

# **Report on the sanitary condition of the Hackney District for the year 1903.**

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Borough of Hackney.

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REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE HACKNEY DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1903,

BY

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*Member of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine;*

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

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

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1904

Report of the

# REPORT

## SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FOR THE YEAR 1887

WILLIAM WARREN, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

Sanitary Commissioner

OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

AND OF THE DISTRICT OF BOSTON

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF BOSTON

AND OF THE DISTRICT OF BOSTON

AND OF THE DISTRICT OF BOSTON

BOSTON

WILLIAM WARREN, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

BOSTON

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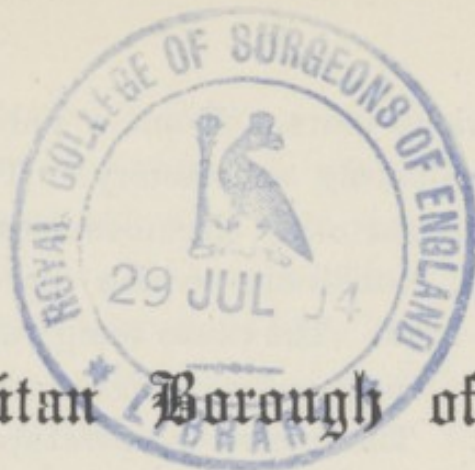
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# Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.

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## MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR 1903.**

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, HACKNEY, N.E.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg herewith to present my Twelfth Annual Report on the Public Health of the Borough of Hackney. The year 1903 has been exceptional in several ways. The general death-rate of the Borough for the year was 14.1 per 1000 living. This is the lowest mortality rate on record since the year 1889, when it was 13.6. The infant mortality was also low, being only 127 per 1000 births. The deaths from infectious disease contrasted favourably with past years, the zymotic death-rate for the Borough during 1903 being 1.9 per 1000 living, the average for the year 1892 to 1903 being 3.1 per 1000 living. The number of cases of notifiable infectious disease was



low compared with previous years. From a public health point of view the figures are eminently satisfactory. The cause of such favourable results is, amongst other circumstances, closely connected with the meteorological conditions which prevailed during the greater part of the year 1903. The mean temperature for the months of June, July and August, the months of high temperature, was very low being only  $60.4^{\circ}$ . The mean temperature for the months January, February and December was  $42.9^{\circ}$ , this being much higher than the average for winter months. Extremes of temperature have a prejudicial effect upon public health. Extreme heat, by facilitating the rapid putrefaction of organic matter, leads to fatal intestinal disease in the very young and the aged. Extreme cold attacks the same individuals at the extremes of life, especially if poverty is combined with these extremes, producing fatal lung disease; so that the moderate temperature of last year has had a beneficial effect upon the general health of the Borough by sparing the lives of the very young and the aged. The abnormal rainfall has also had a beneficial effect upon the public health. It is difficult to estimate even approximately the effect of excessive rainfall apart from other meteorological phenomena upon the public health; but the excessive rain, no doubt, helped to keep the mean temperature of the earth low during the summer months, and also helped to wash away from the streets, drains and sewers, organic matter which otherwise would have decomposed and prejudicially affected health. It is also probable, that the washing of the atmosphere by repeated falls of rain freed it from pathogenic organisms. Apart from atmospheric conditions the efforts of the Public Health staff have, in my opinion, contributed to the satisfactory health report for the year. The removal of nuisances prejudicial to health from occupied dwellings and their neighbourhood, the isolation of infectious cases, the removal of infectious cases to hospital, the disinfection and cleansing of infected articles and dwellings, the regular removal of house refuse, the general supervision of the schools of the Borough in their relation to infectious disease, not to mention less obvious, but still important work of the Public Health Department, have contributed to the improvement of general health of the Borough during 1903.



The general character of Hackney is changing every year. It is becoming every year denser, both in population and dwellings. It is also becoming more an industrial than a residential district. These changes are almost invariably associated with an increased death-rate; but although the above alterations have been taking place in Hackney during the last ten or twelve years, the usual result has not followed. The death-rate if anything, apart from weather influences, has decreased. This must be attributed to the efforts made by the Council, through its Public Health Committee, to provide the Borough with the means to carry out the provisions of the various Acts of Parliament bearing upon Public Health. Both in point of staff and equipment, for dealing with disease, the Borough of Hackney can compare very favourably with any district in Great Britain.

I am pleased to state that the several Officers of the Public Health Department have, on the whole, carried out the duties allotted to them to my entire satisfaction.

POPULATION AND DENSITY.—The population of the Borough of Hackney, at the middle of the year 1903, I estimate to be 223,716 and the density 67·9 persons per acre. At the census of 1901 there were 30,419 inhabited houses in the district. This gives with the above population 7 persons per inhabited house. The population and density of the various sub-districts of the Borough are given in the following table:—

TABLE.

*Showing estimated Population, Area and Density of the Registration Sub-Districts in Hackney, at middle of 1903.*

	North.	Central.	South East.	South West.	Total for Hackney	Total for London.
Estimated Population ..	51,848	52,203	59,324	60,341	223,716	4,613,812
Area in square acres ....	1,132	815	770	601	3,292	74,839
Density = persons per acre	45·8	64·0	77·0	100·4	67·9	61·6



OVERCROWDING.—While on the subject of population, I think it advisable to give the result of a comparison of the amount of overcrowding in the Borough at the two censuses 1891 and 1901.

The following taken from the Report of the Medical Officer to the London County Council for the year 1902 shows the amount of overcrowding existing at 1891 and 1901 census. It will be seen from this that during the last decade there has been a slight decrease in overcrowding. The percentage of decrease is not large, but it is a hopeful sign to see that overcrowding is not increasing.

Sanitary Area.	Tenements with	Percentage of total population in each group of tenements.			Overcrowding.		
					Percentage of Population living more than 2 in a room in tenements of less than five rooms.		
		1891	1901	Increase or decrease.	1891	1901	Increase or decrease.
Hackney	1 Room	4.0	3.8	— 0.2	1.90	1.55	— 0.35
	2 Rooms	9.6	10.0	+ 0.4	3.69	3.11	— 0.58
	3 „	14.2	15.9	+ 1.7	3.26	2.82	— 0.44
	4 „	14.2	16.4	+ 2.2	1.98	1.86	— 0.12
	Total ..	42.0	46.1	+ 4.1	10.83	9.34	— 1.49

## MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE RATE IN THE BOROUGH OF HACKNEY DURING THE DECENNIUM 1893-1903.

\*MARRIAGES.—The number of marriages solemnized in the Borough of Hackney during 1903, was 1695. The annual rate of persons married in the Hackney population is therefore 15.1 per 1000. The marriage rate for London for the same period is 17.4 per 1000. The following table gives the marriage rates for Hackney and London for the 10 years ending 1902.

Year.	Borough of Hackney.		London.
	Marriages.	Marriage Rate.	Marriage Rate.
1893	1776	14·8	17·2
1894	1592	13·2	17·0
1895	1540	14·2	17·2
1896	1694	16·3	18·0
1897	1788	16·9	18·5
1898	1755	15·9	18·8
1899	1754	15·7	18·6
1900	1684	15·3	18·0
1901	1756	15·9	17·6
1902	1668	15·0	17·8
Average 1893—1902	1700	15·3	17·8
1903	1695	15·1	17·4

BIRTHS.—During 1903 there were 6,180 births in the Borough of Hackney, 3,141 males and 3,039 females. This is equivalent to a birth-rate of 27·6 per 1,000 living persons for the whole Borough. This shows a decline upon the rate for 1902, which was 28·2 per 1,000 living. The birth-rate was lowest in the North Sub-District, viz. 19·9 per 1,000, and the highest in the South-West Sub-District, viz. 30·9 per 1,000 living persons.

TABLE. *Births.*

	Registra- tion District of Hackney.	Registration Sub-Districts.				All London
		North	Central	South West	South East	
Total No. of Births	6,180	1,032	1,460	1,819	1,869	130,906
Rate per 1,000 living	27·6	19·9	27·9	30·6	30·9	28·4
No. of Illegitimate Births .....	102					
Rate per 1,000 Births	16·5					



\*ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—I find that during the past year 293 illegitimate births were registered in the Borough of Hackney. Of this number 191 took place in the Salvation Army Rescue Home, Mare Street, and were of mothers drawn from districts outside Hackney. Deducting this number from the total, there remains 102 illegitimate births to be credited to Hackney residents. This gives an illegitimate birth-rate of 16·5 per 1,000 births.

BIRTH-RATE FOR THE BOROUGH OF HACKNEY AND ITS  
SUB-DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1898-1903 COMPARED  
WITH THAT OF LONDON.

Year.	Borough of Hackney.	North Sub-District.	Central Sub-District.	South-East Sub-District	South-West Sub District	London.
1898	29·4	22·4	30·7	32·7	30·6	29·5
1899	29·0	22·0	31·3	31·1	30·5	29·4
1900	29·0	22·3	27·9	32·6	32·1	28·5
1901	28·7	21·1	30·1	31·1	31·6	29·0
1902	28·2	21·5	28·5	31·3	30·7	28·5
Average 1898—1903	28·6	21·5	29·4	31·5	31·0	28·9
1903	27·6	19·9	27·9	30·6	30·9	28·4

DEATHS—The number of deaths from all causes registered in the Borough of Hackney during the year 1903 was 3,287; but of these 453 were of persons not resident in the Borough. In addition, 328 residents of Hackney died in Institutions outside the Borough. Making the needful corrections, there were 3,162 deaths of Hackney residents during the year 1903. This is equivalent to an annual death-rate of 14·1 per 1,000 living persons. Making a further correction for age and sex distribution by means of the factor 1·04264, the

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

corrected death-rate from all causes becomes 14·7 per 1,000 living persons. This is the lowest annual death-rate experienced in Hackney since the year 1889, when the death-rate from all causes was 13·6 per 1,000 living. The lowest death-rate 11·4 per 1,000 was in the North sub-district, and the highest 17·2 per 1,000 in the South East sub-district.

The annual death-rate from all causes for London in 1903 is 15·7 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 .....	51848	1032	19·9	591	11·4	119	115
Central .....	52203	1460	27·9	678	12·9	167	114
South-East ....	59324	1819	30·6	1024	17·2	294	161
South-West ....	60341	1869	27·6	869	14·4	206	112
All Hackney ..	223716	6180	26·3	3162	14·1	786	127

The following shows the death-rates of Hackney from all causes per 1,000 compared with London during the last decade.

Year.	Hackney.	London.	Year.	Hackney.	London.
1894	16·26	17·4	1899	17·9	19·6
1895	18·60	19·5	1900	17·4	18·6
1896	17·10	18·2	1901	16·6	17·1
1897	17·80	17·8	1902	16·0	17·2
1898	17·10	18·4	1903	14·1	15·7

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The deaths of infants under one year of age, numbered 786 during 1903. This is equivalent to an infantile mortality of 127 deaths per 1,000 births. This is slightly higher than that for the previous year, which was 121 per 1,000 births. The infant mortality was lowest, 115, in the North sub-district, and highest, 161 per 1,000 births, in the South East District.



The following are the infantile death-rates for the Borough of Hackney compared with the rates for all London during the years 1894-1903.

Year.	Hackney.	London.	Year.	Hackney.	London.
1894	128	127	1899	153	166
1895	159	154	1900	158	158
1896	157	146	1901	135	148
1897	127	147	1902	121	139
1898	161	152	1903	127	131

The following table gives the chief causes of infant mortality during the years 1894 to 1903.

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

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Measles .....	3	35	24	15	32	25	29	12	22	17	13
Scarlatina .....	4	2	3	6	7	4	2	2	—	2	1
Whooping Cough.....	18	25	29	61	36	44	22	50	21	33	24
Teething .....	22	18	23	19	11	17	16	6	14	4	2
Diarrhœa .....	103	58	141	171	161	160	165	181	130	83	89
Convulsions .....	127	86	104	93	72	72	70	80	68	67	78
Lung Diseases .....	162	133	154	137	142	131	150	136	129	142	110
Tubercular Diseases ....	84	53	31	57	55	61	54	73	69	61	67
Atrophy and Debility....	10	144	125	101	131	136	134	128	121	96	119
Premature Birth.....	105	81	99	110	118	145	12	130	124	131	134
Accidents and Violence ..	21	31	34	27	26	34	36	30	26	26	26
Total .....	878	666	767	826	781	829	804	828	724	662	663
Other Causes .....	167	136	209	184	198	213	265	207	147	142	123
Total .....	104	802	976	1010	972	1042	1069	1035	171	804	786

SENILE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths of persons, at 65 years and upwards, during the year 1903 is 737, of which 384 were between the ages of 65 and 75 years, and 270 between 75 and 85 years, and 83 above 85 years of age. The annual death-rate of persons at 65 and upwards during 1903 is 3·2 per 1,000.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—There were 1,182 deaths in institutions within the Borough. Of these 729 were residents of Hackney, and 453 the residents of other districts.

The following are the institutions within the Borough receiving persons both from and without the Borough, with the deaths in each during 1903.

The "Nest," 10 Springfield	...	...	...	...	14
City of London Workhouse	...	...	...	...	3
Eastern Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	169
11, Devonshire Road, S. A. Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	28
French Hospital	...	...	...	...	8
Hackney Infirmary	...	...	...	...	649
„ Workhouse	...	...	...	...	5
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland	...	...	...	...	160
German Hospital	...	...	...	...	125
Mare Street S.A. Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	21

The following is a list of the institutions outside the Borough receiving sick persons from Hackney, with the deaths of Hackney residents during 1903.

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

Mothers' Home, Commercial Road	...	...	...	2
Middlesex Asylum	...	...	...	2
Tooting Bec. Asylum	...	...	...	3
L.C. Asylum, Dartford	...	...	...	8
Brompton Hospital	...	...	...	2
Horton Asylum	...	...	...	20
City of London Asylum	...	...	...	2
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum	...	...	...	1
Claybury Asylum	...	...	...	24
North Eastern Children's Hospital	...	...	...	29



St. Bartholomew's	...	...	...	18
London Hospital	...	...	...	49
Hanwell Asylum	...	...	...	7
Colney Hatch Asylum	...	...	...	18
N. E. Fever Hospital	...	...	...	23
St. Thomas' Hospital	...	...	...	3
St. Peters' Hospital	...	...	...	1
Hospital for Women, Soho	...	...	...	2
Northern Fever Hospital	...	...	...	1
Darenth Asylum	...	...	...	2
Middlesex Hospital	...	...	...	6
Royal Free Hospital	...	...	...	2
Royal Chest Hospital	...	...	...	5
London Temperance Hospital	...	...	...	1
Cane Hill Asylum	...	...	...	3
Friedenheim	...	...	...	1
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	2
National Hospital	...	...	...	1
Banstead Asylum	...	...	...	9
City of London Chest	...	...	...	2
Hostel of God	...	...	...	2
Guy's Hospital	...	...	...	2
Children's Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street	...	...	...	3
Royal Home for Incurables, Horton Asylum, Epsom	...	...	...	1
St. Ann's House, Stoke Newington	...	...	...	1
Homœopathic Hospital	...	...	...	1
Hoxton House Asylum	...	...	...	9
Bethnal House Asylum	...	...	...	19
Great Northern Hospital	...	...	...	2
City of London Lying-in Hospital	...	...	...	2
Cancer Hospital	...	...	...	1
Leavesden Asylum	...	...	...	4
King's College Hospital	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous Institutions	...	...	...	23

*Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1903 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 Distr.ct.	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	323	3497	15·9
1902	221730	6266	28·3	804	128	3526	15·8	1102	516	368	3378	15·3
Averages for years 1893-02	220526	6356	28·7	966	149	3869	17·5	890	492	301	3675	16·7
1903	223716	6180	26·3	802	129	3287	14·7	1182	453	328	3162	14·1

\* 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 1903, 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	940	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
1902	..	..	221730	6266	3378	804	51269	1103	596	96	51462	1470	758	194	58850	1844	1076	304	60149	1849	948	210
Averages of Years 1893 to 1902.			220491	6368	3393	955	50438	1106	611	124	49723	1477	770	222	48865	1871	1233	334	61464	1913	977	275
1903	..	..	223716	6180	3162	786	51848	1032	591	119	52203	1460	678	167	59324	1819	1024	294	60341	1869	869	206

# HACKNEY DISTRICT.

*Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1903.*

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	North	C'ntr'l H.	South East W.	South West.	North	C'ntr'l	South East.	South West.
Small-pox .. ..	4				1	2	1	1		1	2	1		1	2
Cholera .. ..															
Diphtheria .. ..	533	9	189	239	57	39		61	144	222	106	40	115	174	87
Membranous croup ..	13		11	2					3	8	2		1	2	1
Erysipelas .. ..	280	10	10	23	44	157	36	30	68	124	58	2	12	38	10
Scarlet fever .. ..	676	7	197	389	71	12		155	217	153	151	98	192	143	140
Typhus fever .. ..															
Enteric fever .. ..	272		5	88	109	70		29	94	99	50	19	71	86	43
Relapsing fever .. ..															
Continued fever .. ..	5			3		2			1	4			1	1	1
Puerperal fever .. ..	21				3	18		6	6	6	3	1	4	3	
Plague .. ..															
Chicken Pox .. ..	46	2	20	22	2			3	13	27	3		1	4	
Totals ..	1850	28	432	766	287	300	37	285	546	644	375	161	397	452	284

Isolation Hospital—Eastern Hospital, Homerton.

# HACKNEY DISTRICT.

*Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1903.*

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 35.	65 and upwards	North Hackney.	Central Hackney.	South-east Hackney.	South-w't Hackney.			
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Measles .. ..	111	13	88	9	1	..	..	9	37	43	22			13
Scarlet fever .. ..	20	1	9	10	..	..	..	5	3	5	7			28
Whooping-cough .. ..	66	24	37	5	..	..	..	18	13	18	17			6
Diphtheria and membranous croup .. ..	48	3	30	13	1	1	..	5	8	25	10			82
Croup .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..			..
Fever { Typhus .. ..	35	..	1	2	17	15	..	3	12	13	7			..
Enteric .. ..														46
Other cont'd .. ..														..
Epidemic influenza .. ..	27	1	..	..	4	13	9	10	6	5	6			3
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Diarrhoea .. ..	117	89	13	2	1	6	6	11	26	51	29			28
Enteritis .. ..	23	12	2	1	2	5	1	5	9	5	4			8
Puerperal fever .. ..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	..			3
Erysipelas .. ..	19	1	..	..	..	8	10	3	3	9	4			13
Other septic diseases .. ..	13	2	..	1	1	8	1	6	3	4	..			7
Phthisis .. ..	256	4	4	7	45	184	12	36	59	76	85			161



Other tubercular diseases ..	153	68	54	15	7	14	..	27	60	37	29				47
Cancer, malignant disease ..	192	1	..	1	1	120	69	47	50	59	36				73
Bronchitis ..	214	51	24	3	3	40	93	41	72	64	37				56
Pneumonia ..	218	58	52	5	5	60	38	36	71	50	61				48
Pleurisy ..	10	..	..	..	1	7	2	1	6	2	1				3
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ..	21	1	3	..	..	10	7	7	5	3	6				2
Alcoholism } ..	50	..	..	..	..	41	9	11	16	13	10				10
Cirrhosis of liver }															
Venereal diseases ..	19	17	..	..	..	2	..	1	13	..	5				13
Premature birth ..	134	134	..	..	..	..	..	22	37	47	28				9
Diseases and accidents of parturition ..	11	..	..	..	1	10	..	2	2	4	3				..
Heart diseases ..	254	2	2	9	18	122	101	52	70	77	55				89
Accidents ..	82	24	13	4	2	24	15	10	29	21	22				44
Suicides ..	23	..	..	..	1	19	3	7	4	6	6				7
All other causes ..	1042	285	40	25	34	297	361	213	335	295	199				383
All causes ..	3162	786	373	112	146	1008	737	591	1024	869	678				1182











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.
Anæmia, Leucocythæmia .. ..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	9
Diabetes Mellitus.....	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	6	4	..	..	17
Premature Birth .....	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
Congenital Defects ..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Injury at Birth.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Atelectasis .....	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Want of Breast Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teething.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Debility .....	119	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122—1453
DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.												
Meningitis, Inflam- mation of Brain ..	18	11	1	3	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	40
Softening of Brain ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	6	4	6	..	19
General Paralysis of Insane.....	..	..	..	1	1	5	10	3	..	..	..	20
Insanity(notPuerp'r'l)	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	5
Chorea .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy.....	..	..	2	3	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	11
Convulsions .....	78	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
LaryngismusStridulus	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Locomotor Ataxy....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Paraplegia and Dis- ease of Cord .....	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	2	4	..	..	12
Neuritis, Periph, Poly-Neuritis.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	4
Brain Tumour, (not specific) .....	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	5
Nervous System, other Diseases .....	1	..	..	1	..	1	3	3	6	6	..	21— 228



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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Epistaxis, Nose Dis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia, Eye Dis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accident.....	24	13	4	2	5	5	7	7	7	4	4	82
Violence { Suicide ..	..	..	..	1	1	6	9	3	1	2	..	23
Violence { Drowned ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	6
Violence { Murder ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2—114
DISEASE OF HEART.												
Valve Dis., Endocar- ditis.....	1	2	9	13	20	17	19	40	47	26	3	197
Pericarditis .....	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	6
Hypertrophy of Heart	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	5
Angina Pectoris ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Dilatation of Heart ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	5
Fatty Degeneration of Heart .....	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	3	12	..	..	23
Syncope Heart Dis. (not specified) ....	1	..	..	2	1	2	2	1	4	2	1	16— 254
DIS. OF BLOOD VESSELS.												
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Emb., Throm. ....	1	..	1	1	3	9	15	24	24	11	2	91
Apoplexy, Hemiplegia	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	9	15	9	..	41
Aneurysm .....	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	5	2	..	..	13
Senile Gangrene ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	5
Embolism, Throm- bosis (not Cerebral)	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Phlebitis .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Varicose Veins .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blood Vessels, other Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3— 158

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	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Membranous Laryngi- tis (not Diphtheritic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Croup (not Spasmod. or Membr.) .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Larynx, other Dis. (not Specified) ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .....	51	24	3	3	1	5	11	23	53	32	8	214
Lobar, Croup- Pneumonia .....	1	1	..	..	2	4	1	1	2	2	..	14
Broncho, Catarrhal, Lobular, Pneumonia	43	34	1	1	2	2	4	2	8	2	1	100
Pneumonia .....	14	17	4	4	8	9	12	13	16	6	1	104
Emphysema, Asthma	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	1	2	..	11
Pleurisy .....	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	..	10
Fibroid Dis. of Lung	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	4
Respiratory Dis., other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1— 463
DIS. OF DIGEST. SYST.												
Tonsillitis, Quinsey ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mouth, Pharynx, Dis. (not specific) .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Gastric Ulcer .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	8
Gastric Catarrh ....	7	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	13
Stomach, other Dis. (not Malig.) .....	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	7
Enteritis (not Epid.)	5	1	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	13
Gastro-Enteritis ....	7	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10
Appendicitis, Perityphlitis .....	..	..	5	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	12
Hernia .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	5
Intestinal Obstruction	2	2	1	1	3	1	..	1	3	4	..	18





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 ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Convulsions	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other Accid. of Preg- nancy & Childbirth	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	5— 11
JOINT DISEASE.												
Caries, Necrosis ....	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	9
Arthritis, Periostitis..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Other Dis. of Locom. Sys	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3— 15
SKIN DISEASE.												
Ulcer, Bedsore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eczema .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pemphigus.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Skin Disease, other ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Age .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	40	97	53	192— 196
Totals.....	786	373	112	146	181	225	293	309	384	270	83	3162



## SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS OR ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The deaths from the chief specific disease, both notifiable and non-notifiable, numbered 419, which is equivalent to a zymotic mortality of 1·9 per 1000 living, that for London for the same period being 1·7 per 1000 living,

### A. NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

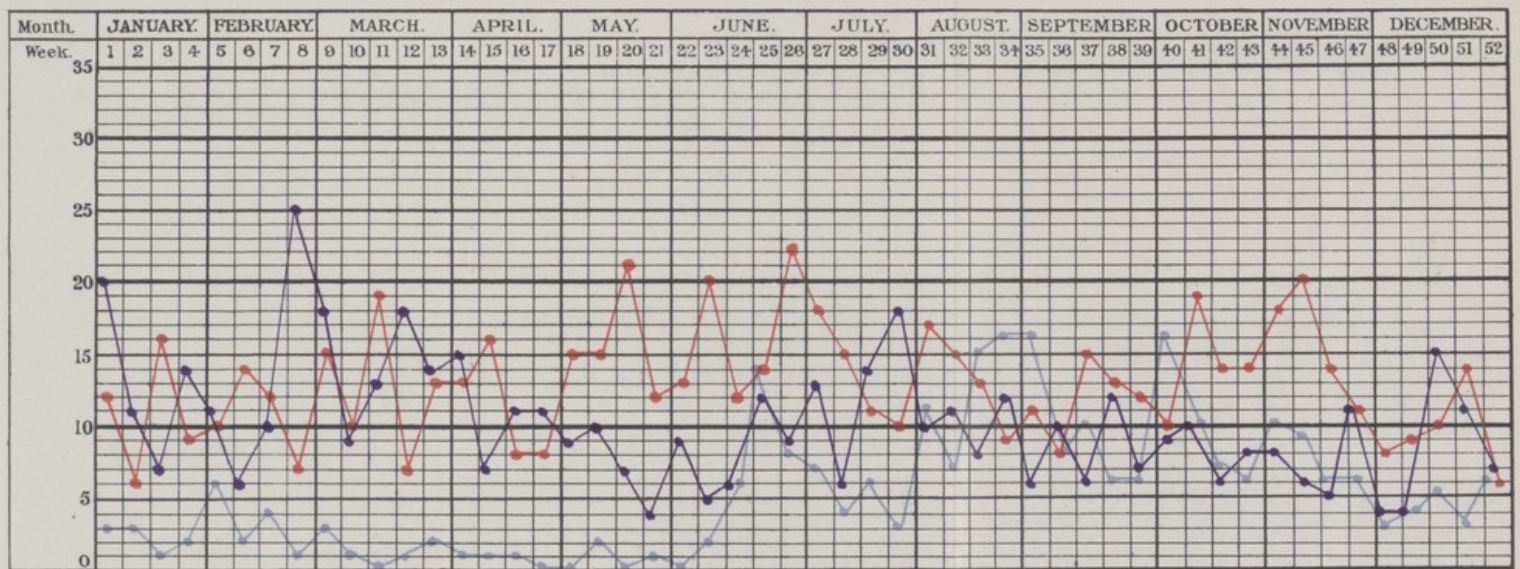
**SMALL-POX.**—During 1903 there were only four cases of this disease notified in the Borough, one of which was subsequently found not to be small-pox.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in Hackney during 1903 was 676, but of these 40 were subsequently determined by the Medical Superintendents of the hospitals to which the patients were removed, not to be suffering from this disease. This makes the total number of genuine cases notified during the year 636, which is equivalent to an attack rate of 2·8 per 1,000 living persons. This shows an improvement upon the year 1902, when the cases notified numbered 869, and the attack rate was nearly 4 per 1,000 living. Of the 676 cases notified, 573 were removed to hospital. This is equal to 87·7 per cent. of the total. The chart given with this report shows this disease to have been prevalent during the whole year, the fluctuations in the incidence not being very marked. The following table also shows that the disease was pretty evenly distributed over the Borough, being, perhaps a little more marked in the central than in the remaining sub-districts. The following gives the number of genuine cases of scarlet fever notified in each sub-district with the attack rates per 1000 living persons.

Sub-districts.	North.	Central.	South-East.	South-West.
No. of Cases of Scarlet Fever.	153	196	144	143
Attack rate, per 1,000.	2·9	3·7	2·4	2·3

1903.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever notified weekly.



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





The deaths from scarlet fever numbered 20 during the year. This is equivalent of 3·1 per cent. of those attacked, and ·05 per 1,000 persons living. The number of cases of scarlet fever notified in the whole of London during 1903 was 12,531, and the death-rate was ·08 per 1,000 living.

**DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.**—During the year 1903 there were notified 533 cases of Diphtheria and 13 Membranous Croup in the Borough. Of these, 40 cases were afterwards, at the fever hospitals, found not to be cases of Diphtheria and 2 not to be Membranous Croup. The total number of genuine cases is, therefore, 507 Diphtheria and 11 Membranous Croup. The attack rate for diphtheritic disease for 1903 is 2·3 per 1,000 living persons. The following gives the numbers and rate of incidence of this disease in the different sub-districts.

Sub-districts.	North.	Central.	South-East.	South-West.
No. of cases of Diphtheria.	60	138	209	100
Ditto ditto, Membranous Croup.	—	3	6	2
Total attack rate per 1000.	1·15	2·7	3·6	1·6

Of the total notifications, 420 were removed to hospital. This is equivalent to a percentage of 76·9.

Diphtheria has been prevalent in the Borough the whole year, more so in the first half of the year than the latter half, and it has been more prevalent in the central and south-east parts of the Borough than elsewhere; but it has not been so prevalent as during 1902. The number of cases notified during that year was 673. The deaths from this disease numbered, during 1903, no less than 48, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 9·3 per cent. of persons attacked, and ·21 per 1,000 persons living.



During the year 19 swabbings from the throats of persons suspected of suffering from Diphtheria were bacteriologically examined at the Lister Institute. Of these the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus was isolated in 7 cases, the results in the remainder being negative. Antitoxin serum was sold to medical practitioners to the number of 12 bottles during the year.

The number of cases of Diphtheria and Membranous croup notified in the whole of London during 1903 was 7738, and the death-rate was  $\cdot 16$  per 1,000 living.

**TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER.**—During 1903, the incidence of this disease on the Borough was exceptionally high. The number of cases notified was 272, but of this number 25 were found subsequently not to be suffering from this disease, thus leaving the total of genuine cases of typhoid at 247. This is the largest number of cases notified in any one year since 1895 when 256 cases were notified. The attack rate is therefore equal to 1·1 per 1,000 living persons. The following table shows the number of genuine cases notified and the attack rate per 1,000 in each sub-district.

Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-East.	South-West.
No. of cases of Typhoid	25	87	93	42
Attack-rate per 1,000 living .. ..	$\cdot 47$	1·6	1·5	$\cdot 69$

It will be further seen that the greatest incidence of the disease was in the Central and North-East Sub-Districts. Of the total notified 219 were removed to hospital. This is equal to 88 per cent.

The deaths from this disease during the year numbered 35 which is equivalent to a mortality of 141 per 1,000 attacked and  $\cdot 15$  per 1,000 living persons.

The number of cases of typhoid or enteric fever notified in the whole of London during 1903 was 2339, and the death-rate equalled  $\cdot 08$  per 1000.

During the early part of the year until the end of the month of May, typhoid fever had been very low, but in the first week in June the notifications began to rise until in the third week 14 cases were notified. In the subsequent weeks, cases were not so prevalent. But in the first week in August another rise in the notifications took place, which reached in the last three weeks of August 15, 16, 16, the total in the three weeks being 47. After this the notifications diminished gradually to the end of the year, the decline being checked only by one rise in the first week in October. This last rise I have not been able to assign to any particular medium of infection, but the excess from the second week in June to the last week in August has formed a subject of a special report to the Public Health Committee of the Borough. This report will be found in the appendix.

The Public Health Committee submitted the following report on this subject to the Borough Council.

"Your Committee have received a report from the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough on an excess of enteric fever which occurred in the Borough during the months of June, July and August of this year, a period when the prevalence of this disease is usually below the average. The result of his investigations goes to show that the excess of enteric fever cases during the period in question was due to the consumption of sewage polluted watercress. It also appears that, judging from the investigations made in this Borough, a large part of the watercress supplied to the Metropolis is sewage polluted."

"From the condition of things revealed by this report, your Committee are of opinion—"

1. "That the Local Government Board should be asked to make an enquiry as the sources of the watercress supplied to the Metropolis in relation to the possibility of this article causing disease."
2. "That copies of the report of the Medical Officer of Health should be forwarded to all the Metropolitan Borough



Councils and the London County Council, and that they be asked to support the applications made by the Borough of Hackney to the Local Government Board."

3. "That a copy of the report be sent to the County Borough of West Ham and their attention drawn to the manner in which watercress is grown in that Borough, and that they be requested to adopt such measures as may be necessary to ensure that such watercress shall be free from pollution."

"Your Committee recommend accordingly."

"(Report above referred to printed and circulated amongst the members)."

This report was adopted by the Borough Council with the recommendations of the Public Health Committee, and the Local Government Board, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Borough Councils, and the County Borough of West Ham were communicated with in the terms of the report.

I may here state the result of these communications.

Of the 27 Metropolitan Boroughs beside Hackney 23 have replied, stating that they had resolved to support the application of the Borough Council. West Ham, and the other Boroughs have simply acknowledged the receipt of the communication.

The Public Health Committee of the London County Council, immediately on receipt of the communication, considered the report, and reported thereon to the Council on the 8th of December, 1903 recommending:—

"That enquiries be made by the Medical Officer of Health with regard to the condition of watercress beds in the County of London, and that he be instructed to extend his enquiries to sources outside the County from which watercress is supplied to London if it is found practicable to do so after a preliminary investigation."

The reply of the Local Government Board to the request for an enquiry may be gathered from the following extract from a letter received on this subject on December 19th, 1903.

“In reply to the request of the Borough Council that this Board should cause an enquiry to be made as to the sources of the watercress supplied in the Metropolis in relation to the causation of disease, I am to state that the Board learn that the London County Council have had Dr. Warry's report under consideration, and have instructed their Medical Officer of Health to institute an enquiry into the subject.”

“In the circumstances it does not appear to be necessary for the Board to take any action with regard to it at the present time.”

Until the report of the County Medical Officer of Health is presented, nothing further can be done except to watch the incidence of typhoid in relation to the consumption of watercress.

**TYPHUS.**—There was no case of this disease notified in the Borough during 1903.

**CONTINUED FEVER.**—Five cases of fever were notified under this name during the year, one being in Central Hackney and four in the South-East Sub-districts. Two were removed to Hospital. There was no death recorded under this head during 1903.

**PUERPERAL FEVER.**—There was 21 cases of puerperal fever notified in the Borough during 1903. The deaths numbered nine which is equivalent to a mortality of 43 per cent of the cases notified. The attack rate is 3·4 per 1000 births and mortality 1·4 per 1000 births.

**PLAGUE.**—No case of plague occurred in the Borough of Hackney during 1903.



ERYSIPELAS.—There were 280 cases of this disease notified in the Borough during 1903, which is equivalent to an attack rate of 1·2 per 1000 living. Of the total, 62 were removed either to the Infirmary or some general hospital. This is equal to a percentage of 22. Below is given a table showing the distribution of the disease in the Borough with the attack rate.

Sub-districts.	North.	Central.	South-East.	South-West.
No. of Cases of Erysipelas.	30	68	124	58
Rate per 1000 living.	·57	1·3	2·1	·96

The deaths from erysipelas numbered 19 during the year. This is equal to a mortality of 68 per 1000 cases and ·09 per 1000 persons living.

#### B.—NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

INFLUENZA.—There were 27 deaths from this cause in the Borough during the year 1903. Of these, 18 were between the ages of 45 and 85. The mortality rate for the year is ·12 per 1,000 living. The death-rate for London from the same cause is ·13 per 1,000.

CHICKEN-POX.—This disease was made notifiable in the Borough during the prevalence of small-pox. When this latter disease ceased to be prevalent chicken-pox was withdrawn from the list of notifiable infectious diseases. Up till and including the 7th of January, 1903, chicken-pox was notifiable, during this short period 46 cases were notified. After this date information of cases was afforded by Head Masters of Board Schools of scholars excluded from school owing to their suffering from this disease or coming from homes where cases of chicken-pox were said to exist. Of these I received 249 notices.

One death from chicken-pox is said to have occurred in the Borough during 1903.

DIARRHŒA.—This disease caused 117 deaths in Hackney during 1903, no less than 89 occurring under the age of one year. The annual mortality rate from this disease is therefore  $\cdot 39$  per 1,000, that for all London being  $\cdot 64$  per 1,000. In addition there were eight deaths from enteritis.

MEASLES.—There were 111 deaths from measles in the Borough during 1903. This is an increase upon the number of deaths during 1902, and is equal to a death-rate of  $\cdot 49$  per 1,000 living. The death-rate from this cause during 1902, was  $\cdot 33$  per 1,000. The death-rate for London for 1903 is  $\cdot 45$  per 1,000.

In order to obtain, if possible, some control over the spread of this disease the London County Council, early in the year 1903, passed an Order applying certain sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to this disease. The following is a copy of the Order as issued by the Council :—

## LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

### MEASLES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the London County Council, at a Meeting held on the 20th day of January, 1903, made the following Order :—

The London County Council do hereby Resolve and Order that Sections 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73 and 74 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with respect to dangerous infectious diseases, shall apply to the administrative County of London, from and including 1st April, 1903, to the disease known as MEASLES.

The Order has been duly approved by the Local Government Board.

The following is a brief summary of the sections above referred to :—



Section 60 gives power to Sanitary Authorities to require the cleansing and disinfection of infected houses or parts of houses and the disinfection or destruction of infected articles, and requires them to pay compensation for articles destroyed or for unnecessary damage caused by disinfection, and to provide free of charge temporary accommodation for the shelter of persons during the disinfection of their dwellings.

Section 61 enables Sanitary Authorities to require infected bedding, clothing, or other articles to be delivered up to them for disinfection or destruction, and provides that they shall pay compensation for any unnecessary damage or for any articles destroyed. Any person failing to comply with a notice by the Sanitary Authority under this Section is liable to a fine not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Section 62 prohibits persons from knowingly casting, or causing or permitting to be cast, infectious rubbish into ashpits without previous disinfection. Any person infringing the provisions of this Section is liable to a fine not exceeding Five Pounds, and to a further fine of Forty Shillings for every day during which the offence continues after notice of such provision has been served on the master of the house by the Sanitary Authority, which shall on his request provide for the removal and disinfection or destruction of the aforesaid rubbish.

Section 63 prohibits persons, under a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds, from knowingly letting houses or parts of houses in which infected person have been lodging until such premises have been disinfected and until all infected articles therein have been disinfected or destroyed. For the purposes of this Section the keeper of an inn shall be deemed to let for hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such inn.

Section 64 provides that any person letting, or showing for the purpose of letting, a house or part of a house who knowingly makes a false statement as to a case of infectious disease being, or having within six weeks previously been therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Twenty Pounds or to a month's imprisonment with or without hard labour.

Section 65 provides for a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds on persons ceasing to occupy infected houses or parts of houses without disinfection or notice of the previous existence of the disease to the owner or master of the house or part of the house or knowingly making a false answer to questions on the subject.

Section 68 prohibits, under a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, the exposure of infected persons and articles without proper precautions against spreading disease.

Section 69 prohibits, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, infected persons from carrying on any occupation in such a manner as to be likely to spread disease.

Section 70 prohibits the conveyance of infected persons in public conveyances. The person responsible for such an offence is liable to a fine not exceeding Ten Pounds, and the driver of the conveyance is further liable to a fine not exceeding Five Pounds if, after conveying any such person, he fail to give notice to the Sanitary Authority and to have the conveyance disinfected.

Section 72 prohibits, under a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, the retention for more than forty-eight hours in a dwelling-room, sleeping-room and work-room, of the body of any person who has died of any infectious disease, unless such body is retained with the sanction in writing of a doctor.

Section 73 requires, that in certain cases, the body of a person who has died in Hospital of an infectious disease shall be removed only for burial. Any person wilfully offending against this Section is liable to a fine not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Section 74 prohibits, without previous notice to the owner or driver, the use of a public conveyance for carrying the body of a person who has died of an infectious disease, and requires the disinfection of the conveyance if so used. Any person offending against this Section is liable to a fine not exceeding Five Pounds, and to a further fine not exceeding Forty Shillings for every day during which the offence continues.

G. L. GOMME,

Clerk to the Council.

Spring Gardens, S.W.

16th March, 1903.

It is too early to estimate the effect of this Order upon the prevalence or the fatality of the disease. Of course, it has had an educational effect, not sufficiently strong enough perhaps to be measurable, but still sufficient in my opinion to have had some beneficial results.



Our only sources of information of cases of measles, in the absence of notifications, is the local Registrars returns of deaths, and the information from Head Masters of Board Schools, the latter of course comprising the larger number of cases.

From these two sources we have received information from the 1st April to 1st December, 1903, of 1,623 cases of measles in the Borough.

WHOOPING COUGH.—There was a decline in the number of deaths from this cause during the year 1903 compared with the previous year. The deaths during 1903 numbered 66 but during 1902 they numbered 87, the death-rate for these years being respectively .29 and .39 per 1,000 living. Of the 66 deaths during last year, 61 were under 5 years of age. The death-rate for London for the same period was .35 per 1,000. Notices of the existence of cases of whooping cough in the homes of children attending the Board Schools of the Borough were received from Head Masters to the number of 188.

### CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.—During the year under review there were 409 deaths from this cause. The following are the heads under which the deaths were arranged :—

Tuberculous Phthisis	...	...	...	134
Phthisis	...	...	...	122
General Tuberculosis	...	...	...	77
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	51
„ Peritonitis	...	...	...	6
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	11
Tubercle of other organs	...	...	...	8
				<hr/>
				409

The annual death-rate from tuberculous disease in the Borough is 1.8 per 1,000 living, the London mortality for phthisis is 1.6 per 1,000 living.

CANCER.—There were 192 deaths from this cause in the Borough during 1903. This gives an annual death-rate of .85 per 1,000.

Below is given a table showing the number of deaths from cancerous disease in the Borough during the 10 years ending 1903, with the annual death-rates compared with London.

London. Borough of Hackney.	Years.	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
	Deaths from Cancer.	160	157	153	138	164	199	200	190	182	190	192
	Death-rate per 1000.	·60	·70	·70	·64	·75	·90	·87	·86	·82	·85	·85
	Death-rate per 1000.	·80	·79	·83	·86	·88	·92	·95	·95	·93	·99	·87

### VACCINATION.

Below is given a copy of the latest return rendered by the Vaccination Officers respecting the vaccination of children in the Borough of Hackney. The return relates to the half year ending 30th June, 1903, The total number of births registered during this period was 3,143, those successfully vaccinated 1927, which is in the proportion of 61 per cent. of the total births. This is a further improvement upon the percentage of successful vaccinations for 1902. The proportion for the latter year was 54 per cent. If we deduct the successfully vaccinated and the deaths from the total births we see there are 928 infants during the half year which escaped vaccination, over 29 per cent. of the total births. The proportion of 29 per cent. of unvaccinated infants in the population is a standing danger. It must ultimately lead to another outbreak of small-pox unless some measures are adopted to secure a more complete vaccination of the infant and adult population.

The number of certificates of conscientious objection received during the half-year in respect of those infants born during that period was 43.



*Return made on the 8th February, 1904, 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, 1903, 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. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return, nor temporarily accounted for in the "Report Book" (cols. 8, 9 and 10 of this Return.	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 half year ending 30th June, 1903.
		Col. I. "Successfully Vac'in'ted."	Column II.		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Certificates of conscientious objection have been received.	Col. V. "Dead. Un-vaccinated."	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprized.	Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached and cases not having been found.		
			"Insusceptible of Vac'in'ion."	"Had Small-pox."							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
North Hackney ....	535	343	5	—	10	35	21	—	79	42	29
Central Hackney ...	741	511	1	—	17	56	8	15	97	36	—
South-East Hackney	930	462	1	—	9	101	22	15	150	170	65
South-West Hackney	937	611	2	—	7	96	6	70	109	36	—
Total ... ..	3143	1927	9	—	43	288	57	100	435	284	94
Total for the period of 1902 (1st Jan. to 30th June).	3110	1698	11	—	17	308	78	74	387	557	57

## PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1901.

(a) COMPLAINTS.—During 1903 there were 2,826 complaints of nuisances received at the Public Health Department. These were all investigated by the respective Inspectors of the districts where the nuisances were said to exist. Notices of abatement were served where necessary.

(b) HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.—The number of these inspections made during 1903 was 493. These were made by the district Inspectors, as the pressure of infectious disease and complaints diminished. Naturally, the bulk of these inspections were made in the denser populated parts of the Borough, viz.: Homerton, Hackney Wick, and London Fields.

Almost the whole of the nuisances found during the above inspections, viz., 2,778 were abated by means of an intimation notice only, 255 required the service of Statutory Notices and 14 legal proceedings for their abatement.

The re-inspections made during the abatement of nuisances found reached the high figure of 30, 435.

(c) INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The number of houses inspected after infectious disease during the year numbered 2,369. The inspector in each case reported as to sufficiency of isolation at home, from which I was able to decide as to the desirableness of removal to hospital or not. The Inspector also examined the premises including the usual drain testing, to see if anything existed on the premises calling for abatement under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1901.

The number of rooms fumigated was 2,253, and those stripped of wall paper and cleansed 622, the number of articles taken to the



disinfecting station for steaming 16,949, and the persons sheltered at Millfields, while their homes were being disinfected, numbered 148.

The disinfectants issued to applicants from the Public Health Department were 6,986 bags of sanitas powder of about one pound weight each, and 719 bottles of carbolic acid. The quantity of carbolic acid in each bottle was four ounces. The bottles were of the proper colour and marked "poison."

The following quantities of disinfectants were also issued to the Surveyor's department during the year :

			Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Sanitas powder	...	...	2	11	—	—
Carbolic powder	...	...	7	4	—	—
Kuna pine blocks	...	...	2	10	—	—
Kuna pine (40 gallons)						
Carbolic acid (208 gallons)						

The cost to the Borough for disinfectants during 1903, was £255 11s. 8d.; the quantities of the several disinfectants ordered for the Public Health Department, being sanitas powder 15 tons, carbolic powder 8 tons, carbolic acid 200 gallons, Kuna pine blocks 50 cwt., Kuna pine liquid 60 gallons, kreasol 10 gallons, sulphur 1 ton.

One remark further may be made on the subject of disinfectants, and that is, that by instruction of the Public Health Committee the dustmen, during the summer months, apply some deoderising powders to the dustbins after emptying them. This is very much appreciated by the public.

ARTICLES SEIZED UNFIT FOR FOOD.—The following [articles were seized as unfit for food during 1903: viz.,  $19\frac{3}{4}$  cwt. fish,  $20\frac{3}{4}$  cwt. fruit and vegetables,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  cwt. meat. In addition to the above 2 trunks of plaice, 1 trunk whiting, 2 boxes of kipper herrings,

and 4 sacks of potatoes were certified as unfit for food and destroyed on the application of the owners of these articles. These certificates enable the owners to obtain the cost of the articles from the wholesale dealers.

One prosecution took place during the year for exposing bad meat for sale, or meat intended for sale. The defendant was convicted and fined £5 and 2s. costs.

### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

COW-HOUSES.—The licensed cow-houses in the Borough number 24, and the cowsheds 37. To these 290 visits of inspection were made during the year. The Inspector reports that on 5 occasions he has had to complain of excessive accumulation of manure on the premises, and on three of want of cleanliness of the premises during the year. He further adds, on the whole the general condition, considering the bad construction of the majority of the sheds, is fairly good.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.—There are 118 dairies and 228 milkshops in the Borough. To these the Inspector made 1,025 visits during the year. On 13 of these occasions he found the measures or utensils on the premises were not properly clean. This is a very small proportion, and shows, according to the Inspector, an improved standard of cleanliness upon the previous year. In 41 dairies it was necessary to serve notices for repairs and limewashing. These notices were satisfactorily complied with.

During the year 32 milksellers were removed from, and 30 added to the register. Two contraventions of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order were reported by the Inspector.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—We have only three registered premises included under this heading, viz.—a tallow melter, gut scraper and a tripe boiler. The Inspector paid 38 visits during the year to these premises.



SLAUGHTER HOUSES. — There are 29 slaughter houses in the Borough. During 1903 the Inspector made 348 inspections of these premises. His visits were mainly on slaughtering days. During these visits the Inspector examined the carcasses of 1,363 sheep, 10 calves, 144 oxen or heifers, and 6 pigs. He found the following parts diseased and had them destroyed as unfit for food :

#### OXEN.

1 liver and skirt affected with	Abscess
9 livers	„ Distomatosis
1 pair lungs	„ Tuberculosis
1 fore quarter lungs	„ „
Liver and head	„ „

#### SHEEP.

2 livers affected with	Distomatosis
1 „ „	Abscess
1 heart and lungs affected with	Inflammation
1 heart, liver and lungs	„ Melanosis
2 livers	„ Parasitic cysts
1 liver and lungs	„ „
Whole carcase and organs	„ Peritonitis and pleurisy
„ „	Pneumonia and dying when slaughtered.

The periodical cleansing of the cowhouses and slaughter-houses was supervised by this Inspector.

The Public Health Committee made an inspection of the cowhouses and slaughter-houses of the Borough on the 26th September, 1903.

The general condition of both cow-houses and slaughter-houses was very satisfactory, the only nuisances found being the following :—

Cow-house—Premises dirty, and large accumulation of manure.

Slaughter-house.—Bell trap in yard.

TABLE.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of Inspections 1903.	Number of Notices 1903.	Number of Prosecutions.
	On Register at end of 1902.	Added in 1903.	Removed in 1903.	On Register at end of 1903.			
Milk premises .. ..	348	30	32	346	1025	1	Nil
Cowsheds .. ..	37	..	..	37	290	2	Nil
Slaughter-houses .. ..	29	..	..	29	348	1	Nil
Other offensive trade premises	3	..	..	3	38	..	Nil

SMOKE NUISANCES.—During 1903, observations, lasting in duration from a half to one hour, to the number of 1,134 were made by the smoke Inspector. Intimations and statutory notices were served in 52 cases, and 4 summonses were applied for during the year. The following are the results :

Two summonses heard, fines and costs amounting to £7 4s. being imposed ; 1 case was adjourned *sine die*, and 1 dismissed with £2 2s. costs against the Council.

Sec. 48 (2) Public Health (London) Act. Forty-two certificates of proper and sufficient water supply under the above section of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, have been granted to the owners of new or rebuilt houses. These certificates refer to 143 houses.

BYE-LAWS AS TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—During 1903, there were 135 houses let in lodgings inspected, 20 in the London Fields District, and 135 in Hackney Wick. The chief defects noted and remedied were dirty rooms, passages, yard paving and dust-bins.

#### CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877-1894.

The Inspector to whom the inspection of canal boats passing through this district is entrusted, and who, I may add, gives one day a week to this work, reports that he made 75 visits during the year



to the waterways, and inspected 96 boats. He found that 92 of these conformed to the acts and regulations, but that infringements were observed in four instances. The following are details of these infringements.

Certificate did not identify owner	...	...	1
No certificate on board	...	...	1
Boat not marked	...	...	1
Boat required painting	...	...	1
No water vessel on board	...	...	1

These infringements were remedied on service of notices.

The Inspector reports that these boats were occupied by men only.

## CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1900.

During the past year 19 applications were made by owners of tenement properties for certificates to secure exemption from Inhabited House Duty. The number of tenements comprised in these applications was 228. Certificates were granted in each case after any necessary works had been executed.

## HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

Towards the end of 1903 my attention was drawn to an insanitary group of houses situated off Well Street and known as Priory Place. I inspected this property and found some of the cottages very old, damp and dilapidated, and reported respecting them to the Public Health Committee in the following terms.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, being the Sanitary Authority for the District of Hackney.

Gentlemen,

I beg to report to you, in pursuance of Section 32 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, that on the 4th day of November last I inspected the dwelling houses situate

at, and known as Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24, Priory Place, Well Street, within your district, also on 10th November last, Nos. 14 and 15, Priory Place, Well Street, and of which Mrs. Taylor, 41, Queen's Road, Walthamstow, is the owner.

I found such dwelling houses to be in a state, which, in my opinion, is so dangerous and injurious to health, that the said houses are unfit for human habitation.

#### STATE OF DWELLING HOUSES.

1. The walls are damp, the floors are below the ground level, and there is no through ventilation beneath the same.
2. There is insufficient through ventilation.
3. The water supply is insufficient, and the houses are generally decayed and dilapidated.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. KING WARRY M.D., etc.,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Committee ordered notices to be served upon the owner to make the premises fit for habitation, and in default of so doing, that proceedings be taken against the owner to prohibit the use of the premises for human occupation. As it was really impossible to put these cottages in suitable condition without re-building, the owner preferred to close the same. Five of the six cottages are now closed, and the tenant of the sixth cottage is under notice to quit.

#### ICE-CREAM VENDORS.

During 1903 a register was made of the ice-cream vendors in the district. As a result of enquiries we find there are 83 sellers of this article, 73 of them selling ice-creams in connection with pastry and sweets, and 10 only being barrow vendors. Besides these we found



6 vendors carrying on their trade in this Borough, but living in neighbouring boroughs. Notices were sent on notifying these cases to the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough concerned. At the time of writing the whole of the ice-cream premises are undergoing inspection.

### RIVER LEA.

During the year 1903 the River Lea gained in some measure from the abnormal atmospheric conditions which prevailed during the summer of that year. The low temperature of the summer months, in spite of the large quantity of sewage matter poured into its backwaters, reduced putrefaction to a low point. The excessive and constant rainfall acted in the same beneficent way by constant flushing of the river branches. The total result has been an almost complete absence during the summer months of 1903, of any complaints of nuisance from the river.

In my last year's Report I stated that a drainage scheme for the Lea Valley was under consideration. The matter now remains at a standstill, and will, no doubt, remain so, until hot and dry weather cause the river to resume its old offensive state.

### FLOODS IN THE CLAPTON PARK DISTRICT.

The year 1903 was remarkable for its rain-fall. During this year no less than 36.84 inches of rain fell in the London area. While this on the whole appears to have had a beneficial effect upon public health, it has not been without some disadvantages. On the 13th June the fall of rain was so great that in certain parts of the Borough the sewers were surcharged and in one district where basements existed, sewage was forced back through gulleys in the basement areas flooding the living rooms on that level. The following is a list of houses so affected :

No. 256, Millfields Road—2ft. of water in cellar.

Nos. 241 to 295, and 306 to 322, Glyn Road—Water under floors through air bricks and over door sills.

Nos. 52 and 54, Overbury Street—Over 1ft. of water in back yard.

Nos. 234 to 244, 248 to 252, 219 to 227, 233 to 235, Rushmore Road—Water under floors through air bricks and over door sills.

Nos. 1, 6, 11 to 31, 47 to 55, 10 to 14, 18 to 50, Oswald Street—Water under floors through air bricks in front.

Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 17a, 19a, 21a, 23a, 25a, 29a, 27, 23, 25, 17, 15, Maclaren Street—Water under floors through air bricks and over door sills,

Notices were served upon the owners to abate the nuisance. The Borough Council also sent help to remove the sewage-polluted soil beneath the floors of the rooms flooded. The amount expended by the Council in the relief work was £166 6s. 5d.

In addition to calling upon the owners of the affected premises to abate the immediate nuisance and rendering them assistance as above stated, the Public Health Committee presented the following report to the Borough Council on the subject.

“The attention of your Committee has been called by the Medical Officer of Health to the recurring flooding of houses in Maclaren and other streets, Clapton Park, caused by the insufficient capacity of the London County Council's sewer draining that district.”

“The Medical Officer of Health reports that the floodings, which have occurred not more, on an average, than once a year in the past, have since June last recurred no less than seven times. After each flood steps have been taken to remove the sewage, etc., from these premises, to prevent injury to the health of the inmates of the houses affected, but these efforts have not been successful. He has expressed the opinion that the recurring floods are prejudicially affecting the health of the inmates of these premises, and under these circumstances they are unfit for habitation, and advises that legal steps should be taken to obtain closing orders for these houses.”



"The attention of the London County Council has been called from time to time to the necessity of adopting some measures to prevent these disastrous floodings, but without result."

"Your Committee therefore recommend that a communication be forwarded to the London County Council, again calling attention to the matter, and urging that body to at once deal with this important question, and undertake such work as they may be advised is necessary to prevent their sewers becoming surcharged and overflowing during the periods of heavy rainfall."

"All which is respectfully submitted."

EDWIN REYNOLDS, Chairman.

The London County Council were communicated with in the terms of the above report, and a remedy suggested which I made in my Annual Report for the year 1897, reporting upon similar floodings of basements in the lower part of the Clapton Park district. I there made the following statement.

"The remedy, of course, is an engineering one, which can only be applied by the London County Council. The time is opportune for drawing their attention to this matter, because they are considering a scheme for the relief of Hackney Wick, and some modification of this scheme to relieve Clapton Park might now be made more easily than at a later period; and I would most strongly urge that their attention should be called to this area, and be asked to improve, if possible, its sewage arrangements to prevent the recurrence of similar floods to that noted above."

I am given to understand that some scheme is now being formulated to remedy the floods in this district.

In a report of the main drainage Committee of the London County Council presented on the 4th February, 1904, recommending measures for the prevention of future floodings, occurs the following paragraph:—

## EXTENSION OF HACKNEY WICK RELIEF SEWER.

“The north-eastern part of Hackney, including Upper and Lower Clapton, is at present drained by means of the northern high level sewer and the Marsh sewer, but as the latter sewer is in a very defective state and incapable of efficiently disposing of the storm water from the district draining into it, it is proposed that the Hackney Wick relief sewer should be extended northwards from its present termination near Gainsborough Road. The Engineer estimates that the cost of carrying out this extension will amount to about £70,000.”

It will be seen from the above that the London County Council have at last taken in hand the problem of preventing the flooding of basements in Clapton Park. (I may here add that I reported fully on this matter in 1897 and urged that immediate steps should be taken to provide a remedy.)

## OVERFLOW OF RIVER LEA.

Another result of the excessive rain of last year was the overflow of the River Lea. This occurred several times last year; but the most disastrous occurred on the night of the 18th June, when the river overflowed its banks and inundated the surrounding districts, invading the houses on the west side of the river, the water reaching half way across the North Mills Fields. The marshes on the east side of the river was also entirely covered by water. The following are particulars of the houses flooded in the Lea Bridge and Upper Clapton districts

The ground floors of the following list of houses were entirely covered by water to the various depths, and the occupiers compelled to retreat to the upper rooms.

5 Middlesex Wharf	...	...	Depth of water	1ft. 6in.
6	..	...	..	..
7	..	...	..	..
8	..	...	..	..
9	..	...	..	..



10	Middlesex Wharf	...	...	Depth of water 2ft. 0in.
11	"	...	...	" "
12	"	...	...	" "
13	"	...	...	" "
14	"	...	...	" "
15	"	...	...	" "
16	"	...	...	" "
17	"	...	...	" "
18	"	...	...	" "
19	"	...	...	" "
21	"	...	...	Depth of water 1ft. 0in.
22	"	...	...	" "
23	"	...	...	" "
"Jolly Anglers" Public House		...	...	Depth of water 2ft. 0in.

Water entered the above houses about 12 o'clock midnight.

Hammond's Cottages West—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10—

Water entered houses about 12 o'clock midnight, and rose to about 2ft. 0in.

Hammond's Cottages East—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Hammond's Villas—Nos. 1 and 2.

Pleasant Place—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Dock Side—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

"King's Head" Public-house.

Megg's Boat House.

#### UPPER CLAPTON DISTRICT—

Retreat Cottages — Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8—Water entered houses between 11 and 12 p.m., and rose to a height of 12 in.

Willow Cottages—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Laburnham Cottages—Nos. 1a, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

June 17th—The water has increased in depth by 2in., and is apparently still rising.

In my Annual Report for the year 1897, I dealt at length with this subject of the overflow of the River Lea, and remarked *inter alia* respecting the cause of the flooding :

“Considering the whole of these circumstances it is probable that the embanking of the Hackney Marshes by the London County Council was instrumental, to some extent, in bringing about the flooding of the houses on the west bank of the river referred to above, but, I am of opinion that the other works referred to, and carried out by the East London Water Company and the Lea Valley Drainage Commissioners were also to a similar extent responsible.”

“It is obvious that the waters of a river, which during heavy rains is accustomed to overflow its banks, and flood low lying lands, will, if the banks are raised, rise considerably during such times and probably overflow other parts, if the water cannot get away fast enough by the natural channel of the river.”

“Endeavours are being made to reclaim from the river such of the low lying lands as are capable of being utilised. This is especially the case in our district. We may then confidently anticipate that the flooding of the houses named above which hitherto has been a rare event, will become more frequent; and the object of recording this event is to consider what, if any, remedy can be applied to prevent the recurrence of floods to the detriment of inhabited houses in this district.”

“It is clear that the reclaiming of low lying land near the river, and its utilisation cannot be stopped; so the problem to be solved is how to allow storm waters to pass rapidly enough away to prevent the flooding of inhabited houses on the river banks.”



“The first suggestion is to raise that part of the river bank adjacent to the dwellings; or, if this is not practicable, to construct some channel of relief to be used during the times of flood; but the remedy is really an engineering work, and properly, should be proposed by such an expert.”

“As to who should undertake this work, I would suggest that the Lea Drainage Commissioners, who have already done similar work in other parts of the Lea, and apparently with good results, should be re-appointed, under a new Act of Parliament, if necessary, to carry out the work of preventing floods from the Lea in this district.”

These remarks are as applicable now as in the year 1897. Some measures should be adopted to prevent these disastrous floods. Perhaps the newly constituted Lea Conservancy Board have power to deal with this matter.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

In my last year's report I gave the total number of workshops on the register. Recently I have had the register carefully revised, and find that a large number of the workshops have ceased to be used as workshops, and a few more have been added to the register. The figures now available are fairly accurate.

WORKSHOPS.—The number of workshops registered in the Borough in which articles of wearing apparel are manufactured is 623, and where other articles are manufactured 290, a total of 913. The following is a list of these two classes of workshops with 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 Manufac- turer ...	111	Shirt Makers ...	8
Fur Trimming ...	1	Baby Linen ...	3
Mantle Makers ...	59	Fall Net Chenilling... ..	1
Tailoring ...	11	Blouse Makers ...	35
Garibaldi Makers ...	1	Millinery ...	13
Artificial Flower Makers ...	5	Embroidery ...	1
Boot Machinists ...	52	Collars ...	3
Dressmakers ...	129	Pianafores ...	4
Underclothing ...	19	Skirts ...	10
Fancy bows on shoes ...	4	Trimmings ...	2
Furriers ...	27	Costumers ...	2
Infants' Millinery ...	10	Beading ...	3
Tie Making... ..	79	Waterproofs ...	2
Stay Makers ...	4	Gloves ...	1
Waistcoat Makers... ..	11	Belts ...	1
Children's Costumes ...	11		
Dressing and Tea Gowns ...	6		623
Hat Manufacturer... ..	3		

## (B) OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

Occupations.	No. of Workshops.	Occupations.	No. of Workshops.
Cabinet Making ...	51	Pianofortes... ..	11
Trunk and Bag Makers ...	2	Upholsterers' Trimming ...	3
Box Makers ...	9	Doll Manufacturers and	
Upholsters ...	3	Dressers ...	6
Toy Makers ...	2	Fancy Leather ...	4
Rubber Manufacturer ...	1	Laundries ...	118
Confectioners ...	16	Miscellaneous ...	57
Skin Dressers ...	1		
Bookbinders ...	2		290
Brushes ...	4		



Of the workshops and places where wearing apparel is manufactured or altered, there are 523 where females alone are employed, 91 where males and females are employed, 29 where males alone are employed. In addition to the above there are 77 domestic workshops employing females alone.

In the workshops and places of other occupations females alone are employed in 132, males alone in 104 and both sexes in 54.

Of both classes of workshops and places (*a* and *b*) 635 employ females alone, 133 males alone and 145 both sexes, and 77 domestic workshops employ females alone.

During the year the following notices and complaints were received from the Factory Inspector.

#### NOTICES AND COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES DURING 1903.

Complaints—Factory	...	...	...	1
„ Workshops	...	...	...	26
Notices—Factories	...	.	...	5
„ Workshops	...	...	...	87

During the year Miss Teebay made 135 first visits to workshops where females were employed and 1,440 visits of reinspection. During these visits nuisances were found on 312 of these premises, 212 being dealt with by Miss Teebay, and the remainder by the male Inspectors. In three instances the nuisances were not abated without instituting proceedings at the police court.

The following list of work was done under the supervision of Miss Teebay :

Workrooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	128
Workrooms, the ventilation of which was improved	...				36
Abatement of overcrowding in workrooms	..	...			17
Defective condition of wc's, yards, guttering, rain-water pipes, floors, roofs and dust bins remedied					84

The male Inspectors inspected 58 workshops where males were employed and dealt with 72 other workshops reported by Miss Teebay, as requiring attention. Any nuisances found were abated by the service of the usual notices.

## HOME-WORK AND HOMEWORKERS.

The following is the total number of outworkers on the register.

Total outworkers on the register 1736

- (a) Outworkers whose addresses were obtained locally from employers 828.
- (b) Outworkers whose addresses were forwarded by other local authorities, 908.

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

Trade.	No. of Outworkers.	Trade.	No. of Outworkers.
Boots and Shoes ...	362	Skirts and Mantles ...	137
Ties ...	41	Blouses ...	57
Millinery ...	52	Underclothing ...	39
Fur Trade ...	12	Trimming ...	1
Tailoring ...	5	Collars ...	6
Pinafores ...	1	Shirts ...	54
Upholsterer's Trimmings	4	Baby linen ...	10
Gloves ...	2	Net Chenilling ...	2
Shoe Bows ...	34	Corsets ...	3
Costumes ...	6		
			828



The following analysis shows the trades followed by the outworkers, comprised under (b).

Skirts and Mantles	...	38	Collars ...	...	9
Box Manufacturers	...	3	Furriers...	...	13
Drapers	...	12	Boot Manufacturers	...	144
Pinafores	...	9	Blouses	...	82
Children's Costumes	...	12	Dry Cleaners	...	3
Outfitters	...	36	Shirts	...	24
Ties	...	147	Baby Linen	...	5
Underclothing	...	45	Artificial Flowers	...	8
Clothiers	...	67	Hats and Bonnets	...	10
Dressing Gowns	...	6	Millinery	...	36
Tailoring	...	79	Trimmings	...	27
Waistcoats	...	5	Slippers	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	19	Trade not stated	...	64
					<hr/>
					908
					<hr/>

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

City of London	...	265	Bermondsey	...	2
Finsbury	...	288	Chelsea	...	2
Islington	...	89	Hampstead	...	4
Shoreditch	...	38	Paddington	...	4
Bethnal Green	...	80	Southwark	...	4
Poplar	...	17	St. Pancras	...	4
Marylebone	...	8	Tottenham	...	21
Leyton	...	15	Woolwich	...	1
Camberwell	...	2	Walthamstow	...	2
Stoke Newington	...	31	Hull	...	1
Stepney	...	28	Manchester	...	1
Holborn	...	1			
					<hr/>
					908
					<hr/>

On examination of the lists of outworkers supplied to the local authority by the employers we found the names and addresses of 845 who were residing in other districts. These were sent on to their respective local authorities. The following is a list of such local authorities with the number of outworkers whose names and addresses were forwarded.

### LIST OF OUTWORKERS FORWARDED TO OTHER BOROUGHES DURING 1903.

Bethnal Green	...	...	236	West Ham	...	...	22
Stepney	...	...	50	Finsbury	...	...	8
Tottenham	...	...	51	Walthamstow	...	...	54
Camberwell	...	...	28	Islington	...	...	87
Lewisham	...	...	1	Deptford	...	...	8
Uxbridge	...	...	1	Southwark	...	...	9
St. Pancras	...	...	3	Edmonton	...	...	8
Bermondsey	...	...	6	East Ham	...	...	1
Leytonstone	...	...	9	Croydon	...	...	1
Wood Green	...	...	1	Hampstead	...	...	2
Greenwich	...	...	2	Willesden	...	...	2
Woolwich	...	...	1	Southgate	...	...	1
Shoreditch	...	...	139	Poplar	...	...	49
Leyton	...	...	17	Stoke Newington	...	...	32
Wandsworth	...	...	4	Hornsey	...	...	6
Hammersmith	...	...	1	Lambeth	...	...	5
							845

With respect to the inspection of outworkers premises, Miss Teebay was able during the year, in addition to her work of workshop inspections, to deal with 139 outworkers premises. Of these 11 were found dirty, 4 dilapidated, 5 had defective roofs, 7 had defective w.c's., 3 defective dust-bins and 3 improperly paved yards. I stated in my annual report for 1903 that in order to ensure the inspection of outworkers premises it would be necessary for the Borough Council to employ another female Inspector. The attention



of the Borough Council was drawn to this point by the London County Council during 1903, but without result. Immediately after the election of the new Council in November, 1903, the question was again brought before the Public Health Committee which forthwith recommended to the Borough Council the appointment of an additional female Inspector. This recommendation was approved of by the Council. The officer has now been elected and will soon begin her duties of inspection of outworkers premises.

BAKEHOUSES.—The Public Health Committee of the Borough considered early in the year the principles which should guide them in granting certificates of suitability for underground bakehouses under Sec. 101 (2) Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and finally approved of the following which I recommend in my report on that subject dated February, 1903.

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Conditions to be observed in underground bakehouses in the Borough of Hackney in order to be certified by the local authority as suitable.

(a) *Construction*.—No underground [bakehouse shall be less than 7 ft. 6 in. in height, measured from the floor to the ceiling, nor have a cubic capacity less than 1,000 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.

The conditions must be observed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 1903 many of the bakers of the district set about altering their underground bakehouses to comply with the above standard of suitability. There are 69 underground bakehouses in the Borough of Hackney, and at the time of writing the Public Health Committee has granted certificates of suitability to 54 of these. In one or two cases the Committee allowed the use of the underground bakehouses without certifying the same for periods of one to three years, at the end of which periods the owners undertook to give up the use of the underground bakehouses and provide above-ground bakehouses. I may here add that 7 underground bakehouses have been closed during 1903.

There still remains a few underground bakehouses where the alterations, necessary to obtain a certificate of suitability, are now proceeding.



The 53 above-ground bakehouses were inspected during 1903, and any defects found were remedied on service of notice by the local authority.

The following is a list of the underground bakehouses for which certificates of suitability have been granted, together with a list of the improvements made in these bakehouses.

LIST OF WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE SEVERAL  
UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH  
OF HACKNEY UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF  
THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901  
(SECTION 101).

117, Lower Clapton Road.—Wall scraped, stopped and painted; light and ventilation improved by the construction of a skylight; cleansing and glazing; troughs fitted with wheels.

71, Lower Clapton Road.—Walls rendered and distempered; existing windows cleaned and painted; ledge over oven sloped; floor repaired and levelled; troughs fitted with wheels.

26, Downs Road.—Walls scraped, rendered and painted; windows—skylight provided over bakehouse and window between store and bakehouse; trough fitted with wheels.

50, London Road.—Wall scraped, rendered and painted; floor lowered 18 in. and paved; new ceiling provided; door, window and solid wall provided between bakehouse and store; troughs fitted with wheels.

393, Mare Street.—Walls scraped, rendered and painted; floor lowered and re-paved; ceiling cleansed and painted; front of oven faced with glazed brick; windows provided on

side of bakehouse; ventilation improved; area in front covered with pavement light and cleansed; trough fitted with wheels.

134, Sandringham Road.—Walls scraped, rendered and painted; wood floor removed and concreted floor provided; slope and prism light provided over oven; window provided between bakehouse and store; ventilation improved; cleansing to store and passage; trough fitted with wheels.

240, Dalston Lane.—Walls scraped, rendered and painted; slope and window provided over oven; drain inlet in store altered; floor lowered and repaved; door between bakehouse and store provided; door to coal cellar provided; troughs fitted with wheels.

144, High Street, Kingsland.—Walls and ceiling rendered and whitened; new concrete and cement floor; new door to coal cellar; trough fitted with wheels; new prism foot light in pavement; new stall-board lights made to open for ventilation; one new glazed sash at rear of bakehouse for light and ventilation; store room separated from bakehouse, with partition partially glazed; walls and ceiling rendered; new concrete and cement floor; new glazed skylight at rear.

128, Stoke Newington Road.—Walls and ceilings rendered and whitened; new concrete and cement floor in place of old wood floor; new prism light on pavement in place of old light; new stall-board lights made to open for ventilation; door to coal celiar; troughs fitted with wheels; store room separated from bakehouse with partition partially glazed; walls and ceiling rendered; new wood floor over stone slabs; improved light and ventilation; woodwork painted.



- 58, High Street, Stoke Newington.—The ovens removed from front and built under yard at rear; new glazed lantern light at rear made to open for ventilation; walls and ceiling rendered and whitened; woodwork painted; troughs fitted with wheels; new coal cellar formed with door; new glazed sash in passage wall for light; floor repaired; store room separated from bakehouse and placed in front where the old oven was formerly placed; new partially glazed partition; walls and ceiling rendered and whitened; new concrete and cement floor; new stall-board light made to open for ventilation; improved light from pavement light with glazed tiles; all woodwork painted.
- 176, High Street, Stoke Newington.—Walls rendered and whitened; new ceiling provided; trough fitted with wheels; floor repaired; improved light, with panes of glass let into floor; store-room cleansed and whitened.
- 239, Amhurst Road.—Walls and ceiling rendered and whitened; improved light and ventilation with new lantern light at rear; troughs fitted with wheels; new store cupboard erected in flour store.
- 33, Rectory Road.—Walls and ceiling rendered and whitened; lantern light (old) repaired and painted; door to coal cellar refitted; store room—a portion of shop floor removed, and new glazed stall-board lights made to open for ventilation, also two small iron ventilators fixed in same.
- 74, Oldhill Street.—Light and ventilation improved; troughs put on castors.
- 8, Cazenove Road.—Light and ventilation improved; walls and ceiling rendered and whitened; floor concreted; troughs put on castors.

- 74, Fountayne Road.—Light and ventilation improved; bakehouse partitioned off from flour store; walls and ceilings rendered and whitened; floor concreted; troughs put on castors.
- 142, Victoria Park Road.—Ceiling lathed and plastered; walls rendered with sand and cement; light and ventilation improved; oven front renewed with glazed bricks; alteration to coal cellar; troughs put on castors; flour store formed separate from bakehouse; store walls rendered with sand, and cement, and ceiling painted.
- 106, Gore Road.—Ceiling lathed and plastered, walls rendered with sand and cement; light and ventilation improved under stall-board; alteration to coal cellar; new flour shed built in yard, stairs repaired.
- 79, Lauriston Road.—Walls rendered with sand and cement; floor lowered and concreted; oven front renewed with glazed bricks; light and ventilation improved; troughs put on castors; new flour store built.
- 13, Loddiges Road.—Ceiling lathed and plastered; walls rendered with sand and cement; light and ventilation improved under stall-board; floor lowered and concreted; alteration to coal shed; troughs put on castors; flour store repainted; ceiling repainted; windows fitted to separate store from bakehouse.
- 34, Church Road, Homerton.—Twelve inches of soil excavated over floor service to obtain the necessary height of storey; floor relaid with nine inches of concrete, and trowelled off with granite chips; walls properly prepared and plastered with Keen's cement trowelled to a fair surface; ceiling painted three coats in oil; stall-board of shop front altered and fitted with new fanlight for lighting, and properly hung for ventilation purposes;



glass door and frame fitted to opening from bakehouse leading to store-room; store-room floor repaired; half glass door fitted to the store in rear; small area, white-tiled.

68, Lansdowne Road.—Walls rendered in sand and cement and whitewashed, and the portion round ovens rebuilt with glazed bricks; floor lowered and concreted; lighting and ventilation increased and improved; new hot water apparatus fixed; ceiling brought to an even surface and whitewashed, all woodwork painted with three coats of oil colour; flour store reconstructed, lighted and ventilated; castors fixed on troughs.

81, Wilton Road.—Walls round ovens rebuilt with glazed bricks; the other walls painted down with oil color; floor lowered and concreted; lighting and ventilation increased and improved; new hot water apparatus fixed; castors fixed on troughs; all woodwork painted with oil colour.

178, Dalston Lane.—Walls rendered and whitewashed; floor lowered and concreted; lighting and ventilation increased and improved; new hot water apparatus fixed; castors fixed on troughs; ceiling whitewashed; all woodwork painted.

25, West Side, London Fields.—Glazed bricks and tiles fixed round oven; the other walls rendered and whitewashed; floor repaired; lighting and ventilation increased and improved; woodwork renewed and painted; new hot water apparatus fixed; floor of flour store concreted; castors fixed on troughs; ceiling brought to an even surface and whitewashed.

69, High Street, Kingsland.—Walls round ovens rebuilt with glazed bricks; floor of front bakehouse lowered and repaved; new hot water tanks fixed in each bakehouse;

lighting and ventilation improved in front bakehouse ; castors fixed on troughs ; walls and ceilings whitewashed ; and woodwork painted.

88, High Street, Kingsland.—Floor lowered and concreted ; lighting and ventilation increased and improved ; walls rendered and whitewashed ; ceiling painted ; castors fixed on troughs ; walls, floor and ceiling of flour store renewed ; all woodwork painted.

107, High Street, Kingsland.—Walls rendered and whitewashed ; lighting and ventilation increased and improved ; castors fixed on troughs ; all woodwork painted ; ceiling whitewashed ; new hot water apparatus fixed ; roof of flour store repaired.

103c, Dalston Lane.—Floor lowered and concreted ; new ceiling ; walls rendered and whitened ; lighting and ventilation increased and improved ; woodwork painted down ; new flour store built ; castors fixed on troughs.

28, John Campbell Road.—Floor lowered and concreted ; walls and ceiling renewed and whitened ; lighting and ventilation increased and improved ; woodwork painted down ; castors fixed on troughs ; close fitting cover provided to cistern ; walls of flour store rendered and whitened.

70, Broadway, London Fields.—New plaster ceiling put up in bakehouse ; walls rendered to a smooth surface ; new flour store formed, and walls rendered ; improved light and ventilation ; troughs put on castors ; new hot water apparatus fixed ; stairs enclosed with woodwork ; all woodwork repainted.

26, West Street.—Ceilings of bakehouse and flour store renewed ; walls rendered to a smooth surface ; light and ventilation improved ; oven front reinstated with glazed



bricks ; troughs put on castors, and woodwork repainted ; new stone steps provided ; new cement floor to bakehouse ; new hot water apparatus ; new coal cellar formed.

27, Morning Lane.—Ceiling of bakehouse, and all woodwork repainted ; walls rendered to a smooth surface ; light and ventilation improved ; troughs put on castors ; ceiling repaired in flour store and walls whitened ; close fitting cover to boiler ; new door to coal cellar.

77, Frampton Park Road.—Ceiling of bakehouse repaired and whitened ; bakehouse enlarged by removal of partition walls rendered to a smooth surface ; floor repaired where necessary ; oven front reinstated with glazed bricks ; light and ventilation improved ; all woodwork repainted ; troughs put on castors ; close fitting cover to boiler ; new cement floor to flour store.

101, Mare Street.—Ceiling of bakehouses repaired and whitened ; bakehouse walls rendered and whitened ; floor repaired where necessary ; light and ventilation improved ; flour store cleansed and whitened ; all woodwork re-painted ; troughs put on castors.

200, Lower Clapton Road.—Flour Store—Portion of bakehouse divided off by a brick partition to form flour store ; lighting improved ; window in stall-board removed and replaced by a new iron framed light 4 ft. 2 in.  $\times$  1 ft. 10 in. ; wall plastered and rendered smooth with granolithic plaster, and lime whitened ; ceiling cleansed and lime whitened ; passage leading to yard and w.c. shut off by partition with glass panelled door with vent grating over outer door ; front of oven rendered with white glazed bricks ; troughs put on castors.

18, Upper Clapton Road.—Lighting improved by fixing three new casement lights in stall-board, and the three casements made to open ; new light fixed in wall of flour

store ; lath and plaster partition at foot of stairs in bakehouse removed and doors fixed at entry to bakehouse and lobby ; walls plastered and rendered impervious, and lime-whitened ; ceiling repaired and lime-whitened ; troughs put on castors ; ceiling and walls of flour store cleansed and lime-whitened.

550, Kingsland Road.—Walls and ceiling rendered and painted ; troughs put on castors.

174, Southgate Road.—Walls and ceiling rendered and whitened ; lighting and ventilation improved ; cement floor re-laid ; coal cupboard properly parted off from bakehouse ; troughs put on castors.

322, Kingsland Road.—Walls and ceiling rendered and whitened ; floor lowered one foot and cemented ; lighting and ventilation improved ; flour store parted off from bakehouse ; coal cupboard parted off from bakehouse ; troughs put on castors.

48, De Beauvoir Road.—Walls and ceiling rendered and whitened ; flour store parted off from bakehouse, and lighting of same improved ; coal store parted off from bakehouse ; troughs put on castors.

106, Hertford Road.—Walls and ceiling rendered and whitened ; floor of bakehouse lowered one foot and cemented ; gully in flour store removed to outside of premises ; lighting and ventilation improved ; coal store parted off from bakehouse ; troughs put on castors.

72, Dalston Lane.—Walls and ceiling rendered and whitened ; floor lowered one foot ; troughs put on castors ; lighting and ventilation improved.

207, Queen's Road.—Walls and ceiling rendered and whitened ; flour store parted off from bakehouse and ventilated ;



lighting and ventilation improved; troughs put on castors; door provided to coal cellar.

131, High Street, Homerton.—Walls of bakehouse rendered and painted; floor lowered and made good; increased light obtained from stall-board and glazed tiles to walls of area; ventilation improved by window in partition between bakehouse and flour store; troughs placed on castors; door fitted to coal cellar.

167, High Street Homerton.—Walls of bakehouse rendered and painted; fibrous slabs fixed to ceiling of bakehouse; floor lowered and concreted; flour store separated from bakehouse by a partition; troughs placed on castors.

215, Glyn Road.—Walls and ceiling rendered and distempered; floor concreted, height—7 ft. 6 in., obtained by excavation; doors provided between store and bakehouse; ventilation obtained from under the stall-boards; castors put on troughs.

36, Chatsworth Road.—Ceiling and walls distempered and rendered; windows renovated generally; paving renewed; door to coal cellar provided; ovens faced with glazed bricks.

19, Chatsworth Road.—Ceiling distempered; walls distempered and rendered; door provided between store and bakehouse.

138, Chatsworth Road.—Lighting improved by fixing extra casement in flank wall with pavement light (casement 2 ft. 3 in.  $\times$  2 ft. 9 in.); panels in door at rear removed, and one glass panel fixed in each door; ventilation improved; casements (three) in stall-board; fanlight over door and doors made to open; walls plastered and ceiling lime whitened; walls painted.

182, Chatsworth Road.—Additional light fixed in flour store; ventilation improved; three casements made to open in stall-board; flour store formed by dividing off back portion of bakehouse; glass panelled partition fixed; floor of bakehouse excavated and lowered to height 7 ft. 6 in. Space under show-board of shop matchboarded; walls and ceiling plastered and lime-whitened.

94, Chatsworth Road.—Ventilation improved; the two casements in stall-board, and fanlight over door made to open; walls and front of oven plastered and painted; ceiling lime-whitened; all woodwork painted; flour stored in separate room at side of bakehouse; troughs on castors.

52, Mandeville Street.—Ventilation as before, with exception of air-shafts over oven made 6 in. square; match board portion of ceiling removed, and lath and plaster substituted; walls plastered and lime-whitened.

186, Well Street.—Walls rendered and ceiling whitened; castors put on troughs; improved light to store.



## DISINFECTION.

During the year 1903 there were 2253 rooms fumigated and 622 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 1903.

Month.	Rooms Fumigated	Rooms Cleansed.	Remarks.
January .. ..	210	60	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 .. ..	150	38	
March .. ..	122	46	
April .. ..	182	37	
May .. ..	302	66	
June .. ..	280	60	
July .. ..	180	57	
August .. ..	165	55	
September .. ..	156	49	
October .. ..	164	60	
November .. ..	178	55	
December .. ..	164	39	
Total ..	2,253	622	





Articles Disinfected during the Year 1903.

Description of Articles.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total.
HOUSE LINEN.													
Beds (feather, flock, wool) .....	100	90	83	103	123	108	98	123	117	123	93	95	1256
Bed Vallance .....	6	1	5		1	2		1	11	3	6		36
„ Covers .....	24	7	11	18	7	7	10	6		2	3	13	108
„ Furniture .....	8							3					11
Blankets .....	302	149	167	166	219	149	128	149	163	139	155	172	2058
Bolsters .....	101	61	66	75	91	92	77	98	86	96	88	74	1005
Box Covers .....								1					1
Carpets.....	1	2	9	2	7	7	2	2	6	2	2	4	46
Chair Bed Cushions .....	25	26	26	45	34	18	22	22	35	40	30	39	362
Coverlets .....				1									1
Cushions .....	30	13	8	9	21	9	16	11	12	9	7	5	150
Curtain Tassels and Cords .....		3	4										7
Glass Cloths .....	4												4

Hearth Rugs .....	1	1	3		2	4	3	3	1		5		23
Mattresses, (Horse-hair Wool, Straw, or Spring.....)	100	40	56	59	116	77	70	55	68	81	67	61	850
Mats .....	1	1	3				1			1		2	9
Matting .....						3							3
Palliassees.....	26	11	4	4	2	16	2		1	6	2	6	80
Pillows .....	247	176	198	208	365	227	242	278	219	256	227	238	2881
Pillow and Bolster Cases .....	1	7	4	4	1	8	3	1	9	4	7	6	55
Quilts .....	94	72	83	79	104	91	84	87	95	98	87	104	1078
Round Towels.....						1							1
Rugs .....	7	4	9	9	12	7	2	2	7	3	2	6	70
Sheets .....	102	74	79	84	106	89	95	114	109	108	98	97	1155
Sofa Squabs.....					2						1		3
Table Cloths .....	7	2		4	2	3		2	4		5	3	32
Toilet Covers .....	2		3	1	1	1	2			6	1	2	19
Towels .....	14	21	7	10	8	14	9	20	18		9	11	141
Window Blinds .....					1								1
Window Curtains .....	4	2	10		17	20	10	8	6	4	8	6	95
													11542



Description of Articles.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total.	
MEN'S.														
Caps .....	7	6	6	3	12	58	1		4	6	6	1	110	
Coats.....	15	25	10	11	32	7	3	11	9	6	13	10	152	
Collars .....		2		1		74	3	3				1	83	
Drawers .....	1	4	1	1	8	3	3	5	3	3	1		33	
Flannels .....	3	2			1								6	
„ Vests .....	8	9	6	5	23	9	5	21	19	7	9	3	124	
Hats .....		1											1	
Neck Ties .....	1		2	4	5	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	25	
Night Shirts .....	3	5	2		6		9	4	2	4	5	3	43	
Shirts .....	8	18	11	6	33	24	12	17	15	13	13	10	180	
Socks .....	11	15	6	19	7	6	14	20	8	4	12	7	129	
Suits of Clothes .....	3												3	
Trousers .....	11	6	6	3	23	3	4	13	4	3	4		80	
Usters .....	1												1	
Waistcoats .....	9	10	8	5	30	2	3	9	8	5	7	1	97	
													1067	

WOMEN'S.													
Aprons .....	1	6	3	1	4	19	1	2	9	9	2	15	72
Caps .....	6	4	5	6	2	4		2	1	4	3	10	47
Chemises .....	17	14	12	7	17	13	19	23	12	16	14	15	179
Cloaks .....	1					3		1	1	8	3	3	20
Collars .....		1				1			1			5	8
Corsets .....	6	5	10	6	9	2	14	10	7	7	6	11	93
Cuffs .....						2				3		2	7
Drawers .....	13	12	7	8	13	5	12	7	5	5	9	24	120
Dresses.....	8	4	6	1		3	2		2	1		6	33
Dress Bands .....	1				1								2
Dressing Gowns.....	4	4	3	2	9	4	4	6	2	7	1	6	52
Flannel Petticoats.....	4	8			4	1							17
„ Vests .....	18	6	19	9	16	10	10	3	10	13	4	19	137
Jackets .....	12	11	9	6	19	13	8	13	3	11	12	6	123
Night Dresses.....	32	17	28	17	24	22	32	19	22	38	22	47	320
Petticoats .....	35	19	26	25	28	10	23	25	16	28	31	33	304
Petticoat Bodices .....	19	6	7	5	20	22	9	11	18	10	12	14	153



Articles Disinfected during the Year 1903—continued.

Description of Articles.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total.	
WOMEN'S—continued.														
Sashes . . . . .				1	3	1							5	
Shawls . . . . .	26	15	26	11	28	15	12	11	19	16	9	20	208	
Skirts . . . . .	15	4	10	7	15	17	11	8	9	15	11	21	143	
Stockings . . . . .	33	20	15	16	59	11	26	10	20	26	20	31	287	2330
CHILDREN'S.														
Boys' Knickers . . . . .	9	10	5		8	2	4	5	7	4	8	6	68	
„ Jackets . . . . .	4	13	8	3	8	2	5	5	7	5	8	15	83	
„ Suits . . . . .	4	1	2	1	3	2	1						14	
Feeders . . . . .							1						1	
Frocks . . . . .	14	13	9	9		5	10	9	10	10	9	57	165	
Pelisses . . . . .	1							1		1			3	
Pinafores . . . . .	8	9	7	2		1	4	2	2	8	3	8	58	

OTHER ARTICLES.													
Boots .....	2	2	6	4	8		6	4		2	3		33
Handkerchiefs .....	13	10	11		12	21	13	21	18	9	8	21	161
Shoes .....	1		8		16		5		2	2	2		36
Slippers .....	2	1	4	4	2	12	2	2					29
SUNDRIES.	104	124	98	126	156	111	150	85	97	94	76	138	1359
													2010
TOTALS.....	1701	1205	1240	1216	19.0	1476	1323	1375	1341	1385	1252	1515	16949





## DISINFECTING STATION.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages ... ..							308	12	10
Electricity Supply ...							12	4	0
Water ... ..							15	3	6
Horse—									
Fodder ... ..				28	7	9			
Shoeing ... ..				3	16	6			
Collar ... ..				1	8	6			
				—	—	—	33	12	
Disinfecting Van—									
Repairs ... ..				14	15	0			
Holland Covers ...				6	9	0			
Hire ... ..				6	10	0			
				—	—	—	27	14	0
Plumbing and other Repairs				27	3	4			
Renewal of Fire Bars—									
Disinfectors ... ..				2	15	0			
				£	s.	d.			
Renewal of Rubber Rings				8	10	0			
Lubricating Oil ... ..				0	18	3			
New Doors to Laundry—									
Material and Carpenter's									
Wages ... ..				5	16	6			
Furniture — Committee									
Room, Caretaker's Lodge				12	14	9			
Coals—Steam ... ..	29	8	4						
Kitchen (Lodge) ...	3	17	4						
	—	—	—	33	5	8			
Stores, Firewood, etc. ...				8	5	0			
				—	—	—	496	15	7
							£586	12	6



Summary of Persons Lodged and Maintained at Council's Shelter, in Millfields Road, Clapton, N.E.,  
during the year ended 31st December, 1903.

Month.	No. of Persons admitted. (All causes.)				Cost of Maintenance.			Average period of Stay.	Diseases.	No. of Persons Admitted for bath only.
	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	£	s.	d.			
January .. ..	2	1	3	6		15	0	2.0 days.	1 Case of Scarlet Fever ..	1
February .. ..	2	2	2	6		13	9	1.8 "	2 Cases ..	
March .. ..	1	1	3	5		16	0	2.8 "	1 Case ..	
April .. ..	3	2	11	16	2	0	0	2.0 "	1 Case of Diphtheria ..	
May .. ..	5	7	18	30	3	15	0	2.0 "	1 " ..	
June .. ..	2	5	6	13	1	12	6	2.0 "	2 Cases of Scarlet Fever ..	2
July .. ..	3	3	8	14	1	15	0	2.0 "	3 " ..	
August .. ..	3	4	5	12	1	10	0	2.0 "	4 " Diphtheria ..	
September .. ..	4	8	5	17	2	2	6	2.0 "	3 " ..	
October .. ..	5	7	10	22	2	15	0	2.0 "	2 " Scarlet Fever ..	
November .. ..									1 Case ..	
December .. ..	1	2	4	7		17	6	2.0 "	2 Cases of Diphtheria ..	7
Totals .. ..	31	42	75	148	18	12	3	2.05 "	2 " Enteric ..	
									5 " Scarlet Fever ..	
									1 Case of Enteric ..	
									1 " Diphtheria ..	1
									1 " Scarlet Fever ..	

## REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Below is given the account for the removal of House Refuse from dwellings in Hackney to the Municipal Destructor Works, from the 25th December, 1902, to the 25th December, 1903. Up till the 31st March, 1903, the house refuse was removed by F. Shellard, contractor, at an average price of 3s. 6d. per ton. The total quantity removed during this period was 10,513 tons at the price of £1,848 3s. 9d. From this date to the end of the year, the house refuse was removed by other contractors, the northern division by Mr. Walker, at 4s. 1d. per ton; the southern division by Messrs. Abbott at 4s. 4d. per ton. The quantity removed during this period by these contractors was 28,127 tons, at a total cost of £5,917 6s. 10d. Further details are given below.

During the first three months of the year, while Mr. Shellard was contracting for the removal of the house refuse, the Council paid this contractor, in addition to the average 3s. 6d. per ton, £576 for the wages of the dustmen, formerly employed by the Council, transferred to him. The total expenditure for the removal of the 38,640 tons was £8,341 10s. 7d., which amounts to nearly 4s. 4d. per ton.

	£	s.	d.	
Prices January to March—North Division ...	0	3	3	per ton.
South Division ...	0	3	9	„
March to December—Northern Division ...	0	4	1	„
Southern Division ...	0	4	1	„
Cost of Destruction at 2s. 8½d. per ton ...	5,227	12	6	
Dustman's Wages—Jan., Feb., and March,				
1903 ... ..	576	0	3	
Sanitary Labour ... ..	1,379	6	2	



## DUSTING ACCOUNT, 1903.

MONTH.	Northern Division		Southern Division		TOTALS.	
	Tons.	Cost.	Tons.	Cost.	Tons.	Cost.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
January .....	1713	278 7 3	1937	363 3 9	3650	641 11 0
February ....	1703	276 14 9	1971	369 11 3	3674	646 6 0
March.....	1504	244 8 0	1685	315 18 9	3189	560 6 9
April .....	1581	310 8 7	1922	406 14 5	3503	717 3 0
May.....	1477	301 11 1	1829	396 8 8	3306	697 19 9
June .....	1412	288 5 8	1804	390 18 10	3216	679 4 6
July.....	1216	248 5 4	1591	344 18 3	2807	593 3 7
August .....	1174	239 13 10	1525	330 10 10	2699	570 4 8
September ....	1241	253 7 5	1611	349 4 3	2852	602 11 8
October .....	1245	254 3 9	1576	341 10 8	2821	595 14 5
November ....	1535	313 7 11	1901	412 0 3	3436	725 8 2
December ....	1580	322 11 8	1907	413 5 5	3487	735 17 1
Totals .....	17381	£3331 5 3	21259	£4434 5 4	38640	£7765 10 7

Here the house refuse is destroyed by burning, the heat developed during its combustion being used for the generation of steam, which is used in the generation of electricity for public and private lighting.

The above is the account for the removal only of house refuse from dwellings to the destructor.

The cost of destruction of the house refuse during 1903 has been calculated by the Borough Electric Engineers at 2s. 8½d. per ton, which for 38,640 tons gives a total cost for destruction of £5,227

12s. 6d. This sum, added to that for the removal of house refuse, gives a total cost of £13,569 3s. 1d. for the removal and disposal of house refuse in the Borough of Hackney during the year 1903. At the census of 1901 there were 30,419 inhabited houses in the Borough. Dividing the above sum by the latter numbers we get the sum of 8s. 11d. per inhabited house as the total cost for the removal and disposal of house refuse for the year 1903.

Below is given a table, showing the number of requests for the removal of house refuse received during each month of the last ten years. It will be seen that the largest number of requests were received during the months of April and May. This I account for in the fact that the present contractors began the removal of house refuse in the month of April, and did not get into a good system until some time after commencing their contract. This phenomenon is always observed at the change of contractors.

TABLE.

*A List of the requests for the removal of Dust received during the ten years, ending December 31st, 1903.*

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Jan.	136	89	37	21	22	26	50	13	31	28
Feb.	48	41	17	20	6	7	7	4	6	11
Mar.	85	53	30	15	6	3	9	9	20	23
Apr.	97	66	46	8	19	37	22	18	20	63
May	55	73	22	11	3	21	11	12	11	43
June	72	46	39	12	11	22	20	18	12	45
July	63	31	18	17	11	43	37	27	119	47
Aug.	56	23	12	9	6	14	8	12	53	12
Sept.	58	38	24	6	8	2	18	17	17	25
Oct.	73	27	21	8	3	10	8	7	15	13
Nov.	94	39	14	9	4	6	2	8	16	10
Dec.	46	26	17	7	15	18	13	13	35	11
Totals	893	552	297	143	114	220	205	158	355	331



I give here the usual table of refusals and no answers of occupiers to the application of dustmen to remove the house refuse.

TABLE.

*Dust refusals and no answers for the year 1903.*

Week ending	Refusals.	No Answers	Week ending	Refusals.	No Answers.
January 3rd ..	3,052	218	August 1st ..	7,294	968
" 10th ..	6,437	1,243	" 8th ..	6,876	1,005
" 17th ..	5,856	1,172	" 15th ..	6,673	973
" 24th ..	5,713	1,219	" 22nd ..	6,055	962
" 31st ..	6,211	986	" 29th ..	7,114	987
February 7th ..	5,909	1,043	Sept. 5th ..	7,206	976
" 14th ..	7,241	1,127	" 12th ..	7,113	914
" 21st ..	6,472	1,039	" 19th ..	6,947	982
" 28th ..	6,319	1,114	" 26th ..	7,218	897
March 7th ..	6,749	1,261	October 3rd ..	7,633	1028
" 14th ..	6,581	1,384	" 10th ..	6,971	913
" 21st ..	7,114	1,022	" 17th ..	7,052	943
" 28th ..	6,218	1,107	" 24th ..	6,219	978
April 4th ..	6,733	1,035	" 31st ..	6,772	914
" 11th ..	6,295	994	Nov. 7th ..	6,317	1,005
" 18th ..	5,987	987	" 14th ..	6,526	962
" 25th ..	6,119	1,056	" 21st ..	7,305	928
May 2nd ..	6,343	1,021	" 28th ..	6,815	937
" 9th ..	7,019	1,713	Dec. 5th ..	6,223	981
" 16th ..	6,609	1,629	" 12th ..	6,498	926
" 23rd ..	6,317	1,219	" 19th ..	5,217	917
" 30th ..	6,241	1,011	" 26th ..	5,046	845
June 6th ..	6,513	1,113	" 31st ..	3,816	572
" 13th ..	6,585	1,002			
" 20th ..	6,702	995			
" 27th ..	7,119	1,019			
July 4th ..	6,027	1,019			
" 11th ..	6,149	1,007			
" 18th ..	6,213	983			
" 25th ..	7,316	971			

## THE MORTUARY.

The following tables give the number of bodies desposited 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	...	404
1. To await inquests	{ (a) Infectious	10
	{ (b) Non-Infectious	379
2. To await burial	...	15
Number of post-mortems made	...	134

## INQUESTS.

Verdicts.	Sex.	
	Male.	Female.
Natural causes .....	107	125
Accidental Death.....	49	51
Suicide .....	22	8
Open Verdict .....	9	1
Murder .....	1	1
Stillborn .....	2	8
TOTALS .....	190	189

*Table showing nature of above Suicidal and Accidental Deaths in the Hackney District during the Year ended 1903.*

SUICIDES.		ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.	
NATURE OF SUICIDE.	No.	NATURE OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.	No.
Poisoning .....	6	Poisoning .....	3
Cut Throat .....	3	Fall .....	31
Drowning .....	12	Suffocated .....	4
Hanging.....	4	Shock from Burns .....	10
Shooting.....	2	Drowning .....	1
Jumped in front of Train ....	2	Run over .....	4
„ from Window .....	1	Shock from Scalds .....	1
		Fracture of Skull.....	11
		Suffocated in Bed.....	21
		Others .....	14
TOTAL .....	30	TOTAL .....	100



# REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK, 1903.

	SANITARY DISTRICTS.														Totals.
	Mr. Ellis Stamford Hill	Mr. Harvey, West Hackney	Mr. Legg, Hackney	Mr. Bew, 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			
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7.	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12			
INSPECTIONS—															
Made on Complaint.....	131	234	236	167	381	267	295	224	253	356	113	154		15	2826
Workshops.....						3	24	4	3	23		1		135	193
House to House .....					23	70	69	76	107	40	75	33			493
Houses after Infectious } Diseases .....	133	112	192	250	159	242	312	234	250	274	125	86			2369
Premises re-inspected ....	1944	2121	2739	1377	1949	2334	2905	2738	2579	2869	3133	2507		1440	30435
Fishmongers' and Poul- } terers' Yards .....						2	1		6	12	1				22
Slaughterhouses .....	9												348		357
Cow houses (Premises) } Dairies and Milkshops }	7												290		297
Miscellaneous Inspections	102	82	115	120	4	34	52	39	105	67	2	108	1025		1025
Greengrocers' Yards ....							4			12	9				25
Schools .....						1				10	2				13
Bakehouses .....	16	40	34	12	16	47	29	22	18	22	3				259
Urinals .....	12	15	12			12	11	14	11	95	44				226
Canal Boats .....												96			96
Animals improperly kept..							3	2	3	6	1				15
Statutory Notices served...	8	31	14	40	28	11	34	6	27	14	17	17		8	255
Intimation Notices served	146	248	234	135	292	248	424	323	377	303	203	152		160	3245
Peremptory or Final } Notices served..... }	30		19			11	22	61	34	40	41			24	282
Laundries .....						1				9					10

Offensive Trades .....													38	139	177
Outworkers .....															
Proceedings before Magistrate or Justices under the Public Health Acts				1	1	2			3		2	1	1	3	14
Nuisances abated.....	139	206	280	168	330	241	182	283	379	324	201	136		178	3047
SEIZED AND CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD—															
Fish..... {		1 cwt.					5 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	$\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.	3 cwt.	4 cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.		19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.
Fruit and Vegetables .. {	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.		$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	9 cwt.	$\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	7 cwt.			20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.
Meat ..... {			$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	1 cwt.							$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.			9 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.
Tin Foods .....															
Other Articles ..... {															
Open Spaces cleared ....			1						1	2	3				7
Special Reports to Medical Officer of Health	3		49			4	9		6	10	8				89
FOOD ADULTERATION—															
Samples collected for Analysis..... {	54	54		36	54	54	54	60	60	54	60	60			600
Proceedings taken before Magistrates .....	6	5		5	5	5	3	10	5	4	2	3			53



# 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 1903.

1903.	TEMPERATURE.							Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud.	RAIN.	
	Means.					Extremes.				Amount, in.	No. of Days.
	9 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Range	Mean.	Min.	Max.				
JANUARY ..	41.5	38.5	45.9	7.4	42.2	24.8	54.4	87	6.7	2.34	17
FEBRUARY	45.9	42.2	0.6	8.4	46.4	33.3	58.0	80	8.0	.72	10
MARCH ....	47.7	42.0	53.1	11.1	47.6	34.4	68.3	76	6.9	2.21	20
APRIL.....	46.5	39.4	51.7	12.3	45.5	30.4	59.3	73	7.2	2.25	12
MAY.....	56.3	47.8	62.5	14.7	55.2	40.6	78.0	69	6.5	2.54	16
JUNE .....	59.0	50.3	64.4	14.1	57.3	42.9	82.5	71	6.3	6.23	11
JULY .....	63.0	56.4	69.4	13.0	62.9	48.7	83.4	70	6.4	4.62	1
AUGUST....	61.7	54.4	67.6	13.2	61.0	49.2	76.9	72	6.2	4.42	19
SEPTEMBER	60.0	53.2	65.1	11.9	59.2	43.2	82.7	78	5.9	2.85	13
OCTOBER ..	54.4	49.8	58.2	8.4	54.0	40.2	66.0	83	7.0	5.54	26
NOVEMBER	45.7	42.0	50.1	8.1	46.0	32.5	55.9	84	8.1	1.89	13
DECEMBER	40.4	37.2	43.2	6.0	40.2	28.7	52.5	86	8.4	1.23	10
YEAR..	51.8	46.1	56.8	10.7	51.5	24.8	83.4	77.4	7.0	36.84	180

# APPENDIX.

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## METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.

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### REPORT ON AN OUTBREAK OF ENTERIC FEVER ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSUMPTION OF SEWAGE-POLLUTED WATERCRESS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

During the month of June of this year the incidence of enteric fever, in the Borough of Hackney, presented very peculiar and unusual characters. Under ordinary circumstances enteric fever is at its lowest point during this month, and the seasonal prevalence of this disease does not usually set in until about the month of August; but this year the seasonal rise appeared to begin in the month of June; and, in addition, the cases notified were for some weeks mostly localised within a circle of one-third mile radius.

These circumstances led me to think that some special agent was responsible for the unusual prevalence of this disease in the Borough which required special investigation.

I have now to report the result of my investigations.

INCIDENCE OF ENTERIC FEVER.—From the beginning of this year until the second week in June, enteric fever had been very low, the average number of cases notified per week being only 1.6. During only one week, that ending 31st January, did the total cases notified reach the number of six; but from the second week of June the cases notified during each week were as set out in the following table :—



Table showing cases of enteric fever notified in the Borough of Hackney during the 13 weeks ending August 29th, 1903.

Date week ending	June 6th.	June 13th.	June 20th.	June 27th.	July 4th.	July 11th.	July 18th.	July 25th.	Aug. 1st.	Aug. 8th.	Aug. 15th.	Aug. 22nd.	Aug. 29th.
No. of Cases ..	2	6	14	8	7	4	6	3	11	7	15	16	16

The following Chart I shows graphically the number of cases of enteric fever notified in the Borough from the beginning of the year up to the week ending August 29th.

For comparison with the above, I give here Chart II showing the average number of cases of enteric fever notified weekly during the ten years 1892 to 1901. It will be seen from this that the rises indicated in the chart 1903 are quite abnormal :—

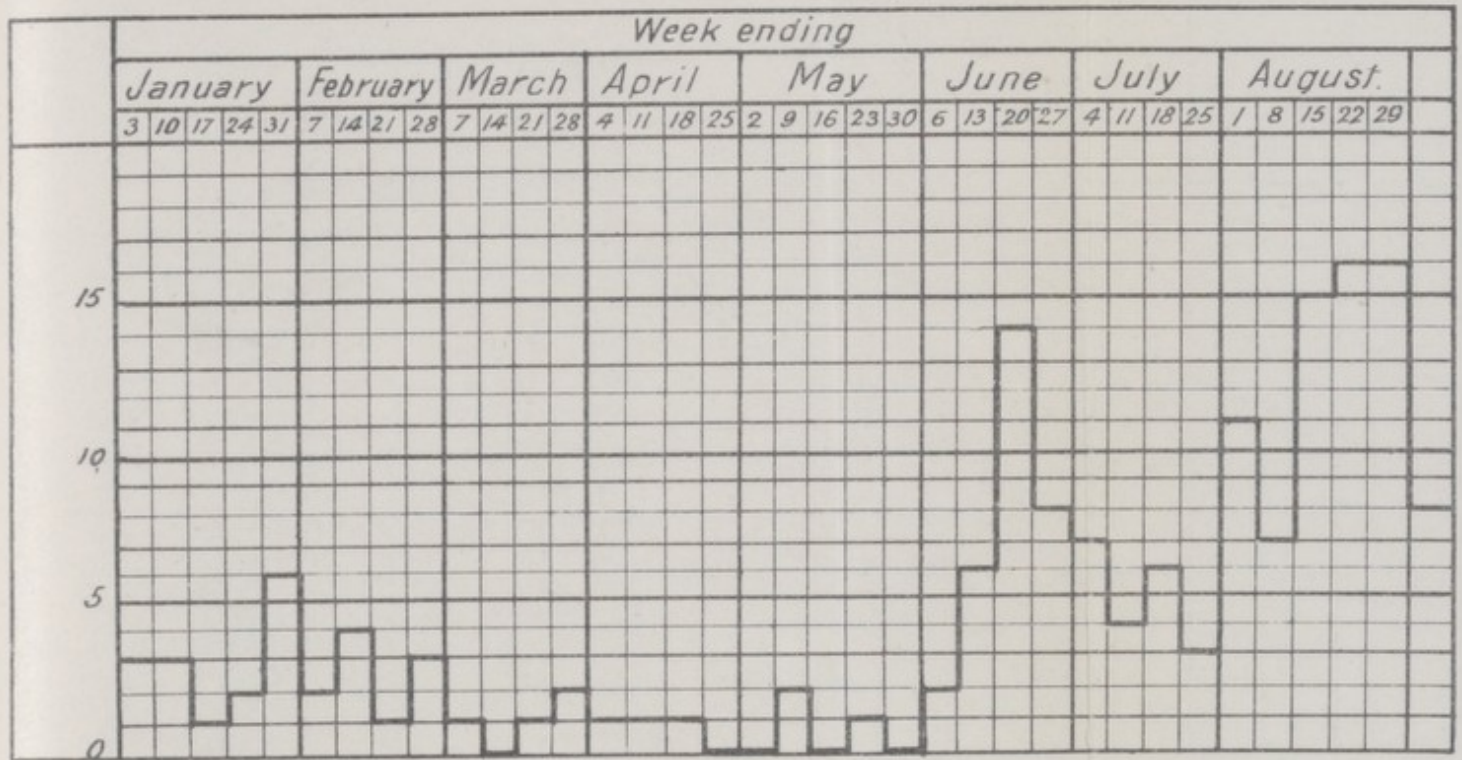
LOCALISATION OF THE DISEASE.—It will be seen from chart I. that the outbreak took the form of two waves or outbursts ; the first extending from the second week in June to the week ending the 25th of July, and the second from the first week in August to the week ending the 29th of August ; both of these outbursts showing a different localisation. These outbursts may be distinguished for the purposes of this report, the first by the letter A, the second by the letter B.

Outburst A, which consisted of 48 notified cases extending over a period of eight weeks, were almost all located within an area represented by a circle of one-third mile radius, the centre of the circle being situated in the Clarence Road, opposite Pembury Grove.

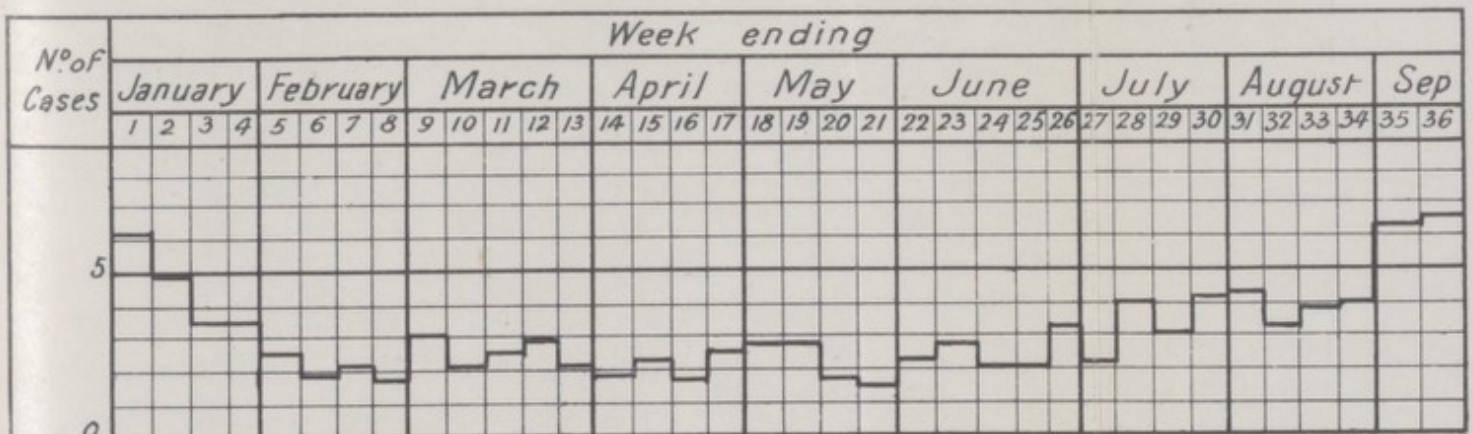
Outburst B, which consisted of 62 notified cases extending over a period of nine weeks, were scattered over a larger area, but were mostly located within a space represented by a circle of half-mile radius, whose centre was situated near Orchard Street, adjoining Well Street. A large number of these cases invaded area A.

# CHART I.

1903.



# CHART II, 1892 TO 1901.







AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.—The 110 notified cases of enteric fever were distributed in 95 households. During A period 48 cases occurred in 45 households, and during B period 62 cases in 57 households.

The age and sex distribution of the cases are given in the following table :—

*Table showing age and sex distribution.*

Age Period.		0-5	5-10	10-15	15 20	20-25	25 35	35-45	45-55	55 and upwards	Totals.
A Period.	Sex.										
	M	2	2	2	5	5	8	1	0	0	25
	F	0	3	3	7	5	4	1	0	0	23
B Period.	M	1	2	8	6	5	8	3	1	0	34
	F	0	4	4	6	6	5	1	1	1	28
Total Period.	M & F	3	11	17	24	21	25	6	2	1	110

CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.—In endeavouring to find out the cause of this unusual outbreak of enteric fever in the Borough, it is necessary to examine in detail the known media by which this disease is usually spread, and to see if either of these was operating in causing the outbreak in question. The commonest media for the spread of enteric fever are :—1, water ; 2, milk ; 3, shell-fish ; 4, ice-creams ; 5, fried-fish ; 6, sanitary defects ; and in addition a suspected cause, 7, watercress.

WATER SUPPLY.—Epidemics of enteric fever have been more frequently traced to an infected water supply than to any other



cause ; so that the relation of the outbreak to the water supply of the Borough of Hackney must be very closely examined before concluding that it has not been concerned in spreading the disease.

The Borough of Hackney is supplied with water for domestic use by two water companies, viz. : the New River Company, and the East London Water Company. The former Company supplies that part of Hackney west of a line drawn zigzag from the junction of Albion Road and Queen's Road, on the south, to the junction of Dalston Lane with the Amhurst Road. From this point it follows the line of the G.E.R. northwards to Stamford Hill Station. The East London Water Company supplies the remainder of Hackney to the east of this line and in addition, this Company supplies amongst other places, the following London Boroughs :—Bethnal Green, nearly all Stepney, Poplar, and North Woolwich.

With respect to the New River Company, no further reference need be made to this Company, because only one or two cases of enteric fever have occurred in the area supplied by this Water Company during the period under review.

The East London Water Company derives its water from three sources. 1, The River Thames ; 2, the River Lea ; 3, Deep wells in the chalk.

1. The Thames water, which amounts to about 8,000,000 gallons per diem, is drawn from the river at Sunbury, there filtered and conveyed by a three feet main to the Finsbury Park covered reservoir, where it mixes with Lea Water and gravitates to Hackney, where it is distributed to about one-third of the district.

2. The intake for the Lea water is at Chingford Mill, whence it flows in an open conduit to the large reservoirs at Tottenham and Walthamstow. These are connected by an open channel with the filter beds at Lea Bridge, of which there are 25, and of these 23 are constantly filtering water. The filtered water passes into a large culvert, from whence it is pumped directly into the large mains of



the district and to the Finsbury Park reservoir. With respect to these mains, they are so arranged that there are no dead ends, but are connected in such a way by by-passes as to secure a complete circulation of water throughout the district.

3. The deep well water, which is a very small proportion of the whole, is pumped into the open channels and reservoirs, which convey it to the filter beds at Lea Bridge, where after filtration it is pumped into the district mixed with the Lea water.

The question may now be asked: Has the water supply to the Borough had any influence in causing the outbreak of enteric fever?

The evidence in favour of a negative reply to this question is the following:—

1. Most of the cases of enteric fever have occurred in that part of Hackney supplied by the mixed water from the Thames and the River Lea; but while the bulk of the cases have occurred in this area, they are grouped close together within a circle of  $\frac{2}{3}$  mile diameter, thus affecting only about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the area in Hackney supplied by the mixed water, the other  $\frac{2}{3}$  being almost free from cases of enteric fever. Moreover, if we look at the other Boroughs supplied by mixed water, we find that they have not been notably affected by enteric fever cases. The other parts of the district supplied by Lea water or deep well water have not been visited with cases of enteric fever to raise a suspicion that a water-borne epidemic of enteric fever was in progress.

2. The progress of the outbreak is altogether unlike the progress of a water-borne epidemic. This latter has a characteristic course. Its onset is more abrupt, and there is a quick and steady rise in the notifications. The notifications increase until the source of infection is removed. At no time during the outbreak in question did the notifications in any week rise above 15, the numbers varying from day to day. The outbreak had more the appearance of infection by means of some article of food other than water.



3. If the infection were due to infected water supply, as the water is in general circulation, we should expect a general infection of the water, and cases would not be grouped in practically one area as has been the case, but more scattered over the district corresponding with the area of the particular supply; but, as we have seen above, the localization of the notified cases does not correspond with any particular area of water supply.

MILK.—In investigating the relation that this article of food may have borne to the spread of this disease, I found on enquiries that 32 invaded households used condensed milk only, and the remainder of the invaded households were supplied by 37 different dairymen, getting their milk from various sources, only one of which supplied six households, the remainder supplying each a smaller number, and in addition in a few households only sterilised milk was consumed. These facts are sufficient to exclude milk as a medium for the conveyance of this infection on this occasion.

SHELL FISH.—The different forms of Shell Fish have been at various times instrumental in the conveyance of enteric fever, and it is necessary to consider whether they have been operative in causing the outbreak under review.

During the A period there was only one household where it was admitted that shell fish had been eaten within the limits of the incubation period of the disease. During the B period, in nine households only had shell fish been consumed during the three weeks prior to the onset of the disease, and the fish were purchased at six different places, four of which were out of the Borough. The fish consisted of the four varieties, viz. :—Oysters, mussels, cockles and periwinkles. From these facts it will be immediately seen that shell fish has played a very insignificant part, if any, in the causation of the late outbreak of enteric fever in the Borough.

ICE CREAMS.—Many epidemics have been traced to the consumption of this article of food, but its influence in the recent outbreak may be seen from the following facts. During the A period ice



creams were eaten by four only of the invaded households, and the ice creams were obtained from four different shops at great distances from each other. During the B period eleven households consumed ice creams which were obtained from eight different sources, three of which were outside the Borough. It will thus be seen that the hypothesis that ice creams have had any connection with the epidemic must be abandoned.

FRIED FISH.—An epidemic of enteric fever has been traced by Dr. Hamer of the London County Council to this article of diet, it would therefore not be out of place to consider what relation this article of diet may have had to the outbreak in question. By fried fish is meant the fish prepared in the common fried fish shops. I am of opinion that the conveyance of infection by this means must be a very rare event, but the possibility of its occurrence must be thought of in any investigations relating to the spread of enteric fever in large towns.

During the A period, seven households admitted the consumption of fried fish during three weeks prior to the onset of the illness, and the fish was obtained from five different sources.

During the B period, fried fish was consumed in twenty-nine households, but the fish was obtained from fifteen different sources. In face of these facts, it cannot be maintained for a moment that the slightest suspicion attaches to this food as a medium for the conveyance of enteric fever.

DRAINAGE AND SANITARY DEFECTS.—Inspections were carefully made in every house in which a case of enteric fever had occurred, but no wide-spread insanitary condition was found to exist competent to call forth an outburst of enteric fever such as that under enquiry. To go into details, it was found that out of 132 houses sanitary defects were observed in 32 of them, the remainder being



free from such conditions. From this I conclude that sanitary defects have not had any casual connection with the outbreak in question.

**WATERCRESS.**—Early in the outbreak, while engaged in making enquiries respecting the possible relation of any of the above media to the spread of the disease, I was struck by the large number of watercress eaters amongst the patients affected, and this was especially marked during the A outburst. This led me to think that probably watercress may have been the agent by which the infection had been conveyed. What at first was mere suspicion acquired greater certainty as cases multiplied, until at last I was convinced that I had to deal with an outbreak of enteric fever largely due to the consumption of specifically infected watercress. The evidence upon which this hypothesis is based is the following —

*a.* **Statistics.**—During the A period of the outbreak, 48 cases of enteric fever were notified. Of these, I could obtain no information as regards the food-stuffs eaten in three cases; but of the remaining 45 cases, definite information was forthcoming in regard to foods consumed. I found that out of these 45 cases, no less than 29 patients had partaken of watercress, in most cases more than once, during the three weeks prior to the onset of the illness. This is equivalent to 64·4 per cent. of the cases inquired into.

During the B period there were 62 genuine cases of enteric fever notified. Of these, I could obtain fairly reliable information respecting food in 58 cases. Out of this number, 28 certainly partook of watercress during the three weeks prior to the onset of the disease. This is equivalent to 48·2 per cent. of those attacked. If the two periods are taken together, the watercress consuming cases numbered 57 out of a total of 103 cases, which is equivalent to 55·3 per cent. of the total.

The following Table sets out these facts :—

	Duration.	No. of Cases of Enteric Fever notified.	No. of Cases where definite information respecting food was obtained.	No. of Watercress Cases.	Percentage of Cases presumably infected by Watercress.	Remarks.
1st Period	June 6 to July 25.	48	45	29	64.4	
2nd Period	July 26 to Aug. 29	62	58	28	48.2	
Total Period	June 6 to Aug. 29	110	103	57	55.3	

In order to fully estimate the value of the above evidence, it is necessary to obtain some idea of the proportion of the public in Hackney who are watercress eaters. To this end, I had enquiries made at 124 houses in those parts of the Borough invaded by enteric fever, and ascertained that the inmates of 34 only were watercress eaters. This figure includes not only the regular consumers of this vegetable, but also the occasional consumers, the remainder not eating watercress. Thus the watercress eaters may be taken at 27.5 per cent. and non-watercress eaters at 72.5 per cent. of the population; but the incidence of enteric fever on watercress eaters compared with non-watercress eaters during this epidemic was as the figures 64 : 36. Therefore it will be seen by an easy calculation that watercress eaters suffered 4.6 times more than non-watercress eaters during the A period, more than twice as much during the B period, and over three times as much during the whole epidemic. There is no essential reason why watercress eaters should be selected, except for the reason that this article of food was specifically infected.

b. Source of Watercress.—Enquiries as to where the watercress had been purchased led to the following facts. The outburst of the A period led me to believe that the watercress must have been



purchased in the neighbourhood; and on close inquiry I found that most of the watercress had been purchased, in 21 instances, from hawkers in Clarence Road, and in eight instances from a shop in the same street. The source was not known in two instances. The watercress was purchased in two cases from a shop in the Lower Clapton Road, and in one the vegetable was obtained from various places.

Of the B period, watercress was obtained from the stalls of hawkers in 20 cases, in 3 cases from various sources, in 2 cases the source was not known and in the remaining three cases from different shops in the neighbourhood.

The following Table gives a summary of the above facts relating to the place of purchase of the watercress.

Where purchased.	From street hawkers.	Source not known.	From various places.	From shops in the neighbourhood.	REMARKS.
No. of Cases.	41	4	4	8	It is improbable that in the four instances in which the source is not known, and also in those from various sources, the watercress was also purchased from street hawkers.

c. Bacteriology.—During the progress of the epidemic, and when my suspicions that watercress was concerned in the spread of enteric fever, were strengthened by additional evidence, I had samples of watercress, exposed for sale in Clarence Road, taken and conveyed to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, for bacteriological examination. These samples were reported upon by Dr. Macfadyen, whose report is included in the subjoined Table. Later when the second rise of enteric fever set in, I obtained authority from the Public Health Committee to have further samples of watercress sold in Hackney examined. Samples were taken on August 31st, September 2nd and September 8th. The details concerning these samples and the results of examination are to be found in the following Table.

Table showing results of bacteriological examination of samples of watercress sold in the Borough of Hackney.

Date of Purchase	Letter of Sample.	Where purchased and Vendor.	Source of Watercress.	Bacteriological Report on Sample submitted.
July 2nd	A	Clarence Road, Mr. W., Costermonger	Spitalfields Markets, from Hampshire	The three samples of watercress have been submitted to a careful bacteriological examination, and a special search has been made for organisms indicative of sewage contamination. The results have been that positive organisms of the colon or intestinal type have been detected and isolated from each of the three samples in question. There can be little doubt that the watercress was sewage polluted.
"	B	Clarence Road, Mr. G., Costermonger	"	
"	C	Clarence Road, Man with Basket	Gomshall, Surrey	
Aug. 31st	D	50, Morning Lane	Covent Garden Kingsland Road, from grower named Cole West Ham Woman outside Spitalfields Market West Ham	These nine samples have been submitted to bacteriological examination with special reference to the presence of sewage organisms. Organisms of the intestinal type were found in every case. All the samples are obviously polluted. At least 50 Bac. Coli were present in every cubic centimeter of sample E.
"	F	Mrs. S., stall in Chatsworth Road		
"	G	Mrs. W., stall in Chatsworth Road		
"	H	Mrs. J., stall in Chatsworth Road		
"	I	Mrs. D., stall in Well Street		
"	J	G. F., stall in Well Street		
Sept. 2nd	K	West Ham watercress beds	West Ham	These samples of watercress have been submitted to a careful bacteriological examination with reference to the presence of sewage organisms. These organisms have been found in each sample, and it is obvious therefore that all these samples of watercress have been contaminated with sewage.
"	L	"	"	
"	E	"	"	
"	Water	"	"	
Sept. 8th	M	W. P., Templar Road	Gomshall, Surrey	
"	N	D. C., itinerant lad with basket	West Ham	
"	O	A. P., Well Street	Delivered by man, unknown address	
"	P	W. H., Morning Lane	West Ham	
"	Q	J. B., Digby Road	Spitalfields Market	
"	R	G. B., Arthur Street, S.S.	Crooked Billet Yard, Shoreditch	



From the foregoing Table it will be seen :—

1. That seventeen samples of watercress and one sample of water have been examined bacteriologically.

2. That all these samples were found to be polluted with organisms from the human intestine, and that the sample of water contained 50 of such organisms, *i.e.*, bacilli coli, to each cubic centimeter (a cubic centimeter is equal to about 22 drops).

3. That six samples of watercress and the sample of water came from watercress beds situate in West Ham : four samples were said to come from Gomshall, in Surrey ; three from Spitalfields Market ; one from Covent Garden Market ; one from Crooked Billet Yard, Shoreditch ; two from unknown sources.

4. That while these samples were taken from distant parts of Hackney, they all have this common feature, that of sewage pollution.

My suspicion being directed to the West Ham beds as being chiefly concerned in the unusual incidence of enteric fever, I made a visit to this place, and found that the beds are situate in West Ham, adjoining the south-east border of the Hackney Borough. There are 25 beds, each about 20ft. wide by 60ft. in length. The beds are fed by water from an adjoining ditch, into which water is pumped as required. This water is pumped from a sump hole about 6ft. deep adjacent to the Channelsea branch of the river Lea. This branch is one of the most polluted branches of the badly polluted river Lea ; so that practically the West Ham beds are fed by almost undiluted sewage. The sample of water E was taken as it flowed from the aforementioned ditch on the watercress beds.

With respect to the conditions under which the remaining samples of watercress have been grown, I should judge, from the fact that the bacteriological analysis of these gives results differing in no way from those of West Ham, that they are cultivated under conditions similar to the latter, although I have not been able to confirm this by a visit to the several places where they were grown.



The above evidence from which I infer that the outbreak has been caused largely by the consumption of sewage polluted water may be summarised in the following manner :—

1. The excess of enteric fever corresponds with the season for watercress, viz., June to September.
2. The excess of cases of enteric fever was amongst watercress eaters, viz., 55 per cent. for the whole period.
3. Watercress eaters suffered more than three times as much as non-watercress eaters.
4. Samples of watercress, taken from the places where infected persons market, were found on examination, to be sewage polluted.
5. A large proportion of the polluted samples were found to be cultivated in beds fed by almost undiluted sewage.

These facts furnish material for serious reflection. In the first place they show that the bulk, if not the whole, of the watercress sold in Hackney is cultivated under such polluted conditions as to be liable at any time to be specifically polluted, and to give rise to outbreaks of enteric fever. If so many samples of watercress sold in Hackney are in a polluted condition, is it not probable that watercress sold in other boroughs of London is similarly polluted? If the information of the source of samples given in the table, page 7, is correct, and I have no reason to question it, the bulk of the watercress supplied to the Metropolis is in a similar condition to the samples examined. It may be asked, if all the sources of supply are so polluted, why is not the infection wider and more severe. My reply to this is that although every watercress bed may be fed with sewage, this sewage may only be specifically infected in one or two cases; and it may be, that a high degree of specific pollution is necessary, before it shows itself in the form of an epidemic.

It has already been noted that the season for the growth and sale of watercress is during the summer months of June to September. This same period may, with the exception of September, be regarded



as the months of the lowest incidence of enteric fever ; so that at this time sewage contains the minimum of specific material, *i.e.*, the organisms of enteric fever. Sewage may during this time, or until the specific material has been reinforced by the seasonal increase of enteric fever, pollute watercress without producing anything more than slight intestinal disorder ; but when the specific material is increased to a certain quantity, then enteric fever may be produced. This increase of material may begin as a result of the seasonal increase of enteric fever, or at an earlier date due to such a phenomenon as excessive rain which has washed into the watercourses morbid matter, or diminished the purifying effect of sewage farms and raised the disease-producing effect of their effluents, which are used in many cases for the growth of watercress.

The harm-producing possibilities of sewage-grown watercress are very far reaching, but I will not dwell upon them here. I will conclude by repeating my conviction that the late outbreak of enteric fever in the Borough of Hackney has been largely caused by specifically infected watercress.

The conditions revealed to me by my enquiry convince me that (1). An extended enquiry should be made as to the conditions under which watercress supplied to the Metropolis is cultivated. (2). Representations should be made by the Borough Council to the County Borough of West Ham, pointing out the conditions under which watercress is cultivated in that Borough ; and asking them to take such steps as may be needful to ensure in future that watercress grown in that Borough shall be free from pollution.

My thanks are due to Dr. Shirley Murphy, Chief Medical Officer to the London County Council, for kind criticism, and to Dr. Goodall, Superintendent of Eastern Hospital, for making enquiries amongst his patients.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. KING WARRY, M.D., M.R.C.P., &c.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Town Hall, Hackney,  
November, 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, 1903.

WORKSHOPS.—During the year I paid 135 first visits to workshops and 1,440 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.

In accordance with Section 133 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, 42 workshops were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectors for the district, as well as seven Domestic Workshops.

I found nuisances existing on 312 premises; 240 of these nuisances I dealt with myself, and can report the abatement of 178. The remaining 72 were handed over by the Medical Officer of Health to the District Sanitary Inspectors to be dealt with by them. I have served 160 Intimations of Nuisances, 24 Final Notices, 8 Statutory Notices, and applied for 3 Summonses.

In the course of the abatement of the nuisances I dealt with, 128 workrooms were cleansed; ventilation was improved in 36 workrooms; and overcrowding done away with in 17. While general nuisances relating to defective conditions of w.c.'s, yards, guttering, rainwater pipes, floors, roofs and dust bins were abated in 84 cases.

Ventilation I find a most difficult matter to cope with. The benefits of fresh air are not understood, and therefore not valued by the majority of the workers with whom I come in contact. A large number of the workshop occupiers in this district are small employers of labour who carry on their business in the rooms of an ordinary dwelling house. As a rule the only means of ventilation found—the chimney flue and the windows—are useless as ventilators



from the fact that no fire is burning in the grate, or that the chimney is "made up" to prevent draughts, for which reason the windows also are hermetically sealed. The chilling effect of a cold current of air from an open window upon the thinly-clad and ill-nourished bodies of many of the workers can be readily understood—hence the difficulty of securing adequate ventilation in workshops during the winter months. One can only point out the advantages of fresh air, insist upon the "stuffing" being taken from the chimney, advise the continual use of a fire and the adoption of some simple and inexpensive way of admitting the fresh air without draught. In a good many workrooms during the last two winters Hinckes-Bird's method has been adopted, and works well as long as the block of wood is allowed to remain in position; but when it is removed, it is mislaid and seldom replaced until the Inspector's next visit.

We have now on the register 857 workshops, including 157 laundries, and containing 1,254 workrooms in which women and female young persons are employed.

Workroom cards showing the number of persons permitted in each room have been distributed to 182 workrooms.

OUTWORKERS.—During the year I have inspected 139 Outworkers Premises. I found 11 of these premises dirty, 4 delapidated, 5 with defective roofs, 3 with damp walls, 7 with defective w.c's., 3 with defective dust bins, and 3 improperly paved yards.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALICE TEEBAY.





TOWN HALL, HACKNEY,

February, 1904.

*To the Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,—

I beg to submit my report for the year 1903, together with a summary of my inspections.

COW HOUSES.—There are 24 licensed cow keepers in the Borough with 37 sheds. To these I paid 290 visits and found on 3 occasions repairs of a small nature were necessary, which were at once attended to. On 5 occasions I have found accumulations of manure and have had to find fault with the general cleanliness of one cow-keeper on 3 occasions. On the whole the general condition, considering the bad construction of the majority of the sheds, is fairly good.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.—To these I paid 1,025 visits throughout the year, and in 13 cases I found that the measures or utensils had not been properly cleansed. This shows a great improvement on my last report, and I find that now the milksellers are periodically visited they are more careful in their habits. In 41 dairies repairs and limewhiting were carried out under my direction, and 95 new milksellers have been placed on the register, some of whom had not previously been registered, but whom I found selling milk and were ignorant of the regulations requiring registration. I have also reported 2 contraventions of the Dairies, Cow Sheds and Milkshops Order.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—Thirty-eight visits have been paid to the 3 offensive trades established in the Borough, and which comprise a Tallow Melter, Gut Scraper and Tripe Boiler, all of which I found carried on strictly in accordance with the bye-laws. The last named has a retail shop attached where a large quantity of livers, milts, hearts, kidneys, etc., etc. (called in the trade "Offal") are sold, and on my visits I have always examined what was on the premises, and have twice found diseased livers exposed for sale.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—These now number 29, and to these I have paid 348 visits always on slaughtering days. Periodical limewhiting, as required by the bye-laws, has been duly carried out, and I had to caution a slaughterman on one occasion for allowing blood to enter the drain. During the course of my visits I have examined the carcasses of 144 oxen and heifers, 1,363 sheep, 10 calves, and 6 pigs. The following organs and parts I found diseased and had destroyed as unfit for human food:—

### OXEN.

1 liver and skirt	...	...	affected with	Abscess.
6 livers	...	...	„	„ Distomatosis.
1 pair lungs	...	...	„	„ Tuberculosis.
1 fore quarter, lungs, liver and head	...	...	„	„ Ditto.

### SHEEP.

2 livers	...	...	affected with	Distomatosis.
1 liver	...	...	„	„ Abscess.
1 heart and lungs	...	...	„	„ Inflammation.
1 liver, heart and lungs	...	„	„	„ Melanosis.
2 livers	...	...	„	„ Parasitic Cysts.
1 liver and lungs	...	...	„	„ Ditto.
Whole carcass and organs	...	„	„	„ Pleurisy & Peritonitis.
Whole carcass and organs	...	„	„	„ Pneumonia and in a dying condition when bled

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS AND UNSOUND FOOD.—On your instructions I have made special enquiries and inspections on 50 occasions into various matters connected with the sale of food and complaints of various kinds, in addition to which I have always been on the watch when passing through the market thoroughfares in different parts of



the Borough for anything exposed for sale that may be unsound. The following articles have been destroyed as unfit for human food :—

- 1 Trunk of Skate.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel of Apples.
- 5 dozen Bananas.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel of Oranges.
- 2 dozen Bananas.
- 38 Rabbits.
- 2 pounds Beef Liver (diseased).
- 7 Rabbits.
- 14 Lemons and 18 Oranges.
- 4 sacks Potatoes.
- 1 sheep and all organs affected with Pneumonia.
- 1 Rabbit.
- 2 barrels Apples.
- 16 pounds „
- 1 hand of Pork and 23 Rabbits.

The tradesman on whose premises the last named was seized was prosecuted and fined £5 and 2/- costs.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

ARTHUR J. BOBBITT.

TABLE.

*Prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Acts and  
Margarine Acts during the year 1903.*

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fined.	Costs.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Milk ..	39% devoid of fat ..	Withdrawn. 3rd sample broken.			
2	Milk ..	10% devoid of fat ..	Withdrawn. 3rd sample broken.			
4	Milk ..	8% devoid of fat ..	Withdrawn. 3rd sample broken.			
5	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Withdrawn. 3rd sample broken.			
31	Butter ..	93% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	5 0	12 6	
36	Butter ..	93% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	1 0	12 6	
39	Milk ..	12% devoid of fat ..	Fined ..	20 0 0	15 6	
61	Milk ..	6·8% added water ..	Fined ..		12 6	
68	Milk ..	32% devoid of fat .. 16% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	14 6	
89	Demerara Sugar.	Served with best sugar crystals coloured ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	
110	Milk ..	8% devoid of fat ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	12 6	
123	Olive Oil	Served with Hydrocarbon or Mineral Oil	Fined ..	10 0	12 6	
144	Margarine	Exposed for sale unlabelled ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	12 6	
150	Milk ..	6·7% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	12 6	
151	Milk ..	16% added water ..	Fined ..	5 0	12 6	
161	Milk ..	52% devoid of fat ..	Fined ..	5 0	12 6	
162	Milk ..	10% devoid of fat ..	Fined ..	2 6	12 6	
164	Milk ..	9% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	12 6	
165	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	12 6	
167	Milk ..	9·8% added water ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	12 6	
172	Milk ..	35% added water ..	Fined ..	3 0	12 6	
183	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Fined ..	10 0	12 6	
186	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..	10 0	12 6	
200	Milk ..	13% devoid of fat ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	12 6	



No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fined.	Costs.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
203	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
208	Milk ..	9.4% devoid of fat ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
215	Margarine Cheese ..	Exposed for sale unlabelled ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
217	Margarine Cheese ..	Exposed for sale unlabelled	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
225	Milk ..	9% devoid of fat ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
234	Milk ..	22% devoid of fat ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
236	Milk ..	11.4% added water	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 12 6	
266	Margarine Cheese ..	Served in plain wrapper ..	Fined ..	0 1 0	0 12 6	
282	Gin ..	13% excess of water..	Fined ..	10 0 0	0 12 6	
284	Margarine	Served in plain wrapper ..	Fined ..	10 0 0	0 12 6	
296	Dripping	8% water ..	Fined ..	0 4 0	0 12 6	
297	Dripping	15% cotton seed oil	Summons not served ..			
298	Dripping	12% water ..	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 12 6	
300	Dripping	4.6% water ..	Fined ..	0 3 0	0 12 6	
307	Dripping	20% cotton seed oil 20% water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
327	Milk ..	16% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 14 6	
328	Milk ..	8.9% added water ..	Fined ..	0 2 6	0 12 6	
329	Milk ..	73.4% devoid of fat..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
334	Mustard	20% starch ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	
342	Butter ..	92% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
365	Cocoa ..	25% added starch ..	Fined ..		1 13 6	
377	Coffee ..	80% chicory..	Fined ..	1 0 0	1 13 6	
392	Milk ..	25% added water ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	1 13 6	
420	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 12 6	
434	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 12 6	

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fined.	Costs.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
435	Milk ..	10% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
452	Butter ..	100% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	0 12 6	
470	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Withdrawn Insufficient service.			
552	Dripping	4.2% water .. ..	Withdrawn. Warranty Proven.			
552	Dripping	4.2% water .. ..	Fined ..	0 1 0	0 12 6	
576	Rum ..	13.4% excess of water	Withdrawn by order of Public Health Committee on payment of Costs.		0 12 6	
592	Milk ..	6.6% added water ..	Fined ..		0 12 6	
				85 3 0	34 11 0	



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TABLE.

*Record of Prosecutions under the Public Health (London) Act,  
1901, during the year 1903.*

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATES' DECISION.	Penalties.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
275, Amhurst Road ..	Defective drains	Order to do the work in 14 days .. ..		2 0
72, Lower Clapton Road .. ..	Bad meat ..	Fined .. ..	5 0 0	2 0
93, Lenthall Road ..	Defective drains	Order to do the work in 14 days .. ..		23 0
112, Stamford Hill ..	Did fail to notify forthwith a case of typhoid fever at 104, Cazenove Road .. ..	Fined .. ..	2 0 0	45 0
104, Cazenove Road ..	Did not notify to Medical Officer of Health as to case of typhoid fever in house ..	Fined .. ..	0 5 0	2 0
181, High Street, Homerton .. ..	Defective drains	Withdrawn (owner un- dertaking to abate nuisance)		
27, Ridley Road ..	Leaky roof. Floor dilapidated. Ceil- ing and walls of laundry dirty ..	Order to do the work in 14 days .. ..		23 0
181, High Street, Homerton .. ..	Reconstructing a drain without an intercepting trap	Fined .. ..	1 0 0	42 0
Chatsworth Road ..	Accumulation of refuse on high- way .. ..	Fined .. ..	0 3 0	2 0
5, St. Mark's Terrace, Down's Park Road	Defective soil- pipe, &c. ..	Order to do the work in 14 days		2 0
9, Benthall Road ..	Defective drains	Order to do the work in 7 days		4 0
Lampblack Works, Gainsboro Road ..	Offensive trade ..	Fined .. ..	2 0 0	2 0

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATES' DECISION,	Penalties	Costs.
Orrock's Glass Works, Wallis Road ..	Smoke nuisance	Fined .. ..	£ s. d. 5 0 0	s. d. 2 0
49, Mare Street ..	Did neglect to supply to the Hackney Sani- tary Authority list of outworkers by 1st Aug., 1903	Withdrawn .. ..		2 0
57, Well Street ..	Do.	Withdrawn .. ..		2 0
12, Tower Street ..	Recovery of 8s. 7d for removal of trade refuse ..	Order to pay debt ..		6 6
Atlas Works, Hackney Wick .. ..	Smoke Nuisance	Dismissed, £2 2s. costs against Council ..		
Dust Wharf, Hertford Road .. ..	Offensive effluvia caused by burn- ing house refuse	Adjourned, <i>Sine die</i> ..		
			15 8 0	8 1 6



## LIST OF LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

IN THE HACKNEY DISTRICT, OCTOBER, 1903.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
Friday, E. W. ... ..	235, Amhurst Road
Raymond, E. ... ..	186, Cassland Road
Hussey, A. J. ... ..	37, Church Road, Homerton
Wood, Hy. Peter... ..	90, Frampton Park Road
Bell F. ... ..	5, High Street, Homerton
Wragg, W. J. ... ..	57, Holly Street
Roberts, F. ... ..	49, High Street, Kingsland
Gooch, H. ... ..	71, High Street, Kingsland
Powell J. ... ..	418, Kingsland Road
Woollven, W. H. ... ..	73, Upper Clapton Road
Goodwin, H. J. ... ..	78, Stamford Hill
Friday, Richard & Son ... ..	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
Frost F. & Trenholme, W. ... ..	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
Austin W. E. ... ..	51, Wilton Road
Baker, W. J. ... ..	258, Wick Road
Browning, J. ... ..	129, Richmond Road

## LIST OF LICENSED COW-SHEDS

IN THE HACKNEY DISTRICT, OCTOBER, 1903.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NO. OF SHED
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
Evans, 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. ...	... 5, Palace Road, Hackney ...	1
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, Bros. ...	... 180, Victoria Park Road ...	1
Thomas, David ...	... 3, Warburton Road, Hackney ...	1
Brace, A. E. ...	... 133, Well Street, South Hackney ...	1
Jones, John ...	... 271, Wick Road, Homerton... ...	2
Emerton & Sons, Ltd. ...	... 37, Wilton Road ...	1
Total Cow Sheds ...		39



## LIST OF BAKE-HOUSES, 1903.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
No. 1 DISTRICT.	
Hall J. ... ..	77, Upper Clapton Road
Buddin, J. ... ..	87, Reighton Road
† Vincent, A. ... ..	74, Old Hill Street
Williamsons Ltd. ... ..	Chapel Road
Gibson, R. T. ... ..	9, Northwold Road
† Austin, W. H. ... ..	74, Fountayne Road
No. 2 DISTRICT.	
Guthrie, J. & Sons ... ..	176, High Street, Stoke Newington
Pile, W. ... ..	114, High Street, Stoke Newington
† Newell & Co. ... ..	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
Grodzinsky, H. ... ..	58, High Street, Stoke Newington
No. 3 DISTRICT	
† Silver, S. ... ..	134, Sandringham Road
† Martin, J. ... ..	50, London Road
† Gibbons, G. ... ..	26, Downs Road
Reis, W. C. ... ..	215, Lower Clapton Road
† Parish, W. ... ..	117, Lower Clapton Road
† Prestage, T. H. ... ..	71, Lower Clapton Road
Cowley, Mrs. J. ... ..	9, Clarence Road
† Newell & Co. ... ..	393, Mare Street
Gentry, W. R. ... ..	38, Amhurst Road
Seward, R. ... ..	240, Dalston Lane

## No. 4 DISTRICT.

Carpenter, A.	...	...	13, Median Road
†Lunken, J.	...	...	52, Mandeville Street
Saur, H.	...	...	198, Rushmore Road
Mankertz, L.	...	...	182, Chatsworth Road
Gerber, P.	...	...	138 „
Ruhl, J. G.	...	...	94 „
†Lunken, H.	...	...	71 „
†Maloney, J.	...	...	36 „
†Woods, E.	...	...	19 „
†Heinlen, L.	...	...	219, Glyn Road

## No. 5 &amp; 6 DISTRICT.

Shedden W.	...	...	121, Richmond Road
Berry, Mrs. A.	...	...	49 „
†Spenner, A.	...	...	81, Wilton Road
†Goodwin, J.	...	...	178, Dalston Lane
†Kitchiner, J. W.	...	...	83 „
†Hohl, J.	...	...	72 „
Shedden, W.	...	...	64, Richmond Road
Mules, J.	...	...	20 & 22, Forest Road
†Rowe, J.	...	...	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
†Henkelmann, H.	...	...	174 Southgate Road
Allardyce, S. W.	...	...	98 „
Moir and Judd	...	...	40, Downham Road
†Calton, A.	...	...	48 De Beavoir Road
Stein, H.	...	...	24, Tottenham Road
†Pay, E. T.	...	...	106, Hertford Road
†Roessle, W.	...	...	88, High Street, Kingsland



† Willicombe, F.	...	...	...	28, John Campbell Road
† Ring, P.	...	...	...	103c, Dalston Lane
† Pipe, J. R.	...	..	...	69, High Street, Kingsland
† Granger, J.	...	...	...	1, Balls Pond Road

## 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
† Zahn, A. H.	...	...	...	77, Frampton Park Road
† Eley, J.	...	...	...	101, Mare Street
Gallowitz	...	...	...	77        "

## No. 8 DISTRICT.

† Cannon, G. D.	...	...	...	13 Loddiges road
† Skaer, P.	...	...	...	76, Well Street
Martin, J.	...	...	...	105        "
† Mustard, Mrs. E. C.	...	...	...	79, Lauriston Road
† Holzapfel, C....	...	...	...	142, Victoria Park Road
† Slade, C.	...	...	...	106, Gore Road

## No. 9 DISTRICT.

Grimwood, T.	...	...	...	32, High Street, Homerton
Grimwood, T.	...	...	...	59        "        "
† Gibbons, G.	...	...	...	131        "        "
Bradford, G.	...	...	...	162 High Street, Homerton
† Jessup, H.	...	...	...	167        "        "
Juniper, J. T.	...	...	...	18, Brooksby's Walk
Herz, J.	...	...	...	14, The Grove, Homerton
Shrimpton, J. R.	...	...	...	3, Churchill Road

## No. 10 DISTRICT.

Werner, A. & L. ...	...	...	220, Wick Road
Harris, J. ...	...	...	184, Cassland Road
Kybert, H. J. ...	...	...	16, Gloucester road
Weber, A. F. ...	...	...	92, Wick Road
†Gunner, G. ...	...	...	34, Church Road, Homerton
Hohloch, C. ...	...	...	12, Berger Road
Weber, G. ...	...	...	50, Kenton Road
Pates, F. W. ...	...	...	154, Well Street
†Stark, W. ...	...	...	186 „
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, „
Brake, G. ...	...	...	2, Victoria Road
James, G. ...	...	...	3, Montague Buildings
Ingram, J. A. ...	...	...	41, Osborne Road
Attwell, T. J. ...	...	...	13, Gainsboro' road
Davis, S. ...	...	...	71, Felstead Street

## No. 12 DISTRICT.

†Collis & Co. ...	...	...	2, Beecholme Terrace
†Mason, F. ...	...	...	200, Lower Clapton Road.

† Underground Bakehouses.



