

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Whitechapel].

Contributors

Whitechapel (London, England). Board of Works.

Publication/Creation

1884.

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BOARD OF WORKS,

Whitechapel District.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT,

FOR THE

QUARTER ENDED 29TH MARCH, 1884,

BY JOSEPH LOANE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

SURGEON TO THE LONDON SAILORS' HOME, &c.



London :

PRINTED BY PENNY & HULL, 53, LEMAN ST., WHITECHAPEL, E.

1884.

BOARD OF WORKS

Sanitary Condition

REPORT

SANITARY CONDITION

WITHIN THE DISTRICT

CHARACTER REPORT FOR YEAR 1901

BY J. H. JONES

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

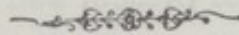
REPORT TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH

1901

London

Printed by the Board of Health, London

REPORT.



*Office of the Board of Works, Whitechapel District,
No. 15, Great Alie Street, Whitechapel,
April 5th, 1884.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have to report that during the quarter ended on Saturday, March the 29th, there were registered in the Whitechapel District 630 births and 476 deaths. The particulars of these births and deaths are set out in Table A. of the Appendix. As the Whitechapel Union Infirmary is in the Mile End New Town sub-district, I have distributed the 25 births which took place in that institution, amongst the sub-districts where the mothers previously resided, as shown in Table B. The Whitechapel district has experienced so many changes since the last census return in 1881, that it is difficult to accurately estimate its present population; but on reference to the birth statistics for that year, and basing my calculations upon the birth-rate deduced therefrom, it is probable that the population of the district has been reduced by 2,000 persons. My calculations therefore are based upon the assumption that the estimated population of the Whitechapel District is 69,363.

The number of deaths registered in the district was 476, but from this total must be deducted the 166 deaths of non-residents which took place in the district, chiefly in the public institutions: to the 310 now arrived at, must be added the deaths of 14 residents, registered in districts other than our own. Thus we have resulting the deaths of 324 inhabitants, and with these figures I propose to treat somewhat in detail. Tables C. and D. will explain the arrangement I have described. The natural increase of births over deaths, is 306. To render of value the figures which I have collected belonging to the district, it is necessary to be able to institute a comparison with similar sets of figures appertaining to the same district at a different period, or with those of other districts. I have thought it preferable to compare our own statistics with those of the metropolis and have

used the form advocated by the Registrar-General for that purpose. Reference to the Table alluded to will indicate the total deaths for London and for the Whitechapel District residents, as well as the names of the diseases with the numbers attached; information which I trust will prove useful for present and future reference. We thus find that our district has a mortality at the rate of 18.9 per 1000 per annum against that for London of 19.4 per 1000. It will indicate also that, whilst the death-rate of London from the chief zymotic diseases for London is equivalent to an annual rate of 2.6 per 1000, the death-rate for the Whitechapel District from the same class of diseases is only 1.6 per 1000. I have only to remind you that the estimated population of London is nearly 58 times that of the estimated population of the Whitechapel district, and a key is at once forthcoming whereby a useful comparison can be readily instituted for any disease, or class of diseases, between London and our own district. In that class of diseases called "Constitutional," amongst which appear those diseases often brought about or increased by impure air and overcrowding, the Whitechapel district compares favorably with the metropolitan statistics. From a general inspection of the tables under consideration, it would appear, that where the district deaths are comparatively greater than the London deaths, as in croup, bronchitis, pleurisy, dentition, &c., the diseases are exactly those which, through ignorance or carelessness, would probably be neglected in the early stage, when treatment could have availed.

Again, a comparison of the district infant mortality with that for London, proves, that while of the children born in London one in about 7 survives the first year of its existence, and one in about 4 lives to the age of five years; in the Whitechapel District one child in about 8 survives the first year, and one in 5 attains the age of 5 years. In London, the infants who died under one year equalled 23.19 per cent. of the resident deaths, and 13.5 per cent. of the registered births. The deaths of children under 5 years of age equalled 42.18 per cent. of the total deaths. In the district, the infants dying under one year of age, equalled 23.7 per cent. of the deaths, and 12.2 per cent. of the births; whilst the deaths which took place under the age of 5 years equalled 38.8 per cent. of the total deaths.

The remaining columns of the same table exhibit the cases of sickness attended upon new orders by the District Medical Officers, and also the cases admitted into the Union Infirmary. It is necessary

to mention that 463 cases were sent into the Infirmary by the Medical Officers, and therefore are included in both columns.

The next table contains the return by the Vaccination Officer, Mr. W. M. S. SHERMAN, for the quarter. An inspection of the numbers will show the efficient performance of his duty by that officer. No death from small-pox has been registered in the district, and only two cases of the disease have come to our knowledge. It is however well to call attention to the great increase in the number of cases now in the various Metropolitan asylums' hospitals and ships. During the past three weeks, the new admissions have been respectively 21, 65 and 92; and the last week's record gave, as the total number of cases in those institutions, and in the Highgate Hospital, 278. I regret to notice the increased opposition to vaccination which has lately been experienced, so incontestable are the proofs of its efficiency, and so little evidence of mischief from it has been adduced, that I sincerely hope every means will be taken to enforce the Act of Parliament in its present condition, so that this dire scourge may be successfully combated. The vigilant care of our vaccination officer is the probable explanation of our immunity from the disease.

Vaccination, whilst protecting during the earlier years of life, requires repeating to afford a life immunity from small-pox. Mr. MARSON, during an experience of thirty-five years as Medical Officer of a Small-pox Hospital, never knew a nurse to contract the disease. ALL NURSES WERE RE-VACCINATED.

During 1871, 110 persons were attending upon the sick in a Metropolitan Small-pox Hospital; all these, with two exceptions, were re-vaccinated, and all *but these two* escaped small-pox. Such experiences could be multiplied if requisite, proving conclusively the necessity for re-vaccination to stamp out small-pox.

A few words respecting the Cholera investigations in the East may be interesting. In his final report to the Foreign Office, Dr. Hunter devotes a great deal of labour in his endeavour to prove his previously expressed opinion as regards the "non-contagious" theory of cholera. His facts and figures however do not appear to tend in the direction he would wish, and I think a reference to the course of the disease last year in Egypt points out that cholera spread directly by those routes most chiefly frequented by man. The careful reports which Dr. Koch has forwarded to his Government are most valuable. Divesting his last statement of its technicalities, he infers that the germ or bacillus, which he first discovered in Egypt,

is a specific element in the disease. He also states that the cholera germ multiplies rapidly outside the human body in damp soiled linen, and that it can be readily destroyed by drying. Very slightly acid fluids are equally fatal to the germ. It is impossible to overrate the importance of these discoveries in the prophylactic treatment of the disease.

In considering our future work, it is apparent that a sharp look-out must be maintained to prevent over-crowding in the district, especially whilst so many houses are being demolished. The people must crowd into any rooms they can obtain. It will probably be thought advisable to register tenement houses, and to remain satisfied with generally improving those existing houses which need it, until the land in the district, which is now vacant, shall afford accommodation for the very poor. For this purpose, houses should be erected where single rooms can be let at low rents, and where all modern sanitary requirements can be introduced; or, better still, in all model dwellings, some rooms should be reserved for the very poor, so that by association with a class above themselves, their habits would be improved, and their morals elevated.

The necessity for a Public Mortuary is so apparent, that I trust the district will not remain long without one. Scarcely a week passes without some case occurring which renders the want of a Mortuary likely to promote danger.

From the Government returns, as well as from the Water Companies' analyses, I gather that the water supplied to the district was excellent in quality and sufficient in quantity. So important are the statements, in his official report, of Colonel Sir Francis Bolton, C.E., that I quote them for your perusal: "In houses supplied on the constant system, all danger of drinking stale or contaminated water from cisterns may readily be avoided if the following recommendation is carried into practice, viz., to attach a small draw-off tap to the communication pipe which supplies the cistern from the main in the street, from which water may be drawn at any minute, day or night, direct from the works, thereby taking full advantage of any efforts made by the Companies to purify the water to the utmost extent." "The water drawn from the Lee, and distributed by the New River and East London Companies contained less organic matter than any of the Thames waters. Both waters were clear and transparent."

The mean temperature of the air during the quarter was 43.2° . The highest temperature recorded was 68.0° on March 15th, and the

lowest was $27^{\circ} 3'$ on the 3rd March. Rain fell upon 38 days to an aggregate of 4.58 inches. There was an average quantity of ozone in the air. The general direction of the wind was W.S.W.

It may be interesting to note that the City of London has referred to "the Sanitary Committee" for report, the proposal to construct a "Crematorium" in the Cemetery at Ilford. In the last table of the Appendix will be found collected the joint work of the Sanitary Inspectors. I cannot allude to this without bearing testimony to the aid I have received from these officers.

I am also indebted for much assistance in obtaining the statistics necessary for this Report to Doctors Ilott and Case, the Secretaries to the London and Metropolitan Free Hospitals, and also to the Registrars of the sub-districts.

I have the honor to remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH LOANE.

*To the Board of Works,
Whitechapel District.*

TABLE A.—Births and Deaths registered in the Whitechapel District during the thirteen weeks ending March 29th, 1884.

TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED—630.							TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED—476.						
Spitalfields.	Mile End New Twn.	Whitchpl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	MALES.	FEMALES.	Spitalfields.	Mile End New Twn.	Whitchpl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	MALES.	FEMALES.
200	164	131	82	53	312	318	75	116	242	24	19	264	212
<p>TABLE B.—The Whitechapel Infirmary being in the Mile End New Town District, the 25 births which took place in that Institution have been deferred to the sub-Districts where the mothers previously resided.</p>							<p>As the deaths of 166 non-residents took place in the District, chiefly in the London Hospital which is in the Whitechapel Church sub-District, and 14 residents died outside the District, I have referred the deaths of the 324 residents to their proper sub-Districts.</p>						
Spitalfields.	Mile End New Town.	Whitechapl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.					Spitalfields.	Mile End New Town.	Whitechapl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.
191	166	136	84	53					111	68	86	34	25
<p>TABLE C.—The 166 deaths of non-residents which took place in the District were registered in the sub-Districts as follows:—</p>							<p>The deaths of the 14 residents which took place in Public Institutions outside the District were disposed as follows:—</p>						
(Spitalfields, Met. Free Hos.)	Mile End New Town. (Infirmary.)	Whitechapl. Church, (Lond. Hos.)	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.					<p>The German Hospital at Dalston 3</p> <p>The Mile End Old Town Infirmary... .. 1</p> <p>St. Bartholomew's Hospital 7</p> <p>The Middlesex Hospital 1</p> <p>The Jews' Hospital, Mile End Road... .. 1</p> <p>The Military Station Hospital, Rochester Row 1</p>				
4	1	160	0	1									

TABLE D.

DISEASES.	DEATHS.		CASES.		DISEASES.	DEATHS.		CASES.	
	London.	Whitechpl. District.	Dist. Med. Officers.	Union Infirmary.		London.	Whitechpl. District.	Dist. Med. Officers.	Union Infirmary.
All causes	20382	324	813	987	46 Croup	184	9	...	2
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					47 Bronchitis	2921	72	119	119
1 Small-pox { Vaccinated	20	...	1	1	48 Pneumonia	1149	19	3	12
Unvaccinated	19	...	...	...	49 Pleurisy	62	2	3	14
No statement	21	...	...	...	50 Other respiratory dis- eases	418	8	75	19
2 Measles	549	...	3	5	51 Dentition	215	7	13	5
3 Scarlet fever	390	5	1	4	52 Quinsy, sore throat ...	25	..	4	3
4 Typhus fever	3	...	...	...	53 Enteritis	76	...	...	3
5 Relapsing fever	1	...	...	...	54 Peritonitis	89	1	...	4
6 Influenza	2	...	...	3	55 Diseases of liver	346	4	1	4
7 Whooping cough	1104	21	10	8	56 Other diseases of diges- tive system	404	3	29	24
8 Diphtheria	208	1	...	1	57 Diseases of lymphatic system and ductless glands	32	...	4	5
9 Simple, Continued, and ill-defined fever ... }	22	...	35	12	58 Diseases of urinary system	474	8	3	12
10 Enteric fever	216	...	...	3	59 Diseases, generative system	84	...	12	46
11 Simple cholera	6	...	...	...	60 Accidents of child-birth...	48	...	5	25
12 Diarrhœa, Dysentery ...	147	2	7	21	61 Diseases of locomotive system	89	...	30	20
13 Remittent fever	4	...	...	...	62 Ulcers ... ..	...	...	74	69
14 Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	...	...	63 Diseases of integu- mentary system ... }	63	...	54	33
15 Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	VIOLENT DEATHS.				
16 Cow-pox and effects of vaccination ... ..	...	...	...	...	ACCIDENT.				
17 Venereal affections ...	120	2	...	42	64 Fracture and contusion...	252	8	33	65
18 Erysipelas	100	2	...	15	65 Gun-shot wounds	3	...	...	...
19 Pyæmia and Septicæmia.	33	1	...	...	66 Cut, stab	5	...	...	6
20 Puerperal fever	98	...	...	...	67 Burn and scald	102	4	4	8
21 Other zymotic diseases ..	25	...	...	5	68 Poison	12	...	1	...
22 Thrush	15	...	...	...	69 Drowning... ..	64	1	...	...
23 Worms and other para- sitic diseases	9	...	...	...	70 Suffocation	199	3	...	...
24 Starvation, want of breast-milk	15	...	...	5	71 Otherwise... ..	29	...	...	...
25 Alcoholism	54	...	...	10	HOMICIDE.				
26 Rheumatic fever and rheumatism of heart }	117	...	...	12	72 Murder & manslaughter...	22	...	...	...
27 Rheumatism	34	1	136	92	SUICIDE.				
28 Gout	36	...	7	13	73 Gun-shot wounds	13	...	...	...
29 Rickets	53	...	2	...	74 Cut, stab	21	...	...	...
30 Cancer	676	5	4	7	75 Poison	15	...	...	...
31 Tabes mesenterica ..	289	3	...	3	76 Drowning... ..	17	...	...	...
32 Tubercular meningitis	317	11	4	5	77 Hanging	11	...	...	...
33 Phthisis	2104	28	7	16	71 Otherwise.. ..	11	...	...	...
34 Scrofula, tuberculosis	206	...	...	8	EXECUTION.				
35 Other constitutional diseases	130	14	43	54	79 Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...
36 Premature birth	460	1	...	2	80 Inquests	1495	...	...	...
37 Atelectasis	29	...	...	...	81 Other causes	752	3	33	...
38 Congenitl. malformations	95	...	...	5	82 Uncertified deaths... ..	279	1	...	...
39 Old age	609	15	6	34					
40 Apoplexy	513	7	...	10					
41 Epilepsy	82	5	3	10					
42 Convulsions	629	8	2	5					
43 Other diseases of brain and nervous system }	1142	16	33	42					
44 Diseases of organs of special sense	31	...	2	11					
45 Diseases of circulatory system	1442	24	7	25					

TABLE E.—Showing the Ages at which Death occurred in all cases.

Under 1 year.		Between 1 and 5.		Between 5 and 20.		Between 20 and 40		Between 40 and 60.		Between 60 and 80.		Over 80 years of age.	
Resident.	Non-resident.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Resident.	Non-resident.
77	8	49	11	21	19	42	48	54	49	57	30	10	1
85		60		40		90		103		87		11	

Of the eleven persons who died after 80 years of age, six were registered in the Spitalfields sub-District, of whom two were of the age of 96. A person died in the Goodman's Fields sub-District at the age of 98. The remaining deaths from old age were registered as follows:—One in the Mile End New Town sub-District; one in the Aldgate sub-District; and two in the Whitechapel Church sub-District.

Total Births and Deaths in London, and Deaths under 5 years of age.

No. of Births in London during the Quarter	...	...	34,889
„ Deaths	„	„	20,382
„ „	„	under 1 year old	4,728
„ „	„	between the ages of 1 and 5...	3,871

TABLE F.—VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Certificates of successful Vaccination registered by the Vaccination Officer:—						
		Born in the Union	...	...	...	571
		Resident, but born elsewhere	...	...	...	64
						<hr/> 625
Vaccination...	{	Primary	...	{ Public Vaccinator		... 379
				{ Superintendt. Infirmary		... 37
					<hr/>	416
	{	Re-Vaccination	{ Public Vaccinator		... 1	
{ Superintendt. Infirmary			... 345			
				<hr/>	346	

TABLE G.—Sanitary Work performed by the Inspectors during the Quarter ended March 29th, 1884.

	Number.
Numbers of Inspections of Houses as shewn in the Official Returns ...	3944
Houses specially visited	191
" " re-visited	764
Preliminary Notices served, such Notices embracing 376 premises ...	232
Compulsory Orders issued, embracing 55 premises	33
Summonses heard at Police Court under Sanitary Act	1
" under Act for the Prevention of Adulteration of Food, &c....	2
Cellars used as dwellings discontinued for such use... ..	15
Cases of overcrowding and indecent occupation abated	2
Houses in which rooms or passages have been whitewashed	99
Rooms disinfected with sulphurous acid gas after the occurrence of small-pox, fever, and scarlet-fever therein	20
Articles consisting of beds, bedding, clothing, &c, removed from rooms to the stone-yard and disinfected in the apparatus	485
Articles burnt by consent	23
Yards of houses paved or the pavement repaired	58
Drains in houses improved	118
Dust-bins provided	11
Privies lime-washed, cleansed and repaired	139
Water-supply provided or improved	16
Nuisances from dung and other offensive matter removed	58
Area gratings, cellar flaps, &c., repaired	1
Animals (dogs, &c.) kept so as to be a nuisance removed	1
Houses closed by Magistrate's order as unfit for human habitation ..	1
Cow-houses visited in the District	23
Slaughter-houses visited in the District	13
Bakehouses visited in the District	82

In addition to this Return, the Inspectors report that they have forward to the Metropolitan Board of Works several notices of dangerous structures, which notices the Metropolitan Board have promptly attended to.

Thirty-nine samples under the Food and Drugs Act, were submitted to the Public Analyst, four were found to be adulterated, in two cases the vendors were cautioned, and in two cases summonses were taken out against the vendor, and fines inflicted amounting to 10s. and 4s. costs.

BOARD OF WORKS,

Whitechapel District.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT,

FOR THE

QUARTER ENDED 28TH JUNE, 1884,

BY JOSEPH LOANE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

SURGEON TO THE LONDON SAILORS' HOME, &c.



London :

PRINTED BY PENNY & HULL, 53, LEMAN ST., WHITECHAPEL, E.

1884.

BOARD OF WORKS

City of London

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT

FOR THE

QUARTER ENDING 31st MARCH 1884

BY JOSEPH LOANE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

LONDON TO THE LONDON SANITARY COMMISSION

LONDON:

Printed by HARRIS & SONS, 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

1884

REPORT.

Office of the Board of Works, Whitechapel District,

No. 15, Great Alie Street, Whitechapel,

July 14th, 1884.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to report that during the quarter ended on Saturday, June the 28th, there were registered in the Whitechapel District 683 births and 531 deaths. The particulars of these births and deaths are set out in Table A of the Appendix. As the Whitechapel Union Infirmary is in the Mile End New Town sub-district, I have distributed the 28 births which took place in that institution amongst the sub-districts where the mothers previously resided, as shown in Table B. I have assumed, for statistical purposes, that the population of the Whitechapel District still remains 69,363.

The number of deaths registered in the District was 531, but from this total must be deducted the 172 deaths of non-residents which took place in the three public institutions, viz.:—the London Hospital, the Metropolitan Free Hospital, and the Whitechapel Union Infirmary; to the 359 now arrived at, must be added the deaths of 21 residents, registered in districts other than our own. Thus we have resulting the deaths of 380 inhabitants. Tables C and D will explain the arrangement I have described. The natural increase of births over deaths is 303, against 306 last quarter.

To appreciate correctly the value of the above figures, I have continued the same plan which I adopted in my last Report, and side by side with our own District figures will be found, those which refer to the deaths of London inhabitants, as reported weekly in the valuable returns issued from the office of the Registrar-General. We thus find that the Whitechapel District has a mortality at the rate

of 21.9 per 1000 per annum, whilst that for London is at the apparent rate of 19.9 per 1000 per annum. The real death-rate could be arrived at by adding the deaths of those inhabitants of London, who dying outside registration London, at the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals and ships at Darenth, are not included in the figures from which the death-rate above is compiled. The same remark applies with increased force when calculating the zymotic death-rate, which for London seems to be only 3.6 per 1000, but would be much higher were the deaths at Darenth from small-pox added. The Whitechapel District zymotic death-rate is only 2.8 per 1000. All the deaths from diarrhoea were amongst infants who, with one exception, were under a year old. Improper and irregular feeding is no doubt responsible for many deaths in infants from this disease. A careful inspection of the Tables alluded to calls for congratulation at the low mortality from epidemic diseases, as only 5 deaths are recorded from small-pox, and only 1 of these took place in the District.

Concerning infant mortality—a matter of the highest importance in these Reports—I notice that the infants who died under one year in London equalled 22.2 per cent. of the total deaths and 13.1 per cent. of the registered births. The deaths of children under five years of age, including the above, equalled 44.0 per cent. of the total deaths, and 25.9 per cent. of the registered births. In the Whitechapel District, the infants who died under one year, equalled 20.2 per cent. of the total deaths, and 12.7 per cent. of the registered births, whilst the deaths of children under the age of five, including the above, equalled 38.9 per cent. of the total deaths, and 21.6 per cent. of the registered births. On the same table to which I have been referring, will be found the cases attended by the District Medical Officers during the quarter, as also those under treatment in the Infirmary, which were admitted during the same period. From the first of the two columns I have excluded the 450 cases which were sent into the Infirmary, or removed to special hospitals, as they mostly appear in the adjoining column, which was compiled for me by Dr. Ilott.

The Vaccination Returns by the Vaccination Officer, Mr. W. M. S. Sherman, again show much useful work. In my last Report I called attention to the necessity which existed for the enforcement of Vaccination and Re-Vaccination. I should strongly advise that the Public Vaccinators should have power to re-vaccinate children after seven years of age, and for this reason: Extracting the details

of the deaths from small-pox in London during the past thirteen weeks, it appears that out of a total of 352 deaths registered from this disease, 92 are certified as "vaccinated," 135 as "unvaccinated," and to the remaining 125, no statement is appended. A scrutiny of the first-mentioned class indicates that 1 death occurred under one year old; 4 between the ages of one and five; 12 between the ages of five and twenty; 56 between the ages of twenty and forty; 14 between the ages of forty and sixty; and 5 between the ages of sixty and eighty. It is clear, therefore, that the protection afforded by vaccination should be renewed, and I am of opinion that this renewed protection should be afforded at an earlier age than 12. As I think that no pains should be spared to convince the honest opponents to vaccination of the risk they run by avoiding the protection it offers. I append the Registrar-General's list of deaths amongst the unvaccinated for the same time:—under one year old, 27; between the ages of one and five, 39; between the ages of five and twenty, 37; and so on. How grievous that so terrible a punishment as the sacrifice of so many lives is necessary to teach so simple a lesson. During the past two weeks the Public Vaccinator has re-vaccinated 478 persons, and I have not yet heard of one who regretted having submitted to this trifling operation. I rejoice to state that there are signs that the epidemic is now subsiding. The Whitechapel District has contributed during the quarter to the Metropolitan Asylums Board Institutions 77 cases, but of this number 12 were non-residents sent from the London Hospital. In addition to the above, 5 cases, which were not removed, have come under our notice. During the past three weeks, there have been under treatment in the various hospitals, an average of 1367 cases; thus, by comparison, the District health, as well as the District mortality from this disease is very favourable.

Scarlet Fever—22 cases of this disease have been reported during the quarter; all, with the exception of an infant, were removed to the Homerton Fever Hospital.

Cholera. It is now an established fact that this disease, which has proved so fatal at Toulon and Marseilles, is Asiatic cholera. Our present knowledge of this terrible disease is sufficient to indicate what must be done in order to keep the enemy out, or to destroy it should it gain admission. Cholera poison to spread must fall upon prepared soil; and that soil, so necessary to its vitality, is produced and

maintained by filth and disease. A community in good health, with good water supply and perfect cleanliness in every way, might rest assured that cholera could not produce much mischief were it imported. Isolation, sanitary precautions and immediate recourse to medical treatment, are the means to be adopted should this disease appear. Anything like a panic is to be avoided.

Public Mortuary. During the quarter 74 inquests have been held in the District; 34 of this number took place in the London Hospital; 40 would therefore have been held at the Inquest Room of the Mortuary House had there been such a building in the District.

Deodorising Gullies. During the summer months, the following plan is carried out under the direction of the Surveyor:—The District is divided into three parts, and the gullies in each division are disinfected twice a week. To each van-load of water (about 450 gallons) is added 45 pounds of sulphate of iron and 6 gallons of carbolic acid. All the gullies in this District (about 800) are liberally treated with this mixture.

Water Supply. The water supplied to the District by the East London and New River Companies still remains, according to the latest analysis, excellent. One cannot, however, too frequently repeat the caution against using stored water for drinking purposes. As only a few houses in the District are now without supply, this can easily be avoided. London cannot be congratulated upon the means whereby its sewerage is disposed of at present. The main drainage system, with the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, will soon (if they have not already) become sources of danger, and it is to be hoped that the present Royal Commission may devise a plan to deodorize the excreta before they are discharged into the River.

School Board and Home Lessons. Justices Matthew and Day, in the Queen's Bench Division, respecting a case from Bradford have decided that the School Board has no power to enforce the learning of home lessons. The Medical Press is generally in favour of this decision. I think it is manifestly illogical, and unfair to the poor scholars, to expect those children, whose progenitors were illiterate, to

develope equal aptitude for imbibing knowledge, with those whose parents possess brains of a higher type of development. If this be so, it would be more scientific to advance the Educational Standard, with the advance in the mental capacity of the pupils, rather than to expect complete ignorance to be transformed in a single generation into an intellectual vigour, which can absorb all that is taught in the higher standards. Education could not then be charged with causing disease and death, as it has been in many instances of late.

Meteorology. The mean temperature of the air during the quarter was 52.1° . The highest temperature recorded was 82.6° on June 27th, and the lowest was 27.0° on April 23rd. Rain fell upon 34 days to an aggregate of 4.20 inches.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH LOANE.

To the Board of Works,

Whitechapel District.

TABLE A.—Births and Deaths registered in the Whitechapel District during the thirteen weeks ending June 28th, 1884.

TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED—683.							TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED—531.						
Spital- fields.	Mile End New Twn.	Whitchpl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	MALES.	FEMALES.	Spital- fields.	Mile End New Twn.	Whitchpl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	MALES.	FEMALES.
197	218	152	70	46	337	346	101	139	257	21	13	299	232

TABLE B.—The Whitechapel Infirmary being in the Mile End New Town District, the 28 births which took place in that Institution have been referred to the sub-Districts where the mothers previously resided.							As the deaths of 172 non-residents took place in the District, chiefly in the London Hospital which is in the Whitechapel Church sub-District, and 21 residents died in Public Institutions outside the District, I have referred the deaths of the 380 residents to their proper sub-Districts.						
Spitalfields.	Mile End New Town.	Whitechapl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.					Spitalfields.	Mile End New Town.	Whitechapl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.
213	195	155	72	48					150	83	95	29	23

TABLE C.—The 172 deaths of non-residents which took place in the District were registered in the sub-Districts as follows:—					The deaths of the 21 residents which took place in Public Institutions outside the District were disposed as follows:—								
(Spitalfields, Met. Free Hos.)	Mile End New Town. (Infirmary.)	Whitechapl. Church, (Lond. Hos.)	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.									
5	1	166	0	0	The German Hospital at Dalston 3 St. Bartholomew's Hospital 3 Children's Hospital at Shadwell 3 Evelina Children's Hospital 1 The Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals, Camp and Ships 6 Charing Cross Hospital 1 Military Station Hospital, Vauxhall... .. 2 Chest Hospital, Victoria Park 2								

TABLE D.

DISEASES.	DEATHS.				DISEASES.	DEATHS.			
	London.	Whitechpl. District.	Dist. Med. Officers.	Union Infirmary.		London.	Whitechpl. District.	Dist. Med. Officers.	Union Infirmary.
All causes	19944	380	268	851	46 Croup	188	5	...	3
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					47 Bronchitis	2067	53	32	67
1 Small-pox { Vaccinated	71	1	1	...	48 Pneumonia	1083	19	...	7
Unvaccinated	120	...	...	...	49 Pleurisy	56	...	1	8
No statement	102	4	4	2	50 Other respiratory dis- eases	327	5	21	18
2 Measles	1024	7	9	3	51 Dentition	247	11	9	5
3 Scarlet fever	343	9	2	3	52 Quinsy, sore throat ...	28	1	5	3
4 Typhus fever	9	...	...	2	53 Enteritis	62	1	...	2
5 Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	54 Peritonitis	83	2	...	2
6 Influenza	1	...	...	5	55 Diseases of liver	362	4	3	8
7 Whooping cough	1296	20	11	7	56 Other diseases of diges- tive system	391	5	17	19
8 Diphtheria	207	1	...	2	57 Diseases of lymphatic system and ductless glands	27	...	1	6
9 Simple, Continued, and ill-defined fever	18	...	6	16	58 Diseases of urinary system	428	9	...	8
10 Enteric fever	196	1	...	6	59 Diseases, generative system	88	2	7	27
11 Simple cholera	10	...	...	...	60 Accidents of child-birth...	40	2	6	4
12 Diarrhœa, Dysentery ...	201	7	11	25	61 Diseases of locomotive system	93	3	6	18
13 Remittent fever	5	...	...	...	62 Ulcers ... ..	...	...	4	44
14 Hydrophobia	5	...	...	...	63 Diseases of integu- mentary system	72	3	24	33
15 Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	VIOLENT DEATHS.				
16 Cow-pox and effects of vaccination	1	...	...	...	ACCIDENT.				
17 Venereal affections ...	117	4	2	35	64 Fracture and contusion...	258	6	3	53
18 Erysipelas	73	3	1	9	65 Gun-shot wounds ... ..	...	...	...	...
19 Pyæmia and Septicæmia.	47	...	...	3	66 Cut, stab	8	...	...	19
20 Puerperal fever	59	...	...	2	67 Burn and scald	59	1	...	5
21 Other zymotic diseases ..	36	...	...	6	68 Poison	15	...	...	...
22 Thrush	15	...	...	4	69 Drowning... ..	78	...	...	...
23 Worms and other para- sitic diseases	1	...	...	4	70 Suffocation	143	6	...	...
24 Starvation, want of } breast-milk	8	...	...	6	71 Otherwise... ..	33	3	...	...
25 Alcoholism	56	2	...	17	HOMICIDE.				
26 Rheumatic fever and } rheumatism of heart ...	89	...	...	8	72 Murder & manslaughter...	17	...	...	...
27 Rheumatism	32	...	18	62	SUICIDE.				
28 Gout	41	...	2	3	73 Gun-shot wounds	10	...	...	...
29 Rickets	56	1	...	4	74 Cut, stab	20	...	...	...
30 Cancer	630	8	...	5	75 Poison	19	1	...	...
31 Tabes mesenterica ..	293	8	...	5	76 Drowning... ..	13	...	...	...
32 Tubercular meningitis	375	4	1	2	77 Hanging	22	...	...	...
33 Phthisis	2174	43	4	28	71 Otherwise.. ..	10	1	...	...
34 Scrofula, tuberculosis	257	...	...	3	EXECUTION.				
35 Other constitutional diseases	129	16	12	35	79 Hanging				
36 Premature birth	484	7	...	8	80 Inquests	1328	40	...	...
37 Atelectasis	24	...	...	...	81 Other causes	660	...	25	38
38 Congenitl. malformations	80	...	...	3	82 Uncertified deaths... ..	253	nil	...	...
39 Old age	554	15	2	35					
40 Apoplexy	509	11	...	13					
41 Epilepsy	105	1	...	24					
42 Convulsions	612	14	...	5					
43 Other diseases of brain and nervous system }	1132	28	16	23					
44 Diseases of organs of } special sense	29	...	1	17					
45 Diseases of circulatory system	1311	24	1	14					

This Total does not include "Inquests" or "Uncertified Deaths."

TABLE E.—Showing the Ages at which Death occurred amongst Residents.

Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 5.	Between 5 and 20.	Between 20 and 40.	Between 40 and 60.	Between 60 and 80.	Over 80 years of age.
87	61	28	57	67	72	8

Of the eight persons who died after 80 years of age, four were registered in the Spitalfields sub-District. The greatest ages attained were:—one, 94 years old, in the Whitechapel Church sub-District; and one, aged 98, in the Mile End New Town sub-District. Dr. Hott informs me that the last-mentioned case, “Ann Hughes, died in the Infirmary on June 22nd. She was cheerful and retained her faculties to the last.”

Total Births and Deaths in London, and Deaths under 5 years of age.

No. of Births in London during the Quarter	...	...	33,807
„ Deaths	„	„	19,944
„ „	„	under 1 year old	4,444
„ „	„	between the ages of 1 and 5...	4,332

TABLE F.—VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Certificates of successful Vaccination registered by the Vaccination Officer :—								
		Born in the Union	...	...	...	660
		Resident, but born elsewhere	...	...	...	130
						<hr/> 790		
Vaccination...	{	Primary	...	{	Public Vaccinator	535
					Superintendt. Infirmary	...	31	
						<hr/> 566		
	{	Re-Vaccination		{	Public Vaccinator	238
					Superintendt. Infirmary	...	162	
						<hr/> 400		

TABLE G.—Sanitary Work performed by the Inspectors during the Quarter ended June 28th, 1884.

	Number.
Numbers of Inspections of Houses as shewn in the Official Returns ...	2109
Houses specially visited	338
" " re-visited	*1352
Preliminary Notices served, such Notices embracing 315 premises ...	252
Compulsory Orders issued, embracing 58 premises	51
Summonses heard at Police Court under Sanitary Act	2
" under Act for the Prevention of Adulteration of Food, &c....	5
Cellars used as dwellings discontinued for such use... ..	7
Cases of overcrowding and indecent occupation abated	5
Houses in which rooms or passages have been whitewashed	*191
Rooms disinfected with sulphurous acid gas after the occurrence of small-pox, fever, and scarlet-fever therein	*156
Articles consisting of beds, bedding, clothing, &c, removed from rooms to the stone-yard and disinfected in the apparatus	*2250
Articles burnt by consent	*124
Yards of houses paved or the pavement repaired	73
Drains in houses improved	56
Dust-bins provided	40
Privies lime-washed, cleansed and repaired	149
Water-supply provided or improved	16
Nuisances from dung and other offensive matter removed	44
Area gratings, cellar flaps, &c., repaired	9
Fowls and ducks kept so as to be a nuisance removed	3
Houses closed by Magistrate's order as unfit for human habitation ..	3
Cow-houses visited in the District	23
Slaughter-houses visited in the District	13

* Increased number due to Small-pox cases.

In addition to this Return, the Inspectors report that they have forwarded to the Metropolitan Board of Works several notices of dangerous structures, which notices the Metropolitan Board have promptly attended to.

Thirty-six samples under the Food and Drugs Act, were submitted to the Public Analyst and seven were found to be adulterated. The vendors were summoned and fines inflicted.

Table 1. - VARIATION IN STATISTICS

Variation in Statistics		Variation in Statistics	
1. Variation in Statistics	2. Variation in Statistics	3. Variation in Statistics	4. Variation in Statistics
5. Variation in Statistics	6. Variation in Statistics	7. Variation in Statistics	8. Variation in Statistics
9. Variation in Statistics	10. Variation in Statistics	11. Variation in Statistics	12. Variation in Statistics
13. Variation in Statistics	14. Variation in Statistics	15. Variation in Statistics	16. Variation in Statistics
17. Variation in Statistics	18. Variation in Statistics	19. Variation in Statistics	20. Variation in Statistics
21. Variation in Statistics	22. Variation in Statistics	23. Variation in Statistics	24. Variation in Statistics
25. Variation in Statistics	26. Variation in Statistics	27. Variation in Statistics	28. Variation in Statistics
29. Variation in Statistics	30. Variation in Statistics	31. Variation in Statistics	32. Variation in Statistics
33. Variation in Statistics	34. Variation in Statistics	35. Variation in Statistics	36. Variation in Statistics
37. Variation in Statistics	38. Variation in Statistics	39. Variation in Statistics	40. Variation in Statistics
41. Variation in Statistics	42. Variation in Statistics	43. Variation in Statistics	44. Variation in Statistics
45. Variation in Statistics	46. Variation in Statistics	47. Variation in Statistics	48. Variation in Statistics
49. Variation in Statistics	50. Variation in Statistics	51. Variation in Statistics	52. Variation in Statistics
53. Variation in Statistics	54. Variation in Statistics	55. Variation in Statistics	56. Variation in Statistics
57. Variation in Statistics	58. Variation in Statistics	59. Variation in Statistics	60. Variation in Statistics
61. Variation in Statistics	62. Variation in Statistics	63. Variation in Statistics	64. Variation in Statistics
65. Variation in Statistics	66. Variation in Statistics	67. Variation in Statistics	68. Variation in Statistics
69. Variation in Statistics	70. Variation in Statistics	71. Variation in Statistics	72. Variation in Statistics
73. Variation in Statistics	74. Variation in Statistics	75. Variation in Statistics	76. Variation in Statistics
77. Variation in Statistics	78. Variation in Statistics	79. Variation in Statistics	80. Variation in Statistics
81. Variation in Statistics	82. Variation in Statistics	83. Variation in Statistics	84. Variation in Statistics
85. Variation in Statistics	86. Variation in Statistics	87. Variation in Statistics	88. Variation in Statistics
89. Variation in Statistics	90. Variation in Statistics	91. Variation in Statistics	92. Variation in Statistics
93. Variation in Statistics	94. Variation in Statistics	95. Variation in Statistics	96. Variation in Statistics
97. Variation in Statistics	98. Variation in Statistics	99. Variation in Statistics	100. Variation in Statistics

* Increased number of cases reported.

In addition to the information reported in the above table, it is noted that the following statistics were reported in the various reports of the Department of Health and Human Services, which are not included in the table:

There are reports that the total number of cases reported in the various reports of the Department of Health and Human Services, which are not included in the table, are as follows:

and have been reported.

BOARD OF WORKS,

WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT.

R E P O R T

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT,

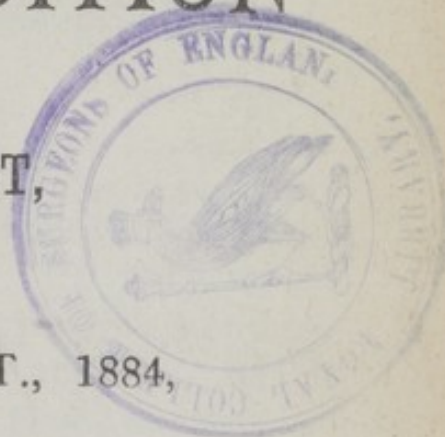
FOR THE

QUARTER ENDED 27TH SEPT., 1884,

BY JOSEPH LOANE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

SURGEON TO THE LONDON SAILORS' HOME, &c.



London :

PRINTED BY PENNY & HULL, 53, LEMAN ST., WHITECHAPEL, E.

1884.

BOARD OF WORKS

WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT

REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT

FOR THE

QUARTER ENDING 27th SEPT. 1884

BY JOSEPH LOANE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FORWARDED TO THE LONDON SANITARY BOARD

LONDON :

Printed by J. & H. K. at the "Whitechapel Press," 15, Whitechapel Road.

1884

REPORT.

Office of the Board of Works, Whitechapel District,

No. 15, Great Alie Street, Whitechapel,

October 8th, 1884.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to report that during the quarter ended on Saturday, September the 27th, there were registered in the Whitechapel District 573 births and 595 deaths. The detailed particulars of these births and deaths are indicated in Table A. of the Appendix. As the Whitechapel Union Infirmary is in the Mile End New Town sub-district, and as 25 births took place in that Institution, I have distributed those births amongst the sub-districts, where the mothers previously resided, as exhibited in Table B. The number of deaths registered in the district was 595, but from this total must first be deducted the deaths of 188 non-residents in district public institutions, or in private houses in the district; to the 407 now arrived at, must be added the deaths of 16 residents registered in other parts of London. The resulting total of 423 represents correctly the district mortality. Tables C and D are compiled to explain this arrangement.

That the figures recorded may be serviceable for future as well as present comparison, the same plan is adopted, as in previous Reports, and on the same Table with our own district figures, I have arranged those which refer to the deaths of London inhabitants. The latter portion is compiled from the Weekly Returns issued by the Registrar-General.

The natural increase of births over deaths is 150, against 303 last quarter.

The Whitechapel District has a mortality at the rate of 24.3 per 1000 per annum, whilst that for London is at the apparent rate of 20.9 per 1000 per annum. The London real death-rate could be arrived at only by adding the deaths of those residents who, dying outside registration London, are not included in the figures upon which the death-rate above-mentioned is based. Nearly 80 such deaths were registered outside registration London as having died from small-pox at the various Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals. The London zymotic death-rate is, of course, also materially affected in the same manner. In alluding to the Whitechapel zymotic death-rate (7.3 per 1000 per annum), I am anxious to explain that this increase over last quarter is due solely to the deaths of 76 infants from diarrhœa, a disease due not to zymotic causes, but to inability to assimilate food, even when such food be administered properly. The doubt implied is due to the knowledge that such deaths are most frequent amongst the poorer classes. If, therefore, we remove these 76 deaths to the class of "diseases of the digestive system," to which they more properly belong, our death-rate from zymotic diseases would be thereby reduced to less than 3 per 1000 per annum.

The only other deaths from diarrhœa were, 3 between the ages of 5 and 20, and 2 above the latter age.

INFANT MORTALITY.—During the quarter, those infants who died in London under the age of 1 year, equalled 34.8 per cent. of the total deaths, and 22.2 per cent. of the registered births. The deaths of children under 5 years of age, including the above, equalled 50.7 per cent. of the total deaths, and 32.4 per cent. of the registered births. In the Whitechapel District, the infants who died under 1 year old, equalled 35.2 per cent. of the total deaths, and 26.0 per cent. of the registered births; whilst the deaths of children under the age of 5, including the above, equalled 56.0 per cent. of the total deaths, and 41.3 per cent. of the registered births.

PAUPER ILLNESS.—The last columns of Table D set out in detail the 300 cases of illness which were attended throughout by the District Medical Officers, and also those cases which were under treatment in the Union Infirmary.

The Relieving Officers issued a total of 727 Medical Orders, of which number 427 were for admission to special hospitals, or into the Union Infirmary. As these cases are accounted for in the Union column, I have not included them in the preceding one.

There were 33 cases of small-pox, and 42 cases of fever, mostly scarlet-fever, dealt with, nearly all the patients being sent to Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals.

The Sanitary Work performed by the Inspectors appears upon Table G.

It is interesting to notice that out of a total of 196 deaths from small-pox in London, only 51 were amongst the vaccinated; whilst 80 were registered as "unvaccinated," and the remainder "no statement." Of the vaccinated, 15.6 per cent. died under the age of 20; and 84.3 per cent. above that age, when the protective power of vaccination has diminished; whilst of the unvaccinated 66.2 per cent. died under the age of 20, and 33.7 per cent. over that age.

On reference to Table D, it will be observed that 43 more deaths are recorded this quarter than in the quarter ended June 28th, and that this difference is on account of the altered positions occupied by diarrhoea and the respiratory and nervous diseases, which produced death in the two last quarters; for, whilst 78 more deaths occurred this quarter from diarrhoea, there were 27 fewer deaths from respiratory and nervous diseases. No great variation occurred amongst the remaining classes of diseases.

CHOLERA.—Whilst so fatal in the South of France, and in Spain, this disease has mercifully spared our own country; not a single authenticated case having been reported.

During the quarter, every existing house in the district, where, in 1866, a death occurred from cholera, or diarrhoea, has been carefully inspected, and all sanitary defects have been remedied.

The disinfection of all gullies in the district has been regularly carried on, and I do not propose to discontinue this practice until the advent of colder weather.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.—Fifty-five inquests were held in the district, 29 of which took place at the London Hospital. The necessity of a room for the temporary accommodation of the dead not infrequently arises. A woman died in an adjoining Parish, whence the body was removed into a room in Thrawl Street, where it remained in company of a number of people for several days. Before the corpse was isolated by order of the Inspector it had become much decomposed.

A somewhat similar condition of things is reported by the same Inspector as having occurred in George Street, Spitalfields, where

the surviving members of the family were associated continually for several days with the dead body of a woman, thus giving rise to danger, as well as nuisance, to those residing in the neighbourhood.

In consequence of the Works connected with the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, it is necessary (by order from the Home Office) to remove 71 coffins from the vaults and ground of the German Reformed Church in Hooper Square. The interments had taken place between the year 1821 and 1853. Satisfactory arrangements have been made, and will shortly be carried out, for the removal of the coffins to the City of London Cemetery at Ilford.

WATER SUPPLY.—Quantity and quality are alike excellent.

ARTIZANS' AND LABOURERS' DWELLINGS ACT.—Under this Act of Parliament, in consequence of a communication which I received, signed by some of the inhabitants of Spitalfields, I have made an official representation to the Metropolitan Board of Works, respecting the property known as "The Great Pearl Street Scheme." This Scheme had been previously reported to the Metropolitan Board by Mr. Liddle.

VENTILATION OF SEWERS.—It has been decided by the Commissioners of Sewers to arrange for the future ventilation of the City sewers by means of shafts, when new buildings are in course of construction. This is very satisfactory, but still more so will it be, when I can report that throughout the Metropolis, not only are the sewers ventilated into the air, above the house-tops, but that all emanations conveying possible disease germs, are destroyed in transit. *Apropos* of sewers, I may mention that Sir Joseph Bazalgette has suggested a new scheme for dealing with the sewage of London, in addition to that of the Lower Thames Valley. He proposes that South London shall receive the Lower Thames Valley sewage, and pass it on, with its own, under the Thames, to join that from North London, whence the united stream shall be carried to Sea Reach and discharged into the sea at ebb-tide somewhere near the Essex shore.

That something must be done before long is evident, but if this proposal be undertaken at all, several years must elapse before it could be completed, and in the interval, the existing nuisance, near the present outfalls, can only be kept in abeyance by the use of enormous quantities of disinfectants. Many

scientific men would gladly hear that it was decided to utilize the Metropolitan sewage, instead of casting such valuable material into the sea.

METEOROLOGY.—The mean temperature of the air during the quarter was $63^{\circ}.4$. The highest temperature recorded was $94^{\circ}.2$ on August 11th, and the lowest was $42^{\circ}.3$ on July 26th. Rain fell upon 36 days, to an aggregate of 4.54 inches. The mean weekly reading of the barometer, in inches, was 29.81. The weekly average of registered bright sunshine was 35.4 hours. During the quarter south-west winds prevailed.

I have the honor to remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH LOANE.

TO THE BOARD OF WORKS,

WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT.

TABLE A.—Births and Deaths registered in the Whitechapel District during the thirteen weeks ending Sept. 27th, 1884.

TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED—573.							TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED—595.						
Spital-fields.	Mile End New Twn.	Whitechpl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	MALES.	FEMALES.	Spital-fields:	Mile End New Twn.	Whitechpl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	MALES.	FEMALES.
177	181	110	67	38	281	292	128	124	283	39	21	325	270

TABLE B.—The Whitechapel Infirmary being in the Mile End New Town District, the 25 births which took place in that Institution have been referred to the sub-Districts where the mothers previously resided.					As the deaths of 188 non-residents took place in the District, chiefly in the London Hospital which is in the Whitechapel Church sub-District, and 16 residents died in Public Institutions outside the District, I have referred the deaths of the 423 residents to their proper sub-Districts.				
Spitalfields.	Mile End New Town.	Whitechapl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	Spitalfields.	Mile End New Town.	Whitechapl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.
189	160	114	69	41	163	86	103	55	16

TABLE C.—The 188 deaths of non-residents which took place in the District were registered in the sub-Districts as follows:—					The deaths of the 16 residents which took place in Public Institutions outside the District were disposed as follows:—				
Spitalfields, (Met. Free Hos.)	Mile End New Town. (Infirmary.)	Whitechapl. Church, (Lond. Hos.)	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.					
1	2	183	0	2	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	...	2
					Children's Hospital at Shadwell	...	...	...	2
					The Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals, Camp and Ships	...	...	...	11
					Guy's Hospital	...	...	...	1

TABLE D.

DISEASES.	DEATHS.		CASES.		DISEASES.	DEATHS.		CASES.	
	London.	Whitechpl. District.	Dist. Med. Officers.	Union Infirmary.		London.	Whitechpl. District.	Dist. Med. Officers.	Union Infirmary.
All causes	*20965	423	300	1177	46 Croup	126	3	...	...
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					47 Bronchitis	1159	30	22	78
1 Small-pox { Vaccinated	51	...	...	...	48 Pneumonia	698	23	2	6
Unvaccinated	80	2	...	...	49 Pleurisy	60	1	...	19
No statement	65	5	1	3	50 Other respiratory dis- eases	273	7	12	19
2 Measles	419	9	24	6	51 Dentition	192	11	4	11
3 Scarlet fever	346	14	3	2	52 Quinsy, sore throat ...	22	1	7	20
4 Typhus fever	9	...	...	...	53 Enteritis	131	...	...	1
5 Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	54 Peritonitis	82	2	...	1
6 Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	8	55 Diseases of liver	434	5	1	15
7 Whooping cough	505	8	3	4	56 Other diseases of diges- tive system	443	3	29	34
8 Diphtheria	243	2	...	...	57 Diseases of lymphatic system and ductless glands	21	1	1	18
9 Simple, Continued, and ill-defined fever	15	...	17	24	58 Diseases of urinary system	411	14	4	25
10 Enteric fever	286	6	...	2	59 Diseases, generative system	59	...	3	52
11 Simple cholera	145	1	...	...	60 Accidents of child-birth...	50	4	4	40
12 Diarrhoea, Dysentery ...	3097	81	35	35	61 Diseases of locomotive system	91	...	3	2
13 Remittent fever	3	...	...	10	62 Ulcers ... ..	...	...	4	65
14 Hydrophobia	4	...	...	...	63 Diseases of integu- mentary system	63	4	19	63
15 Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	VIOLENT DEATHS.				
16 Cow-pox and effects of vaccination	9	...	...	3	ACCIDENT.				
17 Venereal affections ...	164	6	5	41	64 Fracture and contusion...	267	2	4	75
18 Erysipelas	79	...	2	22	65 Gun-shot wounds	4	...	...	...
19 Pyæmia and Septicæmia.	35	1	...	3	66 Cut, stab	6	...	...	21
20 Puerperal fever	50	...	...	2	67 Burn and scald	54	1	...	10
21 Other zymotic diseases ..	17	...	...	12	68 Poison	13	...	...	...
22 Thrush	53	...	...	...	69 Drowning... ..	115	...	...	...
23 Worms and other para- sitic diseases	3	...	...	...	70 Suffocation	95	7	...	...
24 Starvation, want of } breast-milk	34	...	...	3	71 Otherwise... ..	59	...	...	...
25 Alcoholism	66	1	...	9	HOMICIDE.				
26 Rheumatic fever and } rheumatism of heart ...	96	...	...	7	72 Murder & manslaughter...	16	...	...	...
27 Rheumatism	32	2	19	96	SUICIDE.				
28 Gout	50	...	2	15	73 Gun-shot wounds	12	...	...	...
29 Rickets	38	...	...	4	74 Cut, stab	22	...	...	...
30 Cancer	617	3	1	5	75 Poison	21	1	...	...
31 Tabes mesenterica	610	3	1	9	76 Drowning... ..	23	...	...	...
32 Tubercular meningitis ...	347	7	...	...	77 Hanging	23	...	...	...
33 Phthisis	2115	38	4	31	71 Otherwise..	6	...	...	...
34 Scrofula, tuberculosis ...	273	1	1	14	EXECUTION.				
35 Other constitutional diseases	101	30	9	42	79 Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...
36 Premature birth	448	10	1	4	80 Inquests	1332	23	...	...
37 Atelectasis	30	...	...	...	81 Other causes	1217	...	18	...
38 Congenitl. malformations	90	1	...	4	82 Uncertified deaths... ..	243	8	...	...
39 Old age	556	8	6	39					
40 Apoplexy	474	17	2	15					
41 Epilepsy	84	2	...	21					
42 Convulsions	738	12	...	6					
43 Other diseases of brain } and nervous system ...	1079	14	23	45					
44 Diseases of organs of } special sense	21	...	...	24					
45 Diseases of circulatory } system	1120	19	4	32					

* This Total does not include "Inquests" or "Uncertified Deaths."

TABLE E.—Showing the Ages at which Death occurred amongst Residents.

Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 5.	Between 5 and 20.	Between 20 and 40	Between 40 and 60.	Between 60 and 80.	Over 80 years of age.
149	88	27	43	58	49	9

* Of the nine persons who died after 80 years of age, there were registered in the Spitalfields sub-District 1, in Mile End New Town 3 (all in the Whitechapel Infirmary); in the Whitechapel 3, in Goodman's Fields 1, and in Aldgate 1. One of these deaths was registered at 90, and two at 94 years of age.

Total Births and Deaths in London, and Deaths under 5 years of age.

No. of Births in London during the Quarter	...	...	32,813
" Deaths	"	"	20,965
" " " under 1 year old	...	7,313	} 10,649
" " " between the ages of 1 & 5	...	3,336	

TABLE F.—VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Certificates of successful Vaccination registered by the Vaccination Officer:—					
Born in the Union					590
Resident, but born elsewhere					196
					<hr/> 786
Vaccination...	Primary ...	Public Vaccinator		573	
		Superintendt. Infirmary		33	
			<hr/>	606	
	Re-Vaccination	" Insusceptible " 1			
		Public Vaccinator		767	
		Superintendt. Infirmary		177	
		<hr/>	944		

TABLE G.—Sanitary Work performed by the Inspectors during the Quarter ended Sept. 27th, 1884.

	Number.
Numbers of Inspections of Houses as shewn in the Official Returns ...	2504
Houses specially visited	410
" " re-visited	1650
Preliminary Notices served, such Notices embracing 591 premises ...	342
Compulsory Orders issued, embracing 98 premises	21
Summonses heard at Police Court under Sanitary Act	1
" under Act for the Prevention of Adulteration of Food, &c....	2
Cellars used as dwellings discontinued for such use... ..	4
Cases of overcrowding and indecent occupation abated	2
Houses in which rooms or passages have been whitewashed	240
Rooms disinfected with sulphurous acid gas after the occurrence of small-pox, fever, and scarlet-fever therein	94
Articles consisting of beds, bedding, clothing, &c, removed from rooms to the stone-yard and disinfected in the apparatus	2974
Articles burnt by consent	67
Yards of houses paved or the pavement repaired	89
Drains in houses improved	65
Dust-bins provided	54
Privies lime-washed, cleansed and repaired	197
Water-supply provided or improved	19
Nuisances from dung and other offensive matter removed	39
Area gratings, cellar flaps, &c., repaired	4
Places closed by Magistrate's order as unfit for human habitation ..	3
Cow-houses visited in the District	20
Slaughter-houses visited in the District	13
Bakehouses visited in the District	42
Baskets of Plums destroyed as unfit for human food	55

In addition to this Return, the Inspectors report that they have forwarded to the Metropolitan Board of Works several notices of dangerous structures, which notices the Metropolitan Board have promptly attended to.

Forty-three samples under the Food and Drugs Act, were submitted to the Public Analyst and six were found to be adulterated. In four cases the vendors were cautioned, and in two cases summonses were taken out against the vendors. A fine of 20s. was inflicted in one case, whilst, by the advice of the presiding Magistrate, the summons was withdrawn in the other case.

BOARD OF WORKS,

WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT,

FOR THE

QUARTER ENDED 3RD JANUARY, 1885,

(ALSO FOR THE YEAR 1884),

BY JOSEPH LOANE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

SURGEON TO THE LONDON SAILORS' HOME, &c.



London :

PRINTED BY PENNY & HULL, LEMAN STREET, WHITECHAPEL, E.

1885.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WORKS, WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT,

NO. 15, GREAT ALIE STREET, WHITECHAPEL, E.

January 27th, 1885.

REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to report that during the Quarter ended on Saturday, January 3rd, which consisted of fourteen weeks, there were registered in the Whitechapel District 614 births and 617 deaths. As usual, the detailed particulars of these births and deaths are set forth in Table A* of the Appendix. From this Table it will appear that of the total births, 324 were males and 290 were females; whilst 344 males died to 273 females. Of the births, there were 18 registered in the Mile End New Town Sub-District, as having taken place in the Whitechapel Infirmary; these 18 births I have distributed amongst the Sub-Districts where the mothers previously resided. This arrangement will be seen by reference to Table B.* From the total number of deaths registered, which I have stated to be 617, those of non-residents must be deducted. Table C* shows that number to be 196; of which number 189 took place at the London Hospital. After the subtraction suggested has been effected, and the deaths of those residents occurring in Public Institutions outside the District have been added, the resulting number, viz.: 444, will correctly represent the mortality of the Whitechapel District. An examination of the Table I have prepared will explain that I have relegated to the Sub-District where the deceased previously resided every resident death which took place in any Public Institution, either in the District or without it; thus, it will found that of the total deaths 158 belonged to Spitalfields, 77 to the Mile End New Town, 111 to the Whitechapel Church, 51 to the Goodman's Fields, and 47 to the Aldgate Sub-District.

* See page 9.

Upon Table D* will be found a record of the total deaths which occurred during the Quarter in London, as well as in the Whitechapel District. I have also arranged opposite the name of each disease specified by the Registrar-General the number of deaths which were due to that disease amongst the inhabitants of London and the Whitechapel District respectively. Table E† indicates the ages at which death took place amongst the Whitechapel residents, as arranged by the Registrar-General. The natural increase of resident births over resident deaths for the fourteen weeks is 170.

Assuming the population for the last Quarter of the year to be the same as estimated at the commencement, and correcting the figures for comparison with a quarter having thirteen weeks, a mortality appertains at the rate of 23·7 per 1000 per annum. Of course it must be remembered, that so far as possible, I have collected the deaths of Whitechapel residents from all parts so as to correctly register them, whilst not only is this not done in the London figures I have quoted, but the deaths of those known London residents, to the number of 177, which took place at the Asylums Hospitals outside Registration London, are withheld from the total given. Not only will this lessen the difference in the comparative returns, but it will considerably favour the Metropolis against Whitechapel District, when the zymotic mortality returns are compared. Without the proportional addition to the sum total of London deaths, but merely taking them as they are given, the Whitechapel District confesses to a zymotic death-rate equal to 117·1 per 1000 of the total deaths; and the London deaths from the same causes are equal to 110·0 per 1000 of the total deaths. An analysis of zymotic deaths in the District shows that 3 deaths occurred from small-pox, 10 from measles, 17 from scarlet-fever, 1 from whooping-cough, 4 from diphtheria, 2 from simple fevers, 8 from enteric fever, and 7 from diarrhoea.

During the Quarter, those infants who died in London under the age of one year equalled 22·4 per cent. of the total deaths, and 13·6 per cent. of the registered births. The deaths of

<p>Infant</p> <p>Mortality.</p>	<p>children under 5 years of age, including the above, equalled 36·7 per cent. of the total deaths, and 25·0 per cent. of the registered births. In the Whitechapel District, the infants who died under the age of one year equalled 20·4 per cent. of the total deaths, and 14·8 per cent. of the registered births; whilst the deaths of children under the age of 5, including the above, equalled 38·0 per cent. of the total deaths, and 27·5 per cent. of the registered births.</p>
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* See page 10. † See page 11. *

In the last columns of Table D* will be found the cases of pauper illness which have been under treatment throughout by the District Medical Officers, and also those cases which were attended in the Whitechapel Union Infirmary by Dr. James John Ilott, the Medical Superintendent, to whom I am indebted for the figures I have tabulated. To avoid error in the perusal of those figures, I must explain that the 16 cases set down to "Accidents of Childbirth" merely refer to ordinary "Confinements." In all 980 cases have been treated in the Infirmary. In Table F†, as usual I embody the statistics appertaining to Vaccination, furnished by Mr. W. M. S. Sherman, the excellent Vaccination Officer to the Whitechapel Union. Many instances have recently been published of escape from small-pox through efficient vaccination, but I cannot resist quoting one typical example which occurred recently within my own knowledge. A man was removed to the small-pox hospital from a room in which were two unprotected children, both of whom were at once vaccinated. Neither received the disease, although the elder child was exhausted by long standing hip disease. In both cases the vaccination was successful in preventing the reception of the small-pox.

The Sanitary work performed by the Inspectors appears in detail upon Table G†.

From the Report to the Local Government Board by Dr. E. Frankland, F.R.S., for December last, it appears that "of the water drawn from the Lee and distributed by the New River and East London Companies, the East London Company's water experienced the same increase in organic matter as the Thames water, whilst the New River Company's supply fully maintained the quality of the previous month's sample, and ranked, as regards the proportion of organic matter, with the best of the deep-well waters. Both waters were clear and bright on delivery."

I have the satisfaction to record that by degrees the land in our District formerly occupied by dwellings which were removed under the "Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Acts" is becoming occupied by suitable dwellings. In Goulston Street there are several blocks of buildings approaching completion, and some Labourers' Dwellings in Cartwright Street will soon be ready for occupation. I believe over 3500 people will be accommodated. These dwellings are constructed upon plans which

* See page 10. † See page 12.

have received the sanction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and therefore I do not propose to offer criticism respecting them, but through the courtesy of the respective "Clerks of the Works," I have been able to inspect the works at various stages, and I would strongly advise anyone interested in such matters to carefully examine the very capital buildings erected at the south end of Goulston Street, comprising, as they appear to do, many modern applications of Sanitary Science. I shall watch with interest the future mortality returns of these houses, feeling confident that they will compare favourably with those returns appertaining to other blocks of buildings not so well or so carefully constructed.

The mean weekly temperature of the air during the quarter was $44^{\circ}0$. The highest temperature recorded was $67^{\circ}1$ on September 28th, and the lowest was on the 11th November,

Meteorology. when the thermometer fell to $24^{\circ}5$ Fahrenheit.

Rain fell upon 43 days to an aggregate of 4.66 inches. The mean weekly reading of the barometer in inches was 29.14. The mean weekly average of registered bright sunshine was 8.12 hours.

It would, perhaps, be as well to remind your Board that by the new arrangement to which your Board accorded its sanction, the present will be the last Quarterly Report which I shall have the honour to produce; but in lieu thereof, in furtherance of that arrangement, I shall furnish every week a series of Tables, upon which may be seen the more important statistics which refer to the health of the District. Such a "health sheet" I have had inserted with this Report. It will be seen that most of the information required for the compilation of a Quarterly Report will here appear; and, as usual, I shall with these "health sheets" present my customary Fortnightly Statements. By this means your Board will be *au courant* with information up to date.

SPECIMEN HEALTH SHEET.

No. 53.

TABLE OF DEATHS for the Fifty-third Week ending January 3rd, 1885.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	LONDON.								WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT.										Cases of Sickness attended by District Medical Officers.						
	Corrected average.	All ages.	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Spitalfields.	Mile End New Town.	Whitechapel Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	All ages.	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	N	M	S	TOTAL.
All causes.....	1986.6	1918	406	248	142	261	331	429	101	3	10	13	3	2	31	9	2	3	6	5	6	5	23	3	83
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																									56 admissions.
1 Small-pox (Vaccinated ...)	19.2	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Un-vaccinated	19.2	12	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No statement..	19.2	17	3	2	6	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Measles.....	60.3	22	5	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Scarlet-fever.....	58.6	28	2	16	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Typhus.....	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Relapsing fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Influenza.....	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Whooping cough.....	70.4	33	10	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Diphtheria.....	15.3	28	2	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Simple, Continued and ill-defined fever.....	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Enteric fever.....	19.4	11	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Simple cholera.....	0.2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Diarrhoea, dysentery.....	15.9	15	6	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Remittent fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Hydrophobia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Glanders.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Cow-pox and effects of vaccination.....	6.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Venereal affections.....	11.6	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Erysipelas.....	9.1	6	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Pyæmia and septicæmia.....	4.0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Puerperal fever.....	7.1	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Other zymotic diseases.....	3.5	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Thrush.....	2.4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Worms and other parasitic diseases.....	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Starvation, want of breast-milk.....	1.5	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Alcoholism.....	4.6	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Rheumatic fever and rheumatism of heart.....	13.7	10	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Rheumatism.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Gout.....	3.6	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Rickets.....	2.5	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Cancer.....	44.8	48	...	...	1	3	20	20	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Tabes Mesenterica.....	23.4	19	12	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Tubercular Meningitis.....	31.4	21	5	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Phthisis.....	181.0	198	4	3	19	93	60	19	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Scrofula, tuberculosis.....	12.4	14	5	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Other constitutional diseases.....	6.5	12	...	...	...	3	4	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Premature birth.....	33.9	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Atelectasis.....	1.5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Congenital malformations.....	6.0	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Old age.....	72.4	78	...	...	...	...	3	35	40	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Apoplexy.....	56.9	57	...	...	2	6	15	31	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Epilepsy.....	9.6	13	...	...	1	1	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Convulsions.....	53.4	52	45	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Other diseases of brain and nervous system.....	93.2	104	19	12	5	15	10	34	9	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44 Diseases of organs of special sense.....	1.5	5	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 Diseases of circulatory system.....	123.4	127	1	...	9	22	36	52	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Croup.....	16.9	34	2	26	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Bronchitis.....	373.5	520	66	44	5	8	54	123	20	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Pneumonia.....	116.4	118	14	23	3	23	31	18	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49 Pleurisy.....	6.0	11	1	...	2	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Other respiratory diseases.....	63.1	54	11	11	6	5	9	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Continued on following page.

TABLE OF DEATHS—(CONTINUED.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	LONDON.								WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT.										Cases of Sickness attended by District Medical Officers.							
	Corrected average.	All ages.	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Spitalfields.	Mile End New Town.	Whitechapel Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	All ages.	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 20.				20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.		
51 Dentition	18·0	16	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
52 Quinzy, sore throat	2·5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Enteritis	5·9	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54 Peritonitis.....	9·3	5	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 Diseases of liver	31·7	21	1	1	2	5	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56 Other diseases of digestive system	33·0	37	8	2	2	3	10	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...
57 Diseases of lymphatic system and ductless glands	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 Diseases of urinary system	37·8	48	...	1	1	7	20	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
59 Diseases of generative system	6·6	5	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
60 Accidents of childbirth.....	5·8	5	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
61 Diseases of locomotive system.....	6·5	7	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
62 Ulcers.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
63 Diseases of integumentary system	8·1	8	1	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
VIOLENT DEATHS.																										
(Accident).																										
64 Fracture and contusion.....	20·4	37	1	2	3	7	12	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
65 Gun shot wounds.....	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66 Cut, stab.....	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
67 Burn and scald.....	11·1	11	1	3	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
68 Poison.....	1·3	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69 Drowning	5·1	6	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 Suffocation.....	21·6	27	21	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71 Otherwise	4·1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Homicide.)																										
72 Murder and manslaughter	1·3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Suicide.)																										
73 Gun shot wounds	0·4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74 Cut, stab	1·5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75 Poison.....	1·7	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76 Drowning	1·3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77 Hanging.....	1·0	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78 Otherwise	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Execution.)																										
79 Hanging.....	0·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80 Inquest .....	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81 Other causes.....	67·5	82	69	2	1	...	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
82 Uncertified deates .....	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

One resident died in an outlying Public Institution. Correct number of resident deaths 32.

		Spitafields.	Mile End.	Whitechapel Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	Totals.
BIRTHS ...	Males	4	9	8	2	4	27
	Females...	2	9	7	3	—	21
							48
DEATHS...	Males	3	3	16	1	2	25
	Females...	1	7	9	2	—	19
							44

TABLE A.—Births and Deaths registered in the Whitechapel District during the Quarter ending January 3rd, 1885 (14 weeks.)

TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED—614.							TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED—617.						
Spitalfields.	Mile End New Twn.	Whitechpl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	MALES.	FEMALES	Spitalfields.	Mile End New Twn.	Whitechpl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	MALES.	FEMALES
189	196	131	62	36	324	290	94	164	288	33	38	344	273

TABLE B.—The Whitechapel Infirmary being in the Mile End New Town sub-District, the 18 births which took place in that Institution have been referred to the sub-Districts where the mothers previously resided.							As the deaths of 196 non-residents took place in the District, chiefly in the London Hospital which is in the Whitechapel Church sub-District, and 23 residents died in Public Institutions outside the District, I have referred the deaths of the 444 residents to their proper sub-Districts.						
Spitalfields.	Mile End New Town.	Whitechapl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.			Spitalfields.	Mile End New Town.	Whitechapl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.		
198	180	135	63	33			158	77	111	51	47		

TABLE C.—The 196 deaths of non-residents which took place in the District were registered in the sub-Districts as follows:—					The deaths of the 23 residents which took place in Public Institutions outside the District occurred as follows:—				
Spitalfields, (Met. Free Hos.)	Mile End New Town. (Infirmary.)	Whitechapl. Church, (Lond. Hos.)	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.					
5	2	189	0	0	The German Hospital at Dalston 4 St. Bartholomew's Hospital 3 Children's Hospital at Shadwell 1 Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals { Homerton Fever Hospital ... 9 Hospital Ship "Castalia" ... 1 Highgate Small-pox Hospital 1 The Surrey County Lunatic Asylum... .. 1 The City of London Chest Hospital 1 The Woolwich Union Infirmary 1 The Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital 1				

10
TABLE D.

DISEASES.	DEATHS.		CASES.		DISEASES.	DEATHS.		CASES.	
	London.	Whitechpl. District.	Dist. Med. Officers.	Union Infirmary.		London.	Whitechpl. District.	Dist. Med. Officers.	Union Infirmary.
All causes	*21760	444	348	980	46 Croup	246	6	...	1
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					47 Bronchitis	3064	88	64	98
1 Small-pox { Vaccinated	107	...	...	2	48 Pneumonia	1324	36	3	16
Unvaccinated	105	1	...	...	49 Pleurisy	83	1	...	9
No statement	158	2	...	...	50 Other respiratory dis- eases	466	8	27	15
2 Measles	293	10	13	3	51 Dentition	142	1	7	6
3 Scarlet fever	365	17	1	...	52 Quinsy, sore throat ...	27	1	3	13
4 Typhus fever	10	...	...	...	53 Enteritis	67	...	...	5
5 Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	54 Peritonitis	86	...	...	...
6 Influenza	3	...	...	13	55 Diseases of liver	413	9	...	8
7 Whooping cough	283	1	1	...	56 Other diseases of diges- tive system	424	8	25	25
8 Diphtheria	315	4	...	2	57 Diseases of lymphatic system and ductless glands	25	...	...	7
9 Simple, Continued, and ill-defined fever	23	2	41	18	58 Diseases of urinary system	565	7	1	17
10 Enteric fever	238	8	...	...	59 Diseases, generative system	84	...	6	25
11 Simple cholera	2	...	...	...	60 Accidents of child-birth...	55	2	4	16
12 Diarrhoea, Dysentery ...	336	7	10	24	61 Diseases of locomotive system	108	1	6	12
13 Remittent fever	8	...	...	11	62 Ulcers ... ..	...	...	3	61
14 Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	...	...	63 Diseases of integu- mentary system	81	2	25	42
15 Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	VIOLENT DEATHS.				
16 Cow-pox and effects of vaccination	2	...	...	...	ACCIDENT.				
17 Venereal affections ...	136	2	1	35	64 Fracture and contusion...	288	2	4	66
18 Erysipelas	129	4	1	17	65 Gun-shot wounds	1	...	...	...
19 Pyæmia and Septicæmia.	44	...	...	12	66 Cut, stab	8	1	...	11
20 Puerperal fever	120	...	...	2	67 Burn and scald	73	4	...	12
21 Other zymotic diseases ..	24	...	...	15	68 Poison	20	...	...	...
22 Thrush	36	...	...	3	69 Drowning... ..	47	...	...	...
23 Worms and other para- sitic diseases	4	...	1	6	70 Suffocation	165	10	...	...
24 Starvation, want of breast-milk	30	...	...	6	71 Otherwise... ..	47	...	...	...
25 Alcoholism	67	...	...	13	HOMICIDE.				
26 Rheumatic fever and rheumatism of heart }	142	1	...	15	72 Murder & manslaughter...	15	...	...	...
27 Rheumatism	42	3	27	70	SUICIDE.				
28 Gout	36	...	1	11	73 Gun-shot wounds	7	...	...	...
29 Rickets	43	...	...	3	74 Cut, stab	17	...	...	...
30 Cancer	700	9	...	6	75 Poison	15	...	...	...
31 Tabes mesenterica	402	9	1	5	76 Drowning... ..	18	...	...	...
32 Tubercular meningitis ...	277	14	2	...	77 Hanging	15	...	...	...
33 Phthisis	2488	40	3	42	71 Otherwise.. ..	6	...	...	...
34 Scrofula, tuberculosis ...	258	3	...	12	EXECUTION.				
35 Other constitutional diseases	155	30	9	6	79 Hanging	2	...	...	...
36 Premature birth	519	7	...	...	80 Inquests	1577	34	...	...
37 Atelectasis	43	...	...	...	81 Other causes	872	...	29	...
38 Congenitl. malformations	88	1	...	...	82 Uncertified deaths... ..	276	1	...	...
39 Old age	754	17	4	26					
40 Apoplexy	645	8	...	7					
41 Epilepsy	107	1	2	14					
42 Convulsions	623	5	1	6					
43 Other diseases of brain and nervous system }	1085	19	19	69					
44 Diseases of organs of special sense	40	1	2	21					
45 Diseases of circulatory system	1599	31	1	20					

* This Total does not include "Inquests" or "Uncertified Deaths."

TABLE E.—Showing the Ages at which Death occurred amongst Residents.

Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 5.	Between 5 and 20.	Between 20 and 40.	Between 40 and 60.	Between 60 and 80.	Over 80 years of age.
91	78	30	68	84	75	18

Of the 18 persons (residents) who died after 80 years of age, there had resided in the Spitalfields sub-District 5; in the Mile End New Town sub-District 5; in the Whitechapel Church sub-District 2; in the Goodman's Fields sub-District 3; and in the Aldgate sub-District 3.

Total Births and Deaths in London, and Deaths under 5 years of age.

No. of Births in London during the Quarter	...	...	35,944
„ Deaths	„	„	21,760
„ „	„ under 1 year of age	...	4,684
„ „	„ between the ages of 1 & 5	...	3,122
			8,006

TABLE F.—VACCINATION STATISTICS.

For the Quarter ended January 5th, 1885.

Certificates of successful Vaccination registered by the Vaccination Officer:—								
		Born in the Union	...	...	...	591
		Resident, but born elsewhere	...	...	...	196
						<hr/>		
						787		
Vaccination...	{	Primary	...	{ Public Vaccinator		320
				{ Superintendt. Infirmary		...	32	
						<hr/>	352	
	{	Re-Vaccination	{ Public Vaccinator		11	
			{ Superintendt. Infirmary		...	238		
					<hr/>	249		

TABLE G.—Sanitary Work performed by the Inspectors during the Quarter ended January 3rd, 1885.

	Number.
Numbers of Inspections of Houses as shewn in the Official Returns ...	1938
Houses specially visited	344
" " re-visited	1376
Preliminary Notices served, such Notices embracing 365 premises ...	383
Compulsory Orders issued, embracing 293 premises... ..	170
Summonses heard at Police Court under Sanitary Act	2
" under Act for the Prevention of Adulteration of Food, &c....	1
Cellars used as dwellings discontinued for such use... ..	3
Cases of overcrowding and indecent occupation abated	5
Houses in which rooms or passages have been whitewashed	181
Rooms disinfected with sulphurous acid gas after the occurrence of small-pox, fever, and scarlet-fever therein	143
Articles consisting of beds, bedding, clothing, &c, removed from rooms to the stone-yard and disinfected in the apparatus	3761
Articles burnt by consent	29
Yards of houses paved or the pavement repaired	87
Drains in houses improved	81
Dust-bins provided	47
Privies lime-washed, cleansed and repaired	179
Water-supply provided or improved	32
Nuisances from dung and other offensive matter removed	34
Area gratings, cellar flaps, &c., repaired	0
Places closed by consent, being unfit for human habitation	1
Cow-houses visited in the District	21
Slaughter-houses visited in the District	13
Bakehouses visited in the District	41
Fowls kept so as to constitute a nuisance	24

In addition to this Return, the Inspectors report that they have forwarded to the Metropolitan Board of Works several notices of dangerous structures, which notices the Metropolitan Board have promptly attended to.

Twenty-five samples under the Food and Drugs Act, were submitted to the Public Analyst and several were found to be adulterated. In these cases the vendors were cautioned by the Inspectors. As they were first offences no summonses were applied for.

A trade nuisance arising from the drying of damaged pepper upon premises at No. 18, Gun Street, has been abated.

Having thus in accordance with custom presented the statistics which accompany this Report for the fourth Quarter of the year 1884, it becomes my duty to review the Sanitary Work of the entire District for the completed year of 53 weeks, so that by comparison with the whole Metropolis, or with the neighbouring Districts during the same year, or with the Whitechapel District at other periods, some reliable clue may be afforded by which we may ascertain the condition of our District at the present time.

ANNUAL REPORT.

If it were easy to ascertain with certainty our present population no great difficulty would present itself in following out the work I suggest ; but it must be remembered that since 1881, when the last census was taken, many and great changes have occurred in the District. Whole areas have been swept clear of houses for improvement schemes, under the "Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Acts" or by railway enterprise ; and, as a set off, certain portions of vacant ground have been built upon. Then again, the constitution (as regards the population of the District) has changed very considerably, because, until recently, our poor consisted almost entirely of people from the South of Ireland, but now by far the greater proportion comprise Russian and Polish Jews, and so rapidly have the latter poured into the District within the last few years, that according to the Registrar-General's Report for 1881, I find that in a total population of 71,363 persons, there were no fewer than 9660 foreigners. An analysis of these immigrants reveals the fact that 4458 were Russian Poles, 835 were Russians, 1850 were Dutch, 1805 were Germans, and 203 were Austrians ; leaving a balance of 509 to be claimed by other nations. Our population in 1881 therefore consisted of foreigners to the extent of 13.5 per cent. ; whilst of the total number of foreigners 6.2 per cent. belonged to the wretchedly filthy class known generally as "Polish Jews." It will be now readily seen why I referred to the changed constitution of the District, for although, as I shall show, our total population in 1884, as compared with 1881, has only decreased by some 2000 persons, yet we know that the number of foreigners has enormously increased. Those who have any experience of the

poor people to whom I allude—people who have been so cruelly treated abroad, that they flock here in droves and settle in the Whitechapel District as permanent paupers, will know how much anxiety and work is necessary to enforce habits amongst them, which although natural to more civilized people, are not understood by the class to which I allude. It was no doubt the result of this undue proportion of foreigners to our own inhabitants in the District that originated a letter to your Board from the Sanitary Committee to the Jewish Board of Guardians, a copy of which is appended to this Report, together with the reply from your own Sub-Committee, which was sent to the gentlemen who framed the complaints. The reply of your Sub-Committee was based upon personal investigation by the individual gentlemen who formed that Sub-Committee, aided by the opinion of your Surveyor when necessary, and strengthened by communications from many officers in the Union; and although a further communication has been received from the complainants, the results of your Sub-Committee's inspections and meetings adopted by the Committee of Works and also by your Board remain unaffected.

But to return to the subject of our estimated population. In 1881 the census return gave the total inhabitants of the Whitechapel District as 71,363, divided out amongst the Sub-Districts as follows:—

In the Spitalfields Sub-District	...	...	22,585
„ Mile End New Town Sub-District	...	...	15,473
„ Whitechapel Church	„	...	17,490
„ Goodman's Fields	„	..	9,713
„ Aldgate	„	...	6,102

The figures here quoted from the Registrar-General's Report prove that a birth-rate appertained to the District for the year under consideration of 36·2 per 1000. Now supposing the birth-rate to have remained uniform, the population for the year 1884 would have been 69,335. It will be seen upon reference to my previous Reports that I had estimated the population at 69,363, and as this calculation had been arrived at by carefully taking all circumstances into consideration which could affect the emigration and immigration of the Whitechapel people, I felt satisfied that the estimate mentioned was not far wrong, but I was not prepared to find such satisfactory support derived from the evidence which I have produced. Carrying

the calculations into detail as regards each Sub-District, it will be seen that the

Spitalfields Sub-District contained	...	21,906 people.
Mile End New Town Sub-District contained	19,364	„
Whitechapel Church	„	14,917 „
Goodman's Fields	„	7,955 „
Aldgate	„	5,193 „

Assuming, therefore, that in 1881 each District was proportionately peopled, it is clear that the Mile End New Town Sub-District must now be over-populated. A scheme is under consideration for presentation to your Board, which I hope will deal satisfactorily with this matter. As however, exception may be taken to the estimated population which I have named, I have preferred in drawing attention to the year's births and deaths and other matters affecting the District, to argue upon premises which are definite, rather than from figures based more or less upon hypothesis. Thus the number of births registered during the year was 2500, whilst the total deaths amounted to 2219. Excluding the non-resident deaths and adding the deaths of those residents who, dying in outlying public institutions, were registered in other parts of London, the correct District mortality for the year is found to be 1571. The natural increase therefore is 929, and our District death-rate is equal to 22.6 per 1000 for the year 1884, which consisted of 53 weeks, or, corrected to a year of 52 weeks, is equal to 22.2 per 1000 per annum. The corrected London death-rate for the same period is equal to 21.5 per 1000, and this calculation is made without allowing for those details which I have arranged for in the calculations which apply to our own District mortality, and which adversely influence our District returns by comparison. I desire to draw attention to the advanced ages attained by some of the Whitechapel residents; for whilst 45 deaths were registered over 80 years of age, nine of these were recorded at over 90, and two died at the unusual age of 98. These various items of information are tabulated in Table E* of the Appendix, as arranged for the whole year. Upon Table D† in the same series will be found amongst other information a comparison of the Whitechapel District deaths with the deaths for the whole of London. Adding the 251 deaths of London residents which were registered during the last six months of the year from small-pox in Districts outside Registration London, the total zymotic deaths for London were 15,603, and for

* See page 27. † See page 26.

the Whitechapel District 284. I append a Table to illustrate the value of these columns.

CLASS OF DISEASE.	Percentage of Deaths to Total Deaths.	
	LONDON.	WHITECHAPEL.
Zymotic Diseases	18·7	18·0
Constitutional Diseases ...	20·3	21·3
Nervous " ...	11·5	10·6
Circulatory " ...	6·5	6·2
Respiratory " ...	19·2	25·1
Digestive " ...	5·7	5·0
Urinary " ...	2·2	2·4
Violent Deaths 	3·5	3·9

In thus comparing the deaths, little variation is observable excepting as regards the "Respiratory Diseases," and with a view to complete analysis I have carried out into detail the examination into each disease, into which, for convenience, this class has been sub-divided. The result is as follows:—

NAME OF DISEASE.	Percentage of deaths from each disease to total deaths from Respiratory Diseases.	
	LONDON.	WHITECHAPEL.
Croup 	4·6	5·8
Bronchitis	57·7	61·5
Pneumonia 	26·6	24·5
Pleurisy 	1·6	1·0
Other Respiratory Diseases	9·3	7·0

Bronchitis, therefore, is the disease which proportionately is more fatal with us than amongst the inhabitants of London generally.

The following Table is based upon figures which have been extracted from the Registrar-General's Weekly Returns for the year 1884, and each District appertaining to those belonging to the official "East Districts" is included:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total Deaths registered in the District.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Proportion per 1000 of deaths from Zymotic diseases to total deaths.
Bethnal Green	2894	483	166·8
St. George-in-the-East ...	1192	172	144·2
Limehouse	1350	248	183·7
Mile End Old Town ...	2223	384	172·7
Poplar	3758	544	144·8
Shoreditch... ..	2909	485	166·7
Whitechapel	2215	274	123·7

The infant mortality statistics for the 53 weeks of the year 1884, show that in London the deaths of infants under the age of one year equalled 25·7 per cent. of the total deaths, and 15·6 of the registered births; whilst in the Whitechapel District they were equal to 25·7 per cent. of the total deaths, and 17·7 per cent. of the registered births. The deaths of children under five years of age, including the above for London, equalled 43·3 per cent. of the total deaths, and 26·2 per cent. of the registered births; whilst for the Whitechapel District they equalled 43·2 per cent. of the total deaths, and 27·2 per cent. of the registered births.

In instituting comparisons with reference to the above figures, and also with reference to the deaths from zymotic diseases, it must be remembered that in the third quarter of the year our increased deaths from infantile diarrhœa placed our District at considerable disadvantage compared with some other Districts. I stated in my Report for that Quarter that such deaths belonged to the class of "diseases of digestive system" and not to the class of "zymotic diseases," because it is most generally caused by the administration to infants of foods which they are unable to assimilate. That this is so every medical man could bring abundant evidence to demonstrate.

The simple withdrawal of such foods from the diet of an infant apparently dying from diarrhœa, and the substitution of a diet more closely allied to its natural food, frequently produces almost miraculous results.

I have been supplied with the statistics of these blocks of buildings by Mr. W. Grimes, the Superintendent, who (with two assistants), has charge of them. The population on the 31st December, 1884, was 1183, of which number 23 were over 60 years of age, 182 between 40 and 60, and 627 below 20 years of age, leaving 351 persons between the ages of 20 and 40 years. The births during the year were 61 and the total deaths 27. Thus a death-rate for the year was produced equal to 22·7 per 1000.

**Artizans
and
Labourers'
Dwellings in
Glasshouse
Street.**

Three cases of small-pox and 22 cases of scarlet-fever occurred, all but one case being transferred to Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals for treatment. A curious predilection for these diseases in favour of the ground floor rooms was noticed, as no less than 11 out of the 25 cases took place in those rooms. So far as one can judge from the few figures at our disposal, there seems little to choose in point of health between these excellently maintained dwellings, and the houses generally inhabited by the District inhabitants; on the contrary the zymotic death-rate is above the average for the District. I shall watch with interest in the future the mortality returns connected with these buildings, as they will contain eventually a very large proportion of the population of the Whitechapel District.

During the past year 287 cases of small-pox, scarlet-fever, and enteric-fever have been brought under the notice of the sanitary staff, of which number 232 cases were removed to Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals, and 55 cases were treated at the residences of the patients. There were 151 cases of small-pox with 144 removals; 119 cases of scarlet-fever with 79 removals; and 17 cases of enteric-fever with 9 removals.

**Zymotic
Diseases.**

The following list indicates the streets where the diseases above mentioned occurred:—

NAME OF PLACE.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	NAME OF PLACE.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.
Albert street .....	...	...	1	Heneage street	1	1	...
Alie street, Little .....	...	4	...	Hooper square .....	...	1	...
Angel alley .....	...	1	...	Hope street .....	...	1	...
Artillery passage .....	...	1	...	Hunt street.....	1	4	...
Artillery street	2	...	...	John's court	1	...	...
Backchurch lane	1	...	...	John's pl. O. Montague st.	1	...	...
Baker's row.....	1	...	...	John street	1	...	...
Bath place	2	...	...	King street ..	1	2	...
Bell lane .....	...	1	...	Lamb street.....	...	2	...
Black Lion yard .....	...	1	...	Lambeth street .....	...	1	1
Blossom place... ..	1	...	...	Leman street	2	...	...
Blossom street .....	...	1	...	Mansell street.....	2	1	...
Booth street... ..	1	...	...	Montague place	1	1	...
Boundary court	1	...	...	Mount street .....	...	2	...
Brady street	2	...	...	New road... ..	2	...	...
Brick lane	3	1	3	Newcastle street.....	...	2	...
Brushfield street	1	...	...	Old Castle street .....	...	2	...
Buck's row	2	...	...	Old Montague street	3	3	...
Buckle street buildings...	...	1	...	Osborn place	1	...	...
Bull court	2	...	...	Oxford street	3	...	...
Burr street .....	...	3	...	Parliament court .....	...	1	...
Butler street ..	1	...	...	Paternoster row.....	1	1	...
Buxton street	2	3	4	Pelham street.....	3	1	...
Cable street	3	...	...	Pereira street	2	...	...
Chamber street	5	1	1	Plough street buildings...	...	2	...
Charlotte court	1	3	...	Princes street	1	1	...
Chicksand street.....	2	...	...	Providence place	1	...	...
Church passage .....	...	1	...	Queen street, Aldgate ...	...	1	...
Corbett's court .....	...	1	...	Queen street, M. E. N. T.	3	...	...
Cotton street	1	...	1	Ramar place .....	...	2	...
Cox's square .....	...	1	...	Raven row ..	...	1	...
Crispin street .....	...	1	...	Raven street	1	...	...
Dock street	3	...	...	Red Lion court	1	...	...
Dorset street	4	1	...	Royal Mint street	7	...	...
Elder street	1	...	...	Scarborough street.....	...	2	...
Elizabeth place	1	...	...	Shepherd street	4	...	...
Ely place .....	...	1	...	South street.....	2	...	...
Fashion street	4	...	...	Spectacle alley	1	...	...
Fieldgate street .....	...	1	...	Spellman street	1	1	...
Fisher's alley .....	...	1	...	Spital street .....	...	3	...
Freeman street	3	...	...	Spring gardens	1	...	...
Friendly buildings.....	...	1	...	Stewart street.....	2	...	...
Flower and Dean street..	3	1	...	Tenter street	1	...	...
Frying-pan alley	1	...	...	Thomas street	2	...	...
George yard .....	...	1	...	Thrawl street	3	...	...
Glasshouse st. Pbdys. blds.	3	20	...	Underwood street	2	2	...
Goodman's yard.....	...	1	...	Union court.....	...	1	...
Goulston street ..	1	...	...	Upper East Smithfield...	1	...	...
Great Garden street ..	...	3	...	Wellclose square .....	...	1	...
Great Pearl street.....	1	1	...	Wentworth street	2	...	1
Great Prescot street	1	2	...	Whitechapel high street.	1	1	1
Green street ..	...	...	1	Whitechapel road	5	3	2
Green dragon yard.....	...	2	...	White Lion street .....	...	2	...
Greenfield street.....	1	...	...	White's row.....	...	5	...
Gun street .....	...	2	...	Wilk street ..	2	...	...
Hanbury street	4	1	...	Winthrop street	4	...	...
Hanover court.....	2	...	...	Wood street .....	...	1	1
Harod's place	1	...	...	Yeokley's buildings	4	...	...
Haydon square	5	...	...		

My object in thus bringing specially before you the streets where these diseases occurred is to show the sporadic nature of the affections, and that being pretty evenly scattered throughout the District, no one part of it can be fairly accused of having been a source of danger to its neighbours. I may mention that during the last three months 2533 cases of small-pox were admitted into Asylums Hospitals and into the Highgate Hospital; 527 cases of scarlet-fever and 169 cases of enteric-fever were also received into Asylums Hospitals, so that Whitechapel may be congratulated upon having contributed so few cases of these diseases. I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which all the arrangements for the removal of patients have been carried out by the Metropolitan Asylums Board Managers. Coming upon them so suddenly, the severe epidemic of small-pox must have caused them immense anxiety, and have taxed their resources to the utmost. Yet, with now and again, a little unavoidable delay, the exigences of the cases seem to have been admirably met. In the summer I went to the Darenth Camp, and was courteously allowed by the Assistant Medical Officer to view each tent and to examine into all the arrangements for the treatment of the patients, and the various administrative departments were also exhibited to me. It is only just on my part to record the fact that in my opinion every care and attention seemed to be forthcoming that could increase the comfort of the patients and lessen that inconvenience which must attend compulsory residence in such an Institution.

Communications have emanated from the Asylums Board Managers upon this subject with a view to an arrangement for payment in such cases being entered into by the various Sanitary Authorities. The matter (so far as our District is concerned) is already so well provided for that I do not think any reason exists for alteration.

Hospital Treatment of Non-Pauper Cases of Infectious Disease. Should a case of infectious disease arise, either it can be readily removed through the machinery of the Board of Guardians, or by direct communication from the Medical Attendant to the Asylums Board Secretary, who will send an ambulance for the removal of the patient. In either case the Guardians are credited by the Asylums Board with the cost of removal and maintenance, and this cost is recovered from the patients if they are in a position to pay. I am afraid matters would be complicated by any other

arrangement, unless it be such as proposed by the Kensington Vestry in a series of resolutions as follows:—

- (a) That the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board should be empowered to make adequate provision of hospital accommodation for infectious disease for all classes of the population in need of such accommodation.
- (b) That patients should be admitted into the Managers' hospitals upon certificates signed by any duly qualified medical practitioner.
- (c) That as the hospitals of the Managers have been established for the common good at the public cost, no compulsory payment should be exacted from persons whom the Sanitary Authority may deem it necessary or expedient to remove to the hospitals for the purpose of isolation.
- (d) That all expenses incident to the maintenance and treatment of such persons in the hospitals should be defrayed out of a Common Sanitary Fund, the Metropolis being treated for the purpose as a single district; and
- (e) That steps should be taken to alter, by Act of Parliament, the constitution of the Board, by severing its connexion with pauperism, in so far as relates to the treatment of infectious disease, and by providing for the election of a certain proportion of the Managers by the several Sanitary Authorities, *i.e.*, the Vestries and District Boards of Works.

The Society of Medical Officers of Health have adopted the following resolution framed by their Council:—"The Council having taken into consideration the Special Report of the General Purposes Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, with the knowledge of the fact that in some parishes and districts, from want of co-operation between the Poor Law and Sanitary Authorities, difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the removal to the Asylums Board Hospitals of cases of infectious diseases, cannot but approve the plan of contracts suggested by the Managers under the provisions of the Poor Law Act, 1879, sec. 15. At the same time the Council are of opinion that, as relief in the hospitals no longer entails pauperisation, cases should be admitted upon the certificate of *any* medical practitioner, that the expense of treating cases in the hospitals should be defrayed out of a Common Sanitary Fund (the Metropolis being treated as a single district for the purpose), and that no compulsory payment should be extracted from persons removed to hospitals for the purpose of isolation."

I can only repeat that through the kind co-operation of Mr. W. Vallance, on the part of the Board of Guardians, so far as our District is concerned, I have had no reason to find fault with existing arrangements.

Licensed Cow-Houses. The following received renewal of licenses in October, 1884:—

WHITECHAPEL.

Brown, Frederick William	33, Old Montague-street.
Davies, John	11, Black Lion-yard.
Edwards, Evan	6, White's-row.
James, William	3, Finch-street.
Jones, John Evan (late Eliza)	20, Chamber-street (rear of)
Lewis, William	Plough-square.
Sole, Isaac	Walton's-yard, Cable-street.
Watson, Thomas	64, Old Montague-street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Barker, Daniel	Saw-yard, Tenter-street.
Edwards, Abraham	6, White's-row.
Morgan, Evan David	155, Commercial-street.
Underwood, Edward	15, Tilley-street.
Webb, John	16, Grey Eagle-street.
Williams, Ann	37, Hanbury-street.

MILE END NEW TOWN.

Bryant, William	26, Underwood-street.
Evans, Samuel	23, Dunk-street.
Foster, Henry	64, Pelham-street.
Gibbs, Henry	73, Baker's-row.
Williams, John (late A. Huggins)	4, Spital-street.

NORTON FOLGATE.

May, Elizabeth	7, White Lion-street.
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Slaughter-Houses. The following were allowed to receive renewal of licence in October, 1884:—

WHITECHAPEL.

Horwitz, Solomon	}	6, High-street.
Lialter, Joseph		
Kefford, Thomas (late Jane)		27, High-street.
Knight, Charles Henry		4, High-street.
Lankester, Robert Lawrence	}	2, High-street.
Chamberlain, Joseph		
Monkton, George		269, Whitechapel-road.
Nathan, Joseph		52, High-street.
Pettitt, Mary		52, Cable-street.
Shave, George		2, Well-street.
Stanton, David		38, Charlotte-street.
Wood, Benjamin James		3, High-street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

White, Lewis Abraham	5, Middlesex-street.
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MILE END NEW TOWN.

Garton, John Arthur	147, Hanbury-street.
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NORTON FOLGATE.

Covell, Edwin	29, Norton Folgate.
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It will be noticed that from January 1st, 1884, the Sanitary Authority in each District has, by Act of Parliament, the duty again cast upon it of attending to so much of the "Factory Bakehouses Act" as applies to Retail Bakehouses. Up to 1878 in the same authority had been responsible for carrying out such provisions of the Act as referred to Retail Bakehouses, but in the interval between the periods named, the Sanitary Authority gave place to the Government Inspectors of Factories, as custodians of the health of people employed in Retail Bakeries. A reference to the statement of work performed by our experienced Inspectors, Messrs. Battram and Wrack, will indicate that they have well executed this branch of their duty. During the year I have also myself inspected every such factory in the District.

I append a Table showing the locality of each of the thirty Schools in the District, with other important and interesting information extracted from the last half-yearly Report of the Educational School Board for London. At the commencement of the year I was exercised as to the best means to prevent infectious diseases being conveyed by children in the District. It had hitherto been the custom attending School. to forbid children whose friends were affected by epidemic diseases to attend school, and the teachers of such school were also informed of the particulars in every case; but complications arose where children from the same family attended different schools, and even various departments in the same school. To assist in this difficulty, the co-operation of S. Mather, Esq., Superintendent of School Board Visitors for the Tower Hamlets, was enlisted, and in all cases we now communicate with this gentleman, and by means of his staff of Visitors the requisite exclusion is more satisfactorily effected.

The mean weekly temperature of the air during the year was $50^{\circ}\cdot 5$ Fahrenheit. The highest temperature recorded was $82^{\circ}\cdot 6$ on June 27th, and the lowest was $24^{\circ}\cdot 5$ on November 11th. Rain fell upon 151 days to an aggregate of 17'98 inches.

MEM.—One inch deep of rain-fall on an acre (allowing 10-lbs. to a gallon) weighs nearly 101 tons.

I have the honour to remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH LOANE.

To the Board of Works,

Whitechapel District.

P.S.—Since I wrote the Report, your Board has adopted the recommendation of the Committee of Works that "so soon as arrangements can be made, there shall be erected in the District a Destructor, built upon the model of that which a Sub-Committee of your Board inspected at Ealing." The importance of such a work it would be impossible to over-rate.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	ACCOMMODATION.				Total.	Average No. on the Roll.	Average Attendance of Half-year.				Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.			Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	
1	All Saints' National, Spicer Street	225	148	..	177	550	550	155	104	..	144	403
2	St. Anne's (R.C.) do.	467	196	..	196	859	581	245	98	..	149	492
3	St. Agatha's, London Docks ... ..	..	..	..	187	187	160	..	..	..	130	130
4	Berner Street (Permanent)	207	245	..	376	828	899	224	241	..	254	719
5	Bucks Row do.	256	256	..	270	782	810	225	217	..	196	638
6	Chicksand Street do.	391	391	..	398	1186	1089	271	251	..	338	860
7	St. Crispin (R.C.), Crispin Street ... ..	..	..	311	..	311	170	..	..	120	..	120
8	Christ Church, Brick Lane	134	..	170	..	304	318	97	..	138	..	235
9	Darby Street (Trans.) ... ..	..	..	..	158	158	131	..	..	..	86	86
10	George Yard (Free) ... ..	..	..	289	..	289	265	..	..	219	..	219
11	German Mission, Leman Street ... ..	..	..	150	..	150	135	..	..	115	..	115
12	Gower's Walk (Free Industrial), Great Alie Street... ..	83	83	..	..	166	139	62	54	..	..	116
13	Hanbury Street (Trans.)	330	350	..	210	890	742	211	204	..	166	581
14	Jews' (Free), Bell Lane	2100	1200	..	..	3300	3032	1730	1120	..	..	2850
15	Jews' Infant, Commercial Street ... ..	..	..	..	603	603	724	..	..	..	604	604
16	do. Tenter Street ... ..	..	..	..	375	375	437	..	..	..	351	351
17	St. Jude's, Whitechapel	114	110	..	114	338	317	95	84	..	63	242
18	St. Mary's (National), St. Mary Street	450	104	..	150	704	494	195	111	..	135	441
19	St. Mark's, Whitechapel	242	194	..	165	601	444	..	99	..	95	194
20	St. Mary's, Spitalfields ... ..	..	..	..	190	190	135	..	..	..	94	94
21	Mr. Moss, New Castle Street ... ..	..	..	64	..	64	32	..	..	..	..	24
22	Old Castle Street (Permanent)	473	396	..	480	1349	1427	420	401	..	376	1197
23	Parochial, Tower Hill ... ..	..	..	108	..	108	99	..	..	92	..	92
24	St. Paul's, Wellclose Square	182	182	..	337	701	563	104	140	..	188	432
25	St. Peter's, Broad Street	164	136	..	200	500	621	160	120	..	175	435
26	Rector's Infant, Charlotte Street ... ..	..	..	..	72	72	79	..	..	..	64	64
27	St. Stephen's (National), Quaker Street	218	207	..	210	635	601	182	146	..	190	518
28	Sion Chapel, Whitechapel Road ... ..	..	..	216	..	216	75	..	..	50	..	50
29	Tower Hill (R.C.), Chamber Street	251	239	..	251	741	586	146	174	..	157	477
30	Wood Street, Spitalfields (Permanent)	154	..	211	..	365	468	154	..	209	..	363
						17,522						13,225

TABLE A.—Births and Deaths registered in the Whitechapel District during the 53 weeks of the Year 1884 which terminated January 3rd, 1885.

TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED—2500.							TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED—2219.						
Spital- fields.	Mile End New Twn.	Whitchpl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	MALES.	FEMALES	Spital- fields.	Mile End New Twn.	Whitchpl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	MALES.	FEMALES
763	759	524	281	173	1254	1246	398	543	1070	117	91	1232	987

TABLE B.—The Whitechapel Infirmary being in the Mile End New Town sub-District, the 96 births which took place in that Institution have been referred to the sub-Districts where the mothers previously resided. The amended Table is therefore given :—					As the deaths of 722 non-residents took place in the District, chiefly in the London Hospital which is in the Whitechapel Church sub-District, and 74 residents died in Public Institutions outside the District, I have referred the deaths of the 1571 residents to their proper sub-Districts.				
Spitalfields.	Mile End New Town.	Whitechapl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	Spitalfields.	Mile End New Town.	Whitechapl. Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.
791	701	540	288	189	582	314	395	169	111

TABLE C.—The 722 deaths of non-residents which took place in the District were registered in the sub-Districts as follows :—					The deaths of the 74 residents which took place in Public Institutions outside the District occurred as follows :—				
Spitalfields, (Met. Free Hos.)	Mile End New Town. (Infirmary.)	Whitechapl. Church, (Lond. Hos.)	Goodman's Fields.	Aldgate.	German Hospital at Dalston... 10	Jews' Hospital, Mile End-road 1			
					St. Bartholomew's Hospital ... 15	Chest Hospital, Victoria Park 2			
					Metropolitan Asylums Hospi- tals, Camp and Ships ... 27	Military Station Hospital ... 3			
					Highgate Small-pox Hospital 1	City of London Chest Hospital 1			
					Guy's Hospital... .. 1	Surrey County Lunatic Asylum 1			
					Charing Cross Hospital ... 1	Woolwich Union Infirmary ... 1			
					Middlesex Hospital... .. 1	Mile End Old Town Infirmary 1			
					Children's Hospital, Shadwell 6	Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital 1			
					Evelina Children's Hospital... 1				
15	6	698	0	3					

TABLE D.—Statement for Year 1884 (Fifty-three Weeks.)

	DEATHS.				CASES.					DEATHS.				CASES.			
DISEASES.	London.	Whitechpl. District.	Dist. Med. Officers.	Union Infirmary.	DISEASES.	London.	Whitechpl. District.	Dist. Med. Officers.	Union Infirmary.								
All causes	93051	1571	3113	3995	46 Croup	744	23	...	6								
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		†			47 Bronchitis	9211	243	411	362								
1† Small-pox { Vaccinated... 249	1	4	3		48 Pneumonia	4254	97	8	41								
Unvaccinated 324	3	2	...		49 Pleurisy	261	4	8	50								
No statement 346	11	64	5		50 Other respiratory dis- eases }	1484	28	211	71								
2 Measles	2285	26	51	17	51 Dentition	796	30	34	27								
3 Scarlet fever	1444	45	35	9	52 Quinsy, sore throat ...	102	3	30	39								
4 Typhus fever	31	...	1	2	53 Enteritis	336	1	...	11								
5 Relapsing fever	1	...	...	...	54 Peritonitis	340	5	...	7					
6 Influenza	6	...	...	29	55 Diseases of liver	1555	22	8	35						
7 Whooping cough	3188	50	25	19	56 Other diseases of diges- tive system }	1662	19	156	102								
8 Diphtheria	973	8	...	5	57 Diseases of lymphatic system and ductless glands }	105	1	9	36								
9 Simple, Continued, and ill-defined fever ... }	78	2	114	70	58 Diseases of urinary system }	1878	38	20	62								
10 Enteric fever	936	15	5	11	59 Diseases, generative system }	315	2	42	150								
11 Simple cholera	163	1	...	...	60 Accidents of child-birth...	193	6	§32	§85						
12 Diarrhoea, Dysentery ...	3781	97	73	105	61 Diseases of locomotive system }	381	4	114	52								
13 Remittent fever	20	...	...	21	62 Ulcers ... ..	...	...	225	239				
14 Hydrophobia	9	...	...	...	63 Diseases of integu- mentary system ... }	289	9	239	171					
15 Glanders .. ...	...	...	...	...	VIOLENT DEATHS.								
16 Cow-pox and effects of vaccination }	12	...	...	3	ACCIDENT.										
17 Venereal affections ...	537	14	34	153	64 Fracture and contusion...	1065	18	115	259								
18 Erysipelas	381	9	8	63	65 Gun-shot wounds	8	...	...	...					
19 Pyæmia and Septicæmia.	159	2	...	18	66 Cut, stab	27	1	3	57								
20 Puerperal fever	327	...	...	6	67 Burn and scald	288	10	6	35						
21 Other zymotic diseases ..	102	...	...	38	68 Poison	60	...	4	...						
22 Thrush	119	...	...	7	69 Drowning... ..	304	1	...	...						
23 Worms and other para- sitic diseases }	17	...	2	10	70 Suffocation	602	26	...	...						
24 Starvation, want of breast-milk }	87	...	1	20	71 Otherwise... ..	168	3	...	...						
25 Alcoholism	243	3	3	49	HOMICIDE.												
26 Rheumatic fever and rheumatism of heart }	444	1	...	42	72 Murder & manslaughter...	70	...	...	...					
27 Rheumatism	140	6	461	320	SUICIDE.												
28 Gout	163	...	24	42	73 Gun-shot wounds	42	...	...	...					
29 Rickets	190	1	2	11	74 Cut, stab	80	...	...	...					
30 Cancer	2623	25	6	23	75 Poison	70	2	...	...						
31 Tabes mesenterica	1594	23	2	22	76 Drowning... ..	71	...	...	...					
32 Tubercular meningitis	1316	36	7	7	77 Hanging	71	...	...	...					
33 Phthisis	8881	149	26	117	71 Otherwise.. ...	33	1	...	...						
34 Scrofula, tuberculosis ...	994	4	4	37	EXECUTION.												
35 Other constitutional diseases }	515	90	97	137	79 Hanging	2	...	...	...					
36 Premature birth	1911	25	1	14	80 Inquests	*5732	*141	...	...						
37 Atelectasis	126	...	...	...	81 Other causes	3501	3	151	38					
38 Congenitl. malformations	353	2	...	12	82 Uncertified deaths... ..	*1051	*10	...	...						
39 Old age	2473	55	25	134													
40 Apoplexy	2141	43	2	45													
41 Epilepsy	378	9	10	69													
42 Convulsions	2602	39	3	22													
43 Other diseases of brain and nervous system }	4438	77	160	179													
44 Diseases of organs of special sense }	121	1	14	73													
45 Diseases of circulatory system }	5472	98	21	91													

* Numbers thus marked are not included in the sums total. † These numbers are exclusive of the deaths of Londoners from small-pox outside Registration London; for the last half-year these amounted to 251. ‡ Inclusive of residents who died in outlying institutions. § Accouchement cases.

TABLE E.—Showing the Ages at which Death occurred amongst Residents during the Year.

Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 5.	Between 5 and 20.	Between 20 and 40	Between 40 and 60.	Between 60 and 80.	Over 80 years of age.
404	276	109	213	267	257	45

Of the 45 persons (residents) who died after 80 years of age, there had resided in the Spitalfields sub-District 15; in the Mile End New Town sub-District 10; in the Whitechapel Church sub-District 9; in the Goodman's Fields sub-District 6; and in the Aldgate sub-District 5.

Included in the above were 2 deaths at 98 years of age.

"	"	2	"	96	"
"	"	3	"	94	"
"	"	2	"	90	"
"	"	2	"	89	"
"	"	1	"	88	"

Total Births and Deaths in London, and Deaths under 5 years of age.

No. of Births in London during the Year	...	...	137,453
" Deaths	"	"	83,051
" " " under 1 year of age	...	...	21,369
" " " between the ages of 1 & 5.	...	...	14,661
			36,030

TABLE F.—VACCINATION STATISTICS.

For the Year ended January 5th, 1885.

Certificates of successful Vaccination registered by the Vaccination Officer:—

	Born in the Union	...	...	...	2412	
	Resident, but born elsewhere		...	...	576	
					<hr/>	2988
Vaccination...	Primary	...	{	Public Vaccinator	...	1807
				Superintendt. Infirmary	...	133
					<hr/>	1940
	Re-Vaccination		{	Public Vaccinator	...	1017
				Superintendt. Infirmary	...	922
					<hr/>	1939
	Returned as "Insusceptible"	...	...	...	1	

TABLE G.—Sanitary Work performed by the Inspectors during the Year 1884.

	Number.
Numbers of Inspections of Houses as shewn in the Official Returns ...	10555
Houses specially visited	1283
" " re-visited	5142
Preliminary Notices served, such Notices embracing 1647 premises ...	1209
Compulsory Orders issued, embracing 504 premises... ..	275
Summonses heard at Police Court under Sanitary Act	6
" under Act for the Prevention of Adulteration of Food, &c....	10
Cellars used as dwellings discontinued for such use... ..	29
Cases of overcrowding and indecent occupation abated	14
Houses in which rooms or passages have been whitewashed	711
Rooms disinfected with sulphurous acid gas after the occurrence of small-pox, fever, and scarlet-fever therein	413
Articles consisting of beds, bedding, clothing, &c., removed from rooms to the stone-yard and disinfected in the apparatus	9470
Articles burnt by consent	243
Yards of houses paved or the pavement repaired	307
Drains in houses improved	320
Dust-bins provided	152
Privies lime-washed, cleansed and repaired	664
Water-supply provided or improved	83
Nuisances from dung and other offensive matter removed	175
Area gratings, cellar flaps, &c., repaired	14
Animals (dogs, &c.), kept so as to be a nuisance, removed	1
Fowls, &c. " " " "	27
Baskets of plums destroyed as unfit for human food	55
Houses closed by Magistrate's order, or by consent, as unfit for human habitation	8
Cow-houses visited in the District	87
Slaughter-houses visited in the District	52
Bakehouses visited in the District	165

In addition to this Return, the Inspectors report that they have forwarded to the Metropolitan Board of Works several notices of dangerous structures, which notices the Metropolitan Board have promptly attended to.

One-hundred and forty-three samples under the Food and Drugs Act, were submitted to the Public Analyst and 20 were found to be adulterated. Ten summonses were taken out against the vendors and fines were inflicted in nine cases. In all the other cases, as they were first offences, the vendors were cautioned.

TO THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT.

Report of the Committee appointed to consider certain charges lately made by the Members of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Jewish Poor, with reference to Sanitary defects stated to exist within the Whitechapel District.

GENTLEMEN,

The communication addressed to your Board, signed by Mr. COHEN, [the Chairman] and other members of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Guardians, for the relief of the Jewish Poor, referred to your Committee for consideration and report has been carefully considered by your Committee; and Sub-committees have been appointed to inspect, and have inspected, various houses included in a supplemental letter sent by Mr. Schloss, the Hon. Secretary of the Committee of the Jewish Guardians, and the whole of the houses referred to in such supplemental letter have been inspected by your Medical Officer of Health.

It may be premised that during the past year considerable interest with regard to the condition of the dwellings of the poor has been awakened, and an intelligent work for good has started into existence, under the designation of the Mansion House Council, on the dwellings of the poor. A local representation of that body has been established in this District, under the auspices of Mr. Bolton King, and your Committee believe that the Sanitary Committee of the Jewish Board of Guardians have been identified with the Council, or, at any rate, working upon the same lines in the interest of the poor of this District.

Your Committee believe that much good has resulted from the voluntary system that has been adopted, and by these bodies employing Inspectors, or by members of these bodies volunteering as Inspectors, to visit the habitations of the poor, and that much more good (if the practice be persisted in) will result in the future, when what may be termed the enthusiasm of the commencement of the enquiry has toned down to sober work. By this voluntary movement your Committee believe that the whole of the Whitechapel District has undergone most searching and complete investigation, and with a minuteness that reflects the greatest credit upon the zeal of those engaged in the enquiry.

It will be remembered by the Board that Mr. Schloss, the Hon. Secretary of the Sanitary Committee of the Jewish Board of Guardians,

at the early part of last summer applied to your Board, through your Medical Officer of Health, to have the Inspector appointed by the Jewish Board, recognised as such by your Board: that suggestion was not adopted, and your Committee think rightly so, but every assistance on the part of the Officers of the Board was to be given and your Committee believe has been given to advance the common object of the improvement of the district.

The communication referred to your Committee appears to be a summary of a period of investigation made by the Jewish Guardians upon the condition of a large portion of the Whitechapel District, which your Committee have perused and considered with mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret; with satisfaction, because it has been shewn that the number of complaints hitherto reported to your officers has been exceedingly small, and small as they are in number, many of those have had reference to the absence of water supply to closets, the advisability of which depends, as your Committee believe, rather upon experience with regard to the habits of the people than individual views. Your Committee have perused the communication with regret, because, with the exception of a passing compliment paid to the Medical Officer and Inspectors, it is a continuous outpour of condemnation and complaint. There is, perhaps, the redeeming feature in it, that the florid nature of part of its composition acts as an antidote, and renders it impossible for the most casual reader to accept it as a plain and unvarnished statement of facts.

It appears that, on the question of water supply to closets, the Jewish Guardians were, from the first, impressed with the importance of a water supply apparatus being provided to every house; that system has, of course, very great merit under certain circumstances; but Dr. Liddle, the late Medical Officer of Health, long since discarded it as being unfitted to the habits of the people in the poorer portions of the District, and the system of a care-taker being appointed to flush the closets with water was substituted. Your late Medical Officer was indefatigable in his endeavours to procure a constant supply of water to courts for the use of the inhabitants, which was accomplished throughout the District, and the flushing of the closets with water thrown into them was adopted, and this mode of cleansing closets is approved by Dr. Loane, your present Medical Officer of Health, where the closet is not actually in the house, and in this view your Committee also concur. The divergence of views on the subject of water supply to closets was the occasion of a large number of the complaints which were sent from the Jewish Guardians. The desire to have a water supply apparatus to closets appears to be the common mistake made by all upon their outset to improve such places as the courts in this District.

It may be convenient here to mention that, in the course of three months, the Secretary and Inspectors of the Jewish Board of Guardians sent in all, sixteen written communications to the officers of your Board; in those communications a total of 261 houses are referred to; of those 261 houses, the complaint as to 188 houses is, amongst other details, that they are not provided with a water supply to the closets.

The extremely general nature of the charges or complaints in the communication from the Jewish Guardians renders it difficult for your Committee to do other than deal with the subject in a similar mode, but two matters appear with some prominence, namely, that the complaints made by them were not dealt with satisfactorily, and that a large number of houses in the district are, from foulness or decay, or from both causes, absolutely unfit for habitation. In order to fix, with some degree of certainty, what houses were thus classed by the Jewish Board of Guardians, information was asked as to the houses complained of; a list was furnished, and that list your Committee have dealt with exhaustively.

With regard to the first matter of complaint, your Committee have made enquiry and find that every complaint made by the Officers of the Jewish Board of Guardians was investigated, and, except as to compelling water supply apparatus to be put to closets, the necessary action for the removal or abatement of the nuisance was taken. Some of the complaints were of the filthy condition of closets, or an accumulation of dust; all these cases have been found recorded in the Inspector's books, and, where necessary, the entries have been followed up by a record of the results of the action of the Inspectors. Your Medical Officer has expressed himself perfectly satisfied that the Inspectors have been able to meet the necessities of the cases as they arose, and your Committee are of opinion that they have done so.

With reference to the more important complaint, that a large number of houses in the district are unfit for human habitation from causes mentioned in the communication to your Board your Committee, having obtained a list of the houses complained of, find that they number 123, of which 87 are described as unfit for human habitation.

A special visit has been made to the whole of the premises so described, and most of them have been visited by sub-committees composed of members of your Committee, and your Committee unhesitatingly assert, that the sensational description of these houses contained in the communication from the Jewish Guardians is not warranted by the facts. That many of the houses in the district have been subjected to very hard wear, and to much ill usage, is

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perfectly true. Occupied as they are, such has been and must ever be the case, because there is hardly a house in the district which is in the occupation of the poorer inhabitants, but that is occupied by more than one family; and the consequence is, that every house so occupied has to be continually watched by the Sanitary Officers of the Board.

The remedy suggested by the Jewish Guardians is, to your Committee, so startling, that your Committee think it better to quote from their own letter, that it may appear as actually made; it is as follows:—

“ The compulsory closing of pestilential dwellings here suggested will
“ involve no cost to the ratepayers, and the method is therefore not
“ open to the objection of expense that would be involved by condemning
“ the houses under Torrens' (Amended) Act. The houses, when closed,
“ being unproductive of rent, would certainly be promptly pulled down
“ by the owners and their sites covered by improved dwellings. In
“ this manner whole areas might, little by little, be improved, and the
“ buildings thereon removed, without the costly processes involved by
“ the Artizans' Dwellings Act.” This “ little by little ” process seems to your Committee to read as a satire upon the present condition of the Whitechapel District. For acres upon acres of houses have just been demolished in the District, under the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Acts, and for railway purposes; many thousands of the residents have been turned out of their dwellings; acres more of houses are about to be pulled down under the Scheme known as Bell Lane Scheme, which is about to be put in force by the Metropolitan Board of Works; and under a representation recently made by the Medical Officer of Health, upon a requisition signed by several inhabitants, complaining of certain houses described as the Pearl Street Scheme, it is proposed that a further area shall be cleared. It is self evident that under the Schemes promoted by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the Improvement of the District and by the absorption of property by Railway Companies, a vast number of houses have been destroyed and it is estimated that about 12,000 inhabitants have been displaced whilst accommodation has at present been provided for, only about one fourth part of the number of those disturbed; and there is a still worse feature, which is that the new and better buildings very rarely indeed become occupied by the class of persons who have been disturbed. In addition to the destruction of the houses of the poor which have been referred to, your Committee would also call to the recollection of your Board the fact that in the alteration of Baker's Row in which your Board expended £35,000 in improving that locality, and in the widening of Royal Mint Street, where your board expended upwards of £38,000, many dwellings of the poorer classes were also disturbed.

The facts referred to by your Committee do not of course prove that the houses which at present remain are either good or desirable residences for human habitation but they do prove that revenue to a large extent in rates has been lost and that a vast number of the most indifferent houses in the District have been removed, and also that, wisely or otherwise, a large number are about to be removed, and it further brings your Board face to face with the fact that great overcrowding of such houses as remain, must of necessity take place. The demand for room is urgent beyond the conception of those who are unacquainted with the circumstances, and the rents are exorbitant as compared with the accommodation, and thus the wholesale or indiscriminate destruction of the residences of the very poor makes what was bad, infinitely worse.

This evil has, within the last few years, been greatly intensified by the arrival within the district of a vast number of foreign Jews. The number in the district, in 1881, was upwards of 9,000, which number has been swelled very considerably since that period, they are of the very poorest class, whose views of decency and cleanliness appear, from evidence which has been before your Committee, to be of the very lowest possible order, and whose habits degrade the condition of every house they occupy to the lowest level. The condition of the houses so occupied by these poor Jews, is such as to form a considerable demand upon the attention of your Medical Officer and Inspectors, as these houses have to be constantly under supervision to endeavour to counteract the filthy condition of the rooms, yards and waterclosets occupied and used by these people; and your Committee are clearly of opinion, that it is the habits of the people more than the condition of the structural repair of the houses that has misled the agents of the Jewish Guardians in framing their reports. This question is one to which, your Committee are of opinion, most serious attention should be directed, and one as to which the Jewish Board of Guardians could, in the opinion of your Committee, co-operate with your Board with very great advantage in two ways; firstly, by exercising some supervision with regard to the housing of newly arrived immigrants, which could readily be effected, as all members of the Jewish persuasion naturally congregate to a common centre; and secondly, by inducing Jewish ladies to volunteer to visit the houses of these poor people, or by the formation of a staff of visitors for that purpose, to instruct and encourage them in the sanitary principles to be observed by them in their habitations; such a system would, your Committee think, be of vast use and greatly assist the efforts of the Sanitary Officers of your Board, and the sanitary condition of the people would be much improved.

Some cases, called "typical cases," of noxious or offensive trades, are referred to in the communication from the Jewish Guardians, into all of which your Committee have enquired; two only appear to your Committee to deserve mention—one a pickle business in Newman's Buildings, which appears to your Committee to be a very well conducted business, and there appears to your Committee no pretence for the statement that the salting of decomposed fish forms part of the business; the other, the business of making cream cheese in Perry Avenue, Booth Street, that business was offensive, but it is not now in operation.

The remaining matters to which reference is made in the communication under consideration, relate to the condition of drains, dust-bins, underground rooms occupied as dwellings, and the paving of yards, these are all dealt with only in general terms, and therefore can only be referred to by your Committee in like terms; but your Committee may add, that, with reference to all these matters, much has been done, much is being done, and much remains to be done. The improvements which are being effected to day, have to be followed up and repeated next week, or next month, and a constant watch has to be kept upon the recurring nuisances, and it is in this manner the attention of the Sanitary Officers of the Board is directed, and must continue to be directed, not only to the smaller houses which remain in the district, but also to the large buildings which are in course of erection.

Your Committee desire to express their conviction that the Sanitary department of the Board has been long served with fidelity and zeal on the part of its officers, and that there is every desire on their part to meet the necessities of the District. Your Committee have hitherto believed, and still believe, that immense improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the District, and that every effort is being made to meet these requirements, and notwithstanding all the disadvantages referred to in this report, your Committee desire, in support of their belief, to point to the fact that the rates of mortality in the District, were for the four quarters ending September last respectively 22·9, 18·9, 21·9 and 24·3 per 1000. The last quarter's rate was raised in consequence of the increased deaths amongst infants from diarrhœa.

Before closing this report your Committee desire to add, that it is their belief, that the officers of the Board recognise the value of the aid which is being given to the Sanitary improvement of the District by the Volunteer system which has been referred to, and that they are very anxious to assist such efforts to the best of their ability, and in so doing your Committee feel assured that they will receive the

approval of your Board. It appears, however, that it is the custom of the Volunteer friends in the District to encourage the practice of sending complaints of nuisances to their local head-quarters, instead of forwarding them to the Office of the Board. And it is their practice also to issue notices for the abatement of nuisances. Your Committee forbear in this report to offer criticism upon those practices, but would simply remark that they tend somewhat unduly to inflate the value of the voluntary efforts at the expense of the recognised authority and to offer the temptation to write such communications as that which has formed the subject of this report.

In closing this report your Committee have to add that for the sake of convenience it has been directed that it shall be signed by their Chairman on their behalf, and that a Copy of the communication from the Jewish Board of Guardians which has been the subject of enquiry shall be annexed to this report.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1884.

(Signed),

R. GLADDING,

CHAIRMAN.

The following is a Copy of the communication referred to in the annexed Report.

Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Jewish Poor.

13, *Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, E.*

October 30th, 1884.

TO THE CHAIRMAN & MEMBERS OF THE WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT
BOARD OF WORKS.

GENTLEMEN.

We the members of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Jewish Poor, beg leave to call your attention to the fact, that in a very large number of cases of sanitary defects brought to your notice in the months of June, July and August last, no remedial action has been taken by the owners.

While we readily acknowledge the great courtesy with which our representations are invariably received by your Medical Officer and your two Sanitary Inspectors, yet, judging from practical results, we are under the strong impression that the action of your Board, in these and similar cases, is neither as prompt nor as cogent, nor as effectual as the needs of the cases demand; and we respectfully suggest that you appoint additional Inspectors, in order to compel a more prompt and complete compliance with sanitary requirements.

After careful investigation we are of opinion that the general sanitary state of the houses inhabited by the poor in your district is most unsatisfactory, and we believe that in the event of the outbreak of any epidemic in the metropolis, the result would be disastrous to your district, where all the external conditions favourable to the spread of disease exist to the fullest degree. Moreover we find in most particulars, the sanitary condition of the dwellings to be far below the very moderate standard required by the Regulations framed by you, under the provisions of the Sanitary Act 1866.

The yards at rear of the houses are seldom, if ever, sufficiently paved with proper and suitable materials "nor sufficiently drained "so as to run dry and effectually take off all waste or surface water," as required by the 17th clause of your Regulations, and the result usually is that the rainfall penetrates into the foundations of the houses, carrying with it the impurities of the yards and open dust bins, rendering the woodwork of the floors rotten, and converting the sub-soil into a quagmire of putrid filth.

Although in most cases some sort of drainage to the yards is provided, it is almost invariably ineffectual. The fall of the paving, which consists usually of fragments of flagstones, is generally in the wrong direction, so as to harbour instead of discharging the moisture; while the trap into which the water is intended to discharge, is most frequently either a sink-stone or a bell-trap, the latter usually without a bell. Your 19th Regulation requires "all drains or sinks to be properly trapped;" and we submit that a bell-trap (even if the bell be there) is, in consequence of its insufficiency and the liability to the loss of the bell, not a proper trap, and that a dip-trap of sufficient dimensions should be insisted upon to supersede the trap-less sink-stones and the bell-traps, which have long since been discarded by all authorities on sanitation.

Your 16th Regulation requires every house to be provided with a dustbin of sufficient size and with proper cover. There are numerous cases where no dustbin is provided; Many others where the basement itself is the dustbin, or where the dustbin is formed inside the house under the stairs. In most instances it is found in the yard, but is seldom fitted with cover.

The three defects above enumerated—the imperfect paving of yards or back areas, the absent or defective traps, and the uncovered dustbins together constitute an evil of the greatest magnitude; for all the air entering the back windows of the houses is thus tainted by the foul emanations from these untrapped, ill drained and filthy yards, and from the putrescent contents of the open dustbins.

The condition of the waterclosets throughout the District is such as appears to us also to call for special comments. They are almost invariably without water supply; and the flushing by hand which is supposed to be done by the occupier being rarely attended to in the absence of any facilities for that purpose, there is an insufficient quantity of water to carry off the sewage; the consequence being a permanent stench and a frequent stoppage of the waterclosets and drains. In many cases the closets are found to be in a permanently filthy condition, with the doors not hung. Whatever may be the habits of the inhabitants of the District, the average arrangements of the waterclosets are such as not to admit of cleanliness, and are quite incompatible with all ideas of sanitation or decency. In the case of certain combined dwellings, where the trough system of water-closets has been adopted at the instance of your officers (as at Booth Street) the system has failed in consequence of insufficiency of accommodation and the absence of urinals for the men, and special arrangements suitable for the use of children, and the evil there sought to be remedied has consequently been intensified.

In the course of our inspections, several underground rooms have been found inhabited, of these some were only 6-ft. high and wholly unsuitable to be occupied either as a living room or a sleeping room. It is not surprising that such cases have escaped the notice of your two Sanitary Inspectors, notwithstanding their great zeal and industry, seeing that these two officers have the sanitary charge of above 7500 houses, and have many other important duties to perform under your direction besides those of inspection.

Among the most crowded neighbourhoods several nuisances^s prejudicial to health have been found to arise from the presence of noxious or offensive trades either in the houses themselves or their immediate proximity. We will give a few typical examples:—At Newman's Buildings Cox' Square, the basement is occupied as a pickle factory, where fish and vegetables apparently in various stages of decomposition are salted. In this house, the inmates are always ill. At 41 Booth St., there is a constant & sickening stench caused by the furnace of an adjoining brewery, erected close to the watercloset of the house, the heat probably acting on the contents of the drains in immediate proximity. At Perry Avenue, Booth St., a great nuisance arises from a manufactory of cream cheese, the skimmed milk used for the purpose probably being in a state of semi-decomposition. At 15 Duke St. the air is rendered suffocating by the presence in the yard of a large number of portable potato steamers or ovens heated by charcoal or coke stoves. At 33 Pelham St. there is an open charcoal or coke stove in the yard at rear without any chimney, the effect being the same as in the case last described. At 44 Pelham St. there is a permanent smell from a great manure heap in the stable at rear. There are also frequent exhalations from the ventilating grates of the sewers in the neighbourhood of large factories which discharge their refuse (frequently in a hot condition) into the public sewers. It is suggested that where these noxious exhalations from sewer ventilators exist, the ventilating grates might be stopped up, and upright shafts or pipes next the houses substituted, similar to those recently adopted by the City Commissioners of Sewers.

A large number of the houses in your District have been found so dilapidated as to be absolutely past remedy from a sanitary point of view. These are either so old, or have been neglected by the owners for so many years, that they may be considered rotten and poisonous throughout. The floors, walls and ceilings reek with the impurities of perhaps half a century of neglect. There are also cases in which, apart from the rottenness of the structures themselves, the nature & position of the sanitary arrangements render the houses unfit for human habitation. We allude to such houses as have their

waterclosets situated in the basement, immediately under inhabited rooms, or such as have their waterclosets, dustbins and water taps accessible only through the cellars, which thus become receptacles of filth. It appears to us that you as the Local Authority might wisely exercise your powers, under the Nuisances Removal Act, sect. 13 by procuring Magistrates' Orders for closing such houses, as being unfit for human habitation. These houses may fairly be regarded as putrid and pestilential dwellings, and we submit that they should be prohibited to be let just as putrid meat is prohibited to be sold. You possess the statutory power of setting the law in action for the prohibition of such dwellings, and whatever hardships such a course may entail on the owners (who after all have no real grievance, seeing that they have fully exhausted all reasonable use of these worn out houses), we feel sure that you as the Health Authority will in dealing with these dwellings regard solely the safety and welfare of those for whose lives and health you are legally and morally responsible.

The compulsory closing of pestilential dwellings here suggested will involve no cost to the Ratepayers, and the method is therefore not open to the objection of expense that would be involved by condemning the houses under Torren's (Amended) Act.

The houses when closed, being unproductive of rent, would certainly be promptly pulled down by the owners, and their sites covered by improved dwellings. In this manner, whole areas might little by little be improved, and the buildings thereon removed without the costly processes involved by the Artizans' Dwellings Acts.

The displacement of the poor from such prohibited dwellings would now, happily, involve no inconvenience, there being a much larger number of tenements than would have to be vacated, just ready for the reception of the displaced tenants in the admirable model dwellings erected by the City Commissioners of Sewers in Middlesex St., and in several other blocks of similar dwellings approaching completion in Goulston St. & its vicinity.

For obvious reasons we have refrained from giving herein a list of the houses which seem to us proper to be closed, as unfit for human habitation, but we shall be prepared, if you desire it, to supplement this letter with further particulars.

We desire to state in conclusion that though the efforts of this Board are directed, as its name implies, to the amelioration of the condition of the poor of the Jewish Community, a condition, like that of all poor, most difficult to improve, when the majority of their homes are in the state herein described, yet it must be obvious that in the course of the enquiries instituted, the general condition of the

District came under observation. Hence most of the remarks and suggestions herein made should be taken as not applying solely to the homes of the Jewish poor in your District, but to have a much wider scope and application.

We have the honor to be

GENTLEMEN

Your obed^t. Servants

LIONEL L COHEN *Chairman*

NATHAN ROTHSCHILD

N. S. JOSEPH

LIONEL. L. ALEXANDER.

A. ASHER. M.D.

FREDK. LOUIS. LUCAS.

FREDK. S. COWEN

DAVID F. SCHLOSS

MAURICE DAVIS M.D.

ALGERNON. E. SYDNEY

ARTHUR MONTEFIORE SEBAG.

JOHN HARRIS.

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