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Contributors

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst

FOR THE

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

1915.



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC ANALYST

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my fifteenth Annual Report, which deals with the Vital and Sanitary Statistics of the Borough of Stepney for the year 1915.

Population.

The resident population of the Borough of Stepney estimated to the middle of the year was 265,731, distributed as follows:—

Limehouse District	50,740
St. George-in-the-East	45,173
Mile End Old Town	107,935
Whitechapel District	61,883
	<hr/>
	265,731

This estimated population is less than that of the previous year, and is not so approximately correct as in previous years. As stated by the Registrar-General, "men of military age have been largely drafted to military training centres or sent abroad with the Army, and the remainder of the male adult population, as well as, to a less extent, the female population, has migrated on an unprecedented scale into areas other than those in which it was enumerated at the last census.

Under these circumstances estimates of local population based on the census returns were clearly inadmissible, and it became necessary to search for a substitute. Fortunately this was ready to hand in the shape of the National Register, which referred to a date only six weeks removed from that for which estimates were required, viz.:—the middle of the year 1915. No doubt this does not form a perfect record, as it is known that a number of persons escaped registration. From investigations, however, which have been made in another

connection, it appears that the defects in the Register, taken as a whole, are not on such a scale as to affect seriously the estimates of population based upon it. By the method described below it was possible to derive from these returns estimates of the *civil* population only of each administrative area on August 15th. No attempt has been made to increase these by allowance for members of the fighting forces, because apart altogether from the difficulty of ascertaining the average military population of each district during the year, experience has shown that under present circumstances only civilian deaths can be tabulated for local areas. If military deaths were to be included they would have either to be debited to the area in which they occurred, a course which would render the death-rates of districts containing large military hospitals meaningless, or to the area of residence. An attempt made to pursue the latter course has had to be abandoned owing to military authorities having been unable to furnish to the Registrars the necessary information. It has been found necessary, therefore, to limit the tabulation of deaths by local areas to deaths of civilians, and under these circumstances the civilian population is obviously the proper one to use for the calculation of death-rates.

An additional advantage in the use of National Register populations is that these consist of habitual residents in each locality and not merely of the persons who happened to be present therein on a certain date. The deaths tabulated from the year 1911 onwards are also those of habitual residents only, and therefore the use hitherto of populations which in certain cases included very large institutional elements, chiefly composed of non-residents, introduced in these cases serious errors into the rates calculated from them, as pointed out in the Registrar-General's Annual Reports. This source of error now, of course, disappears for the time being, and in such districts an unavoidable break in the continuity of the previously misleading rates will result. In any case, however, the maintenance of continuity is under present circumstances obviously impossible, and it is felt that the present estimates will furnish death-rates calculated to indicate as nearly as may be the health conditions of the civil population.

The method by which the estimates of civil population have been derived from the National Register returns may now be described.

The ratio of the total population, less the males aged 15-65 years, to the number of females aged 15 to 65 years at the date of the census, was calculated for each administrative area, and this ratio was applied to the number of females on the National Register; the resulting product plus the number of males aged 15 to 65 years on the National Register, was taken to be the number of the civil population of the district. A small adjustment was necessary in order to make the sum of the estimates for the several districts equal to the estimate for the country as a whole made on the same basis. Further, the population in institutions was not registered, and this (taken to be the same in the aggregate for England and Wales as at census date), together with a number of persons of no fixed abode, were distributed evenly over the whole country. These two adjustments raised the original estimates by about one per cent.



The question of the population to be used for the calculation of birth rates has also required consideration. The births registered are not only those of the children of civilians, and the estimates of civil population, therefore, form an unsuitable basis for the calculation of birth-rates. It is impossible to frame any estimate that would give reliable birth-rates, and it is suggested, therefore, that the birth-rates for 1915 be based on the existing estimates of total population for 1914. These will sometimes be seriously in error owing to extensive migration having occurred. Although in such cases the Registrar-General does not possess the local information necessary for applying any correction, it is not suggested that this fact need preclude medical officers of health from making use of their opportunities in this direction.

Difficulties, which will probably prove insoluble, remain as to estimation of population in sex and age groups and the standardising factors dependent upon them. Moreover, the present method of estimation will obviously not apply to 1916 or subsequent years, unless the National Register is effectively kept up-to-date or further enumeration made. Nothing can at present be decided as to these matters."

One must not forget, however, that trade was brisk and unemployment was conspicuous by its absence in 1915 in the Borough of Stepney. On account of these facts, very few houses were unoccupied during the year, and to this extent there was a tendency to an increase in the population. Although a large number of men worked in munition factories, they did not migrate for that purpose. They came home every night.

Births.

The total number of births registered during the year was 7,506, or 477 less than in the previous year. They consisted of 3,868 males and 3,638 females.

1,667 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 32·8 per 1,000 of the population.

1,344 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 29·7 per 1,000 of the population.

3,052 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 28·2 per 1,000 of the population.

1,443 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 23·3 per 1,000 of the population.

The birth-rate throughout the whole Borough was 28·2 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 22·6 per 1,000.

526 births occurred in the Mothers' Lying-in Home, Commercial Road:—

101 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

135 belonged to the Limehouse District.

75 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

27 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

188 belonged to outlying districts.

328 births occurred in the London Hospital :—

- 72 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 31 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 20 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 50 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 155 belonged to outlying districts.

25 births occurred in the St. George's Infirmary :—

- 23 belonged to St. George's and 2 to Mile End.

24 births occurred in the Mile End Infirmary :—

- 23 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 1 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

72 births occurred in the Whitechapel Infirmary :—

- 37 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 2 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 2 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 2 belonging to the Limehouse district.
- 29 belonged to outlying districts.

212 births occurred at 24, Underwood Street :—

- 38 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 45 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 23 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 106 belonged to outlying districts.

8 births belonging to this Borough occurred in the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, 7 belonging to Limehouse and 1 to Mile End. 5 occurred in the Bromley House Institution, all belonging to the Limehouse District.

28 births belonging to the Borough of Stepney occurred in the City of London Lying-in Hospital ; 6 in Queen Charlotte's Hospital ; 1 in the General Lying-in Hospital ; 1 in St. Bartholomew's Hospital ; 1 in the Middlesex Hospital ; 5 in Poplar Workhouse ; 2 in the Holborn Workhouse ; 1 each in Lambeth, St. Thomas's Hospital, University College Hospital, St. George's Hospital, Bristol Infirmary and Cardiff Workhouse, and 6 in private houses outside the district.

There were 71 births among refugees, most of which occurred at 24, Underwood Street. 55 of the mothers came from Antwerp, 10 from Paris, 2 from Ostend, 1 from Brussels, 1 from Rouen, 1 from Warsaw, and 1 from Berlin.

Illegitimate Births.

26 illegitimate births were registered in the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 9.5 per 1,000 births.

22 illegitimate births were registered in St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 16.3 per 1,000 births.

46 illegitimate births were registered in Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 15.0 per 1,000 births.

68 illegitimate births were registered in the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 47.1 per 1,000 births.

The illegitimate births were less than in the previous year in all the districts, with the exception of the Whitechapel District.

Marriages.

The marriages during the year numbered 3,570, or 1,036 more than in the previous year.

The proportion of persons married was 26.8 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 25.7 per 1,000.

618 marriages occurred in the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 24.3 per 1,000 of the population.

364 marriages occurred in St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 16.1 per 1,000 of the population.

1,905 marriages occurred in Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 35.3 per 1,000 of the population.

683 marriages occurred in the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 22.0 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths occurring in the Borough was	...	5,065
Deduct deaths occurring within the Borough among persons not belonging thereto	... ..	1,319
		<hr/> 3,746
Add deaths of residents that occurred outside the Borough	...	781
		<hr/> 4,527

The deaths consisted of 2,434 males and 2,093 females.

The death-rate throughout the whole Borough was 17·0 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 16·0 per 1,000.

1,089 of the deaths belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 21·4 per 1,000.

793 of the deaths belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 17·5 per 1,000.

1,626 of the deaths belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 15·0 per 1,000.

1,019 of the deaths belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 16·3 per 1,000.

Homeless. During the year there occurred in lunatic asylums the deaths of 229 persons, said to have been removed from addresses in this Borough to those institutions, but with regard to 84 of the deaths, no definite addresses could be given when the deaths were reported to the Registrars. 18 were stated to have been removed from the Limehouse District, 14 from St. George-in-the-East, 23 from Mile End, and 29 from the Whitechapel District. 9 had been removed from registered common lodging houses.

93 deaths, or 40 per cent. of the total were those of persons above 65 years of age.

Nine bodies of unknown persons were found on the foreshore of the Thames in the Limehouse District and were included in the Limehouse death returns. One was that of a private in Kitchener's Army, but all inquiries failed to discover his identity.

Nine unknown persons were killed in the streets, four being in the Whitechapel District and one in the Limehouse District.

In the St. George's returns is included the death of an unknown person who fell into the water at St. George's baths and died from a fractured skull.

There were 42 deaths of unknown persons in public institutions in the Borough, of which 5 died from consumption of the lungs. 32 occurred in the Whitechapel Infirmary and Workhouse, 6 in the London Hospital, 3 in the Mile End Infirmary, and 1 in St. George's Infirmary.

In addition to these, there were 8 deaths in the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum and Bromley Institution, of persons stated to have been removed from the Limehouse District, and were therefore included in the Limehouse returns.

Common Lodging Houses.—There were 255 deaths in public institutions of persons admitted from common lodging houses in the Borough. 63, or nearly a quarter, died from Phthisis.

217 had been residents in common lodging houses in the Whitechapel District, 23 in the Limehouse District, 12 in St. George's and 3 in Mile End.

Refugees.—Two Belgian refugees died in the district during the year.

Soldiers.—29 soldiers died from wounds at the London Hospital, but none of them belonged to this Borough.

Spies.—Nine spies were shot at the Tower during the year, making 10 altogether up to December 31st, 1915.

On June 23rd, a spy was shot whose status was unknown and who appeared to be about 50 years of age.

On July 30th, two sailors were shot, one was 29 years of age and the other was 32.

On September 10th, a ship broker, aged 49, was shot, and on September 17th a farmer, aged 34.

On October 19th, a commercial traveller, aged 25, who, until recently, was a native of Brazil, and on October 26th, another ship broker, aged 31, were shot. On the following day a commercial traveller, aged 55, was shot, and a commercial traveller, aged 22, on December 2nd.

The following table shows the death-rate throughout the whole Borough and in the various districts since 1890:—

	Limehouse.	St. George's.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	The whole Borough.
1890	26.8	35.0	20.0	24.0	25.2
1891	26.0	29.1	21.2	24.7	24.4
1892	25.5	27.8	23.0	25.2	24.9
1893	27.7	31.0	22.8	25.0	25.5
1894	24.2	26.5	21.1	20.3	22.3
1895	27.3	29.5	22.5	22.8	24.0
1896	23.7	24.4	19.9	20.1	21.7
1897	25.1	26.4	18.7	19.7	21.4
1898	23.7	24.8	23.4	19.7	22.7
1899	25.5	27.1	20.3	19.3	22.0
1900	25.9	24.4	19.3	18.1	21.0
1901	24.6	23.0	18.5	19.3	20.8
1902	23.6	22.1	19.0	19.2	20.5
1903	19.7	20.3	16.3	17.5	17.9
1904	23.2	21.4	18.2	17.4	19.5
1905	20.3	20.4	16.9	15.4	17.7
1906	20.0	19.1	16.5	16.0	17.6
1907	17.3	17.6	14.5	15.4	15.8
1908	20.1	17.2	15.7	14.9	16.6
1909	17.5	17.0	13.9	14.1	15.2
1910	15.6	14.9	12.8	12.3	13.5
1911	22.1	18.1	16.0	15.0	17.3
1912	18.5	15.9	13.5	15.2	15.3
1913	18.5	14.6	13.8	14.8	15.1
1914	19.6	17.7	15.1	16.0	16.8
1915	21.4	17.5	15.0	16.3	17.0

Compared with 1914, the causes of death were :—

Disease.	1914.	1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	25	27	2	—
Enteric Fever	8	4	—	4
Measles	174	113	—	61
Diphtheria and Croup	71	66	—	5
Whooping Cough	71	50	—	21
Erysipelas	9	7	—	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	297	260	—	37
Rheumatic Fever	9	6	—	3
Phthisis	454	499	45	—
Other Tubercular Diseases... ..	152	118	—	34
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases	929	1,056	127	—
Heart Disease	385	441	56	—
Appendicitis	19	13	—	6
Influenza	22	27	5	—
Nephritis	143	117	—	26
Puerperal Fever	13	6	—	7
Injuries	222	252	30	—
Suicides	29	20	—	9
Convulsive and Wasting Diseases	182	200	18	—
Premature Births	143	118	—	25
Old Age	218	237	19	—
Cancer	242	255	13	—
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver	36	30	—	6
All other causes	697	605	—	92
	—	—	—	—
	4,550	4,527	315	338
	—	—	—	—

Inquests.—647 inquests were held on residents during the year, or one less than in the previous year. 171 were those of children under 5 years of age. 212 were due to accidents of various kinds, and 37 were due to being run over by vehicles. 12 were killed by motor-omnibuses, 5 by electric trams, and 6 by motor cars and taxis. 22 residents committed suicide.

There were 11 deaths from hostile airship raids, 5 being due to direct violence and 6 to shock.

The first deaths were caused by bombs on May 31st, when two persons were killed, viz. :—A boy, aged 8, son of a tailor, living at 15, Montefiore House, Cannon

Street Road, and a tailoress, aged 16, of 13, Ficklin Buildings. Both were killed by a bomb which dropped in Christian Street.

Four bombs were dropped on the return journey of the Zeppelin on October 13th, when damage was done to buildings and injuries to several persons. These injuries, however, did not prove fatal. Fatal injuries were caused to three residents, who were at the time in other parts of London—

- (1) A City constable, aged 35, who lived at 7, Lower Chapman Street. Died at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
- (2) A motor lorry driver, aged 23, of 15, Cleveland Street, Mile End. Died on the way to Charing Cross Hospital.
- (3) The wife of a ladies' tailor, aged 38, of 28, Bancroft Road. Died at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

There were also five deaths due to heart failure as a result of shock from the explosion of bombs from aircraft.

- (1) A tailor, aged 49, living at 22, Cephas Street.
- (2) A cigar maker, aged 69, of 192, Rothchild's Buildings.
- (3) A master cooper, aged 65, of 42, Nicholas Street.
- (4) The wife of a sign writer, aged 72, of 34, Farrance Street.
- (5) The wife of a labourer working at Woolwich Arsenal, aged 42, of 4, Sampson's Gardens, St. George's.
- (6) An inquest was held on the baby child, aged 8 hours, of a private in the Army Service Corps. The verdict of the jury was, that the death was due to "Convulsions, accelerated by the mother receiving shock from Zeppelin raid."

The following number of deaths of residents occurred in Public Institutions in the Borough:—

East London Hospital for Children	...	...	...	...	192
London Hospital	...	...	...	...	467
Mile End Infirmary	...	...	...	...	240
Mothers' Lying-in Home, Commercial Road	...	...	...	...	4
St. George's Infirmary	...	...	...	...	348
Spanish and Portuguese Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Whitechapel Infirmary	...	...	...	...	327
Whitechapel Workhouse, South Grove	...	...	...	...	54
					1,633

There were 1,319 deaths of non-residents in Public Institutions in the District, and 781 deaths of residents in Public Institutions outside the district.

Notifiable Diseases.

3,336 notifications of infectious disease were received, or 80 less than in the previous year. Deducting the notifications of Chicken-Pox—which was not a notifiable disease in 1914—the decrease was 498. This corresponds to a rate of 12·5 per 1,000 of the population.

In addition to the above, 16 soldiers were notified to be suffering from infectious diseases, viz., 5 from Diphtheria, 5 from Scarlet Fever, 2 from Enteric Fever, 3 from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and 1 from Chicken-Pox.

2,571 were removed to various Hospitals and Infirmaries.

483 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 9·5 per 1,000.

597 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 13·2 per 1,000.

1,214 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 11·2 per 1,000.

1,042 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 16·8 per 1,000.

There were received in addition, 2,670 notification certificates referring to Tuberculosis, 1,335 being notified for the first time.

Excluding Tuberculosis, the greatest number of notifiable diseases occurred during the second week in June, when 104 were notified. The greatest number of notifications of Scarlet Fever was received during the first week in September, when 58 were notified, and of Diphtheria during the last week in July and third weeks of September and October, when 38 cases were notified in each week. Four cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the first week in April; in no other week did the number exceed two.

The maximum number of cases occurred during the second week in June in the Limehouse District, the last week in June and July and second week in August in St. George's, the second week in September in Mile End, and second week in June in the Whitechapel District.

Wrong Diagnosis.

95 cases of Infectious Disease were removed to the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, which were subsequently returned home in consequence of the patients being found not to be suffering from the diseases stated on the certificates, or any other notifiable disease. 52 of the cases were notified by private practitioners, 38 from the London Hospital, and 5 from other public institutions.

This number referred to 50 cases of Scarlet Fever, 43 of Diphtheria, and 2 of Enteric Fever.

Bacteriological Examinations.

839 specimens were bacteriologically examined, with the following results :—

			No. Positive.		No. Negative.		Total.
Consumption	...	...	184	...	391	...	575
Diphtheria...	...	...	79	...	163	...	242
Enteric Fever	...	...	5	...	17	...	22
			268	...	571	...	839

Small Pox.

One case of Small Pox was notified during the year. A sailor was taken ill with Small Pox on board the S.S. "Wendenjels," which arrived in London from Alexandria. He was taken ill on April 26th, and after landing, he was removed to a Small Pox Hospital on May 9th. The destination of several of the crew was in this district, and they were kept under observation. One of the sailors stayed at a Seamen's lodging house, and he had Small Pox on May 16th, and was immediately removed to the Small Pox Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.

1,458 cases were notified during the year, or 551 less than in the previous year ; 1,441 were removed to Fever Hospitals.

- 138 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 6 deaths ;
- 267 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 3 deaths ;
- 543 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 10 deaths ;
- 510 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 8 deaths ;

The death rate for the whole Borough was $\cdot 10$ per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was $\cdot 07$ per 1,000.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

1,030 cases were notified during the year, or 82 more than in the previous year.

- 170 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 15 deaths, or at the rate of $\cdot 29$ per 1,000 of the population.
- 180 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 6 deaths, or at the rate of $\cdot 13$ per 1,000 of the population.
- 399 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 32 deaths, or at the rate of $\cdot 29$ per 1,000 of the population.
- 281 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 13 deaths, or at the rate of $\cdot 21$ per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate throughout the whole Borough was .24 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was .15 per 1,000.

Some people are criminally careless in exposing their children when in an infected condition, and thus cause danger to others. The following is a flagrant case, and the Public Health Committee decided to take proceedings against the mother, as an example to others.

On January 20th, Mrs. J., of Jamaica Street, was summoned for wilfully exposing her daughter Hilda in a public place while she was suffering from diphtheria.

A doctor at the London Hospital notified the case on November 15th, and the certificate was received on November 16th. On the latter date, the Sanitary Inspector visited the premises and found that the child was at school. She was immediately sent for. He handed the "Instructions on the Spread of Diphtheria," as well as the removal certificate to Mrs. J. As there were four children in the family, and there were no means of isolation at home, arrangements were made to have the patient removed to the Fever Hospital on the same day. When the ambulance called, the mother refused to allow the child to be removed, and the Inspector called on the following day to enquire the reason. Mrs. J. informed him that the child was quite well and she was not going to allow her to be removed to the Fever Hospital, and that she was about to take her to see a doctor. The Inspector cautioned her against taking the child into the street, and told her of her liability for exposing her while in an infected condition. He then left, and communicated with me through the telephone. I arranged to call at the premises a few minutes afterwards, and the Inspector on returning to meet me, saw Mrs. J. and the patient walking in the street. When Mrs. J. saw the Inspector, she said, "I am going to take Hilda to Dr. F. or Dr. P." The Inspector again told her that she was doing wrong in bringing the child into the street. I met the Inspector as arranged, and we called at Dr. F.'s surgery, as well as Dr. P.'s. It was now after 12 noon, and these surgeries were closed. We then went to the London Hospital, and there found Mrs. J. and her daughter sitting in the waiting room with about 20 to 30 other people. Arrangements were made to have the child removed to the Fever Hospital, and the premises were disinfected.

On January 20th the summons was heard at the Thames Police Court, when Mrs. J. was fined £5.

Typhus Fever.

Four cases of Typhus Fever were notified during the year; all occurred in St. George-in-the-East.

Typhus Fever is a contagious disease, which is usually associated with conditions of filth and overcrowding.

F. C., aged 19, of Cornwall Street, St. George-in-the-East, was notified on March 20th to be suffering from Enteric Fever, and was removed on the same day

to the South Eastern Fever Hospital. On March 22nd the Medical Superintendent of the Fever Hospital informed me that the patient was suffering from Typhus Fever and not Enteric.

On March 22nd, E. C. (mother of F. C.) was removed to the South-Eastern Fever Hospital from Spencer Street, St. George's, where she had gone to live while the house in Cornwall Street was being thoroughly disinfected. The Medical Superintendent notified her also to be suffering from Typhus Fever. She had been ill since March 19th.

On making enquiries, I found that F. C. was engaged as a rag sorter, but the rags were clean rags. That is, they were tailor's cuttings, and as such, had never been used and were quite new.

E. C. was engaged in selling crockeryware on a stall in Watney Street, where she also sold second-hand clothes.

The house in Cornwall Street is a four-roomed house, the two rooms on the ground floor were occupied by the mother and daughter, and the two rooms on the first floor were occupied by a man and wife and a newly-born baby. The premises were fairly clean and were in no way overcrowded.

On making enquiries, I found that a son of E. C. went to see a doctor on March 1st. His name, was J. C., and was 39 years of age. The doctor recommended his removal to the Infirmary, where he was admitted on the same date, and was supposed to be suffering from "catarrh and influenza." On admission to the Infirmary his temperature was 102° at 6 p.m. on that day (March 1st). His pulse was 126, and his respirations were 48. Pneumonia of both bases was diagnosed, but it was thought that the pneumonia of the right base was more recent than that on the left. On the following day he was delirious, his urine was acid, sp. gr. 1020, and contained cloudy albumen. He got worse, delirium became continuous, he had twitching of the hands, and pneumo-coccal meningitis. He had rusty sputum, and his expectoration was exceedingly foul and offensive. On the fourth day he became comatose and died on March 5th.

J. C. had no permanent address and generally lived when in London in Seamen's lodging houses or common lodging houses. He was a stevedore and worked latterly on the S.S. "St. Servan." This boat left London on January 29th for St. Nazaire, and started her return journey on February 18th, arriving in London on February 20th. She left London on February 27th for Morocco, and as far as I can ascertain there had been no other suspicious illness on board. On February 20th (the day of his arrival in London), J. C. heard that his wife was ill in St. George's Infirmary, and he went there to see her. He was evidently under the influence of drink, and his wife hardly spoke to him. This was the only occasion that his wife saw him for a period of five months before his death. He slept in a common

lodging house in Upper East Smithfield on February 20th, 21st and 22nd, but although I enquired in other common lodging houses and seamen's lodging houses, I was not able to ascertain where he slept on February 23rd and 24th. On February 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th he slept at Cornwall Street. On what date he fell ill, it is impossible to find out, but he was ill probably for two or three days at this house, and he was certainly nursed by his mother and sister previous to his removal to St. George's Infirmary. He did not go to his wife's premises, as this tenement had been locked up by her son, and the key returned to the owner.

J. C. was a married man, but had not lived with his wife for a considerable time. He was a heavy drinker. His wife was a widow when he married her, and went under the name of her former husband. She was therefore known as Mrs. L. and lived at Crellin Street, St. George's. She was also a rag sorter, but was only engaged in sorting clean rags or tailors' cuttings. She was taken ill on February 1st and was seen by the District Medical Officer, and was, according to him, suffering from "Pains about the body" with a high temperature. The doctor diagnosed rheumatism and sent her into the Infirmary under the name of Mrs. L. When she entered the Infirmary, according to the Medical Officer's notes, she had been ill one week, and had a temperature of 101°, and a pulse of 126. On examination, she was found to have lobar pneumonia of both bases. She was almost pulseless, that is, the pulse was so weak that it could hardly be counted. She was a heavy drinker, and "the pneumonia developed into a low type met with in alcoholics." Expectoration was also exceedingly foul smelling. She gradually improved, and left on March 5th to bury her husband, J. C.

The fact that E. C. and her daughter F. C., who nursed J. C. previous to his admission to the Infirmary on March 1st, were taken ill about the same time is very suggestive. The two women were taken ill about March 18th. The incubation period of typhus fever is from 8 to 12 days, rarely 14 days. The probability is, therefore, that J. C. had typhus fever as well. Where did J. C. contract it? Did his wife have typhus fever and did she give it to him when he visited her on February 20th, or did he contract it at St. Nazaire? It is true that their symptoms were very much alike; but, on the other hand, it is hardly credible that it should be so infectious at that stage. As far as I can ascertain, E. C. had no rash or flea bites. J. C., on the other hand, had a profuse petechial eruption, which the nurse, who saw him on admission, attributed to flea bites.

The premises were thoroughly disinfected and the contacts were kept under daily supervision.

On Thursday, April 8th, the Medical Superintendent of St. George's Infirmary asked me to see a patient named M. S., aged 56, who he thought had Typhus Fever, and who had been in the Infirmary since April 6th. I agreed with him that the case was Typhus, and the patient was removed to the Fever Hospital on the same day.

M. S. lived at Chigwell Hill, and was taken ill on Friday, March 26th, with pains in the head and body. She was seen by a doctor on March 28th, and was advised to go into the Infirmary, but she refused. She became worse, and on Saturday, April 3rd, she was seen by another doctor who gave her an order for her admission into the Infirmary. She still refused to be removed into the Infirmary, but on Tuesday, April 6th, she was so ill that the doctor insisted on her removal to the Infirmary. On admission to the Infirmary, on April 6th, she had a temperature of 103°, a pulse of 116, and respirations 26. The patient was stated to be dirty on admission, but the attendant who bathed her reported that no lice or fleas were noticed. There was no rash on the chest or forearms, but a few flea bites were observed. In the evening the temperature was 103·8°, and the pulse was 115.

On April 7th the temperature in the morning was 101·8°, and 103·2° in the evening. There was no rash on the body.

On April 8th the patient complained of severe headache, she was slightly delirious during the night. The temperature in the morning was 101·4°, and 102·6° in the evening. Her body was covered with a blotchy mulberry-like rash, but the face was quite free. The rash was on the front of the chest and abdomen, but more marked towards the sides, and especially marked on the back of the body. It was also apparent on the upper arms and shoulders, thighs and legs, and back of feet. The rash was definitely petechial in character. There was no crepitations to be heard in the lungs. The urine was acid, sp. gr. 1010, and a trace of albumen was found.

M. S. was an old friend of E. C. and lived in the same street for some years. She called to see E. C. when J. C.'s dead body had been taken home from the Infirmary, and probably called to see E. C. when she was ill.

M. S.'s husband slept with the patient up to, and including April 5th. There were also in the same house a son and daughter-in-law, two grandchildren and three other lodgers. These were kept under observation and the premises were disinfected.

M. S.'s husband, J. S., was taken ill and was removed to St. George's Infirmary on May 1st. His temperature was 103°, his pulse 100, and respirations were 24. There were no signs of Pneumonia or Bronchitis. His clothes were clean and apparently were free from vermin. His body was dirty, and it was only after bathing that a " dusky measley " rash was found about the shoulders, forearms and thighs—especially on the inner sides—and slightly about the trunk. It was not the rash of Measles. The legs and feet were quite free from spots. The rash was similar to that on his late wife. It was stated he had been ill three days before he was admitted to the Infirmary.

On May 2nd, he became worse, his pulse was 120, and respirations were 34. There was muttering delirium. The rash was more marked and now appeared on the legs, but not on the feet.

He died early on May 3rd.

A *post-mortem* examination was made, and the diagnosis of Typhus Fever confirmed.

How is it the disease did not spread in the Infirmary? The theory is that Typhus Fever is generally spread by lice. On admission, both these patients received a warm bath and were put in clean clothes, their own clothes being disinfected. There was, therefore, not much chance for the disease to spread through these agencies. The disease can be spread by exhalations from lungs and skin, but it rarely spreads in a well-ventilated ward, unless there are two or more patients suffering from Typhus in the same ward. This suggests that the poison must be present in a large quantity before it spreads the disease, but is rapidly destroyed by dilution with fresh air.

Enteric Fever.

32 cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, or 12 less than in the previous year.

8 occurred in the Limehouse District, with 1 death ;

7 occurred in St. George-in-the-East, with no deaths ;

10 occurred in Mile End Old Town, with 1 death ;

7 occurred in the Whitechapel District, with 2 deaths.

The death rate throughout the whole Borough was .01 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was .02 per 1,000.

The decline in the incidence of Enteric Fever has been most marked during the last 15 years.

In 1901 the number of cases notified was	245
1902	273
1903	179
1904	183
1905	117
1906	119
1907	107
1908	83
1909	63
1910	111
1911	79
1912	51
1913	70
1914	44
1915	32

Erysipelas.

289 cases were notified, or 112 less than in 1914.

58 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 2 deaths ;

61 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 1 death :

87 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 2 deaths ;

83 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 2 deaths.

Puerperal Fever.

13 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, or 20 less than in the previous year.

1 belonged to the Limehouse District ;

1 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, which proved fatal ;

9 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 3 deaths ;

2 belonged to the Whitechapel District, both proved fatal.

7 were attended by private practitioners, 4 by midwives and 2 at public institutions.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

65 cases were notified during the year, or 13 more than in the previous year. 33 belonged to the Limehouse District, 4 to St. George-in-the-East, 20 to Mile End Old Town, and 8 to the Whitechapel District.

53 were notified by private practitioners, 8 by midwives, and 4 from public institutions.

Poliomyelitis.

5 cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year, or 20 less than in the previous year.

2 belonged to Limehouse, 1 to St. George's, 1 to Mile End, and 1 to Whitechapel.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis or Spotted Fever.

20 cases were notified during the year, or 16 more than in the previous year.

No case occurred in Limehouse, 2 occurred in St. George's (one proved fatal), 12 in Mile End (8 proved fatal), 6 occurred in the Whitechapel District, with 5 deaths.

Chicken Pox.

Chicken-Pox was made a notifiable disease from March 17th to June 30th, 1915, and during this period 418 cases were notified. 73 occurred in the Limehouse District, 70 in St. George-in-the-East, 132 in Mile End Old Town, and 143 in the Whitechapel District.

None proved fatal.

Zymotic Diseases.

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic character numbered 526. It includes deaths from Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever and Diarrhoea. This number is 134 less than in the previous year.

143 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 2·81 per 1,000 of the population.

110 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 2·43 per 1,000 of the population.

199 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 1·84 per 1,000 of the population.

74 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 1·19 per 1,000 of the population.

Measles.

The number of deaths from Measles was 113, or 61 less than in the previous year.

29 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of ·57 per 1,000 of the population.

32 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of ·70 per 1,000 of the population.

42 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of ·38 per 1,000 of the population.

10 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of ·15 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the whole Borough was ·42 per 1,000 of the population. The death-rate for the whole of London was ·50 per 1,000.

With the exception of 2, all the deaths were those of children under 5 years of age, and 80 (or 70 per cent.) were under 2 years of age.

In the last 26 years 4,952 deaths have been caused by Measles, or an annual average of 190. In the same period Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever have been responsible for 4,761 deaths, or an annual average of 183 deaths.

The number of deaths from Measles in the Borough since 1901 is as follows :—

1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	113

Whooping Cough.

The number of deaths from Whooping Cough was 50, or 21 less than in the previous year. This corresponds to a death rate of $\cdot 19$ per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was $\cdot 25$ per 1,000.

14 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of $\cdot 27$ per 1,000 of the population.

12 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of $\cdot 26$ per 1,000 of the population.

18 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of $\cdot 16$ per 1,000 of the population.

6 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of $\cdot 09$ per 1,000 of the population.

Summer Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa (which includes Epidemic and Zymotic Enteritis, Dysentery and Dysenteric Diarrhœa) was 260, or 37 less than in the previous year.

79 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 1.55 per 1,000 of the population.

56 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 1·23 per 1,000 of the population.

93 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of ·86 per 1,000 of the population.

33 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of ·53 per 1,000 of the population.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was ·97 per 1,000 of the population.

In June and early July, 7,440 leaflets were sent to premises where births occurred during the previous 12 months. These leaflets gave instructions as to the precautions which were to be taken to prevent deaths from Summer Diarrhoea.

A special film on the Fly Danger was bought by the Council, which was shown at Cinemas in the various parts of the Borough. No fee was charged for showing the film.

Special visits and re-visits were made by the Health Visitors during the season to premises, in which there were infants from 3 to 12 months old, and in which breast feeding was known to have ceased. Special stress was laid on the methods to be adopted for storing milk and other food. The mothers were urged to have milk vessels thoroughly cleansed and scalded, and afterwards kept cool in water, or wrapped in a damp cloth. The mothers were also advised to have all flies destroyed by fly-traps, fly-catching papers, etc.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

There were 1,056 deaths due to diseases of the Respiratory Organs, which corresponds to a death rate of 3·97 per 1,000 of the population. This number is 126 more than in the previous year:

267 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 5·26 per 1,000 of the population.

184 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 4·07 per 1,000 of the population.

354 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 3·28 per 1,000 of the population.

251 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 4·05 per 1,000 of the population.

Phthisis.

499 deaths occurred during the year from Phthisis, or 45 more than in the previous year. This corresponds to a death-rate of 1·87 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 1·50 per 1,000.

118 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 2·32 per 1,000 of the population.

74 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 1·62 per 1,000 of the population.

176 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 1·63 per 1,000 of the population.

131 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 2·11 per 1,000 of the population.

Number of deaths from Consumption from 1901 to 1915 :—

	Limehouse District.	St. George's.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	Whole Borough.
1901	123	186	107	208	626
1902	130	105	168	173	576
1903	123	122	189	193	627
1904	143	119	229	198	689
1905	98	117	171	187	573
1906	116	94	178	138	526
1907	98	90	141	153	482
1908	98	79	154	103	494
1909	93	102	146	180	521
1910	74	80	146	110	410
1911	109	69	177	126	481
1912	74	77	149	133	433
1913	98	55	137	140	430
1914	90	53	162	149	454
1915	118	74	176	131	499

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

There were 118 deaths from diseases of a Tubercular nature other than Phthisis or 34 less than in the previous year.

30 occurred in the Limehouse District, or at the rate of ·59 per 1,000 of the population.

24 occurred in St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of ·53 per 1,000 of the population.

43 occurred in Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of '39 per 1,000 of the population.

21 occurred in the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of '33 per 1,000 of the population.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was at the rate of '44 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths from Diseases of a Tubercular nature, other than Phthisis, from 1901 to 1915:—

	Limehouse District.	St. George's.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	Whole Borough.
1901	60	73	54	52	239
1902	43	49	89	52	233
1903	52	37	61	45	195
1904	44	35	61	34	174
1905	42	29	53	35	159
1906	57	47	53	57	214
1907	51	50	59	42	202
1908	38	40	64	25	167
1909	37	41	40	26	144
1910	33	26	43	35	137
1911	40	40	59	27	166
1912	29	15	39	22	105
1913	33	32	39	21	125
1914	52	24	50	26	152
1915	30	24	43	21	118

In 1915, 1,335 new cases were notified, of which 1,051 referred to Pulmonary Tuberculosis or Consumption of the Lungs. For these cases we received 2,670 notifications. There were, therefore 1,335 duplicate certificates, or an average of 2 certificates for each case.

The new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were distributed as follows, together with the deaths in each district:—

	Notifications.	Deaths.	Percentage.
Limehouse District	246	118	47·9
St. George's District	178	74	41·5
Mile End Old Town	412	176	42·7
Whitechapel District	215	131	60·9

The number of notifications and deaths per 1,000 of the population was as follows:—

	Notifications.	Deaths.
Limehouse District	4·84	2·32
St. George's District	3·94	1·60
Mile End Old Town	3·81	1·63
Whitechapel District	3·47	2·11
Whole of the Borough	3·95	1·87

All the cases were not notified. 252 deaths occurred in 1915, the certificates of death stating that they had died of Consumption, although they had never been notified to be suffering from the disease during their life time.

The number of insured persons that received sanatorium treatment by the London Insurance Committee was 135, and were referred to the following institutions for treatment :—

Sanatoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
City of London Chest Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Brompton Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
University College Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Royal National Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Metropolitan Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

38 non-insured persons were admitted to Sanatoria through the London County Council.

Infantile Mortality.

861 infants died under one year of age or 139 less than in the previous year.

215 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 128 per 1,000 births ;

183 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 136 per 1,000 births ;

327 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 107 per 1,000 births.

136 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 94 per 1,000 births.

The infant mortality for the whole Borough was 114 per 1,000 births, while that for the whole of London was 111 per 1,000 births.

Maternity and Infant Welfare.

With the object of encouraging the extension of already existing activities, and the adoption of new measures, annual grants are distributed by the Local Government Board under the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915, one-half of the cost of a scheme for maternity and child welfare, approved by the Board. Grants in aid are made in respect of Clinics, or other institutions concerned with the provision of medical and surgical advice and treatment, as well as in respect of the salaries of Health Visitors and other officers engaged for this work.

It has been realised more and more in recent years that a high infant death-rate does not merely indicate a destruction of the unfit, but also a weakening of those

who are left. Dr. Newsholme, in his report to the Local Government Board, states : " A heavy infant mortality implies a heavier death-rate up to five years of age ; and right up to adult life the districts suffering from a heavy child mortality have higher death-rates than the districts whose infant mortality is low. It is strictly correct, therefore, to say that a high infant mortality implies a high prevalence of the conditions which determine national inferiority."

Two Health Visitors are employed by the Borough Council, but there are numerous Voluntary Organisations doing good work in the Borough. The work at the Voluntary Centres can only be satisfactory when it is kept in touch with a system of organised health visiting at home. By means of the Notification of Births Act, early visits can be made to a household where a birth has occurred, and where a visit is considered desirable. At these visits suitable advice is given by the Health Visitor, and the mother is recommended to bring the child to the Centre. The Health Visitor attached to the Centre hears the advice given by the doctor to the mothers, and subsequently revisits the houses, thus ensuring that the medical instructions are being carried out in the house. The homes of the mothers that attend at the Centres are therefore not visited by the Council's Health Visitors, and they devote their energies to those mothers who cannot, or will not, so attend. The Council's Health Visitors attend the consultations at a certain number of the Centres and thus keep in touch with the Voluntary Agencies. The list of births is supplied to the Voluntary Agencies by the Public Health Department together with literature on infant feeding, etc. Cards for filling in particulars are also supplied to their Health Visitors, and these (or copies of them), when properly filled up, are returned to me at the end of the year. The Voluntary Agencies receive a moiety of the amount of their expenditure from the Local Government Board provided the Medical Officer of Health gives a certificate that he is satisfied with their work, and that they work in co-operation with the Public Health Department. In order to further co-ordinate the work, a Council formed of the Superintendent and one other representative of each Voluntary Agency meets regularly at the Public Health Offices. It will be seen therefore that the Public Health Department co-operates with the Voluntary Agencies.

Details of areas and Voluntary Agencies dealing with maternity and infant welfare in the Borough :—

No. 1 area.—*Limehouse, Ratcliff and Shadwell.* In this area are situated the Mothers' Welcome, Commercial Road, and the Institute, Three Colt Street. About 1,400 births occur in this area every year.

Miss Virtue, the Council's Health Visitor, visits the births in Limehouse and Ratcliff, and gives advice, etc. As many mothers as possible are advised to attend the Welcomes with their babies. She regularly visits those who will not, or are unable to attend. In this way the Health Visitor visits about 1,000 births every year, the first visit being on the tenth day. She then decides how often a case is to be

visited; some are only visited three times a year, others are visited for a certain period every week, every month or every two months.

A paid Health Visitor, attached to the Mothers' Welcome, systematically visits all the births in Shadwell. She calls at the Public Health Office, and the list of addresses where births have occurred, are supplied to her. Two doctors attend the consultations at the Mothers' Welcome, Commercial Road, together with the Lady Superintendent and nurses. The Visitor from the Mothers' Welcome visits about 350 to 400 premises where births occur in Shadwell.

A Centre has been newly opened at the Institute, Three Colt Street, which is open one afternoon a week, when a doctor and Miss Virtue are in attendance.

No. 2 area.—*St. George-in-the-East and Wapping.* The eight Centres are :—

- 22, Raines Mansions.
- St. George's Congregational Church.
- Our Ladys Hall, Johnson Street.
- The Institute, 136, St. George Street.
- The Institute, Planet Street.
- Wesleyan Chapel, Cable Street.
- St. Mary's Mission Hall, Johnson Street.
- Infant School Room, Scandrett Street.

The Jewish Sick Room Helps Society employ a Health Visitor to visit Jewish babies in this area.

A doctor and nurse attend at each of these eight Centres once a fortnight, but arrangements are made so that babies can be seen by the doctor once a week if necessary.

Miss Lough, the Council's Health Visitor, visits all the non-Jewish cases and systematically visits those non-Jewish babies who do not attend at the Centres, about 600 in number. The homes of those who attend the Centres are visited by the voluntary workers attached to them. About 1,600 births occur in this area every year.

No. 3 area.—*District West of Sidney Street and Cambridge Road.* There are two Centres for Jewish babies, one at Camperdown House and another at 53, Vallance Road, which is connected with the Sick Room Helps Society. The Jewish babies are visited by the Health Visitors from these two organisations.

There are two other Centres in this area which deal with non-Jewish cases.

(a) The Minorities branch of Mothers' Dining Rooms, Women's League of Service, 49, Church Street, whose district extends from Back Church Lane to the Minorities and to the South of Whitechapel High Street. The homes are visited by the Secretary, who is a paid and qualified Health Visitor.

(b) The Whitechapel School for Mothers at St. Olaves Hall, Buxton Street. This Centre deals with some of the non-Jewish cases in Whitechapel, and is under the control of a whole time superintendent who visits the homes. This Centre was opened in August, 1915, and during the last five months of the year, 43 new cases were brought to the Centre.

No. 4 area.—*East of Sidney Street and Cambridge Road.* There is no Voluntary Organisation which deals with Jewish cases and only one which deals with non-Jewish cases. This Centre is situated in Emmott Street at the corner of Harford Street. It is affiliated to the Mothers' Welcome, Commercial Road, and works in co-operation with the Public Health Department. All the visits are made by Voluntary Health Visitors. It has only been recently started.

The numbers of babies visited at their homes are as follows :—

Limehouse—

Visited by the Municipal Visitor	...	...	...	1,097
„ Stepney Mothers' Welcome Health Visitor	...			356

St. George-in-the-East—

Non-Jewish cases. Visited by Municipal Visitor	...	...	601
Jewish cases. Visited by Jewish Health Visitor	524

Mile End—

Jewish cases. Jewish Voluntary Society Visitor	201
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Whitechapel—

Jewish cases. Jewish Voluntary Society Visitor	310
Non-Jewish cases. (Whitechapel School for Mothers)	68

Number of babies seen at the Infant Consultation Centres :—

	Number of Consultations held.	Number of New Cases Registered.	Total attendance in 1915.
St. George's Centres	191	234	2,157
Camperdown House	12	50	309
Whitechapel School for Mothers (August to December)	11	43	239
Minories Dining Centre	46	152	437
Sick Room Helps Society, 24, Underwood Street	86	637	2,597
Mothers' Welcome, Commercial Road	51	243	1,391

These results compare favourably on the whole with those of the previous year

It will be seen that 1,359 out of 3,157 babies visited, were taken to Welcomes during the year. This large proportion gives a fair idea of the extent to which Infant Welfare Centres are appreciated by the mothers. Figures, however, give but a crude idea of the actual results attained. It is only by means of a personal knowledge of the individual cases benefitted that one is able to realise the possibilities of Infant Consultations.

Opportunities have been given to the women to attend classes organised for them by the Voluntary Societies. The subjects taught at these classes are Infant Care; Sewing and Knitting, including the cutting out and making up of suitable clothes for babies and young children; Home Nursing; Personal and Domestic Hygiene; Domestic Economy and Cooking.

In many cases simple talks on the above subjects are given at the Welcomes. It is usually found more satisfactory to hold special meetings for the classes. At the Stepney Mothers' Welcome, classes are held on three days in each week, the subjects being Cooking; Infant Care and Home Nursing; Needle-work and Cutting Out.

377 mothers attended these classes during the year.

The St. George-in-the-East and Wapping Infant Welfare Association holds a weekly class in Sewing and Cutting Out. During the year four special courses of lectures on other subjects were organised. At all of these classes the total number of attendances was about 900.

Sewing classes were also held in connection with Camperdown House and Sick Room Helps Society.

Cookery classes were held at the Minorities Dining Centre at which there were 155 attendances at two series of 12 lectures. 6,299 dinners were provided during the year to expectant mothers and to those mothers who had been recently confined. The dinners are supplied at the nominal cost of a halfpenny to twopence each, but 1,704 were provided free.

Deaths of Illegitimate Children.

There were 28 deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age, or at the rate of 172 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

- 2 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 76 per 1,000 illegitimate births;
- 4 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 130 per 1,000 illegitimate births;
- 11 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 239 per 1,000 illegitimate births;
- 11 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 161 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

Old Age.

237 deaths were attributable to Old Age. This corresponds to a death rate of .89 per 1,000 of the population.

69 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 1.35 per 1,000 of the population.

38 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of .84 per 1,000 of the population.

92 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of .85 per 1,000 of the population.

38 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of .81 per 1,000 of the population.

Table showing the ages of persons who died over 65 years of age and the localities :—

	Limehouse.	St. Georges.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	Total.
Between 65 and 70 years of age ...	61	30	104	74	269
„ 70 „ 75 „ ...	69	43	113	92	317
„ 75 „ 80 „ ...	56	37	73	46	212
„ 80 „ 85 „ ...	28	17	44	30	119
„ 85 „ 90 „ ...	17	8	24	19	68
Over 90 years of age ...	5	—	15	2	22
	236	135	373	263	1,007

One was a hundred, and another 102 years of age. Both were residents of Mile End, and died at their own homes.

The deaths of persons over 65 years of age occurred as follows :—

	At their own homes.	In Lunatic Asylums.	In other Institutions.	Total.
Limehouse District ...	100	29	107	236
St. George-in-the East ...	57	9	69	135
Mile End Old Town... ..	189	39	145	373
Whitechapel District ...	99	16	148	263
	445	93	469	1,007

Alcoholism.

The number of deaths due to Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver was 30, or 6 less than in the preceeding year.

12 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of .23 per 1,000 of the population.

1 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of .02 per 1,000 of the population.

11 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of .11 per 1,000 of the population.

6 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of .09 per 1,000 of the population.

Cancer.

The deaths due to Cancer were 255, or 12 more than in the previous year. This corresponds to a death rate of '95 per 1,000 of the population.

44 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of '86 per 1,000 of the population.

35 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of '77 per 1,000 of the population.

110 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 1'01 per 1,000 of the population.

66 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 1'06 per 1,000 of the population.

Inhabited House Duty.

Twelve applications were received for certificates under the Inland Revenue Act, 1903, for the purpose of securing exemption from Inhabited House Duty.

The certificates granted related to 85 tenements.

One application was refused.

Verminous Persons.

583 men and 5 women were cleansed during the year and their clothing disinfected.

Disinfection.

ROOMS disinfected for infectious diseases	3,387
" " pulmonary tuberculosis	747
" " vermin	750
	<hr/>
	4,884
WORKSHOPS disinfected—" Military tailoring "	57
SCABIES. Number of cases notified by the London Hospital ...	454

The clothing, etc., were disinfected in 411 cases, but 43 addresses could not be verified.

ARTICLES DESTROYED AT REQUEST OF OWNERS.

Beds	29	Jackets	8
Pillows	27	Vests	6
Mattresses	21	Quilts	5
Palliasses	16	Blankets	4
Bolsters	7	Sheets	3
Cushions	5	Carpets	3
Trousers	7	Sacks, Waste paper ...	60
Coats	13	Sundries	281

ARTICLES DISINFECTED.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
Beds	241	254	279	227	282	297	323	313	240	355	307	282	3,440
Mattresses ...	48	31	46	36	27	28	58	102	79	54	47	37	593
Palliassees ...	94	80	65	71	43	65	90	93	140	109	93	79	1,022
Bolsters... ..	81	67	86	62	64	54	87	79	101	91	83	87	942
Pillows	549	461	486	458	386	500	554	611	686	623	543	438	6,295
Sheets	225	196	243	195	180	314	264	257	284	296	278	242	2,974
Quilts	163	155	175	162	176	158	150	166	235	196	192	148	2,076
Blankets	208	195	346	468	329	710	290	224	322	542	350	253	4,237
Vests	29	23	22	49	39	31	38	32	27	34	54	37	415
Trousers	38	66	35	47	36	24	21	31	33	43	60	38	472
Cushions	60	74	102	206	74	64	69	50	51	87	95	58	990
Coats	29	36	39	26	36	61	45	25	38	47	79	40	501
Sundries	535	314	881	1,489	786	685	560	595	670	767	778	605	8,665
TOTALS	2,300	1,952	2,805	3,496	2,458	2,991	2,549	2,578	2,906	3,244	2,959	2,344	32,582
Articles of Clothing in a Verminous Condition													5,860
Total													38,442

Mortuary Returns

The number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary during the year was 710. Of these 640 were removed by the Coroner, 63 by the Police, 1 by Relieving Officer, 4 at the request of friends, and 2 on my instructions. 77 bodies were placed in Jewish Mortuary, 33 being "watched."

703 inquests were held in the Coroner's Court and 93 post-mortems were made.

Unsound Food Destroyed during the Year.

I.—At the Wharves.

				Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Preserved Meats ...	308	Bullocks' Livers	...	1	13	0	15
	59,196	Tins of Beef	...	41	16	0	9
	480	" Mutton	...	1	6	0	8
	4,568	" Rabbits	...	4	2	1	4
	275	" Tongues	...	—	4	3	18
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	14,211	Crates of Bananas	...	365	19	3	0
	117	Barrels of Grapes	...	2	1	3	3
	8	Boxes of Melons	...	—	8	0	0
	639	" Onions	...	27	16	3	0
	645	" Oranges	...	34	8	1	0
	1,441	Bags of Potatoes	...	65	2	0	0
	321	Boxes of Tomatoes	...	3	12	1	0
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables.	6,529	Tins of Assorted Fruits	...	8	16	2	5
	4,632	" Pears	...	3	7	1	0
	68,786	" Pineapples	...	40	17	0	10
	620	" Fruit Pulp	...	2	15	1	12
	3,728	" Tomatoes	...	4	8	3	10
Preserved Fish ...	27,331	" Crayfish	...	7	0	3	23
	2,016	" Fish Puddings	...	—	19	1	20
	40,735	" Salmon	...	23	1	2	12
Dried Fruits ...	61	Bags of Figs	...	3	8	0	0
	448	" Plums	...	5	0	2	0
Sundries ...	5	" Cocoa Beans	...	—	7	3	22
	60	Cases of Eggs	...	1	15	1	0
	69	Tins of Soup	...	—	—	2	13
Total ...				650	10	2	16

II.—Unsound Meat and Offal destroyed, from Slaughter-houses and Offal shops :—

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
51 Sheeps' Carcases and Organs	—	19	1	5
26 Calves' " " " " " " " " " "	1	6	1	13
1 Cow's Carcase " " " " " " " " " "	—	4	1	6
1 Goat's " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	14
1 Pig's " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	3	20
25 Forequarters of Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	—	2	3	23
2 Breasts and Ribs of Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	13
4 Forequarters of Veal " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	1	9
2 Pieces of Brisket " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	15
2 Fowls " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	6
149 Sets of Bullocks' Lungs " " " " " " " " " "	—	12	1	21
235 " Sheeps' " " " " " " " " " "	—	4	0	15
28 " Calves' " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	3	5
8 Bullocks' Livers " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	1	1
193 Sheeps' " " " " " " " " " "	—	3	3	4
18 Calves' " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	2	8
19 Bullocks' Heads " " " " " " " " " "	—	4	2	7
5 Calves' Spleens " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	10
2 Ox Tongues " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	7
2 " Tails " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	3
5 Cows' Udders " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	1	24
Total	4	3	3	5

III.—Unsound Food seized or surrendered in other parts of the Borough :—

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Apples " " " " " " " " " "	1	3	0	0
Bacon " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	21
Bananas " " " " " " " " " "	—	11	3	19
Beef " " " " " " " " " "	—	3	2	16
Black Currants " " " " " " " " " "	—	3	2	18
Celery " " " " " " " " " "	—	4	1	0
Chestnuts " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	0	14
Chocolates " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	7
Dutch Herrings " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	3	0
Eggs " " " " " " " " " "	13	5	0	0
Fish " " " " " " " " " "	—	16	2	18
Fruit Pulp " " " " " " " " " "	—	9	0	0
Meat " " " " " " " " " "	—	13	4	0
Carried forward	17	13	1	1

						Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
					Brought forward ...	17	13	1	1
Mixed Foodstuff	...	...	...	...	...	—	11	3	0
Olives ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	1	0
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	0
Oranges	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	0	0
Pears ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	18
Peas ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	13	1	0
Plums	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	0	19
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	3	0
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	0
Strawberries	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	26
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	0	0
					Total ...	50	8	2	8

General Sanitary Work.

38,700 houses were inspected, 4,128 being the result of house to house visitation.

12,381 intimation notices were served for the abatement of various nuisances as well as 6,428 statutory notices.

It was necessary to take proceedings against the owners or persons causing or suffering the nuisance in 24 cases.

59,835 visits were made by the Inspectors to supervise the abatement of the nuisances complained of.

7,037 drains were tested with smoke or water, and 324 were re-tested. 1,808 drains were either constructed or re-constructed, cleansed or repaired, and 599 were trapped.

229 new soil pipes were fixed and ventilated; 1,132 new closet pans and traps were fixed; 2,127 closets were either cleansed and repaired or provided with additional light and ventilation; 1,435 water-closets were provided with proper flushing apparatus.

2,034 yards, forecourts and areas were paved or repaired.

Notices were served to provide 1,192 sanitary dust receptacles, 20 manure receptacles; 681 offensive accumulations were removed from the rear of dwelling houses.

220 houses were ventilated underneath the lower floor.

27 underground rooms, which were illegally occupied, were discontinued from being used as such.

45 notices were served for the abatement of smoke nuisances.

381 visits were made to bakehouses, and each bakehouse was cleansed twice during the year.

4,224 notices were served to have houses cleansed, and one owner was summoned. The magistrate made an order to abate with £1 6s. costs. Water supply was reinstated to 91 houses.

366 sink, bath or rain-water pipes, which were communicating directly with the drain, were disconnected. One owner was fined £1 and 23s. costs for improperly fixing a sink waste pipe.

6,656 miscellaneous repairs to roofs, floors, gutters, &c., were made as the result of notices served. Police-court proceedings were taken against the owners of six premises for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roofs. Orders were made to remedy the defects in seven days, with costs amounting to £11 9s.

135 rooms were provided with additional light and ventilation and the damp walls of 603 rooms were remedied. Police Court proceedings were taken against two owners. The magistrate made an order to abate, with £1 6s. costs in each case.

The nuisance due to the keeping of too many animals in back yards was abated on 87 premises.

Proceedings were taken against 10 persons for conveying offensive matter through the streets during prohibited hours or in improper receptacles. Convictions were obtained in every case, the total fines and costs obtained amounting to £16 13s.

Overcrowding.

15,201 inspections were specially made for the purpose of detecting overcrowding; 322 living rooms were found to be overcrowded. Intimation notices were served in every instance, followed by 110 statutory notices where the nuisance was not abated as a result of serving the intimation notice. Police Court proceedings were necessary in one case only. The defendant had removed before the day of hearing and the summons was withdrawn.



SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORT.

	TWAITS.	JOHNSON.	WRACK.	COOK.	PAVITT.	CROOK.	MILLS.	SHEPHERD.	WHITE.	FLINT.	SIMPSON.	QUAINTELL.	STILES.	DEE.	WATERMAN.	HARRIS.	BOTTOMLEY.	TOTALS.
Number of Inspections—																		
House to house	484	224	497	130	392	97	89	79	327	265	419	182	519	243	181	..	..	4128
Miscellaneous	1521	1749	1291	2086	1532	655	1571	1619	1712	1292	1441	1694	1580	1311	2168	1132	1155	25509
Complaints	209	169	425	365	316	281	369	115	101	135	278	134	215	179	72	156	63	3513
Infectious diseases	292	157	221	289	272	385	342	158	136	97	257	221	172	115	178	..	..	3292
Visits to Cases of Consumption	151	119	114	219	128	271	191	80	114	96	117	234	158	92	174	..	..	2258
Intimations served	675	872	677	654	983	523	884	560	511	694	977	637	1356	606	655	514	606	12381
Statutory notices served	453	551	252	356	655	337	576	349	300	302	714	70	600	392	90	334	91	6428
Houses re-visited	1112	1635	3751	3604	4261	2980	2916	2737	3232	2353	4919	2589	4343	2776	4715	2639	3273	59835
Summonses taken out under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 .. .. .	..	3	..	1	6	2	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	1	..	24
Samples taken under the Food & Drugs Acts	100	72	92	78	100	100	97	72	72	72	101	71	72	42	72	..	..	1213
Summonses " " " " .. .. .	..	..	3	2	6	17	3	4	3	4	2	4	9	1	2	..	..	60
Houses or parts of houses cleansed	185	402	79	264	217	205	272	172	228	378	335	165	196	236	322	337	293	4524
Water supply to houses re-instated	4	2	8	3	5	4	..	4	8	2	5	4	16	8	17	..	1	91
Drains constructed and reconstructed	130	17	37	57	43	52	11	35	14	30	53	27	18	7	39	14	..	584
.. cleansed and repaired	75	138	60	61	174	95	65	23	67	21	118	95	100	27	92	..	13	1224
.. trapped	152	38	64	72	..	65	62	33	29	6	27	3	15	11	17	5	..	599
New soil pipes fixed and ventilated	10	25	31	16	2	40	14	2	10	8	20	..	6	13	32	..	..	329
New closet pans and traps fixed	163	86	85	48	81	40	72	60	43	26	122	62	24	31	179	..	..	1132
Closets provided with a water supply and flushing apparatus	66	138	112	118	29	24	155	93	33	35	134	25	133	91	222	24	3	1435
Closets provided with light and ventilation	11	52	10	5	9	9	9	..	5	2	1	1	1	5	23	..	..	143
.. cleansed and repaired	66	113	147	136	127	86	193	100	49	76	84	58	202	116	122	183	124	1984
Yards cleansed, repaved, or paving repaired	230	104	39	117	246	109	106	40	88	58	161	123	102	94	96	75	57	1773
Wash-houses, forecourts, areas, &c., paved	61	58	21	5	3	6	14	..	28	6	15	11	5	20	6	..	2	261
Sanitary dust receptacles provided	90	108	29	29	127	38	134	42	25	43	113	72	101	66	60	79	36	1192
Sink, bath, and lavatory pipes and rain-water pipes disconnected	138	28	42	17	3	5	11	1	8	2	22	6	1	32	50	..	..	366
Houses ventilated under lower floor	86	3	..	11	6	3	11	3	13	17	4	5	23	5	30	..	..	220
Miscellaneous repairs, viz.: roofs, floors, gutters, &c.	256	810	177	306	425	207	470	279	336	484	508	465	803	246	420	305	231	6656
Overcrowding in dwellings abated	6	3	6	26	13	17	33	7	29	12	15	8	50	17	9	28	43	322
Illegal occupation of underground rooms discontinued .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	1	..	11	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	27
Manure receptacles provided or reconstructed	4	4	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	20
Offensive accumulations removed	15	21	80	68	8	15	230	26	17	32	10	45	28	27	16	17	26	681
Bakehouses inspected	33	30	24	22	20	45	32	24	10	22	24	26	30	7	32	..	..	381
.. cleansed	28	15	24	22	20	35	32	24	10	22	24	26	30	6	13	..	..	331
Smoke nuisances abated	1	2	13	2	..	..	..	1	4	4	3	2	5	8	..	..	..	45
Animals kept so as to constitute a nuisance, removed	1	1	1	4	23	4	18	3	1	8	2	1	9	4	1	1	5	87
Damp walls remedied	23	70	11	5	39	2	46	13	30	35	13	14	102	66	82	21	31	603
Cisterns cleansed and covered	3	2	..	2	..	..	6	4	4	2	..	3	..	2	21	..	1	50
Urinals fixed	2	7	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	22
Open fires in yards abolished .. .. .	..	..	..	2	1	6	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Canal Boats inspected .. .. .	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Areas and stables paved and drained	3	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	8	..	..	38
Occupation of shed as dwelling discontinued .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Light and ventilation provided to rooms .. .. .	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	6	14	2	2	2	12	35	41	9	135	

Factories and Workshops.

The total number of workshops on the Register was 3,431 ; but this does not include factories, workplaces and out-workers' premises.

5,326 inspections to factories, workshops and workplaces revealed defects, which necessitated the service of 1,197 written notices. Of the notices, 54 referred to factories, 1,039 referred to workshops including workshop laundries, and 104 to workplaces other than out-workers' premises.

Cleanliness.—476 notices were served to properly cleanse workshops.

Ventilation.—The ventilation of 68 workshops was improved.

Overcrowding.—Overcrowding was abated in 27 workshops.

Sanitary Accommodation.—The sanitary accommodation was improved in 217 workshops by providing additional and suitable water-closets.

Drainage of Floors.—The drainage of the floor was found defective in two workshops.

524 other nuisances were remedied in workshops.

Out-workers' Premises.—4,065 inspections were made to out-workers' premises during the year ; 490 premises were found to be insanitary, and notifiable diseases occurred in 197.

A large percentage of out-workers' addresses were found to be incorrect, and on being visited by the Inspectors it was found that they had either left the premises some considerable time previously or had never lived there at all.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.
1.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	701	54	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	4,522	1,039	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	103	104	..
Total	5,326	1,197	..

2.— DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	476	476	..	..
Want of ventilation	68	68	..	..
Overcrowding	27	27	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	..	..
Other nuisances	524	524	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation {	insufficient	19	19	..
	unsuitable or defective	176	176	..
	not separate for sexes	22	22	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	42	42	..	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report.)	4	4	..	..
Total	1,360	1,360	..	..

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS. SECTION 107.						OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.					
	Lists Received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.			Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).		
	Twice in the Year.			Once in the Year.				Failing to keep or per- mit inspec- tion of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.	Instances.				Notices served.	Prosecutions.
	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.									
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, &c.	228	774	2,435	56	274	447	..	..	..	474	474	..	188	..	..
(2) Cleaning and Washing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household linen .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, lace curtains and nets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curtains and furniture hangings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and upholstery .. .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electro plate .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
File making .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brass and brass articles .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fur pulling (Furriers)	4	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	..
Cables and chains .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchors and grapnels .. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cart gear .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locks, latches and keys .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas, &c. .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Artificial flowers .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nets, other than wire nets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tents .. . . .	..	..	4	4	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sacks	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Racquet and tennis balls .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags	6	..	50	2	13	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	3	..	..
Brush making	4	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Pea picking .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feather sorting .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stuffed toys .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket making .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chocolates and sweetmeats ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile weaving .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	248	774	2,529	61	278	550	..	..	..	490	490	..	197	..	..

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses	168
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making	172
Cabinet Making	108
Furriers	135
Hat and Cap Manufacturers	108
Miscellaneous	426
Laundries	18
Rag Sorting, etc... .. .	88
Wearing Apparel (Tailors, Milliners, Dressmakers, etc., etc.)	2,208
Total	3,431

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 133, 1901)	36
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 5, 1901))	390
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	257
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the year	52

Table showing the number of milk premises, slaughter houses, ice-cream premises, etc., together with the number of inspections made to them.

PREMISES	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of inspections, 1915.	Number of notices, 1915.	Number of prosecutions, 1915.
	No. on register at end of 1914.	No. added in 1915.	No. removed in 1915.	No. on register at end of 1915.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milk premises	589	18	32	575	1953	108	...
Cowsheds	31	...	1	30	63	5	...
Slaughter-houses ...	4	...	...	4	11	...	...
Other offensive trade premises	7	...	...	7	27	1	...
Ice cream premises ...	228	9	44	193	402	50	...
Registered houses let in lodgings	2546	1	...	2547	3870	{ (a) 137 (b) 1460	{ (a) ... (b) 13

(a) For overcrowding.

(b) For other conditions.

Total number of Intimations served for all purposes 12,381

Overcrowding—

Number of Inspections	15,201
Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	322
Number of Notices served { Intimations	322
{ Statutory Notices	110
Number remedied	322
Number of Prosecutions	—

Underground rooms—

Illegal occupation dealt with during the year	27
Number of rooms closed	19

Insanitary Houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	—
Number closed under the Housing and Town Planning Act	23

L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1903. Part VIII.

Number of prosecutions for breach of Bye-laws as to conveyance of dead horses through the street	—
---	---

L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1904—

Number of verminous rooms cleansed (Sec. 20)	1,815
Number of filthy articles purified (Sec. 19)	95
Number of sanitary conveniences altered (Sec. 22)	—
Number of sanitary conveniences removed (Sec. 22)	4
Number of fixed ashpits removed (Sec. 23)	1

L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1907.

Number of tenement houses dealt with as regards water supply (Sec. 78)	5
--	---

Shelters provided under Sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—

Number of persons accommodated during the year	81
---	----

Places where Food is prepared for sale—

Number on Register	434
Number of Inspections	1201
Number of Notices served { Intimations	124
{ Statutory Notices	34

House to House Inspections—

Number of Inspections	4,128
Number of defects	2,106
Number of Notices served { Intimations	1,957
{ Statutory Notices	742

Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during the year	8
Number of tenements comprised therein	87
Number of tenements for which certificates were (a) granted 85, (b) refused 2, (c) deferred —	87

Number of Prosecutions under Bye-laws under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—

(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc. ...	—
(b) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, etc.	—
(c) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health	—
(d) As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses	—
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc.	10
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc. ...	—
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc.	—
(h) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc.	—
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets	—

(j) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, Sec. 202)	—
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc., (Metropolis Management Acts Amendments (By-laws) Act, 1899) ...	—

Mortuary.

Total number of bodies removed	710
Total number of infectious bodies removed	—

Public Analyst's Annual Report.

During the year 1,213 samples were submitted by the Inspectors for examination under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, consisting of:—868 Milks, 2 Separated Milks, 2 Skimmed Milks, 212 Butters, 2 Milk-blended Butters, 1 Canned Cream, 2 Fresh Creams, 3 Preserved Creams, 8 Margarines, 3 Lards, 13 Cocos, 18 Coffees, 16 Mustards, 32 Peppers, 5 Pearl Barleys, 5 Flours, 2 Oatmeals, 6 Rices, 4 Jams, 1 Almond Oil, 3 Camphorated Oils, 2 Cod Liver Oils, 2 Olive Oils, 1 Liquorice Powder.

154 Samples, or 12·7 per cent. were found to be adulterated. These consisted of:—130 Milks, 2 Separated Milks, 20 Butters, 1 Milk-blended Butter, 1 Cocoa.

Proceedings were taken in 51 cases.

The total fines secured on the prosecutions were £202 7s. 0d.

Total costs allowed, £54 0s. 0d.

The average fine on the prosecutions was £3 19s. 4d.

There were 14 prosecutions for infringements of the Margarine Acts, resulting in £19 11s. 0d. fines and £7 10s. 0d. costs.

Three milk vendors were prosecuted for refusing to serve the Inspector, resulting in £9 0s. 0d. fines and £1 1s. 0d. costs.

One milk vendor was fined £1 for failing to put his name on his barrow, and one milk vendor was prosecuted for obstruction; case withdrawn.

SUNDAY SAMPLES.

66 Samples were taken on 11 Sundays:—60 Milks and 6 Butters. 11 Milks, or 16·7 per cent. of the whole, were adulterated, and 3 prosecutions resulted.

UNOFFICIAL SAMPLES.

86 Samples purchased informally by the Inspectors were examined. These consisted of:—17 Milks, 65 Butters, 2 Margarines, 1 Cocoa, 1 Saffron. Of these, 44 Samples, or 51·2 per cent., were adulterated, consisting of:—12 Milks, 32 Butters.

76 Samples were examined for the General Public, consisting of:—39 Milks, 1 Separated Milk, 2 Margarines, 1 Mustard, 1 Pepper, 1 Desiccated Coconut, 1 Wine,

4 Vegetable Oils. Of these, 31 samples, or 41·1 per cent., were adulterated, consisting of:—11 Milks, 19 Butters, 1 Mustard.

PRESERVATIVES.

All samples of Milk, Butter, and Cream were examined for preservatives.

One sample of Milk contained Formalin, 34 samples of Butter contained small quantities of Boron preservatives.

The 3 samples of preserved Cream contained Boron preservatives, but not in excess of the amount stated on the label.

16 Samples of Milk were artificially coloured.

In addition to the samples already enumerated, 14 miscellaneous samples were examined:—

12 for the Public Health Department.

2 for the Works Department.

Comparison of Adulteration with that of the previous 10 years.

YEAR.	Number of Samples Examined.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions.	Percentage of Adulteration.	Percentage of Prosecutions.	Amount secured in Fines.			Average Fine.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1905 ...	1176	187	76	15·9	6·5	137	11	1	1	16	2
1906 ...	1147	241	122	21·0	10·6	252	3	0	2	1	4
1907 ...	1208	219	77	18·1	6·4	129	9	0	1	13	6
1908 ...	1210	190	84	15·7	7·0	301	4	0	3	11	8
1909 ...	1203	140	75	11·6	6·2	342	7	0	4	11	3
1910 ...	1222	155	75	12·7	6·1	298	16	0	3	19	8
1911 ...	1257	139	73	11·1	5·8	315	4	0	4	6	4
1912 ...	1249	162	79	13·0	6·3	184	4	0	2	6	7
1913 ...	1263	146	79	11·6	6·3	529	13	0	6	14	1
1914 ...	1237	139	65	11·2	5·3	135	9	0	2	1	8
Average for 10 years	1217	172	80	14·2	6·6	262	12	0	3	5	8
1915 ...	1213	154	51	12·7	4·2	202	7	0	3	19	4

STATISTICS OF ADULTERATION FOR THE YEAR.

NATURE OF SAMPLE.	Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions.	Percentage of Adulterations.	Percentage of Prosecutions.
Milk	868	130	40	15·0	4·6
Milk (separated)	2	2	...	100·0	...
Milk (skimmed)	2	...	...	...	...
Butter	212	20	11	9·4	5·2
Butter (milk blended)... ..	2	1	...	50·0	...
Cream (canned)	1	...	...	...	...
Cream (fresh)	2	...	...	...	...
Cream (preserved)	3	...	...	...	...
Margarine	8	...	...	...	...
Lard	3	...	...	...	...
Cocoa	13	1	...	7·6	...
Coffee	18	...	...	...	...
Mustard... ..	16	...	...	...	...
Pepper	32	...	...	...	...
Barley (pearl)	5	...	...	...	...
Flour	5	...	...	...	...
Oatmeal	2	...	...	...	...
Rice	6	...	...	...	...
Jam	4	...	...	...	...
Almond Oil	1	...	...	...	...
Camphorated Oil	3	...	...	...	...
Cod Liver Oil	2	...	...	...	...
Olive Oil	2	...	...	...	...
Liquorice Powder	1	...	...	...	...
Total	1,213	154	51	12·7	4·2
District.					
Whitechapel	339	27	10	8·0	2·9
St. George's	258	37	16	14·0	6·0
Limehouse	215	23	4	10·7	1·9
Mile End	401	67	21	16·7	5·2
Total	1,213	154	51	12·7	4·2

SAMPLES TAKEN BY INSPECTORS DURING THE YEAR.

NATURE OF SAMPLE.	Inspector—																TOTAL.
	J. W. Johnson.	H. Quaintrell.	R. H. Waterman.	J. Twaits.	G. O. Pavitt.	E. T. Crook.	R. Simpson.	A. W. Stiles.	J. White.	E. W. Flint.	T. W. Dee.	T. P. Wrack.	H. Mills.	A. Cook.	W. Shepherd.		
Milk	37	49	30	73	83	80	86	49	57	37	31	87	63	62	48	872	
Butter... ..	17	12	8	17	5	14	3	21	15	31	9	4	34	11	13	214	
Cream			1	3		1						1				6	
Margarine ...		1	2			2		2		1						8	
Lard	2	1														3	
Cocoa	3	1	3	1	2		2							1		13	
Coffee	5	2	1		2		4								4	18	
Mustard	3	1	4	2			4								2	16	
Pepper	4	4	10			3	2			3	2			2	2	32	
Barley... ..			5													5	
Flour														2	3	5	
Oatmeal	1		1													2	
Rice			6													6	
Jam					4											4	
Drugs			1	4	4											9	
Total	72	71	72	100	100	100	101	72	72	72	42	92	97	78	72	1213	

RESULT OF INSPECTORS' WORK UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, MARGARINE ACTS, &c., DURING THE YEAR.

INSPECTOR.	Samples taken.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions.	Fines Secured.	Costs Allowed.	Cases of refusing to sell, obstruction, &c., and offences under the Margarine Acts.		
						No of Cases.	Fines.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
J. W. Johnson ...	72	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. Quaintrell ...	71	12	2	5 0 0	2 2 0	2	2 2 0	2 2 0
R. H. Waterman	72	4	2	2 0 0	1 1 0	...	...	...
J. Twaits ...	100	14	4	16 0 0	3 3 0	1	...	...
G. O. Pavitt ...	100	17	3	5 0 0	1 1 0	3	5 0 0	1 1 0
E. T. Crook ...	100	28	12	65 0 0	9 13 0	4	10 0 0	2 3 0
R. Simpson ...	101	8	2	...	1 3 0	1	5 0 0	...
A. W. Stiles ...	72	15	9	82 5 0	4 9 0	4	4 0 0	...
J. White ...	72	12	3	5 0 0	2 6 0	...	...	...
E. W. Flint ...	72	7	3	5 5 0	1 1 0	1	0 19 0	1 1 0
T. W. Dee ...	42	3	1	1 0 0	1 1 0	...	...	...
T. P. Wrack ...	92	6	3	4 7 0	2 14 6	...	...	...
H. Mills ...	97	9	2	...	20 1 6	1	1 0 0	1 1 0
A. Cook ...	78	6	2	10 0 0	3 3 0	...	...	...
W. Shepherd ...	72	6	3	0 10 0	1 1 0	2	1 10 0	1 3 0
Total ...	1,213	154	51	202 7 0	54 0 0	19	29 11 0	8 11 0

ARTICLES ADULTERATED.

Number.	Article.	Adulteration.			Result.	
2.L.	Milk ...	10 per cent.	added water ...	...	£1 17s. fine and 23s. costs.
4.L.	Milk ...	6	deficient in fat	...	Caution.	
3.N.	Milk ...	21	added water ...	...	Dismissed. Warranty. Previous convictions & cautions. £1 1s. costs.
1.H.	Separated Milk	3	"	...	Caution.	
7.H.	Milk ...	16	deficient in fat	...	£2 fine and 23s. costs.	
4.B.	Milk ...	3	added water ...	...	Caution.
12.N.	Milk ...	3	"	...	Caution.	
12.M.	Milk ...	7	"	...	Caution.	
13.M.	Milk ...	10	"	...	Caution.	
14.M.	Milk ...	8	added water, 5 per cent. deficient in fat	...	Caution.	
17.L.	Milk ...	4	added water ...	...	Caution.
8.S.	Milk ...	13	deficient in fat	...	Dismissed. Warranty. Previous conviction and caution.	
7.E.	Milk ...	16	"	...	£5 fine and 21s. costs.	
9.E.	Milk ...	7	added water ...	...	Caution.
11.E.	Milk ...	3	"	...	Caution.	
17.S.	Milk ...	4	"	...	Caution.	
24.N.	Milk ...	16	deficient in fat	...	£10 fine and 42s. costs. Several previous con- victions and cautions.	
3.F.	Milk ...	7	added water ...	...	Dismissed Warranty. Previous prosecution and caution.
5.F.	Milk ...	10	deficient in fat	...	Dismissed. Warranty. Several previous con- victions and cautions.	
8.F.	Milk ...	7	added water ...	...	42s. costs.
10.F.	Milk ...	21	"	...	£50 fine and 42s. costs. Several previous con- victions and cautions.	
13.J.	Butter ...	Margarine (sold in wrapper)			...	No action.
13.F.	Milk ...	3 per cent.	added water ...	...	Caution.
13.D.	Milk ...	5	deficient in fat	...	Caution.	
20.L.	Milk ...	8	added water ...	...	£2 fine and 21s. costs.
17.G.	Milk ...	9	"	...	Dismissed. Warranty. Previous convictions and several cautions.	
7.A.	Milk ...	6	deficient in fat	...	Caution.	
6.C.	Milk ...	10	"	...	Dismissed. Warranty Previous caution.	
25.N.	Milk ...	4	added water ...	...	Caution.
16.D.	Milk ...	3	"	...	Caution.	
18.D.	Milk ...	3	"	...	Caution.	
19.D.	Milk ...	4	deficient in fat	...	Caution.	

Articles Adulterated—*continued.*

Number.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result.
21.F.	Milk ...	4 per cent. added water ...	Caution.
24.F.	Milk ...	2 " " ...	Caution.
22.E.	Milk ...	7 " " ...	Dismissed. Warranty.
26.E.	Milk ...	5 " deficient in fat ...	Caution.
24.N.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution.
16.J.	Milk ...	3 " " ...	Caution.
29.D.	Milk ...	4 " added water, 5 per cent. deficient in fat	Dismissed. Sold as received.
24.G.	Milk ...	5 " deficient in fat ...	Caution.
13.B.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
14.B.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution.
20.K.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
34.N.	Milk ...	5 " deficient in fat ...	Caution.
27.E.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution.
31.E.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
21.J.	Milk ...	16 " deficient in fat ...	£2 fine and 23s. costs.
19.A.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution.
26.A.	Cocoa ...	2 " added alkali ...	Caution.
34.G.	Milk ...	5 " deficient in fat ...	Caution.
28.K.	Milk ...	10 " " " ...	25s. fine.
31.K.	Butter ...	Margarine ...	£2 fine.
36.E.	Milk ...	3 per cent. deficient in fat ...	Caution.
38.E.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution.
35.G.	Milk ...	3 " deficient in fat ...	Caution.
29.H.	Milk ...	8 " added water ...	£1 fine and 20s. costs.
30.H.	Separated Milk	3 " " " ...	Caution.
19.B.	Butter ...	Margarine ...	£4 fine and 21s. costs.
38.N.	Milk ...	4 per cent. deficient in fat ...	Caution.
35.L.	Milk ...	13 " " " ...	10s. fine and 10s. 6d. costs.
27.J.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution.
28.J.	Milk ...	10 " deficient in fat ...	23s. costs.
31.J.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
17.T.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
20.T.	Milk ...	5 " " " ...	Caution.
20.B.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
40.E.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution.
38.D.	Milk ...	4 " " " ...	Caution.
40.D.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
27.F.	Milk ...	10 " deficient in fat ...	Dismissed. Warranty.
28.F.	Milk ...	10 " " " ...	Dismissed. Warranty.
30.F.	Milk ...	6 " " " ...	Caution.
41.G.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution.
44.G.	Milk ...	4 " " " ...	Caution.
49.M.	Milk ...	4 " " " ...	Caution.
50.M.	Milk ...	6 " deficient in fat ...	23s. costs.
38.F.	Milk ...	4 " added water ...	Caution.
41.F.	Milk ...	3 " deficient in fat ...	Caution.

Articles Adulterated—*continued.*

Number.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result.
45.E.	Milk ...	3 per cent. added water ...	Caution.
50.E.	Milk ...	5 " deficient in fat ...	Caution.
34.K.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
35.K.	Milk ...	8 " " " ...	£2 fine and 21s. costs.
33.A.	Milk ...	2 " added water ...	Caution.
35.A.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
36.A.	Milk ...	4 " " " ...	Caution.
31.H.	Butter ...	Margarine ...	£2 fine.
32.H.	Butter ...	" " " " ...	£3 fine and 23s. costs.
36.H.	Butter ...	" " " " ...	£20 fine and 23s. costs.
38.H.	Butter ...	80 per cent. foreign fat ...	£2 fine.
39.H.	Milk ...	11 " added water ...	5s. fine.
69.M.	Milk ...	5 " " " ...	3 months, reduced to 6 weeks on appeal. Costs. £18 18s. 6d. Previous conviction and caution.
38.J.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
39.J.	Milk ...	10 " deficient in fat ...	Caution.
36.S.	Milk ...	20 " " " ...	10s. fine and 21s. costs.
40.C.	Milk ...	8 " added water, 5 per cent. deficient in fat	£2 fine and 21s. costs.
41.K.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution.
41.H.	Milk ...	17 " " " ...	£50 fine. Several previous convictions and cautions.
47.F.	Milk ...	6 " deficient in fat ...	Dismissed. Warranty. Previous caution. £2 4s. costs.
50.F.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution.
38.B.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
52.F.	Milk ...	4 " deficient in fat ...	Caution.
53.F.	Milk ...	6 " " " ...	Dismissed. Warranty.
41.S.	Milk ...	13 " " " ...	Dismissed. Warranty. 2 previous convictions.
48.L.	Milk ...	4 " added water ...	Caution.
44.J.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
45.J.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
59.G.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
60.F.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
63.F.	Butter ...	75 " foreign fat ...	£5 fine.
65.F.	Butter ...	Margarine ...	No action.
66.F.	Butter ...	" " " " ...	No action.
67.F.	Butter ...	75 per cent. foreign fat ...	No action.
55.D.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution.
56.D.	Milk ...	3 " " " ...	Caution.
46.B.	Milk ...	Contained Formalin ...	Caution.
46.S.	Milk ...	6 per cent. deficient in fat ...	Caution.
71.E.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution.

Articles Adulterated—*continued.*

Number.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result.
72.E.	Milk ...	12 per cent. added water ...	Vendor absconded. Ad-journed. 4 previous summons.
47.H.	Milk-blended Butter	5 " foreign fat ...	Caution.
53.H.	Butter ...	5 " " ...	Caution.
73.F.	Butter ...	5 " " ...	Caution.
51.J.	Milk ...	5 " added water ...	Caution.
54.J.	Butter ...	65 " foreign fat, 2·4 per cent. excess of water	£3 fine.
68.D.	Milk ...	4 " added water ...	Caution.
54.S.	Butter ...	Margarine ...	Summons withdrawn.
52.B.	Milk ...	3 per cent. added water ...	Caution.
80.D.	Milk ...	4 " " ...	Caution.
31.T.	Milk ...	23 " " ...	£1 fine and 21s. costs.
87.E.	Milk ...	4 " " ...	Caution.
85.M.	Milk ...	3 " deficient in fat	Caution.
90.M.	Butter ...	Margarine ...	No action.
58.A.	Milk ...	3 per cent. added water ...	Caution.
87.D.	Butter ...	80 " foreign fat ...	£10 fine and 21s. costs.
58.B.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution.
59.B.	Milk ...	4 " " ...	Caution.
65.K.	Butter ...	74 " foreign fat ...	No action.
90.D.	Milk ...	10 " deficient in fat	£2 fine and 21s. costs.
85.G.	Milk ...	10 " added water ...	Withdrawn. 23s. costs.
94.M.	Milk ...	3 " " ...	Caution.
69.H.	Milk ...	16 " " ...	£2 fine.
70.H.	Butter ...	2·5 " excess of water	Caution.
86.F.	Milk ...	33 " deficient in fat	} £3 fine and 23s. costs.
87.F.	Milk ...	16 " " "	
97.E.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution.
99.E.	Milk ...	5 " " ...	Caution.
63.B.	Butter ...	78 " foreign fat ...	21s. fine and 21s. costs.
68.C.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution.
71.C.	Milk ...	5 " " ...	Caution.
93.F.	Milk ...	26 " deficient in fat	Caution.
94.F.	Milk ...	5 " added water ...	Caution.
99.F.	Milk ...	4 " " ...	£6 fine and 21s. costs.
100.F.	Milk ...	7 " " ...	£2 fine and 21s. costs.
69.B.	Milk ...	3 " " ...	Previous caution
99.D.	Milk ...	8 " deficient in fat	Caution.
			£4 fine and 21s. costs.

I have again to express my indebtedness to the Sanitary Inspectors and Clerical Staff for the manner in which they have assisted me in carrying out the duties of my office.

I have the honour to be,

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

D. L. THOMAS.

Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,
43, WHITE HORSE STREET,
COMMERCIAL ROAD, E.

May, 1916.

**TABLES OF STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH DURING 1915
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.**

Area of Borough in acres (land and inland water) ..	1,765·6	
Total population of all ages	279,804	} At Census of 1911.
No. of inhabited houses	36,217	
Average number of persons per house ..	7·7	
Total families or separate occupiers ..	56,949	



TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1915 and Previous Years.

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number. *	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number. *	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number. *	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910	281360	9512	9164	32.5	4792	17.0	1128	635	1041	113	4299	15.2
1911	279560	8798	8464	30.2	5179	18.5	1196	871	1261	148	4854	17.3
1912	277315	8990	8579	30.9	4566	16.4	1044	722	946	110	4244	15.3
1913	275300	8419	8165	29.6	4467	16.2	1081	775	917	112	4161	15.1
1914	273265	8396	7983	29.2	4844	17.7	1093	799	1000	125	4550	16.6
1915	265731	7919	7506	28.2	5065	19.0	1319	781	861	114	4527	17.0

*In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the calendar year as having actually occurred within the district, but excluding the deaths of Soldiers and Sailors that have occurred in hospitals and institutions in the district.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 5, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

(Follows page 51)

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1915.
Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1. Lime-house.	2. St. George's.	3. Mile End.	4. White-chapel.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.					
Small-pox	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	1030	28	451	490	44	12	5	..	170	180	399	281	1015
Erysipelas	289	17	9	24	46	81	88	24	58	61	87	83	39
Scarlet Fever	1458	29	536	809	60	24	..	..	138	267	543	510	1441
Typhus Fever	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	4
Enteric Fever	32	..	2	9	8	11	2	..	8	7	10	7	26
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Puerperal Fever	13	..	..	..	4	9	..	..	1	1	9	2	11
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	20	8	1	9	2	..	..	..	..	2	12	6	18
Poliomyelitis	5	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	65	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	4	20	8	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1051	2	41	233	160	410	180	25	246	178	412	215	381
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	284	6	50	155	36	22	10	5	81	49	86	68	57
Chicken Pox	418	41	205	165	2	5	..	..	73	70	132	143	13
Totals	4671	196	1298	1895	364	576	288	54	810	824	1712	1325	3009



TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1915.

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.		
All causes { Certified	4527	861	310	246	180	200	631	1092	1007	2759	
{ Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	113	25	55	31	2	..	..	..	..	56
Scarlet Fever	27	4	7	9	7	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	50	21	20	9	..	..	..	..	..	23
Diphtheria and Croup	66	8	13	28	17	..	..	..	..	28
Influenza	27	..	..	..	..	1	4	11	11	6
Erysipelas	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
Phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis)	499	..	4	7	11	72	213	154	38	237	
Tuberculous Meningitis	57	8	11	20	14	3	1	..	..	91
Other Tuberculous Diseases	61	15	11	10	6	4	10	1	4	66	
Cancer, malignant disease	255	..	..	..	2	4	42	143	64	229
Rheumatic Fever	6	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	2
Meningitis	14	7	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	41
Organic Heart Disease	441	1	..	1	15	23	77	179	145	185	
Bronchitis	452	49	18	11	1	2	25	158	188	133	
Pneumonia (all forms)	571	113	84	67	23	19	81	107	77	330	
Other diseases of respiratory organs	33	..	3	1	..	2	6	11	10	18	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	260	192	43	9	3	..	3	4	6	213	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	13	..	..	3	3	3	1	2	1	47
Cirrhosis of Liver	22	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	4	15
Alcoholism	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	117	..	1	1	3	5	24	55	28	64	
Puerperal Fever	6	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	16
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	24	15	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	10
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	318	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	228	22	5	19	30	14	47	54	37	199	
Suicide	20	..	..	..	..	1	10	6	3	8
Other Defined Diseases	757	46	15	13	29	36	60	178	380	545	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	71	13	17	6	7	4	4	10	10	14	
TOTALS	4,527	861	310	246	180	200	631	1092	1007	2759	
Sub-entries included in above figures { Cerebro-spinal meningitis	14	7	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	25
{ Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
{ Typhus Fever	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1



TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality.

1915.

LIMEHOUSE DIVISION.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified .. ..	.. ..	40	5	4	2	51	38	44	41	41	215
	Uncertified .. ..	.. ..									
Small-pox .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	7
Scarlet Fever .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Erysipelas .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
Convulsions .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3	2	..	..	5	5	4	2	..	16
Laryngitis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	1	1	2	4	6	3	6	21
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	5	5	11	23
Diarrhoea .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	16	21	12	57
Enteritis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Gastritis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Syphilis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Rickets .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Injury at Birth .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Atelectasis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Congenital Malformations .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4
Premature Birth .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	22	2	2	1	27	3	..	..	..	30
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4	1	1	..	6	9	5	2	2	24
Other causes .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS			40	5	4	2	51	38	44	41	41	215

Nett Births { legitimate, 1,641
in the year { illegitimate, 26

Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants, 213
the year of { illegitimate infants, 2

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality.

1915.

ST. GEORGE'S DIVISION.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	
All Causes.	Certified .. ..	..	..	23	7	8	5	43	27	48	30	35	183
	Uncertified .. ..	..	..									
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	7
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	6
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Convulsions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	6
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	..	3	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	2	3	2	10	20
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	4	12	8	10	36
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	5
Gastritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Atelectasis .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	5
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	5
Premature Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	14	1	4	1	20	1	..	..	21
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	7	17	8	38
Other causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	5
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	23	7	8	5	43	27	48	30	35	183

Nett Births (legitimate, 1,322
in the year } illegitimate, 22

Nett Deaths in (legitimate infants, 179
the year of } illegitimate infants, 4

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality.

1915.

MILE END DIVISION.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes. (Certified)	58	16	14	12	100	56	68	50	53	327
(Uncertified)										
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	9
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	4	9
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Convulsions	4	1	..	1	6	6	2	7	1	22
Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	2	1	3	3	2	5	2	15
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	3	14	10	15	43
Diarrhoea .. .. .	..	..	2	1	3	11	29	11	13	67
Enteritis .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Gastritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Syphilis .. .. .	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	6
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	1	1	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	8
Injury at Birth	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Atelectasis	7	1	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	11
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	..	1	..	1	2	2	2	..	1	7
Premature Birth	31	5	3	2	41	3	..	..	..	44
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	7	4	5	1	17	11	9	4	3	44
Other causes	1	1	..	1	3	2	..	2	3	10
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	5
TOTALS	58	16	14	12	100	56	68	50	53	327

Nett Births in { legitimate, 3,006
the year { illegitimate, 46

Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants, 316
the year of { illegitimate infants, 11

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality.

1915.

WHITECHAPEL DIVISION.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	{	Certified .. ..	..	31	4	2	6	43	23	26	24	20	136
		Uncertified .. ..	..									
Small-pox													
Chicken-pox													
Measles											1	1	2
Scarlet Fever									1		1		2
Whooping Cough									1	1		1	3
Diphtheria and Croup											1		1
Erysipelas											2		2
Tuberculous Meningitis													
Abdominal Tuberculosis									1	1			2
Other Tuberculous Diseases												1	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)											1	2	3
Convulsions				3	1			4	2	3	2		11
Laryngitis													
Bronchitis						1		1	1	1		1	4
Pneumonia (all forms)									3	8	9	7	27
Diarrhœa							1	1	8	4	4	4	21
Enteritis													
Gastritis													
Syphilis													
Rickets													
Suffocation, overlying						1	2	3					3
Injury at Birth								1					1
Atelectasis								4	1				5
Congenital Malformations								1	1				2
Premature Birth								21					23
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus								2	1				19
Other causes										2			2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis										1		1	2
TOTALS				31	4	2	6	43	23	26	24	20	136

Nett Births in { legitimate, 1,375
the year { illegitimate, 68

Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants, 125
the year of { illegitimate infants, 11

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality.

1915.

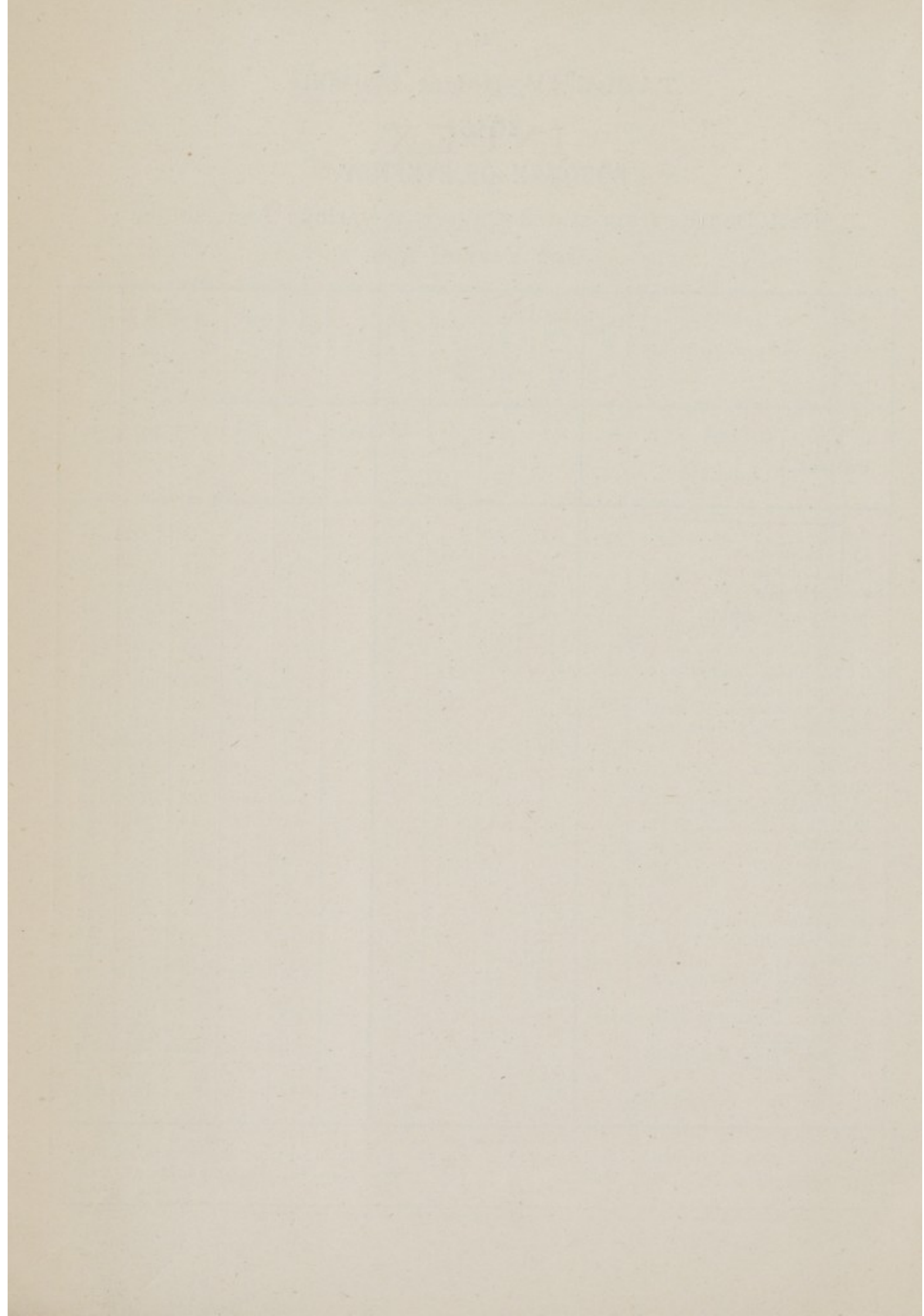
BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year
All Causes.	{	Certified .. ..	..	152	32	28	25	237	144	186	145	149	861
		Uncertified .. ..	..									
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	10	12	25	25
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	4
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	9	21	21
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	8	8
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	4
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	1	8	8
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	2	13	13
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	2	10	10
Convulsions .. ..	..	..	10	4	..	1	15	15	11	13	1	55	55
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	1	..	4	3	8	8	13	8	12	49	49
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	..	..	1	2	2	..	5	9	30	26	43	113	113
Diarrhœa .. ..	..	..	..	1	3	2	6	31	61	44	39	181	181
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	3	1	..	8	8
Gastritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	3
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	5	4	1	..	12	12
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Suffocation, overlying .. ..	..	..	1	1	1	3	6	8	1	..	..	15	15
Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	15	15
Atelectasis .. ..	..	..	18	2	1	4	25	..	..	..	..	25	25
Congenital Malformations .. ..	..	..	4	3	..	1	8	6	2	1	1	18	18
Premature Birth .. ..	..	..	88	8	9	6	111	7	..	..	..	118	118
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .. ..	..	..	13	7	7	3	30	32	36	17	10	125	125
Other causes .. ..	..	..	1	2	..	1	4	5	4	3	5	21	21
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	7	7
TOTALS ..				152	32	28	25	237	144	186	145	149	861

Nett Births (legitimate, 7,344
in the year (illegitimate, 162

Nett Deaths in (legitimate infants, 833
the year of (illegitimate infants, 28



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