

## **Report on the sanitary condition of the Hackney District for the year 1902.**

### **Contributors**

Hackney (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.  
Warry, J. King.

### **Publication/Creation**

London : A. T. Roberts, 1903.

### **Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/m3cy6x9t>

### **License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Borough of Hackney.

---

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE HACKNEY DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1902,

BY

**J. KING WARRY, M.D., LOND., M.R.C.P.,**

*Diplomate in Public Health;*

*Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries;*

*Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health;*

*Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health;*

*Member of the Sanitary Institute;*

*Member of the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine;*

*Foreign Associate Member of the Society of Hygiene of France;*

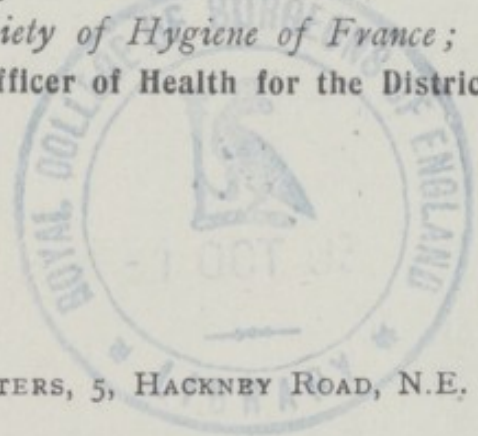
**Medical Officer of Health for the District.**

---

London :

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

1903.



Journal of the

REPORT

OF THE

ANATOMICAL SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR 1901

LONDON

W. B. SAUNDERS, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

Secretary

11, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.

Printed by

W. B. SAUNDERS, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

11, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.

London: W. B. Saunders, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

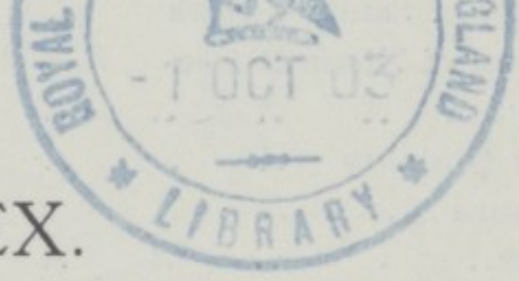
11, Bedford Square, W.

Printed by

---

W. B. SAUNDERS, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

---



# INDEX.

	PAGE
Bakehouses ... ..	55
Birth Rate .. ..	7
Canal Boats Act .. ..	46
Cancer.. ..	29
Chickenpox .. ..	26
Constitutional Diseases .. ..	29
Cowhouses, Milkshops, and Dairies Order .. ..	42
Cow Sheds, List of.. ..	130
Customs and Inland Revenue Act .. ..	46
Dead Bodies and the Mortuary .. ..	49
Death Rate .. ..	8
Diarrhœa .. ..	27
Diphtheria .. ..	23
Disinfection .. ..	62
Enteric Fever .. ..	24
Erysipelas .. ..	26
Estimated Population .. ..	6
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 .. ..	51
Home Work and Workers .. ..	56
House Refuse .. ..	67
Ice Cream Vendors .. ..	47
Illegitimacy .. ..	8
Infant Mortality .. ..	9
Infant Diarrhœa .. ..	27
Marriage Rate .. ..	7
Measles .. ..	28
Meteorology .. ..	80
Mortuary .. ..	76
Notifiable Diseases .. ..	16
Non-Notifiable Diseases .. ..	27
Offensive Trades .. ..	45
Plague.. ..	26
Population and Density .. ..	6
Prosecutions under Food and Drugs Act .. ..	124
Prosecutions under Public Health Act (London) .. ..	127
Public Health Act (London) 1891 .. ..	41



	PAGE
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	25
Register of Sanitary Work .. .. .	78
Removal of House Refuse .. .. .	67
River Lea .. .. .	71
Senile Mortality .. .. .	9
Scarlatina .. .. .	23
Shelter.. .. .	64
Slaughter-Houses, List of .. .. .	129
Small-pox .. .. .	16
Smoke Nuisances .. .. .	45
Specific Causes of Death .. .. .	16
Tuberculous Disease .. .. .	29
Vaccination .. .. .	89
Whooping Cough .. .. .	28
Workshops and Laundries .. .. .	58
Zymotic Diseases .. .. .	16

TABLES—

Analysis of Lea Water .. .. .	73
Births .. .. .	7
Bakehouses, List of .. .. .	133
Causes of Infant Mortality .. .. .	9
Deaths .. .. .	..31—38
Death Statistics, according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.. .. .	..11—15
Dusting Account .. .. .	69
Infectious Sickness .. .. .	13
Inquests ... .. .	77
Population, Area and Density in Sub-Districts of Hackney ... .. .	7
Requests for Removal of Dust .. .. .	70
Suicides and Accidental Deaths .. .. .	77
Vaccination .. .. .	40



# Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.

---

## MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR 1902.**

---

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, HACKNEY, N.E.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Hackney*

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my Eleventh Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Hackney, I have great pleasure in stating that the year 1902 has been a most satisfactory one, in many ways, in regard to the public health. In spite of an epidemic of small-pox, which threatened to involve the greater part of Hackney, the death-rate for the year was one of the lowest on record, viz., 16·0 per 1,000 persons living that of all London being 17·7 per 1,000. The death-rate was particularly low, 11·5, in the North sub-district (Upper Clapton and Stamford Hill), and only 18·2 per 1,000 living in the South-East sub-



district. The birth-rate is also satisfactory, being for the whole district 28·2 per 1,000 living, ranging from 21·5 per 1,000 for the North sub-district to 31·3 per 1,000 in the South-East district. The infant mortality for the year was extremely low, viz., 121 per 1,000 births. This low rate is, no doubt, to be largely attributed to the mild and wet summer of last year, which greatly reduced the deaths from infant diarrhoea. The chief event from a public health point of view was, no doubt, the epidemic of small pox; but, in spite of the fact that for years vaccination had been notoriously neglected in the district, the extension of the disease was kept within moderate bounds. At no time did the epidemic reach a proportion as to overstrain or embarrass the resources of the Public Health Department to deal with the cases notified. For years the machinery for preventing the extension of infectious disease in the Borough has been improving (so far as isolation or removal to hospital of patients, the disinfection of homes, clothes, and furniture, etc., and the provision of housing accommodation for families while their homes are being disinfected, can prevent the progress of infectious disease) and I am of opinion that Hackney now stands in the fore-front of Metropolitan Boroughs in the provision of means for dealing with epidemic infectious disease.

I have to express my satisfaction of the way in which the Inspectors and Clerical Staff have, on the whole, carried out the duties allotted to them during the year.

It is also a pleasure to me to put on record my obligations to Dr. Willoughby Kennedy, and my appreciation of the zeal and ability he exhibited while acting as Medical Officer of Health to the Borough from February 24th to May 3rd, 1902, during my absence through illness.

POPULATION AND DENSITY.—Applying the rate of increase of population of the last decennium to the year 1902, I calculate the population of the Borough of Hackney at the middle of 1902 to be 221,730 persons. With an area of 3,292 square acres, the density of population is, for the whole district, 67·3 persons per square acre;

but it varies from 45·2 persons per square acre in the North Sub-district to 100 persons per square acre in the South-West Sub-district.

The following table gives the statistics respecting population and density in greater detail :—

TABLE.

*Showing estimated Population, Area and Density of the Registration Sub-Districts in Hackney, at middle of 1902.*

	North.	Central.	South West.	South East.	Total for Hackney	Total for London.
Estimated Population ..	51,269	51,462	60,149	58,850	221,730	4,579,107
Area in square acres ....	1,132	815	601	770	3,292	74,839
Density = persons per acre	45·2	63·1	100·0	72·5	67·3	61·1

\*MARRIAGES.—The number of marriages solemnized in the Borough of Hackney during the year 1902, was 1,668. This is a decrease of 88 marriages upon the number of the previous year. The marriage rate for 1902 is accordingly 15 per 1,000 of the population. The marriage rate for the County of London for the same period is 17·8 per 1,000 of the population.

BIRTHS.—During the year, 6,266 births were registered in Hackney, of which 3,140 were males and 3,126 females.

TABLE. *Births.*

	Registration District of Hackney.	Registration Sub-Districts.				All London
		North	Central	South West	South East	
Total No. of Births	6,266	1,103	1,470	1,849	1,844	132,810
Rate per 1,000 living	28·2	21·5	28·5	30·7	31·3	28·5
No. of Illegitimate Births .....	119					
Rate per 1,000 Births	19·0					

The birth-rate therefore, for the year 1902, is 28·2 per 1,000 persons living. The birth-rate was lowest, 21·5 per 1,000 living, in the North



Sub-district, and highest, 31·5 per 1,000 living, in the South-East Sub-district. The above birth-rate shows a slight decline upon the rate for 1901. The birth-rate for all London for 1902 is 28·5 per 1,000 living.

\***ILLEGITMACY.**—During the year 1902 there were 319 illegitimate births registered in Hackney, but of these 200 were born in the Rescue Homes of the Salvation Army in the Borough, of mothers from outside districts. The number of illegitimate births of Hackney parentage was 119. This gives an annual illegitimate birth-rate of 19 per 1,000 births.

**DEATHS.**—The total deaths registered in Hackney during 1902 numbered 3,526; but of these 516 were of persons non-residents of the district and dying in the Public Institutions of the district: but there were in addition 368 residents of Hackney which died in public institutions outside the district. After making the necessary corrections there remains a total of 3,378 deaths of Hackney residents registered during 1902. This is equivalent to a death rate of 15·3 per 1,000 living. Making a further correction for age and sex distribution by means of the factor 1·04645, we arrive at the true mortality for Hackney for the year 1902, namely 16·0 per 1,000 living persons. The death-rate for all London for the same period is 17·7 per 1,000 living.

Sub-District.	Popula- tion.	No of Births,	Birth-rate	Total Deaths.	Death- rate.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.
North .....	51269	1103	21·5	596	11·5	96	87
Central .....	51462	1470	28·5	758	14·7	194	132
South-East ....	58850	1844	31·3	1076	18·2	304	164
South-West....	60149	1849	30·7	948	15·7	210	113
All Hackney ..	221730	6266	28·2	3378	15·3	804	121

\* I have here to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Tom Osgood, Superintendent Registrar, who has kindly abstracted for me the number of marriages and illegitimate births for the year 1902.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The number of deaths of infants under one year registered in the district during 1902 was 804. This gives an infant mortality for the whole Borough of 121 per 1,000 births. The deaths were distributed in the different sub-districts as indicated in the above table. I add here the usual table of the chief causes of infant mortality.

TABLE.—*Eleven principal causes of Infantile Mortality.*

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Measles .....	3	35	24	15	32	25	29	12	22	17
Scarlatina .....	4	2	3	6	7	4	2	2	—	2
Whooping Cough.....	68	25	29	61	36	44	22	50	21	33
Teething .....	22	18	23	19	11	17	16	6	14	4
Diarrhoea .....	103	58	141	171	161	160	165	181	130	83
Convulsions .....	127	86	104	93	72	72	70	80	68	67
Lung Diseases .....	162	133	154	137	142	131	150	136	129	142
Tubercular Diseases .....	84	53	31	57	55	61	56	73	69	61
Atrophy and Debility.....	10	144	125	101	131	136	134	128	121	96
Premature Birth.....	105	81	99	110	118	145	12	130	124	31
Accidents and Violence .....	26	31	34	27	26	34	36	30	26	26
Total .....	878	66	767	826	781	829	804	828	724	662
Other Causes .....	167	136	209	184	198	213	265	207	147	142
Total .....	104	802	976	1010	972	1042	1069	1035	171	804

SENILE MORTALITY.—The deaths at 65 years and upwards numbered 774, of which 407 were between the ages of 65 and 75 years, 282 between 75 and 85 years, and 85 from 85 years and upwards. The annual death rate of persons dying during the year at 65 years and upwards is 3·4 per 1,000 living.

INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT, RECEIVING SICK AND INFIRM PERSONS FROM THE DISTRICT.

West London Hospital	St. Mary's Hospital
London Fever Hospital	Long Reach Asylum
Children's Hospital, Shadwell	National Hospital
L. C. Asylum, Dartford	Banstead Asylum
Brompton Hospital	City of London, Chest
Hoxton House Asylum	Hostel of God
South Wharf Shelter	Guy's Hospital





Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1902 and Previous Years.

HACKNEY DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893	239226	6910	28.8	1045	151	4570	19.1	193	528	337	4377	18.3
1894	212547	5938	28.5	781	128	3625	17.0	472	509	277	3393	15.9
1895	215620	6141	28.4	976	159	4060	18.8	574	507	270	3823	17.7
1896	218766	6422	30.0	1010	157	3649	17.0	884	423	271	3497	16.4
1897	216651	6312	29.0	979	137	3838	17.7	729	438	303	3703	17.0
1898	219540	6445	29.3	1042	161	3855	17.5	794	502	278	3631	16.4
1899	222429	6453	29.0	1069	165	4033	18.1	1142	520	294	3807	17.1
1900	218976	6359	29.0	1035	162	3898	17.7	1114	518	291	3652	16.7
1901	219780	6318	28.7	918	145	3634	16.5	1903	463	326	3497	15.9
Averages for years 1893-01	220392	6366	28.9	983	151	3906	17.7	867	489	294	3708	16.8
1902	221730	6266	28.3	804	128.3	3526	15.8	1102	516	368	3378	15.3

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

Area of District in Acres  
(exclusive of area covered by water).

..... 3234.2

Total population at all ages.....219,288

Number of inhabited houses .....30,419

Average number of persons per house .....7.2

} At Census of 1901.



## HACKNEY DISTRICT.

*Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1902, and previous years.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. ALL HACKNEY.				2. NORTH SUB-DISTRICT.				3. CENTRAL SUB-DISTRICT.				5. S. EAST SUB-DISTRICT.				4 S. WEST SUB-DISTRICT.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1898 .. ..	219540	6445	3631	1013	49528	1110	594	150	47672	1464	754	232	59079	1933	1343	325	63261	1938	910	306
1899 .. ..	222429	6453	3807	1052	50182	1116	591	129	48302	1512	770	257	59855	1864	1448	350	64090	1961	998	316
1900 .. ..	218976	6359	3652	1035	50498	1131	626	125	50463	1408	732	215	58171	1899	1233	390	59844	1921	1061	305
1901 .. ..	219780	6318	3497	871	50713	1072	650	120	50720	1530	839	212	58372	1818	1068	302	59975	1898	940	237
Averages of Years 1898 to 1901. }	220181	6393	3646	992	50230	1107	615	131	49289	1478	773	229	5 869	1878	1273	341	61792	1927	984	291
1902 .. ..	221730	6266	3378	804	51269	1103	596	96	51462	1470	758	194	58850	1844	1076	304	60149	1849	948	210

HACKNEY DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1902.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.						1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upw'ds								
Small-pox .. .. .	418	10	36	115	92	165	99	121	102	96	97	117	102	95	
Cholera .. .. .															
Diphtheria.. .. .	690	8	256	302	84	40	146	207	181	156	101	147	131	120	
Membranous croup .. .. .	12		11	1			1	3	7	1	1	2	3	1	
Erysipelas .. .. .	320	8	15	27	44	189	51	61	141	67	3	13	33	14	
Scarlet fever .. .. .	880	17	269	456	107	31	197	240	215	198	114	194	188	157	
Typhus fever .. .. .															
Enteric fever .. .. .	187		13	47	61	66	27	59	57	44	12	37	46	27	
Relapsing fever .. .. .															
Continued fever .. .. .	6		1	3	1	1	1		5				1		
Puerperal fever .. .. .	16				6	10	3	5	3	5					
Plague .. .. .												1	2	1	
Chicken Pox .. .. .	1471	115	654	650	43	9	255	416	459	341		5	28	1	
Totals .. .. .	4000	158	1255	1601	438	511	780	1112	1200	908	328	516	534	416	

Isolation Hospital—Eastern Hospital, Homerton,

## HACKNEY DISTRICT.

*Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1902.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES)					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	North Hackney.	South-east Hackney.	South-w't Hackney.	Central Hackney.				
Small-pox .. ..	71	8	13	12	7	31	..	21	22	11	17				1
Measles .. ..	74	17	54	3	..	..	..	8	18	31	17				15
Scarlet fever .. ..	14	2	6	4	1	1	..	2	1	6	5				8
Whooping-cough .. ..	87	33	51	2	1	..	..	12	17	35	23				2
Diphtheria and membranous croup .. ..	60	3	37	18	1	1	..	5	23	20	12				109
Croup .. ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1				..
Fever { Typhus .. ..	27	..	2	4	7	14	..	5	10	5	7				..
Enteric .. ..															
Other cont'ed .. ..															
Epidemic influenza .. ..	44	1	2	1	2	27	11	16	6	10	12				..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Diarrhœa .. ..	105	83	9	..	2	5	6	8	18	52	27				22
Enteritis .. ..	38	25	2	..	2	5	4	9	7	10	12				4
Puerperal fever .. ..	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	2				4
Erysipelas .. ..	16	3	1	1	..	5	6	..	5	5	6				9
Other septic diseases .. ..	22	2	1	2	1	10	6	4	5	6	7				18
Phthisis .. ..	304	5	7	12	47	220	13	48	73	97	86				135

Other tubercular diseases ..	145	56	57	14	9	9	..	19	31	50	45				41
Cancer, malignant disease ..	190	..	..	..	1	109	80	51	36	50	53				61
Bronchitis ..	305	75	23	2	4	85	116	63	60	85	97				68
Pneumonia ..	297	62	67	14	16	98	40	33	75	114	75				73
Pleurisy ..	13	1	2	..	2	7	1	2	2	5	4				2
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ..	31	4	5	1	1	15	5	7	10	8	6				9
Alcoholism } ..	42	..	..	1	..	34	7	10	7	18	7				3
Cirrhosis of liver } ..	15	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	4	8				16
Venereal diseases ..	131	131	..	..	..	..	..	16	36	31	48				16
Premature birth ..	131	131	..	..	..	..	..	16	36	31	48				16
Diseases and accidents of parturition ..	15	..	..	..	1	14	..	3	5	4	3				..
Heart diseases ..	264	10	1	8	11	118	116	64	62	66	72				74
Accidents ..	87	26	15	7	3	25	11	9	23	30	25				42
Suicides ..	19	..	..	..	..	16	3	2	4	3	10				10
All other causes ..	956	244	39	30	23	161	349	179	197	319	261				326
All causes ..	3378	804	396	136	143	1125	774	596	758	1076	948				1102



## SPECIFIC CAUSES OF DEATH.

**SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.**—The deaths from specific infectious diseases, both notifiable and not notifiable, numbered during the year 533, against 504 during the year 1901. This gives a zymotic mortality of 2·4 per 1,000 living. The zymotic death-rate for all London for the same periods was 2·23 per 1,000.

### A.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

**SMALL-POX.**—This disease, which was introduced into Hackney in the month of July, 1901, spread very rapidly during the early months of 1902, reaching its height at the end of March, after which it gradually declined until the end of July, when the disease practically disappeared from the district. The total number of cases notified during 1902 numbered 418, of these 22 were cases of mistaken diagnosis. This gives an attack rate of 1·7 per 1,000 living. Of the number notified there were 71 deaths. This is equivalent to a mortality of nearly 18 per cent. notified, and 0·3 per 1,000 living persons.

At this stage, I think it will be desirable to give a brief report of the whole course of the epidemic of small-pox as it affected the Hackney district. The disease, in connection with the recent epidemic, first made its appearance in the Borough of Hackney, in the month of July, 1901. Two cases were notified on the 1st of July. These cases certainly arose from infected articles cleaned at a laundry; for one of the infected persons was a sorter of dirty linen, and the other was the carman employed in collecting the dirty linen at a local laundry. These two cases gave rise to five subsequent cases in their own families. After these there was a pause in the notification of small-pox until August, during which month several cases were notified, having been infected from other sources which could not be definitely ascertained. The epidemic did not assume in Hackney very serious proportions during 1901. The following chart shows the notifications received week by week through the whole

CHART showing Cases of SMALL-POX Certified during the Years 1901 and 1902.

1901.

1902.

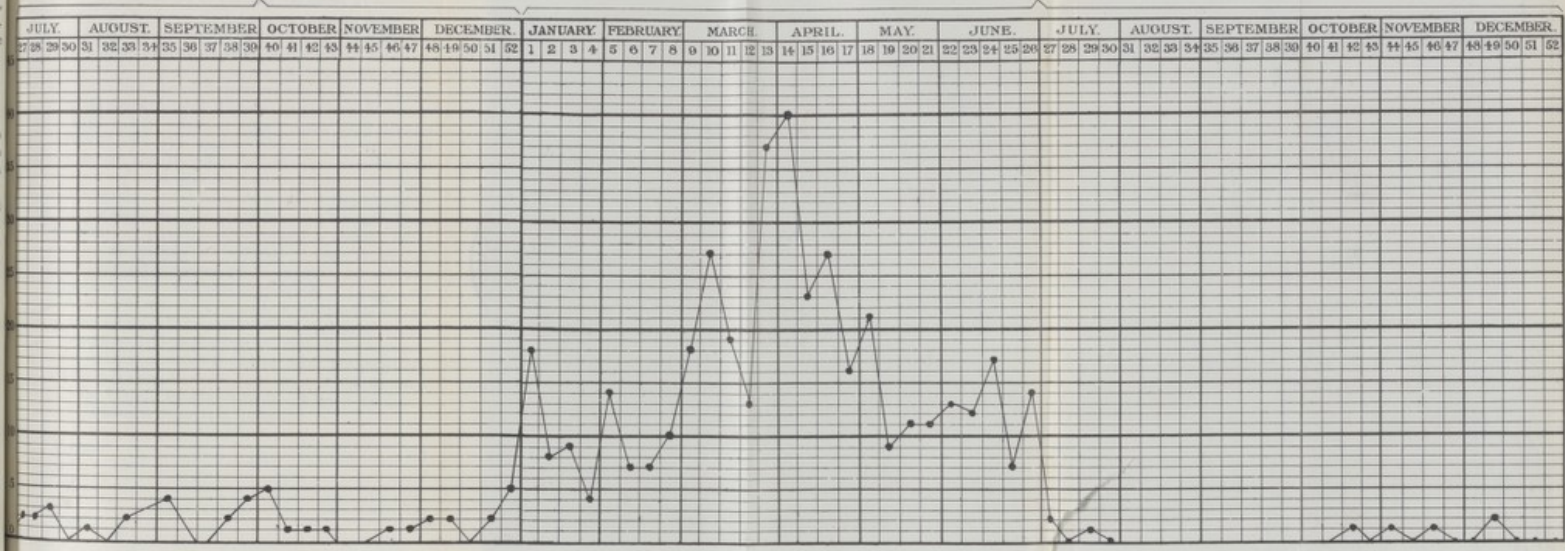


CHART showing Course of ...  
1807





epidemic. It will there be seen that it was not until the last week in December that the disease began to assume serious dimensions. The rise in the notifications at that time was caused by secondary cases infected by a fatal case which had been medically attended at home for a week, after the rash had appeared, owing to the nature of the disease not having been recognised by the medical attendant. This one error in diagnosis led to the infection of 24 persons, several of whom died. From this point onwards the disease appears to have spread extensively, until it reached its maximum in the last week of March and the first week in April, during which fortnight no less than 77 cases were notified. After this date the disease gradually declined, until the end of July, when the epidemic, so far as Hackney is concerned, practically came to an end. There were four subsequent cases notified during the months of November, since which date the disease has been absent from the Borough. Thus, the total number of cases of small-pox notified in Hackney during the whole of the epidemic was 467; but of these 30 were, on subsequent examination, decided not to be small-pox, and were returned to their homes. This gives an attack-rate of 1·9 per 1,000 living persons. The mistakes in diagnosis is equivalent to 6·4 per cent. of cases notified. The rate of mistaken diagnosis determined by the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the whole of the Metropolis during the epidemic, amounted to 13·3 per cent. The comparison shows Hackney in a very favourable light compared with the rest of London. The following table shows the distribution of the notified cases in the different sub-districts of Hackney.

All Hackney	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
North	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Central...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
S. East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
S. West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109

From these figures it shows that the disease was very nearly evenly distributed over district; no locality could be said to be more affected than the other to any very great extent.



The cases were distributed as to age in the following manner:—

	Cases.
Under 1 year	10
1 to 5 years	42
5 to 15 years	124
15 to 25 years	108
25 to 65 years	183

The majority of the cases were, as seen from the above table, adults.

The conditions of the cases with respect to vaccination, I was only able to ascertain in a few cases before removal to Hospital, so I do not propose to make any observations on this aspect of the question, as an analysis of the whole of the cases for London will give more reliable information as to the relationship between vaccination and immunity from small-pox.

Of course, in this disease, all the cases which could be removed were sent immediately to the fever hospital. All the cases discovered were removed to hospital except the few which died before removal was possible.

The deaths during the whole epidemic numbered 76. This is equal to a death-rate of 16·3 per cent. attacked, and ·34 per 1,000 living persons.

MEASURES TAKEN TO DEAL WITH THE EPIDEMIC. (1) VACCINATION AND RE-VACCINATION. Naturally our first care was to endeavour to get as many as possible of the inhabitants of Hackney protected by vaccination and re-vaccination. The first proceeding was to make enquiries as to the state of vaccination of the children attending the Board Schools. The result of this examination is given in my last year's report: but I wish to state here that we were able to examine the arms of nearly 13,000 children, and the names and addresses of all those children whom we found unvaccinated or imperfectly vaccinated, I sent on to the public vaccinators who were able to get most of them vaccinated.

During the year ending 29th September, 1902, which practically covers the period of the epidemic, the public vaccinators of Hackney made 8,780 successful primary vaccinations, and 10,638 successful re-vaccinations at a cost of £4,230 10s. to the public. In addition to this private practitioners all over the district made a large number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations, during the epidemic, which probably amounted to double the above number.

Information was also sent by me to the public vaccinator and vaccination officers of every case of small-pox notified or discovered, or of persons who had been in contact with such cases. By this means the whole of the occupants of these houses were offered vaccination or re-vaccination.

(2) OTHER MEASURES.—On the notification of a case of small-pox, it was immediately removed to the wharf shelter at Rotherhithe, where the cases were carefully examined again by the Medical Officers of the Asylums Board. Any mistakes of diagnosis were there corrected, and the patients re-vaccinated before their return home. After the removal of the patient to hospital, the rooms occupied by the patient were disinfected and cleansed, all clothes and bedding being taken to the Municipal Steam Disinfection Station, where they were disinfected by high pressure steam.

The masters of any schools which children in the infected dwelling had been attending, were at the same time informed of the circumstances, so that these children should be excluded until such time as they may safely return to school.

The employers of any persons residing in the infected house were also informed of the circumstances. In the majority of cases, this meant the exclusion from work of all such persons for two or three weeks with a consequent loss of income. The result in the majority of cases was that many persons were reduced to the brink of starvation, for a large number, although in great want, would not apply for parish relief; and as a matter of fact, the guardian officials did not like persons coming from infected homes and applying for relief, neither did they like visiting the unfortunate contacts in their homes



Somewhat tardily the Local Government Board issued a circular letter authorizing local authorities, on the recommendation of their medical officer of health, to expend a reasonable sum in retaining in exceptional cases in their homes, persons who have been exposed to infection. In my opinion this letter did not go far enough, because it did not appear to recognise the present condition of things. This letter states : " The Board, therefore, think it desirable to state that they are advised that, under ordinary circumstances, the quarantining at their homes of inmates of such dwellings is not necessary in districts in which sanitary matters are properly administered and vaccination and re-vaccination are efficiently carried out," again, " If, on a dwelling becoming invaded by small-pox, the actual patients are at once removed to hospital, the dwelling and all articles in it that have been exposed to infection, including the clothes worn by the other inmates, are properly disinfected, and the inmates of the house are immediately re-vaccinated or vaccinated (as the case may be) there is no material advantage to be gained by keeping these other inmates at home." Now this letter assumes that vaccination and re-vaccination can be enforced. Why the fact is that vaccination cannot be efficiently carried out, because it is left to the guardians of children to decide whether it shall be done ; and re-vaccination being a purely voluntary matter, it is almost unnecessary to say that it cannot in the existing state of the law be efficiently carried out.

There is another side of this question which should be mentioned. Even though an inmate of an infected house might with safety go to work, the employers in the majority of cases will not have him back, until something like a fortnight to three weeks have elapsed.

In practice it was found that the best line of action in dealing with contacts was to quarantine them at home, and allow them sufficient each week to keep them from applying for parish relief, making it a condition for receiving this assistance, that each member should either be vaccinated, or as the case may be, re-vaccinated. This

practice in Hackney was very successful in getting the community vaccinated or re-vaccinated, and no doubt contributed to the early diminution of the disease.

I am of opinion that in the present state of the law more latitude should be given to local authorities in the expenditure of money in dealing with contacts, and not restrict the expenditure to special cases as indicated in the circular letter. The amount expended during the epidemic in Hackney in payments to contacts during quarantining amounted to £74 11s. This is a very small sum compared with the advantages gained by this expenditure. Our new shelter was made available for the reception of persons while their homes were being disinfected early last year, and became a help in dealing with small-pox.

The last severe epidemic of small-pox in Hackney was in the year 1885. On examining the death returns for London, it will be seen that prior to the above date, London was never free from small-pox even so far back as 1840. In only two years were the deaths below 100, and these years were 1874 and 1875, when the deaths from this disease respectively reached the numbers of 56 and 75. The disease used to recur every two or three years with fatal severity. Since 1885 there has been no epidemic in Hackney until the late epidemic, and very little in all London with the exception of the years 1893 and 1894, when the deaths numbered respectively 206 and 93. The causes of the immunity of London for 18 years are not far to seek.

*Firstly.*—Prior to 1886, cases of small-pox were received and treated in hospitals in London; but in this year the treatment of small-pox cases in London was abandoned and transferred to Long Reach. This is a very important measure in freeing London from small-pox.

*Secondly.*—Compulsory notification of infectious disease was introduced in the year 1889. This is another important measure in controlling the spread of infectious disease.



*Thirdly.*—The increased provision of hospital accommodation and equipment for the removal and treatment of small-pox.

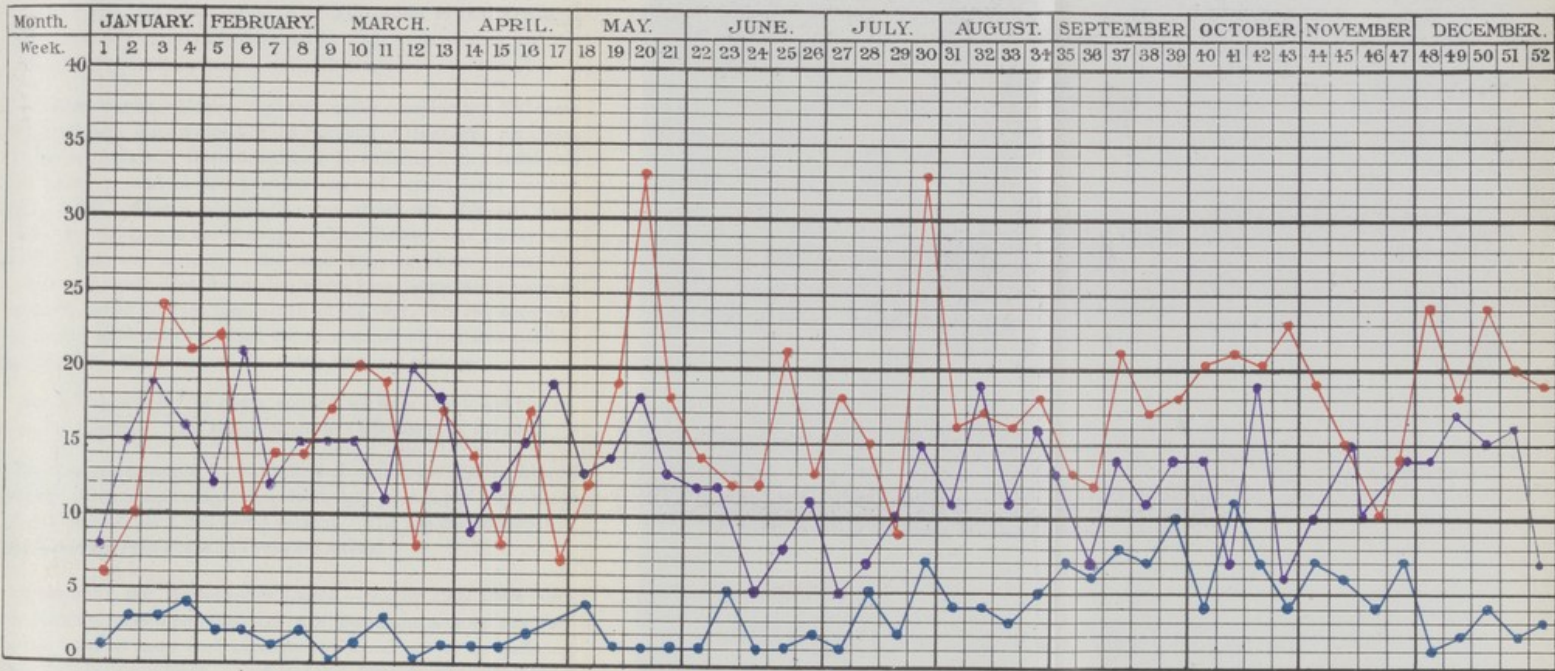
*Fourthly.*—With the notification of infectious disease local authorities were obliged to put their sanitary staff upon a more suitable scale for dealing with infectious disease, in the way of supervising the isolation of cases which may be suitably isolated at home, the disinfection of homes, furniture, and articles of clothing, and the adoption of other measures likely to prevent the spread of infectious disease.

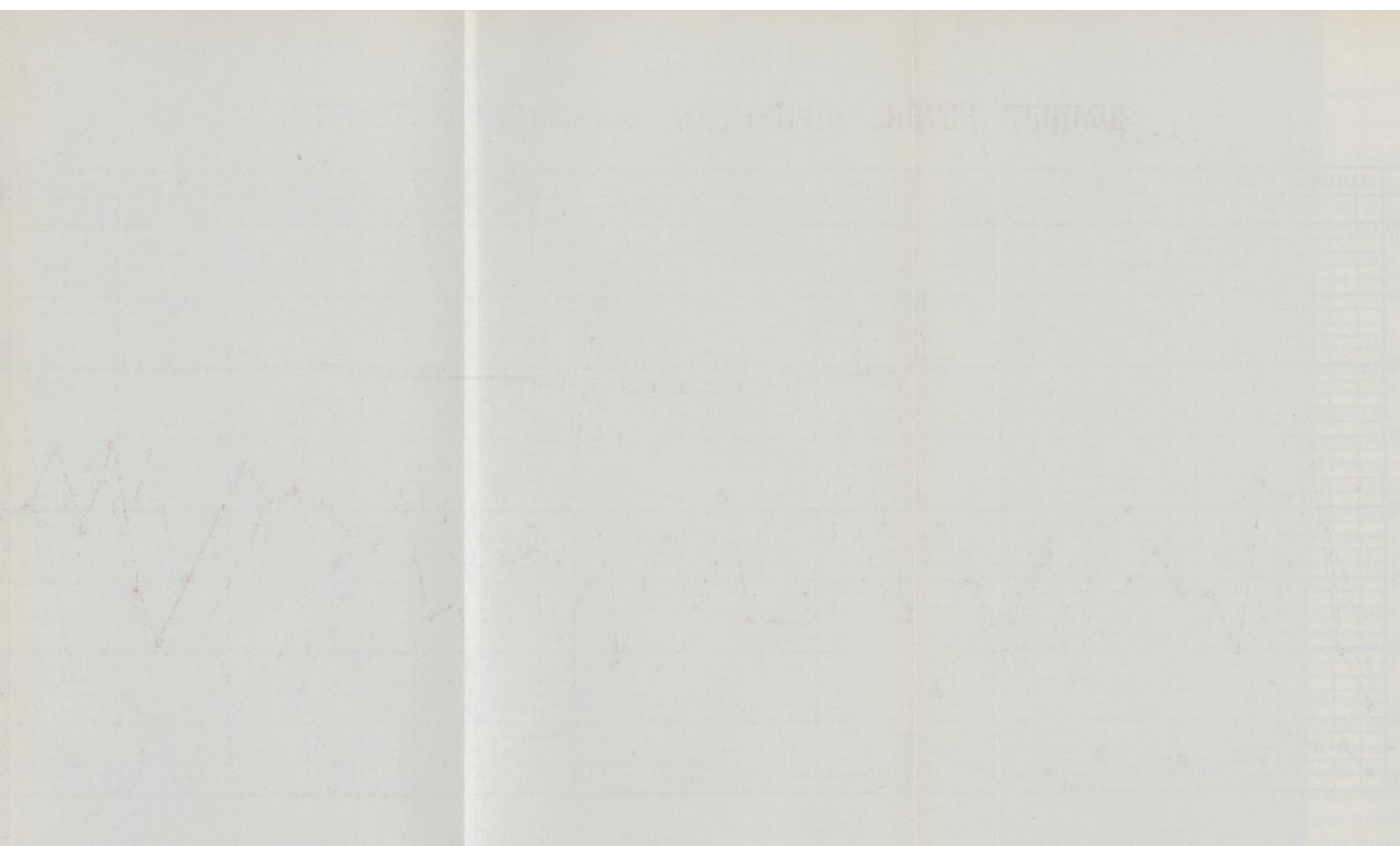
These have no doubt contributed largely in keeping London almost free from small-pox for about 18 years; but the outbreak of last year shows that measures such as those indicated above are inadequate alone to keep London free. I think it may be truthfully stated that no place was ever so well equipped for dealing with an outbreak of small-pox as London was last year; nor do I think that preventive measures were ever better applied both by the Asylum's Board and the Health Departments of the local authorities; but the result shows, that the one thing needed to rid London of this dread disease, is the successful vaccination or re-vaccination of every person in London, and that cannot be brought about except by the alteration of the law. Besides a bracing up of the law relating to infant vaccination, a law of compulsory re-vaccination is needed. Until this is brought about we may expect a recrudescence of the disease at intervals of a few years.

There is one other circumstance connected with this epidemic which should be mentioned. Early in the epidemic one or two hæmorrhagic cases of small-pox occurred, which terminated fatally before they could be removed to hospital. The bodies were immediately removed by the undertaker, who had the contract, to the Mortuary, but, unfortunately one of the men employed by the undertaker contracted the disease and died. The undertaker then declined to remove any more bodies of persons dying from this disease; and I could not obtain any other undertaker to contract for this work. Subsequently cases were removed in one of the Borough disinfecting vans to the Mortuary by the men employed in disinfection. This

1902.

SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA and TYPHOID FEVER.







incident prepares one for similar treatment in any subsequent epidemic of small-pox. I am of opinion it is the duty of the Local Authority to provide against a repetition of such incidents by providing a vehicle for the conveyance of dead bodies to the Mortuary. During ordinary periods there is need for such a conveyance, and the need will get greater as the population increases.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—During the year under consideration 880 cases of scarlet fever were notified in the Borough of Hackney. Of these, 11 were subsequently determined not to be suffering from this disease. This leaves a total of 869 genuine cases of scarlet fever notified during 1902. This is equivalent to an attack-rate of nearly 4 per 1,000 persons living in the Borough. The disease was evenly distributed over the district, The accompanying chart shews the disease to be prevalent during the whole year, being rather more so during the latter than the former half of the year. On two occasions the weekly notifications reached the number of 33, but this number speedily fell. The causes of these rises were not obvious.

Out of the number of cases notified we were able to get 653 removed to hospital. This is equivalent to 75 per cent. of the total.

The deaths registered from this disease during the year numbered only 14. This is equivalent to a death-rate of 1·6 per cent. cases notified, and ·06 per 1,000 living persons. The age distribution and age at death are set out in the annexed tables.

**DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.**—During 1902 there were 690 notifications of diphtheria and 12 of membranous croup received. Of this total 29 cases were subsequently found not to be suffering from diphtheritic disease. This leaves a total of 673 diphtheritic cases notified during the year, which is equivalent to an attack-rate of 3 per 1,000 of the population. This disease has been prevalent during the whole year. At no time could it be said that Hackney has been free from diphtheria during 1902. The lowest number of cases notified during a week was 5; this happened on two occasions. The highest number in any week was 21. The disease was rather

more prevalent during the first six months of the year than during the latter half, and was more prevalent in the central sub-district than in the remaining parts of the Borough. The cases were distributed through the Borough in the following proportions :

*Cases of Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup occurring in the different Sub-Districts.*

	Hackney	North	Central	South-East	South-West
No. of cases of Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup .....	702	147	210	188	157
Rate per 1000 population.....	3.1	2.8	4.0	3.1	2.6

Of the total notified 506 were removed to hospital. This is equal to 72 per cent. of the cases notified.

The deaths from this disease during the year numbered 60. This is equivalent to a mortality of 89 per 1,000 attacked, and nearly 3 per 1,000 of the population.

During the year 25 samples of material from the throats of suspected cases of diphtheria were sent to the Jenner Institute for examination. In 11 of these the special micro-organism of diphtheria was isolated; in 13 cases the result of examination was negative. Anti-toxin was supplied to medical practitioners during 1902 to the number of 15 bottles.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.—During the year there were 187 cases of this disease notified; but of these 11 were returned from hospital as not suffering from enteric fever, thus reducing the total notifications to 176 cases. Of these 7 were infected outside the Borough. The Borough has at no time during the year been free from this disease.



During the months of August, September, October and November the disease was more prevalent, but even at this time it did not assume the proportions of a serious epidemic. The above figures show a slight improvement in the incidence of this disease in the Borough on that of 1901. The number of genuine cases notified during the latter year was 186. The attack rate for 1902 is therefore  $\cdot 8$  per 1,000 living persons. The largest number of cases occurred in the Central and South-East Sub-districts, the notifications in these being respectively 59 and 57. The cases removed to hospital numbered 122, which is equal to 65 per cent. of the total.

The deaths from this disease numbered 27, which gives a death-rate of 15 per cent. of those attacked and  $\cdot 12$  per 1,000 living.

Each year's experience strengthens my conviction that cases of typhoid fever should not be treated at home unless under special circumstances, with ample accommodation and the attendance of a trained nurse. During the year we have had several cases treated at home in poor families, and nursed by untrained relatives. Almost invariably secondary cases, usually the nurse, occur. In one instance we had four secondary from such a case. The lamentable point about these cases is, that the advice to be treated at home emanates usually from the medical attendant.

There were nine cases of typhoid during the year attributed by the relatives of the patients to the consumption of shell-fish; but I had nothing beyond the statement of these relatives to support the connection of the disease with shell-fish.

**TYPHUS.**—No case of this disease appeared in the Borough during 1902.

**CONTINUED FEVER.**—Six cases were notified under this heading during the year 1902, one of which was removed to the fever hospital. There were no deaths from this disease.

**PURPERAL FEVER.**—Sixteen cases of this disease were notified during 1902, and of these 4 died. The mortality is equal to 25 per cent. of cases attacked. The attack-rate per 1,000 births is  $2\cdot 5$  and mortality  $\cdot 6$  per 1,000 births.



PLAGUE.—I am pleased to report that this disease did not appear in the Borough during 1902.

ERYSIPELAS.—I received during 1902 no less than 320 notifications for erysipelas. This is equivalent to an attack-rate of 1·4 per 1,000 living. Of the total notified 63 were removed to general hospitals or to the Infirmary. The deaths numbered 16, thus giving a mortality of ·07 per 1,000 living.

CHICKEN-POX.—The experience of 1902 justified the action of the Public Health Committee, who recommended that chicken-pox should be made a notifiable disease during the prevalence of small-pox in the district. The Order of the Local Government Board made the disease notifiable in Hackney for a period of 6 months beginning from the 1st of January, 1902. This Order was not renewed by the Local Government Board because in the meantime the London County Council has requested the Local Government to make the disease notifiable for the whole of London. It continued to be notifiable, having been renewed three times, until the 6th January, 1903.

During the year 1902, there were 1,471 cases of this disease notified in the Borough of Hackney. The interest connected with the notification of chicken-pox is wholly in its relation to small-pox, and the frequency with which the latter disease was mistaken for the former. This mistake was not infrequently made: but the reverse mistake was rather more frequent, that is, rather severe cases of chicken-pox were regarded as cases of small-pox. There is also no doubt that many cases were notified as chicken-pox, which were varieties of dermatitis. Several cases of scabies were also notified as chicken-pox.

The Public Health Committee accepted my view early in the late small-pox epidemic, that it would not help much in the discrimination of cases of chicken-pox from small-pox, unless with the notification of the former disease there was also a systematic examination of the cases as they were notified. I undertook to do this in addition to my other duties of Medical Officer of Health.

My opinion of the value of notifying cases of chicken-pox during the late epidemic of small-pox, is that it was a measure which I thought necessary in acquiring a more complete control over the



spread of small-pox; it was a measure which proved of great value in acquiring information of cases of that disease which otherwise would never have been notified, and as a result would have led to a great extension, as they were regarded as cases of chicken-pox, both by parents and medical attendants. In this borough the number of such cases of small-pox mistaken for chicken-pox reached the number of 22. It is a measure which I am of opinion should be resorted to when small-pox becomes epidemic in London; for it is not at all likely that small-pox will ever become so common in London as to enable every medical practitioner to have an expert knowledge of this disease, so as to avoid errors of diagnosis.

The visits made to places, where cases of chicken-pox occurred, led to the abatement of nuisances, which otherwise may not have been revealed to the local authority.

#### B.—NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFLUENZA.—This disease was slightly more prevalent in the Borough during 1902 than during the previous year, the deaths reaching the number of 44. The ages at death show that this disease is chiefly one of adult life. Of the above deaths 3 were under the age of 5 years; 3 between 5 and 25 years; and 38 between 25 and 85 years of age. The mortality for 1902 is equivalent to a death-rate of  $\cdot 2$  per 1,000 living.

DIARRHŒA.—There were 103 deaths certified from diarrhœa; there were in addition 30 from enteritis or gastro-enteritis. The deaths from diarrhœa under 1 year of age numbered 83, and from enteritis and gastro-enteritis 18. Including the whole of these deaths under the cause diarrhœa, we get a mortality of  $\cdot 6$  per 1,000 living. During 1901 there were 168 deaths certified to be due to diarrhœa, and 77 due to enteritis or gastro-enteritis. So that during 1902 there were less than half the number of deaths from the above causes than during 1901. The diminution is no doubt due to the cold and wet summer of 1902, the mean temperature of June, July and August



being below that of the corresponding mean temperature of 1901. It will be seen that during last year the deaths registered under the terms enteritis and gastro-enteritis were just in the same proportion as those registered under diarrhœa, as observed during 1901; showing that all the deaths are probably due to the same cause, and the distinctions made in the description is purely arbitrary. The deaths from enteritis and gastro-enteritis under one year may therefore be regarded with those under the head of diarrhœa, as deaths due to epidemic diarrhœa.

MEASLES.—This disease was not quite so fatal during 1902 as during the year 1901. There were 74 deaths in the Borough, of which 71 were amongst children under 5 years of age. This probably does not represent the total mortality, as some of the deaths from measles may have been entered under other causes which have intervened as complications of the disease. An attempt is now being made to reduce this high mortality, by applying some of the sections of the Public Health (London) Act, relating to the prevention of infectious disease to measles. I do not for a moment think that this effort will diminish the prevalence of measles; but it will I think have a tendency to lessen its mortality, which no doubt is due to want of care in the treatment of cases of this kind. If all parents learn that measles is a serious disease, and that exposure and neglect is likely to cause serious and probably fatal complications, much will be done towards diminishing its mortality.

The death-rate for the year 1902 from this disease is  $\cdot33$  per 1,000 living.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—This is another disease the mortality of which amounts to a high figure every year. The disease was more wide spread during 1902 than during the previous year, the deaths during 1902 numbering 87, while they only reached the total of 49 during 1901. The mortality for the year is therefore  $\cdot39$  per 1,000 living. Of the total deaths from this cause 84 occurred amongst children under 5 years of age. The remarks which I have made



above with respect to measles may be applied to some extent to whooping cough. There is no doubt that the latter disease is in itself more serious, and complications are more numerous, independent of neglect and exposure ; but the two circumstances will in this disease, as well as in measles, lead to a greatly increased mortality. We are doing something in this Borough to awaken the uninformed to a knowledge of the serious character of this disease, and instructing them in the measures which should be adopted to lessen its mortality.

### CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

**TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.**—Under this head I include all those deaths due to tubercle of the body whether general or confined to certain organs. Thus, during 1902, there were 449 deaths from tuberculous diseases and they were registered under the following heads :—

Tuberculous Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	125
Phthisis           ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	179
Tuberculous Meningitis           ...    ..    .	49
,,       Peritonitis           ...    ...    ...	11
Tabes Mesenterica           ...    ...    ...    ...	25
Tubercle of other Organs           ...    ...    ...	2
General Tuberculosis           ...    ...    ...    ...	58
	449

This total is slightly less than that for 1901, the deaths from the same cause being 499 during that year. The death-rate from tuberculous diseases during 1902 is 2 per 1,000 living persons.

**CANCER.**—During the past year there were 190 deaths in the Borough of Hackney registered from this cause. This is equivalent

to a death-rate of  $\cdot 86$  per 1,000. Below is given a table of deaths from this disease during the years 1893 to 1902.

Years.	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Deaths from Cancer.	160	157	153	138	164	199	200	190	182	190
Death-rate per 1000.	$\cdot 60$	$\cdot 70$	$\cdot 70$	$\cdot 64$	$\cdot 75$	$\cdot 90$	$\cdot 87$	$\cdot 86$	$\cdot 82$	$\cdot 85$

From the above table, it would appear at a first glance, that it throws some light, so far as this Borough is concerned, on the question whether Cancer is on the increase. That the number of cases and the mortality-rate has increased since 1893 is quite clear: but it is not so certain, that the figures prove a real increase in the prevalence of the disease. It is believed that the increase is apparent rather than real, and is due to improved diagnosis: because with the increase of Cancer there is a decrease in the number of diseases entered under such terms as tumour and other ill-defined causes. On the other hand it is probable that a part of the increase is due to better diagnosis, and part to a real increase. But side by side with the belief that the Cancer is on the increase, comes the reassuring news, that medical skill is almost within measurable distance of finding a remedy for this dreadful disease. Already it has been stated that cases of certain forms of Cancer, have, in a few cases, been arrested by means of the Rontgen light and Finsen's light. It is probable that Cancer will become amenable to treatment in some such form as the above.













## TABLE OF DEATHS—Continued.

AGES .....	Under 1 year.	5. 1 to	15. 5 to	25. 15 to	35. 25 to	45. 35 to	55. 45 to	65. 55 to	75. 65 to	85. 75 to	85 and upwards.	All Ages
Anæmia, Leucocythæmia .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
Diabetes Mellitus.....	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	8	1	3	..	18
Premature Birth .....	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
Congenital Defects ..	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Injury at Birth.....	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Atelectasis .....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Want of Breast Milk	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Teething.....	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Debility .....	96	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	98
DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.												
Meningitis, Inflam- mation of Brain ..	23	10	4	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	43
Softening of Brain ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	2	1	1	11
General Paralysis of Insane.....	..	..	..	..	1	8	3	3	..	..	..	15
Insanity(notPuerp'r'l)	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	2	..	8
Chorea .....	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Epilepsy.....	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	3	2	..	..	11
Convulsions .....	67	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	75
LaryngismusStridulus	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Locomotor Ataxy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	4
Paraplegia and Dis- ease of Cord .....	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	3	1	..	12
Neuritis, Periph, Poly-Neuritis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Brain Tumour, (not specific) .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4
Nervous System, other Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	7	3	..	19

## 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.	All Ages.
DIS. OF ORG. OF SENSE.												
Otitis, Mastoid Dis...	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Epistaxis, Nose Dis.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia, Eye Dis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Accident.....	26	15	7	3	2	2	11	10	6	4	1	87
Violence {	Drowned..	..	..	2	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	8
	Suicide ..	..	..	..	..	4	1	6	3	3	..	17— 118
DISEASE OF HEART.												
Valve Dis., Endocar- ditis.....	1	..	7	10	17	9	26	33	38	18	..	159
Pericarditis .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	5
Hypertrophy of Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Angina Pectoris .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	7
Dilatation of Heart ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	7
Fatty Degeneration of Heart .....	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	5	11	5	..	26
Syncope Heart Dis. (not specified) ....	9	1	..	..	2	2	5	7	8	19	5	58— 264
DIS. OF BLOOD VESSELS.												
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Emb., Throm. ....	2	..	..	..	1	2	13	24	15	16	3	76
Apoplexy, Hemiplegia	..	1	..	..	1	4	5	16	27	17	1	72
Aneurysm .....	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	2	1	..	..	13
Senile Gangrene .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5
Embolism, Throm- bosis (not Cerebral)	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
Phlebitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varicose Veins .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blood Vessels, other Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	4— 174



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.	All Ages
DIS. OF RESP. ORG.												
Laryngitis.....	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Membranous Laryngi- tis (not Diphtheritic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup (not Spasmod. or Membr.) .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Larynx, other Dis. (not Specified) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis .....	75	23	2	4	4	8	20	53	64	29	13	305
Lobar, Croup- Pneumonia .....	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	7
Broncho, Catarrhal, Lobular, Pneumonia	35	34	3	4	1	2	..	3	4	2	..	88
Pneumonia .....	26	33	10	12	18	23	29	18	22	9	2	303
Emphysema, Asthma	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	6	3	..	..	13
Pleurisy .....	1	2	..	2	1	1	3	2	1	..	..	13
Fibroid Dis. of Lung	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	5
Respiratory Dis., other	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
DIS. OF DIGEST. SYST.												
Tonsillitis, Quinsey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mouth, Pharynx, Dis. (not specific) .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastric Ulcer .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	5
Gastric Catarrh .....	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
Stomach, other Dis. (not Malig.) .....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Enteritis (not Epid.)	8	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	13
Gastro-Enteritis .....	10	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	17
Appendicitis, Perityphlitis .....	..	2	..	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	9
Hernia .....	..	1	..	..	2	1	3	2	5	2	..	16
Intestinal Obstruction	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	2	1	2	..	11





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.	All Ages
ACCIDENTS CHILD BIRTH												
Abortion, Miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Mania .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Convulsions ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
Other Accid. of Preg- nancy & Childbirth ..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	7
JOINT DISEASE.												
Caries, Necrosis .....	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	7
Arthritis, Periostitis..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Dis. of Locom, Sys	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4
SKIN DISEASE.												
Ulcer, Bedsore .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eczema .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pemphigus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skin Disease, other ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Old Age .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	80	53	164
Totals .....	804	396	136	143	215	238	301	371	407	282	85	

## VACCINATION.

The following is a copy of the returns made by the Vaccination Officers to the Guardians for the six months ending June 1902. Out of a total of 3,110 births, only 1,698 have been successfully vaccinated, which is equivalent to a little over 54 per cent. This shews a great improvement upon the numbers for previous years, the percentage of successful vaccinations for the first six months of 1901 being 43 per cent.

It is to be feared that the improvement is due to the fear raised by the presence of small-pox. The number of conscientious objections as evidenced by the certificates received remains at the same level as during the first half year of 1901. The epidemic of small-pox has not increased their number.



*Return made on the 8th February, 1903, 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, 1902, 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, 1902.	Number of these births duly entered by 31st January, 1903, in cols. I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets) viz:—				No. of these births which on 31st January, 1903, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			No. of these births remaining on 31st January, 1903, neither duly entered in the Vaccination Register (cols. 8, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return), nor temporarily accounted for in the "Report Book" (cols. 8, 9 and 10 of this Return.	Number of certificates of conscientious objections actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during the year 1902.	
		Col. I. "Successfully Vac'in'ed."	Column II. "Insusceptible of Vac'in'ion." "Had Small-pox."		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Certificates of conscientious objection have been received.	Col. V. Dead. Unvaccinated."	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.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
North Hackney .....	539	304	4	—	5	33	13	1	87	92	20
Central Hackney ..	742	447	2	—	6	62	21	6	78	120	—
South-East Hackney	915	389	4	—	1	109	20	9	129	254	37
South-West Hackney	914	538	1	—	5	104	24	58	93	91	—
Total ... ..	3110	1698	11	—	17	308	78	74	387	557	57
Total for the period of 1901 (1st Jan. to 30th June).	3166	1372	1	—	30	349	68	48	659	639	—

## PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

NUISANCES. (a) COMPLAINTS.—During the year 1902 we received no less than 2,410 complaints as to the existence of nuisances. These were enquired into by the inspectors of the various districts. In addition 188 workshops were inspected for the detection of nuisances. Notices were served for the abatement of any nuisances found and these were subsequently abated during the year.

(b) HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.—The number of these inspections made during the year was 629, and were made in the more populous and insanitary parts of the district.

The greater bulk of the nuisances found, viz., 3,466, were abated during the year. Of these 3,138 were abated on the service of an intimation notice alone, 293 on the service of statutory notices, and 35 required legal proceedings to be initiated before they were abated.

In addition to the above inspections no less than 32,865 re-inspections of premises had to be made, either during the progress of the work or before the work was commenced. This amounts to an average of nearly six visits, taking one nuisance with the other, before the nuisance is abated. In the majority of cases the number of visits largely exceeds this. The Register of Sanitary Work in another part of this report gives further details of the work carried out by the inspectors.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The number of inspections made on this account was largely in excess of those made in 1901. The prevalence of small-pox added largely to the inspections. The number of inspections made after the notification of infectious disease was 3,687. In each of these cases the drains of the house were tested and the premises examined for any other nuisance. If the patient were nursed at home, the inspector saw that there was sufficient accommodation and that the patient was properly isolated.

The rooms fumigated reached the number of 2,838, and of these 1,009 were cleaned; *i.e.*, the walls were stripped of their paper, the walls, ceilings, and floors, and woodwork washed with disinfecting fluid, and the ceiling whitewashed.



Disinfectants were supplied during the year at the Town Hall to applicants. Carbolic acid in proper blue phials marked poison, in accordance with the law on the subject, was given to applicants in quantities of 4 oz. for home disinfection. The number of bottles given out was 821. Carbolic powder and sanitas powder were issued in one pound bags to applicants. The total number issued during the year was 7,963 bags.

In addition the following disinfectants were issued to the Surveyor's Department:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Carbolic Powder (Road Gullies, &c.) ... ..	8	8	0	0
Kuna Pine, Solids (Street Watering) ... ..	2	10	0	0
Kuna Pine, Liquid, 40 gallons (Public Urinals)				
Sanitas Powder (Sewers, &c.) ... ..	14	5	0	0

ARTICLES SEIZED UNFIT FOR FOOD.—These amounted during the year to 1 ton 10 cwt. 3 qrs. of fish; 1 ton 1 cwt. and 3 qrs. fruit and vegetables, and 1 cwt. 3 qrs. of meat. Frequently articles are voluntarily brought to the Town Hall, by the owner of the articles, to be examined by myself, or by the inspectors, for the purpose of obtaining a certificate that the articles are unfit for food. The articles are mostly fish, which have been bought wholesale without examination, on a guarantee that the articles are sound. The purchaser on arriving home often finds on unpacking the goods, that they are unfit for food. If he can obtain from an authorized source a certificate that the articles are unfit for food, he is able to get the purchase-money refunded. I have always encouraged this voluntary delivery of unsound food, and given certificates where I am of opinion the food is unsound. Of course in these cases the food is delivered up to us, and we cause it to be destroyed.

#### COWHOUSES, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

Up to the end of June, 1902, these were inspected at intervals by the sanitary inspectors of the districts, in whose districts they were situated. Experience proved that this arrangement was not a good one to ensure the best results of supervision. I therefore recommended the Committee to appoint one of the sanitary inspectors to



devote his whole time to the supervision of cowhouses, dairies, milkshops and slaughter-houses. The Committee made the appointment, and the results have realised my anticipations. Mr. Bobbitt was appointed to this work at the beginning of July. His instructions were to inspect the cowhouses, dairies and slaughter-houses at least once a month, and the milkshops at least once every six months.

**COWHOUSES.**—The cowhouses in the Borough number 33. The inspector reports that he made 124 visits to these, and found in 7 cases that repairs were needed, all of which were executed. On four visits excessive accumulations of manure were found. These were removed on service of notices. Want of cleanliness was complained of on 18 occasions.

**MILKSHOPS AND DAIRIES.**—There are 340 of these in the Borough. The inspector made to these 723 visits, and on 56 occasions he had to complain of the want of cleanliness of the measures or utensils used. This form of complaint is almost entirely confined to the small milkplaces such as general dealers. In 13 instances the paving was found defective, and three of the places required lime-whiting. These defects were remedied by service of a notice.

Legal proceedings were initiated by the Council against a milk dealer for refusing to allow the inspector to inspect his utensils. The milkseller was convicted of the offence and fined £2 and costs.

The Public Health Committee inspected the cowhouses and slaughter-houses in the district. The premises were found generally in a satisfactory condition, but in one instance no dustbin was provided in connection with the adjoining house, in one, the premises was dirty, and accumulations of refuse were observed in two places.

**SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.**—There are 29 licensed slaughter-houses in the Borough of Hackney, and the number is yearly decreasing. This decrease has been going on for some years. I find on reference to my annual report for the year 1892 that there were in that year 39 slaughter-houses in the district, so that since that date, although the



population has been increasing, there has been a decrease of nearly 26 per cent. in the number of slaughter-houses of the district. This decrease is going on all over London, and is no doubt largely due to the importation of increasing quantities of slaughtered animals. This foreign meat is also largely sold to the public as British meat, and an enhanced price is charged for it. Many thousands of Londoners consume foreign meat under the impression that they are being supplied with the meat of native fed animals. Where butchers can profitably carry on their business in this way, there is less necessity for slaughter-houses in the districts.

The decrease in the number of slaughter-houses is so rapid, that it would not be out of place to revive the question of providing one central slaughter-house for the district, to be under local control or County Council control. The advantages to the public of such centralising has already been dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health to the London County Council in his report on this subject.

I may briefly state here the advantages of a central abattoir.

1. There would be a complete control over the quality of meat imported into the district.
2. Measures could be adopted to distinguish foreign meat, so that it may not be sold for home fed and slaughtered meat.

During the last decenium there has been an increase of population in Hackney from 198,606 to 219,288, about 10 per cent. ; but as seen above there has been a decrease in the number of slaughter-houses in the district of 26 per cent. These two facts of course prove that the butchers of the district purchase more meat, large quantities of it being foreign carcasses, the home slaughtered decreasing in the same ratio.

In order to show how much of the meat consumed is slaughtered in the districts, I have made enquiries at all the slaughter-houses in the district, and find that during the year 1902 there were in the

whole of the Borough only 2,110 cattle (oxen and heifers), and 26,387 sheep and lambs slaughtered, for a population of 221,730. It shows that a large quantity of the meat is introduced in the form of carcasses from other districts.

The inspector paid 158 visits to the slaughter-houses, mostly during the slaughtering hours. On six occasions he had to complain of want of cleanliness and twice of non-compliance with the bye-laws relating to slaughtering. In five instances he found that repairs of a slight nature were necessary. These were soon attended to. The inspector during the visits examined the carcasses of 74 oxen and heifers, 267 sheep, and 3 calves and found the following organs diseased :—

Oxen—	Four	livers	with	distomata
	Two	„	„	abscess.
Sheep—	Two	„	„	distomata
	One	„	„	abscess
	Four	„	„	other parasites
	One	heart	and	lungs inflamed

I may here observe that this Inspector is specially qualified as a meat inspector.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—Of these there are only three in the district, viz., one tallow melter, one gut scraper, and one tripe boiler. Thirteen visits of inspection to these were made and on each occasion it was found that the bye-laws relating to these trades were being observed.

SMOKE NUISANCES.—During 1902 there were 554 observations made by the smoke inspector. These observations lasted each from half to one hour. Intimations and statutory notices were served in 63 cases. No summonses for this offence was applied for during 1902.



Sec. 48 (2) Public Health (London) Act.—Twenty-two certificates of sufficient water supply under the above section of the Public Health (London) Act, have been supplied during 1902, to the owners of new or rebuilt houses. These certificates have reference to 92 houses.

#### CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877—1894.

The inspector appointed to this work reports that 87 visits were made to different parts of the canal, 94 boats were inspected and one re-inspected; 86 of the total were found to conform with the Acts and Regulations, and infringements of these were observed in 9 instances. The following are details of infringements found :—

Certificate did not identify owner	...	...	1
Certificates not on board	...	...	3
Marking either absent or defective	...	...	4
Vessel for drinking water not provided	...	...	1
Bilge water not removed	...	...	1
Painting defective	...	...	4
			—
			14

#### CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1900.

During the year 32 applications were made to me by the owners of the same number of premises to make inspections of the properties with a view to obtaining certificates which would enable them to claim exemption from inhabited house duty. I inspected and after certain alterations had been made gave the required certificates. The 32 applications referred to above includes no less than 387 tenements.

## ICE CREAM VENDORS.

By the London County Council (General Powers Act) 1902, the local authority, that is the Borough Council, have power now to contro' in some measure the conditions under which ice cream and similar comodities are manufactured. The extent of this control may be gathered from the following extract, from the Act referred to:—

Any person being a manufacturer of or merchant or dealer in ice creams or other similar commodity who within the County—

- (a) Causes or permits ice creams or any similar commodity to be manufactured, sold, or stored in any cellar, shed, or room in which there is any inlet or opening to a drain or which is used as a living room or sleeping room;
- (b) In the manufacture, sale or storage of any such commodity does any act or thing likely to expose such commodity to infection or contamination or omits to take any proper precaution for the due protection of such commodity from infection or contamination; or
- (c) Omits on the outbreak of any infectious disease amongst the persons employed in his business, or living or working in on or about the premises in or on any part of which any such commodity as aforesaid is manufactured, sold, or stored, to give notice thereof forthwith to the Medical Officer of the Sanitary District in which such business is carried on or such premises are situate;

shall be liable for every such offence on conviction in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.



Every itinerant vendor of any such commodity as aforesaid shall if not himself the manufacturer thereof exhibit in a legible manner on a conspicuous part of his barrow a notice stating the name and address of the person from whom he obtains such commodity, and if such vendor is himself the manufacturer of such commodity he shall in the same manner exhibit his own name and address. Every such itinerant vendor who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this Section shall be liable for each offence on conviction as aforesaid to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

Proceedings for the recovery of the penalties shall be instituted by the Sanitary Authority for the District in which the offence was committed, or of the District to the Medical Officer of which such notification as aforesaid ought to have been made or in which such itinerant vendor as aforesaid shall offer any such commodity as aforesaid for sale as the case may be.

We may now hope to have some beneficial influence over the conditions under which these commodities are made, and the conditions under which the vendors live. Most of the itinerant vendors are the manufacturers, and the Act provides that their names and addresses shall be legibly written on some conspicuous part of the barrow. This will give us the opportunity of inspecting the premises where the articles are made, if they reside in the district. I find already that some of the itinerant vendors of ice creams in this district reside in other districts; and the reverse state of things no doubt exists, i.e., that manufacturers of ice creams living in Hackney ply their their trade in other districts. However, I have no doubt the Medical Officers of Health will transmit to each other the names and addresses of such as reside in their respective districts.

## DEAD BODIES AND THE MORTUARY.

There is one question of very grave importance connected with the health of the Borough which has forced itself upon my attention during the last year. It has been brought to my knowledge, once by the coroner of the district and from other sources, that it is the custom of undertakers in the Borough to receive dead bodies on their premises and to keep them there several days, until it is convenient for burial to take place. The undertaker is usually not very particular as to where the body is kept. In one case, I am informed, the body was kept in a coffin, loosely covered, in the front shop adjoining the street, in another case in the common passage of the house at the foot of the stairs (the upper part of the house being occupied). In another case several bodies of infants were kept in a cellar; in another the outhouse in the back yard served as an asylum for the dead. I may here add that in two cases brought to my knowledge, the undertakers who had possession of the bodies would not bury them, until they had been paid the cost of the funeral.

That this practice is general may be proved from the following facts:—In Hackney by the census of 1901 it is shown that there are 4,827 tenements of one room, 7,211 of two rooms, 9,387 of three rooms, and 7,664 of four rooms, a total of 29,087 tenements of only four rooms and under. Now it is quite clear that if a death occurs in a family occupying one or two rooms, it is absolutely impossible for the body to be kept decently and without injury to health in the tenement until burial takes place. The same remarks apply to the majority of the three and four roomed tenements, which are occupied to their full extent. During 1902 only 8 bodies were taken to the public mortuary of the Borough to await burial. From this it is clear that the majority of the bodies of persons dying in tenement houses of one, two, three and four rooms have been kept on the premises of undertakers to await burial.

These are not new facts. Similar statements were made before a Royal Commission appointed in 1893 to enquire into the subject of



death certification. Certain suggestions were made by this Commission to remedy the present state of things, but nothing has yet been done. The objections to the above practices are obvious.

1st.—It is dangerous or injurious to the health of persons in the houses for dead bodies to be stored therein.

2nd.—There is a lack of decency and respect shown to the dead in the practice mentioned.

Another objectional practice is that connected with the disposal of what are known as still-births. Here again the undertakers come to the help of those who desire to dispose of undesirable births. It is usual for the undertakers to receive the still-births and at a convenient time deposit them in graves when an opportunity serves. This is really more serious than the former practice for it opens the way to crime. It is only necessary for the body of a child to be called a still-birth to stop all enquiries as to the cause of death, and the undertaker will do the rest.

To remedy the above state of things, it is necessary (1) that the law should be amended requiring that all dead bodies, which cannot be safely and decently retained in an unoccupied room, should be taken to the public mortuary, and there kept until the burial takes place.

2) "That all still-births, which have reached the stage of development of seven months, should be registered upon the certificate of a registered medical practitioner, and that it should not be permitted to bury or otherwise dispose of the still-birth until an order for burial has been issued by the registrar."

This latter is a recommendation of the Royal Commission of Death Certification of 1893.

I am of opinion the registration of still-births should not be confined to those of seven months' development or more. I think it would be better to fix six months' development or more as a registration age: but unless every still-birth is examined by a properly qualified practitioner it would still be possible for many still-births to escape registration.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Section 132 of the above Act provides that "the Medical Officer of Health of every district Council shall, in his Annual Report to them report specifically on the administration of this Act in workshops and workplaces, and he shall send a copy of his Annual Report or so much as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State."

In accordance with this order, I herewith give an account of the administration of this Act so far as it relates to workshops and workplaces in the Borough of Hackney, during the year 1902.

PRELIMINARY.—The Borough of Hackney which has an area of 3,234 square acres, a population of 221,730 persons and about 31,000 inhabited houses, was regarded 20 years ago as a part of the suburbs, its population then consisting mostly of the well-to-do middle class with a proportion of the independent classes; the working classes formed then a small portion of the population, at the present time the artizans form the very great bulk of the population. This will be seen from the following table prepared from the census returns of 1901. The analysis of the population of Hackney, with respect to occupations was not given in the census of 1881, twenty years ago, so that an exact comparison of the populations of this Borough at the two periods of 1881 and 1901 cannot be made, but it is sufficient to know that between the periods the character of the Borough has greatly altered. From being almost a rural district, it has become essentially a working class and manufacturing district. In support of this statement, I have only to state that there are 367 factories and over 1,658 workshops in the districts, and these are increasing every year. During the year 1902 there were 29 fresh factories and workshops erected in the district.

Table shewing the Occupations of Males and Females aged 10 years and upwards in the Borough of Hackney.



Occupation.	Total Males.	Total Females.
1. General or Local Government of the County .. ..	2003	327
2. Defence of the County .. .. .	157	
3. Professional Occupations and their Subordinate Services		
(a) Clerical .. .. .	427	409
(b) Legal .. .. .	628	18
(c) Medical .. .. .	245	727
(d) Teaching, etc. .. .. .	1537	1860
4. Domestic Offices or Services .. .. .	976	12203
5. Commercial Occupation .. .. .	9680	1315
6. Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages .. ..	8295	238
7. Agriculture .. .. .	333	41
8. Fishing .. .. .	1	
9. In and about and dealing in the products of Mines and Quarries .. .. .	132	4
10. Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	3249	129
11. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.. .. .	2195	269
12. Building and works of Construction .. .. .	6382	7
13. Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations .. ..	4872	364
14. Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. .. .	672	59
15. Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc. .. ..	12 1	413
16. Skin, Leather, Hair and Feathers .. .. .	1253	913
17. Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery .. .. .	4054	1775
18. Textile Fabrics .. .. .	1578	1411
19. Dress .. .. .	5257	10176
20. Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging .. .. .	9198	2124
21. Gas, Water & Electricity Supply & Sanitary Services	511	
22. Other general and undefined Workers and Dealers ..	3543	446
23. Without Specified Occupations or Unoccupied ..	12962	59662
	78341	94880
Total of Males and Females over 10 years of age	173230	

I have made these few preliminary remarks in order to show the character of the district in respect to the application of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901. In a few words, Hackney may be called to some extent an industrial district, being more and more given over as years pass to the manufacture or preparation for sale, &c., of various commodities, chiefly articles of wearing apparel.

The following analysis of the works carried on in the workshops registered in the district shows this clearly.

WORKSHOPS.—Of the total number of workshops registered there are 1192 in which various articles of wearing apparel are manufactured, and 466 where other articles are manufactured.

The following is a list of these two classes of workshops tabulated according to the occupations carried on therein:—

#### ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONS CARRIED ON IN THE REGISTERED WORKSHOPS OF HACKNEY.

##### (A) WEARING APPAREL.

Occupations.	No. of Workshops.	Occupations.	No. of Workshops.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer	181	Hat Manufacturer ...	8
Fur Trimming ...	8	Juveniles' Clothing ...	9
Mantle Makers ...	81	Shirt Makers ...	13
Tailoring ...	38	Baby Linen ...	8
Garibaldi Makers ...	2	Fall Net Chenilling ..	4
Artificial Flower Makers ...	11	Blouse Makers ...	50
Boot Machinists ...	112	Bib Makers ...	2
Dressmakers ...	212	Millinery ...	22
Slipper Makers ...	3	Gaiters ...	2
Underclothing ...	26	Embroidery ...	2
Fancy bows on shoes ...	8	Collars ...	4
Furriers ...	52	Pinafores ...	3
Infants' Millinery ...	14	Skirts ...	16
Tie Making ...	191	Trimmings ...	15
Nursery Shoe Makers ...	19	Costumiers ...	2
Stay Makers ...	8		
Waistcoat Makers ...	36		
Children's Costumes ...	15		1,192
Dressing and Tea Gowns	15		



## (B) OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

Occupations.	No. of Workshops.	Occupations.	No. of Workshops.
Cabinet Making ...	73	Upholsterers' Trimming ...	5
Trunk Makers ...	7	Drapery ...	8
Box Makers ...	10	Ink Manufacturers ...	2
Enamelled Plush ...	2	Doll Manufacturers and Doll	
Upholsterers ...	10	Dressers ...	13
Gold Blocking ...	2	Bon-bons ...	3
Toy Makers ...	5	Fancy Leather ...	6
Rubber Manufacturer ...	2	Photographic Cabinets ...	5
Confectioners ...	22	Laundries ...	157
Skin Dressers ...	3	Miscellaneous ...	113
Bookbinders... ...	2		—
Brushes ...	6		46
Pianofortes ...	8		—

Of the workshops and places where wearing apparel is manufactured or altered 798 employ females alone, and 390 males and females. In the workshops of other occupations, females alone are employed in 187, males alone in 11, and both sexes in 258 workshops. So that of the total number of workshops on our list there are 985 which employ females alone, 11 males alone, and 640 where both sexes are employed. It will be seen from the above figures that most of the work connected with the workshops registered comes within the sphere of duties which the female inspector has to perform.

During the year, in addition to the other work, 46 notices of the establishment of new workshops, and 25 complaints of nuisances in workshops were received from the Factory Inspector. The male inspectors of the Borough Council inspected 51 workshops and 191 workplaces (the latter being the kitchens of restaurants and eating houses in the district, and are referred to in more detail hereafter).

Any nuisances found were satisfactorily abated. Miss Teebay made during the year 137 primary inspections, and 1,151 re-inspections of workshops. Further details of her work are given in her report appended hereto.

BAKEHOUSES.—The Public Health Committee instructed me on the 6th of November of last year to report to them on the question of underground bakehouses in the district, and the application of Section 101-102 Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, to these bakehouses. My report on this subject was presented to the Committee early in this year, but as it has reference to the work of 1902 I do not hesitate to append it to the report.

The Public Health Committee are still considering the principles which should guide them in certifying underground bakehouses as *suitable* for the trade carried on therein.

There are 66 underground bakehouses, and 53 aboveground bakehouses. During 1902 these bakehouses have been systematically inspected, and any cleansing or repairs required have been duly executed under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors.

WORKPLACES.—In the month of March, 1902, a copy of a report by the Public Health Committee of the London County Council, on the subject of the sanitary condition of restaurant and hotel kitchens, was considered by the Public Health Committee of the Hackney Borough Council; and I was instructed to have the whole of such kitchens inspected, and any nuisances or insanitary conditions found to be remedied.

I ascertained there were 121 of such kitchens in the Borough where food was prepared for the public. Most of them were small, being the kitchen of what had been a private residence, or an ordinary shop. Each inspector made an inspection of those in his district and the following is a summary of the results of their inspections.

#### RESULTS OF INSPECTION OF KITCHENS.

No. of kitchens above ground ...	...	...	97
"    "    under    "    ...	...	...	24
No. found dirty ...	...	...	32
"    with defective drains	...	...	20
"    "    other nuisances	...	...	60

These results justify the action taken by the central and local authorities in having the inspections made. I may here add that the defects found above have now been remedied.



## HOME-WORK AND WORKERS.

Sec. 107 of the above Act provides that: The occupier of every factory and workshop and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory or workshop shall—

- (a) Keep in the prescribed form and manner, and with the prescribed particulars, lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by him, either as workmen or as contractors, in the business of the factory or workshop, outside the factory or workshop, and the places where they are employed: and
- (b) Send on or before the first day of February and the first day of August in each year copies of these lists to the District Council of the district in which the factory or workshop is situate.

These lists it is the duty of the local authority to examine, and to forward the names and addresses of every outworker, resident in other districts, to the local authority of such district.

The object of supplying the local authority with these lists is no doubt to enable an inspection to be made of the premises on which such outworkers do their work, and to check work being done on premises which are in such a state as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of those employed thereon; or to prevent work being done under conditions which might lead to an extension of infectious disease.

In order to effect the objects in view, it is obvious that something more than a mere perfunctory performance of the duty placed upon the local authority is necessary. The extent of the work needed may be grasped by studying the following list of outworkers we now have on the register.

Total outworkers on the register	...	...	1583
(a) Outworkers whose addresses were obtained locally, either from employers or by inspectors	...	...	949
(b) Outworkers whose addresses were forwarded by other local authorities	...	...	634

The following analysis shows the trades followed by the outworkers comprised under (a).—

Trade.	No. of Outworkers.	Trade.	No. of Outworkers.
Boots and Shoes ...	436	Skirts and Mantles ...	194
Ties ...	68	Blouses ...	58
Millinery ...	49	Underclothing ...	34
Fur trade ...	20	Trimming ...	19
Tailoring ...	9	Collars ...	5
Pinafores ...	4	Shirts ...	32
Steels ...	12	Belts ...	4
Gloves ...	3	Net Chenilling ...	2
			949

With respect to the outworkers under (b) whose addresses have been sent by other local authorities. The homes of these have not yet been inspected, so I am not able to give similar information as to their employments.

The local authorities from which we have received names and addresses of outworkers during the last year are the following:—

City of London ...	200	St. Albans ...	2
Finsbury ...	156	Chelsea ...	1
Islington ...	107	Hampstead ...	1
Shoreditch ...	43	Paddington ...	1
Bethnal Green ...	36	Southwark ...	1
Poplar ...	24	St. Pancras ...	1
Marylebone ...	16	Tottenham ...	6
Leyton ...	12	West Ham ...	2
Camberwell ...	2	Walthamstow ...	8
			634

On examination of the lists of outworkers supplied to the local authority by the employers we found the names and addresses of 323



outworkers who were residing in other districts. There were sent on to the respective districts. The following is a list of these local authorities with the numbers of names and addresses sent on to them.

List of outworkers forwarded to other Boroughs during 1902 :—

Bethnal Green ...	98	West Ham ...	7	Shoreditch ...	65
Stepney ...	14	Finsbury ...	7	Poplar ...	28
Tottenham ...	11	Walthamstow ...	21	Leyton ...	9
Camberwell ...	6	Islington ...	32	Stoke Newington	7
Lewisham ...	1	Deptford ...	1	Wandsworth ...	1
Uxbridge... ...	1	Southwark ...	2	Hornsey ...	1
St. Pancras ...	1	Edmonton ...	1	Chingford ...	1
Bermondsey ...	3	East Ham ...	4	Lambeth ...	1

---

323

With regard to the duties of the local authority in respect to workshops and workplaces this may be briefly summarised in the statement that they are responsible that these places are kept in a sanitary condition, *i.e.*, they must be kept (*a*) clean and free from offensive effluvia, not allowed to be (*b*) overcrowded, must be kept (*c*) ventilated in such a way as to render harmless any gases or impurities produced in the course of the work carried on there. In any workshop where the floor is liable to be wet through any work carried on (*d*) provision must be made for its proper drainage. Also (*e*) sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences for both sexes must be provided.

In order to carry out the above duties it is necessary not only that the workshop and its appurtenances should in the first instance be satisfactorily arranged, but that they should be periodically visited, and in order to check overcrowding, that surprise visits should be made during hours of overtime work. I think the workshops and workplaces of the district should be inspected twice a year, as is done with the bakehouses of the district. In the majority of the workshops tabulated above where articles of wearing apparel are manufactured, the workers are females. As the local authority has

decided that the female workers and the workshops where they are employed should be visited by a female inspector, the great bulk of the workshop inspection will fall upon the female inspector appointed by the local authority. The same remarks will apply with equal force to the inspection of outworkers' homes. Reference to the list of occupations of outworkers living in Hackney, shows that the great bulk of outworkers are females. Here, I think, perhaps an annual visit is all that is necessary at present for outworkers, but this I think should at least be done because the district is getting more and more overcrowded, *i.e.*, more families are being crowded into houses, so that unless there is some supervision work may be done by outworkers under conditions, which would be prejudicial to the workers, and also tend to the spread of infectious disease. This condition is becoming worse, owing to the increase of the immigrant classes from the Continent. At the census of 1901 there were 1,851 male and 1,350 female foreigners resident in Hackney. These persons do not bring from their homes a very strong belief in the necessity for the maintenance of a high standard of sanitation, either in their homes or workplaces. All these circumstances point to the fact, that at least one inspection of the outworkers homes should, as a routine measure, be made every year.

The foregoing may be accepted as a measure in some respects, of the supervision needed in order to fulfil the new duties cast upon the local authority, in respect to workshops and outworkers. It is quite clear that the female sanitary inspector, upon whom the bulk of the inspections must necessarily fall, cannot possibly make the visits required unaided.

Miss Teebay who was appointed to inspect the workshops, and to control the conditions under which workers are employed has, except for a short period, while she was unavoidably absent from her duties through illness, most assiduously and successfully devoted her energies to the work she was appointed for: but with all her perseverance Miss Teebay, was not able to accomplish more than 137 primary inspections of workshops, and 219 of outworkers homes. Her re-inspections of these premises amounted to 1,151. In



estimating the number of inspections which may be made by an Inspector, it must be remembered, that in connection with the inspections there is a great deal of clerical work to be done; and time is also taken up in interviewing the owners of property, where any works are to be executed.

Briefly, it is impossible with only one female inspector to deal with the whole of the workshops and places: but I am of opinion that with another Inspector I should be able to have the workshops inspected twice a year, and the out-workers homes once a year. If the workshops and out-workers were to continue to increase (as there is every likelihood of their so doing) it will of course, be necessary to again consider the question of an increase of staff.

#### DIFFICULTIES MET WITH IN ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT IN RELATIVE TO WORKSHOPS.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES. — It is provided in the Factory and Workshop Act, 1902, that the Secretary of State may determine a standard of sufficient sanitary conveniences. This is very much needed in London. One question of importance has forced itself upon my notice, and that is, is it absolutely necessary that w.c. accommodation should be provided on the premises? Many occupiers of small workshops, if the accommodation for both sexes is not on the premises, can make arrangements for this to be had in the neighbourhood. I see no objection to this, provided the borrowed convenience is not used by too many persons. If such conveniences must be on the premises, the provision of them will fall so heavily on the owners of small workshops and businesses, as to cause them to close rather than go to the heavy outlay of building additional conveniences. In connection with this question, one must have regard to the character of the workshops. I mean that the majority of workshops in Hackney are adapted private houses or parts of private houses, and to bring these workshops up to the standard of modern requirements would be ruinous to a great many of the occupiers, who are only in a small way of business. The result will tend to increase the number of large workshops and factories at the



expense of the small workshops. Whether this will tend to the ultimate good of the country is a matter for speculation. Should separate accommodation for the sexes be enforced in every case? Take the case of a small workshop where four women and one man or a boy are employed or the reverse. Should separate accommodation be enforced in such a case? The conditions here are such as probably obtains in almost every private house where lodgers are received, and it does not appear to me that violation of decency would be committed by allowing with suitable arrangements, the one convenience for such a workshop. I am inclined to advocate the principle that separate w.c. accommodation should not be enforced, until the numbers employed in the workshop reach a certain number. Say, for instance, not until the total number of workers reached the number of five, or possibly a higher figure might be taken; but in any case, I am of opinion that it is not necessary to enforce separate w.c. accommodation when the workers only number one or two of both sexes. The only result of enforcing this, is the gradual crushing out of existence of the small workshops, owing to increased expense.

VENTILATION AND TEMPERATURE.—The enforcing of the law with regard to ventilation in workshops is the duty of the local authority; that with respect to the maintenance of a certain temperature in workshops is the duty of the Home Office through their Inspectors. Now, ventilation and temperature are so closely connected, that the present division of supervision is anything but satisfactory. If for instance a bad form of heating arrangement is approved of by the Factory Inspector, by its vitiation of the atmosphere of the workshop, an alteration of the methods of ventilation may be necessary to meet this: or again, suppose, a small workshop is allowed to be heated by means of gas burners. Here the ventilation must be altered to meet the circumstances. Now ventilation and heating are so closely connected, that I am of opinion they ought to be under the supervision of one authority, it matters not which, except to the occupier, who would probably be relieved of much anxiety, if both these matters were settled by one inspection at the one time.



## DISINFECTION.

During the year 1902 there were 2,838 rooms fumigated and 1,009 cleansed by the officers of the Public Health Department after infectious disease. The number done each month may be seen from the following table.

Number of rooms fumigated and cleansed each month during 1902.

Month.	Rooms Fumigated	Rooms Cleansed.	Remarks.
January .. ..	232	99	The method of fumigation is by burning sulphur. After fumigation, the rooms to be cleansed are stripped of their wall paper and cleansed with solution of carbolic. The ceilings are afterwards whitened.
February .. ..	229	81	
March .. ..	293	102	
April .. ..	333	119	
May .. ..	304	114	
June .. ..	264	89	
July .. ..	180	72	
August .. ..	183	71	
September .. ..	185	58	
October .. ..	188	78	
November .. ..	210	55	
December .. ..	237	71	
Total ..	2838	1009	

Early in the year our new Disinfecting Station was completed and made available for use. The following is a list of the articles disinfected at the Borough Disinfecting Station by means of superheated steam.

List of Articles Disinfected, 1902.

Month of	Beds.	Mattresses	Palliasses	Bolsters.	Pillows.	Blankets	Sheets.	Quilts.	Carpets, Rugs.	Other Articles.	Remarks.
January .. ..	165	64	44	107	369	306	117	153	166	490	In addition there were 164 infected articles of clothing and furniture destroyed by request of the owners, viz:—24 beds, 32 mattresses 9 bolsters, 12 pillows, 31 palliasses, 11 cushions, 30 articles of clothing and 15 miscellaneous articles.
February .. ..	175	74	39	129	339	302	95	167	175	712	
March .. ..	245	88	96	149	462	448	259	224	286	468	
April .. ..	203	79	98	146	405	325	210	209	243	641	
May .. ..	188	67	81	137	379	534	178	201	218	1865	
June .. ..	123	95	45	101	298	298	167	119	70	1076	
July .. ..	103	56	17	81	213	161	72	75	18	348	
August .. ..	117	68	12	78	244	218	98	122	28	478	
September ..	117	84	5	97	294	157	53	86	8	303	
October .. ..	122	74	—	90	241	202	74	109	12	368	
November ..	110	75	11	101	263	257	85	111	17	670	
December ..	135	68	4	108	268	377	96	117	23	530	
Total .. ..	1803	877	452	1324	3775	3585	1504	1693	1264	7949	



## SHELTER.

By section (60) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, every London Local Sanitary Authority is bound to provide, free of charge, temporary house accommodation, with the necessary attendants, for persons who have been compelled to leave their dwellings for the purpose of having them disinfected by the Sanitary Authority.

So long ago as 1891 I advised the local authority to provide a shelter for this purpose. It was not until early in last year that the local authority saw their way to make this provision. It was then included in the scheme of a new disinfecting station. Up till last year payment was made to persons who were obliged to leave their home during the disinfection, for the accommodation they had been obliged to procure elsewhere. This payment was made on the scale of 2/6 per room each night. The arrangement was very unsatisfactory. No control could be exercised over the choice of accommodation made by the displaced tenants. Probably they obtained access to families who were already crowded, and may in some cases have carried infection with them. My reason for this last assumption is based upon my experience of the use of the new shelter provided. Since it has been opened I have been called twice to see the members of the families housed, and have on each occasion found a person suffering from infectious disease. This would under the old system have led to an extension of disease in the Borough. These cases alone quite apart from a priori reasoning are in my opinion a triumphant justification of the action of the local authority in providing this accommodation.

The shelter has been described in my last year's report ; but I may here repeat, that it consists of four tenements capable of accommodating a similar number of families at one time. Each tenement consists of two living rooms, a scullery, bath-room and w.c. The building was ready for use in March, 1902. Below is given a table of the number of persons housed there during the year.

Statement of Persons Lodged and Maintained at Council's Shelter, in Millfields Road, Clapton, N.E.,  
during the year ended 31st December, 1902.

Month.	No. of Persons admitted. (All causes.)				Admit'd for bath only.	Refused to stay.	Cost of Maintenance.			Average period of Stay Days.	Disease.	Remarks.	
	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.			£	s.	d.				
March .. ..	2	1		3			1	8	0	5.00	Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever.		
April .. ..	6	2	10	18	3	1 woman with her infant.	3	2	10½	3.27			
May .. ..													
June .. ..													
July .. ..		1		1	1*								
August .. ..	2	4	2	8			1	3	6	2.36		*Verminous person ..	
September ..	7	8	15	30			1	5	0	2.80			
October .. ..	3	3	4	10				1	5	0		2.00	
November ..	4	7	9	20				2	6	0		2.00	
December ..	1	3	3	7	1*				14	0		1.71	*Verminous person ..
Totals .. ..	25	29	43	97	5	3 adults and 1 infant.	15	4	4½	2.73			

Those persons who refused to stay after admission are included in these figures.



The total number of persons housed during 1902 was 97. These persons came from 45 tenements, 33 being one-roomed tenements, and 12 two-roomed tenements. The persons housed received board during their stay. Such provision has been authorised by the Local Government Board in a circular letter addressed to the local authorities last year.

I may here add that one great advantage of the shelter is, that every person who is admitted consents to taking a bath, either on admittance or before leaving. Invariably the persons housed expressed their satisfaction and pleasure at the accommodation afforded on leaving the building, and many would willingly make a longer stay. I may here state, that at first there was a great reluctance to use the shelter, but by tact and perseverance this was overcome, and now there is not only willingness, but even eagerness at times to accept the accommodation.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT.—In connection with the disinfecting station we have provided baths for both sexes, for persons who are infected with parasites. During the year we had 3 persons apply for the use of the bath. Whilst taking the bath their clothes were disinfected by superheated steam.

#### SUMMARY OF CLERICAL WORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH

DEPARTMENT, 1902.

Letters, etc., sent out ... . ... ..	3,840
Circulars, Notices, etc. ... ..	12,120
Committee Notices ... ..	1,340
Copies of Summonses and Orders made out ...	312

## REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE, &amp;c.

During the year 1902 a great change was made in the matter of the disposal of the house refuse of the district. Up till the end of April the old system of depositing the house refuse on a shoot by contractors who were paid per cart load of one cubic yard, continued. The total number of loads removed during these four months was 18,554 at a cost of £4,746 9s. 5d.

At the beginning of the month of May, the new Refuse Destructor in connection with the Electric Lighting Station began to receive regularly the house refuse of the district for destruction. The contractors who had been removing and disposing of the refuse prior to this date, continued for some weeks to remove it from the houses of the district, but instead of depositing it on a shoot delivered it at the destructor works. The payment for this was still continued at per load; but the price was reduced during this period  $\frac{1}{3}$  per load. The period in question extended from the 1st May to the 24th of June. From the 25th June to the 26th July was a period during which the Public Health Committee had the house collection made directly without the intervention of contractors, hiring men, horses, vans, etc., at 12/- for each man, horse, van, and implements.

During this period 2,926 tons of refuse were delivered at the destructor works at a cost of £763 16s. This works out a little over  $\frac{5}{2}$  per ton delivered. There is no doubt that this cost would have been much lower, if we could have advertised for tenders for the supply of men, horses and vans, for a definite period: but there was not time for this, and the terms had to be arranged at a few days' notice for carrying on the work of collecting, until fresh contractors had been engaged for the work.

With the regular disposal of house refuse by combustion, it was necessary to get fresh contractors to collect and deliver it at the destructor works at a certain rate per ton, or during emergencies, to collect and dispose of at some shoot at a certain rate



per cubic yard. The Contractor selected by the Council was Mr. E. Shellard, of Bristol and Paddington, who began his contract on the 28th July, and continued the work during the remainder of the year under review. The following were Mr. Shellard's prices :

NORTH DIVISION.				SOUTH DIVISION.			
Collected and delivered at Destructor							
Works per ton	3/3	...	...	...	...	...	3/9
Collected and Disposed of on							
a shoot	1/3	...	...	...	...	...	1/3

From the 28th July to the 31st December this Contractor delivered at the Destructor works 16,092 tons of refuse at a total cost of £2,653 1s. 6d. One of the conditions of Mr. Shellard's contract was that he should have under his control the 35 men hitherto employed by the Council for assisting the contractor in the removal of the refuse, and controlling the order of visits so that, as far as possible, the collection might be brought in as close agreement with the bye-law of the L.C.C. relating to the periodical removal of house refuse. The contract included the condition that Mr. Shellard should receive £8 per day as wages for the men transferred to his control.

The following table gives the quantity of refuse removed from occupied houses in the district during the year, and the cost of removal together with cost of disposal during the first four months of the year. During the succeeding months of the year as above observed, the refuse was destroyed in the destructor. The cost of destruction during this period has been estimated by the Borough Electrical Engineer at 2/11½ per ton, the total for the period of the year during which the destructor was in operation, viz., from May 1st to 31st December, amounting to £3,908 5s. 1d. I am informed that this price for destruction will be increased in the future, because the cost of maintenance of the destructor must be included in the cost of destruction. This hitherto has been borne by the contractors. It is estimated that the cost of destruction in future will amount to 3/7 per ton.

## DUSTING ACCOUNT, 1902.

MONTH.	Northern Division			Southern Division			TOTALS.					
	Loads.	Cost.			Loads.	Cost.			Loads.	Cost.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
January .....	2360	609	13	4	2515	639	4	7	4875	1248	17	11
February ....	2158	557	9	8	2310	587	2	6	4468	1144	12	2
March.....	2106	544	1	0	2256	573	8	0	4362	1117	9	0
April .....	2409	615	7	0	2440	620	3	4	4849	1235	10	4
May.....	2008	455	19	8	2102	468	11	5	4110	924	11	1
June .....	2064	468	14	0	2230	497	2	1	4294	965	16	1
	13,105	3251	4	8	13,853	3385	11	11	26,958	6636	16	7
	Tons.				Tons.				Tons.			
July.....	1397				1529				2926	763	16	0
August .....	1397	227	3	0	1585	297	3	9	2982	524	4	0
September ....	1205	195	16	3	1364	255	15	0	2569	451	11	3
October .....	1378	223	18	6	1558	292	2	6	2936	516	1	0
November ....	1490	242	2	6	1693	317	18	9	3183	560	1	3
December ....	1617	262	15	3	1805	338	8	9	3422	601	4	0
	8484	£1151	12	9	9534	£1501	8	9	18018	£3416	17	6
Less Fines ..						24	15	0				
Totals .....	8484	£1151	12	9	9534	£1476	13	9	18018	£3416	17	6

Prices.—January to June—Northern Division ... 5/2 per load.  
 Southern „ ... 5/1 „

June 25th to July 26th—

Per horse, man, van, &c., „ „ 12/- per day

July 28th to December—Northern „ 3/3 per ton

Southern „ 3/9 „

Dustmen's Wages £2791 9s. 5d.

Sanitary Labour 380 17s. 6d.



The total cost then to the Borough during the year 1902 for the removal and disposal of house refuse, etc., amounted to £13,964 19s. 2d. in addition to a sum of £2,791 9s. 5d., the cost for the wages of dustmen who had been in the employ of the Council. Comparing this total with that for the year 1901, there is a decreased expense for the removal of house refuse of £1,512 0s. 5d. during the year 1902.

The following is a table showing the number of requests received for the removal of dust during the past year, compared with similar returns for previous years. The large number of requests, received during the month of July, was due to the temporary character of the arrangements made for the removal of dust, during the interval which took place between the expiration of the old contracts, and the commencement of Mr. Shellard's contract.

TABLE.

*A List of the requests for the removal of Dust received during the seven years, ending December 31st, 1901.*

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Jan.	136	89	37	21	22	26	50	13	31
Feb.	48	41	17	20	6	7	7	4	6
Mar.	85	53	30	15	6	13	9	9	20
Apr.	97	66	46	8	19	37	22	18	20
May	55	73	22	11	3	21	11	12	11
June	72	46	39	12	11	22	20	18	12
July	63	31	18	17	11	43	37	27	119
Aug.	56	23	12	9	6	14	8	12	53
Sept.	58	38	24	6	8	2	18	17	17
Oct.	73	27	21	8	3	10	8	7	15
Nov.	94	39	14	9	4	6	2	8	16
Dec.	46	26	17	7	15	18	13	13	35
Totals	893	552	297	143	114	220	205	158	355

TABLE.

*Dust refusals and no answers for the year 1902.*

Week ending	Refusals.	No Answers.	Week ending	Refusals.	No Answers
January 4th ..	4,831	813	August 2nd ..	7,893	1,052
" 11th ..	6,580	761	" 9th ..	8,214	981
" 18th ..	5,879	915	" 16th ..	8,158	875
" 25th ..	6,643	753	" 23rd ..	7,246	1,006
February 1st ..	7,191	679	" 30th ..	7,635	916
" 8th ..	6,743	1,019	Sept. 6th ..	8,419	974
" 15th ..	7,281	943	" 13th ..	6,992	1,207
" 22nd ..	7,640	871	" 20th ..	7,981	1,140
March 1st ..	6,864	649	" 27th ..	8,413	981
" 8th ..	8,413	987	October 4th ..	7,765	968
" 15th ..	6,619	943	" 11th ..	6,989	992
" 22nd ..	7,413	1,013	" 18th ..	8,172	872
" 29th ..	8,311	1,214	" 25th ..	7,673	895
April 5th ..	6,343	981	Nov. 1st ..	7,911	1,009
" 12th ..	6,815	1,025	" 8th ..	7,856	942
" 19th ..	7,024	965	" 15th ..	6,912	957
" 26th ..	6,716	976	" 22nd ..	7,733	968
May 3rd ..	7,219	1,015	" 29th ..	7,581	1,007
" 10th ..	7,324	987	Dec. 6th ..	7,652	986
" 17th ..	7,409	963	" 13th ..	7,843	1,119
" 24th ..	6,728	914	" 20th ..	7,809	990
" 31st ..	6,815	865	" 27th ..	7,925	981
June 7th ..	7,516	893	" 31st ..	4,116	647
" 14th ..	7,847	847			
" 21st ..	8,763	863			
" 28th ..	8,473	915			
July 5th ..	7,957	961			
" 12th ..	7,314	1,113			
" 19th ..	8,517	956			
" 26th ..	8,625	914			

### THE RIVER LEA.

Below is given the results of analyses of samples of water, one taken during the summer months from the Lea itself, within the Borough of Hackney, the other from the Leyton Sewage Works outlet.



*Analysis of River Lea Water, made during the year 1902, by LEO TAYLOR, F.I.C., Public Analyst.*

Date.	Where taken.	Total solid residue.	Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Oxygen required to oxidize the organic matter in 4 hours.	Suspend'd matter.	Dissolved Organic Matters.	Sulphurated Hydrogen	Remarks.
July 19	Leyton Sewage Works Outlet.	60.0 grains per gallon.	5.46 grains per gallon.	.770 grains per gallon.	10.0 grains per gallon.	Traces.	Very slight traces.	2.997 grains per gallon.	1.3 grains per gallon.	11.6 grains per gallon.	Strong traces.	The sample was light brownish, yellow in tint, and possessed a strong sewage odour. It is little better than sewage from which the solid matters have been removed.
July 19	Stream adjoining "White Hart."	63.4	4.760	.560	8.6	Strong Traces.	Very slight traces.	1.791	8.8	8.0	Very strong traces	The sample was light brown in tint, and possessed a foul sewage odour.

These analyses speak for themselves. A visit paid about the same time (August) to the river elicited complaints, from persons who are obliged to spend a large part of their time in the neighbourhood, of the offensive smells which frequently emanate from the river. At the time of my visit the weather was mild, and rains had recently fallen, but the river at the White Hart Hotel, was then turbid in appearance and foul to the smell. This condition was observed some distance along the backwaters of the river in this district.

As to the cause of the pollution, this has been pointed out to the Hackney Local Authority in my earlier reports, but in corroboration of earlier statements I should like here to quote from a letter sent to this Council on the subject of the pollution of the River Lea from the Secretary to the Lea Conservancy Board. He states: "The pollution of the Channelsea River and back waters about Stratford and West Ham, is caused by the Sewage of Walthamstow and Leyton, and the discharges from the Storm Water Outfalls of the London County Council Sewers at Old Ford."

Enclosed with the same letter was a copy of a report of the Engineer of the Lee Conservancy Board on an inspection of the river made by that officer. He states "I made a special inspection of the Channelsea River and Stratford back rivers on Tuesday last, the 22nd instant (July), also of the Leyton and Walthamstow effluent discharges, and the whole River Lee through Hackney marshes." "The whole of the streams were much polluted and offensive." Again, "I then walked on to Temple Mills, and followed this stream to Quartermile Lane, and then through the G.E.R. Temple Mills siding to the culvert under the railway which discharges the combined effluents of Leyton and Walthamstow. Here the river was very offensive, and a large volume was being discharged which, instead of flowing on down towards Temple Mills, flowed northwards and down the old River Lea through Hackney Marshes."

The conditions met with on the Leyton Sewage Works were as follows:—"Five tanks were dry, and appear to have been so some time. The effluent in one tank was quite clear, but the other was



in a disgraceful state. Sewage was flowing in at the top and out at the bottom, direct into the ditch." The effluent from the Walthamstow sewage farm was described in the following terms:—"The effluent was brown in colour, rather thick and of a sewage nature, but not very offensive from the bank."

The Engineer to the Lea Conservancy Board sums up the matter in the following terms: "The cause of the polluted state of the old River Lea and the Stratford back rivers, and the Bow river is principally attributed to three causes, taking them in rotation downwards, viz.:—Walthamstow effluent, Leyton effluent, and the discharge from the L.C.C. outlets at Old Ford. The latter flows up with the tide, over Old Ford tidegates into the back rivers, and as it flows up joins with the other two evil effluents, so that the whole state of things is not satisfactory. The remedy is simple, the authorities should adopt the lower Lea Valley Sewage Scheme, and the L.C.C. should enlarge the Northern Outfall Sewer, and abate the discharge of crude sewage into the navigation at Old Ford."

A copy of the above report of the Engineer having been forwarded by the Secretary of the Lea Conservancy Board to the Public Health Committee by whom it was considered, I was instructed to enquire of the Secretary what further steps had been taken by the Board in this matter. As a result of my interview with the Secretary, a letter, of which the following is a copy, was sent to the Town Clerk for the information of the Council.

LEA CONSERVANCY,

14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

17th September, 1902.

Sir,

LOWER LEA VALLEY—MAIN SEWERAGE.

I am directed to forward herewith for the information of the Hackney Borough Council a copy of the Report and estimates on the proposed Lower Lea Valley Main Sewerage and Sewerage Disposals prepared by the Engineer of the Lee Conservancy, also a copy of Sir Alex. R. Binnie's report on the same, and a copy of the Plans and Sections of the Scheme.

As your Council are aware, the complaints of the condition of the Lower District of the Old Lee and its Tributaries have been constant for many years past, and the Conservancy have endeavoured to get the various Authorities to combine to adopt some scheme whereby the whole of the Sewage could be diverted and taken away right out of the District—this being in their opinion the only proper solution of the difficulty. They have, therefore, expended some £600 in preparing this Scheme, and it is now for the various Authorities interested to carry it out. The Reports have been submitted to them and the London County Council for some few months, and the Conservators hope that the time is not far distant when the Authorities will combine and form a Special Drainage District, and remove the nuisances complained of from the Lea.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) GEO. CORBLE,  
Clerk.

Town Clerk,  
Hackney Borough Council,  
Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.

The Lea Valley Sewer Scheme, described in the report and plans forwarded with this letter, may be briefly described in the following extract from the report of S. A. Binnie to whom the scheme was submitted for his opinion:—“The scheme now proposed embraces an intercepting sewer, which, commencing near Waltham Holy Cross, would receive the sewage of the various districts in the Lea Valley and carry it either into the Main Drainage System of the London County Council” (Scheme A) “at a point a little east of the Abbey Mills Pumping Station; or, as an alternative to an entirely new outfall to be constructed east of the river Roding and South of Ilford” (Scheme B). This latter scheme “imposes on the Authorities the duty of treatment and disposal of the sewage at the outfall.” The Engineers describe the method of treatment and disposal of the sewage at the outfall in the following terms:—“It is proposed to acquire an area of 120 acres, as shewn on the plan, for the purpose of carrying out the work of purifying the sewage. It is proposed to construct open subsidence tanks of sufficient capacity to contain the daily dry weather flow from a population equal to one half of the ultimate population. The sludge obtained from the subsidence in



these tanks will be withdrawn as it becomes necessary and disposed of upon the lower parts of the land. The sewage will pass over a weir from these tanks to twelve artificial filters or contact beds. These beds will be filled and emptied in succession automatically twice in the 24 hours, sufficient time being given for aëration between the fillings. The effluent water upon leaving the contact beds will be delivered through a cast iron pipe in the River Thames below low water."

Sir A. Binnie, in summing up his comparison of the two schemes, makes the following statement. "Reviewing, therefore, the whole subject, I consider that the scheme laid before you is very good, but the preponderating advantages of an independent outfall as suggested in Scheme B, far outweigh anything that can be said in favour of Scheme A."

The action of the Lea Conservancy Board in causing the above scheme of a main drainage scheme for the protection of the River Lea from contamination, to be formulated and reported upon by Sir A. Binnie, brings the problem of the purification of the River Lea, within measurable distance of solution.

It is, in my opinion, quite clear that the duty of the Borough Council is to urge by representation and every other practical way the Lea Conservancy Board to bring about the adoption of the scheme recommended by Sir A. Binnie.

## 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	...	...	...	393
(a) To await inquests	...	...	...	385
(b) Upon request of relatives, to await burial				8
Number of post-mortems made	...	...	...	137

## INQUESTS.

Verdicts.	Sex.	
	Male.	Female.
Natural causes .....	126	98
Accidental Death.....	64	46
Suicide .....	20	10
Open Verdict .....	10	4
Manslaughter .....		1
Murder .....		
Stillborn .....	3	3
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<b>223</b>	<b>162</b>

*Table showing nature of above Suicidal and Accidental Deaths in the Hackney District during the Year ended 1902.*

SUICIDES.		ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.	
NATURE OF SUICIDE.	No.	NATURE OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.	No.
Poisoning .....	9	Poisoning .....	1
Cut Throat .....	2	Fall .....	42
Drowning .....	12	Suffocated .....	7
Hanging.....	1	Shock from Burns .....	8
Shooting.....	2	Drowning .....	7
Jumped in front of Train ....	4	Run over .....	12
		Shock from Scalds .....	4
		Fracture of Skull.....	3
		Suffocated in Bed.....	20
		Others .....	6
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>30</b>	<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>110</b>



REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK, 1902.

	SANITARY DISTRICTS.													Totals.		
	Mr. Ellis Stamford Hill	Mr. Harvey, West Hackney	Mr. Legg, Hackney	Mr. Morley, Clapton	Mr. Body, Kingsland.	Mare Street and South Hackney.			Mr. Haben, Homerton, E.	Mr. Mansell, Homerton, N.	Mr. Kemp, Homerton, S.	Mr. White, Clapton, N.E.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.		Miss Teebay, Special.	
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Mr. High.	Mr. Shep'd	Mr. Punter	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12				
INSPECTIONS—																
Made on Complaint.....	123	280	174	237	284	215	290	174	215	200	103	100			15	2410
Workshops .....		9	1			3	19	7	2	10					137	188
House to House .....			11	14	27	188	66	49	113	20	85	56				629
Houses after Infectious Diseases .....	198	250	171	571	331	368	325	233	448	396	184	212				3687
Premises re-inspected ...	1719	2473	2453	2349	2218	2567	3396	2693	2940	3089	3120	2697				32835
Fishmongers' and Poul- terers' Yards .....						3				6	1	6				16
Slaughterhouses .....	4	3	6		5		10	6	4	14	4					56
Cow houses (Premises) } " (Sheds) .... }	7	6	4	10	38		18	18	5	14	4	5				129
Miscellaneous Inspections	36	64	108	128	40	113		21	104	20	27	46				707
Greengrocers' Yards ....		2					4			12	2					20
Schools .....			1					7	4	15	1					28
Bakehouses .....	10	11	23	14	11		23	1	12	26	10	4				145
Urinals .....		7	7		7		17	16	4	59	26					143
Canal Boats .....												95				95
Animals improperly kept..							6	3	3	13	5					30
Statutory Notices served...	10	55	15	50	27	18	32	9	29	10	8	24			6	293
Intimation Notices served	189	302	202	313	270	372	364	280	358	346	259	148			113	3466
Peremptory or Final Notices served..... }			30	23			28	79	25	50	29	1			10	275
Laundries .....		1	4													5

SPECIAL INSPECTION.





## ABSTRACT OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The following table, for which I am indebted to W. Marriott, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Meteorological Society, is an abstract, of the Climatological Observations made at St. Luke's, Old Street, E.C., for the year 1902.

1902.	TEMPERATURE.							Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	RAIN.	
	Means.					Extremes.				Amount.	No. of Day
	9 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Range	Mean.	Min.	Max.				
JANUARY ..	41·9	38·7	46·1	7·4	42·4	28·2	52·9	83	7·7	in. .73	10
FEBRUARY	35·4	32·7	40·5	7·8	36·6	21·8	51·7	85	7·3	1·04	11
MARCH ....	45·4	40·6	51·8	11·2	46·2	34·6	59·8	79	8·2	1·49	11
APRIL.....	50·0	42·2	55·5	13·3	48·9	34·8	67·3	71	6·9	·46	10
MAY.....	51·2	44·0	56·9	12·9	50·4	36·1	69·4	70	7·4	2·19	24
JUNE .....	60·8	52·5	65·8	13·3	59·2	42·4	81·7	65	6·4	2·74	16
JULY .....	62·0	55·1	69·1	14·0	62·1	50·0	82·1	66	6·0	1·16	11
AUGUST....	61·8	54·9	67·3	12·4	61·1	46·4	77·5	72	7·8	3·05	21
SEPTEMB'R	58·6	51·7	64·3	12·6	58·0	42·0	72·8	75	5·8	1·14	12
OCTOBER ..	51·4	46·8	55·6	8·8	51·2	38·6	64·2	83	8·2	1·52	18
NOVEMBER	45·7	42·2	49·8	7·6	46·0	29·9	58·1	85	8·1	1·75	11
DECEMBER	42·1	39·2	45·0	5·8	42·1	26·2	57·0	84	8·0	1·37	15
YEAR..	50·5	45·0	55·6	10·6	50·3	21·8	82·1	76·5	7·3	18·64	170

# APPENDIX.

## METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.

---

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.*

---

TOWN HALL, HACKNEY,

*February, 1903*

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your instruction of the 6th November, 1902, I have inspected the whole of the underground bakehouses in the Borough of Hackney, and beg herewith to submit my report on the same.

The business of a baker has justly been regarded as an unhealthy trade. The comparative mortality figure stands at 958, that for all occupied males at 967, and all males at 1000. The death-rate for bakers and confectioners in the years 1880-2, between the ages of 25 and 45 years, was 8·70 per 1000, and between the ages of 45 and 65 years, 26·12 per 1000. A part of this mortality is no doubt inseparable from the trade. The workers are exposed to great fluctuations of temperature during their work. The humidity of the atmosphere varies greatly, both heat and moisture being at their maximum during the emptying of the ovens. The workers are also exposed to dust and steam, and at times to disagreeable emanations from the materials used. Most of the baking is done during the night, and the hours of employment are exceptionally long.

It has been observed that all night workers are pale, of a low tone of body, and are subject to many ailments. But while some of the high mortality of bakers and confectioners may be inseparably connected with the business of baking, a large part of it may be attributed to the bakehouses in which they spend their working hours.



Bakehouses have been regarded as notoriously unhealthy for many years, the most unhealthy being underground bakehouses. Much has been done in recent years by the Legislature and by Local Authorities to improve their condition, but the evils attaching to underground bakehouses have not been removed by past efforts. They are really beyond all amendment in most cases.

In the first place, it is impossible to adequately ventilate a bakehouse, which is entirely underground, unless by artificial means such as fans, etc. Investigations have been undertaken at different times to determine the comparative purity of the air of underground bakehouses with that of above-ground bakehouses. It has been proved that the air of the former is much more laden with micro-organisms and carbonic acid gas than the latter, and this we can readily realize from the difficulty which is experienced in their ventilation.

In the second place, it is almost impossible to get sufficient natural light to most of the underground bakehouses of the borough. Where there is want of light uncleanliness is usually at its height, and the lowest forms of life flourish. This is bad both for baker and for the food manufactured. It is an axiom of Public Health, that food should not be manufactured in any insanitary places. The manufacture of food in most underground bakehouses violates this principle. The remedy for this state of things is the entire abolition of underground bakehouses. This is now recognised, for all modern bakehouses are built above ground, where they can be adequately lighted and ventilated. I am of opinion it is the duty of the local authority to further this movement by encouraging the abolition of all underground bakehouses in their district, under the powers of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901. I cannot help here remarking, that in my opinion, it was a great mistake on the part of the Legislature, to cast upon the Local Authorities the responsibility of granting certificates that underground bakehouses are suitable as regards construction, ventilation, light and all other respects, when in most cases it is impossible to make them suitable.

A difficulty connected with the granting of certificates for underground bakehouses is, that once a certificate is granted, there is an official sanction given to a class of work places, which from their very construction is unsuitable for the trade carried on in them. Again, while the bakehouse remains in the condition in which it is when the certificate is granted, it cannot be withdrawn.

But, taking the whole circumstances into consideration, it is evident that the Legislature intended that the Local Authority should have a discretionary power, in regard to the closure of underground bakehouses.

The following are the sections of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, relating to bakehouses :—

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

### (a)—BAKEHOUSES IN GENERAL.

Section 97.—(1) It shall not be lawful to let or suffer to be occupied or to occupy any room or place as a bakehouse, unless the following regulations are complied with :—

(a) A watercloset, earthcloset, privy or ashpit must not be within or communicate directly with the bakehouse ;

(b) Every cistern for supplying water to the bakehouse must be separate and distinct from any cistern for supplying water to a watercloset ;

(c) A drain or pipe for carrying off fæcal or sewage matter must not have an opening within the bakehouse.

(2) If any person lets or suffers to be occupied or occupies any room or place as a bakehouse in contravention of this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings, and to a further fine not exceeding five shillings for every day during which any room or place is so occupied after a conviction under this section.



Section 98.—(1) Where a court of summary jurisdiction is satisfied on the prosecution of an inspector or a district council that any room or place used as a bakehouse is in such a state as to be on sanitary grounds unfit for use or occupation as a bakehouse, the occupier of the bakehouse shall be liable to a fine not exceeding, for the first offence, forty shillings, and for any subsequent offence five pounds.

(2) The court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to or instead of inflicting a fine, may order means to be adopted by the occupier, within the time named in the order, for the purpose of removing the ground of complaint. The court may, on application, enlarge the time so named, but if after the expiration of the time as originally named or enlarged by subsequent order is not complied with, the occupier shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound for every day that the non-compliance continues.

Section 99.—(1) All the inside walls of the rooms of a bakehouse, and all the ceilings and tops of those rooms (whether those walls ceilings, or tops are plastered or not), and all the passages and staircases of a bakehouse, must either be painted with oil or varnished or be limewashed, or be partly painted or varnished and partly limewashed; and

(a) where the bakehouse is painted with oil or varnished, there must be three coats of paint or varnish, and the paint or varnish must be renewed once at least in every seven years, and must be washed with hot water and soap once at least in every six months; and

(b) where the bakehouse is limewashed, the limewashing must be renewed once at least in every six months.

(2) A bakehouse in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this Act.

Section 100.—(1) A place on the same level with a bakehouse and forming part of the same building, may not be used as a sleeping place, unless it is constructed as follows: that is to say

(a) is effectually separated from the bakehouse by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling; and

(b) has an external glazed window of at least nine superficial feet in area, of which at the least four and a half superficial feet are made to open for ventilation.

(2) If any person let or occupies or continues to let or knowingly suffers to be occupied any place contrary to this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding for the first offence, twenty shillings, and for any subsequent offence five pounds.

#### (b) UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES

Section 101.—(1) An underground bakehouse shall not be used as a bakehouse unless it was so used at the passing of this Act.

(2) Subject to the foregoing provision, after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and four, an underground bakehouse shall not be used unless certified by the district council to be suitable for that purpose.

(3) For the purpose of this section an underground bakehouse shall mean a bakehouse, any baking room of which is so situate that the surface of the floor is more than three feet below the surface of the footway of the adjoining street, or of the ground adjoining or nearest to the room. The expression "baking room" means any room used for baking, or for any process incidental thereto.



(4) An underground bakehouse shall not be certified as suitable unless the district council is satisfied that it is suitable as regards construction, light, ventilation, and in all other respects.

(5) This section shall have effect as if it were included among the provisions relating to bakehouses which are referred to in section twenty-six of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

(6) If any place is used in contravention of this section, it shall be deemed to be a workshop not kept in conformity with this Act.

(7) In the event of the refusal of a certificate by the district council, the occupier of the bakehouse may, within twenty-one days from the refusal, by complaint apply to a court of summary jurisdiction, and if it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the bakehouse is suitable for use as regards construction, light, ventilation, and in all other respects, the court shall thereupon grant a certificate of suitability of the bakehouse, which shall have effect as if granted by the district council.

(8) Where any place has been let as a bakehouse, and the certificate required by this section cannot be obtained unless structural alterations are made, and the occupier alleges that the whole or part of the expenses of the alterations ought to be borne by the owner, he may by complaint apply to a court of summary jurisdiction, and that court may make such order concerning the expenses or their apportionment as appears to the court to be just and equitable, under the circumstances of the case, regard being had to the terms of any contract between the parties, or in the alternative the court may, at the request of the occupier, determine the lease.

Section 102. As regards every retail bakehouse, the provisions of this part of this Act shall be enforced by the district council of the district in which the retail bakehouse is situate, and not by an inspector; and for the purpose of this section the medical officer of health of the district council shall have and may exercise all the powers of entry, inspection, taking legal proceedings and otherwise of an inspector.

In this section the expression "retail bakehouse" means any bakehouse or place, not being a factory, the bread, biscuits or confectionery baked in which are sold, not wholesale, but by retail, in some shop or place occupied with the bakehouse.

The principles which ought in my opinion to guide the Public Health Committee in dealing with underground bakehouses are two. viz.—

1. To cause the entire abolition of underground bakehouses as quickly as possible.
2. To do this with as little cost as possible to the vested interest of landlord and tenant.

In putting into practice the foregoing I recommend—

1. That the bakehouses at the following addresses, which are, in my opinion, entirely unfit on sanitary grounds for use or occupation as bakehouses. should not be certified as suitable by the Local Authority.

127, Well Street,  
5, Lower Clapton Road,  
40, Shacklewell Lane,  
83, Dalston Lane,  
117, Balls Pond Road.

It will be seen on reference to the details of the inspections of these bakehouses, that their leases have almost expired, so that their



closure will not bear hardly against either tenant or landlord, especially, if a reasonable time is allowed to the tenants to obtain suitable premises.

2. There are certain of the remaining bakehouses, which although entirely underground are well lighted and ventilated by means of over-head lanterns and louvres, and might be certified without much alteration. The following is a list, viz. :

71, Chatsworth Road,  
 186, Well Street,  
 33, Rectory Road,  
 550, Kingsland Road,  
 48, De Beauvoir Road.

3. For the remaining underground bakehouses I should advise as a general rule no certificate of suitability should be granted by the Local Authority unless the following conditions are observed, viz.—

(a) *Construction*.—No underground bakehouse shall be less than 7ft. 6in. in height, measured from the floor to the ceiling, nor have a cubic capacity less than 1000 cubic feet. The walls and floor must be constructed of hard material, impervious to damp. The ceiling must be even, impermeable to damp and dust.

(b) *Light*.—The bakehouse should be well lighted by windows opening directly into the outer air or into well lighted areas so that an official copy of the abstract of the Factory Act may be read all the year in all parts of the bakehouse between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

(c) *Ventilation.*—This should be sufficient, and the air supplied should be drawn directly from the outer air in such a way as to exclude street dust or dirt.

(d) *All other respects.*—1. There should be suitable and safe means of access to the bakehouse.

2. The store for flour should be separate from the bakehouse and properly ventilated and lighted.

3. Troughs should not be fixed, but movable and provided with castors or rollers. Of course all other statutory requirements must be observed.

In conclusion, having regard to the whole of the circumstances in connection with this question of underground bakehouses, and the difficulty of rendering underground bakehouses healthy as workplaces, except at a great cost to the occupier or owner, I think the Committee might consider, whether the owners of underground bakehouses of short leases might not be allowed to continue the use of the bakehouses, with a minimum amount of structural alteration, provided the Local Authority obtains an undertaking that the bakehouses will be closed at the expiration of the leases.

Appended is a list of the underground bakehouses in the Borough, which number 66, together with details of their structure, means of lighting and ventilation, etc.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. KING WARRY, M.D

*Medical Officer of Health.*



DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES  
BY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Address.	Construction.	Light.	Ventilation.	Other Respects.	Remarks.
182, Chatsworth Road.	Height 7ft. 6in. Length 25ft. Width 20ft. 6in. Cubic Space 3843ft. Walls—brick whitewashed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—boards and joists of floor above. One oven used.	Five windows each 1ft. 6in. × 2ft. 6 in. One pavement light 7 ft. × 1ft. 4 in. Two gas burners provided.	Three windows which open.	Access — by steps from shop. Store—flour and other articles stored in bakehouse; butter kept in passage of house above. Trough—2 fixed. Drain inlets—none. Water supply—direct from main. W.C.'s—1 in yard, 1 upstairs. Yard badly paved.	No. of persons employed—master and son. These work about 62 hours per week each. Lease—terminates at Christmas, 1903. This bakehouse is wholly below level of street.
138, Chatsworth Road.	Height 8ft. 9in. Width 17ft. 3in. Length—23ft. 4in. Cubic space 3522ft. Walls — brick whitewashed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—plaster.	Three windows above level of ceiling opening from street, 2ft. 5in. × 1ft. 1in. Glass panels in double doors at rear of bakehouse (4) 3ft. 8in.	Three windows 1ft. 5in. × 2ft. 9in. Two doors at rear 6ft. × 2ft. 6in. each.	Access — by steps from shop and street. Store — area adjoining bakehouse and at rear of bakehouse. Troughs —2 fixed. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply — direct from the main. W.C.'s 1 in yard and 1 upstairs.	No of persons employed—2 men, about 72 hours per week. One sleeps in the house, the other out. Lease—terminates 1920 This bakehouse is entirely below the level of street paving and 18in below level of yard at rear.

136, Chatsworth Road.

Height 8ft. Width 16ft. 6in. Length 14ft. Cubic space 1848ft. Walls—brick, white-washed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—lath and plaster. One oven used.

Seven panes of glass 1ft. × 2ft. 5in. (stall board light) above ceiling of bakehouse. Two gas burners used at night.

Two windows 1ft. 4in. × 2ft. 9in.

Access—by steps from shop. Store—room at rear of bakehouse used as store. Troughs—2 fixed. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply—direct from main. W.C.'s—2, one in basement and one on ground floor.

This bakehouse is wholly underground, and is badly lighted and ventilated.

Lease—21 years.

Two men employed 66 hours per week.

94, Chatsworth Road.

Height 8ft. Length 25ft. Width 17ft. Cubic space 3400ft. Walls—brick, white-washed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—Lath and plaster. Two ovens used.

Three panes of glass, (stallboard light) 1ft. 11in. × 1ft 6in. Glass panels of door at rear of bakehouse and opening into yard. 4 glass panels, 2ft. 10in. × 3in. Three gas burners used.

Two Windows 2ft. 5in. × 2ft., and one fan light over door at rear 4ft. 6in. × 9ft.

Access—by-steps from passage of house and doors at rear of bakehouse. Store—space at rear of bakehouse. Troughs—three, 2 on wheels, all movable. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply, from main direct. W.C.—two, one in yard and one on 1st floor.

Two men employed about 90 hours per week. Front of bakehouse wholly below adjoining pavement, but only 18in. below yard paving at rear. The lighting and ventilation of this bakehouse are bad. No store separate from bakehouse. The tenant is the freeholder of this bakehouse.



DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.—*continued.*

Address.	Construction.	Light.	Ventilation.	Other Respects.	Remarks.
71, Chatsworth Road.	Height 10ft. Length 15ft. 8in. Width 16ft. Cubic space 2506ft. Walls — white glazed bricks. Floor—concrete. Ceiling — cement and plaster. Floor of bakehouse—4ft. below adjoining pavement. Area at side of bakehouse—16ft. × 4ft. Two ovens used.	One fanlight, 2ft 8 in. × 4ft. 4in. Skylight 16 ft. × 3ft. 4 in. Two windows 3ft. 6 in. × 3ft. Two glass panels in door. Four gas burners used.	Permanent 8 air bricks, 9in. × 6in. Fanlight 2ft. 8in. × 4 ft. Two top window lights 3ft. 6 in. × 13in.	Access—by-steps from area. Store—room above bakehouse, part of store, partitioned off with bed in it. Troughs—two and one table, all on wheels. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply, direct from main. W.C.—two, one in house on ground floor, the other just outside bakehouse door, opening on to yard.	Light and ventilation both good. Certificate may be granted to this bakehouse. Lease terminating 1918. Three men employed 70 hours per week each.

86, Chatsworth Road.

Height 7ft. 10in. Length 34ft. Width 15ft. Cubic space 3995 ft. Walls — brick, white-washed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling — plaster. Two ovens used.

Seven stall lights 2ft 4 in. × 1ft. 10 in.

One window at rear 2ft. 11in. × 2ft. 10in.

2 glass panelled doors 3ft. 2 in. × 2ft. 1 in. opening into area.

One window 2ft. × 1ft. 7in.

Four gas burners provided.

Footlight in ceiling of bakehouse, 2ft. × 2ft.; stall light 3 ft. × 1ft. 6 in., and 2 panels in door 1ft. 11in. × 10 in. Two gas burners provided.

Upper half of windows 2ft. 11in. × 1ft. 4 in., another 1ft. square.

Another 2 ft. 6in. × 7in.

Sliding stall light over oven 2ft. × 1ft 10 in.

Stall light windows, 3 ft. × 1ft. 6 in. and door 5ft. 6in. × 2ft. 10in.

Access — steps from shop and also from area. Store—no separate store bakehouse used as store. Troughs—3 fixed. Drain inlets. gully in bakehouse connected to side inlet gully in area. Water supply, from main and from cistern. W.C.'s— one in yard and on half landing of house.

Access—stairs from shop and door from yard at rear. Troughs —2, 1 fixed, the other movable, but not on wheels. Store — back part of basement directly communicating with bakehouse. Drain inlet —none in bakehouse. W.C.'s—1 on the first half landing.

No. of men employed. 2 at night, one in daytime. These work 82 hours per week, Lighting and ventilation inferior. Bakehouse entirely under level of pavement. Lease—about 20 years.

The light to this bakehouse is very poor. Light and ventilation require improvement. Lease—20 years unexpired. One man only employed in bakehouse 84 hours per week.

219, Glyn Road.

Height 6ft. 6in. Width 14ft. 8in. Length 11ft. Cubic space 620ft. Walls — brick, white-washed. Floor — concrete. Ceiling—plaster, white - washed. This bakehouse is below the paving in front, but floor is on a level with yard at rear. One oven used.



DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.—*continued.*

Address.	Construction.	Light.	Ventilation.	Other Respects.	Remarks.
200, Lower Clapton Road	Height 8ft. 5in. Width 15ft. 9in. Length 26ft. 4in. Cubic space 3525ft. Walls — brick, whitewashed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling — plaster.	Upper half of stall light, 8ft. 6 in. Area light 1 ft. 3 in. × 4ft. 9 in.	The windows mentioned open, and the door to back yard.	Access—stairs from shop, and steps at rear of shop to yard. Store—no separate store, bakehouse used as store. Troughs — 2 fixed. Drain inlets—none in bake - house. Water supply—from a cistern. W.C. s—1 opens into passage directly communicating with bakehouse.	Two men employed about 70 hours per week. Lease—15 years unexpired. Lighting bad. Bakehouse entirely below adjoining street level. The lighting and ventilation require improvement.
52, Manleville Street	Height 7ft. 8in. Width 12ft. 6in. Length 22ft. Cubic space 2108ft. Walls—brick, white - washed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—half plaster, half matchboard. Two ovens used.	Ceiling light 5ft. × 5in., swing sash above ceiling 1ft. 7in. × 1ft. 3in., three casement windows 2ft. × 2ft. Three gas burners provided.	The three mentioned windows. Two air shafts 2½in. diameter. One air inlet 7½in. × 8in., one 4 in. × 5in. Part of ceiling light 5in. × 14in. and 18in. × 15 in.	Access — by steps from street and shop. Store — room above bakehouse. Troughs—2, on castors. Drain inlet — none in bakehouse. Water supply— from main. W.C.'s—1 upstairs for house.	Floor of bakehouse 3ft. 2in. below paving of street. Lease—15 years unexpired. Three men employed 80 hours per week.

19 Chatsworth Road.	<p>Height 7ft. 8in.  Width 11ft. Length 17ft. 7in. Cubic space 1476ft.  Walls—brick plastered over. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—plaster.  One oven used.</p>	<p>Skylight 4 ft. × 4ft 6 in. Two gas burners provided.</p>	<p>The Sky-light opens, and ventilation is obtained from doors.</p>	<p>Access—by steps from shop, and from store at front of bakehouse. Store-room at front of bakehouse under shop. Troughs.--2 fixed. Drain inlets — none. Water supply—from main. W.C.'s--one upstairs for use of house.</p>	<p>Three men employed 80 hours per week. Lease expires in 1907. This bakehouse is entirely below level of street pavement.</p>
2, Beechholme terrace.	<p>Height 8ft. 8in.  Length 17ft. 0in. Width 16ft. 6in. Cubic space 2431ft.  Walls—brick plastered. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—plaster.  One oven used.</p>	<p>Three windows 2 ft. 6in. × 10in. each. Two gas burners used.</p>	<p>Three mentioned swing windows 2 ft. 10 in. × 1ft. 2in.</p>	<p>Access—by steps from shop and by passage to store at back of bakehouse. Store—room at back of bakehouse lighted and ventilated by window opening into area at rear, in which is w.c. Troughs 2 fixed. Drain inlets—none. Water supply—from main. W.c.'s—2, one in back area (choked. dirty) and one on ground floor landing.</p>	<p>Two men employed 70 hours per week. This bakehouse is wholly below adjoining ground. Fairly well lighted. Ventilation is draughty. Lease—7 years unexpired.</p>



DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.—*continued.*

Address.	Construction.	Light.	Ventilation.	Other Respects.	Remarks.
74, Old Hill Street.	Height 9ft. 6in. Length 18ft. Width 23ft. Cubic space 3933ft. Walls—brick, white-washed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—concrete, white-washed. Two ovens used.	Two Sash windows 5ft 6 in. × 4ft. A window opening into area 2ft. × 2ft. 6in. Electric light used nearly all day.	Two Sash windows opening into area. Two doors opening into same. One outlet in the ceiling leading into street.	Access—by 2 doors from area. Store—room back of bakehouse, and entered from area badly lighted. Troughs—4, can be moved but are not mounted on castors. Drain inlets—none. Water supply— from main. W.C.—one, for use of employed.	This bakehouse is entirely below the level of adjoining paving. Three men employed and work on an average 50 hours per week. Lease—11 years unexpired.
74, Fountainne Road.	Height 7ft. 7in. Length 19ft. Width 14ft. Cubic space 1995ft. Walls—brick and partly wood. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—matchboard. Two ovens used.	Three rolled glass stall board lights, 11in. × 3ft. Three gas burners used.	One window under stall board opens 11in. × 3 ft.	Access—by steps to store and opening from store. Store—underground room adjoining bakehouse and space under the stairs leading to living room above. Troughs—2 not fixed but not on castors or wheels. Drain inlet—none. Water supply— from main. W.C.'s— one in yard and one in house for family use.	Three men employed and work on an average 58 hours per week. Lease—not more than three years unexpired. Badly lighted.

131, High Street, Homerton.

Height 7ft. 4in. Length 12ft. 4in. Width 15ft. Cubic space 1357ft. Walls—brick, whitewashed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling — plaster. One oven used.

One window under stall board, 4ft. × 1ft. Window in area 2ft. × 3ft. One gas burner.

Two windows mentioned, open for ventilation.

Access — stairs from shop communicate by door with store. Store — room at rear of bakehouse. Troughs — 1, fixed. Inlets to drain — none. Water—from main. W.C.'s—one for the whole premises.

Two men employed in bakehouse. Light feeble. Lease — 19 years unexpired. This bakehouse is entirely underground.

167, High Street, Homerton.

Height 7ft. 8in. Width 15ft. Length 20ft. Cubic space 2300ft. Walls — brick, whitewashed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling — joists and floor of above. One oven used.

By windows from area, 3 ft. 6in. × 3 ft. 3in. × 1 ft. 4in. Two casements 3 ft. 6in. × 6 ft. 6in. Two gas burners used.

One window which opens 2ft. 4 in. × 3ft. and casement doors.

Access — by ladder from shop and steps to area. Store—back part of bakehouse used as store. Troughs — 1, fixed. Drain inlet — none in bakehouse. Water supply — from main. W.C.'s — 1 in yard and 1 on first landing.

Employ two men about 72 hours per week. Lease nearly 10 years unexpired.

This bakehouse is entirely underground.

13, Lodiges Road.

Height 7ft. 9in. Length 14ft. Width 15ft. Cubic space 1627ft. Walls — brick, white-washed. Floor, concrete. Ceiling — joists and floor boards of room above.

Stall light 6ft. × 2ft. Two gas burners.

The mentioned stall window which opens.

Access—by steps from kitchen of house, communicates by door with store. Store—room at back of bakehouse. Troughs—2. One on rollers and the other movable. Inlets to drain — none. Water supply — from main. W.C. — one in yard.

Two men employed 72 hours per week. Lease—11 years. This bakehouse is entirely underground both in front and at rear. Lighting—bad.



DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.—*continued.*

Address.	Construction.	Light.	Ventilation.	Other Respects.	Remarks.
76, Well Street.	Height 7ft. 10in. Width 20ft. Depth 12ft. Cubic space 1920ft. Walls—brick, white-washed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—joists and boards of upper room.	Skylight 8ft. 0in. × 4 ft. 9 in. Two gas burners used.	Two hinged windows 2ft. 6in. × 1ft. 6in.	Access—by steps from shop. Store—room at rear of bakehouse very badly lighted. Troughs—2, on wheels. Drain inlets—gully in bakehouse. Water supply— from main. W.C.'s— one in yard.	One man employed about 72 hours per week, one boy about 48 hours per week. Lease—11 years unexpired. Entirely underground.
127, Well Street.	Height 6ft. 6in. Length 16ft. 0in. Width 11ft. 9in. Cubic space 1222ft. Walls—brick, white-washed. Floor—concrete, in bad condition. Ceiling—plastered. One oven used.	Only from doorway when open. Gas used day and night.	From door when open.	Access—from shop by steps and by door from yard. Drain inlets—none. Troughs—2, both fixed. Store—A recess in bakehouse. Water supply—from main. W.C.'s—one in yard.	Two men employed. Tenant has a three years' agreement with landlord. 18 months unexpired. This bakehouse is so bad that it is quite unsuitable for a bakehouse. The place was filthy.

79, Lauriston Road.

Height 7ft. 2in.  
Length 26ft. 6in. Width 16ft. 0in. Cubic space 3039ft. Walls—brick, white-washed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—matchboarded. One oven used.

Stall light 6ft. 0in. × 2ft. 0in. and 3ft. 0in. × 2ft. 0in. Glass Panes in door at rear, 2ft. 0in. × 2ft. 6in. Electric light in bakehouse.

Stall light windows open, and door at rear of bakehouse.

Access—by steps from bakehouse and steps from back yard. Store—back part of bakehouse used as store. Troughs—2, fixed. Drain inlets—none. Water supply—from main. W.C. — one in yard.

Three men employed in bakehouse 66 hours per week. Lease—29 years unexpired. This bakehouse is entirely underground. Is badly lighted.

142, Victoria Park Road.

Height 8ft. Length 14ft. Width 15ft. Cubic space 1680ft. Walls — brick, white-washed. Floor—concrete Ceiling—plaster. Two ovens used.

One window at rear of bakehouse, 4ft. × 2ft.

Window 4ft. 0in. × 2ft. 0in. opens

Access — By steps from shop. Troughs—2, fixed. Drain inlets—none. Water supply—from mains. W.C's.—one in yard. Store—recess from bakehouse. Height 8ft. 6in. Length 12ft. 0in. Width 8ft. 6in.

Two men employed 60 hours per week. Lease—14 years unexpired. Bakehouse entirely underground. This bakehouse is badly lighted and ventilated.



DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.—*continued.*

Address.	Construction.	Light.	Ventilation.	Other Respects.	Remarks
186, Well Street.	Height 8ft. 6in. Length 15ft. Width 15ft. Cubic space 1912ft. Walls — brick, white-washed. Floor—stone paving. Ceiling—brick-arched. Two ovens in use.	Lantern in roof, 7ft. 0in. × 5ft. 0in. × 3ft. 6in. high. Three burners used.	Three windows of lantern each 3ft. 0in. × 2ft. 6 in.	Access — From area. Area approached by steps from yard. Store-room beneath house and opening into area outside bakehouse. Drain inlets—none. Troughs — 2, one on wheels. Water supply — from main. W.C.	Three men employed in bakehouse. Lease—15 years unexpired. This bakehouse is entirely underground, but is well ventilated and lighted.
34, Church Road, Homerton.	Height 8ft. Length 11ft. Width 16ft. Cubic space 1408 ft. Walls — brick, white-washed. Floor — flags (stone) and concrete. Ceiling—Match boarding. One oven in use.	Stall light 6ft. 0in. × 2 ft. 6in. Two burners used.	This window is hinged at the lower edge and can be opened.	Access—By steps from shop. Store—room at back of bakehouse, opens by door to bakehouse. Troughs — 2 fixed. Drain inlets—none. Water supply — from main. W.C.	Two men work in bakehouse. Lease—54 years unexpired. Bakehouse entirely underground. This bakehouse is feebly lighted.
70, Broadway.	Height 9ft. 0in. Length 25ft. 2in. Width 16ft. 6in. Cubic space 3737ft. Walls — brick, white-washed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling — joists and floor boards of upper room. Two ovens are used.	One window, receiving light (very faint) from area 3ft 9 in. × 4ft. 9 in. Two gas burners used	Half of the mentioned window opens, and window at rear, 3ft. 9in. × 1 ft. 3in.	Access — steps from shop. Store—Front part of bakehouse. Troughs—2, not on wheels or castors. Drain inlets—none. Water supply—constant from main. W.C.'s— one in yard.	Three men employed 66 hours per week. Lease — just expired. This bakehouse is almost entirely underground, is also badly lighted and ventilated.

54, Broadway.	Height 8ft. 4in. Length 13ft. 6in. Width 9ft. 6in. Cubic space 1069ft. Walls — brick, white-washed. Floor—red tiles. Ceiling—joists and boards of floor above. One oven used,	Two windows 3ft 0 in. × 3ft. 6 in. Two gas burners used	Half of mentioned windows opens	Access—from yard, yard approached by steps from shop. Store—room above bakehouse. Troughs—2, fixed. Water supply—outside of bakehouse from main. Inlets to drain—none in bakehouse. W.C.'s—2 in yard.	Three men employed 60 hours per week. Lease—11½ years unexpired. At front of bakehouse it is 7ft. below level of paving of street, but at rear the paving of bakehouse is on a level with that of yard.
10 Broadway.	Height 7ft. 6in. Width 13ft. 6in. Length 15ft. 6in. Cubic space 1569ft. Walls—brick, white-washed. Floor—stone flags. Ceiling—boards. One oven used,	Skylight 6ft. 6in. × 1 ft. 2 in. and door. Two gas burners used,	The Skylight which open. Air grating 1ft. 6in. × 10 in. and door	Access—by steps from shop and direct by door with backyard. Troughs—2, fixed. Store—none, flour used as brought in. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply—outside bakehouse and drawn from main. W.C.—one in yard½	Two men work 48 hours per week, Lease—14 years, Floor of bakehouse 5 ft. below the street level, but on a level with yard.



DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.—*continued.*

Address.	Construction.	Light.	Ventilation.	Other Respects.	Remarks.
26, West Street.	Height 8ft. 0in. Width 14ft. 6in. Length 15ft. 0in. Cubic space 1740ft. Walls—brick, white-washed (damp). Floor—cement, but in bad condition. Ceiling—lath and plaster. One oven used.	Sash windows hung on pivots 5 ft. 0in. × 1 ft. 9in. and door leading into yard. Two gas burners used	The mentioned window which opens, and door.	Access—by steps from shop and yard at rear. Troughs—2 fixed. Store—room at rear of bakehouse used as store for coal and flour. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply—in yard, from main. W.C.—one in yard.	Two men employed 54 hours per week. Lease—19 years unexpired. This bakehouse is very defective in lighting and ventilation. This bakehouse is entirely below level of street paving in front, but only 6ft. 3in. in rear,
117, Lower Clapton Road	Height 7ft. 10in. Width 13ft. 9in. Length 20ft. 9in. Cubic space 2235ft. Walls—brick, white-washed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—match-boarding. One oven used.	Area light, 6ft. 0in. × 2ft. 6in. Two gas burners used.	Window—3ft. 0in. × 6ft. 0 in. opens, and door from passage.	Access—by steps from upper landing. Troughs—1 not on wheels or castors. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Store—front of bakehouse and opening into same. Water supply— from main. W.C.—one in house.	Four men employed 60 hours per week. Lease—19 years unexpired. This bakehouse is entirely underground.

71, Lower Clapton Road	<p>Height 8ft. 2in.  Length 17ft. 10in.  Width 11ft. 8in. Cubic space 1700ft. Walls—part brick, part wooden partition.  Floor—stone flags and tiles. Ceiling—plaster.  One oven used.</p>	<p>Window 5ft. 8in. × 1ft. 6in. and door opening into small yard. Two gas burners used.</p>	<p>Half of the window mentioned opens. There is also a door opening into passage.</p>	<p>Access — by steps from shop. Store — room front of bakehouse  Troughs — 2, not on wheels or castors. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply—from main. W.C.—one in house above.</p>	<p>Two men employed 72 hours per week.  Lease—50 years unexpired. This bakehouse is entirely below the adjoining street level.  Light and ventilation deficient.</p>
5, Lower Clapton Road	<p>Height 8ft. Width 13ft. 10in. Length 10ft. Cubic space 1107ft. Walls — brick, white-washed. Floor — concrete, Ceiling — joists and floor boards of upper room. One oven used.</p>	<p>No natural light, gas used day and night.</p>	<p>Window opening into small area, 2ft. 4ft. × 3ft. 3in.</p>	<p>Access — by steps from shop. Troughs—none; 1 bench, not movable. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Store — recess from bakehouse. Water supply—direct from main, tap in area. W.C.—1 in yard.</p>	<p>One man employed in bakehouse. Lighting and ventilation very bad. The tenant pays quarterly, and has a lease four years of which are unexpired. The bakehouse is entirely underground. This bakehouse is quite unfit for use as a bakehouse.</p>
393, Mare Street.	<p>Height 7ft. Width 11ft. Length 26ft. 6in. Cubic space 2040ft. Walls—matchboard and brick, Floor—stone flag. Ceiling—matchboard. One oven used.</p>	<p>Three gratings 2ft. 0in. × 10 in. Lighted by electric light.</p>	<p>Door, and the three gratings mentioned.</p>	<p>Access — by steps from yard. Store — room above pastry room  Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Troughs—1 and 1 bench, both fixed. Water supply—from main direct. W.C.—1 in yard.</p>	<p>Three men work 72 hours per week Lease 10 years unexpired. Very badly lighted and ventilated.</p>



DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.—*continued.*

Address.	Construction.	Light.	Ventilation.	Other Respects.	Remarks.
134, Sandringham Road.	Height 7ft. 9in. Width 18ft. 0in. Length 12ft. 9in. Cubic space 1778ft. Walls—brick, whitewashed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—Lath and plaster. One oven used.	Stall light 4ft. 0in. × 3ft. Two gas burners used.	Windows swinging inwards. One window opening into storeroom.	Access—By steps from shop passage Store—room at back of bakehouse. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Troughs — 2 fixed. Water supply— from main. W.C.'s—2, one in passage of basement and one on ground floor landing.	This bakehouse is wholly beneath level of street adjoining. Two men are employed in this bakehouse 54 hours per week. Lease—14 years unexpired.
240, Dalston Lane.	Height 7ft. 2in. Length 16ft. 2in. Width 17ft. 2in. Cubic space 1989ft. Walls—brick, whitewashed. Floor—stone flags. Ceiling—lath and plaster. One oven.	Window 5ft. 8in. × 1ft. 10in. Two gas burners.	The window mentioned swings open. Grating 10in × 10in. Door opening into store.	Access—From shop by steps and by door from store, which is approached by steps from the yard. Storeroom at rear of bakehouse. Troughs — one fixed. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse, a gulley in store. Water supply— from the main. W.C.'s one on ground floor, and one in area at rear.	Three men employed 72 hours per week. Lease—46 years unexpired. This bakehouse is entirely below adjoining paving in front, the ceiling being just on a level with the paving, but at the rear the floor is 4ft. 8in. below paving of yard. There is no door between store and bakehouse.

27, Morning Lane	<p>Height 8ft. 0in.  Length 15ft. 0in.  Width 14ft. 0in.  Cubic space 1680ft.  Walls—brick, white-washed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—match-lined. Two ovens used.</p>	<p>Three stall lights, 4ft. 0in. × 1ft. 0in. Pavement light 8ft. 0in. × 11in. One window 3ft. 6in. × 1ft. Two gas burners used</p>	<p>The 3 stall lights are hanging sashes. One hanging sash window 3ft. 6in. × 1ft. 0in.</p>	<p>Steps from shop. Store—room at rear of bakehouse. Store quite dark. Troughs—2 fixed. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply— from main. W.C.'s—1 at rear of yard.</p>	<p>Three men employed 65 hours per week. Lease, 25 years unexpired, Bakehouse and store entirely underground in front, but only 7ft. below in rear. More light and ventilation needed to this bakehouse.</p>
77, Frampton Park Road.	<p>Height 7ft. 8in.  Width 10ft. 2in. Length 14ft. 6in.  Cubic space 1130ft.  Walls—brick, white, washed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—lath and plaster One oven in use.</p>	<p>Skylight 2in. × 7ft. 6in. Two gas burners in use.</p>	<p>The window mentioned from passage above.</p>	<p>Access—steps from passage of shop. Troughs—2 fixed. Drain inlets—none. Water supply—from main. Store—room at front of bakehouse, fairly well lighted, floor boarded. W.C.—one on landing of shop.</p>	<p>Two men employed about 66 hours per week. Lease—1 year 6 months unexpired. This bakehouse is entirely below surface of adjoining paving in front, but only 7ft. 3in. below in rear.</p>



DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.—*continued.*

Address.	Construction.	Light.	Ventilation.	Other Respects	Remarks.
101. Mare Street	Height 9ft. 0in. Length 13ft. 6in. Width 10ft. 2in. Cubic space 1235ft. Walls—brick, white-washed. Floor—partly wood, partly stone flags. Ceiling—lath & plaster. Two ovens in use.	One window 5ft. 0in. × 2ft. 0in. Sky light 4 ft. 0 in. × 2ft. 6in. Two gas burners are used.	Skylight opens, also side door to yard and to shop passage.	Access—steps from shop and front yard. Troughs—1 fixed. Store—the bakehouse used as store. Drain inlet—none. Water supply—from the main. W.C.—one in yard.	One man works in this bakehouse 38 hours per week. Lease—10 years unexpired. Floor of yard 42in. above floor of bakehouse at rear, but bakehouse floor only 2ft. 2in. below street paving in front. This is a badly lighted and ventilated bakehouse.
62, Downs Park Road	Height 8ft. 5in. Length 13ft. 10in. Width 12ft. 9in. Cubic space, 1468ft. Walls—brick. Floor—wooden boards. Ceiling—lath and plaster. One oven used.	One window at rear of bakehouse (borrowed light) 5ft. 4in. × 3ft. 0in. Two gas burners used.	Windows open 3f. 3in. × 1ft. 2in. and 3ft. 6in. × 1ft. 3in. Grating 3ft 6in. × 6in.	Access—steps from shop. Troughs—2 fixed. Store—recess in bakehouse. Drain inlets—none. Water supply—from cistern. W.C.'s—1 in yard and 1 upstairs.	One man employed 48 hours per week. Lease—18 years unexpired. Wholly below level of street in front, but 4ft. below level of yard at rear.

239, Am-  
hurst Road

Height 8ft. 8in.  
Width 9ft. 9in. Length  
22ft. 0in. Cubic space  
1859ft.  
Walls — brick, white-  
washed. Floor—con-  
crete. Ceiling — lath  
and plaster. One oven  
used.

One sky-  
light 7ft. 0in.  
× 3f. 0in.  
Window 3ft.  
10in. × 1ft.  
Two gas  
burners used

Window  
3ft. 10in. ×  
1ft. 0in.  
Door lead-  
to back area  
and door to  
steps from  
shop.

Access—by steps from  
and rear of bakehouse  
Store-room adjoining  
bakehouse.  
Troughs—2 fixed.  
Drain inlets—none in  
bakehouses. Water sup-  
ply—from main. W.c.'s  
—1 upstairs and 1 in  
yard at rear.

Two men employed 52  
hours per week.  
Lease — 12 years  
unexpired. Floor of  
bakehouse about 7ft. 6in.  
below level of yard at  
rear.

40, Shackle-  
well Lane.

Height 8ft. 6in. Length  
13ft. 4in. Width 14ft.  
6 in. Cubic space 1633ft.  
Walls — brick,  
plastered, lath and  
plaster division. Floor  
concrete. Ceiling —  
lath and plaster. One  
oven used.

One window  
3ft. 10 ×  
4ft. Two  
gas burners  
used.

Stall light  
grating.

Access—by steps from  
passage. Store—bake-  
house is used as store.  
Troughs — two fixed.  
Water supply — from  
cistern not supplying  
W.C. W.C.—one in  
yard.

Two men work 46  
hours per week. Lease—  
yearly tenant. This  
bakehouse is entirely  
below level of adjoining  
street in front, but 4ft.  
6in below level of yard  
at rear.  
This bakehouse should  
be closed.

128, Stoke  
Newington  
road.

Height 7 ft. 6 in.  
Width 15ft. 3in. Length  
23in. 6ft. Cubic space  
2625ft. Walls — brick,  
plaster. Floors—  
boards. Ceiling—match  
boarding. Two oven  
used.

Stall-board  
window 4ft.  
0 in. × 1 ft.  
0 in. and  
footlight 3ft.  
10 in. × 2 ft.  
0 in. Door  
at rear, open-  
ing into  
room. Two  
gas burners  
used.

Stall-board  
window,  
stairs and  
back door.

Access—Steps from  
shop and door at rear  
of bakehouse opening  
into store. Storeroom  
at rear of bakehouse  
and back part of bake-  
house. Troughs--2 fixed.  
Water supply — from  
cistern at top of house.  
W.C.'s—one in yard and  
one upstairs.

Four men work 66  
hours per week.  
Lease—10 years.



DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.—*continued.*

Address.	Construction.	Light.	Ventilation.	Other Respects.	Remarks.
33, Rectory Road.	Height 8ft. 0in. Width 10ft. 9in. Length 17ft. 3in. Cubic space 1483ft. Walls—brick, white-washed Floor—concrete. Ceiling—concrete, whitened. Two ovens used.	Lantern 3ft. 6in. × 11ft. 9in. Door opening into yard Window 3ft. 6in. × 2ft. 6in. Three gas burners used.	Sashes of lantern open. Door to yard and door from shop.	Access—steps from shop and door from back area. Troughs—2 fixed. Store—Partitioned off room in front basement. Drain inlets—None in bakehouse. Water supply—direct from the main and from a cistern in yard.	Four men employed. Lease—19 years unexpired. This bakehouse is entirely below level of street paving. This is a well lighted and ventilated bakehouse and certificate may be granted
68, Lansdowne Road.	Height 6ft. 10in. Width 17ft. 3in. Length 12ft. 3in. Cubic space 1444ft. Walls—brick, whitewashed. A brick nogging separating store from bakehouse. Floor—stone flags. Ceiling—lath and plaster. One oven used.	Stall-board window 2ft. × 7ft. 10in. From door in back store. This light is borrowed. Two gas burners used	Stall-board light opens and door leading to steps from shop.	Access—steps from shop. Storeroom at back of bakehouse. Troughs—1 on wheels. one fixed and a bench fixed. Drain inlets—One in bakehouse. Water supply—direct from main. W.C.—one in yard.	Three men employed 60 hours per week. Lease—about 14 years unexpired. This bakehouse is entirely below level of the adjoining ground. Light and ventilation needs improvement.

58, High Street, Stoke Newington.	Height 8ft. 2in. Width 16 ft. + 10 ft. Length 15ft. + 20ft. Cubic space 3756. Walls—brick and wood partitioned. Floor—Concrete and stone flags. Ceiling—Boards and joists of floor of shop, lath and plaster. Two ovens used.	Front part of bakehouse not lighted naturally, back part by skylight, 4ft. 6in. × 5ft. 6in. Three gas burners used.	Stall-light at front of shop, 9ft. 6in. × 9in.	Access—From shop by stairs and steps from back yard. Troughs—Two fixed. Store—Bakehouse used as store. Drain inlets—None in bakehouse. Water supply—From main direct. W.C.'s—Two, one in back area, and one upstairs.	Two men work 60 hours per week. Lease—Five years unexpired. This bakehouse is entirely below level of adjoining street.
24, Sanford Lane.	Height 7ft. Width 14ft. 6in. Length 21ft. Cubic space 2131ft. Walls—Brick, white-washed. Floor—Concrete. Ceiling—Shop floor boards and joists. One oven used.	Stall-board light 3ft. × 1ft. Sash window hanging 5ft. × 1ft. 8in. Two gas burners used	Stall-board window open 3ft. × 1ft. Window at rear opening in shop floor	Access—Steps from shop. Store—Bakehouse used as store. Troughs—One, movable, but not on wheels or castors. Drain-inlets—None in bakehouse. Water supply—From main. W.C.—One in yard.	This bakehouse is entirely below level of adjoining ground. The stall-board light might be increased to 10ft. 0in. × 1 ft. 6in. One man works in bakehouse. Lease—years. Lighting and ventilation may be improved.
81, Wilton Road.	Height 6ft. 1in. Length 12ft. 0in. Width 12ft. 0in. Cubic space 865ft. Walls—brick. Ceiling—Match boarding. Floor—Front part of concrete, back part brick. One oven used.	One Stall-board window 7ft. 0 in. × 2ft. 0 in. 2 half glazed doors 1ft. 3in. × 2ft. 0in. Three gas burners used	Stall-board hanging window Doors at rear of bakehouse.	Access—Steps from shop passage, and by steps from back yard. Troughs—2 on wheels, and fixed bench. Store shed erected in yard. Drain Inlets—None in bakehouse. Water Supply—from main, W.C., one in yard.	Two men employed 60 hours per week. Lease—58 years. Front of bakehouse entirely below level of street; rear 3ft. 6in. below paving of yard. Lighting and height bad.



DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.—*continued.*

Address.	Construction.	Light.	Ventilation.	Other Respects.	Remarks
178, Dalston Lane.	Height 7ft. 2in. Width 17ft. Length 20ft. Cubic space 2436ft. Walls—Brick, white-washed. Floor concrete. Ceiling—Lath and plaster. Two ovens used.	Stall-board light 1ft. 10in. × 5ft. 3in.. From window in store at rear of bakehouse which opens into latter. Three gas burners used.	Stall-board window above, and two gratings 12 ft. × 3in. and one grating 2ft. 0in. × 3in.	Access—Steps from shop and by passage to yard at rear. Troughs 3 fixed, and one bench fixed. Storeroom at rear of bakehouse. Drain inlets—None in bakehouse. Water Supply—Direct from main. W.C.—One in yard.	Three men employed 60 hours per week. Lease—19 years unexpired. In front, bakehouse is entirely below level of street, at rear the floor is on a level with the back yard. More light is required in this bakehouse.
103, Dalston-lane.	Height 6ft. 10in. Length 25ft. 8in. Width 18ft. 9in. Cubic space 3288ft. Walls—brick, whitewashed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—matchboarded. Two ovens used.	One window at rear of bakehouse 4ft. 6in. × 5ft. 3in. Light from staircase of shop. Three gas burners used.	Window at rear of bakehouse opens and from staircase. Trap door occasionally opened into passage of shop above.	Access—Steps from shop. Store—back part of bakehouse. Troughs—2, movable but not on wheels or castors. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply—from the main direct. W.C.—one in yard.	Two men employed 54 hours per week. Lease 14 years unexpired. Wholly below the surface of adjoining street and yard at rear. Light and ventilation must be improved.

25 West side, London fields.

Height 7ft. 6in.  
Width 16ft. 6in.  
Length 13ft. 0in.  
Cubic space 1614ft.  
Walls—brick, white-washed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—lath and plaster. Two ovens used.

Skylight window 2ft. 0in. × 3ft. 0in.  
Three gas burners used.

Above window and door and window communicating with store.

Access—Steps from shop passage. Store-room—rear of bakehouse. This is fairly well lighted. Floor of store—wood. Troughs 2 fixed. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply—Direct from main. W.C.—one in yard.

Three men work 66 hours per week. Lease—This bakehouse requires more light and ventilation. This bakehouse is entirely below level of adjoining street.

83 Dalston Lane.

Height 7ft. 6in.  
Width 12ft. 7in. Length 26ft. 6in. Cubic space 2359ft. Walls—brick, whitewashed. Floor—brick and wood. Ceiling—half match-board and half plaster. Two ovens used.

Three windows 2ft. 8in. × 1ft 8in. Half glazed window 3ft. × 1ft. 7in. Borrowed light from area under stall-board. Five gas burners used.

The three windows mentioned, 2 trap doors into store-room. Door opening into yard, and door leading into kitchen of house.

Access—From kitchen by door. By door to yard. Store-room above bakehouse. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply—direct from main. Troughs—three, not movable. W.C.'s—one in yard. Fairly well lighted and ventilated. but very dirty.

Two men work 60 hours per week. Lease—18 months unexpired. Front of bakehouse entirely below level of street paving, rear of bakehouse (floor) 3ft. 7in. below yard paving. This buiding is very dilapidated. It would be well to close this bakehouse on expiration of lease.

69, High Street, Kingsland—Front bakehouse.

Height 7ft. 3in.  
Length 15ft. 9in.  
Width 13ft. 6in. Cubic space 1542ft. Walls—brick, white-washed. Floor—boarded. Ceiling—lath and plaster. One oven used.

One foot-light, 3ft. 10in. × 9in. Stallboard light 1ft. 6in. × 4ft. 6in. Two gas burners used.

The stall window mentioned. Doors and a trap door.

Access—by steps from shop. Trough—1 fixed. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply—direct from main. W.C.'s—2, one in yard and one in house. Storeroom between the 2 bakehouses.

Four men working in connection with the 2 bakehouses about 69 hours per week. These bakehouses are both entirely below the level of adjoining ground.



DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.—*continued.*

Address.	Construction.	Light.	Ventilation.	Other Respects.	Remarks.
Back bakehouse.	Height 7ft. 10in, Length 18ft. 0in. Width 10ft. 4in. cubic space 1442 ft. Walls —brick, white-washed. Floor—stone flags. Ceiling—brick arches. One oven used.	Lantern 6ft. 8in. × 3ft. 8in Door from small area. Two gas burners used.	Cowl over lantern and six windows in lantern 3ft. 0in. × 2ft. 6in. Door from area.	Access—door from area, approached from storeroom. Troughs — 2 fixed. Drain inlets — none in bakehouse. Water supply from cistern, not supplying W.C.	Lease—3½ years unex- pired. The bakehouses are well ventilated and lighted. The floors re- quire renewing.
88, High Street, Kings- land.	Height 7ft. 4in. Width 15ft. 0in. Length 20ft. 0in. Cubic space 1442ft. Walls—brick, whitewashed, wooden partition at rear. Floor—boards, dilapi- dated. Ceiling—match- boarding. Two ovens used.	Stall light 1ft. 9in. × 3ft. 0in., 2ft. 6in. × 3ft. 0ft. and 1 window in store room. Two gas burners.	Windows mentioned which open, also back door.	Access—Steps from shop and door to store. Storeroom rear of bake- house. Troughs— 2 troughs and 1 bench. Trough fixed. Drain inlets—none in bake- house. Water supply— Direct from main. W.C.'s—2, 1 in yard and 1 upstairs.	Three men employed 54 hours per week. Lease-14 years unexpired. Front of bakehouse entirely below street level. Floor at rear 2ft. 6in. below yard paving. Light and venti- lation require improve- ment and floors renewing

28, John Campbell Road.	Height 7ft. 0in. Length 18ft. Width 10ft. 0in. Cubic space 1260ft. Walls—brick. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—lath and plaster. One oven used.	Grating 2ft. 10in. × 1ft. 6in. Two gas burners used.	Afore-mentioned grating and four air holes 9in × 6in. all closed.	Access—Stairs from shop. Store—room at rear of bakehouse. Troughs—2 fixed. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply—Direct from main. W.C.'s— 1 in yard and 1 upstairs.	One man employed 60 hours per week. Lease—yearly tenancy. Bake house entirely below the level of adjoining street. Light and ventilation require improving.
72, Dalton Lane.	Height 7ft. 0in. Width 13ft. 6in. Length 16ft. 10in. Cubic space 1590ft. Walls—brick, white washed. Floor—stone flags. Ceiling—match-boarded. One oven used.	Skylight 2ft. 6in. × 2ft. 10in. light through trap door from shops. Two gas burners used.	Afore-mentioned sky-light and trap in floor of shop and by door from scullery.	Access— steps from shop and steps from scullery. Storeroom at rear. Troughs—2 fixed. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply—direct from main. W.C.'s—one in yard.	Two men employed 66 hours per week. Lease 11 years. The lighting in this bakehouse must be improved. The floor of this bakehouse is 6ft below street level.
207, Queen's Road.	Height 8ft. 6in. Width 10ft. 3in. Length 12ft. 6in. Cubic space, 1089ft. Walls — brick, whitewashed. Floor—back part stone flags and front part boards. Ceiling—concrete back part, lath and plaster front. One oven used.	Hanging sash 9ft. 0in. × 1ft. 6in. Lantern 4ft. 0in. × 2ft. 0in. Three gas burners used.	Afore-mentioned window opens. Ventilation also by passage from shop.	Access—steps from shop and yard. Troughs —2 fixed. Store—front part of bakehouse. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply—direct from main. W.C.'s —two.	Three men work 72 hours per week. Lease— 2 years and 6 months agreement. Light must be improved and floors concreted. This bakehouse floor is 6ft. below level of street.



DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.—*continued.*

Address.	Construction.	Light.	Ventilation.	Other Respects	Remarks.
11, Holly Street.	Height 7ft. 8in. Length 13ft. 0in. Width 15ft. 6in. Cubic space, 1545ft. Walls—Brick, white-washed, damp. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—Boards and joists of floor above. One oven used.	Hinged windows, 2ft. 3in. × 1ft. 8in. looking into area. One gas burner used.	Afore mentioned windows and doorway leading into store adjoining.	Access—Steps from passage of house. Store—Room at rear of bakehouse. Troughs — 2 fixed and 2 benches. Drain Inlets — Main Water Supply — Direct from Main.	One Man employed 72 hours per week. The floor of this bakehouse is 5ft, below level of adjacent ground. This bakehouse requires improvement in lighting, &c. Lease— years.
329, Kingsland Road.	Height 7 ft. 0 in. Length 18ft. 9ins. Width 14ft. Cubic space 1838ft. Walls — brick, white-washed. Floor — red tiles. Ceiling—joists and boards of upper room. One oven used.	Stall-board light 9 ft. 0 in. × 1 ft. 2 in. Two gas burners used.	Stall-board light which opens and doors from shop.	Access — Steps from shop, and door from scullery at rear. Troughs —3 fixed. Store—flour stored in back part of bakehouse. Drain inlets —none in bakehouse. Water supply—from the main. W.C. — one in yard.	Two men employed 72 hours per week. Lease 9 years unexpired. This bakehouse is very badly lighted. This bakehouse is entirely underground.

106, Hertford Road.	Height 6 ft. 4 in. Length 12ft. 6in. Width 15ft. 0in. Cubic space 1187 ft. Walls—brick, whitewashed. Floors—concrete and bricks. Ceiling—lath and plaster and boards. One oven used.	Stall-board light, sashes on hinges. Two gas burners used.	Stall-board window. Door opening from garden to bakehouse.	Access—Steps from shop. 2 benches fixed. Store—room at rear of bakehouse. Washing done in store. Drain inlet in store. Water supply from the main. W.C.—one in yard.	Two men work about 72 hours per week. No lease, quarterly tenant. This bakehouse is 5ft. below adjacent ground level. This bakehouse is badly lighted, and was dirty at time of visit. The store is unfit for a store in present state.
550 Kingsland Road.	Height 8ft. 2in. Width 17ft. Length 15ft. Cubic space 2082ft. Walls—brick, whitewashed. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—concrete. One oven used.	Lantern, 7ft 6in. × 7ft. 6in. Two gas burners used.	Six windows of lantern, 2ft. 0in. × 1ft. 6in. Door leading into passage of house.	Access—by passage in basement of house. Troughs—2 fixed, table in centre. Storeroom in basement under the shop. Drain inlets—none in Bakehouse. Water supply—direct from the main. W.C.'s—2, one outside and one in house.	Three Men employed about 72 hours per week. Lease—10 years. This is a well-lighted and ventilated bakehouse and certificate may be granted. This bakehouse is entirely underground.
117, Balls' Pond Road.	Height—7ft. 4in. Length 23ft. Width 10ft. Cubic space 1686ft. Walls—brick and wood, whitewashed. Floor—paving and bricks. Ceiling—joists and floor boards.	Skylight 3ft. 4in. × 3ft. 6in. Trap door from shop.	Skylight and trapdoor from shop.	Access—steps from shop and from yard. Store—back part of bakehouse. Troughs—3 fixed drain inlets. Gully in bakehouse. Water supply—direct from the main. W.C.—one in yard.	Two men employed. No lease—quarterly tenant. This bakehouse is so dilapidated and would require so much alteration to make it suitable, that I advise no certificate be granted.



DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.—*continued.*

Address.	Construction.	Light.	Ventilation.	Other Respects.	Remarks.
174, South-gate Road.	Height 7ft. 7in. Length 13ft. 6in. Width 11ft. 5in. Cubic space 1686ft. Walls—brick, whitewashed. Floors—cement. Ceilings—laths and plaster and match-boarding. One oven used.	Stallboard window 2ft. 0in. × 1ft. 6in. Open trap door in floor of shop. Door at rear of bakehouse. Two gas burners used.	Windows and doors used for lighting purposes.	Access—Steps from shop and door in rear of bakehouse leading to store. Store—room at back of bakehouse. Troughs—2, one fixed, and one moveable, but not on castors. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply—direct from the main. W.C.—1 in yard.	Two men employed about 72 hours per week. Lease—19 years unexpired. This bakehouse is entirely underground. This bakehouse is small, but light and ventilation fair. The lighting should be improved. Floor requiring relaying.
1, Ball's Pond Road.	Height 8ft. 10in. Width, 13ft. 4in. Length, 17ft. 6in. Cubic space 2048ft. Walls—Brick, white-washed. Floor—Stone flags. Ceilings—Joists and boards of upper floor. One oven used.	Footlight 8ft. 0in. × 2ft. 6in. Three windows hanging on hinges, 2ft. 2in. × 2 ft. 3 in. One footlight 2ft. 4in. × 1ft. 3 in. Four footlights 2ft. 9in. × 5 ft. 6in. Two gas burners used	Hanging window. Trapdoor into above bakehouse. Door at head of stairs opening into yard.	Access—Steps from yard. Troughs—Two fixed. Store—Room above upper bakehouse. Drain-inlets—A gulley in bakehouse. Water supply—Direct from the main. W.C.—One in yard.	Three men employed in connection with the two bakehouses about 72 hours per week. This bakehouse is below a higher one and is entirely under ground. Lease—About 4 years unexpired. Well ventilated and lighted. Upper bakehouse is entirely above leve of adjoining street.

48, De Beauvoir Road.	<p>Height 8ft. 7in.  Width 10ft. 2in.  Length 20ft. 0in.  Cubic space 1729ft.  Walls—brick, white-washed. Floor—stone flags. Ceiling—boards and joists. One oven used.</p>	<p>Lantern 11ft. 0in. × 3ft. 2in. Two gas burners used.</p>	<p>Eight windows of lantern can be opened for ventilation. Windows 1ft. 6in. × 2ft. 8in. Trap door can be opened.</p>	<p>Access—Steps from street and from shop through store. Store--room at rear of bakehouse not well lighted. Troughs—3 fixed Drain inlet—Gulley in bakehouse. Water supply—Direct from main. W.C.'s—1 in yard and 1 in house.</p>	<p>Two men employed about 72 hours per week. Lease—9½ years unexpired. Lighting and ventilation to bakehouse good if means provided are used. Drain inlet to be moved if practicable. Store to be better lighted.</p>
106. Gore Road.	<p>Height 8ft. 0in.  Width 18ft. 0in. Length 10ft. 0in. Cubic space 1440ft. Walls—Brick. Floor—cement. Ceiling—joists and boards. One oven used.</p>	<p>Stallboard windows—4 hanging sashes 3ft. 0in. × 1ft. 0in. (3 others) 2ft. 6in. × 1ft. 2in. Two gas burners in use.</p>	<p>Stallboard windows open. By passage of stairs.</p>	<p>Access—by stairs from passage. Store—part of bakehouse used as store. Troughs—2, on wheels. Drain inlets—none. Water supply—from main direct. W.C.'s—1 in house.</p>	<p>One man employed 48 hours per week. Lease—14 years unexpired. Light and ventilation bad. This bakehouse is entirely under ground.</p>



DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.—*continued.*

Address.	Construction.	Light.	Ventilation.	Other Respects.	Remarks.
183 Male Street.	Height 7ft. 6in. Length 10ft. 8in. Width 10ft. Cubic space 800 ft. Walls—Brick. Floor concrete and wood. Ceiling—plaster.	No direct natural lighting. Two gas burners.	From adjoining room by windows.	Access — By staircase from passage of house. Storeroom over bakehouse. Troughs—None in this bakehouse. Bread made in an upper bakehouse. Two fixed tables. Drain inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply — from main direct W.C.'s— one in basement and one in yard.	Two men employed about 66 hours per week. Lease—29 years unexpired. Adjoining the bakehouse is a room fairly well lighted and ventilated where most of the pastry is made.
50, London Road	Height 7ft. 3in. Length 15ft. Width 11ft. 6in. Cubic space 1250ft. Walls—brick. Floor—concrete. Ceiling—joists and boards of room above. One oven used.	Skylight 5ft. 6in. × 3ft. One gas burner used	Hinged sash opens 4ft. × 3ft.	Access—by steps from shop. Store—part of bakehouse partitioned off. Troughs—2 fixed Drains inlets—none in bakehouse. Water supply — from main direct. W.C.'s— one in yard,	One man employed about 54 hours per week. Lease— This bakehouse is entirely below level of adjoining ground.

<p>26, Downs Road.</p>	<p>Height 8ft 8in. Length 14ft, 9in. Width 12ft. Cubic space 1534 ft. Walls—brick. Ceiling—lath and plaster. Floor—concrete.</p>	<p>Skylight 9ft.6in. × 4ft. 6in. One gas burner used.</p>	<p>Hanging window in skylight 4ft. 6in. × 1ft. 3in.</p>	<p>Access—by steps from shop. Store—room at front of bakehouse. Drain inlet—none in bakehouse. Water supply—direct from main. W.C.'s - one in house.</p>	<p>One man employed about 60 hours per week. Lease—21 years unexpired. This bakehouse is entirely below level of adjoining ground. Ventilation bad.</p>
------------------------	--	---	---	--	---



REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES,  
ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1902.

---

Public Health Department,

Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.

6th May, 1903.

*To the Public Health Committee, Hackney Borough Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

WORKSHOPS.—During the year I paid 137 first visits to workshops, 1,151 visits of re-inspection. Of these, 15 visits were prompted by complaints to the Medical Officer of Health from H.M. Factory Inspectors and other persons.

I found nuisances existing on 246 premises, 177 of these nuisances I dealt with myself and can report the abatement of 154. The remaining 69 were handed over by the Medical Officer of Health to the district Sanitary Inspectors to be dealt with by them. I have served 113 intimations of nuisances, 10 final notices, 6 statutory notices, and applied for 1 summons.

Of the nuisances met with, the largest number 80, were those relating to dirty premises—workrooms, passages, and w.c.'s. Next

in number, 37, came those relating to an unsanitary state of w.c.'s and drains. Ventilation was found deficient or not maintained in 41 workrooms. Overcrowding existed in 20 workrooms. Separate sanitary accommodation was lacking in 6 cases where members of both sexes were employed on the premises. Damp walls, ceilings, etc., were found in 19 workshops. General nuisances relating to defective conditions of yards, guttering, rain-water pipes, floors, roofs, and dustbins amounted to 43.

We have now on the register 946 workshops, including 166 laundries, in which women and female young persons are employed.

Workroom cards shewing the number of persons permitted in each room have been distributed to 123 workrooms.

OUTWORKERS. — The work in connection with the inspection of premises occupied by outworkers has increased very considerably during the past year. The Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, which came into force on 1st January, 1902, gave to District Councils very important powers of controlling the conditions under which certain classes of work are done in the homes of the workers. In addition to the benefits conferred upon the workers by improved sanitary surroundings, these inspections are frequently the means of bringing to light workshops which have previously escaped notice. The magnitude of this work may be judged by the fact that the outworkers resident in this district at the end of 1902 (as far as ascertained) numbered 1,600, and that this number is being almost daily increased by the receipt of further lists of workers from employers and local authorities. Of this large number I have only been able to visit 219, for a great proportion of the time I felt justified in devoting to this branch of my duty had to be given up to clerical work in connection with the registration of employers, and of the outworkers employed by them. Of course the initial work in this respect was the heaviest, but each year in February and August some considerable amount of time must be consumed in examining the lists sent in, and in the registration of new names and addresses.



In this district much difficulty is experienced in getting in the lists from occupiers of factories, workshops, etc., who employ outworkers. At the beginning of the year the Medical Officer of Health sent out notices setting forth the requirements of the Act, to which the greater number of employers responded by sending in their lists, but in August very few were spontaneously sent in. A limited number of employers have altogether failed to comply with this section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The outworkers living in this Borough are almost entirely employed in the manufacture of articles of wearing apparel.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALICE TEEBAY.

---

---

## REPORT OF CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit my Annual Report upon the Canal Boats inspected under the Canal Boats' Acts and Regulations 1877 and 1884, from the 1st January, 1902, viz :—

Number of visits to Waterways .. .. .	87
„ Boats inspected .. .. .	94
„ Boats re-inspected .. .. .	1
	95
„ Boats conforming to Acts and Regulations .. .. .	86
„ Boats infringing Acts and Regulations .. .. .	9
Certificates examined .. .. .	78
„ „ (certificate not seen, captain absent) .. .. .	3
„ „ (not used as dwellings) .. .. .	5
	Adults. Women. Children
Number of persons registered for .. .. .	233 — 2
„ „ living on boats so registered .. .. .	116 1 2
Number of Notices issued .. .. .	9
„ „ complied with .. .. .	6
„ „ outstanding .. .. .	3
Legal proceedings .. .. .	0
	DETAILS OF INFRINGEMENTS.
Certificate did not identify owner .. .. .	1
No certificates on board .. .. .	3
Marking .. .. .	4
Overcrowding .. .. .	0
Separation of sexes .. .. .	0
Cleanliness .. .. .	0
Ventilation .. .. .	0
Painting .. .. .	4
Provision of water vessel .. .. .	1
Removal of Bilge water .. .. .	1
Notification of Infectious disease .. .. .	0
Admittance of Inspector .. .. .	0

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE WHITE,

Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under  
the Canal Boats' Acts.



## TABLE.

*Prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Acts and  
Margarine Acts during the year 1902.*

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fined.			Costs.			Remarks.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
20	Milk ..	12% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	1	0	0	12	6		
30	Butter ..	95% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	4	0	0				
35	Butter ..	20% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	10	0		12	6		
44	Butter ..	61% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	5	0	0	12	6		
—	—	Obstructing Inspector in the execution of duty .. ..	Fined ..	5	0	0	2	0		
68	Milk ..	17% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	2	0	0	12	6		
88	Butter ..	95% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	15	0	0	2	2	0	
80	Milk ..	8% fat abstracted ..	Fined ..	10	0		12	6		
81	Milk ..	6% added water ..	Fined ..	2	0	0	12	6		
83	Milk ..	6% added water ..	Fined ..	1	0	0	12	6		
92	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Fined ..	2	0	0	12	6		
115	Butter ..	95% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	10	0		12	6		
111	Butter ..	93% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	2	6		12	6		
117	Butter ..	94% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	10	0		12	6		
119	Butter ..	91% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	15	0		12	6		
107	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..	2	6		12	6		
161	Butter ..	94% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	3	0	0	12	6		
167	Butter ..	93% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	5	0		12	6		
170	Milk ..	6% added water ..	Fined ..	10	0		12	6		
172	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Fined ..	5	0	0	12	6		
173	Milk ..	13% added water ..	Fined ..	2	0	0	12	6		
198	Milk ..	20% added water ..	Fined ..				12	6		
198	Milk ..	13% fat abstracted..	Withdrawn							
204	Milk ..	1% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	5	0	0				
204	Milk ..	False warranty ..	Withdrawn							

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fined.	Costs.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
211	Butter ..	93% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
214	Butter ..	100% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
—	—	Obstructing Inspector in the execution of duty .. ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 2 0	
227	Milk ..	16% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
235	Milk ..	12% fat abstracted ..	Fined ..		0 12 6	
235	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..		0 2 0	
238	Milk ..	10% added water ..	Fined ..	0 15 0	0 12 6	
241	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Fined ..		0 12 6	
264	Butter ..	95% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 12 6	
282	Milk ..	8% fat abstracted ..	Fined ..	3 0 0	0 12 6	
290	Butter ..	92% foreign fat ..	Dismissed ..			15/- costs against Co'nc'l
297	Milk ..	9% added water ..	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 12 6	
300	Milk ..	10% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
324	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..		0 12 6	
354	Milk ..	9% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
355	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
356	Milk ..	16% added water ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
358	Milk ..	6% added water ..	Withdrawn, wrong person summoned			
365	Olive Oil	Served Arachis or Earthnut Oil instead of Olive Oil .. ..	Fined ..	10 0 0	1 3 0	
368	Milk ..	10% added water ..	Fined ..	0 15	0 12 6	
374	Milk ..	25% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
375	Milk ..	10% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
402	Milk ..	8% fat abstracted ..	Fined ..	3 0 0	0 12 6	
432	Butter ..	100% foreign fat ..	Summons not served—removed			



No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fined.	Costs.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
434	Butter ..	100% foreign fat ..	Summons not served— removed			
436	Butter ..	100% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	0 12 6	
460	Butter ..	4.4% excess of water	Fined ..	5 0 0	2 2 0	
559	Milk ..	7.6% added water ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	0 12 6	
578	Whisky..	7.5% excess of water	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
586	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Fined ..		0 12 6	
592	Milk ..	6.7% added water ..	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 12 6	
593	Milk ..	13% added water ..	Fined ..	0 15 0	0 12 6	
				102 5 0	32 10 6	

TABLE.

*Record of Prosecutions under the Public Health (London) Act,  
during the year 1902.*

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATES' DECISION.	Penalties.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
118, Chatsworth Road	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
112-114, Northwold Road .. ..	Fixing soil-pipe without giving notice to Clerk of the Sanitary Authority ..	Fined .. ..	10 0	2 0
112-114, Northwold Road .. ..	Improperly doing work .. ..	Fined .. ..	10 0	2 0
71, Almack Road ..	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
103, Sandringham Road .. ..	Yard in an insanitary condition	Order to do work forthwith .. ..		28 0
103, Sandringham Road .. ..	Insufficient water supply to water closet .. ..	Withdrawn, work done		
118, High Street, Homerton .. ..	Defective and choked drains ..	Order to do the work in 7 days .. ..		42 0
89, Downham Road ..	Defective drains	Order to do the work in 21 days .. ..		23 0
11, Sandringham Road	Defective drains outlet .. ..	Dismissed, held to be a sewer, £3 3s. costs against Council ..		
61, Roding Road ..	Fixing W.C. with an improper pan	Fined .. ..	1 0 0	2 0
38, Hertford Road ..	Accumulation of manure .. ..	Fined .. ..	5 0	2 0
10-12, Homerton Road	Improper dust-bins .. ..	Withdrawn, dust-bins provided .. ..		2 0
8-10-12, Homerton Road .. ..	Insanitary condition of premises	Withdrawn, work done		12 6
12, Daubeney Road ..	Defective gutters and yard paving	Order to do the work in 7 days .. ..		23 0



ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATES' DECISION.	Penalties			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.	
124, Clarence Road ..	Wilfully obstructing Inspector in the execution of duty .. ..	Fined .. .. .	2	0	0	2	0	
81, Amhurst Road ..	Defective drains outlet .. ..	Order to abate nuisance in 14 days .. ..				2	0	
3-4-5, Laurel Street ..	Defective drains, etc. .. ..	Order to abate nuisance in 1 month .. ..				6	0	
70, Durley Road ..	Defective drains	Order to abate nuisance in 1 month .. ..				2	0	
230, Richmond Road	Defective drains	Order to do the work in 21 days .. ..				4	0	
Broadway London Fields ..	Throwing refuse on Roadway ..	Fined .. .. .	0	10	0	2	0	
Garnham Street ..	Throwing refuse on Roadway ..	Fined .. .. .	0	10	0	2	0	
8, Brunswick Street..	Leaky roof ..	Withdrawn, work done				10	6	
68, Lansdowne Road	Defective drains	Order to do the work in 21 days .. ..				25	0	
8, Glaskin Villas, Lea Bridge Road ..	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done						
25-27-29-31-33, Tower Street .. ..	Defective drains	Order to do the work in 28 days .. ..				10	0	
14, New Street ..	Defective drains	Dismissed, £3 3s. costs against Council ..						
15, New Street ..	Defective drains	Dismissed .. ..						
			5	5	0	9	19	0

## LIST OF LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

IN THE HACKNEY DISTRICT, OCTOBER, 1902.

NAME.			ADDRESS.
Friday, E.	...	...	235, Ambhurst Road
Raymond, E.	...	...	186, Cassland Road
Hussey, A. J.	...	...	37, Church Road, Homerton
Wood, Hy. Peter...	...	...	90, Frampton Park Road
Barmore, Frank	...	...	5, High Street, Homerton
Wragg, W. J.	...	...	57, Holly Street
Roberts, F.	...	...	49, High Street, Kingsland
Gooch, H.	...	...	71, High Street, Kingsland
Scott, G.	...	...	418, Kingsland Road
Woollven, W. H.	...	...	73, Upper Clapton Road
Barclay, E. J.	...	...	78, Stamford Hill
Friday, Richard	...	...	113/5, Dalston Lane
Joyce, J.	...	...	531, Kingsland Road
Fish, Arthur	...	...	222, Lower Clapton Road
Witherden, C. A.	...	...	133, Lower Clapton Road
Tyler, A.	...	...	80, Mare Street
Teat, Thos. & Sturch, Fredk.	...	...	177, Mare Street
Terry, Percy	...	...	200, Queen's Road, Dalston
Miall E. D.	...	...	211, Queen's Road, Dalston
Hammer, William	...	...	103, Rendlesham Road
Ebbells, E.	...	...	94, Southgate Road
Row, Fredk. Wm.	...	...	130, High Street, Stoke Newington
Young, C. J.	...	...	220, Stoke Newington Road



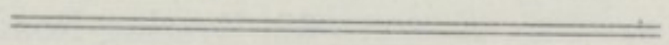
Stoneman, P.	...	...	...	3, Terrace Road
Clarke, C.	...	...	...	150, Upper Clapton Road
Tyler, Robert	...	...	...	92, Well Street
Friday, R. G.	...	...	...	51, Wilton Road
Baker, W. J.	...	...	...	258, Wick Road
Browning, J.	...	...	...	129, Richmond Road

### LIST OF LICENSED COW-SHEDS

IN THE HACKNEY DISTRICT, OCTOBER, 1902.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	No. OF SHEDS.
Jones, Mary	... 46, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton	... 1
Jenkins, J.	... 2, Buckingham Road, Kingsland	... 2
Lloyd, D.	... 72, Church Road, Homerton	... 1
Jones, D. R.	... 84, Clifden Road, Clapton Park	... 2
Francis, John	... 67, Downham Road, Kingsland	... 1
Thomas, Evan	... 11, Downham Road, Kingsland	... 1
Eváns, Morgan	... 6, Florfield Road, Hackney	... 1
Larter, George William, trading as J. T. Larter	... 2, Gloster Road, South Hackney	.. 2
Snewin, W. H.	... 47, Old Hill Street, Upper Clapton	1
Rumball, T. E.	... 83, Upper Clapton Road	... 4
Bates, T. & W,	... 46a, Leswin Road, Stoke Newington	1
Cashford, W. G.	... Jerusalem Square, Mare Street, Hackney	... 4
Warner, J. C.	... 23, Mare Street	... 1
Lewis, J.	... 6, Palace Road, Hackney	... 4
Lewis, D. J....	... 257, Queen's Road, Dalston	... 1
Williams, T. R.	... 79, Shacklewell Lane, Hackney	... 1
Welford, R. W.	... Sigdon Road, Hackney	... 1

Welford, R. W.	...	...	Spring Hill, Clapton	...	...	2
Stapleton, A.	...	...	Stoke Newington Common	...	...	5
Briggs, J. 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-Arthur A. and Eliz.						
Ann	...	...	37, Wilton Road	...	...	1
Total Cow Sheds						42





## LIST OF BAKE-HOUSES, 1902.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
-------	----------

## No. 1 DISTRICT.

Lidstone, J. ... ..	77, Upper Clapton Road
Buddin, J. ... ..	126, Northwold Road
Vincent, A. ... ..	Clapton Common
Williamsons Ltd. ... ..	Chapel Road
Gibson, R. T. ... ..	9, Northwold Road
Austin, W. H. ... ..	74, Fountayne Road
Schutz, J. ... ..	126, Northwold Road.

## No. 2 DISTRICT.

Guthrie, J. & Sons ... ..	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
Rung, ... ..	55, Shacklewell Lane
Kraft, A. .. ... ..	62, Downs Park Road

## No. 3 DISTRICT

Clarke, Mrs. A. A. ... ..	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
Maundar, Mrs. C. ... ..	5, Lower Clapton Road
Cowley, Mrs. J. ... ..	9, Clarence Road
Newell & Co. ... ..	393, Mare Street

Triniman, J.	...	...	...	370, Mare Street
Thrift, A.	...	...	...	38, Amhurst Road
Seward, R.	...	...	...	240, Dalston Lane

## No. 4 DISTRICT.

Carpenter, A.	...	...	...	13, Median Road
Rest, O.	...	...	...	2, Beecholme Terrace
Mason, F....	...	...	...	200, Lower Clapton Road
Newcombe, E.	...	...	...	3a, Glyn Road
Lunken, J.	...	...	...	52, Mandeville Street
Saur, H.	...	...	...	198, Rushmore Road
Mankertz, L.	...	...	...	182, Chatsworth Road
Gerber, P....	...	...	...	138            ,,
Gibson	...	...	...	136            ,,
Ruhl, J. G.	...	...	...	94             ,,
Lunken, H.	...	...	...	71             ,,
Maloney, J.	...	...	...	36             ,,
Woods, E.	...	...	...	19             ,,
Heinlen, L.	...	...	...	219, Glyn Road

## No. 5 &amp; 6 DISTRICT.

Waters, R. J.	...	...	...	121, Richmond Road
Berry, Mrs. A.	...	...	...	49             ,,
Spenner, A.	...	...	...	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
Morgan, A.	...	...	...	117, Balls Pond Road
Ellson, W. W.	...	...	...	207, Queen's Road
Spenner, H.	...	...	...	68, Lansdowne Road
Birket, T.	...	...	...	25, West-side, London Fields
Granger, J.	...	...	...	550, Kingsland Road
Norman, A.	...	...	...	513            ,,
Best, O.	...	...	...	376            ,,



Claridge, G.	...	...	...	329 Kingsland Road
Kurtz, W. G.	...	...	...	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.	...	...	...	103c, Dalston Lane
Pipe, J. R.	...	...	...	69, High Street, Kingsland

## 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
Reihs, J. A.	...	...	...	6, Well Street
Reitz, C.	...	...	...	183 Mare Street
Harvey, A.	...	...	...	231     "     "
Wragg, A. H.	...	...	...	27 Morning Lane
Lauf, M.	...	...	...	77, Frampton Park Road
Eley, J.	...	...	...	101, Mare Street
Kitchen, A.	...	...	...	77     "     "

## No. 8 DISTRICT.

Krauss, J. A.	...	...	...	13 Loddiges road
Skaer, P.	...	...	...	76, Well Street
Malins, J.	...	...	...	105     "     "
Green, M.	...	...	...	127     "     "
Mustard, Mrs. E. C.	...	...	...	79, Lauriston Road
Holzappel, C.	...	...	...	142, Victoria Park Road

## No. 9 DISTRICT.

Grimwood, T.	...	...	...	32, High Street, Homerton
Grimwood, T.	...	...	...	59     "     "     "
Gibson, G.	...	...	...	131     "     "     "

Bradford, G.	...	...	...	162 High Street, Homerton
Jessup, H.	...	...	...	167       "               "
Wells, J.	...	...	...	18, Brooksby's Walk
Herz, J.	...	...	...	14, The Grove, Homerton
Sprimpton	...	...	...	3, Churchill Road

## No. 10 DISTRICT.

Hiam, J. S.	...	...	...	220, Wick Road
Harris, J.	...	...	...	184, Cassland Road
Cowley, P. G.	...	...	...	16, Gloucester road
Weber, F.	...	...	...	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.	...	...	...	185       "
Fey, J.	...	...	...	233       "
Morse, G.	...	...	...	27, Elsdale Street
L. C. Bread Co.	...	...	...	144, Morning Lane
Howard, T.	...	...	...	142, Well Street

## 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



