " " " 35	39	M
Dunstan Street " 2	37	M	" " " " 37	41	M
Eagle Wharf Road " 53	41	M	Wilmer Gardens	122	M

The registered common lodging houses afford accommodation for 768 men. During the course of the year visits of inspection were made by the sanitary inspectors and the general condition of these houses was found to be satisfactory sanitarily. In several slight defects in connection with the sanitary conveniences and yard paving were remedied. At No. 6 Boot Street the water closet and lavatory accommodation was unsatisfactory and a re-arrangement with some additional accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences was carried out under the supervision of the chief inspector resulting in a great improvement being effected. This was the only extensive piece of sanitary work found necessary in connection with the registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

STREET MARKETS AND FOOD.

Early in the year the question of the supervision of the market streets on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings came under the consideration of the Borough Council. Hitherto, it had been the practice for one inspector, with the assistance of one of the disinfecting officers to discharge this duty, the five district sanitary inspectors acting in rotation. It was felt that there was a good deal more work entailed in this duty than one inspector could adequately perform, and it was decided that as many of the inspectors as may be required, should be on duty in the street markets every Saturday night and Sunday morning.

The usual daily supervision was exercised by the sanitary officers over the street markets and the food exposed for sale, and frequent inspections were made with a view to the detection of unsound food. Except in a comparatively few instances the quality of the various food stuffs exposed for sale was excellent.

The following articles were destroyed during the year as unfit for the food of man :—mutton 14 legs, 153 pieces and 114 lbs., mutton and beef 31 lbs., rabbits 8 cwt., Ostend rabbits 1 box and 66 lbs., bacon 10 lbs., 6 fowls, 2 boxes and 30 lbs. of cods' roes, 4 barrels of herrings, 1 barrel of skate, 2 trunks of haddocks, 78 boxes and 112 lbs. of tomatoes, 9 baskets of carrots, 50 bananas, and 2 boxes of pears.

In many instances the unsound articles were brought under the notice of the sanitary officers. In one instance a seizure of tomatoes was made, and an order was obtained from a magistrate for their destruction. It was not, however, deemed advisable to prosecute in this case.

ICE-CREAM SHOPS.

During the year special attention was given to the premises in Shoreditch upon which ice-cream is manufactured or sold. It has been pointed out by several competent observers that ice-cream is oftentimes made under conditions which render

it very liable to contamination, and more than one wide-spread outbreak of infectious disease have been recorded in which ice-cream has been the vehicle by which infection has been conveyed. During the summer months, deaths due to irritation of the stomach and bowels attributed to the consumption of ice-cream are of not infrequent occurrence. Ice-cream in itself, taken in moderation is not harmful, it is the noxious matters by which it is readily contaminated, which cause mischief. This contamination can be prevented if only due care is exercised in its manufacture and storage, and every effort should be made in the interest of the public health that the necessary precautions are observed. The London County Council are now seeking legislation on lines which have been considered and approved of by the Shoreditch Borough Council with a view to ensuring that manufacturers of ice-cream shall be under statutory obligation to take all adequate measures for the preservation of ice-cream from contamination and infection.

Thirteen ice-cream shops were inspected by inspector Lear. Ten of these were found in a clean and satisfactory sanitary condition. In the remaining three, defects of major or minor importance were met with. In one instance the milk used in the ice-cream was found to have been scalded in a room used for sleeping purposes.

Of seven premises visited by inspector Quelch four were found in an unsatisfactory condition. In two instances grave sanitary defects were found existing.

Seven premises were inspected by inspector Firth ; in six of them sanitary defects were found, such as defective drains, defective yard paving, rain water pipes connected directly with the drains, dilapidations of floors, stairs, windows, and doors, and defective ventilation.

Fifteen premises upon which ice cream was manufactured were inspected by inspector Jordan. Six were found in a satisfactory and cleanly condition ; in the remaining nine sanitary defects of more or less gravity were discovered, such as defectively paved yards, untrapped sink waste pipes, defective water closets, dilapidations, dirty condition of premises, defective drains in two instances, and in one overcrowding of the premises. In four cases the conditions existing were found to be very unsatisfactory.

Twelve premises were visited by inspector Lindon. Eight were found in a more or less unsatisfactory state, the principal defects being dilapidations, dirt, defective yard paving, defective water closets, and untrapped sink waste pipes. In one instance there was overcrowding.

Altogether, of 54 premises inspected, 24 were found satisfactory, and kept in a cleanly condition, and 30 were unsatisfactory, requiring more or less attention to put them in a proper sanitary condition. In two or three instances it was necessary to report the facts of the case to the Health Committee, and statutory notices under the Public Health Act were served, In the end all the defects discovered were remedied.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The reports of the Public Analyst, Dr Stephenson, copies of which are appended (p. 56) shew that during the year 1901, 269 samples were submitted to him for analysis, viz.: 211 by inspector Quelch, 28 by inspector Sear, 12 by inspector Forth, 12 by inspector Jordan, and 6 by inspector Langstone, the latter four inspectors having been appointed to take samples under the Food and Drugs Act, more especially with a view to additional work being done in this direction on Saturdays and Sundays. Of the 269 samples, 127 were of milk, 89 of butter, 12 of flour, 12 of ice-cream, 8 of coffee, 6 of jam, 6 of sweets, 6 of ale, and 3 of cheese. Of the samples of milk, 25 or nearly 20 per cent. were found to be adulterated or not of the proper quality, and proceedings were taken against the vendors in the Police Court. In addition, 15 samples of milk were found to contain from 2 to 6 per cent. of water beyond the amount normally present. In these cases, no proceedings were, on the advice of the analyst, taken. In 24 of the 25 cases the Police Court proceedings were successful, and fines were inflicted in amounts varying from £15 downwards. In the case which was not successful, the magistrate dismissed the summons on the ground that the percentage of water added was too small for him to convict on.

The samples of butter shewed adulteration to the extent of 18 per cent., 17 of them being found to be adulterated, and in addition two samples contained more than 16 per cent. of water. Convictions were obtained in 15 of the 17 cases taken before the magistrate, the fine inflicted varying from £20 downwards. In one instance the summons was dismissed, the magistrate holding that the vendor was covered by Section 8 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the purchase having been completed. It appeared that the assistant asked for butter, and an article which on analysis turned out to be margarine was handed to him in paper with the word "margarine" stamped upon it. The vendor at the request of the assistant subsequently put it into plain paper. In the other instance the case failed, as the magistrate considered that the margarine had been served by mistake for butter. The article was sold by a son of the defendant who happened to be in the shop at the time. He was not authorised to sell it nor was he accustomed to the business. In a third instance a summons was taken out but not proceeded with, as an error was discovered in the numbering of the division of the sample. Three of the eight samples of coffee taken were adulterated with chicory, and the vendors were convicted and fined. Altogether proceedings were taken in 45 instances, or with respect to nearly 17 per cent. of the samples taken. Including the 15 samples of milk containing water beyond the normal, and the two samples of butter containing water beyond the amount of 16 per cent. of the total number of samples taken, 23 per cent. were adulterated. The fines inflicted amounted to £132, and the costs to £28 10s.

SANITARY STAFF.

During the year the Borough Council lost the services of inspector Lindon, who left on June 22nd to take up a similar position under the Borough Council of Kensington. Mr. C. Langstone, one of the sanitary inspectors of the Borough of Southwark was appointed to fill his place, and began his duties in Shoreditch on

August 19th. For the period between the end of June when inspector Lindon left and August 19th, owing to the absence of inspector Quelch on account of illness, the department was short of two inspectors. This deficiency was met by inspectors Lear, Firth and Jordan, in accordance with the instructions of the Health Committee, commencing work daily two hours earlier in the morning and leaving off an hour later in the evening. This arrangement enabled them to a very large extent to cope with the work on the two districts which were for the time being without sanitary inspectors. Assistance in the work of these two districts was also given by the chief sanitary inspector. Inspector Quelch was absent altogether for four months. During the latter part of his absence the work on his district was attended to by the chief inspector and the inspectors of the adjoining districts. A similar arrangement for the temporary performance of the work on his district was made during the absence of inspector Jordan, who was away ill for just over three weeks in November. Consequent on the death of Mr. J. Barclay, who had been messenger and general assistant in the Health Department for a number of years, Mr. H. P. Abbott was appointed to fill his place at a salary of 25s. per week, and he commenced his duties early in August.

In conclusion I have to express my satisfaction as to the manner in which the various officers of the Health Department have discharged their duties during the year dealt with in this Report, and my thanks are due to the chairman and members of the Health Committee for the assistance they have rendered me in connection with my work.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

LEWIS T. FRASER BRYETT,

Medical Officer of Health.



APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CONTAINING STATISTICAL TABLES AND COPIES OF THE
REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Tables I., II., III., and IV. are forms required by the Local Government Board.

TABLE I.
BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1901 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate*	UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE		AT ALL AGES.					Number.	Rate.*
				Num-ber.	Rate per 1000 Births reg-istered.	Number	Rate*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893	123520	4446	35.5	807	186	3198	26.1	862	436	384	3146	25.7
1894	123520	4332	34.7	704	166	2582	21.0	826	428	312	2466	20.1
1895	123190	4352	34.8	867	203	2968	24.3	813	434	326	2860	23.4
1896	122308	4364	36.0	786	183	2620	21.6	686	367	369	2622	21.6
1897	122058	4325	35.0	789	186	2662	21.8	783	392	356	2626	21.7
1898	121740	4281	35.1	846	199	2709	22.2	761	371	366	2704	22.4
1899	121530	4131	33.7	854	210	2982	24.5	905	429	358	2911	24.2
1900	121335	4023	32.9	741	187	2689	22.2	790	472	350	2576	21.4
Averages for years 1893 to 1900	120400	4281	34.4	799	190	2801	22.9	804	416	352	2738	22.5
1901	118550	4120	34.3	812	201	2652	22.6	883	427	365	2596	22.1

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in column 12 are the number in column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in column 10 and the addition of the number in column 11. During 1901, ten residents of Shoreditch died beyond the district, but not in public institutions, these have also to be added.

By the term “non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “public institutions” taken into account for the purposes of those Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made are given on pages 6 and 7 of the Report.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	642.5	Total population at all ages, 118,637 Number of inhabited houses, 12,743 Average number of persons per house 9.3	At Census of 1901.
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TABLE II.
BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1901 and previous Years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1.—WHOLE BOROUGH.				2.—SHOREDITCH SOUTH.				3.—HOXTON NEW TOWN.				4.—HOXTON OLD TOWN.				5.—HAGGERSTON.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1892 ...	123563	4487	2828	760	19720	546	423	99	29410	1134	645	184	28803	1016	656	157	45530	1791	1104	320
1893 ...	123520	4446	3146	807	19890	527	399	88	29380	1128	741	182	28850	999	719	196	45400	1792	1287	341
1894 ...	123520	4332	2466	704	19890	524	317	66	29380	1133	574	170	28850	984	552	158	45400	1691	1023	303
1895 ...	123190	4352	2860	867	19840	518	410	99	29300	1043	715	220	28700	989	645	198	45350	1802	1090	350
1896 ...	122308	4364	2622	786	17900	501	380	80	29585	1109	591	192	27635	954	552	184	47188	1800	1099	330
1897 ...	122058	4325	2626	789	17575	551	435	103	29630	1035	575	185	27505	990	610	188	47348	1749	1006	313
1898 ...	121740	4281	2704	846	17100	522	400	88	29750	1007	611	202	27365	1018	621	216	47525	1734	1072	340
1899 ...	121530	4131	2911	854	16950	497	507	119	29800	974	646	200	27165	947	673	218	47615	1713	1085	317
1900 ...	121335	4023	2576	741	16755	497	443	105	29860	961	597	171	27020	929	536	160	47700	1636	1000	305
Averages of Years 1892 to 1900.	122529	4304	2748	795	18402	520	412	94	29566	1058	632	189	27988	980	618	186	46450	1745	1085	324
1901 ...	118550	4120	2596	812	16276	489	379	87	29732	1060	615	193	26480	955	584	204	46062	1616	1018	328

NOTE.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table are the registration sub-districts. Block 1 has been used for the whole district.
(b) Deaths of residents occurring beyond the district are included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")
(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions have been allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

TABLE III.
BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.
Cases of infectious disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1. Shore-ditch South.	2. Hoxton New Town.	3. Hoxton Old Town.	4. Haggerston.	1. Shore-ditch South.	2. Hoxton New Town.	3. Hox on Old Town.	4. Haggerston.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.									
Small-pox... ..	21	2	2	3	7	7	...	...	2	10	9	...	2	10	9	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	310	7	136	104	35	28	...	44	57	65	144	41	48	62	110	...
Membranous croup	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	..	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas	142	3	9	11	15	90	14	19	27	35	61	...	1	...	3	...
Scarlet fever	557	13	193	275	51	25	...	83	58	74	342	70	53	69	300	...
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	96	1	5	31	28	31	...	11	36	26	23	11	28	23	18	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	7	...	2	...	2	3	...	1	6	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	7	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Totals... ..	1146	26	353	424	140	189	14	158	188	214	586	123	137	164	441	...

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.
Causes of, and ages at, death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES AT ALL AGES				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Shoreditch South.	Hoxton New Town.	Hoxton Old Town.	Haggerston.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Small-pox ...	5	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	1
Measles ...	75	14	58	3	...	...	...	9	18	14	34	4
Scarlet fever...	20	1	13	5	1	...	...	2	3	2	13	...
Whooping-cough ...	58	23	34	1	...	...	...	2	13	10	33	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	28	4	18	6	...	...	...	3	10	6	9	1
Croup ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	10	...	1	...	2	7	...	2	2	3	3	1
Other contd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	16	1	1	...	1	10	3	2	5	5	4	2
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea (see notes below)	153	127	18	...	1	3	4	18	42	38	55	23
Enteritis (see notes below)	30	25	3	...	...	1	1	1	4	4	21	1
Puerperal fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Erysipelas ...	6	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	3	1	1	3
Other septic diseases	15	4	...	2	3	5	1	2	4	2	7	1
Phthisis ...	258	4	7	9	32	200	6	47	52	56	103	138
Other tuberculous diseases ...	105	45	36	8	3	13	...	13	21	26	45	16
Cancer, malignant disease ...	95	...	...	2	3	67	23	17	17	27	34	28
Bronchitis ...	281	78	26	2	2	81	92	48	72	62	99	134
Pneumonia ...	276	66	79	5	7	95	24	45	54	51	126	69
Pleurisy ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	17	2	4	1	...	7	3	3	2	7	5	4
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	34	...	...	...	...	29	5	4	9	9	12	22
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	5	28	20	37	8
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	2	2	2
Heart diseases ...	151	3	...	8	11	84	45	23	38	31	59	83
Accidents ...	91	39	14	...	2	17	19	8	24	21	38	15
Suicides ...	17	...	...	...	2	14	1	1	7	4	5	2
All other causes	753	284	53	18	28	179	191	122	183	178	270	321
All Causes	2596	812	366	73	99	827	419	379	615	584	1018	883

NOTES.—(a) In this Table all deaths of "residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, have been included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They have also, in columns 9-12, been included among the deaths in their respective "localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the registrars. Deaths of "non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district have been in like manner excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-12 of this Table.

(b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "residents" and "non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "residents" or of "non-residents" have, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), been entered in the last column of this Table.

(d) Under the heading of "diarrhoea" have been included deaths certified as from diarrhoea, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic enteritis;
Zymotic enteritis;
Epidemic diarrhoea. Summer diarrhoea;
Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhoea;

Choleraic diarrhoea, cholera, cholera nostras (in the absence of Asiatic cholera).

Under the heading of "enteritis" have been included those certified as from gastro-enteritis, muco-enteritis and gastric catarrh.

Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease have been included

TABLE V.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH, AND IN EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT, DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1901.

NOTE.—The deaths of persons not belonging to Shoreditch occurring in hospitals, &c., in the Borough are excluded; and the deaths of persons belonging to Shoreditch occurring in hospitals, &c., situated in London beyond the limits of the Borough, are included.

CAUSES OF DEATH.														DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT FROM ALL CAUSES.						
														AGES.						
Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards.	Shoreditch South.	Hoxton New Town.	Hoxton Old Town.	Haggerston.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1 Small Pox	Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
	Unvaccinated	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	4
	No statement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Measles		14	58	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	18	14	34	46	29	75
3 Scarlet Fever		1	18	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	18	13	7	20
4 Typhus Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Epidemic Influenza		1	1	...	...	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	5	5	4	5	11	16
6 Whooping Cough		23	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	10	33	27	31	58
7 Diphtheria, Membranous Croup		4	18	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	6	9	10	18	28
8 Enteric Fever		...	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	5	5	10
9 Asiatic Cholera		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Diarrhoea, Dysentery		127	18	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	18	42	38	55	83	70	153
11 Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Other allied Diseases		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	4
13 Hydrophobia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Glanders, Farcy		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Tetanus		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Anthrax, Splenic Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Cow-pox, Accidents of Vaccination		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Syphilis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Gonorrhoea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Phagedæna, Hospital Gangrene		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Erysipelas		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	2	4	6
22 Puerperal Fever		...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
23 Pyæmia, Septicæmia		3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	6	...	6
24 Infective Endocarditis		...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	3	3	6
25 Other allied Diseases		1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	3
26 Malarial Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Rheumatic Fever		...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	1	4	3	7
28 Rheumatism of the Heart		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TUBERCULOSIS :																				
29 Brain or Meninges, Acute Hydrocephalus		11	18	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	6	7	20	17	19	36
30 Larynx		...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	3	1	4
31 Lungs		4	7	5	4	15	17	47	71	62	20	5	1	47	52	56	103	165	258	
32 Intestines, Tabes Mesenterica		26	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	9	9	21	12	33
33 General, position undefined		4	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	8	4	12
34 Other forms, Scrofula		4	8	2	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	3	2	7	8	11	9	20
35 Other Infective Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Thrush		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Actinomycosis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Hydatid Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Scurvy		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Other Diseases due to altered food		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Acute Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Chronic Alcoholism		...	...	...	...	...	4	5	2	1	1	...	...	3	5	5	6	7	13
43 Chronic Industrial Poisoning		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44 Other Chronic Poisonings		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 Osteo-arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
46 Gout		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	4	5
47 Cancer		...	...	...	...	1	2	10	21	21	16	3	...	14	11	19	30	31	74
48 Diabetes Mellitus		...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	4
49 Purpura Hemorrhagica		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Hæmophilia		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
51 Anæmia, Leucocythæmia		...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	4

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31st, 1901.

DEATHS REGISTERED
IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT
FROM ALL CAUSES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.													Shoreditch South.	Hoxton New Town.	Hoxton Old Town.	Haggerston.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards.							
52 Lymphadenoma, Hodgkin's Disease .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
53 Premature Birth	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	28	20	37	56	34	90
54 Injury at Birth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 Debility at Birth	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	20	19	33	21	54
56 Atelectasis	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	9	6	8	14
57 Congenital Defects	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	4	7	6	13
58 Want of Breast Milk.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	102	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	27	35	40	61	52	113
60 Dentition	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	4	8	12
61 Rickets .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
62 Old Age, Senile Decay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	23	69	10	25	26	25	30	35	67	106	...
63 Convulsions	49	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	18	26	34	27	61	...
64 Meningitis	17	15	3	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	6	9	16	20	19	39	...
65 Encephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66 Apoplexy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	34	22	11	20	20	7	34	35	46	81	...
67 Softening of Brain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	3	...
68 Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	...
69 General Paralysis of Insane.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	8	1	9	...
70 Other forms of Insanity .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	3	...
71 Chorea.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
72 Cerebral Tumour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73 Epilepsy .....	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	4	7	3	10	...
74 Laryngismus Stridulus.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75 Locomotor Ataxy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...
76 Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	1	...	6	...	4	7	3	10	...	...
77 Other Diseases of Brain or Nervous System	2	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	3	2	...	1	4	5	3	7	6	13	...
78 Otitis, Otorrhœa .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	3	...
79 Diseases of Nose, Epistaxis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80 Diseases of Eye, Ophthalmia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81 Pericarditis.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	2	4	6	...
82 Endocarditis, Valvular Diseases of the Heart	1	...	1	2	2	...	3	5	1	9	4	2	1	6	9	5	11	16	15	31
83 Hypertrophy of Heart .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84 Angina Pectoris .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
85 Aneurism .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	4	6	1	7	...
86 Senile Gangrene .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	3	...
87 Embolism, Thrombosis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88 Phlebitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...
89 Varicose Veins .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90 Other and ill-defined Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System, including Heart Disease not stated to be Valvular	2	...	2	1	6	3	11	10	15	26	24	14	...	16	27	26	45	54	60	114
91 Laryngitis .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
92 Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93 Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
94 Acute Bronchitis	76	25	1	1	...	1	...	6	9	7	11	6	...	21	41	31	50	78	65	143
95 Chronic Bronchitis	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	19	34	47	24	4	27	31	31	49	58	80	138
96 Lobar, Croupous Pneumonia .....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	4	6	2	8
97 Lobular, Broncho-Pneumonia	46	55	2	1	1	...	1	3	5	5	5	1	...	19	29	25	52	56	69	125
98 Pneumonia, form not stated	20	20	2	...	3	3	10	11	25	32	14	3	...	25	23	25	70	81	62	143
99 Emphysema, Asthma .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	3	2	6	1	7
100 Pleurisy .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	3
101 Other and ill-defined Diseases of Respiratory System	2	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	3	7	3	10
102 Diseases of Mouth and Annæa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103 Diseases of Pharynx .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104 Diseases of Oesophagus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
106 Other Diseases of Stomach	7	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	7	5	7	12
107 Enteritis	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	4	21	10	19	30
108 Appendicitis .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2
109 Obstruction of Intestine	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	4	1	1	1	8	9
110 Other Diseases of Intestine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	3
111 Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	8	4	3	...	...	...	4	6	4	7	8	13	21
112 Other Diseases of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	4	5
113 Peritonitis .....	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	3	4	2	4	5	8	13
114 Other and ill-defined Diseases of Digestive System	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	2	1	2	4	6

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1901.														DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT FROM ALL CAUSES.						
CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.													Shoreditch South.	Hoxton New Town.	Hoxton Old Town.	Haggerston.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards.							
115 Disease of Sympathic Lystem and Ductless Glands	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
116 Acute Nephritis.....
117 Bright's Disease	1	...	2	4	6	12	15	17	12	4	1	12	23	19	20	35	39	74
118 Calculus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1
119 Disease of Bladder and Postrate.....	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	4	1	2	6	1	7
120 Other and ill-defined Diseases of Urinary System	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2
121 Diseases of Testis and Penis
122 Diseases of Ovaries
123 Diseases of Uterus and Appendages
124 Diseases of Vagina and External Genital Organs
125 Diseases of Breast.....
126 Abortion, Miscarriage
127 Puerperal Mania
128 Puerperal Convulsions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
129 Placenta Prævia, Flooding	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
130 Puerperal Thrombosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1
131 Other and ill-defined Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	3
132 Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2
133 Other and ill-defined Diseases of Osseous System	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
134 Ulcer, Bedsore
135 Eczema
136 Pemphigus
137 Other and ill-defined Diseases of Integumentary System	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
BY ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.																				
138 In Mines and Quarries
139 In Vehicular Traffic	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	5	7	4	11
140 On Railways.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
141 On Vessels & Docks, excluding Drowning
142 In Buildings Operations.....
143 By Machinery
144 By Weapons and Implements
145 Burns and Scalds	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	5	3	3	9	12
146 Poisons, Poisonous Vapours
147 Surgical Narcosis.....
148 Effects of Electric Shock
149 Corrosion by Chemicals
150 Drowning.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
151 Suffocation, overlaid in bed	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	18	16	20	36
152 Suffocation, otherwise.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
153 Falls, not specified	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	8	4	2	2	11	4	7	16	8	24
154 Weather Agencies
155 Otherwise, and not stated	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	3
156 Homicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
SUICIDES, ALL FORMS.																				
157 By Poison.....	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	6	...	6
158 By Asphyxia
159 By Hanging and Strangulation.....	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	3
160 By Drowning	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
161 By Shooting.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
162 By Cut or Stab	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	3
163 By Precipitation from Elevated Places...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
164 By Crushing.....
165 By other and unspecified methods	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
166 Execution
167 Sudden Deaths
168 Malignant Disease	1	1	...	2	...	3	6	4	3	1	...	3	6	8	4	14	7	21
169 Abscess	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
170 Other ill-defined and not specified causes	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	3	4	2	3	5	7	12
TOTALS.....	812	366	50	23	43	56	135	187	243	262	232	166	21	379	615	584	1018	1358	1238	2596

TABLE VI.—ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF LONDON AND SHOREDITCH BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

Districts.	Estimated population 1901	ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 PERSONS LIVING.														Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL DEATHS.			
		BIRTHS	DEATHS DURING THE YEARS:				DEATHS DURING 1901, FROM:										Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
			1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Small-Pox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	* Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Tuberculous Disease.					Violence.
London	4,544,983	29·0	18·3	19·7	18·8	17·6	2·2	0·05	0·43	0·13	0·30	0·35	0·12	0·87		149			0·3	
Shoreditch	§117,162	34·3	22·4	24·2	21·4	22·1	2·9	0·04	0·64	0·17	0·23	0·49	0·08	1·30	3·0	0·93	201	11·7	81·6	
<i>Sub-Districts.</i>																				
Shoreditch South	16,276	30·0	23·3	29·9	26·4	23·2	2·2	—	0·55	0·12	0·18	0·12	0·12	1·10	3·6	0·55	177	7·6	46·7	
Hoxton New Town	§28,344	37·3	21·5	21·6	20·9	21·6	3·1	0·03	0·63	0·10	0·35	0·45	0·07	1·48	2·5	1·12	182	13·3	25·6	
Hoxton Old Town	26,480	35·6	22·7	24·7	19·8	22·0	2·8	0·07	0·52	0·07	0·22	0·37	0·01	1·43	3·0	0·94	213	12·4	28·0	
Haggerston	46,062	35·0	22·5	22·7	20·9	22·1	3·2	0·04	0·73	0·28	0·19	0·71	0·06	1·19	3·2	0·93	203	11·7	32·6	

* Fever includes Typhus, Typhoid, and continued Fevers.

§ The inhabitants of the Holborn Union Workhouse, which is situate in Hoxton New Town Sub-District, are not included.

NOTE.—Where the deaths under any heading are too few to express as a rate per 1000 within two places of decimals, 0·00 is inserted ; where no deaths have occurred, a line is placed in the space under the heading.

TABLE VII.

ANALYSIS OF THE CASES TREATED BY THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE
BOROUGH during the Year ending December 31st, 1901.

DISEASES.				DISEASES.			
All Causes	...	...	3,383	38	Congenital malformations	...	—
1	Small Pox	{ Vaccinated	...	39	Old age	...	101
		{ Unvaccinated	...	40	Apoplexy	...	9
		{ No Statement	...	41	Epilepsy	...	27
2	Measles	...	52	42	Convulsions	...	5
3	Scarlet fever	...	14	43	Other diseases of brain and nervous system	...	159
4	Typhus	...	—	44	Diseases of organs of special sense	...	13
5	Relapsing fever	...	—	45	Diseases of circulatory system	...	127
6	Influenza	...	75	46	Laryngitis	...	4
7	Whooping Cough	...	22	47	Bronchitis	...	872
8	Diphtheria	...	4	48	Pneumonia	...	81
9	Simple, Continued and ill- defined fever	...	5	49	Pleurisy	...	17
10	Enteric fever	...	3	50	Other respiratory diseases	...	29
11	Simple cholera	...	—	51	Dentition	...	3
12	Diarrhoea, Dysentery	...	57	52	Quinzy, sore throat	...	17
13	Remittent fever	...	—	53	Enteritis	...	23
14	Hydrophobia	...	—	54	Peritonitis	...	—
15	Glanders	...	—	55	Diseases of liver	...	15
16	Cow pox and effects of vaccination	...	—	56	Other diseases of digestive system	...	163
17	Venereal affections	...	37	57	Diseases of lymphatic system and ductless glands	...	8
18	Erysipelas	...	19	58	Diseases of urinary system	...	36
19	Pyæmia and Septicæmia	...	—	59	Diseases of generative system	...	17
20	Puerperal fever	...	—	60	Accidents of childbirth	...	12
21	Tabes Mesenterica	...	—	61	Diseases of locomotive system	...	148
22	Tubercular Meningitis	...	—	62	Diseases of integumentary system	...	117
23	Phthisis	...	186	INJURIES.—			
24	Scrofula, Tuberculosis	...	12	63	Fracture and contusion	...	23
25	Other Zymotic diseases	...	18	64	Gun shot wounds	...	—
26	Thrush	...	—	65	Cut, stab	...	—
27	Worms and other parasitic diseases	...	—	66	Burn or scald	...	8
28	Starvation, want of breast-milk	...	—	67	Poison	...	4
29	Alcoholism	...	—	68	Drowning	...	—
30	Rheumatic fever and Rheuma- tism of heart	...	39	69	Suffocation	...	—
31	Rheumatism	...	291	70	Otherwise	...	84
32	Gout	...	35	71	Other Causes	...	399
33	Rickets	...	2				
34	Cancer	...	81				
35	Other constitutional diseases	...	60				
36	Premature birth	...	—				
37	Atelectasis	...	—				

Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 to 1899.

The Report of the analyst appointed under the above Act for this Borough, of the number of articles of food, drink, and drugs, which have been received and analysed by such analyst, specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such articles, &c., during the Quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1901.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of Foreign Ingredients detected in such Article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1901. Jan. 1	C. H. Quelch	X 93 ..	Butter	£ s. d. F20 0 0 c —	Foreign fats, i.e., fats other than butter fat, 80 per cent. Water, curd and salt 17 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 3 per cent.		£ s. d.
" "	" "	X 94 ..	Butter		Genuine	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
" "	" "	X 95 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed...	0 10 0
" "	" "	X 96 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed...	0 10 0
" "	" "	X 97 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed...	0 10 0
" "	" "	X 98 ..	Butter	F5 0 0 c —	Foreign fats, i.e., fats other than butter fat 80 per cent. Water, curd and salt 13 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 7 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	X 99 ..	Milk		Genuine	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 1 ..	Milk		Genuine of low quality..	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 2 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 3 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 4 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 5 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
Jan. 2	" "	Y 6 ..	Sweets.....		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 7 ..	Sweets.....		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 8 ..	Sweets.....		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 9 ..	Sweets.....		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 10 ..	Sweets.....		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 11 ..	Sweets.....		Genuine		0 10 0
Jan. 4	" "	Y 12 ..	Plum Jam ..		Genuine Jam, free from injurious ingredients		0 10 0

Analyst's Report for the Quarter ending the 31st day of March 1901—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1901. Jan. 4	C. H. Quelch	Y 13	Raspberry Jam	£ s. d.	Genuine Jam, free from injurious ingredients		£ s. d.
" "	" "	Y 14	Black Currant Jam	....	Genuine Jam, free from injurious ingredien		0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 15	Jam.....	....	Genuine Jam, free from injurious ingredients		0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 16	Black Currant Jam	....	Genuine Jam, free from injurious ingredients		0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 17	Plum Jam	....	Genuine Jam, free from injurious ingredients		0 10 0
Jan. 17	" "	Y 18	Four Ale....	....	Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 19	Four Ale....	....	Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 20	Four Ale....	....	Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 21	Four Ale....	....	Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 22	Four Ale....	....	Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 23	Four Ale....	....	Genuine		0 10 0
Jan. 21	" "	Y 24	Butter	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 25	Butter	£5 0 0	Foreign fats, i.e., fats other than butter fat 85 per cent. Water, curd and salt 13 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 2 per cent.	A sample of margarine.	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 26	Butter	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 27	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 28	Milk	£3 0 0	Boracic acid or a preparation thereof, an added preservative traces. Added water 12 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 29	Milk	c0 12 6	5 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 30	Milk	£2 0 0	Added water 9 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
Jan. 23	" "	Y 31	Milk	c0 12 6	4 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 32	Milk	Dis- missed	Added water 4 per cent. Deficient in butter fat 4 per cent.	Not decomposed..	0 10 0

Analyst's Report for the Quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1901—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of Foreign Ingredients detected in such Article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1901.				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Jan. 23	C. H. Quelch	Y 33	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 34	Milk	F5 0 0	Added water 11 per cent.	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 35	Milk	c0 12 6	7 per cent deficient in butter fat	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 36	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
Jan. 28	" "	Y 37	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 38	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 39	Butter	F5 0 0	Foreign fats, i.e., fats other than butter fat 70 per cent. Water, curd and salt, 17 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 13 per cent.	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 40	Butter	c0 12 6	Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 41	Milk		6 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 42	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 43	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 44	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
Feb. 4	C. H. Quelch	Y 45	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 46	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 47	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 48	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 49	Milk	F —	Artificial colouring matter traces.	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 50	Milk	c0 12 6	Added water 7 per cent.	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 51	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 52	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 53	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 54	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 55	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 56	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0

Analyst's Report for the Quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1901.—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients, detected in such article (if any.)	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysis of such Article.
1901. Feb. 7	C. H. Quelch	Y 57	Milk	£ s. d.	Genuine	Not decomposed	£ s. d. 0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 58	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 59	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 60	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 61	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 62	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
Feb. 11	" "	Y 63	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 64	Butter	£2 0 0 c0 12 6	Foreign fats, i.e., fats other than butter fat, 85 per cent. Water, curd, and salt, 11 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 4 per cent.	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 65	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 66	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 67	Milk		Genuine of low quality	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 68	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
Feb. 21	" "	Y 69	Milk		2 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 70	Milk		5 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 71	Milk	£0 18 0 c0 2 0	Added water 8 per cent. Artificial colouring matter traces. Boracic acid of a preparation thereof—an added preservative traces	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 72	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 73	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 74	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
Feb. 25	" "	Y 75	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 76	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 77	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 78	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 79	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 80	Milk	£4 0 0 c —	Added water 25 per cent.	Not decomposed	0 10 0

Analyst's Report for the Quarter ending the 31st day of March 1901—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1901.							
Feb. 28	C. H. Quelch	Y 81	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 82	Milk	F —	Added water 4 per cent. Deficient in	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	" "	" "	c0 12 6	butter fat 8 per cent.	" "	" "
" "	" "	Y 83	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 84	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 85	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 86	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 87	Milk	F1 0 0	Added water 12 per cent.	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	" "	" "	c0 12 6	" "	" "	" "
" "	" "	Y 88	Milk		5 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 89	Milk	F1 0 0	Added water 9 per cent.	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	" "	" "	c0 12 6	" "	" "	" "
" "	" "	Y 90	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Y 91	Milk	F0 5 0	Added water 20 per cent.	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	" "	" "	c0 12 6	" "	" "	" "
" "	" "	Y 92	Milk	F0 10 0	Added water 27 per cent.	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	" "	" "	c0 12 6	" "	" "	" "

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.

(Signed) THOMAS STEVENSON, M.D.,
Public Analyst.

NOTE.—Total number of samples analysed during the Quarter, 99.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 to 1899.

The Report of the public analyst appointed under the above Act for this Borough, of the number of articles of Food, drink, and drugs, which have been received and analysed by such analyst, specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such articles, &c., during the quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1901.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
April 1	C. H. Quelch	93 Y	Butter.....	£ s. d.	Genuine	Not decomposed....	£ s. d.
" "	" "	94 Y	Butter.....	Dis- missed.	Foreign fats, i.e. fats, other than butter fat, 80 per cent. Water, curd, and salt, 18 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 7 per cent.	A sample of margarine.	0 10 0
" "	" "	95 Y	Butter.....		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	96 Y	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	97 Y	Milk	£8 10 0	Added water 4 per cent., deficient in butter fat, 7 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	98 Y	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
April 15	C. H. Quelch	99 Y	Butter.....	£2 0 0 00 12 6	Foreign fats, i.e. fats, other than butter fats, 85 per cent. Water, salt and curd, 18 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 2 per cent.	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 1	Butter.....		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 2	Butter.....		Genuine ..	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 3	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 4	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 5	Milk	£0 1 0 00 2 0	7 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
April 26	C. H. Quelch	Z 6	Milk		7 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 7	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 8	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 9	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 10	Milk	Case withdr'n	Added water 3 per cent. Deficient in butter fat 9 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 11	Milk		2 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
April 30	C. H. Quelch	Z 12	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	per J. W. Lear	Z 13	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0

Analyst's Report for the Quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1901—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the persons from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
April 30	C. H. Quelch	Z 14 ..	Butter	£ s. d.	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	Per J. W. Lear	Z 15 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 16 ..	Butter	£1 0 0 c0 12 6	Foreign fats, i.e. fats, other than butter fat, 84 per cent. Water, curd, and salt, 15 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 1 per cent.	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 17 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
May 17	C. H. Quelch	Z 18 ..	Wheaten Flour		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 19 ..	Wheaten Flour		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 20 ..	Wheaten Flour		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 21 ..	Wheaten Flour		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 22 ..	Wheaten Flour		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 23 ..	Wheaten Flour		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
May 20	C. H. Quelch	Z 24 ..	Milk		6 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 25 ..	Milk	£3 0 0 c0 2 0 £2 0 0 c0 2 0	Deficient in butter fat 20 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 26 ..	Milk		Added water 9 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 27 ..	Milk		6 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 28 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 29 ..	Milk	£1 0 0 c0 2 0	Added water 5 per cent. Deficient in butter fat 7 per cent.	Sour when received	0 10 0
May 23	C. H. Quelch	Z 30 ..	Wheaten Flour		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 31 ..	Wheaten Flour		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 32 ..	Wheaten Flour		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 33 ..	Wheaten Flour		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 34 ..	Wheaten Flour		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 35 ..	Wheaten Flour		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
May 31	C. H. Quelch	Z 36 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 37 ..	Milk		Genuine	Sour when received	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 38 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 39 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0

Analyst's Report for the Quarter ending the 31st day of June, 1901.—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
May 31	C. H. Quelch	Z 40 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	£ s. d. 0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 41 ..	Milk		Genuine, of low quality	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
June 3	C. H. Quelch	Z 42 ..	Milk		2 per cent of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 43 ..	Milk		4 per cent of water beyond the normal	Sour when received	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 44 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 45 ..	Milk		Genuine	Sour when received	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 46 ..	Milk		Genuine	Sour when received	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 47 ..	Milk		Genuine	Sour when received	0 10 0
June 10	C. H. Quelch	Z 48 ..	Ice Cream ..		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 49 ..	Ice Cream ..		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 50 ..	Ice Cream ..		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 51 ..	Ice Cream ..		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 52 ..	Ice Cream ..		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 53 ..	Ice Cream ..		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 54 ..	Ice Cream ..		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 55 ..	Ice Cream ..		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 56 ..	Ice Cream ..		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 57 ..	Ice Cream ..		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 58 ..	Ice Cream ..		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 59 ..	Ice Cream ..		Genuine		0 10 0

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.

NOTE.—Total number of samples analysed during the Quarter, '66.

(Signed)

THOMAS STEVENSON, M.D.,

Public Analyst.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 to 1899.

The Report of the public analyst appointed under the above Act for this Borough, of the number of articles of food, drink, and drugs, which have been received and analysed by such analyst, specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such articles, &c., during the Quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1901.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1901				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
July 17	W. Firth	Z 60	Milk		Genuine	Sour when received	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 61	Milk		Probably genuine, of low quality	The sample was sour and churned so that an accurate analysis could not be made	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 62	Milk		Genuine	Sour when received	
" "	" "	Z 63	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 64	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 65	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
Aug. 28	J. W. Lear	Z 66	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 67	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 68	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 69	Butter	£5 0 0 c0 12 6	Foreign fats, i.e., fats other than butter fat 86 per cent. Water, salt and curd 12 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 2 per cent.	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 70	Butter	£1 0 0 c0 12 6	Foreign fats, i.e., fats other than butter fat 84 per cent. Water, salt and curd 14 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 2 per cent.	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 71	Coffee		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 72	Coffee		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 73	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 74	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 75	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 76	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 77	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0

Analyst's Report for the Quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1901—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1901.				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Sept. 9	E. T. J. Jordan	Z 78 ..	Butter		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 79 ..	Butter		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 80 ..	Butter	£1 0 0 c0 12 6	Foreign fats, <i>i.e.</i> , fats other than butter fat 78 per cent. Water, salt and curd 15 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 7 per cent.	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 81 ..	Butter	£5 0 0 c0 12 6	Foreign fats, <i>i.e.</i> , fats other than butter fat 83 per cent. Water, salt and curd 15 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 2 per cent.	A same of margarine	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 82 ..	Butter	£1 0 0 c0 12 6	Foreign fats, <i>i.e.</i> , fats other than butter fat 83 per cent. Water, salt and curd 15 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 2 per cent.	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
Sept. 23	J. W. Lear	Z 83 ..	Butter		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 84 ..	Butter		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 85 ..	Butter		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 86 ..	Butter	D mis'd	Foreign fats, <i>i.e.</i> , fats other than butter fat 86 per cent. Water, salt and curd 12 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 2 per cent.	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 87 ..	Butter		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 88 ..	Butter		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 89 ..	Butter		Genuine		0 10 0
Sept. 30	E. T. D. Jordan	Z 90 ..	Butter	£1 0 0 c0 12 6	Foreign fats, <i>i.e.</i> , fats other than butter fat 85 per cent. Water, salt and curd 14 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 1 per cent.	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 91 ..	Butter		Genuine of low quality.....		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 92 ..	Butter		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 93 ..	Butter		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 94 ..	Butter		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 95 ..	Butter		Genuine		0 10 0

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
Guy's Hospital, S.E.

(Signed) THOMAS STEVENSON, M.D.,
Public Analyst.

NOTE —Total number of samples analysed during the Quarter, 36.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 to 1899

The Report of the public analyst appointed under the above Act for this Borough, of the number of articles of food, drink, and drugs, which have been received and analysed by such analyst, specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such articles, &c., during the Quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1901.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1901. Oct. 10	Wm. Firth	Z 96	Butter 3 ozs.	£ s. d.	Genuine	Not decomposed	£ s. d. 0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 97	Butter 2½ "	"	Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 98	Butter 2½ "	"	Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	Z 99	Butter 2½ "	"	Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	1 A	Butter 2 "	"	Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	2 A	Butter 3 "	£5 0 0 c0 12 6	Foreign fats, i.e. fats other than butter fat .....80 per cent. Water, curd and salt ....15 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding.. 5 per cent.	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
Oct. 21	Charles Langstone	3 A	Butter 1½ "	"	Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	4 A	Butter 1½ "	"	Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	5 A	Butter 1½ "	"	Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	6 A	Butter 3 "	"	Butter fat, 79·3 per cent. Water, 18·0 per cent. Salt and Curd, 2·0 per cent. Boric Acid, 0·77 per cent.—100	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	7 A	Butter 1½ "	"	Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
" "	" "	8 A	Butter 1½ "	"	Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0

Analyst's Report for the Quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1901—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1901.							
Nov. 4	Jas Walter Lear	A 9	Butter 2½ ozs.		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 10	Butter 2½ "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 11	Butter 2½ "		Butter fat 78·5 per cent. Water 17·1 per cent. Salt and Curd 3·8 per cent. Boric Acid 0·6 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 12	Butter 2½ "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 13	Butter 2½ "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 14	Milk 5 "	£5 0 0 c4 4 0	Milk 91 per cent. Added Water 9 per cent.=100. This opinion is based upon the fact that the sample contained 7·73 per cent. only of milk solids other than milk fat instead of 8·5 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 15	Milk 6 "		Milk 96 per cent. Added water 4 per cent.=100. This opinion is based upon the fact that the sample contained 8·13 per cent. only of milk solids other than milk fat instead of 8·5 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 16	Milk 6 "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 17	Milk 6 "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 18	Milk 6 "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
Nov. 14	C. H. Quelch	A 19	Cheese 1½ "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 20	Cheese 2 "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 21	Cheese 2 "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 22	Milk 4 "	£1 10 0	Milk 94 per cent. Added water 6 per cent.=100. This opinion is based upon the fact that the sample contained 7·99 per cent. only of milk solids other than milk fat instead of 8·5 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0

Analyst's Report for the Quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1901.—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
				£ s d.			£ s d.
Nov. 14	C. H. Quelch	A 23 ..	Milk 4 ozs.		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 24 ..	Milk 4 "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 25 ..	Coffee $\frac{3}{4}$ "	£1 10 0	Chicory, 35 per cent., Coffee, 65 per cent.—100.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 26 ..	Coffee $\frac{1}{2}$ "	£2 0 0	Chicory, 35 per cent., Coffee, 65 per cent.—100.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 27 ..	Coffee $\frac{1}{2}$ "	00 12 6	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
Nov. 20	C. H. Quelch	A 28 ..	Milk 5 "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 29 ..	Milk 5 "		Milk, 97 per cent. Added water, 3 per cent.—100. This opinion is based upon the fact that the sample contained 8·23 per cent. only of milk solids, other than milk fat, instead of 8·5 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 30 ..	Milk 5 ozs.		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 31 ..	Milk 5 "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 32 ..	Milk 5 "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 33 ..	Milk 6 "		Milk, 97 per cent. Added water, 3 per cent.—100. This opinion is based upon the fact that the sample contained 8·22 per cent. only of milk solids, other than milk fat, instead of 8·5 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
Nov. 25	C. H. Quelch	A 34 ..	Milk 6 ozs.		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 35 ..	Milk 6 "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	A 36 ..	Milk 6 "	00 12 6	Milk, 95 per cent. Added water, 5 per cent.—100. This opinion is based upon the fact that the sample contained 8·03 per cent. only of milk solids, other than milk fat, instead of 8·5 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0

Analyst's Report for the Quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1901—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
Nov. 25	C. H. Quelch	37 A	Milk 6 ozs.	c0 12 6	Milk, 95 per cent. Added water, 5 per cent.—100. This opinion is based upon the fact that the sample contained 8.02 per cent. only of milk solids, other than milk fat, instead of 8.5 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	38 A	Milk 6 "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	39 A	Milk 6 "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
Nov. 28	" "	40 A	Milk 6 "	F5 c1 0 0	Milk, 79 per cent. Added Water 21 per cent.—100. This opinion is based upon the fact that the sample contained 6.73 per cent. only of milk solids other than milk fat, instead of 8.5 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	41 A	Milk 6 "		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	42 A	Milk 6 "		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	43 A	Coffee $\frac{3}{4}$ "		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	44 A	Coffee $\frac{3}{4}$ "		Genuine		0 10 0
" "	" "	45 A	Coffee $\frac{1}{2}$ "	F5 0 0 c1 3 0	Chicory, 45 per cent. Coffee, 55 per cent.—100		0 10 0
" "	" "	46 A	Butter 2 "	F1 0 0 c0 12 6	Foreign fats, i.e., fats other than butter fats, 85 per cent. Water, salt and curd, 12 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 8 per cent.—100.	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
" "	" "	47 A	Butter $1\frac{1}{2}$ "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	48 A	Butter $1\frac{1}{2}$ "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
Dec. 17	" "	49 A	Butter $1\frac{1}{4}$ "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	50 A	Butter $1\frac{1}{2}$ "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	51 A	Butter $1\frac{1}{2}$ "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	52 A	Butter $1\frac{1}{2}$ "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	53 A	Butter $1\frac{1}{2}$ "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	54 A	Butter $1\frac{1}{2}$ "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analyzed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1900 Dec. 19	C. H. Quelch	A. 55	Milk 5 ozs.	£ s. d.	Milk 94 per cent. Added water 6 per cent. This opinion is based upon the fact that the sample contained 7.94 per cent. only of milk solids other than milk fat, instead of 8.5 per cent.		£ s. d.
" "	" "	A. 56	Milk 5 "	£15 0 0 c 2 2 0	Milk 92 per cent. Added water 8 per cent. This opinion is based upon the fact that the sample contained 7.81 per cent. only of milk solids other than milk fat, instead of 8.5 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	57 A	Milk 5 "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	58 A	Milk 6 "	£10 0 0	Milk 75 per cent. Added Water 25 per cent.=100. This opinion is based upon the fact that the sample contained 6.84 per cent. only of milk solids other than milk fat instead of 8.5 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
Dec. 23	" "	59 A	Milk 7 "	c 2 14 6	Milk 96 per cent. Added water 4 per cent.=100. Non-fatty solids 8.17 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	60 A	Milk 6 "		Deficient in milk fat 3 per cent., 2.59 per cent. only of milk fat	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	61 A	Milk 6 "		Milk, 97 per cent. Added water, 3 per cent.=100. Non-fatty solids—8.22 per cent.....	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	62 A	Milk 6 "	c 1 13 6	Milk, 95 per cent. Added water, 5 per cent.=100. Non-fatty solids—8.06 per cent.....	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	63 A	Milk 6 "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
" "	" "	64 A	Milk 6 "		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
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(Signed) THOMAS STEVENSON, M.D.

NOTE.—Total number of samples analysed during the Quarter, 68.

Public Analyst.



