

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

Contributors

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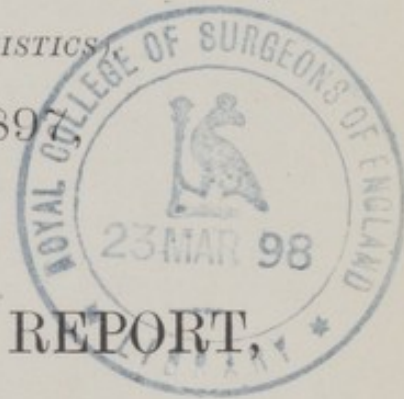
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THE
ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT,
(WITH VITAL AND OTHER STATISTICS)
FOR THE YEAR 1897
(CONSISTING OF 52 WEEKS),
BEING THE
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT,

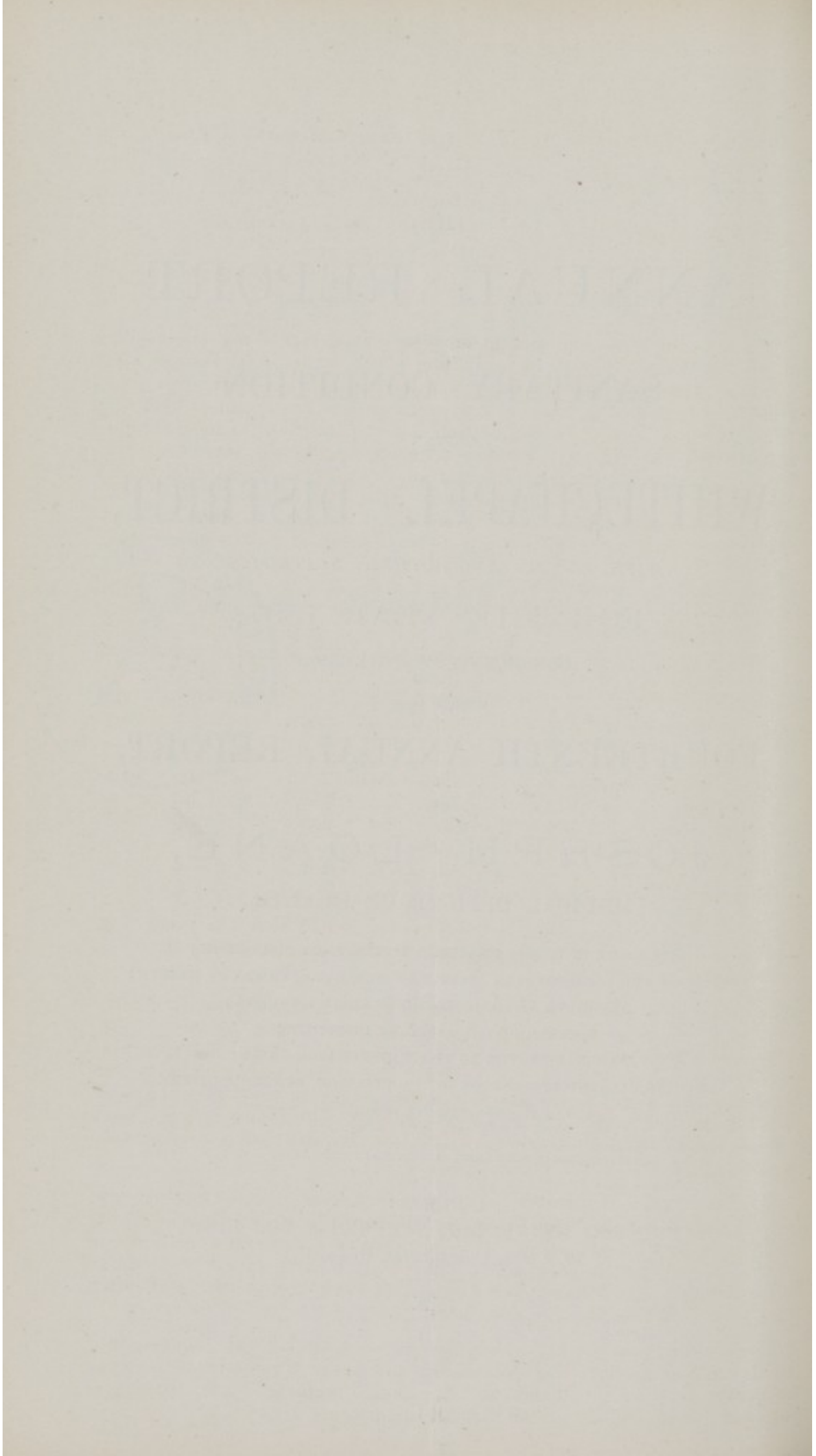


BY
JOSEPH LOANE,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH;

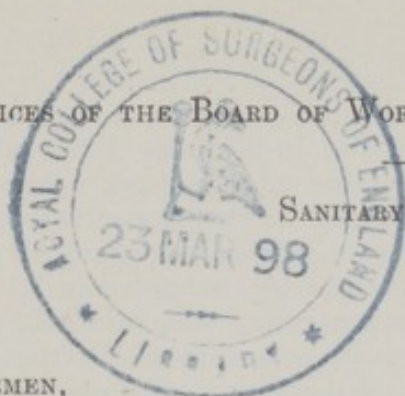
DIPLOMATE IN PUBLIC HEALTH, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE;
FELLOW OF THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH;
ASSOCIATE OF THE COLLEGE OF STATE MEDICINE;
MEMBER OF THE SANITARY INSTITUTE;
PUBLIC VACCINATOR TO THE WHITECHAPEL UNION;
EXAMINER IN, AND INSTRUCTOR OF, VACCINATION, BY ORDER OF THE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD; &c.

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1898.



OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT.



SANITARY DEPARTMENT :

No. 15, GREAT ALIE STREET,
LONDON, E.,

January 27th, 1898.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Fourteenth Annual Report upon the sanitary condition of the Whitechapel District. It is impossible to review the changes which have taken place during the past few years without feeling thankful that so much has been achieved, and I congratulate you upon the success which has attended your endeavours to keep pace with the work which has, at times, threatened to overwhelm your officers. This success has been brought about by the readiness with which you have always fallen in with my request for more help when I have from time to time asked for it. A dozen years since, the sanitary duties of your Board were performed by a staff of two Inspectors, assisted by two labourers. All clothing, and articles which had been exposed to infectious diseases, were stoved in an oven where they would have been charred if sufficient heat had been employed to properly disinfect them, and the dustbins in most yards were large enough to contain a month's refuse of every description. They were frequently placed in close proximity to windows of living rooms, and even bedrooms. Dustbins have now practically disappeared, and a daily collection of house refuse removes the annoyance and danger to which the occupants of houses throughout the District were often exposed.

The work in connection with infectious diseases is now under the control of a competent Inspector who supervises the collection, disinfection and subsequent return of all goods which have been exposed to infection. The Routine Work which is performed by this Officer, in every case where a notification of an infectious disease has been received, will be found set out in the Appendix to this Report.

After reading the instructions, it will be understood that not every man is suitable for this special duty, requiring, as it does, great judgment as well as delicacy in its performance.

The Engineer who is responsible for the care and management of the disinfecting machine, was employed by the manufacturer in its construction. With the tools which he now possesses, he is able to keep the apparatus in repair, as well as properly to work it : his colleagues are employed in bringing in and returning all goods which require treatment in the apparatus. When these men have the time to do so, they collect and disinfect such bedding and articles of wearing apparel as may require such treatment, even apart from the presence of notifiable diseases.

The five General Inspectors, aided by the Clerk in my Department, have now the fullest occupation in attending to duties which have been continuously increasing for years past. One has only to contemplate the Acts of Parliament which have been added to the Statute Book since I took charge of the Sanitary Department, to be sure, that even the present staff often have their resources taxed to the utmost.

They are enthusiastic workers—men whose work I highly appreciate—and I would earnestly ask all Members of the Board to help in every way to encourage and assist Officers who so loyally perform duties which are onerous always, and very often difficult to perform.

What is the net result to the District of this great increase in the Sanitary Staff of the Board? It is impossible to set out in Tabular Form all the present benefit—but it is evident from a glance at the work carried out during past years as set out each year in Table P of the Appendix, that in the aggregate the District has become vastly improved. Consider the total amount spent on new and improved house drainage, where ventilation of drains has been provided, and the means of inspecting and cleansing them has been arranged for; reflect that all the Schools within the District have been or are being treated in this manner, and it will not surprise you to be told that the general death rate has diminished, and that the mortality of infants under the age of one year to 1,000 registered births, is for our District lower than it is for any other East End District.

During the year 1897 about £5,000 has been spent in this way by the owners of house property in the District. This estimate does not include new houses. I am of opinion that these improvements would have been still more pronounced but for the unfortunate circumstance that overcrowding through newly erected buildings is permitted by Act of Parliament. When there was no available vacant building land in the Whitechapel District, and when almost every house within it was a dwelling-house, the population was less than it is now. At the present time large areas are covered with Warehouses, Stores, Schools, &c, so that the increased population are housed to an enormous extent in huge barrack buildings which sometimes are constructed so as to allow light and air to permeate the rooms, and sometimes not. The effect of this modern invention is to increase the density of population to a damaging degree. I am aware that some gentlemen (more particularly architects) argue that the movement of air, constantly taking place, naturally provides all the fresh air which is required to prevent anything like injury resulting from aggregating large numbers of people upon a limited space, but I would ask such gentlemen to compare sickness and death rates in two districts occupied by the similar classes of comparable ages. It could be easily proved that where the greatest density was present, there would be found scrofula, consumption, and allied diseases, out of all proportion to the number of cases which would appear in the neighbourhood where the density of population was restrained within reasonable limits. This matter was brought to my notice more especially in the summer when I collected some statistics for a special Committee appointed by the Jewish Board of Guardians to enquire whether consumption had increased of late amongst the Jews in East London. As probably the result of the deliberations of that Committee will eventually be published, I refrain now from giving details of my own evidence—but I would simply state that I formed the opinion that the answer to the Inquiry would probably be an affirmative one.

That the direct influence of these barrack dwellings upon the health of their occupants—more especially of the children—is adverse I have not the slightest doubt. I have reason, moreover, to believe that the spread of zymotic diseases is aided by the general plan of construction adopted in dwellings of this class. A staircase leading to a corridor which affords access to many rooms more easily facilitates the spread of disease than in the case of tenements which are more separated. It may also be said that as the staircases and passages frequently have to constitute the playground of the children, another factor is imported to account for the spread of disease. I have collected evidence which supports my opinion that both scarlet fever and diphtheria evince a marked tendency to appear in families who occupy rooms which are adjacent to other rooms where the disease has already appeared. Small houses, with rooms which can be entered from independent staircases commend themselves to my mind as far preferable from many points of view, as dwellings for the working classes; it is

certain, however, that owing to the increasing value of land in the Metropolis this desideratum is not yet to be attained. The height too of these modern model dwellings stands in the way of furnishing them with a constant supply of drinking water. The water must, therefore, be stored in cisterns of sufficient capacity to supply all but the lower floors, and this arrangement certainly is not in the direction of improved sanitation. In times of drought other and more serious inconveniences occur. Small children are not given the chance to breathe as much fresh air as they require, and they do not reap those advantages obtainable from sunshine, which are absolutely necessary to ensure them becoming healthy men and women. I feel that my contention will be eventually demonstrated, and that the time will come when many so called model dwellings will be condemned. These evils are certainly counteracted to some extent by greatly improved systems of drainage, and by the facilities which have been introduced for the immediate removal of all offensive garbage from the vicinity of the rooms. It is much to be regretted that the recent Building Act did not impose conditions which would have rendered it impossible in the future to continue some evils which now exist in the most modern of this class of dwelling. It sometimes happens that new houses are let differently from the manner stated when the plans were submitted. I can illustrate this proposition by a case which recently came before the Law Courts. A builder who desired to erect houses of a certain height applied to the London County Council for permission, and exhibited his plans. He stated that the buildings were to consist of shops with dwelling houses over them. They were not to be built to let for occupation by persons of the working class. Without this undertaking sanction would have been withheld, but under the circumstances permission was granted. The houses when finished were let each to one tenant who paid a weekly rental. This tenant sub-let each floor, and occasionally each room. A prosecution undertaken by the London County Council, under the London Building Act, resulted in a defeat before a Magistrate. Upon appeal the Magistrate's decision was upheld. Before leaving these preliminary remarks I must state that I do not think very much overcrowding of rooms takes place within the District. Some night visits made by your Inspectors upon specific information have not resulted in proving definite overcrowding to be present to such an extent as to warrant legal proceedings. In several instances where two or three rooms were occupied by one family any overcrowding which existed could be remedied by readjusting the sleeping arrangements of the family.

And now to deal with some of the statistics belonging to the year 1897.

The marriages which took place within the District numbered 504. Last year they amounted to 434, and in the two previous years they were respectively 409 and 373. The total births which were registered in the four Sub-Registration Districts during the 52 weeks amounted to 3,150. In the Whitechapel Union Infirmary 110 births took place, of which number 21 were the children of women who had not previously resided in the District. Distributing the remaining births among the Sub-Registration Districts to which the mothers belonged, the correct distribution of births was as under :—

Spitalfields.	Mile End New Town.	Whitechapel Church.	Goodman's Fields.	TOTAL.
1087	665	943	434	3129

So that the number of births as corrected amounted to 3,129, viz. :—1,608 boys, and 1,521 girls. The District birth-rate was equal to 39.11 per 1000. See Table A* of the Appendix.

For the purpose of this and other calculations I have assumed that our population amounts to 80,000. For reasons which I need not enter into, I believe this estimation to be below the correct number. The Metropolitan birth-rate equalled 29·5 per 1,000.

The total deaths which were registered during the year numbered 2,365, viz.:—1,396 males, and 969 females. Table B* of the Appendix indicates the deaths which were registered in the several Sub-Registration Districts. A deduction has now to be made of those deaths to the number of 994, which occurred among Non-Residents (mostly in the London Hospital); and then to the remaining sum must be added the deaths of those Residents who died in Outlying Public Institutions, and in other places outside the District. These deaths numbered 210. The places where the deaths were registered are tabulated in the Appendix as usual—Table D†. Thus the corrected number of District deaths for the year 1897 was 1,581. 890 males died as compared with 691 females. A death-rate for the year of 19·7 per 1,000 is to be recorded, as compared with a Metropolitan death-rate of 18 per 1,000. Note the important fact that Whitechapel has year by year lowered its death-rate.

I append a Table showing the correct number of District deaths for each Sub-Registration District during the past ten years:—

CORRECT DISTRICT MORTALITY TABLE FOR TEN YEARS ENDING 1897.

Sub-Registration Districts.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	53 weeks	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
					1892.					
Spitalfields ..	593	549	682	668	640	672	582	644	604	640
Mile End New Town ..	281	279	322	296	370	347	297	317	276	210
Whitechapel Church ..	438	449	529	537	561	577	470	553	494	473
Goodman's Fields ..	262	256	333	338	307	290	245	290	229	208
TOTAL ..	1574	1533	1866	1839	1878	1886	1594	1804	1603	1581

The excess of births over deaths for the year 1897 was 1,548. In the four preceding years it was for each year respectively, 1,554, 1,308, 1,568, and 1,194.

The ages at death of the Residents who died during the year are recorded in Table F† of the Appendix.

The percentage of deaths for each Age period was as follows:—

29·2%	of the total deaths took place under the age of 1 year.
14·9	„ „ between the ages of 1 and 5.
4·3	„ „ 5 and 20.
12·0	„ „ 20 and 40.
18·7	„ „ 40 and 60.
17·7	„ „ 60 and 80.
2·3	„ Over the age of 80.

Compared with the Metropolitan deaths, including Whitechapel, the Infant deaths were as follows:—

The deaths of infants under the age of one year, in London, equalled 26·2 per cent. of the total deaths, and 15·9 per cent. of the registered births; whilst in the Whitechapel District those Infants who died under the age of one year equalled 28·4 per cent. of the total deaths, and 14·6 per cent. of the registered births.

The deaths of children under five years of age, including the above, were for London equal to 39·8 per cent. of the total deaths, and 24·1 per cent. of the registered births; and for the Whitechapel District they were equal to 44·2 per cent. of the total deaths, and 22·1 per cent. of the registered births.

For comparison purposes I have extracted a small table from the Registrar-General's Returns. It will be seen that in a matter which indicates generally the health of a District, the Whitechapel District occupies a good position.

DEATHS BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL SANITARY AREAS OF THE
EASTERN DISTRICTS OF LONDON DURING THE FOUR
QUARTERS OF THE YEAR 1897.

Sanitary Areas.	1896. Last Census Population.	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births Registered.				
		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Registration London ..	4,432,099	127	111	242	151	631
	†Tower of London 919					
Shoreditch	122,348	133	112	294	195	734
Bethnal Green	129,162	139	124	228	194	685
Whitechapel	78,676	112	114	221	152	599
St. George's-in-the-East	47,506	147	138	344	167	796
Limehouse	58,305	159	117	327	170	773
Mile End Old Town ..	111,060	119	97	224	157	597
Poplar	169,267	125	126	269	164	684

Table I* has been introduced to enable one readily to contrast the mortality per cent. from each class of disease to total deaths, as regards both the Whitechapel District and the Metropolis as a whole.

The figures in this Table are very similar (so far as indifferences between the columns) to last year's figures. Again the Zymotic percentage for the Metropolis has diminished, being 2·54 less than for 1896, and again the Whitechapel District Zymotic percentage has diminished by 1·39.

As usual, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Diarrhœa, account for the vast majority of deaths in the Zymotic class of diseases: 149 deaths were registered from the five diseases named, out of a total of 188 belonging to the Zymotic class.

Small-pox has been altogether absent from the Whitechapel District during the year. In the whole of London 17 deaths were registered from the disease, of which number 5 were known to have been vaccinated. In all the hospitals 90 cases of Small-pox received treatment.

During the year, the Report of the Royal Commission upon Vaccination was completed. The evidence which accompanies the Report affords overwhelming testimony to the value of vaccination as affording protection against Small-pox. Without having regard to the many silly objections raised by members of the Anti-Vaccination League against the operation, it appears generally that the opposition is either on account of the compulsory law, or because in Public Vaccination humanized lymph is most frequently used. Probably, early in the Session, some legislation will take place to exchange for some of the present regulations, others of a less drastic kind. In the meantime I would warn persons who wish to be protected from so awful a disease as Small-pox, to inquire into the advantages of vaccination for themselves, and not to believe persons who, for other reasons than those of public policy, make statements which are often altogether at variance with truth.

I am somewhat handicapped in this matter, because I am officially concerned with vaccination—and I have been accused of supporting it for interested purposes. It does not appear to occur to these people that the Medical Profession lose vastly by anything which tends towards the entire removal of any disease. I am looking at two large posters which have been largely circulated throughout the Hamlet of Mile End Old Town and the Whitechapel District. The latter states that “the Guardians of the Whitechapel Union will not prosecute vaccination defaulters. On Tuesday, December 14th, 1897, the Guardians decided to suspend prosecutions. Therefore ignore all notices that threaten prosecution in 14 days.”

I am informed by the Clerk to the Board of Guardians for Whitechapel that this statement is absolutely untrue. The Guardians passed no such resolution. During the year there was issued a document signed by nearly 900 Medical Officers of Health in Great Britain, India, and the Colonies, which had for its object the desire to agree with three of the more important conclusions of the Royal Commission:—Firstly, that “sanitation” cannot safely be relied upon as a substitute for vaccination; secondly, that vaccination, especially when performed with calf lymph, is free from any serious danger; and, thirdly, that, in order to perpetuate the protection against Small-pox which is afforded by vaccination in infancy, it is necessary to repeat the operation at a later age. From the *Times* of November 2nd, 1897, I here reproduce a few paragraphs bearing upon this matter. They are practically the words of Lord Herschell who presided over the Royal Commission on vaccination. Lord Herschell “declared that he had entered upon the Inquiry with an absolutely open mind and with a determination to follow wherever the evidence might lead; and the result of this process, which was the more completely carried out by reason of the presence on the Commission of Members actively opposed to vaccination, was to leave him ‘surprised’ at the force of the evidence in favour of the proceeding.” Notwithstanding this declaration, the “protection which the Commission declared to be at once safe and efficacious is still being withheld from a large number of children, who are not only themselves exposed to risks from which they might be protected, but are also liable to become sources of danger to the neighbourhoods in which they live. The report of the Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, just published, carries down the statistics of the Vaccination Department to the end of the year 1893, and shows that 16·4 per cent. of the children whose births were registered during the year had not been accounted for to the Vaccination Officers at its conclusion.”

What is urgently required at the present time appears to be, first and foremost, some enactment which will at once consolidate and amend upon the lines of the Royal Commission Report the law of vaccination, and, secondly, that such law shall be strictly enforced.

During the year there were several deaths in the District attributable to vaccination. They were enquired into by the Coroner. Erysipelas had in each case attacked the wounds in the arm—but at such an interval after the operation as to preclude any suggestion of contamination at the time of vaccination. A Local Government Inspector made a very exhaustive investigation into the cases and a statement by him to the above effect was read to the Guardians. In the whole of London during the year 8 deaths were registered as due to “Cow-pox and the effects of vaccination.”

I append a Table containing some details of cases of Infectious Disease which were received into Hospitals during the year. Owing to the opening of a New Hospital at Hither Green our own cases were able to be removed with far less delay than has been the case during recent years.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS IN RETURNS OF METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS' BOARD FEVER HOSPITALS, AND
HIGHGATE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

1897.	SMALL-POX.		SCARLET FEVER.		DIPH-THERIA.		ENTERIC FEVER.		1896.	SMALL-POX.		SCARLET FEVER.		DIPH-THERIA.		ENTERIC FEVER.	
	Total in Hos-pital.	New Cases.	Total in Hos-pitals.	New Cases.	Total in Hos-pitals.	New Cases.	Total in Hos-pitals.	New Cases.		Total in Hos-pital.	New Cases.	Total in Hos-pitals.	New Cases.	Total in Hos-pitals.	New Cases.	Total in Hos-pitals.	New Cases.
1st week	2	—	3597	290	867	104	118	17	27th week	—	—	2885	349	914	163	77	20
2nd "	3	1	3414	208	862	108	106	9	28th "	—	—	2903	381	927	136	78	23
3rd "	2	—	3354	245	881	93	109	18	29th "	—	—	2976	396	947	122	81	16
4th "	9	7	3311	254	902	116	110	12	30th "	1	1	3106	360	962	139	82	21
5th "	21	12	3153	245	883	95	97	12	31st "	1	—	3249	376	999	149	93	17
6th "	38	20	3050	226	877	104	97	18	32nd "	—	—	3341	347	1027	158	119	35
7th "	34	3	2901	227	853	104	111	29	33rd "	—	—	3400	340	1018	102	120	19
8th "	43	18	2817	237	855	102	94	8	34th "	—	—	3448	356	1011	121	133	33
9th "	43	6	2746	211	846	112	86	10	35th "	—	—	3528	371	975	131	142	31
10th "	30	—	2685	218	834	97	86	21	36th "	—	—	3579	376	982	140	155	28
11th "	29	2	2622	206	829	113	90	15	37th "	—	—	3653	376	1000	156	159	29
12th "	21	2	2585	224	808	91	82	11	38th "	—	—	3697	358	1021	167	170	28
13th "	17	—	2512	219	777	93	75	8	39th "	—	—	3677	349	1039	173	173	22
		71		3010		1332		188			1		4735		1849		322
14th "	16	1	2449	224	777	103	76	14	40th "	—	—	3692	400	1050	157	173	22
15th "	11	1	2406	216	757	83	59	5	41st "	—	—	3725	440	1045	155	176	28
16th "	7	—	2442	269	774	96	67	15	42nd "	—	—	3585	342	1057	153	190	28
17th "	12	6	2380	223	767	102	61	6	43rd "	—	—	3682	416	1043	168	175	26
18th "	11	3	2385	231	775	107	50	5	44th "	—	—	3680	339	1056	164	166	20
19th "	15	6	2416	239	761	94	48	7	45th "	—	—	3777	460	1066	149	160	25
20th "	13	1	2508	311	785	108	38	7	46th "	—	—	3792	397	1064	150	163	27
21st "	12	—	2546	278	786	122	51	21	47th "	—	—	3818	375	1052	158	155	19
22nd "	4	—	2601	274	796	127	61	17	48th "	—	—	3811	328	1056	147	155	19
23rd "	2	—	2637	255	815	121	65	13	49th "	—	—	3806	319	1110	165	151	21
24th "	—	—	2670	274	840	124	68	13	50th "	—	—	3733	260	1109	166	138	19
25th "	—	—	2789	267	836	119	70	14	51st "	—	—	3619	222	1086	143	129	11
26th "	—	—	2821	310	869	152	70	11	52nd "	—	—	3572	273	1070	142	166	16
		18		3371		1458		148					4571		2017		281
											90		15687		6656		939

TOTAL YEAR'S ADMISSIONS 23,372

The Reports as to the value of Antitoxic Serum in the treatment of Diphtheria, appear to prove that the Serum exerts a very powerful influence over the disease in many cases. The Metropolitan Asylums' Board have for some time issued the Serum to Medical Gentlemen who had to treat at home cases which the Board could not receive into their Hospitals. In a letter dated December 21st, 1897, the Clerk to the Board states "The Managers have reason to believe that in some cases (from causes beyond their control) delay has occurred before Antitoxin is in the hands of the Medical Practitioner, and they think that its distribution may, in many cases, be accelerated by placing a supply in the hands of the several Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health, as well as in the hands of the Board's Medical Superintendents. With this object I am directed to enquire whether, in the event of pressure upon the Board's accommodation again necessitating the temporary refusal of Diphtheria cases, you will be willing to receive and distribute the Serum in the manner proposed?"

I at once wrote and expressed my readiness to co-operate in the useful suggestion, but fortunately up to this time no difficulty has arisen in the removal of our cases to the Hospitals. As a matter of fact very few of our cases of Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever have been treated at their own homes. It is probably due partly to this reason that we have had fewer notifications during the year. It is also certain that the type of each disease has been less severe, for only 6.5 per cent. of persons attacked by these diseases died.

It has always been the practice for drains in a house to be inspected after the occurrence therein of a notifiable infectious disease unless an inspection has recently been made. No exception now is made in any case. During the year an immense amount of drain work has been supervised by your Inspectors, and I regard this work as of the highest importance. Some difficulty has occasionally arisen when combined drainage has been met with. At a Conference called together at Holborn to consider the question, after several meetings the representatives of the Metropolitan Vestries and Boards agreed upon the wording of a Bill which was drafted to meet the difficulty, and it was resolved to request the London County Council to introduce it during the next Session of Parliament.

I am often spoken to by members of the Board on the subject of "The Bell Lane area, Whitechapel," as it has been called for over 20 years. You are aware that Middlesex Street and Sandy's Row have been widened. This has caused the demolition of some of the insanitary property which was included in the original representation. All the members of the Board may not have seen a Report of the Housing of the Working Classes Committee of the London County Council, which was agreed to by the Council during the first quarter of the year. I here reproduce it for your information. It is dated 17th February, 1897.

"The attention of the Council has been directed from time to time to an insanitary area in Whitechapel, known as the Bell Lane area. This area formed the subject of a representation under the Artizans' Dwellings Acts in 1877, but no scheme was framed by the Metropolitan Board of Works for dealing with it, and after careful consideration of the matter in 1890 we informed the Council that we were unable to see our way to recommend the adoption of so large a scheme as would be involved in the widening of Bell Lane and Sandy's Row, combined with clearance of the central area. The Council subsequently resolved to widen Sandy's Row, which partly bounded the represented area on the west side as a street improvement—and this has to a small extent improved the condition of the area. We are now glad to be able to report that an opportunity presents itself of making a clearance of all the courts and alleys on that part of the area which lies between Bell Lane and Sandy's Row. We have been in communication with Sir Algernon Osborn, the freeholder of the Osborn estate, which includes the area above-mentioned, and he is prepared to co-operate with the Council in improving

"and developing his estate, subject to the Council agreeing to sell for a reasonable sum the frontages abutting on Sandy Row, and assisting to expedite the formation of the new roads and the closing of the several courts and alleys. It is proposed to close all existing courts and alleys, and to form a 40-foot street from Wentworth Street, parallel to Sandy's Row and Bell Lane, continuing the street round Tripe Yard into Sandy's Row, and to widen Cobb's Yard into a 40-foot street. Upon the formation of the roads, the land remaining will be utilized for shops and domestic dwellings. The clearance of most of the properties can be effected at once, but a small portion is held on leases which expire in 1922 and 1930. Sir A. Osborn's agents hope to be able to come to terms with the tenants of these properties for a surrender of their interests before the expiry of their leases. In the event, however, of an arrangement not being come to on this point, we propose that the Council should co-operate with Sir A. Osborn by putting in force the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, with a view to acquiring compulsorily such of the leasehold interests as he may be unable to obtain possession of within a reasonable time, the Council being reimbursed the cost of such acquisition."

Then follows some details as to the prices agreed upon, and the proposed recommendation to the Council.

I quite expected to have seen some evidence before now that the "Bell Lane area" scheme was at last likely to be an accomplished fact—but whatever the cause of the delay may be at present, the area remains in a worse state than ever. I am afraid it will be necessary for me to ask the Board to intervene with regard to some parts of the area.

I do not propose to say much about the water supply in the District as a Royal Commission is now enquiring into the whole matter of the Metropolitan Water Supply. In the summer, some excitement was created by the report that short allowance was given in some parts of the District, and I gave up a week out of my holiday to enquire into the complaints and to report upon them. The subject also was brought before Parliament. An accident to one of the mains appeared to be the cause, and when this was rectified, no more than the customary occasional inconveniences were met with. No fault has been found with the quality of water supplied to the District by the two Companies who have the monopoly of supply in their hands.

OLD AGE DEATHS.

Age Distribution of the Deaths.		Sub-Registration Districts Distribution.	
Between the ages of 80 and 85 ..	24	Spitalfields Sub-District ..	15
" " 85 and 90 ..	7	Mile End New Town ..	6
Above the age of 90 ..	4	Whitechapel Church ..	9
		Goodman's Fields ..	5

REGISTERED CAUSE OF THE ABOVE DEATHS :—

Old Age	19
Heart Disease	3
Nervous Diseases	6
Respiratory Diseases	4
Digestive Diseases	1
Other Diseases	2
Total	35

In the Whitechapel Church Sub-Registration District a woman, aged 95, died from Bronchitis.

Three deaths were not legally certified during the year. In the case of a female child, aged 10 months, of 11, Booth Street Buildings, the Coroner did not deem it necessary to hold an Inquest, and the cause of death was therefore "unknown."

In the second case, a gentleman not now on the Medical Register, certified to death from "Bronchitis"; and, lastly, a midwife recorded a death from "Premature birth." Last year no uncertified death was registered.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Total number of Deaths, 60 ... { Males, 35.
... { Females. 25.

Age Distribution of Violent Deaths.				Sub-Registration Districts Distribution.			
Under the age of 1 year	..	..	11	Spitalfields Sub-District	..	..	25
Between the ages of 1 and 5	..	..	10	Mile End New Town do.	..	..	8
" " 5 " 20	..	..	10	Whitechapel Church do.	..	..	19
" " 20 " 40	..	..	8	Goodman's Fields do.	..	..	8
" " 40 " 60	..	..	15				
" " 60 " 80	..	..	6				

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE WERE REGISTERED AS FOLLOWS:—

Accidents—Run Over, Fractures, &c.	..	..	25
Burns and Scalds	..	..	14
Accidental Suffocation in Bed, and Drowning	..	..	15
Suicide	..	..	4
Manslaughter	..	..	1
Other causes	..	..	1
			—
			60
			—

PUBLIC MORTUARY STATISTICS.

During the year 1897 a total of 171 bodies were deposited in the Public Mortuary, being 15 more than were received during the preceding year. For the purpose of interment only, 20 bodies were admitted, and upon the remainder inquests were held. There were 27 post-mortem examinations. 412 inquests altogether were held in the District—217 of which referred to District Residents. Those not held in the Coroner's Court belonging to the Public Mortuary, took place at the London Hospital or at the Whitechapel Union Infirmary. The Fees paid by the Coroner on behalf of the London County Council for the use of the Court amounted to the sum of £28 14s. 0d. Shrouds had to be provided to the number of 51.

Of the total number of bodies admitted into the Mortuary 91 were males, and 80 were females. An inquest was held upon "Treasure Trove" on May 20th. The "Treasure" consisted of coins which were discovered in a small house in the Spitalfields Sub-District, during some excavations which were taking place to comply with a Sanitary Notice. The coins were found to be the property of the Queen.

Of the total admissions 63 were children under the age of 1; 14 were between the ages of 1 and 5; 5 were between the ages of 5 and 20; 19 were between the ages of 20 and 40; 46 were between the ages of 40 and 60; 21 were between the ages of 60 and 80; and 2 were over 80 years of age.

The Deaths of the above were attributable to the following causes:—

Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	12
Constitutional Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	10
Disease of the Heart	..	..	..	..	..	45
Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	14
Diseases of the Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	12
" " Nervous	..	..	..	..	..	36
Violence—Accident, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	31
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	11
						—
Total	.	..	..	..	..	171
						—

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

For the following list of Registered Common Lodging-Houses as revised, I am indebted to the Medical Officer of the London County Council. The particulars which are appended conform to similar Tables in previous Reports.

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.	No. of Admissions to Infirmary.	REGISTERED COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.	No. of Admissions to Infirmary.
19, Brick Lane	74	66, Leman Street	20
41, Commercial Street	234	86, Leman Street	18
9, Dorset Street	62	4, Paternoster Row	32
11, Dorset Street	15	1, Osborn Place	115
17, Dorset Street	101	3, Osborn Place	74
30, Dorset Street	58	12, Princelet Street	120
35, Dorset Street	16	16, Thrawl Street	23
56, Flower and Dean Street	39	18, Upper East Smithfield	23
58, Flower and Dean Street	68	40, Upper East Smithfield	20
1, Garden Court	56	77, Whitechapel Road	250
16, Gt. Garden Street	39	8, White's Row	32
7, Gun Street	8	232, Whitechapel Road	3
1, Heneage Street	179	90, Wentworth Street	154
46, Hanbury Street	2		
80, Lambeth Street	4	Total..	1839

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, 1897.

Name of Street.	No. of Houses Registered.	Deaths in Infirmary and elsewhere of Lodgers.
Brick lane, Nos. 19, 19½, 27, 29, 63½ and 74 ..	6	5
Buckle street, No. 22	1	—
Commercial street, Nos. 39 and 41	2	10
Dorset street, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 20½, 28, 29, 30 and 35	14	32
Flower and Dean street, Nos. 5, 56, 57 and 58 ..	4	20
Garden court, No. 1	1	2
George yard, No. 27 and 29	2	—
Grace's alley, No. 6	1	—
Great Garden street, Nos. 16 and 18	2	1
Great Pearl street, No. 15	1	1
Gun street, No. 7 and 34	2	—
Hanbury street, Nos. 40, 42, 44 and 46	4	—
Heneage street, No. 1	1	17
Lambeth street, No. 80	1	—
Leman street, Nos. 66 and 86	2	6
Lolesworth street, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9	5	1
Old Montague street, No. 73	1	—
Osborn place, Nos. 1, 1½, 2, 3, 3½ and 4	6	18
Paternoster row, Nos. 3, 4 and 5	3	11
Princelet street, No. 12	1	12
Queen street, Mile End New Town, No. 1	1	—
Thrawl street, Nos. 16, 17 and 28	3	—
Upper East Smithfield, Nos. 18 and 40	2	4
Wellclose square, No. 17	1	—
Wentworth street, No. 90	1	10
Whitechapel road, Nos. 77 and 232	2	18
White's row, Nos. 8, 28 and 29	3	1
TOTALS	73	169

THE DEATHS TOOK PLACE AS FOLLOWS .—

In the Whitechapel Infirmary	138
„ London Hospital	9
„ South Grove Workhouse	4
„ Colney Hatch Asylum	2
„ Ilford Asylum	2
„ Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street	1
„ Royal Chest Hospital	1
„ Bethnal Green Workhouse	1
At the several Lodging Houses	11
Total	<hr/> 169 <hr/>

These Registered Common Lodging House deaths were registered as caused by the following Diseases :—

Zymotic Diseases	5
Constitutional Diseases	67
Respiratory „	46
Heart „	21
Diseases of the Digestive System	3
„ „ Nervous „	15
„ „ Urinary „	5
All Other Diseases	7
Total	<hr/> 169 <hr/>

At the commencement of this Report I alluded briefly to some matters connected with the Model Dwellings within the Whitechapel District. I have little to add at the present time beyond submitting the subjoined Tables, as usual, for your inspection. There are 16,025 men, women and children now living in Block Dwellings, equal to one-fifth of the entire population of the District. The general death-rate in these Buildings was 16·7 per 1,000. The Zymotic death-rate was 2·1 per 1,000.

MODEL DWELLINGS, 1897.

Name and Situation of Dwellings.	Number of Apartments.	Number of W.C's.	Number of Inhabitants.		Total Population.	Deaths.
			Adults.	Children.		
Albert buildings	47	47	106	46	152	2
Alexandra buildings	29	23	73	33	106	—
Alfred buildings	26	26	65	24	89	2
Blackwall buildings	156	80	409	277	686	16
Booth street buildings	144	30	398	283	681	14
Brady street buildings	286	250	675	573	1248	16
Brunswick buildings	280	280	823	583	1406	21
Buckle street buildings	30	10	107	84	191	4
College buildings	70	54	117	64	181	2
Davis mansions	132	132	580	340	920	8
Fleur-de-lis buildings	20	7	42	52	94	—
Glasshouse buildings	25	12	63	39	102	1
Gt. Eastern bldgs., Fieldgate st.	47	32	105	61	166	2
Gt. Eastern bldgs., Quaker st...	92	48	182	157	339	10
Godfrey house	24	24	100	48	148	3
Helena house	24	24	80	50	130	4
Howard's buildings	83	83	241	121	362	12
Irene house	30	30	120	70	190	2
Josephine house	31	31	130	60	190	4
Katharine buildings	263	74	443	225	668	16
Lolesworth buildings	202	69	390	225	615	9
Metropolitan buildings	60	60	222	78	300	5
Montague houses	24	12	55	61	116	1
Morrison's buildings (south) ..	54	54	142	29	171	1
Nathaniel buildings	170	151	405	392	797	10
New buildings, Tenter street ..	25	27	62	43	105	—
Peabody bldgs., Commercial st.	60	45	156	66	222	5
Peabody bldgs., Glasshouse st.	286	120	669	398	1067	24
Pelham street buildings	72	72	200	140	340	2
Plough street buildings	46	15	110	77	187	2
Rothschild's buildings	228	218	561	551	1112	18
Royal Mint square	225	110	481	191	672	28
Ruth house	25	25	90	50	140	1
Shepherd street buildings	35	14	110	66	176	5
St. George's house	42	30	80	36	116	2
Strafford houses	40	40	162	100	262	3
Tenter buildings	26	13	42	27	69	—
Victoria buildings	16	16	34	21	55	1
Wentworth buildings	222	158	718	566	1284	13
Winifred house	28	28	110	60	170	—
TOTALS	3725	2574	9658	6367	16025	269

THE DEATHS TOOK PLACE AS FOLLOWS :—

In the London Hospital	22
„ Whitechapel Infirmary	13
„ Ilford Asylum	6
„ Homerton Fever Hospital	5
„ Shadwell Hospital	5
„ Metropolitan Hospital	3
„ Children's Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street	8
„ South-Eastern Fever Hospital	3
„ German Hospital	2
„ South Grove Workhouse	2
„ Colney Hatch Asylum	2
„ North-Eastern Fever Hospital	2
„ Evelina Hospital	1
„ Royal Chest Hospital	1
„ City of London Infirmary	1
„ St. Bartholomew's Hospital	1
„ Guy's Hospital	1
At the several Model Dwellings	196

THE DEATHS WERE REGISTERED AS DUE TO THE FOLLOWING CAUSES:—

Zymotic Diseases	34
Constitutional Diseases	60
Premature Birth and Old Age	14
Diseases of the Nervous System	36
" " Circulatory System	14
" " Respiratory	68
" " Digestive	25
" " Urinary	3
" " Integumentary System	—
Accidents—Injuries	10
Other Causes	5

The District Medical Officers received a total of 5,278 New Orders during the year. Of this number 3,885 were obtained to enable the patients to secure admission into the Whitechapel Union Infirmary, or into a Special Hospital. It will be seen from the figures I include as usual, that the Registered Common Lodging Houses and the various Shelters largely contribute to the Infirmary population.

1897.

SHELTERS.	No. of Admission Orders given by the District Medical Officers.
Salvation Army Shelter for men, 272, Whitechapel road ..	245
" " women, 194, Hanbury street ..	213
" " men, Quaker street ..	38
" " men, Royal Mint street ..	84
Church Army Shelter for men, 231, Whitechapel road ..	1
Jewish Shelter, 84, Leman street	—
Barnardo's Shelter for women, 12, Dock street ..	28
" " 81, Commercial street ..	35
Tenter Street East Philanthropic Shelter	52
Wood Street Church Army Home	—
Working Lads' Institute, 137, Whitechapel road ..	—
Pelham House, Spital square	—
	696

In concluding this Report I am desirous of drawing attention to that part of the Appendix which contains the Report of your Inspectors. The Report is accompanied by a series of Tables which represent a large amount of work successfully carried out by your Officers. I am personally indebted to them for the ready manner in which they fall in with my views—and for their original practical suggestions, by which the work of the Department has been forwarded.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH LOANE.

SPECIAL RETURNS

ORDERED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

AREA AND POPULATION

OF THE DISTRICT

TO WHICH THESE RETURNS RELATE:—

AREA IN ACRES, 406 (INCLUDING 23 ACRES OF WATER).

POPULATION IN 1891, 74,261.

„ „ 1896, 78,676.

CENSUS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

ON THE NIGHT OF DECEMBER 31ST, 1897:—

THE LONDON HOSPITAL—PATIENTS	....	....	613
„ „ OFFICERS	....	....	442
	TOTAL	....	<u>1,055</u>

THE WHITECHAPEL UNION INFIRMARY—PATIENTS			571
„ „ „ OFFICERS			58
	TOTAL	....	<u>629</u>

TABLE OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1897 IN THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF WHITECHAPEL.
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES, AGES AND LOCALITIES.

DESCRIPTION OF SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, ALSO OUTLYING PUBLIC INSTITUTION DEATHS.		Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.							Age.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	TOTAL.		
		At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 65.	65 & upwards.		FEVERS.										All other causes.													
										Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric, or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.		Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.			
Spitalfields— (Sub-Registration District)	1st Qtr.	65	20	4	1	4	27	9	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	24	65	
	2nd „	68	26	11	2	1	20	8	5 upwards	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	7	12	6	—	3	16	41	
	3rd „	108	52	30	3	1	16	6	5 upwards	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	21	37	68		
	4th „	83	33	17	4	3	16	10	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	12	—	—	—	14	—	4	46	82	108	
	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	2	17	1	—	11	26	50	
Total for year		324	131	62	10	9	79	33	Under 5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	2	14	—	—	2	43	1	8	106	193	324
Mile End New Town— (Sub-Registration District)	1st Qtr.	139	25	4	2	2	89	17	Under 5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	22	29	139	
	2nd „	116	15	9	2	1	68	21	5 upwards	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	27	40	12	—	28	110	
	3rd „	110	27	13	1	4	56	9	5 upwards	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	20	32	9	4	26	92	116	
	4th „	167	31	14	2	6	89	25	5 upwards	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	1	8	—	—	23	7	7	4	26	70	110	
	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	1	—	16	—	2	17	45	167	
Total for year		532	98	40	7	13	302	72	Under 5	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	8	9	—	—	2	32	—	4	64	138	532
Deaths occurring in the Whitechapel Union Infirmary	1st Qtr.	108	6	1	2	1	84	14	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	7	108	
	2nd „	90	5	—	1	1	64	19	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	25	38	10	—	2	5	90	
	3rd „	70	6	6	—	4	46	8	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	20	31	8	4	22	85	70	
	4th „	116	9	4	—	5	80	18	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	5	6	4	20	58	116	
	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	5	13	—	
Total for year		384	26	11	3	11	274	59	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	2	—	—	1	11	—	1	15	37	384

TABLE OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1897 IN THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF WHITECHAPEL—(Continued).
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES, AGES AND LOCALITIES.

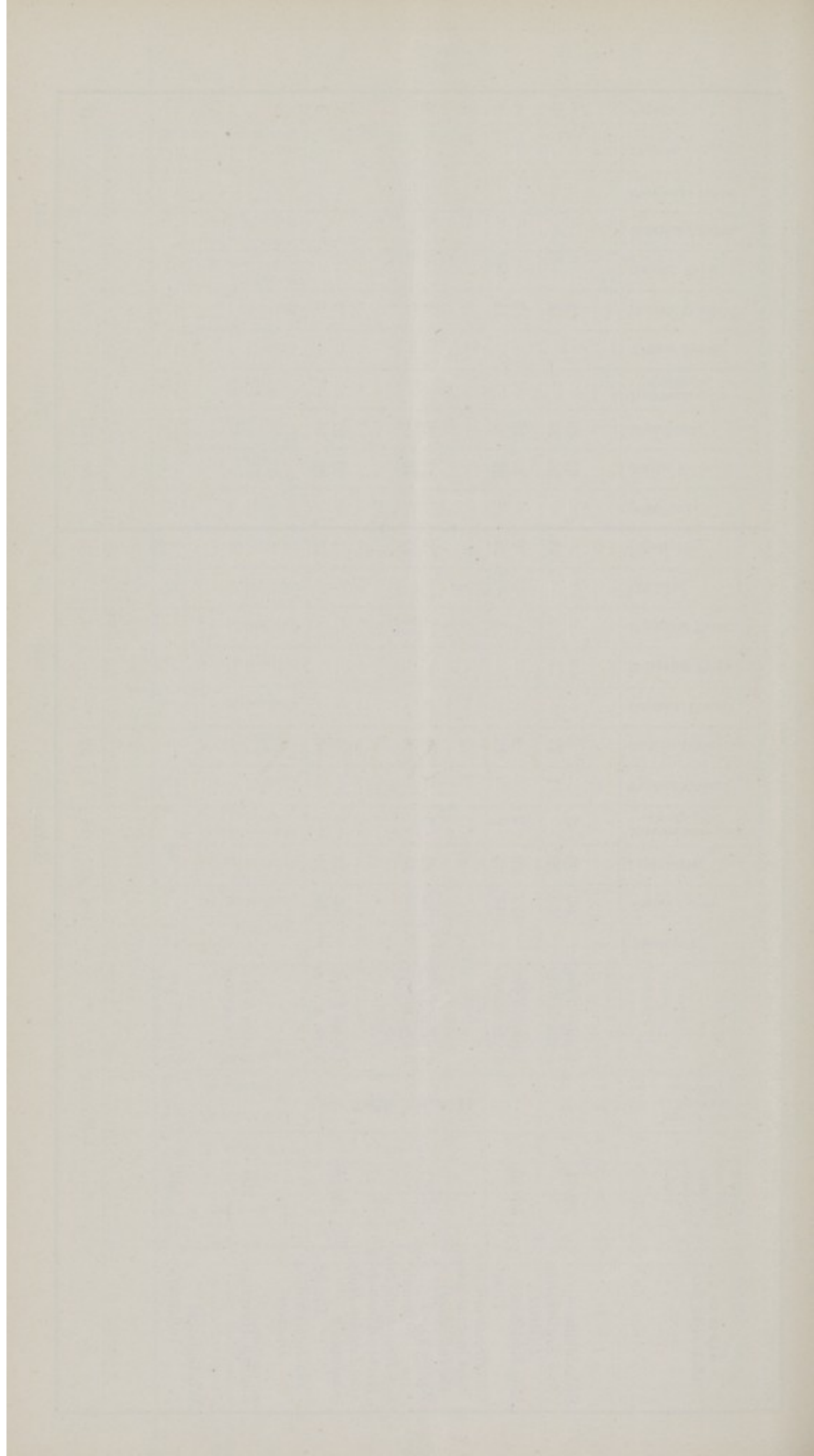
DESCRIPTION OF SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, ALSO OF LIVING PUBLIC INSTITUTION DEATHS.		Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.							Age.	FEVERS.																					TOTAL.			
		At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 65.	65 & upwards.		Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Typhoid.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.		All other causes.		
															Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.																
Whitechapel Church— (Sub-Registra- tion District)	1st Qtr.	343	59	57	28	30	149	20	Under 5	—	1	13	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	27	2	13	56	116	343
	2nd „	288	49	39	27	21	136	16	Under 5	—	1	9	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	12	—	13	48	88		
	3rd „	340	81	38	25	34	143	19	Under 5	—	—	6	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	3	1	3	8	—	—	—	23	—	7	68	119			
	4th „	369	49	60	27	25	185	23	Under 5	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	15	15	40	36	104	221		
Total for year		1340	238	194	107	110	613	78	Under 5	—	2	33	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	7	8	—	3	63	97	3	53	211	432	1340	
Deaths occur- ing in the London Hos- pital.	1st Qtr.	285	35	50	28	29	135	8	Under 5	—	1	12	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	19	1	12	37	85	285	
	2nd „	236	24	33	24	20	126	9	Under 5	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	21	34	27	100	200		
	3rd „	267	40	28	22	31	130	16	Under 5	—	—	6	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	13	27	57			
	4th „	301	21	49	26	25	166	14	Under 5	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	36	34	94	199			
Total for year		1089	120	160	100	105	557	47	Under 5	—	6	26	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	1	—	2	45	62	2	51	121	280	1089	
Deaths of Non- Residents Re- gistered with- in the White- chapel District	1st Qtr.	248	30	36	24	23	127	8	Under 5	—	—	12	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	8	29	66	248	
	2nd „	222	18	31	22	20	123	8	Under 5	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	13	22	49			
	3rd „	244	33	17	19	31	127	17	Under 5	—	—	5	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	7	28	50			
	4th „	279	17	39	18	24	163	18	Under 5	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	13	1	17	17	56		
Total for year		993	98	123	83	98	540	51	Under 5	—	27	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	1	52	43	2	45	96	221	993	

TABLE OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1897 IN THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF WHITECHAPEL—(Continued).
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES, AGES AND LOCALITIES.

DESCRIPTION OF SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, ALSO OUTLYING PUBLIC INSTITUTION DEATHS.		Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.						Age.	CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES, FEVERS, AND DECAUTION.																						
		At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 65.		65 and upwards.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
										Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	TOTAL.
Goodman's Fields— (Sub-Registration District)	1st Qtr.	35	9	5	—	1	15	5	Under 5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	8	14	35
	2nd „	39	16	8	—	2	9	4	Under 5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	4	8	21	39	
	3rd „	60	30	8	2	1	11	8	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	2	7	2	3	15	60
	4th „	35	9	6	1	3	9	7	Under 5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	4	4	5	22	35
	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	4	2	—	9	20	—
Total for year		169	64	27	3	7	44	24	Under 5	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	—	—	1	18	1	1	57	91	169
Deaths of District Residents registered in outlying Public Institutions	1st Qtr.	57	9	7	4	3	20	14	Under 5	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	6	16	57
	2nd „	45	7	3	3	1	18	13	Under 5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	5	5	—	22	41	45
	3rd „	60	10	15	2	4	18	11	Under 5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	5	5	2	15	35	60
	4th „	48	3	7	3	—	14	21	Under 5	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	10	25	—	—
	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 upwards	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	2	1	22	35	48
Total for year		210	29	32	12	8	70	59	Under 5	—	8	11	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	14	1	—	24	61	210
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 upwards	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	21	19	18	4	76	149	—

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1897, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Whitechapel; Classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES, &c.	Population at all ages. Census Population, 1896.	Births during 52 weeks of 1897.	CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.											CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITALS.											
			Ages.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Contind. Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Contind. Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.
Spitalfields— Sub-Registration District	26681	—	Under 5 yrs. 5 yrs. & over	— —	80 56	22 32	2 —	— 1	3 17	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— 24	— —	62 39	16 24	— —	— —	3 16	— —	— —	— —	— —	9
Mile End New Town— Sub-Registratn. District (not including the Infirmary)	12816	—	Under 5 yrs. 5 yrs. & over	— —	72 41	33 31	2 —	— —	2 12	— —	— —	— 1	— —	9 24	— —	53 33	19 21	— —	— —	2 11	— —	— —	— —	— —	8 9
Whitechapel Church— Sub-Registratn. District (not including the London Hosp.)	25561	[See Table, page 24.]	Under 5 yrs. 5 yrs. & over	— —	70 86	39 45	5 —	— —	1 8	— —	— —	— 1	— —	6 27	— —	54 70	29 35	— —	— —	1 7	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 14
Goodman's Fields— Sub-Registration District	13618		Under 5 yrs. 5 yrs. & over	— —	35 38	35 31	5 —	— —	2 5	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 13	— —	22 29	27 16	— —	— —	2 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 4
London Hospital—	990	—	Under 5 yrs. 5 yrs. & over	— —	— 6	— 9	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Whitechapel Infirmary—	592	—	Under 5 yrs. 5 yrs. & over	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 13	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
TOTALS			—	484	277	14	1	52	—	—	4	—	118	—	362	187	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	47	
TOTAL											950	TOTAL											641		



APPENDIX.

TABLE A.—Births Registered in the Whitechapel District during the year 1897.

Sub-Registration Districts.	Spital-fields.	Mile End New Town	White-chapel Church.	Goodman's Fields.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
First Quarter ..	287	189	234	121	429	402	831
Second „ ..	255	237	258	98	438	410	848
Third „ ..	261	181	216	103	406	355	761
Fourth „ ..	232	160	220	98	346	364	710
TOTAL	1035	767	928	420	1619	1531	3150

MEM.:—110 births took place in the Whitechapel Union Infirmary; 21 of such births were belonging to non-residents.

Distributing the balance among the several districts, the correct births are as follows:—

Births in Sub-Registration Districts .. | 1087 | 665 | 943 | 434 | Total, 3129.

TABLE B.—Deaths Registered in the Whitechapel District during the year 1897.

Sub-Registration Districts.	Spital-fields.	Mile End New Town	White-chapel Church	Goodman's Fields.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
First Quarter ..	65	139	343	35	328	254	582
Second „ ..	68	116	288	39	306	205	511
Third „ ..	108	110	340	60	369	249	618
Fourth „ ..	83	167	369	35	393	261	654
TOTAL	324	532	1340	169	1396	969	2365

TABLE C.—The Deaths of 994 Non-Residents which took place within the District during the year were Registered as under:—

Spitalfields.	Mile End New Town (Whitechapel Infirmary).	Whitechapel Church (London Hospital).	Goodman's Fields (River Thames).	TOTAL.
Nil.	52	931	11	<div> Males - 628 Females - 366 </div>

TABLE D.—OUTLYING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER PLACES WHERE RESIDENTS OF THE WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT DIED DURING THE YEAR:—

Name of Institution or Place.	No. of Deaths.	Name of Institution or Place.	No. of Deaths.
ASYLUMS' BOARD HOSPITALS—		Brought forward	117
Homerton Fever Hospital..	8	Guy's Hospital	2
North-Eastern do. ..	7	Hand-in-Hand Asylum	1
North-Western do. ..	3	Jewish Home, Stepney Green ..	2
South-Eastern do. ..	14	Jews' Home, Hackney	2
South-Western do. ..	1	Lunatic Asylum, Friern Barnet	1
Brook Fever do. ..	2	Mile End Old Town Infirmary..	1
Banstead Asylum ..	1	Metropolitan Hospital	7
Cane Hill do. ..	1	Mildmay do.	1
Colney Hatch Asylum ..	12	National do.	1
Hanwell do. ..	2	Poplar do.	1
Ilford do. ..	13	Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum	2
Leavesden do. ..	5	Royal Chest Hospital	6
Battersea High Street ..	1	St. Ann's House	1
Bethnal Green Workhouse ..	5	St. Bartholomew's Hospital ..	10
Bethnal House Asylum ..	1	St. Elizabeth's Home	1
Charing Cross Hospital..	1	St. George's Infirmary	2
Children's Hospital, Gt. Ormond street	7	St. Joseph's Home	1
Children's Hospital, Shadwell ..	16	St. Luke's Hospital	1
City Infirmary, Bow	2	St. Peter's Home	1
City of London Chest Hospital	1	Salvation Army Home	1
do. do. Workhouse ..	1	Shoreditch Infirmary	1
Evelina Children's Hospital ..	1	South Grove (Whitechapel) Workhouse)	41
French Hospital, Hackney ..	1	Station Hospital.. ..	4
German Hospital	11	Other Places	2
Carried forward	117	TOTAL	210

122 were Males and 88 were Females.

THE ABOVE DEATHS WERE REGISTERED AT THE FOLLOWING AGES:—

Under the Age of 1 year	27
Between 1 and 5 years	34
" 5 " 20 " 	16
" 20 " 40 " 	33
" 40 " 60 " 	24
" 60 " 80 " 	65
Over the Age of 80 years	11

CAUSES OF DEATH OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS WHO DIED IN OUTLYING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OR ELSEWHERE THAN WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

Zymotic Diseases	32
Constitutional Diseases	43
Old Age or Premature Birth ..	11
Diseases of the Nervous System	38
Diseases of the Heart	18
Respiratory Diseases	32
Diseases of the Digestive System	16
" " Urinary	9
Accident, &c.	4
Other Causes	7
Total	210

TABLE E.—CORRECT DISTRICT MORTALITY TABLE.

Residents' Deaths, wherever registered, being correctly referred to their proper Sub-Districts.

Sub-Registration Districts.			Spital-fields	Mile End New Town	White-chapel Church.	Goodman's Fields.	TOTAL.
First Quarter	..	..	158	46	134	53	391
Second	..	..	131	38	104	61	334
Third	..	..	176	64	115	78	433
Fourth	..	..	175	62	120	66	423
TOTAL	..	..	640	210	473	258	1581
							M. 890 F. 691

TABLE F.—Showing the Age at Death of the Residents who Died during 1897.

			1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
Under the age of 1 year	..	..	94	95	166	107	462
Between 1 and 5 years	..	..	41	42	88	66	237
" 5 " 20 "	..	..	20	12	21	26	79
" 20 " 40 "	..	..	60	42	41	47	190
" 40 " 60 "	..	..	89	62	62	83	296
" 60 " 80 "	..	..	76	71	52	81	280
Over the age of 80 years	..	..	11	10	3	13	37
TOTAL	..	..	391	334	433	423	1581

METROPOLITAN BIRTHS AND DEATHS :—

TABLE G.—Total Births and Deaths ; also Deaths under 5 years of age.

Number of Births in London during the year 1897..	..	..	133,625
" Deaths	..	..	80,946
" " under 1 year of age	..	..	21,283
" " between the ages of 1 and 5	..	..	10,965
			32,248

TABLE (H).—DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' ANALYSIS OF CASES FOR 1897.

DISEASES.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.	DISEASES.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
All Causes	1543	1130	1145	1455	5273	40 Apoplexy .....	..	..	..	..	..
						41 Epilepsy	6	5	7	6	24
						42 Convulsions	2	..	..	..	2
						43 Other diseases of brain and nervous system ..	57	62	40	61	220
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						44 Diseases of organs of special sense	12	18	17	23	70
1 Small-Pox						45 Diseases of circulatory system	31	40	39	35	145
Vaccinated ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Unvaccinated ..	..	..	..	..	..	46 Croup	1	..	..	..	1
No statement ..	..	..	..	..	..	47 Bronchitis	167	92	66	162	487
2 Measles	8	24	24	26	82	48 Pneumonia	4	..	2	5	11
3 Scarlet-Fever .....	..	1	2	3	6	49 Pleurisy	10	11	3	8	32
4 Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	50 Other respiratory diseases	305	172	138	212	827
5 Relapsing Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	
6 Influenza	47	23	14	22	106	51 Dentition	1	..	2	5	8
7 Whooping-Cough .....	..	1	2	2	5	52 Quinzy, sore throat	6	17	15	14	52
8 Diphtheria .....	..	..	1	2	3	53 Enteritis .....	..	..	..	..	..
9 Simple, Continued and ill-defined Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	54 Peritonitis .....	..	..	1	1	2
10 Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	1	1	55 Diseases of liver	1	2	5	5	13
11 Simple Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	56 Other diseases of diges- tive system	89	67	78	96	330
12 Diarrhoea, Dysentery	15	10	71	17	113						
13 Remittent Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	57 Diseases of lymphatic system and ductless glands	4	3	2	5	14
14 Hydrophobia .....	..	..	..	..	..	
15 Glanders .....	..	..	..	..	..	58 Diseases of urinary system	36	25	35	30	126
16 Cow Pox and effects of Vaccination .....	..	..	..	..	..	
17 Venereal affections	23	18	20	33	94	59 Diseases of generative system	59	58	42	66	225
18 Erysipelas	3	..	13	2	18						
19 Pyæmia and Septicæmia ..	..	..	..	..	..	60 Accidents of childbirth..	..	..	1	1	2
20 Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	
21 Other Zymotic Diseases ..	..	3	1	1	5	61 Diseases of locomotive system	154	162	190	177	683
22 Thrush .....	..	..	..	..	..	62 Diseases of integumen- tary system	75	38	47	67	227
23 Worms and other Para- sitic Diseases .....	..	1	2	2	5						
24 Starvation, want of breast-milk	20	7	10	5	42	ACCIDENTS.					
25 Alcoholism	7	14	9	5	35	63 Fracture and contusion..	71	41	44	71	227
						64 Gun shot wounds .....	..	..	..	..	..
26 Rheumatic Fever and rheumatism of heart..	..	..	1	..	1	65 Cut, stab .....	..	..	..	..	..
27 Rheumatism	179	106	83	116	484	66 Burn and scald	3	1	2	6	12
28 Gout	1	6	1	..	8	67 Poison	2	1	3	..	6
29 Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..	68 Drowning .....	..	..	..	..	..
30 Cancer .....	..	1	1	2	4	69 Suffocation .....	..	..	..	..	..
31 Tabes Mesenterica .....	..	..	..	1	1	70 Otherwise .....	..	..	..	..	..
32 Tubercular Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	
33 Phthisis	14	8	10	15	47	71 Other causes	123	83	95	136	437
34 Scrofula, Tuberculosis ..	..	..	1	3	4						
35 Other constitutnl. diseases	3	6	3	3	15						
36 Premature birth .....	..	..	..	..	..	
37 Atelectasis .....	..	..	..	..	..	
38 Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	
39 Old age	4	3	2	2	11						

TABLE I.—CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH IN DISTRICT,
CONTRASTED WITH LONDON.

CLASS OF DISEASE.	PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS TO TOTAL DEATHS.	
	County of London <i>including</i> <i>Whitechapel</i>	Whitechapel District.
Zymotic Diseases (as named in the Registrar-General's Returns)	16.49	11.89
Parasitic Diseases	0.05	—
Privation and Alcoholism	0.85	0.25
Constitutional Diseases	20.36	23.70
Premature Birth and Old Age	7.07	4.61
Diseases of the Nervous System	9.94	9.93
" Organs of Special Sense	0.25	0.18
" Circulatory System	8.60	8.09
" Respiratory	17.28	23.21
" Digestive	7.21	10.37
" Lymphatic	0.12	—
" Urinary	2.99	2.65
" Generative	0.38	0.18
Accidents of Childbirth	0.28	0.31
Diseases of Locomotive System	0.30	0.25
" Integumentary	0.39	0.37
Violent Deaths—Accident	3.65	3.53
Homicide	0.63	0.06
Suicide		0.25
Execution		—
Other Causes	3.08	0.06

TABLE J.—VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Certificates of successful Vaccination registered by the Vaccination Officer:—							
Born in the Whitechapel Union ..	..	..	..	..	..	2784	
Resident in the Union, but born elsewhere ..	..	..	..	..	..	163	
Total ..						2947	
8 returned as "Insusceptible."							
Public Vaccinator's Statistics:—							
Primary .. ..	..	..	{	By Public Vaccinator	under 1 year	1684	} 1738
					above 1 year	54	
				By Infirmary Medical Superintendent..	under 1 year	108	} 138
					above 1 year	30	
						1876	
Re-Vaccination ..	..	{	By Public Vaccinator ..	..	..	Nil.	
			By Infirmary Medical Superintendent ..	..	..	Nil.	

TABLE (M).—WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT DEATHS FOR 1897.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
All causes	391	334	433	423	1581	45 Diseases of the circulatory system.. ..	33	35	22	38	128
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						46 Croup	1	1	..	..	2
1 Small-Pox { Vaccinated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	47 Bronchitis	54	43	25	43	165
{ Unvaccinated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	48 Pneumonia	44	30	34	64	172
{ No statement .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	49 Pleurisy	3	3	..	1	7
2 Measles	1	14	14	13	42	50 Other respiratory diseases	10	2	4	5	21
3 Scarlet Fever	3	5	4	2	14	51 Dentition	1	2	5	3	11
4 Typhus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	52 Quinzy, sore throat .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
5 Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	53 Enteritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
6 Influenza	6	2	1	2	11	54 Peritonitis	1	..	4	..	5
7 Whooping cough	1	2	5	8	16	55 Diseases of liver	4	1	6	3	14
8 Diphtheria	9	9	11	4	33	56 Other diseases of digestive system	19	24	68	22	133
9 Simple, continued and ill-defined Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	57 Diseases of lymphatic system & ductless glands	..	..	..	..	..
10 Enteric Fever	1	..	2	4	7	58 Diseases of urinary system	19	8	8	7	42
11 Simple cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	59 Diseases, generative system .. .. .	..	..	3	..	3
12 Diarrhoea, dysentery	3	3	35	3	44	60 Accidents of childbirth.. ..	..	2	..	3	5
13 Remittent Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	61 Diseases of locomotive system	1	1	1	1	4
14 Hydrophobia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	62 Diseases of integumentary system.. ..	1	..	4	1	6
15 Glanders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	VIOLENT DEATHS.					
16 Cow pox and effects of vaccination .. .. .	..	..	*1	1	2	(Accident.)					
17 Venereal affections.. .. .	2	2	..	3	7	63 Fracture and contusion.. ..	5	9	5	6	25
18 Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	5	2	7	64 Gun shot wounds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
19 Pyæmia and Septicæmia	1	..	..	..	1	65 Cut, stab .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
20 Puerperal Fever .. .. .	..	..	1	..	3	66 Burn and scald	6	..	3	6	15
21 Other Zymotic diseases.. ..	..	1	..	..	1	67 Poison .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1
22 Thrush .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	68 Drowning.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
23 Worms and other parasitic diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	69 Suffocation	3	3	4	3	13
24 Starvation, want of breast milk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	70 Otherwise .. .. .	..	..	1	1	2
25 Alcoholism	1	..	..	2	3	(Homicide.)					
26 Rheumatic Fever and rheumatism of heart	1	..	1	2	4	71 Murder and manslaughter	..	..	1	..	1
27 Rheumatism	1	1	..	..	2	(Suicide.)					
28 Gout .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	72 Gun shot wounds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
29 Rickets	1	1	1	..	3	73 Cut, stab .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
30 Cancer	3	15	17	19	54	74 Poison .. .. .	..	..	2	1	3
31 Tabes Mesenterica.. .. .	2	3	6	1	12	75 Drowning.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
32 Tubercular Meningitis	8	11	5	3	27	76 Hanging .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
33 Phthisis	52	29	41	54	176	77 Otherwise .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
34 Scrofula, tuberculosis	8	1	3	1	13	(Execution.)					
35 Other constitutn'l diseases	23	20	25	17	85	78 Hanging .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
36 Premature birth	4	7	10	9	30	79 Other Causes	1	..	..	..	1
37 Atelectasis	1	..	..	..	1						
38 Congenital malformations .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	
39 Old age	12	13	6	11	42						
40 Apoplexy	10	..	4	15	29						
41 Epilepsy .. .. .	..	3	..	2	5						
42 Convulsions	12	17	11	15	45						
43 Other diseases of brain and nervous system	17	19	21	21	78						
44 Diseases of organs of special sense	2	1	..	..	3						

TABLE O (Continued).—PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR 1897.

NAME OF PLACE.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membrs. Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	NAME OF PLACE.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membrs. Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.
New road	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sharp's buildings.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Newman's buildings	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sheba street	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Newnham street .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Shepherd street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newcastle street	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shepherd street build- ings	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North place	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Spital street	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Norton Folgate	4	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	Spital square	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	Spring gardens	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norwich court .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Steward street	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nathaniel buildings	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	St. Mark street	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Montague street	16	11	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	St. Mary street	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osborn street.. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Spelman street	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osborn place	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Swan street .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford street.. ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	Strafford houses	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paternoster row	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tenter street, Spital- fields	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pelham street	4	7	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	Tenter street, north	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Periera street	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Tenter street, south	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumber's row .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Tenter buildings .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pool's square.. ..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	Tewkesbury buildings	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pope's Head court .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Thrawl street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Prince's place .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Turner street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Princelet street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Mount	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peabody bldgs., Glass- house street	16	9	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	Underwood street	3	2	..	..	1	3	1	..	..
Peabody bldgs., Com- mercial street .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Upper East Smithfield	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pauline terrace	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vine court	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pelham street buildings	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	Vine yard	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pelham house .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vallance road	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Plough street buildings .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Well street .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Quaker street .. ..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	Wellclose square .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen street, Hanbury street	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wentworth street .. ..	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Queen street, Tower hill	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	White's row	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Queen Ann street .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	White Lion street.. ..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
Ramar place	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	Whitechapel High street	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raven row	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Whitechapel road.. ..	8	3	..	..	2	7	1	..	..
Rosetta place	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wilke's street	7	3	..	1	2	..	1	..	..
Royal Mint street.. ..	3	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	Wilk court	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rupert street.. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Winthrop street	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Royal Mint square	6	6	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	Wentworth buildings	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regal place .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Whitechapel Infirmary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Rothschild's buildings.. ..	7	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	Wildermuth house .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Royal Mint	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yoakley's buildings	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandy's row .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Scarborough street	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
										TOTALS	484	277	14	152	4	118	41		

641 of above were removed to Hospitals.

Total No. of Cases .. 991

17 " " In-patients at London Hospital.

14 " " Whitechapel Infirmary.

319 " " attended at their respective homes.

Total 991

In addition to the above there occurred in the Tower of London (which is non-parochial)
7 cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 cases of Diphtheria, and 27 cases of Measles.

TABLE P.—SANITARY AND OTHER WORK PERFORMED BY THE INSPECTORS.—1897.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORK.	Quarter ended Mar. 27th, 1897.	Quarter ended June 26th, 1897.	Quarter ended Sept. 25th, 1897.	Quarter ended Jan. 1st, 1898.	Totals for the year.
Number of Inspections of Houses as shown in the Official Returns	5950	6254	5188	7261	24653
Preliminary notices served	646	718	562	557	2483
Compulsory orders issued	173	180	109	138	600
Summonses taken out under Public Health (London) Act	9	13	2	2	26
" " Adulteration of Food and Drugs Acts	6	4	4	..	14
" " Housing of the Working Classes Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Cellars used as dwellings caused to be discontinued to be so used	4	..	3	11	18
Cases of overcrowding and indecent occupation abated ..	14	12	15	15	56
Housing in which walls and ceilings have been cleansed or repaired	336	417	427	252	1632
Roofs of houses repaired	102	62	30	55	249
Ventilation of houses improved	88	128	45	48	309
Houses in which floorings of rooms, staircases, risers or treads, window-sashes and frames, baluster rails, or fire stoves have been repaired	114	208	57	66	445
Damp courses to houses inserted	49	16	3	3	71
Passages and staircases of houses provided with light ..	..	..	..	1	1
Eave-gutters and stack-pipes provided or repaired ..	82	43	22	35	182
Nuisances from smoke abated	4	1	1	..	6
Rooms disinfected with sulphurous acid gas after the occurrence of cases of infectious disease	210	258	372	234	1074
Articles, consisting of beds, bedding, clothing, etc., removed and disinfected	6932	8005	9900	5419	30256
Articles burnt by consent .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2
Courts and yards of houses paved, or paving repaired ..	99	159	62	91	411
Drainage of houses altered, improved or reconstructed ..	107	95	89	88	379
Traps to drains in houses, yards or courts improved ..	168	181	150	249	748
Closet pans and traps re-set	86	85	40	164	375
Closets provided with light and ventilation	4	10	11	23	48
Closets provided with a water supply and flushing apparatus, or defective water fittings repaired ..	126	89	76	211	502
Closets cleansed or repaired	175	210	175	269	829
Walls of yards or courts limewashed	85	91	52	37	265
Water supply to houses provided or improved	21	16	14	31	92
Nuisances from dung or other offensive matter removed ..	26	25	25	283	359
Houses closed by Magistrates' order, or by consent, as unfit for human habitation	10	6	3	1	20
Dust-bins provided or repaired, or removed, and galvanised iron dust-pails substituted	4	9	4	6	23
Samples under Sale of Food and Drugs Act submitted to the public analyst	30	30	30	30	120
Dead bodies removed to mortuary	10	8	11	2	31
Shed used as a sleeping department discontinued .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1
Bakehouses cleansed .. .. .	..	7	9	1	17
Bakehouse used as a sleeping apartment discontinued ..	..	1	..	..	1
Workshops cleansed	15	37	3	16	71
Ventilation of workshops improved	22	21	4	4	51
Overcrowding in workshops abated	3	..	2	1	6
Additional closet accommodation to workshops provided ..	20	27	1	19	67
Workshops closed	12	5	7	3	27
Receptacles for dung provided and reconstructed .. .. .	..	1	..	5	6
Additional closet accommodation to private houses provided .. .. .	..	..	..	3	3

In addition to the above, the Inspectors have had destroyed as unfit for human food during the year the following articles, viz.:—75 barrels and 6 boxes of Grapes; 46 barrels and 27 boxes of Apples; 13 boxes of Oranges; 190 bags and 16 boxes of Onions; 6 dozen Cauliflowers; 2 crates and 6 boxes of Bananas; 27 bushels of Pears; 4 boxes of Black Currants; 68 baskets of Cherries; 94 boxes of Tomatoes; 15 bags of Peas; 4 bushels of Plums; 1 bag of Walnuts; 249 barrels of Brine; 1½ ton of Ballocks' Heads; 1½ cwt. of Sausage Meat; 1,600 Fowls; 2 Sheep; 2 barrels of Gurnets; 1 barrel and 4 boxes of Cods' Roes; 23 Bream 2 boxes of Mackerel; 6 barrels of Herrings 20 barrels of Fresh Water Fish 1 box of Hake and 2 boxes of Haddocks.

TABLE (Q).—METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR 1897 (52 WEEKS).

	No. of Hours of Registered Bright Sunshine at Greenwich.	Mean of Degree of Humidity. (saturation being repre- sented by 100).	Mean Reading of Barometer (in inches).	Mean Temperature (Fahrenheit).	Rainfall (in inches).
1st Quarter	179.0	83.8	29.68	41°1	7.38
2nd „	583.8	73.0	29.79	53°9	4.73
3rd „	574.5	72.9	29.78	60°7	6.32
4th „	201.9	84.8	29.91	45°8	3.69
TOTAL ..	1539.2				22.12

MEM.:—According to J. BRYANT SOWERBY, Esq., there were 23.51 inches of rain fall, and 1251½ hours of bright sunshine during the year.

TABLE (R).—METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.—HIGHEST AND LOWEST RECORDS.

	No. of Hours of Registered Bright Sunshine at Greenwich.	Humidity of Atmosphere.	Reading of the Barometer. (in inches).	Temperature. (Fahrenheit).	OZONE.
1st Qr. { Highest	12th wk. 30.6	5th week 94	8th wk. 30.23	Mar. 23rd 62°2	9th week 6.0
1st Qr. { Lowest	5th „ 0.4	12th „ 74	13th „ 29.25	Jan. 18th 23°8	{ 2nd, 12th & 13th wks. 0.6
2nd Qr. { Highest	7th wk. 81.6	{ 9th and 10th weeks 82	6th wk. 30.00	June 24th 90°2	8th week 2.1
2nd Qr. { Lowest	1st „ 26.0	7th „ 62	8th „ 29.47	Apl. 11th 29°9	9th „ 0.0
3rd Qr. { Highest	2nd wk. 78.0	13th wk. 88	11th wk. 29.98	Aug. 5th 89°5	7th week 3.0
3rd Qr. { Lowest	13th „ 10.8	{ 1st and 2nd weeks 61	{ 7th and 8th wks. 29.58	Sept. 19th 38°2	{ First 6 & last 4 wks. 0.0
4th Qr. { Highest	1st wk. 31.2	6th week 92	12th wk. 30.28	3rd week 53°7	3rd week 0.9
4th Qr. { Lowest	6th „ 3.7	{ 1st and 2nd weeks 77	{ 10th & 13th wks. 29.51	12th „ 35°3	{ 5th and 7th weeks 0.0

Rain or Melted Snow fell on 162 days in the year.

LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

WHITECHAPEL.

ADDRESS.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	ADDRESS.	TO WHOM LICENSED.
3, High Street	Louisa Wood.	4, High Street	Morris Bosman.
6, "	Gabriel Horwitz.	2, "	Robert Gower.
27, "	Thomas Kefford.	52, Cable Street	Charles Pettitt.

LICENSED COW-HOUSES.

WHITECHAPEL.

11, Black Lion Yard (both sides)	John Evans.	33, Old Montague Street	Thomas Williams.
Royal Mint Street	John E. Jones.	Plough Square	Elith Emily Lewis.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Saw Yard	Daniel Barker.	15, Tilley Street	David Felix.
37, Hanbury Street	David Felix.	16, Grey Eagle Street	James Webb.

MILE-END-NEW-TOWN.

44, Dunk Street	Samuel Evans.	64, Pelham Street	Jacob Galinski.
21, Spital Street	William Manners Hodges.		

NORTON FOLGATE.

7, White Lion Street	Eliza Morgan.
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THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The total number of Articles of Food and Drugs submitted to the Public Analyst for Analysis during the year 1897 was 120, viz.:—Milk, 85; Butter, 2; Spirit of Nitrous Ether, 2; Malt Vinegar, 6; Oatmeal, 3; Flour, 11; and Bread, 11.

Articles.	Extent of Adulteration.	Date of hearing of Summons.	Result.
Milk.	Deficient in cream to the extent of 20 per cent.	10th February.	Fined £1 and 2/- costs.
Milk.	Adulterated with 6 per cent. of water and deficient in cream to the extent of 20 per cent.	17th February.	Fined £1 and 3/- costs.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether.	Deficient in nitrous ether to the extent of 92 per cent.	16th February.	Fined £1 and 2/- costs.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether.	Deficient in nitrous ether to the extent of 14 per cent.	Not Summoned.	Cautioned.
Malt Vinegar.	Adulterated with 50 per cent. of acetic acid.	16th February.	Fined £1 and 2/- costs.
Malt Vinegar.	Adulterated with 81 per cent. of acetic acid and 0.2 per cent. of sulphuric acid	16th February.	Fined £1 and 2/- costs.
Milk.	Adulterated with 21 per cent. of water.	17th March.	Fined 10/- and 2/- costs.
Milk.	Adulterated with 5 per cent. of water.	Not Summoned.	Cautioned.
Milk.	Adulterated with 7 per cent. of water.	Not Summoned.	Cautioned.
Milk.	Adulterated with 18 per cent. of water.	12th June.	Fined 18/- and 2/- costs. (Vendor absconded.)
Milk.	Adulterated with 10 per cent. of water and deficient in cream to the extent of 37 per cent.	18th June.	Fined £3.
Milk.	Adulterated with 7 per cent. of water and deficient in cream to the extent of 33 per cent.	18th June.	Owner of the shop in Africa. Wife managed the business. Summons withdrawn upon suggestion of the Magistrate.
Malt Vinegar.	Vinegar containing not more than 4 per cent. of malt vinegar, the remainder being dilute acetic acid.	1st July.	Fined £2 and 2/- costs.
Milk.	Adulterated with 10 per cent. of water.	27th July.	Fined £1 and 2/- costs.
Milk.	Adulterated with 22 per cent. of water.	27th July.	Fined 10/6 and 2/- costs.
Milk.	Adulterated with 7 per cent. of water.	Not Summoned.	Cautioned.
Milk.	Adulterated with 9 per cent. of water.	Not Summoned.	Cautioned.
Milk.	Adulterated with 20 per cent. of water.	27th July.	Fined 10/6 and 2/- costs.
Milk.	Deficient in cream to the extent of 40 per cent.	27th July.	Fined £2 and 12/6 costs. (Second offence.)
Milk.	Adulterated with 7 per cent. of water.	Not Summoned.	Cautioned.

Total of Penalties and Costs, £17 4s. 6d.

RICHARD SKIDMORE WRACK, INSPECTOR.

Appointed under the said Acts.

BOARD OF WORKS, WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT,
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

TO DR. JOSEPH LOANE, *Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,

The accompanying Tabulated Statement sets out the amount of work carried out by us during the past year, and it will be at once seen that a very large amount has been accomplished.

A very large amount of re-construction and improvement of House Drainage has been carried out during the year. We estimate the cost of such work at not less than £7,000.

As in past years we have paid great attention to the question of un-wholesome food. Particulars of the Articles seized and destroyed will be found at the foot of the Statement above referred to.

Twenty-six Summonses only were issued under the Public Health (London) Act during the year. We are pleased to record a decrease of 40 in the number of Summonses as compared with last year. The Fines and Costs recovered amounted in all to £9 4s. 0d. A detailed statement of these summonses we also hand you herewith.

Last year we reported that 1166 cases of Infectious Disease had occurred. We are very pleased this year to report a decrease of 175 cases making the total for the year 991. Disinfection was promptly carried out in every instance.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

RICHARD SKIDMORE WRACK,
THOS. P. WRACK,
GEORGE HARVEY,
ALFRED COOK,
HERBERT MILLS,
WILLIAM SHEPHERD,

} *Sanitary
Inspectors.*

December, 1897.

BOARD OF WORKS—WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT.
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ROUTINE WORK TO BE PERFORMED IN EVERY CASE WHERE A NOTIFICATION OF AN
INFECTIOUS DISEASE IS RECEIVED.

- 1.—Immediately stamp the Notification Certificate with the correctly dated Office Stamp.
- 2.—Enter upon the Pocket Form, provided for the purpose, the name, sex, age, and address of patient with description of disease.
- 3.—Visit as soon as possible at address of patient, and obtain all the information required to fill up Pocket Form, together with such other particulars as may appear to be useful. In each case leave with friends of patient one of the printed circulars as to disinfection.
- 4.—If the patient can be sufficiently isolated, or a Medical Practitioner certifies that the patient may remain at home, leave a post card for doctor to sign when in his opinion the premises may be disinfected, and from time to time until the post card be received, enquire as to the progress of the patient, and when convalescent, arrange with friends, the most convenient time, when disinfection of the premises and the collection of bedding and clothing, for disinfection in the apparatus, shall be carried out.
- 5.—Only use special Letter Form to head of family as to time of disinfection, if during pressure of work it becomes necessary to do so.
- 6.—If patient is to be removed to the Hospital, leave with the friends a certificate signed by the Medical Officer of Health, to be handed to the Metropolitan Asylums' Board Nurse who comes for patient with the Ambulance. Telephone as soon as possible to Metropolitan Asylums' Board for the removal of the patient, and when removed make arrangements for disinfection (as stated in Paragraph 4).
- 7.—Every evening send to Clerk of Metropolitan Asylums' Board, on the special form provided for the purpose, a complete list of cases requiring removal to hospital, whether previously telephoned or not.
- 8.—Instruct the disinfecting men as to the time when disinfection is to be carried out in each case, and see that the work is efficiently performed.
- 9.—Having verified the case, enter particulars upon the Register Sheet hanging on the wall in the Office for that purpose, and call the attention of the Medical Officer to any case of Erysipelas following Vaccination.
- 10.—Notify the District Sanitary Inspector of the case and of any Sanitary defects discovered.
- 11.—Where milk is sold upon any premises notify by Special Letter Form the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council of the fact.
- 12.—Within 12 hours of the receipt of the Notification send particulars of same to the Clerk of the Metropolitan Asylums' Board, upon the Printed Form provided for such purpose, and then hand over the Notification to the Clerk in the Department. The number upon Notification upon the Register Sheet, and also upon the Pocket Form should be identical.
- 13.—Send the same day, upon a form provided for the purpose, to the Head Teacher of any School, notice when children living in a house where any infectious disease occurs are attending such School, and send to the Head Teacher of such School, a further notice when in any such house the necessary disinfection has been carried out.
- 14.—Generally supervise the work performed by the three men engaged for disinfecting work, and report to the Medical Officer of Health, in writing, any absence from or dereliction of duty on the part of the men. Also overlook the work going on in the Mortuary.

15.—After disinfection in each case a request is sent to the owner of the premises to strip paper from the walls and cleanse walls and ceilings. See that this work is carried out and initial the book kept for that purpose when the work has been completed.

16.—A daily list of disinfections is to be kept hanging up in the Office. The daily number of disinfections should not be less than eight, when the Notifications received are below that number, the District Inspectors, or the London County Council's Registered Common Lodging House Inspector will supply a list of places whence bedding may be removed for treatment in the Disinfecting Apparatus.

17.—Any time not occupied in the duties specified above, may be utilised in inspecting drainage and other work ordered by the District Inspectors as a consequence of the presence of infectious disease.

18.—Should at any time the Metropolitan Asylums' Board be full, a register is to be kept of daily cases remaining at home for that reason.

19.—In every case of death from Phthisis occurring in the district make full enquiry into the matter and enter all particulars obtained upon a Form kept hanging up in the Office.

20.—In all cases of deaths from Phthisis, and from Measles when there are other children in the house, endeavour to carry out disinfection in accordance with paragraph 4.

21.—Inspect weekly Registrar's Returns, and initial all cases of infectious diseases.

PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Nuisance or Complaint.	Date of hearing of Summons.	Result.
		1897	
Commercial Street	Selling oranges unfit for human food	Jan. 16th ...	Summons withdrawn. Insufficient evidence.
55, Leman Street	Workshops not properly ventilated. Yard paving defective	March 4th ...	Work done. Summons withdrawn. 3s. costs paid.
18, Cotton Street	Walls and ceilings dirty. Roof defective	" 4th ...	Work done. Summons withdrawn. 3s. costs paid.
32, Artillery Lane	House unfit for human habitation	" 17th ...	Order to close. 6s. costs paid.
47a, Crispin Street	" " "	" 17th ...	" " 6s. "
47b, Crispin Street	" " "	" 17th ...	" " 6s. "
47c, Crispin Street	" " "	" 17th ...	" " 6s. "
48, Crispin Street	" " "	" 17th ...	" " 6s. "
49, Crispin Street	" " "	" 17th ...	" " 6s. "
33, Fieldgate Street	W.C. in yard in filthy and dilapidated condition	April 8th ...	Work done. Summons withdrawn. 2s. costs paid.
3, Little Alie Street	Roof of house defective. Workshop not properly ventilated	" 8th ...	Work done. Summons withdrawn.
3 & 4, Spectacle Alley	Walls and ceiling of staircase dirty. Yard paving defective. W.C. without proper water supply. Sink waste pipe defective	" 22nd ...	Work done. Summons withdrawn. 2s. costs paid.
2, Little Alie Street	Workshop not properly ventilated	April 22nd ...	Work done. Summons withdrawn.
8, Duncan Street	Roof of house defective. Rain water pipes at rear defective	" 22nd ...	" " "
4, Duncan Street	Walls and ceilings of house dirty and dilapidated. Roof of house defective	" 22nd ...	" " "

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Nuisance or Complaint.	Date of hearing of Summons.	Result.
Josephine House, Thrawl Street... ..	Permitting premises to be occupied without having first obtained a Certificate that such premises had a proper water supply	May 4th ...	Fined £1 and 6s. costs.
72, Royal Mint Street ...	Drain defective. Walls and ceilings of house dirty. Roof defective. Basement paving defective	June 10th ...	Summons withdrawn. Work done.
23, Steward Street	Walls and ceilings of workshop and several of the rooms dirty. Floor of basement on the earth. No water supply to W.C. on Flat. Roof of house and workshop defective	„ 16th ...	Order to carry out necessary work in 7 days. £3 3s. and costs.
Wentworth Street	Exposing unsound fish for sale	„ 16th ...	Defendant did not appear. Warrant issued for his arrest.
Brick Lane	Exposing unsound grapes and bananas for sale	„ 16th ...	Fined £1 and 2s. costs, or 14 days' imprisonment. Defendant went to prison.
6, Cox Square	Yard paving defective. W.C. connection defective	„ 16th ...	Order to carry out necessary work in 7 days.
16, Great Alie Street	Drain defective	„ 24th ...	Summons withdrawn. Work done.
Lamb Street	Exposing tomatoes for sale	July 14th ...	Summons withdrawn. Insufficient evidence.
70, Wentworth Street... ..	House unfit for human habitation	„ 20th ...	Order to close.
4 & 5, Steward Street... ..	Permitting premises to be occupied without having first obtained a Certificate that such premises had a proper water supply	Nov. 25th ...	Summons withdrawn. 6s. costs paid.
Vault under Netherlands Club, Bell Lane	Large number of barrels containing offensive liquid injurious to health	„ 25th ...	Summons withdrawn. £2 3s. costs paid.

Total of Penalties and Costs, £9 4s. 0d.