

Report on the sanitary condition of the Hackney District for the year 1899.

Contributors

Hackney (London, England). Parish. Vestry.
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Publication/Creation

London : A. T. Roberts, 1900.

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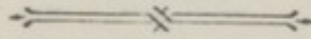
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The Parish of Hackney.



REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE HACKNEY DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1899,

BY

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London :

A. T. ROBERTS, SON & CO., LTD., PRINTERS, 5, HACKNEY ROAD, N.E.

1900.

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The Parish of Hackney.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1899.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL, HACKNEY, N.E.

To the Members of the Hackney Vestry.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Report upon the Health of the Hackney District for the year 1899. On the whole, the District has maintained its reputation of being one of the healthiest districts in London. The death-rate was only slightly higher than that of 1898, in spite of an excess of summer diarrhoea, and towards the end of the year an outbreak of influenza of a very fatal type. The birth-rate was satisfactory, being 29·0 per 1,000 living.

Notifiable infectious disease was less prevalent than during 1898; but on the other hand there was an excess of measles, whooping cough, and influenza.

Although each year brings increasing demands upon the energies of the Public Health Department, I am pleased to record the work executed maintains the high standard of former years.

The various officers of the Department, both inspectors and indoor officers, have carried out their different duties with zeal and ability and to my entire satisfaction.

POPULATION AND DENSITY.—I estimate the population of Hackney at the middle of the year 1899 to be 222,429. This is assuming the rate of increase during the year to be the same as that observed during the quinquennium 1891-1896. The density is correspondingly higher, becoming for the whole of Hackney 67·5 persons per acre, and ranging from 44·3 per acre in the North District to 106·6 per acre in the South West District.

Below is given a table showing these figures compared with similar data for all London.

TABLE I.

Showing estimated Population, Area and Density of the Registration Sub-Districts in Hackney, at middle of 1899.

	North.	Central	South West.	South East.	Total for Hackney	Total for London.
Estimated Population ..	50,182	48,302	64,090	59,855	222,429	4,546,752
Area in square acres	1,132	815	601	770	3,292	77,389
Density = persons per acre	44·3	59·2	106·6	77·7	67·5	60·9

***MARRIAGES.**—The number of marriages solemnized in Hackney during 1899 was 1,754. This is equivalent to a marriage rate of 15·7 per 1,000 living. The rate for all London is 18·4 per 1,000.

BIRTHS.—During the year 1899 there were 6,453 births registered in the Hackney district. This is an increase of only 8 on the number registered in 1898. The birth-rate is therefore 29·0 per 1,000 persons living. The rate varied considerably in the different parts of the district, from 22·0 in the North Sub-district to 31·1 per 1,000 in the South East Sub-district.

*I have here to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Tom Hosgood, Superintendent Registrar, who has kindly abstracted for me the number of marriages, and illegitimate births for the year 1899.

***ILLEGITIMACY.**—There were 266 illegitimate births registered in the district of Hackney during the year 1899, and of these 187 were born in the Rescue Homes of the Salvation Army in this district, of non-Hackney parents. This leaves a total of 129 illegitimate children amongst Hackney persons, which is equivalent to an illegitimate birth-rate of nearly 20 per 1,000 births.

TABLE II. *Births.*

	Registration District of Hackney.	Registration Sub-Districts.				All London.
		North.	Central.	South West.	South East.	
Total No. of Births	6,453	1,116	1,512	1,961	1,864	133,120
Rate per 1000 living	29.0	22.0	31.3	30.5	31.1	29.4
No. of Illegitimate Births	129					
Rate per 1000 Births	20.0					

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths registered in the district during 1899 was 4,033, but amongst these were 520 of persons from other districts, and in addition there were 294 deaths of Hackney residents in outside institutions. After making the necessary corrections, the deaths properly credited to Hackney number 3,807. With a population of 222,429 persons this gives a death-rate of 17.11 per 1,000 living. A further correction for age and sex distribution by means of the factor, 1.04645 gives a true death-rate of 17.9 per living persons. The rate is slightly higher than that for 1898, this latter being 17.1 per 1,000, but the increase is, no doubt, due to the excess of deaths from summer diarrhoea and influenza. The rates vary in the different sub-districts, the lowest being 11.7 per 1,000 in the North, and the highest 24.2 per 1,000 in the South East sub-district. The following table shews the number of deaths with corrections in each sub-district with their respective rates per 1,000.

The mortality-rate for all London for 1899 is 19.8 per 1,000 living persons.

TABLE III.

Showing the corrected number of deaths in Hackney during the year 1899 distributed in the Registration Sub-Districts, with the annual rate per 1,000 living persons.

	North Hackney.	South E. Hackney.	South W. Hackney.	Central Hackney.	All Hackney.
Total Deaths registered in the sub-districts.	564	1,410	1,089	970	4,033
Deaths occurring in the sub-districts amongst persons not belonging thereto.	3	79	185	253	520
Deaths occurring outside the sub-districts amongst persons belonging thereto	30	117	94	53	294
Corrected No. of Deaths	591	1,448	998	770	3,807
Rates per 1,000 living	11.7	24.2	16.6	15.9	17.1

INFANT MORTALITY.—The deaths under one year in Hackney during 1899 numbered 1,069, an increase of 27 on the number of deaths at that age in 1898. This is equivalent to an annual infantile mortality of 165 per 1,000 births, being an increase of 4 per 1,000 compared with the previous year. The largest number of deaths occurred in the third quarter of the year, no less than 438 being recorded in this period.

Amongst these deaths were 36 due to accident or violence, and of these 19 were due to overlaying by parents. These deaths were distributed during the last two years in the four quarters as follows :

DEATHS FROM OVERLAYING.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Year 1898	11	3	1	12
„ 1899	7	2	2	8

In considering the individual causes of this infantile mortality, one cannot help being struck with the fact that the large majority of infant deaths are due to comparatively few causes. Thus, summer

diarrhœa and enteritis claim 300, tubercular diseases 56, lung diseases 150, debility and wasting 134, infectious diseases 84, accidents and violence 36, a total of 760 or three-fourths of the whole for the year. My reason for thus particularising is to draw attention to the fact that many of these diseases are preventible. Amongst the deaths under the head of accident and violence were 19 from overlaying. These clearly were preventible, and many deaths from summer diarrhœa and wasting are due to improper feeding. Many deaths from infectious disease, especially measles and whooping cough, would be prevented if parents realised the gravity of these diseases, and understood the value of isolation in preventing their spread, and the danger of a fatal issue from complications by exposure and want of proper treatment. In addition, many deaths of infants are no doubt due to lung disease, induced by improper clothing and exposure to cold. These facts were brought to the notice of the Public Health Committee, and, as a consequence, I was instructed to draw up a memorandum on the feeding and care of infants for public distribution. This I did, and have arranged (by the consent of the Superintendent Registrar of Births) with the District Registrars, to give a copy of the memorandum with each birth certificate issued. A copy of the memorandum will be found in the appendix.

TABLE IV.—*Eleven principal causes of Infant Mortality.*

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL
Measles	7	19	3	0	29
Scarlatina.....	0	0	1	1	2
Whooping Cough ..	7	6	3	6	22
Teething	3	7	5	1	16
Diarrhœa	6	6	147	6	165
Convulsions	18	19	16	17	70
Lung Diseases.....	45	29	15	61	150
Tubercular Diseases	15	8	21	12	56
Atrophy and Debility	24	26	42	42	134
Premature Birth....	25	34	35	30	124
Accidents & Violence	9	7	9	11	36
Total	159	161	297	187	804
Other Causes	48	35	141	41	265
Total	207	196	438	228	1,069

Much has been done by legislation and local administration to lower the death-rate, but it appears to me that the infant death-rate would be very much less if it were not for the want of knowledge and carelessness on the part of the public generally and individually. I think the time has now arrived when some superior effort should be made to educate the public, especially the poorer part of it in the simple principles of home sanitation, personal hygiene, and the feeding and care of infants, if we are to further reduce the infant death-rate. And I regard such an idea with more favour, because I know it represents a field of labour where the greatest prospects of success exist. In Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Buckinghamshire women have been appointed to visit the houses of the poor, and, by practical demonstration, instruct them in the sanitation of their homes, in personal hygiene, and in the feeding and care of infants. I should be glad to see such an appointment made in Hackney; for I am strongly of opinion that it must be by the public that the infant death-rate must be further reduced, and that will not be brought about, until they are familiarised by actual demonstration with the elementary principles of preventive medicine.

SENILE MORTALITY.—The deaths amongst persons at 65 years and upwards were 872; between 65 and 75 years, 438; between 75 and 85 years, 344; and above 85 years, 90 deaths. The death for the age period of 65 and upwards is 3·8 per 1,000 living.

SPECIFIC CAUSES OF DEATH.

Class I.

SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—The deaths during the year due to the chief zymotic diseases numbered 747. This is a decline of 55 upon the number recorded during 1898, and is equivalent to a zymotic death-rate of 3·3 per 1,000 living persons. The zymotic death-rate for all London for 1899 is 2·48 per 1,000 living persons.

TABLE OF DEATHS

Of Inhabitants of the Hackney District between 1st Jan. and 31st Dec., 1899.

AGES	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards	Totals.
Chicken Pox.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Membranous Croup..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Small- { Vaccinated..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
pox. { Unvaccinat'd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Vaccn doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	29	78	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
Scarlet Fever	2	15	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough....	22	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Diphtheria	18	161	73	2	3	0	1	..	..	..	..	258
Simple Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	1	2	15	21	23	6	5	3	..	..	..	76
Other Miasmatic Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
English Cholera	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	165	18	2	0	1	2	3	2	8	10	4	215
Ague, Remittent Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrophobia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis, &c.	11	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	15
Erysipelas	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	0	3	3	0	21
Pyæmia	3	1	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	17
Puerperal Fever ....	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Thrush Vege Parasites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worms, Hydatids ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .....	..	..	..	..	3	11	11	4	0	1	1	31
Influenza	3	4	1	7	12	9	13	10	15	10	3	87
	264	307	115	36	48	33	41	20	27	25	8	924
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
Rheumatic Fever ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Rheumatism .....	..	..	2	3	2	2	..	2	1	2	..	14
Gout .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	4
Rickets	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cancer .....	..	1	1	1	9	24	40	59	43	19	3	200
Tabes Mesenterica ..	16	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Tubercular Meningitis	15	19	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	42
Phthisis	2	3	4	64	69	80	48	34	9	..	..	313
Scrofula, Tuberculosis	23	15	9	16	12	10	6	4	1	..	..	96
Purpura												
Hæmorrhagica ....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Anæmia, Leucocytha	2	2	2	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	13
Diabetes .....	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	4	3	3	..	17
Other Constitutional Diseases	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
	60	49	27	90	96	124	99	106	58	24	3	736
DEVELOPMENTAL												
Premature Birth	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Malformations	20	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Old Age .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	114	49	190
	144	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	26	114	49	336

TABLE OF DEATHS—Continued.

AGES	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards	Totals
NERVOUS DISEASES.												
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	30	15	13	7	2	3	3	2	0	1	..	76
Apoplexy, Hemiplegia	..	..	2	3	6	12	34	39	59	23	1	179
Insanity, General	..	..	..	..	4	13	3	7	8	5	1	41
Paralysis	1	..	2	1	3	3	3	..	3	1	..	17
Epilepsy	70	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Convulsions .....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Laryngismus Stridulus	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	8
Diseases of Spinal cord	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
Paraplegia	1	1	..	..	4	4	3	5	11	..	..	29
Other Nervous diseases	103	25	19	12	20	36	46	57	82	32	2	— 34
DISEASES OF CIRCULATING ORGANS.												
Peri & Endo-Carditis	..	..	5	2	5	3	4	4	1	..	..	24
Valvular Disease of Heart	6	1	9	21	16	24	34	45	39	22	4	221
Other diseases of heart	..	..	..	1	..	4	6	2	4	..	1	18
Aneurism .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	6	..	..	..	9
	6	1	14	24	22	32	45	57	44	22	5	— 272
RESPIRATORY ORGANS.												
Laryngitis	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9
Croup	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Asthma .....	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	8	7	..	..	23
Bronchitis	81	34	2	2	4	11	23	43	94	66	14	374
Pneumonia	65	67	10	14	16	33	41	33	30	12	2	323
Pleurisy .....	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	3	2	2	..	13
Other Respiratory Dis.	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	1	..	11
	150	112	15	17	23	50	70	90	135	82	16	— 760
DISEASES DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.												
Dentition	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Quinsy, Sore Throat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Stomach..	4	1	..	1	2	2	2	2	..	1	..	15
„ Bowels ..	1	..	1	1	3	3	..	2	..	2	..	13
Enteritis	132	15	4	4	2	2	3	2	3	4	1	172
Obstruction of Intes- tines	3	..	2	2	1	4	4	4	1	2	..	23
Peritonitis	5	2	6	6	7	7	2	1	1	..	..	37
Spleen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaundice, Liver Dis.	3	1	..	3	1	9	14	8	6	2	..	47
	164	29	13	17	16	27	25	19	11	11	1	— 333

TABLE OF DEATHS—Continued.

AGES	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards	Totals
DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.												
Kidney Diseases	1	..	1	2	2	9	4	14	6	3	..	42
Nephritis .....	..	1	1	5	6	5	3	6	6	3	..	36
Bright's Disease ....	..	..	..	2	1	6	3	4	8	1	..	25
Other Kidney Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bladder and Prostate ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	6	5	1	18
	1	1	2	9	9	21	12	27	26	12	1	— 121
DISEASES OF UTERUS & c												
Disease of Uterus ....	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	9
Abortion, Flooding ..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Puerperal Convulsion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ovarian Dropsy ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	..	..	..	1	8	4	1	..	1	..	..	— 15
BONES AND JOINTS, & c.												
Caries, Necrosis ....	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	5
Arthritis, Ostitis ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Carbuncle, Phlegmon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	5
Other Skin Diseases ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	4	1	1	..	1	1	1	4	..	3	..	— 16
VIOLENCE.												
Accidents & Violence ..	35	21	14	3	15	15	14	13	16	11	3	160
Homicide	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Suicide .....	..	..	..	5	3	..	8	5	3	2	..	26
	36	22	15	9	19	15	22	18	19	13	3	— 191
ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.												
Dropsy .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	5
Debility and Atrophy ..	134	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	139
Mortification .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	2	1	8
Tumour .....	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	7
Abscess .....	..	..	1	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	8
Hæmorrhage	2	..	..	1	..	3	3	1	2	1	..	13
Sudden Deaths (doubt- ful)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	7
Causes not Specified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
	137	2	5	4	3	8	7	6	9	6	2	— 189
Totals	1069	550	226	220	265	351	369	405	438	344	90	4327

Table A.

12

TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1899 in the Hackney

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. <i>Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)</i>	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.										
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	(i)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.
	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)				
North Hackney	564	129	34	16	27	208	150	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	2
South West Hackney	861	292	81	20	34	254	180	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	5
Metropolitan Hospital	95	21	14	13	6	38	3	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	1
German Hospital	133	3	4	8	21	84	13	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..
South East Hackney	812	317	109	30	26	27	123	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	10
Infirmery	586	33	27	7	28	263	228	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..
French Hospital	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..
Workhouse	9	..	..	..	1	1	7	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..
Central Hackney	655	238	97	28	30	150	112	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	1	2
Eastern Fever Hospital	310	19	156	90	16	28	1	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	11	153
City of London Workhouse ..	6	..	..	..	..	1	4	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..
TOTALS..	4033	1052	522	212	189	1234	824	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	12	172

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto	294	17	28	14	31	156	48	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	5	7
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto ..	520	54	143	91	37	144	51	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	7	115

13

Metropolitan District, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																					
Age Group.	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL.	
	FEVERS.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All Other Diseases.				
	Typhus.	Etioid Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.																
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	19	..	..	34	1	..	4	90	163	
..	..	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	27	80	37	..	17	228	401	
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	5	60	..	1	57	2	..	12	195	373	
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	2	63	116	41	..	22	226	488	
..	8	..	..	5	22	35		
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	4	3	..	10	26	60	
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7		
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	8	20	..	15	57	126	
2	2	26	20	72	..	2	71	2	..	12	207	426		
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	..	52	89	38	..	12	178	386	
..	1	..	4	..	..	8	..	..	5	42	60		
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	7	..	75	82	63	..	24	260	526	
..		
..	2	..	..	..	1	3		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	9	
3	4	40	11	29	..	2	61	2	..	15	166	335		
..	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	4	1	7	..	34	59	33	..	17	156	320		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	3	175	
..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	10	135		
..		
..	5	5		
4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	107	45	196	..	5	242	7	..	56	728	1574	
..	..	65	..	..	4	..	13	8	2	31	3	285	451	240	..	117	1152	2459		

Amount in judging of the above records of mortality.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	25	45
..	8	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	23	11	25	..	..	16	160	249
..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	10	..	..	8	..	..	..	7	44	197	
..	36	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	30	24	26	..	32	106	323	

B.

INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer
according to DISEASES, AGES and LOCALITIES.

LOCALITY, COMING TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.						NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.												
8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera.	Erysipelas			Smallpox.	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas		
										Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal.				
..	4			..	53	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	32			..	97	21	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	2		
..	9			..	35	53	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1		
..	2	..	53			..	115	65	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	5		
..	3			..	57	39	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	68			..	125	72	..	..	35	1	..	..	..	10		
..	10			..	41	60	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	117			..	103	66	..	..	53	..	..	2	..	7		
..		
..	2			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2			..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2		
..		
..	1			..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
..		
..	1			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	1			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24			..	187	155	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	1		
..	19	..	278			..	446	227	..	..	151	2	..	2	..	27		

A.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

SMALL POX.—Two cases of this disease were notified in this district towards the end of December. The disease in both cases was contracted in the Eastern Fever Hospital, Homerton, where these persons had been removed suffering from scarlet fever. It appears that a person supposed to be suffering from scarlet fever was admitted to the E.F. Hospital in the month of Dec. It was soon after ascertained that he was really suffering from small-pox. As soon as this was known he was removed to the Small-Pox Hospital. In the meantime several patients in the same ward became infected, amongst whom were the two above mentioned from this district.

The following are the particulars of the Hackney cases :—

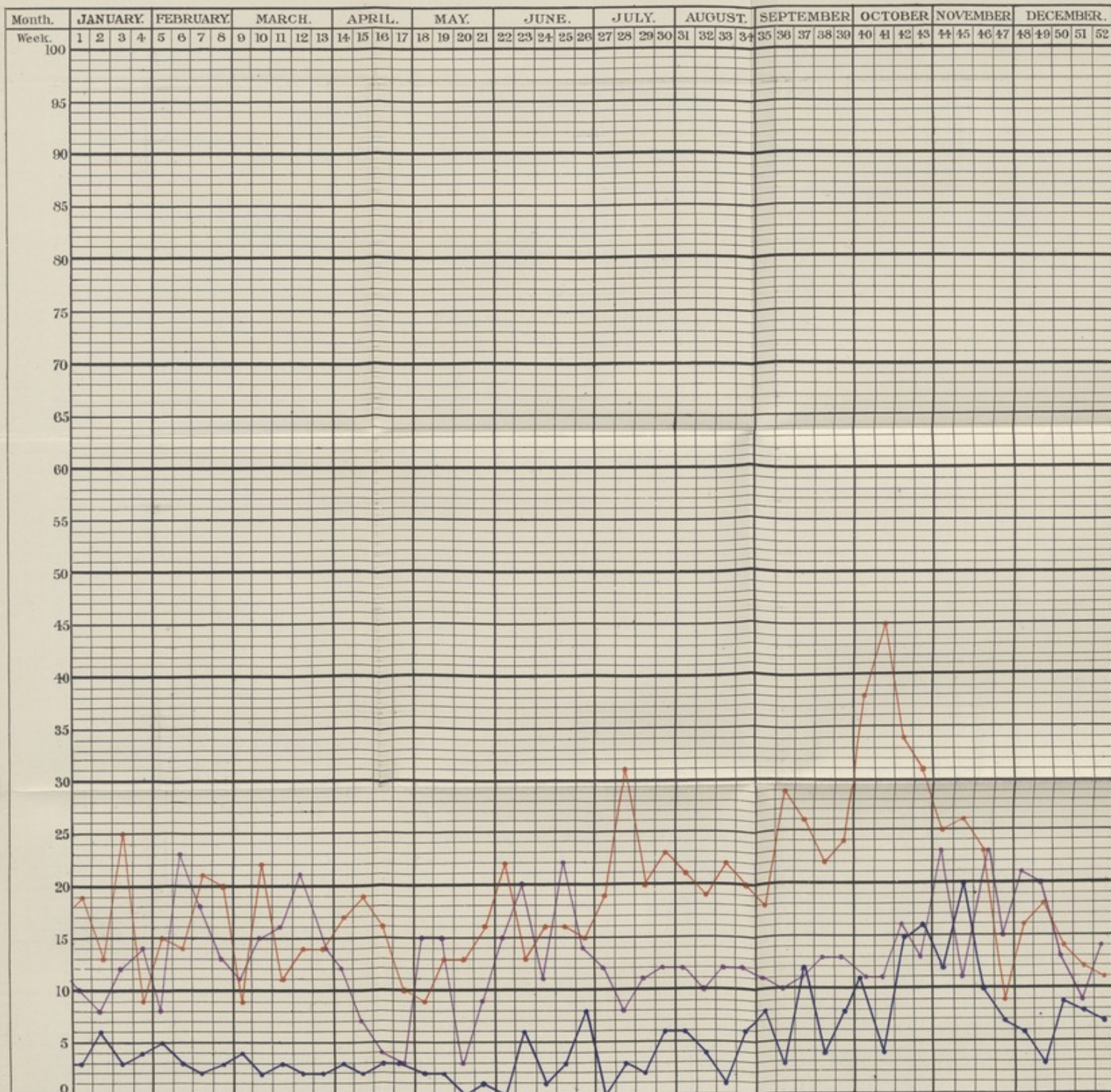
1. H.R., aged 19 years, entered the Eastern Hospital, Dec. 3rd, suffering from scarlet fever, and was notified by the Medical Superintendent as suffering from Small-pox on Dec. 20th, 1899. State of vaccination not known.

2. A.S., aged nine years, entered the Eastern Hospital, Nov. 17th, suffering from Scarlet Fever, and was notified by the Medical Superintendent as suffering from Small-pox on Dec. 27th, 1899. State of vaccination not known.

SCARLATINA.—This disease was slightly less prevalent during 1899 than the previous year, 986 cases being notified as against 1,002 in 1898, the difference being 16. But of above total, 19 cases were returned from the Fever Hospital by the Medical Superintendent as not suffering from any infectious disease, thus reducing the cases to 967. This is equal to an attack rate of 4·3 per 1,000 living persons. The deaths numbered only 15, which gives a mortality rate of 1·5 per cent. attacked. Both the attack and mortality rates are lower than during 1898.

The disease was below the average during the first six months of the year; then a gradual increase set in which reached its highest point in the second week of October. This was followed by a rapid decline to the end of the year. These changes may be seen in

CHART SHEWING THE RISE AND FALL WEEKLY IN CASES
OF SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, & TYPHOID FEVER, REPORTED DURING 1899.



Notes: Scarlet Fever —●—
Diphtheria —●—
Typhoid Fever —●—



the chart furnished with this Report. The rise during the second half of the year did not appear to be associated in Hackney with any particular agency such as school, milk supply, etc.

It is very probable that outbursts arise from the multiplication of mild and unrecognised cases, for which no precautions of isolation, etc., are taken. In some of these cases the initial symptoms are very slight, and the desquamation almost absent; consequently, medical aid is not sought. I believe it is by means of these cases that the prevalence of Scarlet Fever is maintained in the district, and wide spread outbursts occasionally occur.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—The past year has shown a diminution of this disease as compared with 1898. The cases of diphtheria notified numbered 644, and membranous croup 20. The corresponding figures for 1898 were 847 and 19. Amongst the number sent to hospital 20 were returned by the Medical Superintendent as not suffering from any infectious disease. This reduces the total cases to 846, which are equal to an attack-rate of 2·9 per 1,000 living. The deaths for the year numbered 84, and is equal to a death-rate of ·3 per 1,000 attacked. The disease was prevalent during the whole year, but rose much above the average during the months of February, March, June, November and December (see accompanying chart).

I could not trace this rise to any general agency, as school attendance, or milk supplies, etc.

In the last report issued by the Asylum's Board the Medical Superintendents, reporting upon the treatment of diphtheria by antitoxin, state that "the figures for 1898 tally very closely with those of the preceding year, and fully bear out the favourable opinion previously expressed as regards the serum treatment."

This treatment is certainly finding favour with medical practitioners in this district, to whom during the year 45 bottles were supplied from the Public Health Department.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.—The cases notified numbered 254—an increase of 47 upon the number in 1898. Of this total, 12 were returned from the Metropolitan Fever Hospitals by the Medical Superintendent as not suffering from any infectious fever, thus reducing the total to 242. The attack-rate is, therefore, 1·0 per 1,000 living persons. The deaths numbered 39, which give a mortality-rate from this disease of 16·1 per cent. attacked. The disease was low from the beginning of the year until the month of September, when the usual autumn rise set in, which did not reach its maximum until the second week in November, after which a rapid fall set in, continuing to the end of the year. Six cases appear to have been introduced into Hackney from outlying districts.

TYPHUS.—No case of this disease was notified during 1899.

CONTINUED FEVER.—Five cases under this name were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Nineteen cases of this disease were notified during 1899, and 5 of these were fatal.

A considerable amount of uncertainty has always existed as to what puerperal condition should be recognised under the term Puerperal Fever. This has now been authoritatively determined by the Royal College of Physicians, which expressed the opinion to the London County Council that "Puerperal Fever should be taken to include septicæmia, pyæmia, septic inflammations in the pelvis, occurring as the direct result of child-birth."

A copy of this resolution was, on my suggestion, circulated amongst the medical practitioners of the district.

CHOLERA.—This disease was not responsible for any death in Hackney during 1899.

ERYSIPELAS.—During the year under review 304 cases of erysipelas were notified, amongst which were 19 deaths. The mortality-rate is 6·9 per cent. attacked.

TABLE showing the percentage of cases of Scarlatina, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever removed to Hospital during the years 1893—1899, compared with the attack-rate for the District.

Infectious Diseases.	Scarlet Fever.								Diphtheria, including Mem. Croup.								Enteric or Typhoid Fever.							
Years	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899			
Number notified ..	2121	1006	1044	1492	1386	1002	986	859	550	481 13	554 18	738 25	865	646	327	186	256	198	203	207	254			
Number removed to hospital	669	742	441	669	738	613	633	167	164	140 3	176 5	312 1	476	392	104	66	86	73	83	122	153			
Percentage removed	31·5	46·9	42·2	44·8	52·5	61·1	64·6	19·4	29·8	28·8	31·6	41·0	55·0	60·0	31·8	35·4	33·5	36·8	40·8	59·4	60·6			
Attack-rate per 1,000 persons living ..	10·2	4·7	4·8	6·9	6·4	4·5	4·3	4·1	2·5	2·2	2·6	3·5	3·9	2·9	1·5	0·8	1·1	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·9			
Estimated population	206469	212547	215620	213766	216651	219540	222429																	

B.—NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

INFLUENZA. — This malady caused 87 deaths during the year, which, as will be seen from the table below, occurred mostly during the months of March and April. This total shows an increase of 32 upon the number for 1898. There seems to be no doubt that many deaths from Influenza are preventible. Many deaths are due to complications of the lungs, which in turn are brought on by indiscreet exposure during the initial stages of the disease. The mortality-rate for the year is nearly $\cdot 4$ per 1,000.

Deaths from Influenza during the years 1891 to 1899.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1891	0	0	0	2	86	39	6	3	2	1	1	1
1892	77	29	6	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
1893	3	4	11	10	4	4	3	1	1	1	7	37
1894	18	5	2	4	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	3
1895	2	6	91	9	3	1	0	0	2	2	3	5
1896	1	4	2	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	3	4
1897	1	1	6	5	9	3	0	0	1	2	2	7
1898	11	16	7	5	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
1899	3	9	35	11	6	3	1	1	0	5	3	10

DIARRHŒA.—To this malady 218 deaths were attributed during the year; but, in addition, 172 deaths were ascribed to Enteritis, due probably to the same causes as Diarrhœa. Of the total, 300 occurred amongst infants under one year old, and 251 of these during the third quarter of the year. The total death-rate for Diarrhœa and Enteritis combined is therefore $1\cdot 1$ per 1,000.

I have commented elsewhere on the high death-rate of infants under one year (vide p. 6).

	Deaths at all ages during the year from	Deaths under one year.	In the third quarter, all ages.	In the third quarter, under one year
Diarrhœa	218	168	185	147
Enteritis and Gastro-enteritis	172	132	129	104

MEASLES.—The deaths from this disease reached the high figure of 116 during the year. This is an excess of 61 over the deaths from the same cause in 1898, and is equivalent to a death-rate of $\cdot 5$ per 1000 persons living. No less than 107 of these deaths occurred under the age of five years. The above number of deaths must, therefore, indicate a widespread prevalence of Measles in Hackney during the year 1899. In the "School Board for London Gazette" of March 21st, 1899, Head Teachers are requested amongst other things to bring to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health of their districts the names and addresses of any children excluded from school suffering either from Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, or Mumps, or any children excluded because of such disease existing in their homes. I immediately brought this action of the School Board to the notice of the Public Health Committee, and on my suggestion it was resolved to offer disinfection of clothing, home, etc., after the recovery of every case of Measles and Whooping Cough thus reported by the School Board Teachers. At the same time I was instructed to prepare a memorandum for distribution upon the measures which should be adopted by parents and others to prevent the spread of these diseases.

A copy of this memorandum is sent to the parent of every infected child reported by the Board Officers.

This is the beginning of an attempt to arouse the public to a sense of the seriousness of these diseases, and to the possibility of their partial prevention. A copy of the Memorandum will be found in the appendix.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—There were 47 deaths from this disease during 1899, being just half the number registered in 1898. This is equal to a death-rate of $\cdot 2$ per 1,000 living persons. The same offer of disinfection, etc. to parents is made in this disease as in Measles, and a similar memorandum was printed for distribution. A copy of this will also be found in the appendix.

Class II.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—The deaths in this class numbered 736, the majority being due to Cancer and Tubercular Diseases. The deaths due to the former were 200, and the latter 476, the mortality-rates from these being respectively .8 and 2.1 per 1,000 living persons.

Below is given a table showing the number of deaths in Hackney due to Tubercular Diseases during the years 1894 to 1899 inclusive.

Number of deaths in Hackney during the years 1894-1899, inclusive from Tubercular Diseases.

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Tabes Mesenterica ..	35	62	35	34	37	25
Tubercular Meningitis	40	43	35	41	53	42
Phthisis	278	292	294	299	308	313
Scrofula and Tuberculosis	52	62	44	63	85	96
Totals	405	459	408	434	483	476

Class III.

DEVELOPMENTAL.—Under this head the deaths numbered 336, and are equivalent to a death-rate of 1.5 per 1,000 living. The deaths due to premature birth appear very high, and I have a conviction that if the whole circumstances of these premature births were known a large number would be found to be preventible.

Class IV.

LOCAL DISEASES.—These diseases were responsible for 1,951 deaths during the year, which give, a death-rate of 8.7 per 1,000.

Class V.

VIOLENCE.—To this cause 191 deaths were due, 5 of which were homicides, and 26 suicides. The mortality-rate for the class is $\cdot 8$ per 1,000 living persons.

Class VI.

ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.—No less than 189 deaths with a mortality-rate of $\cdot 8$ per 1,000 were attributed to indefinite causes.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

NUISANCES.—The nuisances abated during the year amounted to 4,142. Intimation and statutory notices secured the abatement of 3,892, and legal proceedings had to be resorted to in 250 instances.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Under the provisions of this Act 4,246 cases of infectious disease were notified by medical practitioners during 1899. The houses where these cases occurred were inspected, the drains tested, and any defect or insanitary condition found remedied.

The rooms fumigated numbered 1,963. In addition, the walls of 740 rooms were stripped of their paper and cleansed; 13,333 articles were steamed at the disinfecting station by the Vestry's steam apparatus, and 129 infected articles were destroyed by request of the owners. Also 905 bottles of carbolic acid and 8,758 one pound bags of carbolic and sanitas powder were given to applicants. A detailed list of the articles disinfected, and destroyed on request, will be found in the appendix.

Accommodation for persons during the disinfection of their homes was paid for in six cases only. The cost was £1 5s.

ARTICLES SEIZED UNFIT FOR FOOD.—The following were seized and ordered to be destroyed by Magistrates as unfit for food during the year, viz.: 1 ton, 14 lbs. of fish, 12 cwts. of fruit and vegetables, 13 cwt., 2 qrs., 46 lbs. of meat.

Amongst these articles were four pieces of meat weighing about 1 cwt. 1 qr. seized on the premises of a sausage maker in Hackney. The circumstances which led to their seizure were these. I received information from the Chief Sanitary Inspector of Bethnal Green, that suspicious consignments of meat were being conveyed into the Hackney District from the premises of a wholesale dealer in cats' meat, situated in Mile End. I immediately had the place watched, with the result, that a consignment of meat was traced from the cats'-meat dealer, to the sausage maker above-mentioned. On examining the consignment of meat, I found four pieces which, in my opinion, were so unsound as to be unfit for human food. These I had conveyed to the North London Police Court, where Mr. Bros, the presiding Magistrate, examined them and ordered them to be condemned as unfit for human food.

Legal proceedings were subsequently instituted by the Vestry against the sausage maker for having in his possession unsound meat intended for the preparation of food, and against the Mile End wholesale dealer in cat' meat for selling the same to the sausage maker, with the result that each defendant was fined £50, or two months' imprisonment in default.

COW-HOUSES AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—The Public Health Committee inspected these (26 Cow-Houses and 36 Slaughter-Houses) in the month of September, and found them, on the whole, in a very satisfactory condition.

The following nuisances were found—

Dirty Walls	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective Paving	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty Pound	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Dung-Pit	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pigs kept	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						13
						—

BAKEHOUSES.—These were inspected in the month of November by the Public Health Committee, with the following results :—

Number of Bakehouses inspected	...	...	120
Number in a satisfactory condition	...	...	65
Number requiring limewashing	...	...	42
Number requiring small repairs	...	...	13

SMOKE NUISANCES.—During the year 670 observations, averaging about 30 minutes each, were made by one of the officers of the Public Health Department. Notices were served for the abatement of this nuisance. In many instances smoke-consuming apparatus have been erected, and the substitution of anthracite for the ordinary coal, upon the notice only of the Inspector, but legal proceedings were instituted in two instances, with the following result :—

St. John's Sanitary Laundry Co. ; penalty £10 and 2/- costs ;
 „ „ „ „ „ £10 and 2/- costs.

In January of last year the London County Council asked the Hackney Vestry amongst other local authorities for information as to any points in which as a result of experience in the administration of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, they thought any amendment of the Act was necessary or desirable. The Public Health Committee after consideration adopted on my suggestion the following amendments as desirable in the furtherance of Public Health. These were subsequently adopted by the Vestry and a copy forwarded to the London County Council.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

NUISANCE.

Sec. 2.—To add to Nuisance :

Any premises the walls, or floors, or stairs, or passages of which are dirty, or dilapidated, or infested with vermin, shall be a nuisance. Any premises the walls or floors or stairs, or passages of which are dilapidated shall be a nuisance. Power to deal with verminous persons as a nuisance. Power to deal with carpet beating as a nuisance.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Sec. 19.—Add fried fish shop and marine store as offensive trades, and frame bye-laws for their regulation.

REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

Sec. 35.—Reduce time for compliance with notice from 48 to 24 hours, and give local authority power to remove the refuse, if offensive, at the cost of owner or occupier.

Sec. 36.—Give local authority power to charge for the removal of manure or dung from stables, etc.

REPAIR OF DRAIN AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Sec. 42.—Make it an offence to repair a drain or sanitary convenience without giving notice to the local authority. No new house to be occupied without certificate of its sanitary condition from the local authority.

FOOD.

Sec. 47.—Add section that premises where food is manufactured, or prepared, or stored, should be under regulation by bye-laws of local authority. Special section relating to ice-cream vendors.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(A) NOTIFICATION.

Sec. 55.—That medical partners should only be required to send one certificate, and be entitled to one fee only for each case notified.

Puerperal Fever to be defined to include Septicæmia, Pyæmia, Septic Peritonitis, Septic Metritis, and other acute septic inflammations in the pelvis, occurring as the direct result of child-birth.

That all head teachers of schools be required to notify all cases of infectious disease coming to their knowledge amongst their scholars, and also all absentees or children excluded by reason of infectious disease in their homes.

(B) PREVENTION.

Sec. 66.—Amendment (1).

A person suffering from any dangerous infectious disease who is so lodged that proper precautions cannot be taken for preventing the spread of the disease to the other inmates of the house, or who is without proper lodging, etc., etc.

Sec. 71.—Milksellers to be compelled to disclose source of milk supply.

ADDITIONS.

All farms supplying milk for public consumption shall be registered, and subject to periodical inspection under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Government Buildings not to be exempt from inspection.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS, 1878-1895.

The following is a list of the inspections, with their results, made by the male Sanitary Inspectors of Workshops where males alone are employed. In addition, they attended to 137 workshops where females were employed, on which nuisances had been found, the abatement of which involved structural alterations or repairs. These alterations or repairs were executed under notices served by the inspectors.

Miss Teebay, the Sanitary Inspector for Laundries and Workshops where females are employed, paid 730 first visits, and 1,119 visits of re-inspection, and secured the abatement of 201 nuisances during the year. Miss Teebay's full report is given in the appendix.

No. of Workshops registered during the year 1899...	74
„ „ inspected on notice by Factory Inspector	23
„ „ „ by instruction of Medical Officer of Health	5
Result of Inspections—(a) Workshops overcrowded ...	2
(b) Improper W.C. accommodation	2
(c) No W.C. accommodation ...	1
(d) No separate W.C. accommoda- tion for the sexes	6
(e) Other nuisances	87

BYE-LAWS AS TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The following is a list of the Houses registered under the above Bye-Laws during the year, and of the work executed under notice from the Sanitary Inspectors on the same premises.

TABLE of work executed under the Bye-laws as to Houses let in Lodgings under the supervision of Sanitary Inspectors G. White (District 2) and R. J. Sheppard (District 7) during the year 1899.

Work done.	District 2.	District 7.	Total.
Total number of houses registered ..	27	81	108
No. of houses cleansed	17	80	97
Damp walls properly damp coursed ..		15	15
Foul pans removed or cleansed ..	5	24	29
Roofs repaired	7	39	46
Space below ground floor excavated and ventilated		58	58
Sanitary dust-bins provided	4	36	40
Yard paving repaired and re-laid ..	6	45	51
Defective sink wastes repaired ..	3	35	38
Choked drains released	1	18	19
Defective drains repaired or re-laid ..	1	56	57
Defective washhouse paving repaired	10	21	31
Proper water supply to W.C.'s. ..	5	12	17
Defective cisterns renewed	2	19	21
„ rain water pipes repaired ..	2	17	19
Overcrowding abated by notice ..		15	15
„ „ „ arrangement	7	9	16
Gutters fixed to washhouse		7	7
New pans and traps fixed		44	44
Foul storage cisterns cleansed and provided with covers		24	24
Water supply put on main		22	22

TUBERCULOSIS IN MILK.

Early in February, 1899, the Hackney Vestry received a letter from the Vestry of Westminster stating that they were advised that the danger of the spread of tuberculosis through the medium of milk and cream is a very real one, especially in the case of young children, and asking the Hackney Vestry to support their application to the Local Government Board to promote legislation during the ensuing Session of Parliament for preventing the sale of milk and cream, both foreign and English, so contaminated, and for the regulation of dairies and the inspection of cows.

The Public Health Committee to whom this letter was referred, after consideration reported to the Vestry that before deciding to support the action of the Westminster Vestry it would be advisable to ascertain whether the milk supply to Hackney was affected and to what extent by the bacillus of tubercle, and recommended that 100 samples of milk be obtained and submitted to the Jenner Institute for this purpose. This report was adopted by the Vestry. The samples were in due course obtained and examined by Dr. A. Macfadyen, of the Jenner Institute, who reported on them as follows :—

Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine,
Chelsea Gardens, Grosvenor Road, London, S.W.

August 3rd, 1899.

Report upon 100 Samples of Milk from Hackney District, examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

To Dr. J. KING WARRY, Medical Officer of Health, Hackney Vestry.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report upon the Samples of Milk forwarded by you to the Jenner Institute for examination as to the presence of tubercle bacilli.

The Samples of Milk (100 in number) were received at intervals from 9th March to 30th May, 1899. The fresh samples were examined immediately on their arrival. The milk was centrifugalised for 30 minutes, the cream was then stirred from the top, and the whole centrifugalised for a further period of 30 minutes. In this way the bacteria present in the milk were sedimented.

The sedimented portions of the milk were used for examination. A series of microscopical specimens were made from each sample, but such a direct examination does not yield satisfactory results. The only reliable test is by means of inoculation experiments, and these were carried out with each sample of the milk. The accompanying table gives the results obtained, both positive and negative.

A period of four to six weeks must elapse before the diagnosis can experimentally be established and the investigation has consequently extended over some months.

The results may be briefly summarised : -

1 Seventeen samples of milk were found to contain tubercle bacilli of virulent character.

2 Twenty-three animals succumbed prematurely. It was consequently impossible to establish a diagnosis in three instances.

3 Seventy-seven samples were therefore fully and fairly tested.

Taking the 77 absolute tests that were carried out, and the 17 positive results that were obtained, the proportion of milks from the Hackney District containing tubercle bacilli was found to be 22 per cent.

I am, yours faithfully,

ALLAN MACFADYEN, M.D.,

Director.

On consideration of this report the Public Health Committee, in view of the serious consequences which are likely to follow the use of milk so affected, resolved to present the report of Dr. Macfadyen to the Vestry and make the following recommendations :

- (a) That the President of the Board of Agriculture be memorialized to introduce a Bill into Parliament to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.
- (b) That a copy of the report be sent to the London County Council and the local authorities of the metropolis, and that these bodies be asked to support the action of this Vestry by making similar representations.
- (c) That copies of the report be sent to the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House of Commons, the President of the Local Government Board, and to the Members of Parliament and London County Council for the district.
- (d) That a circular be prepared and circulated throughout the district advising the inhabitants to boil all milk before use

The Vestry adopted these recommendations of the Committee, and subsequently the memorial was prepared and forwarded to the Board of Agriculture, and communications made to the individuals and authorities mentioned in the report. It may be here stated the 15 London Districts supported the memorial of the Hackney Vestry to the Board of Agriculture on the subject, and on the other hand, the London County Council, amongst others, stated that they could not see their way to take any action at that time.

The following circular was also prepared and distributed to every house in the district.

CONSUMPTION AND INFECTED COWS' MILK.

The Hackney Vestry having had one hundred samples of the milk sold in their district examined by an experienced bacteriologist, have ascertained that 22 per cent. of the samples so examined were infected with tubercle bacilli—the active cause of Consumption. The Vestry have every reason to believe that these samples are fairly representative of the whole of the cows' milk sold to the public in Hackney. Under these circumstances, the Vestry feel bound to make known the risks the public run in using raw milk, and to warn them that milk infected with tubercle bacilli is capable of causing Consumption in those who consume it without previous sterilizing, and to strongly advise the public to boil or otherwise sterilize all milk before use, in order to avoid the danger of causing Consumption by this means.

By order of the Public Health Committee,

J. KING WARRY, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.

12th July, 1899.

It is to be hoped that the action taken by the Vestry in this matter will help to create a public opinion in favour of legislation to prevent the spread of tuberculosis by means of cows' milk, which will ultimately induce the Government to promote a Bill to this end.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1890.

The Public Health Committee have now decided to adopt the provisions of this Act, and provide means for the cleansing of verminous persons. In view of the excellent results obtained in Marylebone, where such means have been provided, this is an important step in promoting public cleanliness.

COSTERMONGERS' REFUSE.—Early in the year the attention of the Public Health Committee was drawn to the filthy condition of certain streets resorted to by costermongers and others, due to the deposit in the roadway of all kinds of rubbish, including vegetable refuse. The Committee decided to give the offenders notice, by means of a hand-bill, to deposit their refuse in a proper receptacle, until a collecting van, ordered by the Committee, had called to collect it; and warned them that further depositing on the roadway would be followed by prosecution. The action of the Committee has been followed by very great improvement in these streets. It was found necessary during the year to prosecute 19 persons under bye-law 5 made under the P.H. (London) Act, 1891. This bye-law provides for the prevention of nuisances arising from any dust, ice, salt, ashes, or rubbish offal, carrion, fish or filth, or other matter or thing in any street. Each person prosecuted was fined 2s. 6d. on the first offence and 5s. on the second. Below is a copy of the notice issued:—

HACKNEY VESTRY.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the Hackney Vestry will cause all the Trade Refuse produced by all Stallkeepers, Costermongers, and Itinerant Vendors in the main thoroughfares of Hackney to be collected from 7.30 to 11.30 p.m. on Saturdays; and all such persons are hereby requested to deposit their refuse in properly covered boxes until the collecting van has removed it; and they are further informed that legal pro-

ceedings will *immediately* be instituted against *any person* found depositing Refuse of any sort on the Public Footpaths or Carriage ways.

By order of the Public Health Committee.

J. KING WARRY, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.

12th July, 1899.

NO GRATUITIES ALLOWED.

TEMPORARY SHELTER.—PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891 (SEC. 60 (4)).

This has not yet been provided, but the subject has again been before the Public Health Committee and the Hackney Vestry during the past year, with the result that plans of the proposed building have been drawn, and are now under consideration. In all probability the shelter will be erected early next year.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877-1894.

A further improvement in the inspections and re-inspections of canal boats took place during 1899, as compared with 1898; the latter year 67 boats were inspected, but during the former year 98.

The following infringements of the Act were found :—

Without requisite double bulk-head	...	...	1
No proper water vessel	...	...	1
Dilapidation	...	...	4
Want of proper ventilation	...	...	1
Required marking	...	...	4
No certificate	...	...	2

No legal proceedings were required during the year. The inspector's full report will be found in the appendix.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1890.

During the year applications were made by two owners for certificates under this Act for 14 dwellings, containing 40 tenements. The certificates were given after a few small repairs had been executed.

INFECTIOUS FEVERS AND DRAIN EFFLUVIA.—The following is a table showing the condition of the house drains in houses where primary cases of the specific fevers had occurred during the year. It is only of interest in so far as it indicates to a slight extent the relative relation of the fevers to effluvia from house drains. I have observed this relationship during the last three years. In each I have found the houses where diphtheria and enteric fever occurred to have a larger proportion of defective drains than the houses in which scarlatina and erysipelas occurred.

TABLE

Showing condition of Drains of Houses in which primary cases of Infectious Disease occurred during the year 1899.

DISEASE.	Houses in which drains were defective.	Houses in which drains were not defective.	Total No. of Houses in which primary cases occurred.	Per centage of Houses with defective drains.
1. Enteric Fever	34	161	195	21·1
2. Diphtheria.. ..	108	490	598	22·0
3. Scarlatina	112	648	760	17·2
4. Erysipelas	24	252	276	9·5

THE RIVER LEA.

The River Lea continues to maintain its reputation as a highly polluted stream, and a source of nuisance to the district of Hackney. During the hot months of the year its evil odour is perceptible at long distances. The following copy of a report on a sample of the river water indicates the character of its pollutions :—

Public Analyst's Laboratory,

31, Moorgate Street, London,

July 14th, 1899.

Report on sample of River Lea Water received from the Hackney Vestry, marked "from Lead Mill Stream (Lead Mill Point), 5/7/99." Received 6/7/99.

Total solid residue	...	..	..	..	..	55.6 grains per gallon.
Saline ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	3.36 " "
Organic ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.42 " "
Chlorine ..	..	..	..	..	..	8.0 " "
Oxygen required to oxidise the organic matter	..					2.149 " "
Nitrates and Nitrites	..	..	..	..	..	Strong traces.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen	..	..	..	..	..	Absent.

The sample possessed a distinct sewage odour, and was brownish-yellow in colour.

It is practically diluted sewage.

LEO. TAYLOR, F.I.C.. &c., Public Analyst.

In my last year's report I stated that Major L. Flower, Engineer to the Lea Conservancy Board, C.E., had been instructed to prepare plans, estimates, etc., of the construction of a main drainage scheme for the Lea Valley. This has been done, and early in April, 1899, these plans were considered by the Public Health and General Purposes Committee of the Vestry, and subsequently the following report embodying their views was presented to and adopted by the Vestry :—

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE ON
REFERENCE *re* LEA AND RODING VALLEYS
MAIN OUTFALL SEWER.

To the Hackney Vestry.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Your Committee have to report that your reference to them and
"the General Purposes Committee dated 1st February, 1899, on the
"Report of Mr. G. Chatterton, M.I.C.E., and Major L. Flower,
"R.E., Sanitary Engineer to the Lea Conservancy Board containing
"schemes for a Main Outfall Sewer for the Lea and Roding
"Valleys, has been fully considered by both Committees, and in
"submitting their report thereon your Committee desire to refer to
"the past efforts of the Vestry in the purification of the River Lee.

"The Vestry are aware that the foul condition of certain parts
"of the River Lea as it passes through the Hackney District for
"many years gave rise to complaints of nuisance, originating
"chiefly from the Tottenham sewage, and your Public Health
"Committee having brought the serious state of things to the notice
"of the Board of Works, representation on the subject was made
"to the then Sir Charles Russell, M.P. for South Hackney, who
"gave it his untiring attention. A Select Committee of Enquiry
"was afterwards appointed. Subsequently, in 1886, the Lea
"Purification Act was passed.

"This Act empowered and required the Hackney District Board
"of Works and the late Metropolitan Board of Works respectively,
"to admit the effluent water from Tottenham sewage into their
"sewers during four months in each year for three years; the
"object of limiting the time being in contemplation of a compre-
"hensive scheme for dealing with the sewage of the Districts
"situate in the Valley of the Lea.

"No steps having been taken to carry out such scheme, applica-
"tion was made by the Hackney District Board of Works to the
"Metropolitan Board of Works to extend the time for two years,
"which was refused, but a subsequent application in October, 1888,
"was successful in obtaining an extension for one year only.

“ Arrangements have since been made to receive the Tottenham
 “ effluent into these sewers throughout each year, but, notwithstanding
 “ this, it appears that the evils complained of in 1886 still exist,
 “ being intensified to some extent by the growth of population in the
 “ Lea Valley ; but the main sources of pollution affecting the Hackney
 “ District are now the effluents from the sewage farm of Waltham-
 “ stow and the sewage works of Leyton. These two districts have
 “ an estimated population of 120,000 inhabitants, the whole of their
 “ sewage, after treatment, passing into the River Lea.

“ An additional source of pollution below Hackney is the effluent
 “ from the West Ham sewage works.

“ This condition of the river influenced your Public Health Com-
 “ mittee to convene a conference of Members of Parliament, Members
 “ of the London and Essex County Councils, and of public bodies of
 “ districts along the banks of the River Lea to consider the steps to
 “ be taken to remedy the pollution of the said river, which was held
 “ at the Hackney Town Hall on 13th October, 1897, when it was
 “ resolved—

‘ That this Conference is of opinion that a full inquiry into the
 ‘ condition of the whole of the River Lea as to its source of
 ‘ impurities should be undertaken by the Government in con-
 ‘ tinuation of the Report of the Select Committee of 1886 ’

“ Subsequently your Committee approached Mr. W. R. Bousfield,
 “ Q.C., M.P. for North Hackney, who arranged with Mr. Chaplin
 “ President of the Local Government Board, to receive a deputation
 “ on the subject, on Saturday, 10th June, 1898, with a view to asking
 “ the Government to favourably consider the question of introducing
 “ legislation for providing a main drainage scheme for the Lea Valley,
 “ as the only effective remedy for the existing nuisance—a statement
 “ of the deputation’s views having previously been forwarded to Mr.
 “ Chaplin—he was, however, unable to receive the deputation,
 “ owing to Government business in the House of Commons.

“ About this time the Lea Conservancy Board, doubtless having
 “ become aware of the activity displayed by Hackney in this matter,
 “ convened a conference of delegates from districts abutting on the

" River Lea, and others interested, to consider what steps should be
 " taken towards dealing with the sewage from such districts, when
 " it was decided to adopt a Main Drainage Scheme for the Lea and
 " Roding Valleys as the best way of dealing with the matter, and
 " Major L. Flower, R.E., and Mr. G. Chatterton, M.I.C.E., were
 " deputed to prepare schemes for the same, the cost of which was
 " subscribed to by the districts concerned (including Hackney).
 " These schemes are contained in their report as above-mentioned,
 " and the report of your Surveyor explaining the schemes is attached
 " hereto for the information of the Vestry.

" Your Committee are of opinion that Scheme A, as reported
 " upon by the Surveyor, is the best submitted, and they recommend
 " that the Vestry do petition the Local Government Board in
 " favour thereof; also that a copy of the Surveyor's Report as
 " annexed do accompany such petition. Further, that immediate
 " action be taken to bring the facts to the notice of the London
 " County Council, the districts interested, and other public bodies
 " by whom influence can be brought to bear, asking them to support
 " the petition in favour of the proposed scheme, and your Committee
 " hope that their efforts to prevent the pollution of the River Lea
 " may ultimately be successful by the adoption and carrying out
 " of the scheme proposed.

" All of which is respectfully submitted."

No further progress has been made since the adoption of this
 report. In fact, it appears that several of the riparian Authorities
 who were in favour of the adoption of a drainage scheme have
 fallen away from their first views and may now be regarded as
 opponents of any scheme of drainage. It now remains for some
 central authority to overcome the inertia of the local authorities
 contributing to the pollution of the river and that of the Lea
 Conservancy Board.

Town Hall, Hackney,

6th April, 1899.

VACCINATION.

The following table is a summary of the returns made by the Vaccination Officers respecting the Vaccination of children whose births were registered in the districts from 1st Jan. to 30th June 1899. For comparison I have added at the foot of the table figures for the corresponding period in 1898. These figures are interesting in that they indicate the effect of the recent legislation, as embodied in the Vaccination Act of 1899, upon public vaccination. On the whole, the effect has been to bring about a great improvement in the number of children vaccinated. Whereas in the 1st half of the year of 1898 only 13·4 per cent. of the births of that period were successfully vaccinated, in the first half of the year 1899 the percentage had increased to 41·1 per cent. of the births. Also, whereas the births unaccounted for by Vaccination Officers amounted to 63·4 per cent. of the total births in the former period, in the latter this percentage had declined to 29·4 per cent. The figures under column IV. are also interesting. This gives the number of certificates of conscientious objections received by the Officers for the two half-years respectively. During the former six months the number was 20, during the latter 26, the percentage to the total births being respectively ·65 and ·77. If these figures represent the true proportion of conscientious objectors in Hackney, the effect of conscientious objection on the progress of vaccination will be practically nil. Whatever the objections to vaccination may be, they are not sufficiently strong to induce parents in any large numbers to attend before a Magistrate for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of exemption from vaccination.

The above figures make the future look more hopeful in keeping small-pox out of the district.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

During the year 1899 the amount of House Refuse removed by the contractors rose from 53,283 loads in the year 1898 to 57,990, and the sum paid to the contractors from £13,642 13s. 8d. to £14,849 10s. In addition to the latter sum, £2,051 19s. 4d. was

Return made on the 8th February, 1900, by the Vaccination Officers of the Hackney Union, respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered in their Districts from 1st January to 30th June, 1899, inclusive.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS COMPRISED IN THE VACCINATION OFFICER'S DISTRICT.	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" as registered from 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1899.	Number of these births duly entered by 31st January, 1900, in cols. I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets) viz:—					No. of these births which on 31st January, 1900, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			No. of these births remaining on 31st January, 1900, neither duly entered in the Vaccination Register (cols. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return), nor temporarily accounted for in the "Report Book" (cols. 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).
		Col. I. "Successfully Vac'in'ted."	Column II. "Insuscep- tible of Vac'in'ion."		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Certificates of conscientious objection have been received.	Col. V. "Dead. Un-vaccinated."	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprized.	Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached and cases not having been found.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
North Hackney ..	604	218	9	—	4	54	24	2	45	248
Central Hackney ...	777	361	6	—	12	87	7	12	82	210
South-East H'ckney	969	321	1	—	3	126	13	20	143	342
South West H'ckney	1,030	492	6	—	7	124	10	80	116	195
Total	3,380	1,392	22	—	26	391	54	114	386	995
Total for the period of 1898 (1st Jan. to 30th June).	3,046	468	7	—	20	405	5	14	194	1,933

expended as wages to the Vestry's dustmen. The inclusive cost for the removal of house refuse to the parish thus works out at $5/7\frac{1}{4}$ per load.

Reference has been made in former Reports to the unsatisfactory method of paying for the removal of house refuse by load measurement. The refuse should be weighed and payment made by weight.

During the past year, I have ascertained by weighing a certain number of loads each month their average weight. The weight has varied between the limits of 8-cwt. 2-qrs. and 25-cwts.—the average weight per load for the year being 14-cwt. 3-qrs. 22-lbs.

The following shows the number of requests for the removal of dust received during the year 1899, compared with the number received during previous years. I also append a weekly record of the "refusals" and "no answers" met with by the dustmen during the removal of the house refuse. The average number of refusals is much the same as that met with during previous years.

A dust destructor, the provision of which has been urged upon the Vestry by the Public Health Committee for many years, is now about to be built.

It is estimated that the Vestry will be able to undertake in connection with their Electric Installation the destruction of house refuse some time during the year 1901.

TABLE XI.

A List of the requests for the removal of Dust received during the five years, ending December 31st 1899.

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
January	136	89	37	21	22	26
February	48	41	17	20	6	7
March	85	53	30	15	6	13
April	97	66	46	8	19	37
May	55	73	22	11	3	21
June	72	46	39	12	11	22
July	63	31	18	17	11	43
August	56	23	12	9	6	14
September	58	38	24	6	8	2
October	73	27	21	8	3	10
November	94	39	14	9	4	6
December	46	26	17	7	15	18
Totals	893	552	297	143	114	220

DUSTING ACCOUNT, 1899.

MONTH.	Northern Division		Southern Division		TOTALS.	
	Loads.	Cost.	Loads.	Cost.	Loads.	Cost.
1899		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
January	2217	572 14 6	2636	669 19 8	4853	1242 14 2
February	2235	577 7 6	2726	692 17 2	4961	1270 4 0
March.....	2120	547 13 4	2520	640 10 0	4640	1188 3 4
April	2227	575 6 2	2542	646 1 10	4769	1221 8 0
May.....	2284	590 0 8	2650	673 10 10	4934	1263 11 6
June	2276	587 19 4	2753	669 14 5	5029	1287 13 9
July.....	2216	580 4 4	2648	673 0 8	4894	1253 5 0
August	2194	566 15 8	2640	671 0 0	4834	1237 15 8
September	2043	527 15 6	2522	641 0 2	4565	1168 15 8
October	2177	562 7 10	2570	653 4 2	4747	1215 12 0
November	2323	600 2 2	2775	705 6 3	5098	1305 8 5
December	2148	534 18 0	2518	639 19 10	4666	1194 17 10
Totals	26490	£6843 5 0	31500	£8006 5 0	57990	£14849 10 0

Dustmen's Wages £2,051 19 4

Sanitary Labour £746 19 5

Prices per load N. 5s. 2d. S. 5s. 1d.

TABLE XII.

A list of refusals in the collection of Dust during the year 1899.

Week ending	Refusals.	No Answers.	Week ending	Refusals.	No Answers
January 7th ..	6,319	893	July 15th ..	9,385	1,895
" 14th ..	8,422	1,413	" 22nd ..	8,471	1,749
" 21st ..	7,814	1,247	" 29th ..	7,893	1,813
" 28th ..	7,700	1,194	August 5th ..	9,147	1,943
February 4th ..	6,871	1,173	" 12th ..	8,761	1,519
" 11th ..	7,143	1,214	" 19th ..	7,792	1,784
" 18th ..	6,915	1,321	" 26th ..	8,985	1,917
" 25th ..	7,694	1,403	Sept. 2nd ..	9,873	1,895
March 4th ..	8,413	1,374	" 9th ..	9,481	1,817
" 11th ..	9,318	1,245	" 16th ..	10,249	1,522
" 18th ..	8,649	1,315	" 23rd ..	9,767	1,419
" 25th ..	7,695	1,471	" 30th ..	8,915	1,735
April 1st ..	8,473	1,319	October 7th ..	9,767	1,620
" 8th ..	9,624	2,001	" 14th ..	9,603	1,537
" 15th ..	8,970	1,348	" 21st ..	9,187	1,445
" 22nd ..	7,869	1,413	" 28th ..	10,413	1,863
" 29th ..	9,814	1,761	Nov. 4th ..	9,215	1,713
May 6th ..	9,873	1,815	" 11th ..	8,726	1,524
" 13th ..	9,716	2,064	" 18th ..	8,518	1,478
" 20th ..	9,441	1,935	" 25th ..	9,379	1,690
" 27th ..	8,973	2,160	Dec. 2nd ..	9,716	1,731
June 3rd ..	8,611	1,814	" 9th ..	9,583	1,775
" 10th ..	9,442	1,736	" 16th ..	9,174	1,668
" 17th ..	8,769	1,907	" 23rd ..	9,258	1,735
" 24th ..	9,205	1,738	" 30th ..	7,315	1,619
July 1st ..	8,816	1,815			
" 8th ..	9,648	1,743			
			TOTAL	4,587,704	84,218

THE MORTUARY.

The following tables give the number of bodies deposited in the mortuary during the year, also the number of inquests held there, with the causes of deaths, etc.

Number of bodies deposited in mortuary...	...	...	464
(a). To await inquests ...	...	...	444
(b) Upon request of relatives, to await burial			20
Number of Post-mortems performed	...	...	203

INQUESTS.

Verdicts.	Sex.	
	Male.	Female.
Natural causes	158	122
Accidental Death.....	65	48
Suicide	19	7
Open Verdict	10	4
Manslaughter		2
Murder	1	2
Stillborn	5	1
TOTALS	258	186

Table showing nature of above Suicidal and Accidental Deaths in the Hackney District during the Year ended 1899.

SUICIDES.		ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.	
NATURE OF SUICIDE.	No.	NATURE OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.	No.
Poisoning	4	Fracture of Arm	1
Cut Throat	5	Poisoning	3
Drowning	8	Fall	26
Hanging.....	4	Suffocated	5
Shooting	2	Shock from Burns	13
Strangulation	1	Blow on Abdomen	1
Jumping from train.....	1	Drowning	7
Run over by Train	1	Run over	3
		Shock from Scalds	3
		Crushed by Train.....	3
		" Cart	1
		Fracture of Skull.....	13
		Irritant Food	1
		Fracture of Hip	6
		Suffocated in Bed.....	24
		Hæmorrhage from cut.....	1
		Exposure at night	1
		Not stated	1
TOTAL	26	TOTAL ..	113

REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK, 1899.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Letters, etc., sent out	3240
Circulars, Notices, etc.	14400
Committee Notices sent out	1200
Copies of Summonses and Orders made out	2168
Houses from which Bedding, etc., was removed to be disinfected by the Vestry's apparatus	1505
Articles disinfected by the Vestry's apparatus—	
Beds	1344
Mattresses	617
Palliasses	—
Bolsters	939
Pillows	2710
Blankets	2193
Sheets	165
Carpets, Rugs, etc.	822
Quilts	515
Other Articles	2428
Rooms fumigated	1963
Houses cleansed after Infectious Diseases	740
Disinfectants supplied to the poor (bottles)	905
Do. do. (bags)	8758
Infectious Patients removed to Hospital	1208
Cautionary Notices to Schools <i>re</i> Infectious Sickness	1897
Certificates of Disinfection issued to Schools, etc.	1772
Accumulations of Dust specially removed	27
Articles destroyed by request—	
Beds	34
Mattresses	25
Bolsters	3
Pillows	9
Palliasses	13
Cushions	13
Articles of Clothing	18
Miscellaneous	14
Blankets	—

REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK, 1899.

	SANITARY DISTRICTS.														Totals.
	Mr. Wood Stamford Hill	Mr. Harvey, West Hackney	Mr. Legg, Hackney	Mr. Morley, Clapton	Mr. Body, Kingsland.	Mare Street and South Hackney.			Mr. Bobbitt, Homerton, E.	Mr. Mansell, Homerton, N.	Mr. Ellis, Homerton, S.	Mr. White, Clapton, N.E.	Mr. Sheppard, Special.	Miss Tebbay, Special.	
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Mr. High,	Mr. Kemp	Mr. Punter,	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12			
INSPECTIONS—															
Made on Complaint.....	285	250	247	226	308	262	224	192	184	268	84	81		8	2619
Workshops	2	7	5	1	2	7	18		2	25			2	538	609
House to House			11		71	50	9	215	68	56	191	94	82		947
Houses after Infectious Diseases	140	174	128	241	188	230	173	108	268	223	117	50	58		2098
Premises re-inspected ...	2804	2963	2976	2886	2044	2677	2848	2588	2849	2292	2551	1869	3963	1199	36509
Fishmongers' and Poul- terers' Yards	1	3				2	5	4	2	4	2				23
Slaughterhouses				12						1	1				14
Cow houses (Premises) } " (Sheds) }				9						1					10
Miscellaneous Inspections	30	93	109			84	9		202	26		31	1		585
Greengrocers' Yards		3					5	1	5	3	3				20
Schools		4		2	2				2	3					13
Bakehouses	21	14	13	17	16	12	23	3	8	12	8	1			148
Urinals	7	12	15	9	11	41	74	15	13	60	3				260
Canal Boats												102			102
Animals improperly kept..		7		8			10		6	4	4				39
Statutory Notices served...	23	75	21	32	80	23	6	10	59	13	16	49	39	9	455
Intimation Notices served	206	323	241	317	347	304	297	318	309	259	317	189	184	180	3781
Peremptory or Final } Notices served..... }	50	31	35	21	50	30	50	74	52	20	40	16	18	43	530
Laundries														192	192

Outworkers														12	12
Proceedings taken before Magistrate or justices under the Sanitary Acts	10	38	11	15	45	7	1	1	21		29	65	5	2	250
Nuisances abated.....	251	353	441	324	339	346	256	438	366	264	289	108	166	201	4142
SEIZED AND CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD—															
Fish.....			3 cwt. 1 stone		1½ cwt.	1 cwt.				½ cwt.			2¼ cwt.		8¼cwt. 14 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables ..	2 cwt.	1½ cwt.	38 lbs.	¾ cwt.	¾ cwt.		¾ cwt.	½ cwt.	10 lbs.	2 cwt.	6¾ cwt.	¼ cwt.	10 lbs.		12 cwt.
Meat	1¼ cwt.	¼ cwt.	12 lbs.		14 lbs.		½ cwt.		1 cwt. 14 lbs.		6 lbs.		10 cwt.		13cwt. 2 qrs. 46 lbs.
Other Articles													10 lbs.		10 lbs.
Open Spaces cleared	2	1		14					2	1	1				21
Special Reports to Medical Officer of Health		23	29	7	9		5		2		3		50		128
FOOD ADULTERATION—															
Samples collected for Analysis.....	53	54		54	58	47	45	50	49	47	47	48	48		600
Proceedings taken before Magistrates	6	9		10	15	3	13	3	11	5	6	9	9		99

METEOROLOGY.

The following table, for which I am indebted to the Secretary of the Royal Meteorological Society, is an abstract of the Climatological Observations made at St. Luke's, Old Street, E.C., for the year 1899.

ABSTRACT OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

1899.	TEMPERATURE.							Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	RAIN.	
	Means.					Extremes.				Am. unt.	No. of Day
	9 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Range	Mean.	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		in.	
JANUARY ..	43·4	39·5	48·6	9·1	44·1	30·8	55·9	85	7·5	2·49	21
FEBRUARY	41·7	37·9	49·3	11·4	43·6	27·8	65·0	83	6·0	1·87	12
MARCH	41·2	35·1	49·7	14·6	42·4	24·6	61·5	79	6·1	·55	9
APRIL	48·4	43·1	54·2	11·1	48·6	35·3	63·6	75	8·3	2·72	22
MAY.....	53·5	45·8	60·5	14·7	53·2	36·1	71·4	69	7·4	1·41	12
JUNE	62·8	54·6	71·4	16·8	63·0	45·5	82·1	65	5·2	1·30	6
JULY	66·7	60·1	74·5	14·4	67·3	52·5	84·4	69	8·1	1·78	10
AUGUST....	67·1	59·3	75·3	16·0	67·3	52·6	86·0	69	4·3	·45	5
SEPTEMB'R	58·6	53·6	65·9	12·3	59·7	43·3	84·6	72	6·6	2·69	14
OCTOBER ..	49·6	45·0	56·6	11·6	50·8	38·3	62·7	86	5·9	2·03	9
NOVEMBER	49·1	45·3	53·5	8·2	49·4	37·1	62·1	83	8·2	4·06	10
DECEMBER	38·1	34·6	42·3	7·7	38·5	24·3	55·7	83	8·9	1·09	16
YEAR..	51·7	46·2	58·5	12·3	52·3	24·3	86·0	77	6·9	22·44	146

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. KING WARRY, M.D., D.P.H., &c.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health received, and ordered to be printed and circulated in the usual manner.

HENRY HULLAND,
Chairman of the Vestry.
May 2nd, 1900.

APPENDIX.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION, or phthisis, or tuberculosis, is a disease of an infectious nature, attacking persons at all ages and of both sexes, and spreading either from person to person or by means of tuberculous food.

It causes in Great Britain alone over 70,000 deaths each year, and in Hackney over 400 deaths. The disease is now known to be due to a microbe called "the bacillus of tubercle," which gains access to the body by the nose or mouth, from which it is carried to the lungs or bowels, where, under certain favourable conditions, it gives rise to tuberculous disease of these organs. In consumption of the lungs, the patient coughs up a large quantity of phlegm. The phlegm or spit thus coughed up contains a vast quantity of the microbes of tubercle; and it is by means of this spit or phlegm that the disease of consumption is mainly spread from person to person. A patient suffering from consumption does not give off the disease by the skin or the breath, but only in the spit, or occasionally by the bowels. The spit itself is not dangerous while it is kept moist, but only when it is allowed to dry about rooms or on handkerchiefs, afterwards becoming pulverised and dispersed in the atmosphere of rooms or public vehicles as dust. Such dust, inhaled, is capable of producing the disease in other persons. This is more likely to occur in persons in bad or weak health, whether due to disease, over indulgence in alcohol, poverty, overcrowding, or insanitary occupations or surroundings.

Now, the microbes in the spit are not destroyed by drying, but remain alive a considerable time as dust, especially in dark, ill-ventilated, or overheated, or dirty, or damp rooms. Fresh air, daylight, and particularly sun-light, kill the microbes speedily; and a healthy body with sanitary surroundings is the best defence against them.

Consumption is not only common amongst human beings, but is particularly common amongst certain domestic animals, especially milch-cows and pigs. The flesh of these is capable of giving rise to

the disease if eaten ; and where the udder of a milch-cow is affected with the disease, the milk of such cows, unless sterilized or boiled, may cause consumption in those drinking it.

It may be here stated, for the encouragement of persons suffering from consumption, that this disease is curable in certain of its stages ; and very great improvement by proper treatment has been observed at nearly all stages of the malady.

From the above short description of consumption of the lungs and its mode of spread, it will be readily guessed what precautions are necessary on the part of those suffering from the disease, as well as the public at large, to prevent the spread of consumption. These precautions may be given under the following heads :—

(A) *Precautions to be Adopted by Patients suffering from Consumption, or those in charge of such Patients.*

1. A consumptive patient should occupy a bedroom alone, or, if this is impossible, a separate bed.

2. The bedroom should be well lighted and ventilated all day, and a window left partly open at night. (There are simple contrivances available for this to be done without creating draughts.)

3. The patient should not spit about the rooms, but only in a spit-cup or basin containing a small quantity of disinfectant fluid, or in paper bags, or paper handkerchiefs, which must be immediately afterwards destroyed by burning. (Linen or cotton handkerchiefs should not be used, as the expectoration dries on them, and is, as pointed out before, scattered into the atmosphere as dust.)

4. When out of doors a tuberculous patient should spit in a portable spit-cup, which may be obtained of any chemist, containing a small quantity of disinfectant fluid, and should especially avoid spitting on the floors of any public conveyance or on the public pavements.

5. The collected expectorations or spit should be mixed with saw-dust or peat-mould and then burnt, or mixed with strong disinfectants and washed down the w.c. or drains ; the containing vessel being afterwards washed in boiling water.

6. The expectoration should not be swallowed by the patient, as it is likely to set up tuberculous disease of the bowels.

7. It is dangerous for a consumptive person to kiss others, or be kissed on the mouth.

8. Articles used by consumptive persons, such as cups, saucers, knives, forks, and spoons, etc., should be scalded immediately after use, and, if possible, should be kept separate for the use of the patient.

9. Dusting of rooms and furniture should be done by means of damp cloths, which should be washed in boiling water afterwards. It is important not to raise dust in houses occupied by consumptive patients ; so carpets should be scattered with tea leaves before brushing, and a machine brush should be used.

(B) Precautions for the Public generally.

1. As consumption may be caused by tuberculous flesh of the ox or pig, these kinds of meat should always be well cooked ; milk should also be sterilized or boiled before use. This is especially necessary where milk is the chief article of diet, as with infants, children and invalids.

2. As consumption is encouraged by certain insanitary conditions, such as overcrowding, insufficient ventilation, dampness, dirt, etc., it is important that these should be quickly removed.

3. The rooms occupied by consumptive persons should be kept scrupulously clean, and on being vacated, either by the removal of the person to hospital or by death, should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

4. This will be done free of cost on application to the Public Health Department, at the New Town Hall, Hackney. The same will be done at any time during the course of the disease on application by the medical attendant.

5. As a good state of health is a safeguard against consumption, it will be obvious that those things which promote a healthy body should be encouraged, and those which have a contrary effect discouraged.

Finally, it cannot be too clearly understood that consumption, although an infectious disease, is also a preventible disease; and that a consumptive person is not a danger to others if the simple precautions suggested above are observed.

By Order of the Public Health Committee,

J. KING WARRY, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.,

March, 1899.

PREVENTION OF WHOOPING COUGH.

WHOOPING COUGH is a highly infectious disease occurring chiefly amongst children under five years of age, and affecting females more than males. It is almost as fatal as measles, causing over 2,000 deaths in London, and nearly 100 deaths in Hackney every year. If not fatal the disease may most seriously damage the constitution for life; and in many cases it certainly leads the way to consumption. The later in life the disease is caught the less serious it is likely to be; but to children under one year old it is probably the most fatal of all diseases. This latter fact alone should induce those who have the charge of children to become acquainted with the early signs of the disease in order, if possible, to prevent its spread to other children.

The infection spreads from person to person, being given off by the breath of the patient, and in the secretions coughed up; it is also spread by clothes, bedding, and other things used by a child suffering from the disease.

SYMPTOMS.—Whooping Cough begins something like measles with what is thought to be a cold. The child looks pale and out of sorts, restless, with a cough, and sometimes has some running at the nose with sneezing. Sometimes the cough, even at the beginning, is very frequent, especially at night, and often ends in retching or vomiting. With this there is usually some fever. Where a cough as above described exists, it would be well to suspect whooping cough, especially if this disease is prevalent in the neighbourhood, and to cause the sick child to be isolated. This stage of the disease lasts about 10 or 12 days, after which the peculiar and characteristic "whoop" of the disease develop. In this the child makes a number of rapid coughs until he is out of breath, then draws in his breath with a peculiar crowing noise, the face at the same time becoming red, and the eyes watery. The fever now disappears. This stage lasts about a month, after which the "whoop" disappears, leaving a cough more or less troublesome, which in turn disappears under proper medical treatment. The infection lasts from the beginning of the disease until five weeks after the commencement of the "whoop," which proves the nature of the disease, and only then if the coughing and "whooping" have ceased for at least two weeks. From the above account it will be seen that to prevent its spreading similar precautions should be adopted to those recommended in a case of measles.

MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF WHOOPING COUGH.

1. Any child who is suffering from the above described symptoms of whooping cough, or who is suffering from a very frequent cough which is worse at night, and which has a tendency to end in retching or vomiting, should be isolated by removal to a room apart from the remainder of the household, and from which all unnecessary clothing, hanging, carpets, etc., have been removed.

2. As the discharges from the mouth, nose, and throat are capable of conveying the disease, these should be received on soft pieces of rag and immediately burned.

3. The washable clothing and bedding, and the towels used by the patient should, before removal from the bedroom, be placed in a tub of water, to which some disinfectant has been added. Cups, saucers, spoons, etc., should be scalded before being used by others.

4. Persons attending upon a child ill from whooping cough should wash their hands before leaving the sick room and associating with others.

5. After recovery or death, the room, bedding, clothes, etc., used by the patient should be well disinfected before being used again, and this will be done free of charge on application to the Public Health Department either by the medical attendant or person in charge of a case of whooping cough.

6. No child suffering from whooping cough should be allowed to go to school or to any other public institution; nor should any child recovering from the disease until at least two weeks after the complete cessation of coughing and whooping, and the disinfection of the clothing worn by such child.

7. No child should be allowed to go to school or any other public institution from a house in which there is a case of whooping cough, until the complete recovery of the patient and the disinfection of the house, etc.

8. No child should be allowed to attend school or any other public institution who has been exposed to the infection of whooping cough, until 21 days after exposure, and not even then if there are signs of the disease having been contracted.

By order of the Public Health Committee,

J. KING WARRY, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.

June, 1899.

PREVENTION OF MEASLES.

MEASLES is a highly infectious fever, occurring chiefly amongst children, especially those under five years of age, and is equally common in both sexes.

Although regarded of trifling importance by parents, it causes more deaths than scarlet fever or diphtheria. In London alone it causes nearly 3,000 deaths every year, and in Hackney more than 100 deaths. In addition it leaves many children much weakened in health or even injured for life.

The disease is dangerous to very young children, and especially to those in the second year of life ; so that, if by any means the attack only is delayed until the age of four or five years is reached, there would be a large saving of life.

One difficulty in preventing the spread of measles is the fact that a child may be ill two or three days with the early symptoms before the rash appears which proves the nature of the disease ; and during this time the sick child is extremely infectious, and may infect other children ; but this difficulty may be greatly overcome by parents and guardians acquainting themselves with the early signs of measles, thus enabling them to isolate any sick child at an early period of the disease.

Another difficulty is that the public generally believe that Measles is a mild and harmless disease which children must take, and the earlier they take it the better ; whereas, on the contrary, measles is a dangerous disease, and the later in life it is taken the less serious it is likely to be.

The danger attaching to measles is mostly due to serious complications which frequently arise during the course of the disease, owing to want of proper medical treatment and to careless exposure to cold.

If parents and guardians would bear these facts in mind, and in all cases of measles take such precautions as are here suggested to prevent its spread, we might reasonably expect a large decrease in its prevalence, and a corresponding saving in subsequent ill-health and in deaths. It is with a view to this end that this leaflet has been prepared.

SYMPTOMS.—In severe cases the disease may begin with a convulsion, or shivering, or an attack of diarrhoea; but in ordinary cases an observant parent will notice the child looks poorly, does not eat its food as usual, or complains of feeling tired, or is fretful. Then the child develops what appears to be a cold, he sneezes, the eyes get red, and a watery discharge sets in from both eyes and nose, and a slight cough arises; at the same time the child becomes feverish. This condition lasts about three days, then the rash of measles appears. This consists of small dark red spots occurring in irregular patches, first on the face, and then spreading to the trunk and limbs. The rash lasts about four days, and then disappears in the same order in which it appears, after which the skin is partly shed in very fine scales.

The child is infectious from the commencement of the disease until the disappearance of rash and cough, and until the skin has ceased to peel. This period of infection is usually about 21 days. It should be specially noted that the child is extremely infectious before the rash appears as well as after. The breath, the secretion from the running eyes and nose, and probably the odour given off from the skin, will all spread the disease. It follows that the clothes, with the bedding and room used by the child will be infectious. From the above short account it may be easily gathered what should be done to check the spread of measles.

MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF MEASLES.

1. As soon as there is any suspicion of a child sickening for measles, it should be removed to a warm, well-ventilated room, free

from draughts, apart from the remainder of the household, from which all unnecessary clothings, hangings, carpets, etc., have been removed.

2. The discharges from nose, eyes and mouth should be received on soft pieces of rag, and immediately burned.

3. The washable clothings and bedding, and the towels used by the patient, should, before removal from the bedroom, be placed in a tub of water to which some disinfectant has been added. Cups, saucers, spoons, etc., should be scalded before being used by others.

4. Persons attending upon a child ill from measles should wash their hands before leaving the sick room and associating with others.

5. After recovery, or death, the room, bedding, clothes, etc., used by the patient should be well disinfected before being used again, and this will be done free of charge on application to the Public Health Department, either by the medical attendant or person in charge of a case of measles.

6. No child should be allowed to go to school from a house in which there is a case of measles until the complete recovery of the patient, and the disinfection of the house, etc.

7. No child should be allowed to attend school who has been exposed to the infection of measles until 16 days after exposure, and not even then if there are signs of the disease having been contracted.

By Order of the Public Health Committee,

J. KING WARRY, M.D., D.P.H.,

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.,

May, 1899.

ON THE CARE OF INFANTS.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF INFANTS.

During the last ten years the deaths of Infants under one year old in Hackney have averaged over 900 per year. A large number of these deaths has been due to preventible causes, such as improper feeding and clothing, and carelessness on the part of those having the charge of infants. This, it is believed, has arisen mostly from want of knowledge; therefore it has been thought desirable, in the interests of the public health, to attempt to supply this want by compiling the following few rules for the guidance of young mothers and others inexperienced in the proper feeding and care of Infants.

(1) INFANT FEEDING.

(a) *Natural Feeding*.—If possible, all infants from birth until the time of weaning should be suckled by the mother, if she is healthy. This is the best and natural form of infant feeding. During the first month of life the infant should be given the breast every two hours from 5 a.m. until 11 p.m. It may be necessary to feed the child once during the night. Afterwards the intervals of feeding should be lengthened as set out in the appended table. If the mother can only give the breast once a day this should be done in preference to wholly feeding on cows' milk. No child should be suckled under the best conditions longer than the first year or rickets may follow.

It may be explained here that human milk differs greatly in quality from cows' milk, the latter containing a much larger quantity of curd, and less sugar than the former. It is owing to the excess of curd in cows' milk that it has to be largely diluted, otherwise it would be impossible for infants to digest it.

Another disadvantage in the use of cows' milk is that most of it contains preservatives, such as boracic acid and formaline, sometimes in such quantities as to cause indigestion in infants feeding on it.

(b) *Artificial Feeding*.—(From birth to the end of six months). If the mother cannot, or can only partially, suckle her child, it should be fed on fresh cows' milk, diluted in the proportion of one part of milk to two parts of either water or barley water, and slightly sweetened with sugar. Two tablespoonfuls of this mixture should be given to the infant during the first month every two hours between the hours of 5 a.m. and 11 p.m., and once during the night.

As this mixture is rather deficient in fat, it is better to add a teaspoonful of cream to one of the meals each day, or to give half a teaspoonful of cod liver oil twice a day.

After the first week, the quantity and composition of the milk given, and the periods of feeding, must be modified in accordance with the following table up to the end of the sixth month.

Food table for average infant up to the end of 6th month.

Period.	Intervals of feeding.	Quantities for each meal.	No. of feeds in 24 hours.	Composition of Food.
1st week	2 hours	2 tablespoonfuls	10	One part milk, two parts water, or barley water.
1st month	2 "	4 tablespoonfuls	10	
2nd "	2½ "	6 to 8 table-spoonfuls	8	Equal parts of milk and water, &c.
3rd & 4th month	3 "	8 to 10 table-spoonfuls	7	Equal parts of milk and water, &c.
5th & 6th month	3 "	12 to 14 table-spoonfuls	7	Two parts of milk to one of water, &c.
				N.B.—All milk or water used should be previously boiled.

This table is only intended to be an average. It will, no doubt, be necessary to depart in certain cases from the quantities and proportions as experience teaches, perhaps more being given at one time and less at another; but it would be advisable to keep as close as possible to it, especially as regards the intervals.

Condensed skim milk or condensed separated milk must not be used on any account.

If cows' milk diluted and prepared as above does not suit the child, humanised milk—*i.e.*, cows' milk so prepared as to have the average composition of human milk—should be tried. Sterilized humanised milk may be obtained in London from several well known firms who will be pleased to supply any customer daily.

It cannot be too clearly understood, that infants from the beginning of life should be taught to have their food at stated intervals; and to feed an infant whenever it cries is a most pernicious habit, which leads in many cases to chronic indigestion, vomiting and wasting.

2. (Seventh month). Infants, if thriving, may be kept on the above diet until the seventh month of life, but at this time the digestive organs of the child are able to deal with a small quantity of starchy food, so a teaspoonful of wheaten flour, which must be thoroughly cooked, should be added to the milk once a day.

3. (Ninth month). At nine months old one of the infants' foods may be added to the diet, either Liebig's, Mellin's, Savory and Moore's or Nestle's, with an occasional cup of beef tea or broth, or yelk of an egg, but the main bulk of the food must still be cows' milk.

The Feeding Bottle.—Of course artificial feeding requires the use of a bottle. This should be one having a smooth internal surface, free from angles and crevices, and provided with a glass stopper, and a teat capable of being easily cleaned. The bottle should not have any tubes, because it is impossible to keep these clean. It is very convenient if the bottle is also marked in tablespoon measurements.

The advantage of a bottle of this kind is that it can easily be kept scrupulously clean, and it must be held by the mother or nurse whilst feeding, who can thus prevent the child from bolting its food, or taking too much, both very common faults, and causing much misery to children. The bottle after use should be immediately rinsed out, the india-rubber teat turned inside out, and the whole then placed in a

basin of clean water, to which a little boracic acid has been added, until the next meal is required. It is better to have two bottles and use them alternately. Twice a day, at least, the bottle and its several parts must be thoroughly washed in hot water. Any milk remaining over from one feed must not be used for the next.

During the intervals of feeding the infant should not be allowed to suck rubber rings or teats, etc., as they cause flatulence, and are the means of conveying dirt to the mouth.

Weaning.—The child should be weaned at the end of the 9th month, and the process, if possible, should be gradual.

Do not wean—

1. When the child is cutting a tooth ;
2. Nor, if possible, during the hot season of the year, or the child may get summer diarrhœa ;
3. Nor, if it has just recovered from an illness.

FOOD AT ONE YEAR AND AFTER.

At one year old a little bread and butter may be taken at breakfast, and at mid-day a little potato mashed with gravy. When the child is about 18 months old the double teeth are beginning to appear. This is the time to give a little meat, such as mutton or beef, which must be pounded. Veal, pork, pastry, fruit, cheese, tea, coffee, etc., should not be given to infants.

(2) CLOTHING.

As infants are extremely sensitive to cold, it is clear that they should be warmly clothed, and in such a manner as to prevent catching cold. The infant should be provided with a binder of soft flannel—soft enough not to irritate the skin, and not so tight as to render the child

uncomfortable after having a meal. The remainder of the clothing should be warm and made to cover the neck and limbs. When the child is "shortened," the clothes should be made so as to prevent exposure of the limbs. The neck should be high, and the sleeves come down to the wrist. In addition, the clothing should be fairly loose.

Attention to these points is necessary to avoid chilling. A large part of infant mortality is due to respiratory diseases, chiefly bronchitis and pneumonia, which are mostly due to chills. During 1898 there were 61 deaths from the former and 67 from the latter disease amongst children under one year in Hackney.

(3) CLEANLINESS.

Infants should have at least one warm bath every day. Great care should be taken to have the water at the proper temperature. Any attempt to harden the infant by having cold water will inevitably lead to its illness and probable death. The proper temperature is 95 deg. Fahr. Soap should not be used with children under nine months old, as it irritates the tender skin of very young children. A good substitute is a handful of oatmeal stirred up with the bath water.

(4) SANITARY CONDITION OF THE HOME.

Careful feeding and attention to infants may be rendered absolutely useless by inattention to the sanitary conditions of the home and its surroundings. Infants are the first to be affected by insanitary surroundings. So well is this known that the death rate of infants under one year is taken by sanitarians as a measure of the sanitary condition of the place.

In order to make the feeding and attention of infants successful, it will be absolutely necessary to look to the following in connection with the house.

(1) *Cleanliness*.—The rooms should be periodically cleaned especially the floors, stairs, passages and yard.

(2) *Foul Smells*.—These must be removed. Very often they arise from neglected sinks, gullies, foul w.c. pans or accumulations in the dust bins. The sinks and gullies should be cleaned occasionally with hot soda water and flushed with water regularly, the pans must be cleaned with a little acid, and the foul dust bins will be emptied on application to the Town Hall, Hackney. Foul water and slops often accumulate in defective paving. The paving should be repaired.

(3) *Ventilation*.—Want of ventilation gives rise to a stuffiness of the home, which has a bad effect upon the health of the inmates, especially infants. It is therefore necessary to keep the windows of the rooms open some portion of the day. Cupboards where food is stored should always be well ventilated and free from bad smells.

(4) *Overcrowding*.—This leads to the same results as want of ventilation, and to accidents such as overlaying when children are compelled to sleep in the same bed with their parents. This should never be allowed; a cot, or substitute for one, should be provided at the side of the mother's bed for the infant, and handy for her to attend to the child during the night.

(5) *Other Insanitary Conditions*, which the tenant cannot deal with, should be reported to the Public Health Department, Town Hall.

By order of the Public Health Committee,

J. KING WARRY, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TOWN HALL, HACKNEY.

November, 1899.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, &c. FOR THE YEAR 1899.

TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, HACKNEY VESTRY.

GENTLEMEN,

During the year 1899 I have paid 730 first visits and 1,119 visits of re-inspection in workshops and laundries. Among these were 42 workshops and 3 laundries, subject to the regulations of the Factory and Workshops Acts, as well as to those of the Public Health (London) Act, which had not previously been visited by any inspector.

I found nuisances existing on 395 premises. In 137 cases, where the abatement of the nuisance involved structural alterations or repairs, I handed on complaints to the Sanitary Inspectors of the different districts. Of the remaining 258 nuisances, dealt with by me, I can report the abatement of 201. I have served 180 intimations, 43 final notices, 9 statutory notices, and applied for two summonses.

We have now on the registers 737 workshops and 173 laundries, containing a total of 1,343 workrooms. The number of registered workshops and laundries is being continually added to by new ones brought under notice by H.M. Inspectors, by letter, by advertisements in the local newspapers, &c.

Workroom cards, showing the number of persons permitted in each room, have been distributed to 336 workrooms.

This year I have again to report that I have been unable to visit outworkers owing to the large number of workshops and laundries that claim my attention. There are on the register I have kept 974 outworkers living in this district. Of these I have visited 12. The names of outworkers non-resident in this district, but who work for employers carrying on business in the Parish of Hackney have been sent to the Medical Officer of the district in which they live.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALICE TEEBAY,

Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Workshops, Laundries, &c.

Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.,

8th February, 1900.

REPORT OF CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.

TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my Report upon the Canal Boats, inspected under the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations, 1877 and 1884, from 1st January to 31st December, 1899, viz.:—

Number of Boats inspected	98	
" " re-inspected	4	102
" " conforming to regulations	85	
" " infringing acts and regulations	13	
Certificates examined	87	
Boats examined, certificate not seen (captain absent)	5	
" " to ascertain if used as dwelling	4	
Adults. Children.		
Number of persons registered for	240	4
" " living on boats so registered	143	2
Adults		143
Children under 12		2
Males	139	
Females	4	
	—	14
Number of Notices issued		12
" " attended to		7
" " outstanding		5
Legal proceedings taken		0
Details showing numbers infringing the Acts and Regulations—		
Certificate not identifying owner		0
Without requisite double bulkhead		1
Refusal of admittance		0
No proper water vessel		1
Non-removal of bilge water		0
Dilapidation		4
Ventilation		1
Cleanliness		0
Marking		4
Registration		0
Absence of certificate		2
Overcrowding		0
Separation of sexes		0
Infectious disease		0

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE WHITE,

Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts.

Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.,
11th January, 1900.

TABLE.

*Prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Acts and
Margarine Acts during the year 1899.*

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fined.	Costs.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
3	Milk ..	25% added water ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
5	Milk ..	33% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
21	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..	0 2 6	0 12 6	
22	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
24	Milk ..	24% added water ..	Fined ..	1 10 0	0 12 6	
30	Milk ..	11% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 12 6	
34	Milk ..	37% fat abstracted ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
36	Milk ..	10% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
44	Milk ..	22% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
45	Milk ..	10% added water ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	0 12 6	
58	Coffee ..	90% chicory ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 2 0	
80	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	0 12 6	
82	Milk ..	22% added water ..	Fined ..	3 0 0	0 12 6	
82	Milk ..	10% fat abstracted	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
74	S. Spirits of Nitre	65% deficient of ethyl nitrite ..	Fined ..	10 0 0	2 2 0	
85	Milk ..	20% added water ..	Fined ..	5 0 0		
86	Milk ..	42% added water ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
88	Milk ..	10% added water ..	Fined ..	2 10 0		
92	Butter ..	94% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
93	Butter ..	95% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	0 12 6	
96	Margarine	Exposed for sale unlabelled ..	Dismissed ..			Sample not analysed
114	Butter ..	75% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
120	Milk ..	20% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
127	Milk ..	38% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	5 0 0	0 12 6	

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fined.	Costs.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
131	Milk ..	16% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
157	Milk ..	15% added water ..	Dismissed ..			Warrant'y Proved
158	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
173	Milk ..	20% added water ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
174	Milk ..	17% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
175	Milk ..	9% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
177	Milk ..	36% added water ..	Fined ..	3 0 0	0 12 6	
178	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
183	Milk ..	49% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
189	Milk ..	28% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
191	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 12 6	
194	Milk ..	42% added water ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	3 3 0	
200	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 12 6	
203	Margarine	Exposed for sale unlabelled ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	0 12 6	
205	Margarine	Exposed for sale unlabelled ..	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 12 6	
206	Butter ..	60% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	0 15 0	0 12 6	
210	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
222	Milk ..	14% added water ..	Fined ..	4 0 0	0 12 6	
226	Milk ..	13% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
231	Milk ..	18% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
235	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 12 6	
237	Milk ..	27% fat abstracted ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	0 12 6	
251	Milk ..	10% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 14 6	
249	Milk ..	6% added water ..	Fined ..	2 10 0	0 12 6	
257	Milk ..	6% added water ..	Fined ..	2 10 0	0 12 6	
268	Milk ..	67% fat abstracted ..	Fined ..	0 2 6	0 12 6	

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fined.	Costs.	Remarks.
271	Milk ..	9% added water ..	Fined ..	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d.	
274	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 14 6	
277	Milk ..	34% fat abstracted..	Dismissed ..		0 12 6	Warranty Proved
280	Milk ..	10% fat abstracted..	Withdrawn			Wrong form of Summons
300	Milk ..	12% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	0 1 0	0 12 6	
304	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Dismissed ..			£2 2s. costs against Vestry (Broken bottle)
308	Milk ..	5% added water ..	Fined ..		0 12 6	
317	Milk ..	21% added water ..	Fined ..	0 15 0	0 12 6	
326	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Dismissed ..			Magistrate not satisfied with evidence of Contract.
318	Milk ..	5% added water ..	Dismissed ..			Certificate imperfect.
348	Milk ..	10% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
349	Milk ..	9% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
363	Milk ..	9% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
356	Butter ..	21% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
381	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Withdrawn			Reserve Sample could not be produced
382	Milk ..	6% added water ..	Fined ..	1 1 0	0 12 6	
389	Butter ..	95% foreign fat ..	Dismissed ..			Wrong person summoned.
400	Milk ..	9% added water ..	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 12 6	
401	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Fined ..		0 12 6	
410	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Dismissed ..			Per centage too small.
414	Milk ..	11% added water ..	Fined ..	10 0 0	0 12 6	
417	Butter ..	93% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fined.	Costs.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
423	Milk ..	12% added water ..	Withdrawn on payment of costs ..		0 12 6	By order of Public Health Committee.
426	Milk ..	13% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
446	Butter ..	83% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
448	Butter ..	32% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	10 0 0	0 12 6	
449	Butter ..	91% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	10 0 0	0 12 6	
451	Butter ..	84% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	10 0 0	0 12 6	By order of Public Health Committee.
453	Coffee ..	67% chicory ..	Fined ..	0 2 6	0 12 6	
457	Coffee ..	31% chicory ..	Withdrawn			
459	Milk ..	11% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
480	Milk ..	13% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
496	Butter ..	78% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	Warrant issued for arrest.
501	Butter ..	92% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	0 12 6	
504	Butter ..	91% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	0 12 6	
506	Butter ..	92% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
536	Coffee ..	44% chicory ..				
543	Butter ..	90% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	On recommendation of Magistrate.
546	Butter ..	91% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
547	Butter ..	90% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	3 0 0	0 12 6	
548	Butter ..	92% foreign fat ..	Withdrawn			
562	Milk ..	10% added water ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
580	Butter ..	90% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	20 0 0	0 12 6	
582	Butter ..	84% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	0 12 6	
583	Butter ..	84% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	4 0 0	0 12 6	

No of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fined.	Costs.	Remarks.
570	Sweet Spirit of Nitre ..	25% deficient of ethyl nitrite	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
571	Sweet Spirit of Nitre ..	33% deficient of ethyl nitrite	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
572	Paregoric	Not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser	Dismissed ..			Sample changed by Vendor after purchase.
595	Milk ..	15% added water ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
596	Milk ..	27% added water ..	Fined ..	3 0 0	0 12 6	
600	Milk ..	17% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
				£ 207 19 6	56 16 0	

TABLE.

*Record of Prosecutions under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891,
during the year 1899.*

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
63, Clapton common	Defective drains	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
17, Braydon road ..	Defective soil pipe	Order to do work in 14 days		1 0
101, Sandringham road	House dirty, &c.	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
6, Sigdon road ..	Yard unpaved ..	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
31, Sigdon road ..	Yard unpaved and undrained	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
43, Sigdon road ..	Yard unpaved ..	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
22, Sigdon road ..	Yard unpaved ..	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
35, Powerscroft road	Defective drains	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
Crown and Castle, Kingsland road ..	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
14, Windsor road ..	Damp walls, &c.	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
59, Holmbrook street	Penalty summons	Penalty	10 0	1 0
61, Holmbrook street	Penalty summons	Penalty	10 0	1 0
10, Shacklewell lane	Penalty summons	Penalty	10 0	1 0
68, Jenner road ..	Defective drains	Order to do work in 14 days		1 0
34, Powell road ..	Insanitary condition ..	Withdrawn, work done		
Vacant land, Marsh hill	Land unpaved and undrained	Order to do work in 14 days		1 0

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
3, High street, Homerton	No dustbin	Order to provide dust- bin in 24 hours ..		1 0
5, Burton terrace ..	Yard paving defective, house dirty	Dismissed, £1 1s. costs against Vestry ..		
25, Church road, Kingsland	No water supply	Order to close house		1 0
1, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Withdrawn, work done		
2, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Withdrawn, work done		
3, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Withdrawn, work done		
4, Windsor Road ..	Walls of house damp	Withdrawn, work done		
5, Windsor Road ..	Walls of house damp	Withdrawn, work done		
6, Windsor Road ..	Walls of house damp	Withdrawn, work done		
7, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Withdrawn, work done		
8, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Withdrawn, work done		
9, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Withdrawn, work done		
10, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Withdrawn, work done		
11, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Withdrawn, work done		
12, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Withdrawn, work done		
13, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Withdrawn, work done		
15, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Withdrawn, work done		

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s d
16, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Withdrawn, work done		
258, Dalston lane	Soil pipe unven- tilated	Withdrawn, work done		
15, Clarence road ..	No dustbin, and kitchen ceiling broken	Withdrawn, work done		
2, Bohemia Place ..	Penalty summons	Penalty	1 0 0	2 0
19, Felstead street ..	Penalty summons	Penalty	10 0 0	1 0
1, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
2, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
3, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
4, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
5, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
6, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
7, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
8, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
9, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
10, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
11, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
12, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
13, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
15, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
16, Windsor road ..	Walls of house damp	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
8, Bay street, Dalston	Fixing w.c. with- out giving notice to Sanitary Au- thority	Fined	0 5 0	2 0
8, Bay street, Dalston	Improperly re- pairing w.c.'s ..	Fined	1 0 0	2 0
63, Clapton common	Penalty summons	Penalty	2 2 0	2 0
90, Farleigh road ..	Accumulation and deposit of offen- sive refuse at rear	Withdrawn, Nuisance abated		
92, Farleigh road ..	Accumulation and deposits of offen- sive refuse at rear	Withdrawn		
94, Farleigh road ..	Accumulation and deposits of offen- sive refuse at rear	Withdrawn, work done		
96, Farleigh road ..	Accumulation and deposits of offen- sive refuse at rear	Withdrawn, work done		
98, Farleigh road ..	Accumulation and deposits of offen- sive refuse at rear	Withdrawn, work done		
100, Farleigh road ..	Accumulation and deposits of offen- sive refuse at rear	Withdrawn, work done		
235, Amhurst road ..	Accumulation and deposits of offen- sive refuse at rear	Withdrawn, work done		

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
85, Wellington road	Accumulation and deposits of offensive refuse at rear	Withdrawn, work done		
99, Wellington road ..	Accumulation and deposits of offensive refuse at rear	Withdrawn, work done		
9, Rendlesham road..	Foul pan in w.c., &c.	Withdrawn, work done		
11, Rendlesham road	Foul pan in w.c. and soil pipe defective ..	Withdrawn, work done		
13, Arcola street ..	Defective drains, &c.	Withdrawn, work done		
6B, Rectory road ..	House dirty, &c.	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
24, Prince Edward road	Damp walls of house	Order to do work in 28 days ..		1 0
26, Prince Edward road	Damp walls of house	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
28, Prince Edward road	Damp walls of house	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
30, Prince Edward road	Damp walls of house	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
32, Prince Edward road	Damp walls of house	Order to do work in 28 days		0
34, Prince Edward road	Damp walls of house	Order to do work in 28 days		0
36, Prince Edward road	Damp walls of house	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
38, Prince Edward road	Damp walls of house	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
40, Prince Edward road	Damp walls of house	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
42, Prince Edward road	Damp walls of house	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
44, Prince Edward road	Damp walls of house	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
46, Prince Edward road	Damp walls of house	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
48, Prince Edward road	Damp walls of house	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
50, Prince Edward road	Damp walls of house	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
52, Prince Edward Road.. ..	Damp walls of house	Order to do work in 28 days		1 0
2, Chelmer Road ..	Upper w.c. pan defective, sink waste pipe untrapped, &c. ..	Order to do work in 7 days		2 0
117, High Street, Homerton	Defective drains, no dustbin ..	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
31, St. John's Church Road.. ..	Penalty summons	Fined	10 0	2 0
86, Oswald Steet ..	Defective drains	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
38, Albert Road ..	Defective drains	Order to do work in 14 days		7 0
14, Windsor Road ..	Penalty summons	Penalty	5 0 0	2 0
52, Rectory Road ..	Defective eaves, gutters and roof	Order to do work in 14 days		4 0
9, Sanford lane ..	Sink waste untrapped & drains unventilated ..	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
27, Sanford terrace ..	Ventilating shaft of insufficient height	Withdrawn, work done		
104, Millfields road ..	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
99, Lenthall road ..	Defective drains	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
24, Prince Edward road	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
26, Prince Edward road	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
28, Prince Edward road	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
30, Prince Edward road	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
32, Prince Edward road	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
34, Prince Edward road	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
36, Prince Edward road	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
38, Prince Edward road	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
40, Prince Edward road	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
42, Prince Edward road	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
44, Prince Edward road	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
46, Prince Edward road	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
48, Prince Edward road	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
50, Prince Edward road	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
52, Prince Edward road	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
1, Windsor road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
2, Windsor road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
3, Windsor road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
4, Windsor road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
5, Windsor road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
6, Windsor road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
7, Windsor road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
8, Windsor road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
9, Windsor road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
10, Windsor road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
11, Windsor road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
12, Windsor road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
13, Windsor road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
15, Windsor road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
16, Windsor road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
111, Albion road ..	Dirty walls and ceilings to work- room	Order to do work in 7 days		7 0
111, Olinda road ..	Soilpipe defective, &c.	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
115, Olinda road ..	Soilpipe defective, &c.	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
30 to 40, Shacklewell lane	Accumulation of refuse & manure	Order to abate nuisance in 14 days		2 0
21, Temple street ..	Defective drains .	Withdrawn, work done		
22, Temple street ..	Defective drains .	Withdrawn, work done		
23, Temple street ..	Defective drains .	Withdrawn, work done		
123, Holly street ..	General insani- tary condition..	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
175, Glyn street ..	Choked and de- fective drains ..	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
40, Chelmer road ..	Bad meat ..	Fined	50 0 0	
40, Chelmer road ..	Bad meat ..	Fined	50 0 0	

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties.	Costs.
191, Richmond road	Fixing w.c. without giving notice to Sanitary Authority ..	Fined	0 5 0	2 0
191, Richmond road	Refitting soilpipe inside house ..	Fined	0 1 0	2 0
2, Chelmer road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
2, Big hill, High hill ferry	W.c. pan foul and no water supply to same.. ..	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
14, Rendlesham road	House dirty ..	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
Stable rear of 220, Glyn road	Paving of stable, stable yard, and passage-way defective, &c. ..	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
332, Kingsland road ..	Defective drains, &c.	Withdrawn, work done		
34, Somerford grove ..	Defective drains, &c.	Order to do work in 25 days		2 0
67, Downs road ..		Withdrawn, work done		
1, Orchard cottages ..	House dirty and no ventilation under ground floor	Withdrawn, work done		
2, Orchard cottages ..	House dirty and no ventilation under ground floor	Withdrawn, work done		
3, Orchard cottages ..	House dirty and no ventilation under ground floor	Withdrawn, work done		
St. John's Sanitary Laundry, 84, High street, Homerton ..	Smoke Nuisance	Penalty	10 0 0	2 0
70, Brooksbys walk ..	Defective dust bin	Order to supply dust-bin in 7 days ..		2 0

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
13, Tranby place ..	No water supply to w.c., yard paving defective, &c.	Withdrawn, work done		
Prospect Works and cottage, Clarence road	No water supply	Order to close house and works forthwith		2 0
Barge "Algernon" ..	Carrying Off- sive refuse dur- ing prohibited hours	Fined	0 10 0	2 0
117, High street, Hom- erton	Penalty Summons	Withdrawn, work done		
119, Mortimer road ..	No water supply	Order to close house in 7 days		2 0
6, Saratoga road ..	No water supply	Order to close house in 7 days		2 0
5, Amhurst road ..	Basement dirty and paving of washhouse de- fective	Order to do work in 7 days		7 0
482, Kingsland road..	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
429, Kingsland road..	Defective drains, paving in scull- ery, flush to w.c. and gutters	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
427, Kingsland road..	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
Stable rear of 34, Forest road	Stable defective- ly paved and drained ..	Withdrawn, wrong man summoned		
219, Queen's road ..	Defective drains	Order to do work in 21 days		2 0
303, Kingsland road..	Broken pan in w.c. and pav- ing defective ..	Withdrawn, work done		
Block B, Elizabeth buildings, Boleyn road	Roof defective and leaky ..	Order to do the work in 28 days		2 0

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties	Costs.
256, Amhurst road ..	Defective venti- lating shaft ..	Order to do work in 7 days	£ s. d.	s. d.
Barge "Friendship"	Carrying offen- sive refuse dur- ing prohibited hours	Fined	1 0	2 0
Barge "Friendship"	Carrying offen- sive refuse un- covered.. ..	Fined	2 0 0	2 0
Barge "Friendship"	Carrying offen- sive refuse dur- ing prohibited hours			
Barge "Friendship"	Carrying offen- sive refuse un- covered.. ..			
Barge "Friendship"	Carrying offen- sive refuse dur- ing prohibited hours	Costs		4 0
Barge "Friendship"	Carrying offen- sive refuse un- covered ..			
89, Mandeville street	House dirty, paving of yard defective ..	Withdrawn, work done		
114, Glenarm road ..	House dirty, &c.	Summons not served, owner moved away		
7, Rock road ..	Paving of yard defective ..	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
123, Holly street ..	Penalty summons	Penalty	5 0 0	2 0
219, Queen's road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
38, Albert Road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn, work done		
149, Victoria park road	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
St. John's sanitary laundry, 84, High street, Homerton ..	Smoke nuisance	Fined	10 0 0	2 0

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
Rope ground, Crozier terrace	Stable unpaved and undrained..	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
114, Glenarm road ..	House dirty, &c.	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
91, Mandeville Street	House dirty ..	Withdrawn, work done		
125, Cazenove road..	Defective drains, &c.	Withdrawn, work done		
18, Dalston lane ..	Fixing w.c. without giving notice to the Clerk of the Sanitary Authority ..	Fined	0 10 0	2 0
18, Dalston lane ..	Improperly fixing w.c.	Fined	0 5 0	2 0
Mare street, Hackney	Accumulation of refuse on road-way	Fined	0 2 6	
High street, Kingsland	Accumulation of refuse on road-way	Fined	0 2 6	
High street, Kingsland	Accumulation of refuse on road-way	Fined	0 2 6	
High street, Kingsland	Accumulation of refuse on road-way	Fined	0 2 6	
High street, Kingsland	Accumulation of refuse on road-way	Fined	0 2 6	
39, Bayston road ..	Fitting w.c. without giving notice to the Clerk of the Sanitary Authority ..	Fined	0 10 0	2 0
103, Sandringham road	Upper w.c. defective and soil-pipe defective, &c. ..	Withdrawn, work done		

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
6, Shacklewell lane ..	House dirty, roof leaky, gutters defective, steps defective ..	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
241, Amhurst road ..	Soil-pipe un- ventilated ..	Withdrawn, work done		
26, Lynmouth road ..	Defective soil-pipe and improperly ventilated ..	Withdrawn, work done		
Upper Clapton dairy farm	Defective yard paving	Withdrawn, work done		
6, Daubeney road ..	No cover to cistern, sink waste-pipe un- trapped ..	Withdrawn, work done		
3, Daubeney road..	Insufficient water supply to w.c.	Withdrawn, work done		
10, Link Street ..	w.c. pan foul, eaves, gutters and rain-water pipes defective	Withdrawn, work done		
154, Mare street ..	House dirty, fish- frying apparatus improperly con- structed, foul pan in w.c., &c.	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
4a, Bushberry road..				
36, Forest road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
38, Forest road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
40, Forest road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear			
42, Forest road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
44, Forest road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
46, Forest road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear			
48, Forest road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear			
50, Forest road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear			
52, Forest road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear			
54, Forest road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
56, Forest road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
37, Richmond road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear			
35, Richmond road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
33, Richmond road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear			
31, Richmond road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
29, Richmond road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
27, Richmond road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear			

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties	Costs
			£ s. d.	s. d.
219, Queens road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
217, Queens road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear			
215, Queens road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear			
213, Queens road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear			
211, Queens road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear			
209, Queens road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
207, Queens road ..	Unpaved and un- drained yard at rear	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
61, Powerscroft road	Defective drains, soil-pipe and yard paving ..	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
16a, Hamburg street Braithwaite's factory	Foul long hopper pan & trap, no receptacle for manure, roof very defective & leaky, &c. ..	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
Hope cottage, Duncan street.. ..	House dirty, yard paving and drainage defec- tive	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
Bremer street yard ..	Yard paving de- fective, rain water pipe con- nected, &c. ..	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
Broadway, London fields	Accumulation of refuse in road way	Fined	2 6	

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
Broadway, London fields	Accumulation of refuse on road- way	Fined	2 6	
High street, Kingsland	Accumulation of refuse on road- way	Fined	2 6	
High street, Kingsland	Accumulation of refuse on road- way	Fined	2 6	
High street, Stoke Newington	Accumulation of refuse on road- way	Fined	2 6	
High street, Stoke Newington	Accumulation of refuse on road- way	Fined	2 6	
26, Lynmouth road ..	Obstruction sum- mons	Withdrawn, work done		
76, Kyverdale road ..	Yard in a wet con- dition	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
West London Dairy Co.	Drains defective, w.c. foul and un- trapped, and yard paving defective			
38, Clapton square ..	Defective roof stairs and floor	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
178, Lansdowne road	Yard and area improperly paved and no vent under ground floor	Withdrawn, work done		
13, Urswick road ..	defective w.c., trap syphons ..	Withdrawn, work done		
113, Rendlesham road	Yard without sufficient paving and drainage ..	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
Fortescue yard, Mare street.. ..	No receptacle for manure	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
High street, Kingsland	Accumulation of refuse in road- way	Fined	5 0	

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
Chatsworth road ..	Accumulation of refuse in road- way	Fined	2 6	
Chatsworth road ..	Accumulation of refuse in road- way	Fined	2 6	
Mews, rear of 52, High street, Stoke New- ington	Defective and choked drains ..			
Mews, rear of 54, High street, Stoke New- ington	Defective and choked drains ..			
Mews, rear of 56, High street, Stoke New- ington	Defective and choked drains ..			
Mews, rear of 58, High street, Stoke New- ington	Defective and choked drains ..			
Mews, rear of 60, High street, Stoke New- ington	Defective and choked drains ..			
Mews, rear of 62, High street, Stoke New- ington	Defective and choked drains ..			
Mews, rear of 64, High street, Stoke New- ington	Defective and choked drains ..			
High street, Kingsland	Accumulation of refuse on road- way	Fined	2 6	
Broadway London fields	Accumulation of refuse on road- way	Fined	2 6	
High street, Kingsland	Accumulation of refuse on road- way	Fined	2 6	

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
58, Forest road	Improperly paved and drained pas- sage at rear ..	Order to do work in 28 days .. .		2 0
131, Clarence road ..	Offensive smells from the drains	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
19, Northwold road ..	Swine improperly kept within 40 yards of any street or road ..	Order to abate nuisance in 7 days ..	5 0	2 0
12, Hornsey buildings	W.c. improper, and no proper light and venti- lation; sink con- nected to drain .	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
1 to 8, St. John's mansions	Letting house without obtain- ing water certifi- cate	Fined	5 0	2 0
524a, Kingsland road	Defective drains .	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
30, Foulden road ..	Roof of house leaky and walls of house wet; windows defec- tive	Order to do work in 14 days		2 0
92, Stoke Newington .	W.c. foul and without proper light and venti- lation; basement dirty	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
1½, Downs park road .	Workshops with- out proper urinal and w.c. accom- modation ..	Order to do work in 28 days		2 0
93, Shacklewell lane .	Defective and foul w.c., &c. ..			
High street, Kingsland	Accumulation of refuse on road- way	Fined	5 0	

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.	Penalties	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
High street, Kingsland	Accumulation of refuse on road- way	Fined	2 6	
High street, Kingsland	Accumulation of refuse on road- way	Fined	2 6	
High street, Kingsland	Accumulation of refuse on road- way	Fined	2 6	

LIST OF LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

IN THE HACKNEY DISTRICT, OCTOBER, 1898.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
Friday, E.	235, Amhurst Road
Raymond, E.	186, Cassland Road
Hussey, A. J.	37, Church Road, Homerton
Sharman, J.	90, Frampton Park Road
Longthorne, J. W.	5, High Street, Homerton
Wragg, W. J.	57, Holly Street
Roberts, F.	49, High Street, Kingsland
Gooch, H.	71, High Street, Kingsland
Johnstone, E.	323, Kingsland Road
Scott, G.	418, Kingsland Road
Woollven, W. H.	High Road, Upper Clapton
Barclay, E. J.	78, Stamford Hill
Friday, Richard	170, Dalston Lane
Joyce, J.	531, Kingsland Road
Fish, T.	Lea Bridge Corner, Clapton
Witherden, C. A.	133, Lower Clapton Road
Tyler, A.	80, Mare Street
Maples, R. W.	142, Mare Street
Beaver, W. R.	177, Mare Street
Palmer, A. J.	266, Mare Street
Harris, Samuel	296, Mare Street
Capon, J., junr.	32, Morning Lane
Lockie, J. J.	200, Queen's Road, Dalston
Miall E. D.	211, Queen's Road, Dalston
Hammer, William	103, Rendlesham Road
Stallworthy, G. E.	53, Southgate Road
Ebbells, E.	94, Southgate Road
Row, R.	130, High Street, Stoke Newington

Young, J. C.	...	...	...	220, Stoke Newington Road
Stoneman, P.	...	...	...	3, Terrace Road
Clark, C.	...	...	...	Aberdeen House, Upper Clapton
Tyler, W.	...	...	...	92, Well Street
Hill, G. F.	...	...	...	169, Well Street
Wagstaff, H. J.	...	...	...	216, Well Street
Friday, R....	...	...	...	51, Wilton Road
Baker, W, J.	...	...	...	258, Wick Road
Browning, J.	...	...	...	West Side, London Fields

LIST OF LICENSED COW-SHEDS

IN THE HACKNEY DISTRICT, OCTOBER, 1898.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	No. OF SHEDS.
Jones, L. J.	... 3, Ardleigh Road, De Beauvoir Town	1
Jones, Mary	... 46, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton	1
Jenkins, J.	... 2, Buckingham Road, Kingsland	2
Evans, D. M.	... 72, Church Road, Homerton	1
Lloyd, E.	... 84, Clifden Road, Clapton Park	2
Jenkins, Mary	... 67, Downham Road, Kingsland	1
Davies, D. M.	... 11, Downham Road, Kingsland	1
T. Walters & J. Jones	... 6, Florefield Road, Hackney	1
Larter, George William, trading as J. T. Larter	... 2, Glosler Road, South Hackney	2
Snewin, W. H.	... 47, Old Hill Street, Upper Clapton	1
Rumball, T. E.	... Upper Clapton Road	4
Bates, T. & W.	... 46a, Leswin Road, Stoke Newington	1
Cashford, W. G.	... Jerusalem Square, Mare Street, Hackney	4
Reynolds, Edwin	... Landfield Street, Clapton	1
Warner, J. C.	... 23, Mare Street	1
Bush, J.	... Marsh Gate, Homerton	1
Lewis, J.	... 6, Palace Road, Hackney	1
Outram and Faulkner	... 257, Queen's Road, Dalston	1
Williams, T. R.	... 79, Shacklewell Lane, Hackney	1
Tasker, J.	... Sigdon Road, Hackney	1

Welford, R. W.	...	...	Spring Hill, Clapton	...	...	2
Stapleton, A.	...	...	Stoke Newington Common	...	...	5
Briggs, J.	...	...	180, Victoria Park Road	...	...	1
Thomas, David	...	...	3, Warburton Road, Hackney	...	...	1
Brace, E. A.	...	...	133, Well Street, South Hackney	...	...	1
Jones, John	...	...	271, Wick Road, Homerton...	...	...	2
Roper, R.	...	...	37, Wilton Road, Dalston	...	...	1
Total Cow Sheds						44

LIST OF BAKE-HOUSES, 1898.

NAME.			ADDRESS.
No. 1 DISTRICT:			
Lidstone, J.	...	...	77, Upper Clapton Road
Budden, J.	...	...	126, Northwold Road
Vincent, A.	...	...	Clapton Common
Hurstleigh, W. S.	...	...	11, St. Andrew's Pavement
Williamson	...	...	Chapel Road
Reis, W. E.	...	...	8, Cazenove Road
Gibson, R.	...	...	9, Northwold Road
Austin, W. H.	...	...	74, Fountayne Road
No. 2 DISTRICT.			
Guthrie, J.	...	...	176, High Street, Stoke Newington
Tanner, Miss E.	...	...	24, Sanford Lane
Pile, W.	...	...	114, High Street, Stoke Newington
Curran, H. J.	...	...	33, Rectory Road
Allardyce, S. W.	...	...	62, Evering Road
Burch, Mrs. H.	...	...	9, Maury Road
Willsmer, C.	...	...	8, Stellman Street
Guscott, J.	...	...	128, Stoke Newington Road
Hickling, Mrs. S.	...	...	40, Shacklewell Lane
Karsch, J.	...	...	239, Amhurst Road
No. 3 DISTRICT			
Clarke, Mrs. L. L.	...	...	134, Sandringham Road
Hull, W. E.	...	...	50, London Road
Brion, A.	...	...	26, Downs Road

Reis, W. C.	...	...	...	215, Lower Clapton Road
Parish, W.	...	...	...	117, Lower Clapton Road
Prestage, T. H.	...	...	...	71, Lower Clapton Road
Tanner, J....	...	...	...	5, Lower Clapton Road
Cowley, J....	...	...	...	9, Clarence Road
Newell & Co.	...	...	...	393, Mare Street
Triniman	...	...	...	370, Mare Street
Thrift, A.	...	...	...	38, Amhurst Road
Steward, R.	...	...	...	240, Dalston Lane

No. 4 DISTRICT.

Carpenter, A.	...	...	...	13, Median Road
Rest, O.	...	...	...	2, Beecholme Terrace
Mason, F....	...	...	...	11, Lea Bridge Corner
Newcombe, E.	...	...	...	3a, Glyn Road
Lunken, J.	...	...	...	53, Mandeville Street
Saur, H.	...	...	...	198, Rushmore Road
Mankertz, L.	...	...	...	182, Chatsworth Road
Mack, L.	...	...	...	138, „
Remnant, J. E.	...	...	...	136, „
Ruhl, J. G.	...	...	...	94, „
Lunken, H.	...	...	...	71, „
Maloney, J.	...	...	...	36, „
Woods, E.	...	...	...	19, „
Heinlen, L.	...	...	...	219, Glyn Road

No. 5 & 6 DISTRICT.

Waters, R. J.	...	...	...	121, Richmond Road
Berry, Mrs. A.	...	...	...	47, „
Ibell, W.	...	...	...	81, Wilton Road
Goodwin, J.	...	...	...	178, Dalston Lane
Kitchiner, J. W.	...	...	...	83, „
Hannerman, L.	...	...	...	72, „
Shedden, W.	...	...	...	64, Richmond Road
Mules, J.	...	...	...	20 & 22, Forest Road
Shedden, Mrs. S. F.	...	...	...	11, Holly Street

Ellson, W. W.	...	...	...	207, Queen's Road
Spencer, H.	...	...	...	68; Lansdowne Road
Birkett, T....	...	...	...	25, Westside, London Fields
Granger, J.	...	...	...	550, Kingsland Road
Norman, A.	...	...	...	513, ,,
Best, P.	...	...	...	376, ,,
Claridge, G.	...	...	...	329, ,,
Banbury, G.	...	...	...	51, Southgate Road
Kurty, W. C.	...	...	...	174, ,,
Allardyce, S. W.	...	...	...	98, ,,
Enerby, A.	...	...	...	40, Downham Road
Pope, Mrs. E.	...	...	...	54b, ,,
Stein, H.	...	...	...	24, Tottenham Road
Pay, E. T....	...	...	...	106, Hertford Road
Roessle, W.	...	...	...	88, High Street, Kingsland
Mann, W....	...	...	...	28, John Campbell Road
Ring, P.	...	...	...	103a, Dalston Lane

No. 7 DISTRICT.

Payne, A.	...	...	...	54, Broadway, London Fields
May, H.	...	...	...	70, , , ,
Bushell, F.	...	...	...	10, , , ,
Stumm, K	...	...	...	26, West Street
Byron, S. T.	...	...	...	139, Mare Street
Grantham, R. W.	...	...	...	6, Well Street
Reitz, C.	...	...	...	183, Mare Street
Harvey, A.	...	...	...	231, ,,
Hudson, T.	...	...	...	297, ,,
Lunken, H.	...	...	...	27, Morning Lane
Lauf, M.	...	...	...	77, Frampton Park Road
Eley, J.	...	...	...	101, Mare Street

No. 8 DISTRICT.

Krauss, J. A.	...	...	...	13, Loddiges Road
Skaer, P.	...	...	...	76, Well Street
Weissgerber, P.	...	...	...	105, ,,
Bland, A. T.	...	...	...	127, ,,

Tilbury, W.	...	...	142, Well Street
Mustard, Mrs. E. C.	...	...	79, Lauriston Road
Holzapfel, C.	...	...	142, Victoria Park Road

No. 9 DISTRICT.

Grimwood, T.	...	...	39, High Street Homerton
Grimwood, T.	...	...	59, " "
Gibbon, G.	...	...	131, " "
Bradford, G.	...	...	162, " "
Jessup, H.	...	...	167, " "
Wells, J.	...	...	18, Brooksby's Walk
Herz, J.	...	...	14, The Grove, Homerton
Dillaway, N.	...	...	3, Churchill Road

No. 10 DISTRICT.

Hiam, J. S.	...	...	220, Wick Road
Harris, J.	...	...	184, Cassland Road
Maul, E.	...	...	16, Gloucester Road
Beck, Mrs. S.	...	...	92, Wick Road
Gunner, G.	...	...	34, Church Road, Homerton
Bruton, J.	...	...	12, Berger Road
Weber, G.	...	...	50, Kenton Road
Pates, F. W.	...	...	154, Well Street
Stark, W.	...	...	126, " "
Fey, J.	...	...	233, " "
Morse, G.	...	...	27, Elsdale Street
Carton, H.	...	...	144, Morning Lane

No. 11 DISTRICT.

Selzer, H.	...	...	89, Sidney Road
Kehrein, J.	...	...	276, Wick Road
Dance, Mrs. A.	...	...	315, " "
Broke, G.	...	...	2, Victoria Road
James, G.	...	...	3, Montague Buildings
Baden, E.	...	...	41, Osborne Road
Johnson, E. H.	...	...	13, Gainsboro Road
Davis, S.	...	...	71, Felstead Street

