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REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch,

IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON,

FOR THE YEAR 1906,

BY

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



CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Alcoholism	7
Artizans' dwellings	32
Appendicitis, mortality from	7
Bacteriological examinations	25
Bakehouses	39
Births in sub-districts	2
Birth rates	3
Cancer	7
Cerebro-spinal fever	23
Coffeehouses	40
Cookshops	40
Common lodging-houses	34
Cow-houses	35
Customs and Inland Revenue Acts	34
Dairies	35
Deaths in sub-districts	3
Death rate	3
Deaths, ages at	6
Deaths, causes of	7
Deaths in public institutions	8
Deaths in outlying institutions	8
Diarrhœa	21
Diphtheria	15
Disinfection	25
Enteric fever	17
Erysipelas	20
Factories and Workshops Act, 1901	36
Factories, workshops and workplaces—sanitary work	27
Food condemned and destroyed	41
Food and Drugs Acts	41
Fried fish shops	40
Gas Works, Whiston Street	36
Houses closed	30
Houses let in lodgings	31
Houses occupied by working classes, demolition of	31
Ice cream shops	39
Infectious cases, number certified	11
Infectious cases, number removed to hospitals	11
Infectious diseases, age periods	9
Infectious diseases, deaths from	10
Infectious diseases, death rate	10
Infectious diseases, number of cases notified from schools	24
Influenza	22
Institutions, deaths in	8
Legal proceedings	28
Margarine Act, proceedings under	44
Marriages	3
Measles	22
Milk-shops	35
Milk premises, cowsheds, etc., on register	35
Mortality, infant	4
Mortuary	26
Offensive business	36
Outworkers	38
Population	1
Puerperal fever	21
Sanitary work	26
Scarlet fever	14
Scarlet fever, return cases of	12
Schools, closure for infectious disease	25

	PAGE.
Shelter	26
Sickness amongst the poor	9
Slaughter-houses	35
Small-pox	13
Smoke nuisance	34
Staff	45
Street markets and food	40
Tetanus	23
Tuberculosis	23
Vaccination returns	13
Verminous houses	35
Violence, mortality from	7
Water supply	26
Whooping cough	22
Workshops on register	36
Zymotic diseases, deaths from	9
Zymotic death rate	9

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES:—

For whole district during 1906 and previous years (Table I.)	48
For separate localities in 1906 (Table II.)	49
Cases of infectious disease notified during 1906 (Table III.)	50
Causes of, and ages at, death during year 1906 (Tables IV. and VI.)	51, 54
Infantile mortality during 1906 (Table V.)	52
Notes to Tables IV. and V.	53
Comparison of London and Shoreditch birth and death rates in 1906 (Table VII.)	60
Cases treated by District Medical Officer in 1906 (Table VIII.)	61
Summary of proceedings under Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (Table IX.)	62
Factory and Workshop Act—Summary of work (Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)	63-65



Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Old Street, E.C.
January, 1907.

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

SIR AND GENTLEMEN,

This report deals with the public health, sanitary condition and vital statistics of the Borough of Shoreditch during the year ending December 31st, 1906.

POPULATION.

The number of persons in the Borough is estimated for the year under consideration at 116,506, as compared with 116,939 for 1905, 117,360 for 1904, 117,740 for 1903, and 117,948 for 1902. The estimated populations in the registration sub-districts are as follows: Shoreditch South, comprising Moorfields, Church and Hoxton Wards 43,586, Shoreditch North-West, comprising Wenlock and Whitmore Wards 36,972, and Shoreditch North-East, comprising Kingsland, Haggerston and Acton Wards, 35,948.

The estimated populations in the eight wards of the Borough are as follows:

Ward.	Population.	Ward.	Population.
Moorfields	5,681	Whitmore	18,370
Church	19,923	Kingsland	11,188
Hoxton	17,982	Haggerston	12,384
Wenlock	18,602	Acton	12,376

The population of Wenlock Ward includes the inmates of the Holborn Union Workhouse, which is situate in this locality. These, estimated at 1,376, are, for certain statistical purposes, not regarded as persons belonging to Shoreditch, and are, for these purposes, excluded in estimating the population of the Borough, which therefore becomes 115,130, whilst that of the ward becomes 17,226.

In the following table are given the areas of the wards in acres, and the estimated populations per acre:

Ward.	Area in acres.	Population per acre.	Ward.	Area in acres.	Population per acre.
Moorfields ...	71	80	Whitmore	76	241
Church	106	188	Kingsland... ..	72	155
Hoxton	78	233	Haggerston ...	66	187
Wenlock	90	191	Acton	83	149

In the above table the areas of the water-ways of the Regent's Canal and of the site occupied by the Holborn Union Workhouse have not been taken into account.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in the Borough was 3,802, of which 1,905 were of males and 1,897 of females. The number corrected by the inclusion of the births occurring in public institutions outside Shoreditch, the parents being residents of the Borough, and the exclusion of those occurring in public institutions within the Borough, the parents not being residents of Shoreditch, was 3,870, of which 1,945 were of males, and 1,925 of females.

The distribution of the corrected births in the eight wards of the Borough is given below:

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moorfields	66	64	130
Church	331	337	668
Hoxton	320	344	664
Wenlock	316	280	596
Whitmore	299	287	586
Kingsland	207	216	423
Haggerston	193	193	386
Acton	213	204	417
Totals.....	1,945	1,925	3,870



From information supplied by the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, it appears that 768 of the births during 1906 belonging to Shoreditch were attended by midwives registered under the Midwives Act, 1902, and of these, 50 were hospital confinements.

The birth-rate for the Borough was 33.6 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 34.2 in 1905. The birth-rates for the eight wards of the Borough are contained in Table VII. (Appendix). The births for the whole of England and Wales during 1906 were at the rate of 27.0 per 1,000 population; for 76 great towns they averaged 27.9, and for 142 smaller towns 26.5 per 1,000 population. The birth-rate of the metropolis in 1906 was 26.5 per 1,000 inhabitants.

MARRIAGES.

The marriages in Shoreditch during 1906 numbered 1,074 as compared with 1,068 in 1905, 1,066 in 1904, 1,146 in 1903, 1,156 in 1902, 1,073 in 1901, and 1,157 in 1900. The number of persons married was at the rate of 18.6 per 1,000, as compared with 17.1 for the whole of London.

DEATHS.

The deaths numbered 2,289, as compared with 2,296 in 1905 and 2,392 in 1904. They were distributed amongst males and females in the eight wards of the Borough as shown in the following table:—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moorfields	44	35	79
Church	206	197	403
Hoxton	190	164	354
Wenlock	172	164	336
Whitmore	231	223	454
Kingsland	100	120	220
Haggerston.....	97	111	208
Acton	127	108	235
Totals	1,167	1,122	2,289

The deaths of males were 45 in excess of the number of females who died. The death-rate for 1906 was the same as for 1905, namely, 19.8* per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 20.6 in 1904, and 19.6 in 1903, and was markedly below the average for the previous ten years. The death-rate of the metropolis for 1906 was 15.1, of England and Wales 15.4, and of 76 great towns 16.0 per 1,000 inhabitants.

*Corrected for age and sex distribution, the death-rate was 20.7 per 1,000.

Tables I., II., IV., V., VI., and VII. (see Appendix) give the causes of death and the death-rates for the whole Borough and its eight wards, together with other information bearing upon the mortality amongst the inhabitants of Shoreditch during the year. A comparison of the rates in the several wards will show that the death-rate varied very considerably in the different localities. As last year, the rate was highest in the Whitmore Ward and lowest in Moorfields, being 24.7 per 1,000 in the former and 13.9 in the latter. This great difference is doubtless to be accounted for by Whitmore Ward containing a larger proportion of the poorest of the inhabitants of the Borough, and being about three times as thickly populated as Moorfields Ward.

The death-rate for the Borough was above the mean rate for the year during the first four months. It was below the mean from about the middle of May until the end of July. The lowest point reached was in the last week of July, the rate recorded for that week being 9.8 per 1,000 inhabitants. With the beginning of August the death-rate rose rapidly and was above the mean until the last week of September, the highest point for the year being reached during the second week in September, when the death-rate amounted to 28.5 per 1,000. The rate was below the mean again from the beginning of October until the second week in December, when it rapidly went up above the mean, being for two weeks over 28 per 1,000. The high rate during August and September was due to the prevalence of summer diarrhœa, which resulted in numerous deaths during that period. The rise during the last few weeks of the year was the result of an increased number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs.

The deaths of infants under the age of one year numbered 651 of which 340 were of males and 311 of females. They amounted to a little over 28 per cent. of the total number of deaths at all ages. The proportion of infants under one year dying during the year to the total number of births belonging to Shoreditch registered during the same period was at the rate of 168 per 1,000, which, although somewhat higher than that for 1905, is nevertheless considerably below the average for the previous twelve years.

The infantile mortality in the Borough is greater amongst males than females. In the subjoined table are given the infantile mortalities for the sexes for the years 1901-06 inclusive:

Years.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Deaths of male infants under 1 year per 1,000 male births during year	211	207	179	207	179	175
Deaths of female infants under 1 year per 1,000 female births during year	190	153	173	177	150	161

The above figures give an average of 193 as the infantile mortality for males, and 167 for females, which shows that during the period referred to, the infantile mortality amongst males was about 15 per cent. higher than amongst females.

The chief causes of death amongst infants under the age of one year were diarrhoea, enteritis, and other disorders of the stomach and intestines, prematurity, congenital defects and weakness at birth, whooping cough, pneumonia, bronchitis, various forms of tuberculosis, and suffocation in bed. In Table V. (Appendix) is contained a statement of the causes of death of infants under one year, the ages in weeks and months being given. In the subjoined table the causes of death amongst infants under one year of age are given for each of the eight wards of the Borough :

Cause of Death.	Moorfields Ward.	Church Ward.	Hoxton Ward.	Wenlock Ward.	Whitmore Ward.	Kingsland Ward.	Haggerston Ward.	Acton Ward.	Totals.
Measles .....	...	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	12
Diphtheria .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Whooping Cough .....	...	5	4	2	2	1	...	4	18
Diarrhoea (all forms) ..	3	27	25	31	23	14	16	18	157
Enteritis .....	...	7	9	7	14	1	5	3	46
Gastritis and Gastro Intestinal Catarrh..	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Premature Birth	3	14	14	14	13	3	8	8	77
Congenital Defects ...	1	3	3	2	...	...	2	2	13
Injury at Birth .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Breast Milk Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .....	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	4
Tuberculous Menin- gitis	2	16	9	14	12	16	8	5	82
Tuberculous Periton- itis and Tabes Mesenterica .....	...	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	13
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	3	3	4	6	...	2	...	18
Erysipelas .....	...	2	2	2	2	2	4	...	14
Syphilis.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets .....	...	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	11
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions .....	...	2	2	1	5	1	...	...	11
Bronchitis.....	...	2	...	4	2	1	2	...	11
Pneumonia .....	...	5	10	6	8	3	3	8	43
Suffocation, over- lying .....	...	7	11	6	9	3	10	7	53
Other causes	1	6	3	6	7	4	...	2	29
	1	4	4	5	7	4	2	4	31
Totals	11	108	107	113	119	59	68	66	651

A comparison of the infantile mortalities in the wards is contained in Table VII. (Appendix). The infantile mortality was least in Moorfields Ward, where it only amounted to 85 per thousand births, and highest in Whitmore Ward, where the mortality was 203 per thousand. In connection with this, it is to be noted that Moorfields Ward is the least densely populated locality in the Borough, whilst Whitmore

Ward is the most densely populated, and, moreover, contains a larger proportion of the poorer inhabitants of the Borough.

The deaths of children aged from one to five years numbered 357, of which 63 were attributed to measles, 40 to whooping cough, 15 to scarlet fever, and 10 to diphtheria, 49 to various forms of tuberculosis, 21 to bronchitis, 72 to pneumonia, 21 to diarrhœa, and 6 to accident or negligence.

Altogether, of the total number of deaths for the year, 1,008, or just over 44 per cent., were of children under the age of five years.

Of children aged between five and fifteen years, 75 died, the chief causes being tuberculosis, which accounted for 25, other infectious diseases which resulted in 18, and accident or negligence, which was the cause of 7 deaths.

Of persons aged between fifteen and twenty-five years there were 70 deaths, of which 29, including 26 from consumption, resulted from tuberculosis.

Of persons aged from twenty-five to thirty-five years there died 113, the chief causes being consumption, which accounted for 39 deaths, diseases of the respiratory organs, kidneys, and heart. Cancer was given as the cause of 2 deaths, and alcoholism of 2 deaths. Violence resulted in four deaths, one of which was due to suicide and another to homicide.

The deaths of persons aged between thirty-five and forty-five years numbered 207, of which 75 were caused by consumption, 14 by diseases of the nervous system, 10 by valvular heart disease, 11 by bronchitis, 17 pneumonia, 7 disease of the kidneys, and 13 by violence, including one due to homicide and four to suicide. Six deaths were attributed to alcohol, six to cirrhosis of the liver, and six to cancer.

Of 243 deaths amongst persons aged between forty-five and fifty-five years, 54 were attributed to consumption, 27 to cancer, 5 to alcoholism, 18 to diseases of the nervous system, 15 to valvular heart disease, 20 to bronchitis, 18 to pneumonia, 24 to disorders of the digestive organs, including 11 from cirrhosis of the liver, 10 to kidney disease, and 14 to violence, including one through homicide and seven through suicide.

Of 213 deaths amongst persons aged between fifty-five and sixty-five years, 16 were attributed to consumption, 18 to cancer, 4 to alcoholism, 10 to diseases of the nervous system, 15 to valvular heart disease, 41 to bronchitis, 19 to pneumonia, 5 to cirrhosis of the liver, 18 to kidney disease, and 12 to violence, including three due to suicide.

Of persons aged between sixty-five and seventy-five years there died 192, the chief causes of death being cancer, which accounted for 16, old age for 30, apoplexy 15, valvular heart disease 6, bronchitis 42, pneumonia 15, kidney disease 16, and other diseases of the urinary organs 5.

Of 134 deaths amongst persons aged between seventy-five and eighty-five years, 5 resulted from cancer, 60 from old age, 9 from apoplexy, 6 valvular heart disease, 10 bronchitis, 7 pneumonia, 4 kidney disease, and three from violence.

Of the 34 persons who died aged 85 years and upwards, one succumbed to influenza, 22 to the results of old age, one to apoplexy, and one to another disease of the nervous system, one to senile gangrene, 5 to pneumonia, 2 to diseases of the urinary organs, and one to the results of a fall. An old lady died who was 102 years of age.

The chief causes of death during the year were: tuberculosis, which, including 233 from consumption or phthisis, accounted for 347 deaths; pneumonia, which caused 231 deaths; bronchitis, 194; diseases of the heart and blood vessels, 153; diarrhoea, 194; enteritis, 62; whooping cough, 59; measles, 74; cancer, 74; Bright's disease, 67; apoplexy, 52; atrophy, debility, and marasmus, 75; prematurity, 72; old age, 115; and cirrhosis of the liver and alcoholism, 47.

Of the 74 deaths from cancer, 27 were of males and 47 of females. Most of the deaths were of persons aged between 45 and 75 years. Eight persons under the age of 45, and 5 over the age of 75, were certified to have died of cancer. Nine deaths during the year were attributed to malignant disease, which in some instances may have been cancer. Five of these were of males, and four of females. The death-rate due to cancer was 0.64 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 0.70 in 1905, 0.69 in 1904, 0.66 in 1903, 0.74 in 1902, 0.63 in 1901, 0.56 in 1900, 0.63 in 1899, 0.58 in 1898, 0.51 in 1897, 0.45 in 1896, 0.50 in 1895, 0.65 in 1894, and 0.54 in 1893. The deaths from malignant disease have not been included in estimating the above rates. The figures indicate that the death-rate from cancer in Shoreditch shows a tendency to increase.

Of the deaths attributed to alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver, 19 were of males and 28 of females. As has been stated in previous reports, the deaths registered as due to alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver are far from representing the actual number of deaths directly or indirectly caused by the abuse of alcohol.

The deaths attributed to appendicitis numbered 19, as compared with 4 in 1905, 7 in 1904, 5 in 1903, 4 in 1902, and 2 in 1901. As to whether there has really been an increase in the number of deaths in the Borough due to appendicitis is not free from doubt, for it is not improbable that deaths which were formerly attributed to peritonitis may have been of late years attributed to appendicitis. In connection with this, it is to be noted that the average yearly number of deaths from peritonitis during the six years ending 1906 is considerably less than it was for the previous six years.

Violence, in its various forms, resulted in 100 deaths, of which 63 were of males and 37 of females. Accident or negligence occasioned 81, the chief causes being through horses and vehicles, which resulted in 10 deaths, burns and scalds in 11, falls—chiefly old people—in 17, and suffocation in infants, mainly through overlying, which was the cause of 27 deaths. There were three cases of homicide, and 16 persons, all of whom were males, committed suicide.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The numbers and distribution of the deaths of persons belonging and not belonging to the Borough in the public institutions situate in Shoreditch are as set out in the subjoined table:—

Institution.	Persons belonging to Shoreditch.	Persons not belonging to Shoreditch.	Total.
Holborn Union Workhouse	4	268	272
Shoreditch Workhouse	461	21	482
Royal Chest Hospital	6	47	53
Convent Hospital	2	7	9
Total	473	343	816

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

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

ASYLUMS.	No. of Deaths.	GENERAL HOSPITALS— <i>continued.</i>	No. of Deaths.
Banstead.....	7	North Eastern (Children).....	63
Belmont	2	Paddington (Children)	1
Cane Hill	2	Royal Free.....	1
Caterham	2	St. Bartholomew's.....	84
Claybury	17	St. George's.....	1
Colney Hatch.....	14	University College.....	1
Darenth	1	Westminster	1
Dartford Heath	4		
Hanwell	3	HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, &c.	
Horton	2	Consumption Hospital,	
Leavesden	5	Brompton	1
Manor	1	Cancer Hospital, Chelsea.....	3
Middlesex County.....	1	Lying-in, City of London.....	4
St. Luke's	1	Chest Hospital, Bethnal Green	2
Tooting Bec	7	Epileptic Colony, Epsom.....	1
		Mount Vernon	1
HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.		National	2
Eastern	11		
Northern	1	INFIRMARIES AND WORKHOUSES.	
North Eastern	22	Bethnal Green Infirmary	6
South Eastern	1	Bishop Stortford Workhouse	2
GENERAL HOSPITALS.		Islington Infirmary	2
Charing Cross	1	Holborn Infirmary	4
East London	2	Hackney Infirmary	3
German	8	St. Pancras Infirmary	1
Gt. Ormond Street (Children)	28	St. George's Infirmary	2
Friedenheim	2	Whitechapel Infirmary.....	2
Hampstead (Children)	1	Central London Sick Asylum	1
Italian.....	1		
King's College	1	OTHER INSTITUTIONS.	
London	25	St. Joseph's Hospice	5
Metropolitan	100	Hostel of God	1
Mildmay	4	St. Anne's House	1

Of 473 persons belonging to Shoreditch dying in public institutions situate beyond the limits of the Borough, 325 died in general hospitals, including 93 in hospitals for children; 35 died in the fever hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board; 69 died in asylums; 14 in hospitals for special diseases; 23 in workhouses and infirmaries, and 7 in other institutions. Elsewhere than in public institutions 18 persons belonging to Shoreditch died beyond the limits of the Borough. Altogether 946 persons belonging to Shoreditch died in public institutions. Including the eighteen persons who did not die in public institutions, 964 persons belonging to the Borough died elsewhere than in their homes.

SICKNESS AMONGST THE POOR.

The cases coming under the treatment of the district medical officers in connection with the poor law dispensary during 1906, numbered 4,107, as compared with 4,014 in 1905. An analysis of the cases is contained in Table VIII. (Appendix). The diseases classed as infectious accounted for 662 of the cases, chiefly of consumption, diarrhœa, influenza, measles and whooping cough. Diseases of the respiratory system, which are to a very large extent the result of infection, were responsible for 1,043 cases, of which 913 were of bronchitis and 61 of pneumonia. There were 296 cases of rheumatism and 94 of gout. Dyspepsia, and other disorders of the digestive system accounted for 430 cases. Cases of cancer were more numerous than usual, numbering 43, as compared with 37 in 1905, 27 in 1904, 30 in 1903, 12 in 1902, 31 in 1901, 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 infectious diseases included under the headings numbered 1 to 35 in Table VI. (Appendix) resulted in 776 deaths, as compared with 717 in 1905, 791 in 1904, 762 in 1903, 767 in 1902, and 762 in 1901. The deaths from these diseases were, during 1906, somewhat above the average for the previous five years, and they amounted to nearly 34 per cent. of the deaths from all causes. The increase in the number of deaths from these infectious diseases for last year mainly resulted from the larger number of deaths from diarrhœa. Deaths from consumption and the other forms of disease caused by the tubercle bacillus made up from forty to fifty per cent. of the whole, and of the remainder, diarrhœa, measles, and whooping cough accounted for the major portion. The death-rate from these infectious diseases was 6.7 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 6.2 in 1905, 6.8 in 1904, and 6.5 in 1903.

In the subjoined table the deaths from the infectious diseases referred to above have been grouped according to age:

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	85 and upwards.
No. of deaths.	249	209	31	12	14	21	49	86	64	26	12	2	1

More than half of these deaths from infectious disease were of children under five years of age, and taking the total mortality amongst children under five years of age from all causes, over 45 per cent. of the deaths resulted from these infectious diseases. In the case of infants under one year, diarrhœa was the most fatal of these diseases, whilst amongst children aged from one to five years, measles and whooping cough claimed most victims. In both of these age groups tuberculosis was also a fruitful cause of death. Consumption was the chief cause of the mortality between the 20 to 65 years' age periods.

Deaths from small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, including membranous croup, whooping cough, enteric fever, and diarrhœa—the principal zymotic diseases—numbered 365, the death-rate being 3.1 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 2.8 in 1905, 3.2 in 1904, 2.8 in 1903, 3.6 in 1902, 2.9 in 1901, 3.1 in 1900, 3.6 in 1899, 4.1 in 1898, 4.2 in 1897, 4.3 in 1896, 3.8 in 1895, 2.8 in 1894, and 4.7 in 1893. A comparison of the zymotic death-rates of London and Shoreditch and the eight wards of the Borough is contained in Table VII. (Appendix). The zymotic death-rate was lowest in Moorfields and highest in Wenlock and Whitmore Wards.

The cases of notifiable infectious disease numbered 951, being 200 less than in 1905. The numbers of cases annually certified since 1889, and the attack-rates per 1,000 inhabitants are contained in the following 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
1902	1239	10.5
1903	664	5.6
1904	776	6.6
1905	1151	9.8
1906	951	8.2

The cases of notifiable infectious disease certified in the metropolis numbered 35,343, the attack-rate being 7.5 per 1,000 population.

Subjoined is a list of the infectious diseases which are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health, showing the numbers of cases certified in the Borough for each of 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 .....	...	..	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	76	136	224	193	629	20
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	40	27	34	32	133	14
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	7	8	8	16	39	4
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever .....	...	2	3	1	6	3
Erysipelas	21	24	43	56	144	2
Totals.....	144	197	312	298	951	43
Numbers and percentages of cases removed to hospitals	121 84%	165 84%	263 84%	232 80%	781 82%	

As compared with the figures for 1905, there were marked decreases in the numbers of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria. The deaths from notifiable infectious disease are the fewest so far recorded for any year. The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases which are notifiable, namely, small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever, were at the rate of 0.3 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 2.8 for the principal zymotic diseases which are not notifiable, namely, measles, whooping cough, and diarrhœa.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Most of the cases of infectious disease removed to hospital were taken to the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The infectious diseases cases of which are receivable into the Board's hospitals are small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever. The number of cases of these diseases certified was 801, the number removed to hospital 769, giving a percentage of 96, which is the highest recorded for any given year in Shoreditch. The figures for previous years are contained in the last Annual Report.

RETURN CASES

During the year 14 instances where "return" cases of scarlet fever occurred came under observation. The particulars are briefly as follows:—

Number of Cases.	Length of time in Hospital.	Interval between the return of the primary (infecting) case and the occurrence (invasion of) the secondary or return case	Lesions observed in the primary case on return from hospital.	Number of cases resulting from Primary case.	Remarks.
1	51 days.	4 days.	Discharge from nose and ears.	1	Primary case, a female. Doubtful—probability of infection from another source.
2	60 "	4 "	Enlarged tonsils.	1	Primary case, a female. Was herself a "return" case.
3	44 "	7 "		1	Primary case, a female. Doubtful—probability of infection from another source.
4	54 "	27 "		3	Primary case, a male. Doubtful—probability of infection from another source.
5	98 "	7 "		1	Primary case, a male. Doubtful—probability of infection from another source.
6	49 "	4 "	Left tonsil enlarged.	1	Primary case, a female.
7	41 "	21 "		1	Primary case, a female. Two days after her return from hospital she possibly had a second attack of scarlet fever.
8	61 "	2 "	Discharging sore by right thumb nail. Nasal discharge after return.	1	Primary case, a female.
9	58 "	3 "	Nasal discharge. Scab below left ear.	1	Primary case, a male.
10	61 "	2 "	Slight discharge from ears.	1	Primary case, a male.
11	45 "	9 "	Discharge from nose after return home.	1	Primary case, a female.
12	68 "	27 "		1	Primary case, a male. Doubtful—probability of infection from another source.
13	50 "	8 "	Nasal discharge after return. Desquamating fingers and toes.	2	Primary case, a male.
14	59 "	3 "	Chapped lips. Subsequently developed sty on one of her eyelids.	3	Primary case, a female.

In five of the foregoing there were reasons for doubting whether the recurrence of the disease actually resulted from infection through the return of patients from hospital. The percentage of the return cases with respect to the cases removed was approximately 2.3, but is reduced to 1.5 if the doubtful cases are excluded.

One instance came under observation in which the interval between the return of the infecting and the appearance of symptoms in the return case was so short as to preclude all probability of direct infection. The case is not included in the foregoing; the particulars are briefly as follows:

May B—, aged 6, was removed to hospital with scarlet fever on June 7th, returning home on October 10th, at 2 p.m. She appeared in good health, without signs of discharge from nose or ears, excoriations of the skin, or other lesions. On the day of her return John B—, a brother, aged 4½, was noticed to be ill about 3.30 p.m., and was certified to have scarlet fever the same evening.

Two instances came under notice where the recurrence of scarlet fever in houses took place shortly before the return of scarlet fever convalescents:

Mary T—, aged 3, was removed to hospital on October 9th, 1905, and returned home on January 10th, 1906. Robert T—, aged 6, attending school, was taken ill on January 6th, and Lily T—, aged 14 months, on the following day. These children were certified to have scarlet fever on January 9th and removed to hospital.

Richard H—, aged 3, was removed to hospital on April 26th, and was to have been discharged on June 15th. He was, however, not allowed to leave the hospital on account of a discharge from his nose. Lily H—, a sister, attending school, was taken ill on June 20th, and certified to have scarlet fever on June 21st. Richard H— did not return home until after the removal of his sister.

One instance of a return case of diphtheria came under notice. The returning patient developed a "sore throat" shortly after arriving home, and subsequently a discharge from the nose was observed.

SMALL-POX.

No cases of small-pox were certified during the year in Shoreditch. Only about 30 cases were notified for the whole of London, and no deaths were registered.

VACCINATION.

The latest official figures published, so far as I am aware, are those contained in the report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board for 1904-05, and relate to the year 1903. In Shoreditch the number of children not finally accounted for as regards vaccination during that

year amounted to 36 per cent. of the children born during the year, as compared with 36.1 in 1902 and 44.4 in 1901. The cases in which vaccination was postponed are included in calculating these percentages. Conscientious objection certificates were granted in respect to 23 children, or 0.6 per cent. of the births during the year, as compared with 0.3 per cent. for the previous two years.

SCARLET FEVER.

The cases certified during 1906 numbered 629, as compared with 789 in 1905, 343 in 1904, and 255 in 1903. In 34, or 5.4 per cent., intimations were received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board that the patients were not suffering from scarlet fever, the diagnosis being tonsillitis in 6, measles 5, erythema 6, enteric fever 2, Rotheln 2, nephritis 1, rhinorrhœa 1, and not scarlet fever or not notifiable in 11 instances. The corrected number of cases was, therefore, 595, as compared with 771 in 1905, 320 in 1904, and 237 in 1903.

The distribution of the cases certified and the deaths amongst males and females during the year in the Borough and its eight wards is as shown in the subjoined table:—

Wards.	SCARLET FEVER.					
	NOTIFICATIONS.			FATAL CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moorfields	10	17	27	1	...	1
Church	46	44	90	1	1	2
Hoxton	59	56	115	4	2	6
Wenlock	58	62	120	...	1	1
Whitmore	63	60	123	6	...	6
Kingsland	25	32	57	2	...	2
Haggerston	18	37	55	...	1	1
Acton	25	17	42	...	1	1
Total for Borough.....	304	325	629	14	6	20

The cases are grouped according to ages in Table III. (Appendix). Of the cases certified, 612, or 97.4 per cent., were removed to hospital, as compared with 97 per cent. in 1905 and 96 in 1904. The percentages for previous years are given in the report for 1903.

The cases certified were at the rate of 5.3 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 6.7 in 1905, 2.9 in 1904, 2.1 in 1903, 2.1 in 1902, 4.7 in 1901, and 2.7 in 1900. The cases were most numerous and the attack-rates highest in Whitmore, Wenlock and Hoxton Wards, and lowest in Acton and Haggerston Wards. The deaths numbered 20, as compared with 27 in 1905 and 13 in 1904, and the death-rate was 0.17, as

compared with 0.23 in 1905, 0.11 in 1904, and 0.05 in 1903. The case-mortality was at the rate of 3.1 per cent. of the cases certified, as compared with 3.4 in 1905, 3.8 in 1904, 2.7 in 1903, 3.3 in 1902, 3.5 in 1901, and 5.4 in 1900. Amongst children under five years of age there were 247 cases, with 15 deaths, the mortality being just over 6 per cent. (allowing for cases not regarded as scarlet fever at the hospitals, 6.6 per cent.), as compared with 7.7 per cent. in 1905, 7.8 per cent. in 1904, 2.7 per cent. in 1903, 5.3 in 1902, 6.8 in 1901, and 12 in 1900. Among persons over five years, there were 382 cases with 5 deaths, the mortality being 1.3 per cent. of the cases (allowing for cases not regarded as scarlet fever, nearly 1.4 per cent.), as compared with 1 per cent. in 1905, 1.8 in 1904, 2.7 in 1903, and 1.7 in 1901.

The cases of scarlet fever certified in the metropolis during 1906 numbered 20,345, the attack-rate being 4.3 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 4.1 in 1905, 2.8 in 1904, 2.7 in 1903, 3.9 in 1902, 4.4 in 1901, and 3.0 in 1900. The deaths in the metropolis from this disease numbered 533, as compared with 549 in 1905, 365 in 1904, 361 in 1903, 560 in 1902, 584 in 1901, and 361 in 1900, the death-rate being 0.11 per 1,000, as compared with 0.11 in 1905, 0.08 in 1904, 0.07 in 1903, 0.12 in 1902, 0.13 in 1901, and 0.08 in 1900.

DIPHTHERIA (INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP).

The cases certified numbered 133, being 44 fewer than the number for last year. Of these, 43, or 32 per cent., were not regarded as diphtheria cases at the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, the diagnosis being in 20 cases tonsillitis, in 5 Vincent's Angina, 4 scarlet fever, 3 laryngitis, 1 enteric fever, 1 stomatitis, and in 9 not diphtheria or not notifiable.

The numbers of cases and the deaths amongst males and females in the Borough and its eight wards are given in the subjoined table:—

Ward.	DIPHTHERIA (Including Membranous Croup.)					
	CASES CERTIFIED.			FATAL CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moorfields	4	3	7	...	1	1
Church	10	10	20	1	1	2
Hoxton	5	12	17	...	...	...
Wenlock	7	10	17	1	4	5
Whitmore	11	12	23	2	...	2
Kingsland	3	8	11	...	1	1
Haggerston.....	6	12	18	1	1	2
Acton	8	12	20	1	...	1
Total for Borough.....	54	79	133	6	8	14

These cases are grouped according to ages in Table III. (Appendix).

Of the cases certified, 91 per cent. were removed to hospital, as compared with 93 per cent. in 1905, 94 per cent. in 1904, 88 in 1903, 84 in 1902, 83 in 1901, 86 in 1900, 80 in 1899, 77 in 1898, 67 in 1897, and 65 in 1896. The cases certified were at the rate of 1.1 per 1,000 inhabitants in the Borough, the rate varying from 1.6 in Acton Ward to 0.9 in Hoxton, Kingsland and Wenlock Wards.

The deaths numbered 14, the death-rate being 0.12 per 1,000, as compared with 0.14 in 1905, 0.16 in 1904, 0.18 in 1903, 0.18 in 1902, 0.23 in 1901, 0.45 in 1900, and 0.52 in 1899. (Appendix, Table VII.) The case-mortality was lower than in 1905, being 10.5 per cent. of the cases certified (15.5 allowing for the cases not regarded as diphtheria at the fever hospitals), as compared with 15.2 per cent. in 1905 and 10.3 per cent. in 1904. The mortalities for previous years were: 13.6 in 1903, 10.7 in 1902, 8.8 in 1901, 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 14 deaths in 1906, 12 were of children under five years, the mortality being 16 per cent. of the cases certified amongst children under that age (21.4 allowing for cases not regarded as diphtheria at the hospitals), as compared with 14.7 in 1905, 16.3 in 1904, 23.8 in 1903, 20.5 in 1902, 15.4 in 1901, 22.7 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. The case mortality amongst persons over five years of age amounted to 3.4 per cent. of the cases certified, but deducting the cases not regarded as diphtheria, the mortality was nearly 6 per cent.

The usual enquiries were made as to the circumstances attending the occurrence of diphtheria in the Borough. With respect to 107 of the cases certified during the year, they were distributed amongst males and females at certain age periods as set out in the subjoined table:—

AGE PERIOD.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Under 1 year	2	1	3
From 1 to 2 years	5	4	9
" 2 " 3 " 	9	6	15
" 3 " 4 " 	6	9	15
" 4 " 5 " 	6	10	16
" 5 " 10 " 	7	21	28
" 10 " 13 " 	4	4	8
Over 13 years	4	9	13
Total.....	43	64	107

In 46 of the cases the patients were children attending school, and in 35 they were at school within one week of being certified to have diphtheria. In a few instances the patients were attending school whilst actually suffering from diphtheria

before the nature of their disorder was recognised. In 48 other instances, although the patients were not attending school, other children resident in the same houses as the patients were. In 13 instances there had been cases of "sore throat" amongst the inmates of the patients' houses, and in 12 instances evidence as to infection from previous cases of diphtheria was obtained. In 73 cases the houses were occupied by more than one family, in 24 by single families, and in 10 instances the cases were in blocks of artisans' dwellings. In 56 the cases occurred in houses which were in a satisfactory sanitary condition, in 25 in houses the condition of which was fair, and in 26 in houses which were not satisfactory from a sanitary point of view. The figures as to the occupation and the sanitary condition of the houses in which diphtheria cases occur were commented upon in my last Annual Report.

The cases certified as diphtheria in the metropolis numbered 7,916, as compared with 6,482 in 1905, the attack-rates per 1,000 population being 1.6 and 1.3 respectively. The deaths numbered 691, as compared with 546 in 1905, the death-rate being 0.14 and 0.12 per 1,000 population respectively.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

The cases certified numbered 39, including one regarded as paratyphoid fever, five which were not regarded subsequently as having been enteric fever, and one which was looked upon as doubtful. With respect to the cases which were not enteric fever one was erysipelas, one chronic nephritis and ulcerative endocarditis, and three were stated to be not enteric or not notifiable.

The numbers of cases certified year by year since 1889 are set out in the sub-joined table:—

Year.	Number of Cases.	Year.	Number of Cases.
1890	202	1899	171
1891	111	1900	122
1892	91	1901	96
1893	111	1902	149
1894	85	1903	101
1895	99	1904	48
1896	114	1905	36
1897	107	1906	39
1898	91		

The cases certified were at the rate of 0.3 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.3 in 1905, 0.4 in 1904, and 0.8 in 1903. With one exception, which was not regarded as enteric fever the cases certified were all in patients over five years of age. The deaths numbered 4, and the death-rate was 0.03 per 1,000 inhabitants, as com-

pared with 0.01 for 1905, 0.07 for 1904, 0.11 in 1903, 0.20 in 1902, 0.08 in 1901, 0.11 in 1900, 0.20 in 1899, 0.14 in 1898, and 0.15 in 1897. The death-rate was, although not so low as for last year, very much below the average.

The mortality was at the rate of 10 per cent. of the cases certified, but deducting the doubtful case and those which were not regarded as enteric fever, one of which proved fatal, the case-mortality was 9 per cent. The mortalities for previous years are given in the report for last year. During the past two years, the mortality from typhoid fever has been much below the average.

The distribution of the cases certified and deaths amongst males and females in the Borough and the eight wards thereof during 1906 is shown in the subjoined table:—

Wards.	ENTERIC FEVER.					
	NOTIFICATIONS.			FATAL CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moorfields	1	...	1	1	...	1
Church	6	4	10	...	...	...
Hoxton .....	...	4	4	...	...	...
Wenlock	3	1	4	...	1	1
Whitmore	4	2	6	...	...	...
Kingsland	1	1	2	...	...	...
Haggerston	4	4	8	1	1	2
Acton	4	...	4	...	...	...
Total for Borough.....	23	16	39	2	2	4

The cases are grouped according to ages in Table III. (Appendix). Of the cases certified, 36, or nearly 95 per cent., were removed to hospital for treatment.

The usual enquiries were made as to the circumstances attending the occurrence of the cases. The following instances came under observation where infection appeared to have resulted from previous cases within the Borough:—

Florence D—, of No. 4, W— Street, who was certified to be suffering from enteric fever on December 5th, 1905, was treated at home, being nursed by her mother, with the help of a nurse who attended daily.

Cecil D—, aged 20, a brother of above patient, residing in the same house, was taken ill about January 26th and certified to have enteric fever on February 8th and removed to hospital.

Nurse T—, aged 25, residing at 80, N— Square, was taken ill about January 29th and certified to have enteric fever on February 11th. Nurse T— began to help in the nursing of Florence D— about January 15th.

No. 4, W— Street, was in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

The following cases occurred at Nos. 76 and 101 G— Buildings:—

Arthur James E—, aged 19, of 76, G— Buildings, appeared to have been ailing since October 14th, possibly a few days before. He was certified to have enteric fever on November 5th. This patient was a great friend of

Thomas P—, aged 19, of 101, G— Buildings, who was taken ill on the evening of October 24th and certified to have enteric fever on November 3rd. Both of these young men were fond of fried fish, and their relatives were inclined to attribute their illness to fried fish from a particular shop, but no evidence could be obtained to support this view from other sources.

Caroline P—, aged 10, sister to Thomas P—, was noticed to be ill on November 20th, and was certified to be suffering from enteric fever on November 29th. All three cases were removed to hospital. As to whether fried fish was concerned in any way it is impossible to say, but the probability appears to be that Arthur James E— infected Thomas P—, who was the means of passing the infection on to his sister.

The dwellings occupied by these three patients were in a very fair sanitary condition.

The following cases occurred at No. 8, W— Street, a house in which the sanitary arrangements were defective:—

Fred P—, aged 14, was ailing from about October 19th; he was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital on November 16th, and certified to have enteric fever on November 19th. He took to his bed on November 2nd. The lad was fond of whelks.

Emily P—, aged 12, sister of above patient, first complained of illness on December 3rd, was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital on December 7th, and certified to have enteric fever five days later.

With respect to the remainder of the cases, nothing definite was ascertained to throw light upon the source of infection. In eleven instances the patients were in the habit of eating shell-fish, in two fried fish, and in three ice-cream. In three instances watercress was mentioned. In one case the patient was a man employed in drain

laying. In the great majority, the houses in which the cases occurred were in a satisfactory or fairly satisfactory sanitary condition. In three instances the drains were found defective.

The cases of enteric fever certified in the metropolis numbered 1,608, and the deaths 260, the attack-rate and death-rate being 0.3 and 0.05 per 1,000 respectively.

ERYSIPELAS.

The cases certified as erysipelas numbered 144, as compared with 138 in 1905, 183 in 1904, 147 in 1903, and 172 in 1902. The deaths numbered 2, as compared with 3 in 1905, 5 in 1904, 7 in 1903, 8 in 1902, 6 in 1901, 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 cases and deaths amongst males and females in the Borough and its eight wards were distributed as set out below:—

Ward.	ERYSIPELAS.					
	CASES CERTIFIED.			FATAL CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moorfields	3	6	9	...	...	...
Church	12	11	23	...	...	...
Hoxton	9	12	21	...	...	...
Wenlock	8	12	20	...	2	2
Whitmore	7	13	20	...	...	...
Kingsland	5	14	19	...	...	...
Haggerston	4	11	15	...	...	...
Acton	7	10	17	...	...	...
Total for Borough.....	55	89	144	...	2	2

The death-rate was 0.01 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 0.02 in 1905, 0.04 in 1904, 0.06 in 1903, 0.06 in 1902, 0.05 in 1901, 0.08 in 1900, and 0.13 in 1899. The deaths were at the rate of 1.3 per cent. of the cases certified, as compared with 2.1 per cent. in 1905, 2.6 in 1904, 4.7 in 1903, 4.6 in 1902, 4.2 in 1901, 5.8 in 1900, and 8 per cent. in 1899.

Pyæmia and Septicæmia (blood poisoning) were given as the cause of 14 deaths, 4 of males and 10 of females. Infective endocarditis (a form of heart disease) resulted in three deaths. There were also six deaths attributed to other septic diseases allied to the foregoing.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Six cases, with three deaths, were certified, the attacks per 1,000 births being at the rate of 1.5, as compared with 2.2 in 1905, 1.3 in 1904, 1.7 in 1903, 2.2 in 1902, 1.7 in 1901, and 2.5 in 1900. The death-rate due to puerperal fever calculated per 1,000 births was 0.8, as compared with 1.0 in 1905, 0.5 in 1904, 0.2 in 1903, 0.7 in 1902, and 0.5 in 1901.

DIARRHŒA.

The mortality from diarrhœa during 1906 was higher than usual in the Borough. The deaths were distributed throughout the year as follows:—2 were registered in January, 3 in February, 2 in March, 2 April, 1 May, 7 June, 9 July, 58 in August, 88 September, 12 October, 7 November, and 3 in December. The deaths were most numerous during August and September, and caused a marked elevation of the death-rate, especially in the middle of the latter month. Altogether, the deaths from diarrhœa numbered 194, not including 62 deaths, chiefly of infants under one year, attributed to enteritis or gastro-enteritis. Of the deaths from diarrhœa, 156 were of infants under one year, 28 of children under five years, one was of a child aged between five and ten years, and the remainder were of persons over twenty years of age.

The death-rate due to diarrhœa was 1.68 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 1.30 in 1905, 1.63 in 1904, 1.23 in 1903, 1.12 in 1902, 1.30 in 1901, 1.40 in 1900, 1.75 in 1899, 1.79 in 1898, and 1.74 in 1897. The distribution of the deaths in the wards of the Borough, and the death-rates are shown in Tables VI. and VII. (Appendix).

The deaths from diarrhœa in the metropolis numbered 4,507, of which 3,340 were registered during the months of August and September. The diarrhœa death-rate was 0.93 per 1,000 inhabitants in the metropolis, as compared with 0.72 in 1905, 1.07 in 1904, 0.64 in 1903, 0.53 in 1902, and 0.85 in 1901.

The mortality from diarrhœa amongst infants under one year in Shoreditch during 1906 was at the rate of 40.3 per 1,000 births registered during the year, as compared with 30.6 for 1905. The figures for the metropolis were 27.3 and 20.79 respectively for the two years. A table giving a comparison of these rates for previous years is contained in the report for last year.

During the diarrhœa season, enquiries were made in respect to 89 deaths from diarrhœa amongst infants under 8 months old in Shoreditch. In eleven instances the infants were stated to have been breast-fed when they were taken ill, but it is open to doubt whether they were solely fed on the breast; in the remaining 76, or 88 per cent., they were artificially fed. Infants at the breast run comparatively little risk of dying from summer diarrhœa, and those fed solely upon the breast practically none at all.

MEASLES.

Measles caused 74 deaths, all of children under five years of age, of whom 33 were males and 41 females. The mortality was highest in Church and lowest in Haggerston Ward, the death-rates being 0.90 and 0.32 per 1,000 respectively. The death-rate for the whole Borough was 0.64 per 1,000, as compared with 0.52 in 1905, 0.69 in 1904, 0.85 in 1903, 0.72 in 1902, and 0.64 in 1901. Although not so low as for last year, it was somewhat below the average for the past five years. The deaths were most numerous during the months of March, April, May, and June. None were registered during January, September, October and November.

The deaths from measles in the metropolis numbered 1,909, as compared with 1,715 in 1905, the death-rate being 0.40 per 1,000, as against 0.36 in 1905.

The houses brought to the notice of the Health Department as being infected through measles numbered 449, as compared with 470 in 1905 and 454 in 1904. The information mostly came from the school authorities. In 54 instances, on enquiry, the illness appeared to be something other than measles, and in 38 instances the cases could not be traced. Altogether, 361 rooms in 350 premises were disinfected, and the usual steps were taken by the sanitary authority with respect to bedding and textile articles which had been exposed to infection. In 7 instances the measures as to disinfection were carried out by the occupiers of the premises to the satisfaction of the medical practitioners attending the cases.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping cough caused 59 deaths, 24 males and 35 of females. With two exceptions, they were all of children under five years of age. The death-rate was 0.51 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 0.73 in 1905, 0.51 in 1904, 0.35 in 1903, 0.63 in 1902, and 0.49 in 1901. A comparison of the death-rates in the eight wards of the Borough is given in Table VII. (Appendix). Deaths occurred during every month of the year, but they were most numerous in March and April.

The deaths from whooping cough in the metropolis numbered 1,226, as compared with 1,507 in 1905, and the death-rate was 0.26, as against 0.32 in 1905.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was given as the cause of 17 deaths, as compared with 11 in 1905, 14 in 1904, 19 in 1903, 14 in 1902, 16 in 1901, 52 in 1900, and 35 in 1899. The figures for previous years are contained in the Annual Report for 1901. No deaths were certified during the months of May, July, September and November. They were most numerous during December, the disease being more prevalent than usual at the close of the year.

The deaths from influenza in the metropolis numbered 895, as compared with 664 in 1905, 707 in 1904, 644 in 1903, 1,036 in 1902, 664 in 1901, and 1,950 in 1900. The deaths were most numerous during March, April and December.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis (see Appendix, Table VI., Nos. 29 to 34 inclusive) resulted in 347 deaths, as compared with 321 in 1905, 365 in 1904, 376 in 1903, 295 in 1902, 363 in 1901, and 343 in 1900. The deaths from tuberculosis amounted to 15 per cent. of the deaths from all causes during the year. The death-rate from tuberculosis was 3.0 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 2.7 in 1905, and 3.1 in 1904. Phthisis or consumption, the form of the disease affecting the lungs, accounted for 233 deaths, the death-rate being 2.0 per 1,000 inhabitants. Of the persons dying from phthisis, 138 were males and 95 females, the great majority being in the wage-earning period of life.

Some 6,775 persons died from consumption in the metropolis, yielding a death-rate of 1.4 per 1,000 population. The figures indicate that the mortality from phthisis amongst persons belonging to Shoreditch during 1906 was over 40 per cent. higher than in London as a whole. Disinfection after phthisis cases is undertaken by the Sanitary Authority, and was carried out in connection with 80 houses in which phthisis cases had occurred during the year.

TETANUS, OR LOCKJAW.

Two cases of the above disease came under notice during the year. One of the cases was that of a man aged 42, who scratched one of his feet with a nail in the boot, about the middle of February. The scratch began to give him pain about February 20th, which caused him to poultice it. Five days later he was suffering from pains and stiffness in his back, neck and chest, and was removed to hospital, where he died on February 26th. The second had been in poor health for several months. In the early part of May, whilst attending to his horse, he scratched the little finger of his left hand, and about a week or ten days later he began to complain of his neck being stiff and painful. He was admitted to the Shoreditch Infirmary on May 17th, and died four days later. In each of these cases the cause of death was certified to have been tetanus.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.

There were no deaths certified as due to the above disease, nor were any cases of illness brought under our notice as cerebro spinal fever. The deaths certified as due to meningitis not stated to be tuberculous, numbered eighteen, and were below the average for the past five years.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS.

In the following table are set forth the numbers of children belonging to Shore-ditch who were suffering from infectious diseases or were residing in houses in which infectious diseases existed, concerning whom intimations of exclusion from school were received from the head-teachers of the schools they attended in accordance with the requirements of the school management code of the London County Council:—

School.	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Chicken Pox.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Mumps.	Other diseases.	Total.
Baltic Street.....	4	8	1	...	1	...	14
Bath Street	1	...	...	...	...	1
Canal Road	1	1	22	4	...	1	2	31
Catherine Street	3	12	2	...	...	...	1	18
Central Street	1	5	1	2	9
Chatham Gardens	5	...	...	...	...	12	17
Christ Church	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	8
Coleman Street Ward.....	3	8	...	...	...	11
Curtain Road	4	14	12	2	8	28	68
Daniel Street	2	...	...	...	...	2
Fellows Street	2	43	7	1	22	6	81
Gopsall Street	5	6	68	2	7	27	56	171
Haggerston Road...	4	5	55	21	75	13	34	207
Hammond Square.	4	6	50	9	19	6	37	131
Hugh Myddleton Deaf Centre	1	...	...	...	...	1
Maidstone Street	10	17	8	...	31	27	93
Napier Street	15	118	120	30	...	...	1	284
Queens Road	1	...	...	...	1	2
Redvers Street	2	9	13	3	3	3	44	77
Rochelle Street	1	1
St. Columbia	13	...	9	...	1	23
St. John's National	2	5	17	2	...	...	...	26
St. John's Road	7	25	57	29	...	4	40	162
St. Joseph's	1	1
St. Mark's	6	3	...	1	1	11
St. Monica	5	...	...	...	...	5
St. Paul's	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	8
St. Saviour's	1	11	18	1	...	...	7	38
St. Thomas, Charterhouse	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scawfell Street.....	2	...	12	31	67	22	18	10	81	243
Scrutton Street.....	3	3	19	1	...	...	1	27
Shap Street	2	...	3	73	71	4	16	3	77	249
Shepperton Road...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Teesdale Street	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tottenham Road	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Trinity Place	19	33	15	8	1	8	84
Wenlock Road	5	5	31	1	...	...	2	44
Total	4	...	76	361	759	184	163	132	477	2156

The exclusions were markedly fewer during 1906 than in 1905, chiefly on account of the decrease in the number from scarlet fever, measles, chicken-pox, and whooping cough. They were most numerous during the months of March, May and June, and least in January, not taking into account August, when the summer holidays occur.

During the year, attention was especially directed to the following schools:—

Catherine Street School.—Class-room II., in the infants' department, was closed on account of measles amongst the children by the Medical Officer (education); also

Gopsall Street School.—Class-room A, in the infants' department, for the same disease. The usual instructions as to disinfection were given, and the necessary precautions taken.

Hammond Square School.—Class-room C, in the infants' department, came under observation chiefly on account of measles. The attendance had fallen off a great deal, but as it was showing signs of improving, no action was taken.

Trinity Place School.—On two occasions this school was visited on account of children from scarlet fever infected houses attending. On one of these a little boy was found desquamating in the infants' department. The usual steps as to disinfection were taken.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Bacteriological examinations were made by Dr. Bulloch, at the London Hospital Medical School, in 34 cases of suspected infectious disease. In 25 instances the disease suspected was diphtheria, in 8 typhoid fever, and in one consumption. The results were all negative.

DISINFECTION.

During 1906 some 1,328 premises were disinfected. The number of articles removed and disinfected at the Borough disinfecting station was 26,693, as compared with 33,745 in 1905, 14,063 in 1904, 8,911 in 1903, 55,025 in 1902, and 17,226 in 1901. The articles disinfected included 1,469 beds, 1,798 mattresses, 3,110 pillows, 1,249 bolsters, and 19,007 miscellaneous articles, including clothing, linen, carpets, curtains and the like. In some instances infected bedding is found to be so contaminated or in such a worn and filthy condition that its destruction is necessary. During the year four such beds and 6½ mattresses were destroyed, being burnt at the disinfecting station. The articles destroyed were replaced with new. No complaints were received as to any damage caused by the measures taken for disinfection during the year.

THE SHELTER.

The shelter at Reeve's Place was not used during the year on account of infectious disease. On two occasions one of the baths was used for purposes under the Cleansing of Persons Act.

THE PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The dead bodies received into the public mortuary in St. Leonard's Churchyard during 1906 numbered 405, as compared with 417 in 1905 and 460 in 1904. The bodies of five persons dead of infectious disease were removed to the mortuary by the sanitary authority, as compared with three in 1905. A specially constructed iron shell is used for the reception of infectious bodies. The inquests held numbered 295, as against 290 in 1905 and 336 in 1904. The number of post-mortem examinations made in the post-mortem room at the mortuary numbered 226, as compared with 223 in 1905 and 251 in 1904. The figures relating to the use of the mortuary in years previous to 1904 are contained in the report for 1903.

WATER SUPPLY.

The figures contained in the reports of Dr. Houston, Director of water examinations to the Metropolitan Water Board show that the rainfall for the year 1906 measured at Oxford amounted to 24.2 inches. Taking the mean rainfall for 35 years, there was a deficiency of about an inch. Most rain fell during the month of October, and least in April, the amounts being 4.133 and 0.352 respectively.

No complaints were received as to the quality of the water, nor as to the quantity supplied in the Borough during the year, and there was no reason for suspecting the occurrence of any water-borne disease.

In accordance with the requirements of section 49 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, communications as to water supplies to houses being cut off were received in respect to 86 premises, 22 on the East London district and 64 on that of the New River. In many of these the intimations referred to premises which had been vacated.

SANITARY WORK.

Preliminary notices as to insanitary conditions were served in respect to 2,689 premises, of which 249 were dealt with under the supervision of the chief inspector, 536 under that of Inspector Lear, 467 under Inspector Firth, 521 under Inspector Jordan, 442 under Inspector Langstone, and 474 under Inspector Pearson. In connection with the work 872 letters were written to owners of property, builders, and other parties concerned. Nearly 26,000 visits of inspection were made during the year, not including those made by the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Inspector. The premises inspected included milkshops, cow-sheds, slaughterhouses, cook-shops and eating-houses, factories, workshops, and other premises including dwelling houses and tenement buildings. (Appendix.)

In the subjoined table is contained a summary giving an idea as to the nature of the work done for the abatement of nuisances and for improving the dwellings of the people in Shoreditch, which has been compiled from the abstracts of their work prepared by the sanitary inspectors:—

	Chief Insp.	Insp. Lear.	Insp. Firth.	Insp. Jordan.	Insp. Langstone.	Insp. Pearson.	TOTAL
New drains constructed	1	..	11	19	26	39	96
Drains re-constructed or repaired	24	24	75	39	35	22	219
Sink waste pipes trapped and disconnected .. ..	..	6	42	35	19	24	126
Stack pipes re-instated	21	38	56	8	42	44	209
Eaves gutters re-instated	23	38	71	13	35	44	224
Stack pipes disconnected from drains	4	1	18	7	7	13	50
Accumulations of sewage dealt with	7	12	4	13	15	24	75
Cesspools abolished.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
New water closets constructed	18	4	1	121	10	17	171
Old water closets re-constructed or repaired ..	19	41	77	84	87	107	415
Water closets cleansed and white-washed ..	13	300	69	296	63	125	866
Water closet flushing apparatus repaired ..	2	7	1	45	24	47	126
Obstructions in water closets removed .. ..	..	45	16	12	28	58	159
Overcrowding in houses abated .. .. .	..	12	37	5	46	17	117
Damp courses in houses provided.. .. .	..	3	6	..	1	..	10
Walls pointed	16	7	12	5	6	19	65
Roofs repaired	34	65	61	38	96	62	356
Stairs repaired	35	17	36	9	22	7	126
Floors repaired	36	35	39	35	34	26	205
Ventilation under floors provided	5	3	14	4	13	4	43
Doors repaired	30	12	12	14	4	4	76
Door cills provided	38	19	17	11	19	9	113
Sashes repaired	29	78	11	7	21	12	158
Houses cleansed throughout	41	22	11	56	35	22	187
Houses cleansed in part	51	96	215	20	160	153	695
Total number of rooms cleansed.. .. .	374	701	557	602	637	408	3279
Yards or areas lime-washed	8	262	23	131	37	62	523
Yards paved	16	56	84	33	69	87	345
Areas or forecourts paved	3	14	2	3	3	6	31
New areas constructed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Sculleries paved	44	14	14	..	7	9	88
Dust receptacles provided	20	59	65	48	58	55	305
Dung receptacles provided	2	..	6	..	..	1	9
Insanitary cisterns removed .. .. .	..	2	5	..	3	1	11

In connection with the above, it may be mentioned that six old brick drains were removed, and in 45 instances nuisance and annoyance arising from the presence of rats on premises, mainly through sewer or drain defects, were dealt with. In 101 instances water was restored to premises, the supplies having been cut off for various reasons, and on 155 premises leaking water-pipes were repaired. Two new urinals were constructed, and 30 were cleansed and repaired. Foul accumulations on 109 premises

were dealt with for the removal or prevention of nuisances. On 22 premises animals were found to be stabled under conditions giving rise to nuisance, and in 14 instances stables were properly paved under the supervision of the sanitary officers.

The foregoing summary includes the work done in connection with the drains of new buildings, and also that carried out in pursuance of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

By far the major portion of the work done was carried out for the compliance with preliminary notices setting forth the insanitary conditions and the works required to remedy them. In 248 instances, however, it was necessary to specially direct the Health Committee's attention to the circumstances connected with the cases, and in these statutory notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, were served by the Sanitary Authority upon the parties responsible with a view to enforcing the abatement of the nuisances existing. For non-compliance with the requirements of the Sanitary Authority, police-court proceedings were taken under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the bye-laws made thereunder as set out below:—

Premises.	Result of Proceedings.
Alfred Place, No. 9	Order to do work, 10/- costs allowed Council.
Alma Street, No. 39	Summons dismissed, no costs.
Avebury Street, No. 3	Order to abate overcrowding.
Clift Street, No. 4	Order to do work, 3/- costs allowed Council.
" " " 5	" " " " " "
Cropley Street, No. 24	Breach of milk regulations, fine 5/-, with 23/- costs.
Govan Street, No. 1	Summons withdrawn, 3/- costs allowed Council.
" " " 2	" " " " " "
" " " 3	" " " " " "
" " " 4	" " " " " "
" " " 5	" " " " " "
Grange Street, No. 61	" " " " " "
Lee Street, No. 42	Order to do work, 2/- costs allowed Council.
" " " 42	Fine 40/-, with 2/- costs, for not obeying orders.
Loanda Street, No 6	London County Council Bye-laws, dismissed, £3 3s. costs.
Westmoreland Place, No. 52	Order to do work, £1 1s. costs allowed Council.
" " " 68	Order to do work.
Weymouth Terrace, No. 73	Summons withdrawn, 3/- costs allowed Council.

The summons in respect of No. 9, Alfred Place, was taken out against the owner by Inspector Firth, in consequence of the continuance of a nuisance arising through a blockage of the drain upon the premises. The owner was ordered to abate the nuisance in fourteen days.

With respect to No. 39, Alma Street, the drain of this house crossed the area in front of No. 37, the adjoining house, to reach the sewer. The portion of the drain under the area was found to be defective, and the owner of No. 39 was served with a statutory notice to abate the nuisance arising from the defect. The magistrate held that he was unable to make an order because there was no authority for the owner of No. 39 to enter upon the premises at No. 37 Alma Street for the purpose of abating a nuisance. The summons was, therefore, dismissed without costs. The defective portion of drain was, however, subsequently rectified.

With respect to the houses in Clift Street, the summonses were taken out by Inspector Langstone, in consequence of a drain being defective. The magistrate ordered the necessary work to be carried out for the abatement of the nuisance in three weeks.

The summons in respect to No. 24, Croyley Street, was taken out against the proprietor of a milk business carried on at the premises for failure to register as a purveyor of milk in accordance with the requirements of the regulations as to dairies, cow-sheds, and milk-shops.

The summonses in respect to the houses in Govan Street were taken out by Inspector Firth, the houses being in a dirty and dilapidated state. When the cases came before the magistrate the works required were in progress. The summonses were therefore adjourned and eventually withdrawn, the statutory notices having been complied with.

The house in Grange Street was in such a state as to be a nuisance. The magistrate, instead of making an order, allowed the summons to be adjourned for three weeks for the necessary work to be carried out for the abatement of the nuisance. This having been done, the summons was withdrawn upon payment of the Council's costs in respect to the same.

With regard to No. 42, Lee Street, this house was in a very dirty and dilapidated condition, and in such a state as to be a nuisance. The owner was summoned for not complying with a statutory notice for the abatement of the same. An order was made by the magistrate, giving the owner six weeks to do the necessary work to comply with the notice. This he failed to do, and was again summonsed for not obeying the order, and fined £2, with costs. Very little of the work was at the end of the year carried out, and the case remains under consideration.

The owner of No. 6, Loanda Street, was summoned for a breach of the bye-laws of the London County Council, made under section 39 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. It was contended by the Council that a new long hopper water-closet pan had been fixed, and that no notice in writing had been given to the clerk to the Sanitary Authority as required by bye-law No. 14. The contention of the owner was that a new pan had not been fixed, but that the old one had been taken out, cleaned and replaced and that the bye-laws had not therefore been contravened. The owner's builder bore witness to the correctness of this contention. The evidence of

three witnesses, called on behalf of the Council, was to the effect that the old pan, which was cracked, had been removed, and a new long hopper pan substituted. One of these witnesses stated that fragments of the old pan had been seen in the yard. The magistrate, however, believed the owner and his witness, and dismissed the summons with £3 3s. costs against the Council.

The summons in respect to Nos. 52 and 68, Westmoreland Place, which are houses let in lodgings, were taken out by the Chief Inspector against the owner for non-compliance with statutory notices for the abatement of nuisances, the houses being in a very dirty and generally insanitary condition. The magistrate ordered the necessary work to be carried out in three weeks.

The summons in respect to No. 73, Weymouth Terrace, was taken out by Inspector Pearson, the house being without a proper water supply. The water was restored after the summons had been served. Upon the owner producing satisfactory evidence that the delay in the restoration of the water supply was not due to any fault on his part, the summons was withdrawn.

HOUSES CLOSED.

The following houses were closed during the year, upon the service of sanitary notices, either on account of being unfit for habitation or in order to enable the works necessary to put them in a satisfactory sanitary condition to be carried out in a proper and efficient manner:—

Bristow Street, No. 30.	Reeves Place, Nos. 15 and 16.
Brunswick Street, Nos. 73, 75, and 77.	Ware Street, No. 2.
Cropley Street, No. 66.	Westmoreland Place, No. 2.
Pritchards Road, No. 103.	Wilmer Gardens, No. 92.

It may also be mentioned that Nos. 1 to 6, Bath Place, were closed towards the end of 1906 and the beginning of the current year. These six houses belong to the Borough Council (Electricity Department) having been acquired about two years ago. They were in a dirty and dilapidated condition, and the sanitary arrangements generally were bad.

The houses in Bristow and Cropley Streets were closed voluntarily by the owners in order that they might be dealt with thoroughly throughout, the houses needing general cleansing and repairs.

The houses in Brunswick Street were closed in consequence of the service of sanitary notices by Inspector Pearson, in respect to the drains, which were in an extremely defective and offensive condition. There were also general dilapidations which had to be dealt with, and it was therefore though advisable for the houses to be vacated whilst the necessary works were being carried out.

The house in Pritchards Road was closed by the owner upon receipt of a sanitary notice from Inspector Firth, the drains being defective and the house generally dirty and dilapidated.

The houses in Reeves Place were closed by the owner on receipt of sanitary notices from Inspector Pearson; they were dirty and dilapidated, and the drainage arrangements had to be reconstructed.

The house in Ware Street was in a dirty and dilapidated condition, and required to be thoroughly dealt with. It was closed upon receipt of a sanitary notice by the owner.

The house in Westmoreland Place was closed by the owner on receipt of a sanitary notice from Inspector Lear. It was in a very dirty, dilapidated, and generally insanitary condition.

The house in Wilmer Gardens was closed by the owner on receipt of a sanitary notice from Inspector Pearson. It was overcrowded and in a dirty and dilapidated state.

DEMOLITION OF HOUSES OCCUPIED BY PERSONS OF THE WORKING CLASS.

The following houses came under notice during the year as being closed for demolition:

Underwood Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. These were six-roomed houses; they were demolished during the year.

Clifton Street, Nos. 39 and 41. These were eight-roomed houses, and have been demolished.

Brunswick Place, Nos. 20, 22, 24, and 26. These were eight-roomed houses, and have been demolished.

These houses were occupied as dwellings by persons of the working class. Their sites are being, or are going to be, utilized for warehouses and other business premises.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The following houses were registered during the year, under the bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family:—

Bath Place, Nos. 5 and 6.

Britannia Street, Nos. 55 and 56.

Little Essex Street, Nos. 1, 4, 10, 14 and 16.

Westmoreland Place, Nos. 19, 21, 40, 46, 48, 56, 59, 75, 77, 80, and 82.

The number placed upon the register during the year was 20, making a total of 303 since the bye-laws came into operation. The actual number of houses on the register after making deductions for duplication consequent upon change of ownership and for houses which have been demolished since registration is 266.

ARTIZANS' DWELLINGS.

The artizans' dwellings in the Borough were under observation during the year. They comprise some 45 blocks, mostly situate in the Shoreditch south registration sub-district. A list of them is contained in the report for last year. To the list has been added Crondall Dwellings, containing 16 tenements. The general sanitary condition of the dwellings was remarked upon in my last report. Taking the dwellings as a whole, from a sanitary point of view they are satisfactory, although in some instances they could be improved. For the purposes of comparison, they have been divided into two classes, A and B; class A including those occupied on the whole by persons in comfortable or fairly comfortable circumstances, and class B those occupied by people apparently in very poor circumstances.

The numbers of tenements, rooms, and persons in the dwellings estimated for the year 1906 are contained in the subjoined table:—

	Number of blocks.	Number of tenements.	Number of rooms.	Number of persons.
Class A	30	1499	3867	5983
Class B	15	383	917	1849
Total for the whole	45	1882	4784	7832

The conditions associated with residence in the class A are, from a sanitary point of view, superior to those in the class B dwellings.

The births registered during the year, and the birth-rates in the dwellings as a whole, and the two classes into which they have been divided are shown below:—

The whole of the Dwellings.		Class A.		Class B.	
Number.	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.
249	31·7	189	31·5	60	32·4

The birth-rate amongst the inhabitants of the dwellings in 1906 was much lower than in 1905. It was also lower than that of the Borough. The decrease was due to the marked reduction of the births in the Class A dwellings. The number of births

and the birth-rate for the class B dwellings was the same as in 1905. The proportion of deaths attributed to prematurity was much lower than for last year, being 12 per 1,000 births, as compared with 27.5 in 1905. In class A, the deaths from prematurity amounted to 16 per 1,000 births, whilst in the class B dwellings they were nil. For the whole Borough, the deaths from prematurity amounted to 19.3 per 1,000 births.

The infantile mortality was 97 per 1,000 births, as compared with 140 for last year, the rates being 84 for the class A, and 133 for the class B dwellings, as compared with 134 and 166 respectively for last year. The infantile mortality during 1906 in the dwellings was, therefore, greatly below the average for the Borough, even in the class B dwellings.

In the subjoined table are given the deaths and death-rates from certain causes for the dwellings and the corresponding death-rates for the whole Borough, so that they may be compared:—

Cause of Death.	The whole of the Dwellings.		Class A.		Class B.		The Borough.
	Number of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Number of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Number of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants.
All causes.....	121	15.4	88	14.7	33	17.8	19.8
Principal Zymotic diseases.....	22	2.9	18	3.0	5	2.7	3.1
All forms of Tuberculosis ...	20	2.5	15	2.5	5	2.7	3.0
Phthisis	12	1.5	9	1.5	3	1.6	2.0
Bronchitis.....	14	1.7	13	2.1	1	0.5	1.6
Pneumonia	13	1.6	8	1.3	5	2.7	2.0

The deaths of residents of the dwellings in public institutions numbered 41, being 28 for the class A, and 13 for the class B dwellings. The percentages of the total deaths of residents in the dwellings was 33.9, being 31.8 for class A, and 39.4 for class B, as compared with 34.6, 30.4, and 47.6 for 1905. The percentages of deaths in public institutions for the whole Borough and for the wards are given in Table VII. (Appendix). The figures indicate, especially with respect to class A, that proportionately fewer persons seriously ill are removed from the dwellings to hospitals and other institutions than is the case with respect to the Borough as a whole.

The cases of notifiable infectious disease numbered 73, of which 58 were in the class A, and 15 in the class B dwellings. The attack-rates per 1,000 population were respectively 9.3, 9.7 and 8.1, as compared with 8.2 for the whole Borough. There were 49 cases of scarlet fever, 10 of diphtheria, 5 of enteric fever, 8 of erysipelas, and 1 of puerperal fever.

The numbers of cases and the attack-rates per 1,000 inhabitants with respect to scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, and erysipelas are set out below:—

	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Erysipelas.	
	Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.
Class A	41	6·8	6	1·0	5	0·8	6	1·0
Class B	8	4·3	4	2·1	—	—	2	1·0
The whole of the dwellings	49	6·2	10	1·2	5	0·6	8	1·0

The attack-rates for the whole Borough were 5.3 per 1,000 inhabitants for scarlet fever, 1.1 for diphtheria, 0.3 for enteric fever, and 1.2 for erysipelas.

Briefly, the foregoing figures indicate, in respect to the artisans' dwellings in the Borough, that during 1906, the mortality from all causes was markedly lower than in the Borough generally, and such was especially the case as regards the class A dwellings. The infantile mortality was also greatly below that of the Borough. The incidence of attacks of notifiable infectious disease was greater in the dwellings than in the Borough as a whole, and was higher in the class A than in the class B dwellings.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The subjoined is a list of the common lodging-houses in the Borough:—

Aubert Buildings, Boot Street.	Kingsland Road, No. 23.
Boot Street, No. 6.	Kingsland Road, No. 277.
Dunloe Street, No. 31.	St. John's Road, Nos. 33, 35, and 37.
Eagle Wharf Road, No. 53.	Wilmer House, Wilmer Gardens.

The above are licensed by the London County Council and afford accommodation for men only.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS.

No applications were received for certificates under the above Acts as to the sanitary fitness of dwellings for the purpose of obtaining exemption from the payment of inhabited house duty.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

During the year, 12 communications were received from the London County Council as to the emission of black smoke in respect to eight premises. In all cases the particulars as to the complaints received were brought to the notices of the parties re-

sponsible, and the necessary steps were taken for securing the abatement of the nuisances complained of. In one instance the facts were reported to the Health Committee, and a statutory notice under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, was served upon the person responsible, but it was not necessary to take the case before a magistrate. It may be stated that from observations in the Borough during the past few years there have been markedly fewer instances of the emission of black smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

In 103 instances houses more or less infested by bugs were dealt with, the walls of the rooms affected being stripped of paper, stopped and cleansed. The work was carried out upon the service of intimation notices, and it was not necessary to take any legal action for enforcing the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, for freeing houses from vermin.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number licensed at the end of the year was 9, as compared with 12 at the end of 1905. The slaughter-houses which ceased to exist as such were those situate at Nos. 23, Broadway, London Fields, 53, Pitfield Street, and 64, New North Road. In the case of that at No. 23, Broadway, the licence was refused by the London County Council, the slaughter-house not having been properly maintained and no slaughtering having taken place therein for more than nine months. In the cases of the other two the licences were allowed to lapse. Slaughtering is only regularly carried on in three or four of the slaughter-houses. The rest are made use of occasionally. Very few bullocks are now killed in the Borough. The slaughter-house premises were inspected from time to time during the year, and were found to be kept in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

COW-SHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILK-SHOPS.

The number of cow-houses on the register at the end of 1906 was seven, remaining the same as for the previous two years. The number of cows kept in the Borough were found at an inspection made a short time before the licensing in October, to be 74, as compared with 86 in 1905, 95 in 1904, 101 in 1903, 103 in 1902, 110 in 1901, 114 in 1900, and 135 in 1899. The cow-houses were periodically inspected during the year, and their generally sanitary condition may be reported upon as satisfactory.

The number of dairymen and milk purveyors on the register at the end of the year was 288, as compared with 289 in 1905, 294 in 1904, 300 in 1903, and 304 in 1902. In 20 instances the sale of milk was discontinued, in 19 it was commenced, in connection with which applications for registration were duly received, and in 68 instances milk purveyors' premises changed hands.

The cow-sheds, dairies, and milk-shops in the Borough were under inspection by the sanitary staff throughout the year, some 3,651 visits being made by them. No warnings as to want of cleanliness in respect to milk utensils were necessary. In seven instances sanitary notices were required: in one on account of defect in drains, in two for cleansing, and in the remainder mostly minor sanitary defects. Three cases of infectious disease occurred in connection with milk purveyors' premises, and the usual steps were taken.

In one instance (No. 24 Cropley Street) police-court proceedings were taken, owing to non-registration of the premises for the sale of milk. (Ante p. 28.)

OFFENSIVE BUSINESS.

The tripe-boiling establishment, situate at No. 69, Haggerston Road, was under observation during the year. There was a change in the proprietorship, and under the new management the conditions prevailing were at first not so satisfactory as heretofore. Special attention and more frequent visits from the sanitary inspector were therefore necessary until the desired sanitary improvement was effected.

WHISTON STREET GAS WORKS.

Serious complaints were made by a number of inhabitants dwelling in the vicinity of the above works owing to the nuisance and annoyance occasioned by smoke and dust emitted from the works. The matter came under the notice of the Health Committee in July, who gave instructions with a view to securing the abatement of the nuisance. After some correspondence and an interview with the Chief Engineer to the Company, steps were taken which stopped the nuisance, and no further complaints were received.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The number of workshops, exclusive of bakehouses, which are considered separately, on the register at the end of 1906, was 1,278, 189 having been added and 129 removed. The numbers for previous years were 1,218 in 1905, 1,133 in 1904, 1,133 in 1903, and 1,081 in 1902. A classification of the workshops registered is contained in the summary of proceedings under the Factory and Workshops Act, which is appended herewith.

The workshops on the register were subject to the usual inspection during the course of the year, attention being specially directed to those which were not found in a satisfactory sanitary condition. These were kept under observation until the necessary sanitary improvements had been effected. Some 3,711 visits of inspection were made in connection with workshops, and 71 in connection with factories, wherein insanitary conditions were brought to our notice.

Some 23 communications were received from the factory inspector as to the establishment of 93 new workshops in the Borough. These were mainly for the purposes of the various branches of the furniture and clothing trades. On inspection, 78 were found to be in a fair or satisfactory sanitary condition, three were unoccupied, one was already on the register, one had been demolished, and the remainder were more or less unsatisfactory from a sanitary point of view, and required attention.

Written intimations were received from the factory inspector to the number of 77, referring to insanitary conditions and infringements of the law relating to public health in connection with 129 workshops and workplaces. The chief insanitary conditions to which the factory inspector directed attention were: want of proper attention to cleanliness, walls and ceilings being in a dirty state in 90 instances, a dirty and dilapidated state of the workshop in 8 instances, defective or insufficient water-closet accommodation in 10, want of proper separate sanitary accommodation for the sexes in 5, overcrowding in 2, and other defects in 14 instances. These workshops were all inspected by the officers of the Borough Council, and the necessary steps were taken to remedy the sanitary defects to which attention was directed as well as a number of other insanitary conditions which came under the observation of the sanitary inspectors when visiting the premises. The results of the action thus taken upon their intimations were reported to the factory inspectors from time to time throughout the year.

Including the premises brought under the notice of the sanitary authority by the factory inspectors, some 454 workshops, exclusive of bakehouses and places where food is prepared for sale, were dealt with, and 361 sanitary notices were served upon the parties responsible by the sanitary inspectors. In a number of instances defects common to more than one workshop were dealt with on a single notice. The following is an abstract of the sanitary work carried out in compliance with the notices served in connection with workshops referred to above during the year 1906:—

Drains relaid	1	Urinals repaired and cleaned ...	6
Stack pipes disconnected	2	Water supply laid on or restored	9
Stack pipes reinstated	6	Leaking water-pipes repaired ...	6
Eaves gutters reinstated	9	Rooms cleansed and whitewashed	420
Sink waste pipes disconnected ...	1	Yards ,, ,, ,,	105
Yards paved	5	Areas ,, ,, ,,	7
Scullery paved	1	Roofs repaired	32
Water-closets re-constructed ...	11	Floors ,,	13
New water-closets constructed ...	2	Stairs ,,	5
Water-closets cleansed and lime- washed	242	Doors ,,	3
Light and ventilation provided or improved in water-closets ...	5	Sashes ,,	5
Obstructions removed from water- closets	13	Dust receptacles provided ...	11
Water-closets flushing apparatus repaired	23	Foul accumulations removed ...	3
		Overcrowding abated	2

In 37 cases it was necessary for the Health Committee to order the service of statutory notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which were complied with without the necessity of appealing to a magistrate.

The number of factories under observation during the year was 24, in connection with which 9 sanitary notices were served. The sanitary works carried out in connection with factories included the construction or reconstruction of drains in 3 instances, the construction or reconstruction of water-closets in 8, the disconnection and ventilation of sink waste-pipes in 2, the abatement of nuisances due to sewage accumulating in one and to rats in 2 instances, besides other matters. It was not necessary to serve any statutory notices for the abatement of nuisances in connection with these factories.

During the year 61 lists of out-workers were received from employers in Shoreditch, 13 during the first half-year and 48 in the second. These lists contain the names of 976 outworkers, of whom 594 were not resident in Shoreditch. The addresses of the non-residents were forwarded to the authorities of the sanitary districts to which they belonged. Communications were received from other sanitary authorities as to 1,877 outworkers who were residents in the Borough, and 122 who were residents of other sanitary districts. The addresses of the latter were forwarded to the authorities concerned.

The number of outworkers brought to our notice in 1906 was 2,975, of which 2,259 were residents of Shoreditch. With respect to these figures, it is to be noted that in many instances the name and address of the outworker is duplicated, owing to lists of outworkers being sent in twice a year. Moreover, in a number of instances, it has been observed that the same outworker is employed by more than one firm. The numbers given above, therefore, are far from representing the actual numbers of individual outworkers. Some 1,495 visits of inspection were made to places where home work was carried on, and in 128 instances sanitary notices were required. The works carried out in consequence thereof included, amongst others, the reconstruction of drains in 8 instances, the reinstatement of stack-pipes and eaves gutters in 18, the paving of yards in 17 the reconstruction of water-closets in 10, and in several other instances repairs in connection with water-closets were effected, 14 houses were cleansed throughout, and 58 were cleansed in part, and altogether 246 rooms, 31 yards, 4 areas, and 42 water-closets were cleansed and whitewashed; in 24 instances roofs were repaired, and in a number of others minor sanitary defects received attention; in three cases ventilation under the floors was provided, and in four instances overcrowding was abated. Some 539 visits of inspection were required in connection with the supervision of the works referred to, so that altogether 2,034 visits were made by the inspectors to premises where home work was done.

A table, which will give an idea as to the distribution of outworkers in the various classes of work, the number of lists sent by employers, and other information in respect to outworkers, is contained in the Appendix (p. 64) in a form requested by the Secretary of State.

During the year 86 cases of notifiable infectious disease occurred in houses at which home work was carried on, as follows:—

Clothing.—34 cases of scarlet fever, 7 diphtheria, 1 typhoid fever, and 12 of erysipelas.

Paper bags and boxes.—20 cases of scarlet fever, 9 diphtheria, and 2 of erysipelas.

Brush-making.—One case of scarlet fever.

In all cases the usual steps were taken to prevent the work done at home being a means of spreading infection, and in most instances the temporary cessation of work was necessary.

In no case was it necessary to take action under sections 108-110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register at the end of the year was 73, including four factory bakehouses. Of these, 29 are above and 44 below the ground level. As the result of the inspection made during the year, their general sanitary condition may be said to be satisfactory. In 18 instances limewashing was required, and in a few others some minor sanitary defects required attention. In one instance serious defects were found in connection with the drains, which had to be reconstructed. The necessary sanitary notices were served and complied with. In one instance the bakehouse premises were found in a very dirty and insanitary state, and it was necessary to bring them under the notice of the Health Committee. A statutory notice under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, was served and complied with. Later in the year this bakehouse ceased to be used as such. The bakehouses situate at 183, City Road, 189, High Street, and 30, Pitfield Street, which are above ground, were closed, and also the underground bakehouse at 82, East Road, and were not in use at the end of the year. A new bakehouse, situate at 132, Curtain Road, was opened towards the end of the year.

ICE-CREAM SHOPS.

The following summarises the results of the work of the inspectors in connection with the above premises in 1906:—Inspector Lear had 16 under observation, of which four required more or less cleansing. Inspector Firth visited 10; three required limewashing and one was overcrowded. Inspector Jordan had 19 under inspection; in one instance the paving of the yard was defective, two were dirty and overcrowded and otherwise insanitary, and the remainder were in a cleanly and satisfactory condition. Inspector Langstone visited 23; in one instance the w.c. was defective, and in another there was overcrowding; the remainder were satisfactory. On Inspector Pearson's district 11 were under observation, two were dirty, and in one, the place where the ice-cream was stored was unsatisfactory.

Altogether 79 premises whereon ice-cream was manufactured or sold came under observation during the year. In 10 instances ice-cream was not being sold at the time the premises were visited. Of the premises inspected, 64 were found in a satisfactory sanitary condition. With respect to the remainder, want of proper attention to cleanliness was the chief fault, and in 14 instances sanitary notices were necessary. The condition of the premises, as compared with that of 1905, shows improvement.

COOK-SHOPS AND COFFEE-HOUSES.

Inspector Lear visited 28; fourteen required cleansing. Thirteen were under inspection on Inspector Firth's district; in two some cleansing was required, and in one a proper dust receptacle was necessary. Inspector Jordan had 90 under observation. This figure includes the kitchens of 13 public-houses at which dinners are provided. Of these kitchens, only one required attention, being dirty. With respect to the remainder, 45 were in a satisfactory sanitary condition, 21 required cleansing, in 6 there were defects of more or less serious nature in respect to the drains and sanitary arrangements, and in the remaining five the defects were of minor importance. Inspector Langstone visited 29, which, with one exception, where the premises required cleansing, were in a satisfactory condition. Inspector Pearson visited 17, including the kitchens of two public-houses where dinners are provided; three of them, including one of the public-house kitchens, required cleansing. Certain premises upon which brawn is made were also under observation and required a good deal of attention from time to time on account of want of proper attention to cleanliness.

Altogether, 178 cook-shops and eating-houses, including 15 public-houses, were under inspection during the year, as compared with 182 for 1905, and 55 sanitary notices were served in connection with them.

FRIED-FISH SHOPS.

The number of fried-fish shops under observation was 48; in twelve, more or less cleansing was required, in one the sanitary arrangements were defective, and in two others some minor sanitary defects required attention. Some 15 sanitary notices were served in connection with these premises.

STREET MARKETS AND FOOD.

The usual supervision was exercised by the sanitary officers in connection with the street markets and the food-stuffs exposed for sale in the Borough, and frequent inspections were made with a view to the detection of food unfit for human consumption. The following articles were destroyed as unfit for food:—

Fish.—One trunk of rock-salmon, 1 box of codling, 5 barrels 1 trunk and 2 cases of skate, besides about 15 stone of loose fish of the same kind, 5½ dozen pairs of kippered herrings, 20 stone of dabs, 6 stone of plaice, 1 cwt. of haddocks, and 1½ bushels of whelks. Meat.—About 40 lbs. of beef, 56 lbs. of veal, 176 lbs. of mutton, and 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. of rabbits. Preserved foods.—Meat, fish, game, etc., about 7½ tons. Vegetables.—About 19 cwt. of greens, 13 boxes of tomatoes, 1 crate of bananas, and 3½ barrels of grapes.

With respect to the preserved foods, on December 17th an intimation was received from the liquidator in the case of a firm in liquidation in the Borough that there was, on the premises lately occupied by the firm, a large quantity of preserved food-stuffs in tins, glass jars, and other receptacles, which was probably unsound. Inspector Jordan accordingly visited the premises and took possession of all the food-stuffs thereon. After an examination of a large number of samples, the conclusion was arrived at that the bulk was unfit for food. The liquidator was communicated with and informed of the result of our examination, and that it would be necessary to take the unsound goods before a magistrate unless he was prepared to leave the matter entirely in our hands to deal with the food-stuffs as might be thought expedient. This he was prepared to do, and had no objection to what was condemned as unfit for food by the Medical Officer of Health being destroyed. Thereupon a careful examination of the food-stuffs upon the premises was made, which resulted in the destruction of nearly the whole as unfit for food. Altogether, some 19,449 tins, bottles, glass jars, and other receptacles were spiked, broken, or otherwise spoilt, and after treatment with disinfectants were removed as trade refuse by the Highways Department.

The revelations in respect to the Chicago canned meat trade had a markedly prejudicial effect upon the sale of preserved meats in the Borough during the year. Enquiries made in June at 126 shops where canned meats were sold, showed that whilst there had been no complaints as to the quality of the meat, the sale had greatly decreased. In fact, in several instances it had altogether ceased, and not only was the sale of American meats affected, but of Australian and other brands also. A number of samples of canned meats were examined at the shops, but there was nothing to indicate that they were likely to be injurious.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The reports of the Public Analyst, Sir Thomas Stevenson, show that during the year 520 samples were submitted for analysis under the above Acts. This number is at the rate of one sample for every 224 persons in the Borough, and gives a rate of 4.4 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum. Each of the inspectors took 108 samples, except Inspector Pearson, who took 88. The latter did not commence sampling until the end of February. The inspectors each take on an average four samples every fortnight.

The results of the year's work are summarised in the following table:—

Quarter of the year 1906.	Number of Samples taken.	Number of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions Instituted.	Prosecutions withdrawn because of Warranties, &c.	Prosecutions proceeded with.	Number of successful Prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.			Amount paid to Analyst for samples analysed.		
								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st.	123	21	17·0%	11	1	10	9	45	1	6	61	10	0
2nd.	134	22	16·4%	8	1	7	7	12	13	0	67	0	0
3rd.	100	31	31·0%	13	—	13	7	18	10	6	50	0	0
4th.	163	48	29·4%	12	—	12	11	30	7	6	81	10	0
Total for Year	520	122	23·4%	44	2	42	34	106	12	6	260	0	0

The samples taken comprised 344 of milk, 135 butter, 11 jam, 9 margarine, 7 corned beef, 5 lard, 3 coffee, 2 cheese, 1 dripping, 1 sausage, 1 tinned roast beef, and 1 mince meat.

Of the milk samples, 96, or 27·9 per cent., were found not to be genuine, as compared with 20·8 in 1905, 23·5 in 1904, and 22·0 per cent. in 1903. In the subjoined table are shown the numbers of samples of milk taken during the four quarters of the year, with the numbers and percentage of those found not to be genuine:—

Quarter of the year.	Number of Samples.	Number not genuine.	Percentage not genuine.
1st. ...	82	12	14·6%
2nd. ...	89	20	22·4%
3rd. ...	67	24	35·8%
4th. ...	106	40	37·7%

In 55 of the milk samples water had been added. Taking the Board of Agriculture standard, in 18 the amount was over, and in 37 it was under 5 per cent. In 24 samples the milk was deficient in fat, the deficiency being over 5 per cent. in 15 and under in the remainder. In 9 samples there was both an excess of water and a deficiency of fat. In seven instances samples contained boric acid or a preparation thereof; in three of these that was all that was found amiss. The largest amount of boric acid found in any of the samples was $4\frac{1}{4}$ grains per pint. It may be mentioned that in a circular letter, dated June 11th, 1906, drawing attention to the recommen-

dation of the Departmental Committee on preservatives and colouring matter in food, that no preservative should be used in respect to milk, the Local Government Board suggested that the Council should notify milk traders, by circular or otherwise, that action will be taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in cases where preservatives are reported in milk. In accordance with this suggestion, letters of warning are now sent in cases where preservatives are stated to be present in milk samples, directing attention to the liability of vendors being proceeded against where samples are found to contain boric acid. None of the samples analysed during the year appear to have contained formic aldehyde as a preservative. In three instances, besides being below standard, milk samples were found to contain traces of colouring matter, and in four other samples the presence of colouring matter was the only thing noted by the Analyst.

Legal proceedings were taken in 33, or a little over 34 per cent. of the cases in which the samples of milk were below standard. In 23 of these convictions were obtained. In two instances summonses were withdrawn, and in seven they were dismissed by reason of the production of warranties. In one case the summons was adjourned *sine die*. With respect to the remainder, in which the samples were below standard, it was not deemed advisable to prosecute as the percentages of abstraction of fat and addition of water were mostly small in amount. In one case a false address was given, and the vendor, who was selling from a barrow in the street, could not be traced. In six instances letters of caution were sent to the vendors.

In the cases in which convictions were obtained, the penalties for milk adulteration amounted to £38 13s. 0d., which is equivalent to 5.6 per cent. of the full amounts of the penalties to which the defendants were liable, as compared with 7.8 per cent. in 1905, 6 per cent. in 1904, 8 in 1903, and 13.5 in 1902. Taking fines and costs, which together amounted to £49 10s. 0d., the average amount paid by a defendant upon conviction was £2 9s. 6d., as compared with £2 19s. 3d. in 1905, £2 6s. 10d. in 1904, £1 18s. 6d. in 1903, and £2 18s. 4d. in 1902.

Of the samples of butter taken, 15, or slightly in excess of 11 per cent., as compared with 14 per cent. in 1905, were not genuine. The numbers of samples and percentages of those found adulterated during the four quarters of the year as shown below:—

Quarter of the year.	Number of Samples.	Number not genuine.	Percentage adulterated.
1st.	37	8	21.6%
2nd.	42	2	4.7%
3rd.	22	1	4.5%
4th.	34	4	11.7%

Of the adulterated samples sold as butter, 13 were margarine, one was a mixture of margarine and butter, and one contained a slight excess of water, as compared with the standard amount allowed in butter.

Legal proceedings were taken in 10 instances, or 66 per cent. of the cases in which the samples were adulterated. In each case a conviction was obtained. With respect to the remaining five, four were investigated by the Health Committee, who decided that they were not cases which ought to be taken before a magistrate. The fifth was the case of excess of water. The amount of this excess was so small that it was not thought advisable to prosecute.

Nine samples were taken under the Margarine Act.⁷ Four of these were found to contain small quantities of starchy matter, the largest amount being 1.5 per cent. In one instance the vendor was proceeded against for selling margarine in an unstamped wrapper, but the magistrate would not convict. He allowed the Council 12s. 6d. costs, however.

The penalties inflicted in the cases in which convictions were obtained for infringements of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in respect to butter and margarine amounted to £51 10s. 0d., which was equivalent to 12 per cent. of the maximum penalties to which the defendants were liable, as compared with 17 per cent. in 1905, 10 per cent. in 1904, 18 in 1903, and 17 in 1902. Including costs, the amounts imposed by the magistrates for each conviction averaged £5 3s. 0d., as compared with £7 1s. 0d. in 1905, £3 1s. 0d. in 1904, £4 10s. 0d. in 1903, and £4 10s. 0d. in 1902.

During the first quarter of the year one sample of sausage was taken which was found to contain 25 grains of boric acid per pound. No further samples were taken, pending the result of the appeal referred to in my last Annual Report. This appeal not having been proceeded with by the end of the year, the matter again came before the Health Committee, who gave instructions for a letter to be sent to the traders concerned in the Borough, warning them as to the liability of proceedings being taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in cases where samples of sausages are found to contain boric acid.

Five of the samples of tinned corned beef and the sample of tinned roast beef contained small quantities of tin and zinc, the largest amount found being 0.39 grains of tin per pound.

The samples of jam, lard, coffee, cheese, dripping and minced meat were all genuine.

The subjoined table shows a comparison of the results of the work under the Food and Drugs Acts during the years 1902-6 inclusive :—

Year.	Number of Samples.	Number of persons in the Borough to each sample.	Number of samples adulterated.	Percentage of samples adulterated.	Number of prosecutions instituted.	Summonses with- drawn on account of warranties, &c.	Prosecutions proceeded with.	Number of successful prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.			Amounts paid to Public Analyst.		
									£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1902	281	420	71	25.3	54	2	52	48	117	9	0	140	10	0
1903	707	166	112	15.8	60	5	55	51	173	11	6	353	10	0
1904	612	189	110	17.9	55	6	50	46	128	5	0	306	0	0
1905	536	215	98	18.2	57	2	51	47	233	18	0	267	0	0
1906	520	224	122	23.4	44	2	42	34	106	12	6	260	0	0

The marked increase during 1906 in the percentage of samples adulterated as shown in the above table was chiefly due to a larger proportion of the milk samples deviating from the standard of the Board of Agriculture, to such a small extent, however, as to render legal proceedings inadvisable.

SANITARY STAFF.

During the first two months of the year the department was short of the services of one inspector, owing to Mr. J. H. Pearson, who was appointed to fill the post vacated by Mr. J. H. Clements, being unable to commence his duties in Shoreditch until 26th February. As far as practicable the work on the vacant district during that time was attended to by the inspectors of the adjacent districts in the Borough.

The manner in which the officers of the Health Department have carried out their duties during the year has been to my satisfaction, and I have to express my appreciation of the assistance I have received from them in connection with the work of the department. My thanks are also due to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the consideration and help they have afforded me in my official work during the year.

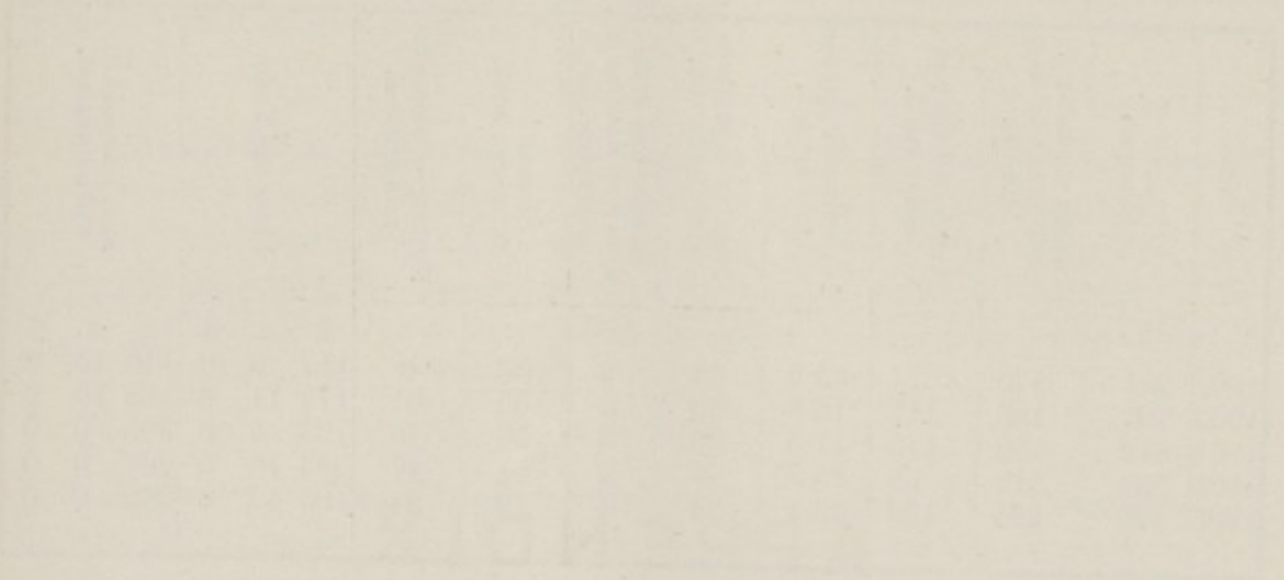
I have the honour to be,

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 A SUMMARY OF SANITARY PROCEEDINGS
UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS,
DURING THE YEAR 1906.

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

TABLE 1.
BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1906 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.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number	Rate*	UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE		AT ALL AGES.					Number	Rate*	Number.	Rate*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number	Rate*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
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		
1901	118550	4120	34.3	812	201	2652	22.6	883	427	365	2596	22.1		
1902	117948	3992	33.3	704	181	2383	20.2	836	387	432	2441	20.9		
1903	117740	3932	33.3	676	176	2232	18.9	832	337	383	2280	19.6		
1904	117360	3763	32.0	706	190	2315	19.6	811	366	434	2392	20.6		
1905	116939	3894	33.3	652	165	2234	19.1	867	391	451	2296	19.8		
Averages for years 1896 to 1905	119750	4082	33.8	756	187	2547	21.2	815	393	386	2544	21.4		
1906	116506	3802†	32.6	651	168	2158	18.5	816	343	473	2289	19.8‡		

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

† Total registered in the Borough, including the births in the Holborn Workhouse.

‡ The population in the Holborn Workhouse is excluded in calculating this rate.

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 1906 seventeen persons not resident in Shoreditch died within the district, and 18 residents of Shoreditch died beyond the district, but not in public institutions, these have to be added to the figures in columns 10 and 11 respectively in order to get the net deaths.

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 these 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 is given on page 8 of the Report.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	} 642.5	Total population at all ages, 118,637	} At Census of 1901.
		Number of inhabited houses, 12,743	
		Average number of persons, per house 9.3	

TABLE II.

BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1906, and in the previous Year.

Year.	1—Moorfields Ward.				2—Church Ward.				3—Hoxton Ward.				4—Wenlock Ward.				5—Whitmore Ward.				6—Kingsland Ward.				7—Haggerston Ward.				8—Acton Ward.			
	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of 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.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.				
1905	5831	137	84	17	20103	727	430	125	18216	674	389	130	18342	521	326	88	18461	647	446	105	11281	420	205	60	12314	413	208	75	12391	414	208	52
1906	5681	130	79	11	19923	668	403	108	17982	664	354	107	18602	596	336	113	18370	586	454	119	11188	423	220	59	12384	386	208	68	12376	417	235	66

(a) Owing to the alteration in respect to the registration sub-districts referred to on page 1 of the report for the year 1905, it was necessary to select fresh localities for statistical purposes. The eight wards of the Borough were accordingly adopted as separate localities for the purposes of this table. If required the figures relating to the registration sub-districts may be obtained from this table, as Wards 1, 2 and 3 form the Shoreditch South Registration sub-district, 4 and 5 that of Shoreditch North-West, and 6, 7 and 8 that of Shoreditch North-East.

(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.

(d) The population of locality No. 4 includes the population in the Holborn Union Workhouse, estimated at 1,376.

TABLE III.
BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.
Cases of infectious disease notified during the Year 1906.

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. Moor-fields.	2. Church.	3. Hoxton.	4. Wenlock.	5. Whitmore.	6. Kingsland.	7. Hargerston.	8. Acton.	1. Moor-fields.	2. Church.	3. Hoxton.	4. Wenlock.	5. Whitmore.	6. Kingsland.	7. Hargerston.	8. Acton.
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards																
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	128	3	68	45	8	4	...	7	19	17	17	23	9	17	19	6	19	17	13	22	8	17	17
Membranous croup ...	5	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Erysipelas ...	144	6	9	14	14	89	12	9	23	21	20	20	19	15	17	1	1	1	1	2	3	...	2
Scarlet fever ...	629	7	240	350	26	6	...	27	90	115	120	123	57	55	42	27	89	112	115	122	57	53	37
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	39	...	1	8	15	15	...	1	10	4	4	6	2	8	4	1	10	3	4	6	2	6	4
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	6	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	951	17	321	418	65	118	12	44	144	157	161	172	89	97	87	35	119	133	133	152	71	76	62

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Causes of, and ages at, death during Year 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES AT ALL AGES.							TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT 17	
	All Ages. 2	Under 1. 3	1 and under 5. 4	5 and under 15 5	15 and under 25. 6	25 and under 65. 7	65 and upwards 8	Moor- fields. 9	Church. 10	Hoxton. 11	Wen- lock. 12	Whit- more. 13	Kings- land. 14	Hagger- ston. 15		Acton. 16
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	74	11	63	...	...	...	...	3	18	10	11	12	5	4	9	9
Scarlet fever...	20	...	15	5	...	...	...	1	2	6	1	6	2	1	1	...
Whooping-cough ...	59	17	40	2	...	...	...	2	10	11	9	12	5	2	8	8
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ...	14	2	10	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	1	2	1	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ...	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Other contd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	17	1	1	1	1	8	5	...	4	1	5	5	...	...	2	1
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea (see notes) ...	241	203	28	1	1	6	2	4	42	43	40	48	18	23	23	14
Enteritis (see notes) ...	15	...	13	...	1	1	...	...	6	1	...	3	2	3	...	2
Puerperal fever ...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Erysipelas ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Other septic diseases	23	2	2	3	2	12	2	...	5	1	3	5	5	1	3	4
Phthisis ...	233	3	8	7	26	184	5	13	40	30	26	53	20	26	25	119
Other tuberculous di- seases ...	114	44	41	18	3	8	...	2	20	23	16	20	11	10	12	15
Cancer, malignant di- sease ...	83	...	...	1	1	58	23	4	13	10	10	13	11	10	12	50
Bronchitis ...	194	41	21	...	...	76	56	7	32	45	25	37	17	16	15	98
Pneumonia ...	231	54	72	5	7	70	23	2	39	45	28	40	29	26	22	56
Pleurisy ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs ...	5	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	5
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of liver }	47	1	...	...	...	41	5	4	14	6	5	9	4	1	4	36
Venereal diseases ...	13	11	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	3
Premature birth ...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	13	14	13	2	8	8	7
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	6	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	1
Heart diseases ...	156	...	1	6	7	102	40	9	30	20	21	31	12	11	22	68
Accidents ...	81	34	6	7	2	25	7	3	15	12	15	17	12	3	4	32
Suicides ...	16	...	...	...	1	15	...	1	3	3	2	...	2	4	1	3
All other causes ...	561	150	36	14	14	157	190	19	89	68	92	125	59	50	59	279
All Causes ...	2289	651	357	75	70	776	360	79	403	354	336	454	220	208	235	816

TABLE V. BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Infantile Mortality during the year, 1906, showing deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes...	Certified	81	27	18	13	139	66	68	55	48	49	40	42	42	42	34	26	651
	Uncertified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	3	2	2	12
	Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria : Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
ii. Diarrhœal Diseases. (See notes, &c. Tables iv. & v.)	Whooping Cough.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	2	6	...	2	18
	Diarrhœa, all forms.....	...	...	...	1	1	14	16	25	17	20	10	14	10	13	9	8	157
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, } Gastro-enteritis .....	...	...	...	1	1	3	7	5	5	3	5	4	4	3	5	1	46
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal } Catarrh .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Premature Birth	51	10	5	5	71	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects	6	1	1	...	8	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	13
	Injury at Birth.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Want of Breast-milk Starvation .....	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	16	6	3	...	25	12	15	9	9	7	1	1	1	...	1	1	82
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	5	...	2	1	13
	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tuberculous .....	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	5	1	...	4	1	...	3	1	...	18
	Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	14
	Erysipelas.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Syphilis.....	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11
v. Other causes	Rickets .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	4	1	11
	Convulsions	1	1	1	...	3	1	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	11
	Bronchitis.....	1	3	2	1	7	4	6	1	1	...	5	5	6	5	1	2	43
	Laryngitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia .....	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	4	3	7	2	7	10	5	4	5	53
	Suffocation, overlying	1	...	1	...	2	9	6	2	5	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	29
Other Causes	4	3	2	1	10	8	2	...	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	31	
		81	27	18	13	139	66	68	55	48	49	40	42	42	42	34	26	651

Births in the year—Legitimate 3,809, illegitimate 61. Population, estimated to middle of 1906, 116,506.
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 2,289.

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district are *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-16 *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 are in like manner *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-16 of Table IV.
- (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. The "Localities" in Table IV. are the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column equals the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-16 of Table IV. equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. equal the gross total of columns 9-16, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhœa, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.

In addition, and as regards deaths of children *under one year of age*, under the heading "Diarrhœa" in column 3 (Table IV.) are included all deaths classified as "Diarrhœal diseases" in Table V.

Under the heading of "Enteritis" in Table IV., are included only deaths *over one year of age* registered as due to Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastric catarrh, Gastritis, and Gastro-intestinal catarrh. Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease have been included under the latter.

- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" are included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" are included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic Peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."

TABLE VI.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH, AND IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

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.	AGES.													DEATHS IN EACH WARD FROM ALL CAUSES.												
	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.	Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.		
	1 Small Pox { Vaccinated
1 Small Pox { Unvaccinated	
1 Small Pox { No statement	
2 Measles	11	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	10	13	12	5	4	9	33	41	74
3 Scarlet fever.....	...	15	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	1	6	2	1	1	14	6	20
4 Typhus fever.....	
5 Epidemic influenza	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	2	2	4	...	1	...	4	1	5	5	...	2	9	8	17	
6 Whooping cough	17	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	11	9	12	5	2	8	24	35	59
7 Diphtheria, membranous croup	2	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	2	1	2	1	6	8	14
8 Enteric fever .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	4
9 Asiatic cholera	
10 Diarrhœa, dysentery	119	21	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	4	28	22	22	29	13	15	15	78	70	148
11 Epidemic or zymotic enteritis	37	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	11	5	3	3	5	30	16	46
12 Other allied diseases	
13 Hydrophobia	
14 Glanders, farcy	
15 Tetanus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	3
16 Anthrax, splenic fever	
17 Cow-pox, accidents of vaccination	
18 Syphilis	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	9	4	13
19 Gonorrhœa.....	
20 Phagedœna, hospital gangrene	
21 Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
22 Puerperal fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	3
23 Pyæmia, septicæmia	2	1	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	3	3	1	3	4	10	14	
24 Infective endocarditis .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3
25 Other allied diseases	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	6
26 Malarial fever	
27 Rheumatic fever	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	3
28 Rheumatism of the heart	
TUBERCULOSIS:																										
29 Brain or meninges, acute hydrocephalus	15	15	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	3	5	3	4	2	21	19	40
30 Larynx	
31 Lungs	3	8	3	4	9	17	39	75	54	16	4	1	...	13	40	30	26	53	20	26	25	138	95	233		
32 Intestines, tabes mesenterica	16	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	4	4	...	1	5	12	11	23
33 General, position undefined.....	10	20	3	1	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	7	8	5	5	22	20	42	
34 Other forms, scrofula	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	5	4	9
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 .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	4	5
42 Chronic alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	4	...	1	...	...	2	5	1	1	7	2	...	...	9	9	18
43 Chronic industrial poisoning	
44 Other chronic poisonings	
45 Osteo-arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
46 Gout .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
47 Cancer .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	27	18	16	5	...	...	4	9	9	8	13	10	9	12	27	47	74
48 Diabetes mellitus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	6
49 Purpura hæmorrhagica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Hæmophilia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
51 Anæmia, leucocyt hæmia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

DEATHS IN EACH WARD FROM ALL CAUSES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.											Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.	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.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Premature birth.....	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	13	14	13	2	8	8	43	32	75
54 Injury at birth.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	2	2	7	8	15	1
55 Debility at birth.....	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	4
56 Atelectasis.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	...	...	1	1	5	5	10
57 Congenital defects.....	9	1	2	18	8	12	10	14	6	5	41	34	75
58 Want of breast milk.....	4	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	4	1	5
59 Atrophy, debility, marasmus.....	70	5	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	4	1	5
60 Dentition.....	4	1	2	...	2	3	1	5	3	8
61 Rickets.....	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	5	3	8
62 Old Age, senile decay.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30	60	22	6	15	11	19	35	9	6	14	49	66	115
63 Convulsions.....	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	3	2	2	...	...	8	6	14
64 Meningitis.....	9	5	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	6	1	1	1	1	6	12	18
65 Encephalitis.....
66 Apoplexy.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	11	6	15	9	1	2	9	6	5	9	10	4	7	24	28	52
67 Softening of brain.....	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	4
68 Hemiplegia, brain paralysis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	4	6
69 General paralysis of insane.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	8	2	10
70 Other forms of insanity.....
71 Chorea.....	1	1	2	3
72 Cerebral tumour.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
73 Epilepsy.....	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	5	6
74 Laryngismus Stridulus.....
75 Locomotor Ataxy.....
76 Paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord.....	1	1	1	1	...	1
77 Other diseases of brain or nervous system.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	6	6	9
78 Otitis, otorrhœa.....	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	6	3	9
79 Diseases of nose, epistaxis.....
80 Diseases of eye, ophthalmia.....
81 Pericarditis.....	...	1	1	1	1	1
82 Endocarditis, valvular diseases of the heart.....	...	...	...	1	1	3	8	10	15	15	6	5	...	3	11	8	7	17	7	4	7	29	35	64
83 Hypertrophy of heart.....
84 Angina pectoris.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
85 Aneurism.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	6	1	7	
86 Senile gangrene.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	3	3	6	
87 Embolism, thrombosis.....
88 Phlebitis.....
89 Varicose veins.....
90 Other and ill-defined diseases of heart and circulatory system, including heart disease not stated to be valvular.....	...	...	3	2	2	1	2	18	12	21	16	12	...	6	18	12	14	12	5	7	15	40	49	89
91 Laryngitis.....	...	1	1	1	1
92 Croup.....
93 Other diseases of larynx and trachea.....
94 Acute bronchitis.....	41	21	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	3	...	...	1	12	20	10	15	5	6	10	38	41	79	
95 Chronic bronchitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	16	34	39	10	4	6	20	25	15	22	12	10	5	52	63	115	
96 Lobar, croupous pneumonia.....	1	6	...	...	...	4	4	5	4	4	3	...	1	5	3	2	11	2	4	3	19	12	31	
97 Lobular, broncho-pneumonia.....	42	45	3	...	...	1	1	4	5	4	3	1	1	22	19	13	18	14	13	10	66	44	110	
98 Pneumonia, form not stated.....	11	21	1	1	3	3	11	12	9	10	7	1	...	12	23	13	11	13	9	9	54	36	90		
99 Emphysema, asthma.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
100 Pleurisy.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
101 Other and ill-defined diseases of respiratory system.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	4	
102 Diseases of mouth and annexa.....
103 Diseases of pharynx.....
104 Diseases of œsophagus.....
105 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	3	3	6	8	
106 Other diseases of stomach.....	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	6	8	
107 Enteritis.....	47	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	10	7	17	4	8	3	23	39	62	
108 Appendicitis.....	1	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	7	1	3	3	9	10	19
109 Obstruction of intestine.....	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	7	11	
110 Other diseases of intestine.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
111 Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	...	...	...	1	7	11	5	2	2	...	...	...	2	9	5	4	2	2	1	4	10	19	29
112 Other diseases of liver.....	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	3	5	
113 Peritonitis.....	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	4	
114 Other and ill-defined diseases of digestive system.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

DEATHS IN EACH WARD FROM ALL CAUSES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.												Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.	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 Diseases of Lymphatic System and ductless glands .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116 Acute nephritis .....	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4				
117 Bright's disease	1	...	...	1	6	7	10	17	16	4	1	...	...	1	11	13	9	13	15	9	5	39	24	63	
118 Calculus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	
119 Diseases of bladder and prostrate .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120 Other and ill-defined diseases of urinary system .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
121 Diseases of testis and penis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122 Diseases of ovaries .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123 Diseases of uterus and appendages .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
124 Diseases of vagina and external genital organs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125 Diseases of breast .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126 Abortion, miscarriage .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127 Puerperal mania .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128 Puerperal convulsions .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129 Placenta prævia, flooding .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
130 Puerperal thrombosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131 Other and ill-defined accidents and diseases of pregnancy and childbirth .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
132 Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
133 Other and ill-defined diseases of osseous system	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
134 Ulcer, bed sore
135 Eczema	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
136 Pemphigus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
137 Other and ill defined diseases of integumentary system
BY ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.																										
138 In mines and quarries .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139 In vehicular traffic	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	2	1	7	3	10	
140 On railways .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
141 On vessels & docks, excluding drowning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142 In building operations .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143 By machinery .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
144 By weapons and implements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145 Burns and scalds	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	...	5	...	...	3	8	11	...	11
146 Poisons, poisonous vapours	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3
147 Surgical narcosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2
148 Effects of electric shock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149 Corrosion by chemicals .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150 Drowning .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
151 Suffocation, overlaid in bed	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	5	8	4	...	2	16	11	27	...	27
152 Suffocation, otherwise	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	4
153 Falls, not specified	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	1	1	...	2	4	4	4	2	...	1	9	8	17	...	17	
154 Weather agencies .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
155 Otherwise, and not stated	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2
156 Homicide .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	3
SUICIDES, ALL FORMS.																										
157 By poison .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	6	...	...	...	6
158 By asphyxia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
159 By hanging and strangulation .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
160 By drowning .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
161 By shooting .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
162 By cut or stab .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
163 By precipitation from elevated places .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164 By crushing .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
165 By other and unspecified methods .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166 Execution .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167 Sudden death .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
168 Other ill-defined and not specified causes	5	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	1	1	...	3	3	10	13	...	13
169 Malignant disease .....	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	1	1	...	5	4	9	...	9
170 Abscess	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
171 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	651	357	52	23	29	41	113	207	243	213	192	134	34	79	403	354	336	454	220	208	235	1167	1122	2289		

TABLE VII.—ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF LONDON AND SHOREDITCH BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

Districts.	Estimated population 1906.	ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 PERSONS LIVING.															PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL DEATHS.			
		BIRTHS	DEATHS DURING THE YEARS:				DEATHS DURING 1906 FROM										Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.	Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
			1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	*Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Tuberculous Disease.	Violence.				
London	4,721,217	26.5	15.7	16.1	15.6	15.1	1.9	...	0.41	0.11	0.15	0.26	0.06	0.94	2.0	0.6	131	9.8	38.2	0.19
Shoreditch	§ 115,130	33.6	19.6	20.6	19.8	19.8	3.1	...	0.64	0.17	0.12	0.51	0.03	1.68	3.0	0.8	168	12.3	41.3	0.09
<i>Wards.</i>																				
Moorfields	5,681	22.8	...	...	14.4	13.9	2.0	...	0.52	0.17	0.17	0.35	0.17	0.70	2.6	0.7	85	15.1	32.9	...
Church	19,923	33.5	...	...	21.3	20.2	3.3	...	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.50	...	1.75	3.0	0.9	162	14.3	37.9	...
Hoxton	17,892	37.1	...	...	21.3	19.6	3.3	...	0.55	0.33	...	0.60	...	1.87	2.9	0.8	161	12.7	39.5	...
Wenlock	§17,226	34.6	...	...	17.7	19.5	3.5	...	0.75	0.05	0.29	0.52	0.05	1.91	2.4	1.1	189	13.4	33.3	...
Whitmore	18,370	31.7	...	...	24.1	24.7	3.5	...	0.64	0.32	0.10	0.64	...	1.83	3.9	0.9	203	12.1	53.9	...
Kingsland	11,188	37.8	...	...	18.1	19.6	2.5	...	0.44	0.17	0.09	0.44	...	1.42	2.7	1.1	139	13.1	45.4	...
Haggerston	12,384	31.1	...	...	16.8	16.7	2.3	...	0.32	0.08	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.44	2.9	0.5	176	10.5	43.2	...
Acton	12,376	33.6	...	...	16.7	18.9	3.1	...	0.72	0.08	0.08	0.64	...	1.60	2.9	0.4	158	6.8	35.7	...

* Fever includes typhus, typhoid, and continued fevers.

§ The inhabitants of the Holborn Union Workhouse, which is situate in Wenlock Ward, and the deaths occurring in that institution are excluded.

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, dots are placed in the space under the heading.

TABLE VIII.

ANALYSIS OF THE CASES TREATED BY THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE
BOROUGH during the Year ending December 31st, 1906.

DISEASES.				DISEASES.			
All Causes	...	...	4,107	37	Atelectasis	...	...
1	Small-pox	...	...	38	Congenital malformations	...	...
2	Measles	...	98	39	Old age	...	149
3	Scarlet fever	...	19	40	Apoplexy	...	3
4	Typhus	...	...	41	Epilepsy	...	22
5	Relapsing fever	...	...	42	Convulsions	...	2
6	Influenza	...	110	43	Other diseases of brain and nervous system	...	254
7	Whooping cough	...	32	44	Diseases of organs of special sense	...	19
8	Diphtheria	...	5	45	Diseases of circulatory system	...	185
9	Simple, continued and ill-defined fever	...	9	46	Laryngitis	...	5
10	Enteric fever	...	3	47	Bronchitis	...	913
11	Simple cholera	...	...	48	Pneumonia	...	61
12	Diarrhœa, dysentery	...	100	49	Pleurisy	...	22
13	Remittent fever	...	...	50	Other respiratory diseases	...	42
14	Hydrophobia	...	...	51	Dentition	...	8
15	Glanders	...	...	52	Quinzy, sore throat	...	41
16	Cow pox and effects of vaccination	...	...	53	Enteritis	...	48
17	Venereal affections	...	29	54	Peritonitis	...	3
18	Erysipelas	...	29	55	Diseases of liver	...	28
19	Pyæmia and septicæmia	...	2	56	Other diseases of digestive system	...	302
20	Puerperal fever	...	1	57	Diseases of lymphatic system and ductless glands	...	8
21	Tabes mesenterica	...	2	58	Diseases of urinary system	...	30
22	Tuberculous meningitis	...	1	59	Diseases of generative system	...	27
23	Phthisis	...	194	60	Accidents of childbirth	...	25
24	Scrofula, tuberculosis	...	12	61	Diseases of locomotive system	...	206
25	Other zymotic diseases	...	16	62	Diseases of integumentary system	...	131
26	Thrush	...	...	63	Fracture and contusion	...	26
27	Worms and other parasitic diseases	...	1	64	Gun shot wounds	...	...
28	Starvation, want of breast-milk	...	4	65	Cut, stab	...	1
29	Alcoholism	...	14	66	Burns or scalds	...	5
30	Rheumatic fever and rheumatism of heart	...	30	67	Poison	...	4
31	Rheumatism	...	296	68	Drowning	...	...
32	Gout	...	94	69	Suffocation	...	...
33	Rickets	...	6	70	Otherwise	...	73
34	Cancer	...	43	71	Other causes	...	274
35	Other constitutional diseases	...	39				
36	Premature birth	...	1				

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS DURING 1906.

TABLE IX.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES—				Number of inspections, 1906.	Number of notices, 1906.	Number of prosecutions, 1906.
	On register at end of 1905.	Added in 1906.	Removed in 1906.	On register at end of 1906.			
Milk premises ...	289	19	20	288	3651	7	1
Cowsheds ...	7	...	...	7	20	...	...
Slaughter-houses	12	...	3	9	42	...	...
Other offensive trade premises	1	...	...	1	10	...	...
Ice cream premises	72	7	10	69	113	14	...
Registered houses let in lodgings	283	20	37	266	418	49	2

Number of intimation notices served for all purposes 2403

Overcrowding:—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded 117

Number remedied 117

Number of prosecutions 1

Number of premises dealt with under Section 20 of the London County Council (General powers) Act, 1891 103

Underground rooms:—

Number dealt with during year 4

Insanitary houses:—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 11

Shelter provided under sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891:—

Number of persons accommodated during the year Nil

Customs and Inland Revenue Acts:—

Number of houses for which applications were received during year ... Nil

Number of prosecutions under By-laws under Public Health (London) Act, 1891:—

With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc. 1

Mortuary:—

Total number of bodies removed 405

Total number of infectious bodies removed 5

BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	71	9	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	3711	361	—
Workplaces (Including Bakehouses and excluding Out- workers' premises dealt with in Table 3.)	623	107	—
Total	4405	477	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions, (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	470	470	—	—
Want of Ventilation	5	5	—	—
Overcrowding	4	4	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	39	39	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	2	2	—
	unsuitable or defective	64	64	—
	not separate for sexes.. .. .	5	5	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (Ss. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	—	—	—	—
Total	589	589	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

Outworkers Lists, Section 107.										Outwork in unwholesome premises, Section 108.			Outwork in infected premises, Sec. 109 & 110.		
Nature of Work. (1)	Lists received from Employers.				Number of Addresses of outworkers received from other Councils. (6)	Number of Addresses of outworkers forwarded to other Councils. (7)	Prosecutions.		Number of Inspections of Outworkers premises. (10)	Instan-ces. (11)	Notices served. (12)	Prosecu-tions. (13)	Instan-ces. (14)	Orders Made (S. 109) (15)	Prosecu-tions (S. 109, 110). (16)
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists. (8)	Failing to send lists. (9)							
	Lists. (2)	Out-workers. (3)	Lists. (4)	Out-workers. (5)											
Wearing Apparel, Making, &c. ..	20	462	16	168	1487	588	—	—	1317	69	69	—	54	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur Pulling	—	—	—	—	14	3	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags and Boxes..	—	—	25	346	389	123	—	—	604	55	55	—	31	—	—
Brush Making	—	—	—	—	87	1	—	—	69	4	4	—	1	—	—
Total	20	462	41	514	1999	716	—	—	2034	128	128	—	86	—	—

- (a) Names and addresses of outworkers were not received in respect to the following classes of work: Lace, lace curtains and nets, stuffed toys, file making, electro plate, cables and chains, anchors and grapnels, cart gear, locks, latches and keys.
- (b) The figures in columns 2 and 3 are the total number of lists received from employers who sent them both for February and August, and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They are, therefore, double the number of such employers, and approximately double the number of individual outworkers whose names are given since in the February and August lists of the same employers. The same outworker's name will oftentimes be repeated.
- (c) There were no prosecutions, but letters were sent to employers in 8 instances for failures to send lists of outworkers employed in making wearing apparel, etc., and in 25 instances for similar failures in connection with paper-bag and box making.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number (2)
(1) Furniture, woodwork, fitting and other branches of the furniture trades ..	785
(a) Cabinet making 476 (b) French Polishing 80	
(c) Upholstery 54 (d) Other workers 175	
(2) Dress	213
(a) Tailoring .. 73 (e) Shirt making .. 8	
(b) Mantles .. 9 (f) Boot & Shoe trades 62	
(c) Dress .. 21 (g) Artificial Flowers.. 7	
(d) Millinery .. 17 (h) Other workers .. 16	
(3) Skin, leather, hair and feather trades	61
(a) Furriers .. 10 (b) Saddlery & Harness 22	
(c) Feathers .. 2 (d) Other workers .. 27	
(4) Paper, printing, book, stationery and fancy goods trades:—	59
(a) Box & bag makers 42 (b) Other workers 17	
(5) Laundry and Washing	33
(6) Food	7
(7) Metals, machines, implements and conveyances	56
(8) Precious metals, jewels, &c.	2
(9) Other trades than those mentioned above	62
Total number of workshops on Register	1278

NOTE.—A separate register is kept for bakehouses, the number of which at the end of the year was 73.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 133) ..	Nil.
Action taken in matters referred by H. M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5). ..	77 (referring to 129 workshops)
Other	3
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	17 (referring to 129 workshops)
In use at the end of the year	Nil.
	44

