

Report on the sanitary condition of the Hackney District for the year 1913.

Contributors

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Borough of Hackney.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE HACKNEY DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1913,

BY

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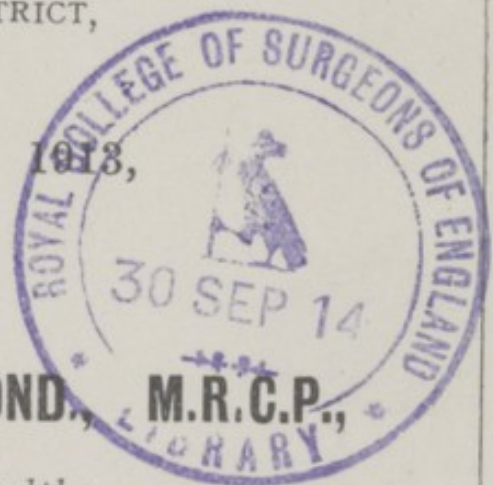
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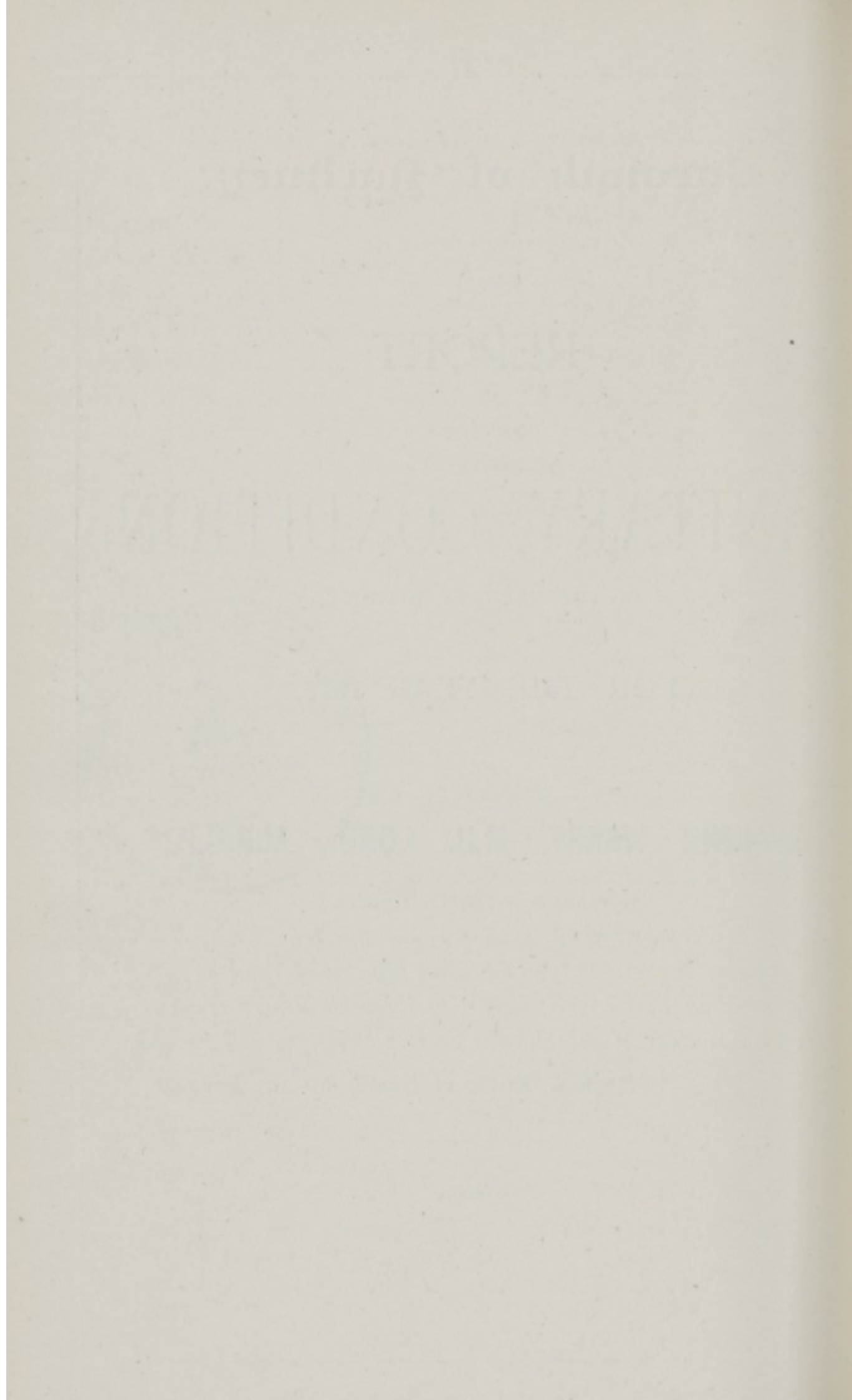
Medical Officer of Health for the Borough.



LONDON :

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1914.



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Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1913.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, HACKNEY, N.E.

June, 1914.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present herewith my Twenty-second Annual Report on the Public Health of the Borough of Hackney. The Borough continues to maintain its position as one of the healthiest in London. The general death rate for the year was 13·6 per 1,000 of the population and the infant mortality 99 per 1,000 births. These figures show a small increase in the mortality compared with 1912. This increase is shared with the other Boroughs of the Metropolis, and is due to an increase in the deaths from summer diarrhoea, measles and respiratory diseases, these last being largely due to a prevalence of influenza. An increase in the prevalence of the notifiable infectious diseases also occurred, the total number of cases from all these diseases being 1,126, compared with 1,071 during the year 1912. The number of deaths from the chief zymotic diseases numbered 255, which is equivalent to a zymotic death rate of 1·1 per 1,000 living.

A further decline in the mortality from tuberculosis has also taken place during 1913. This subject is particularly dealt with on page 43 of this Report. The following table, giving the density of population of the Borough and the general and infantile mortality rates for the last fifteen years, shows the public health improvement effected in the Borough during that period :—

Year.	Density.	General Death Rate (per 1,000 living).	Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births).
1899	67·5	17·9	165
1900	66·5	17·4	162
1901	66·7	16·6	137
1902	67·3	16·0	121
1903	67·9	14·7	127
1904	68·5	16·0	155
1905	69·1	15·0	140
1906	69·8	14·1	123
1907	70·6	14·4	116
1908	71·0	13·9	117
1909	71·3	13·7	108
1910	72·2	12·3	99
1911	67·1	15·0	119
1912	67·8	12·3	79
1913	68·0	13·6	99

The relative position from a health point of view occupied by Hackney may be seen from the subjoined table, compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, showing the death rates

from all causes and the death rates of infants under one year of age in the Metropolitan Boroughs and the City of London for the year 1913:—

Boroughs.	Death-rate from all causes per 1,000 living (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 births.
County of London	14.2	105
Lewisham	10.4	78
Wandsworth	10.6	88
Hampstead	11.3	73
Stoke Newington	12.9	82
Fulham	12.9	96
Woolwich	13.0	79
Chelsea	13.2	90
City of Westminster	13.3	96
Paddington	13.4	100
Hackney	13.6	99
Camberwell	13.6	106
Kensington	13.6	112
Hammersmith	13.8	103
Greenwich	14.0	103
Battersea	14.0	111
Lambeth	14.0	102
St. Marylebone	14.3	91
Holborn	14.7	104
Islington	14.8	107
Deptford	15.2	112
St. Pancras	15.2	92
Stepney	15.6	112
City of London	15.8	96
Bethnal Green	16.1	118
Poplar	16.1	112
Southwark	17.6	115
Bermondsey	17.8	132
Finsbury	18.1	138
Shoreditch	19.2	155

The measures taken during the year for dealing with the problem of infant mortality are dealt with in another part of this report (see page 15), but, as may be seen from the rate of infant mortality for the period in question, Hackney compares very favourably with that of other large Metropolitan Boroughs.

The following table shows the kind of change which is gradually taking place in the Borough, viz., a change from a residential locality to that of an industrial centre:—

Years.	No. of Factories.	No. of Workshops.	No. of Outworkers.
1910	444	1,321	3,164
1911	489	1,157	3,071
1912	507	1,221	2,559
1913	553	1,217	2,451

Such a change is usually associated with increased sickness and mortality-rates, but the change is being effected in the Borough of Hackney coincident with a diminishing mortality.

I have pleasure in stating that the officers of the department have on the whole carried out the duties entrusted to them to my entire satisfaction.

Population and Density.—Applying the rate of increase observed during the last intercensal period to the population of Hackney, I estimate the population of the Borough to number 223,716. This estimate gives a density of population for the whole Borough of 68·0 persons per acre, varying from 50·3 persons in the North Sub-district to 98·4 persons per acre in the South-West Sub-district. The following table gives the estimated population and density of population per acre for each of the Registration Sub-districts in the Borough :—

TABLE.

Showing estimated Population, Area and Density of the Registration Sub-Districts in Hackney, at middle of 1912.

	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.	Total for Hackney	Total for London.
Estimated Population ...	54,444	54,294	57,639	56,992	223,369	4,518,191
Area in square acres ...	1,081	857	586	764	3,288	74,816
Density—persons per acre ...	50·3	60·4	98·4	74·6	68·0	60·3

I here give a table taken from Vol. VIII. of the Census of England and Wales, 1911, showing the number of tenements in the Borough and their occupants.

HACKNEY.

Total population	1901.	1911.	Tenements with more than two occupants per room :—	
" Families or Separate Occupiers "Private"	219,110	222,535	Number, 4,021.	Population, all ages 26,562
or other	48,761	50,622	" under 10 years of age... ..	10,319
Population in " Private Families "	.....	214,454	Percentage of Population in " Private Families " living more than	
Number of Private Families ... ..	.....	50,395	two in a room	12.4

No. of Rooms per Tenement.	No. of Children under 10 years of age.	Number of Persons in Private Families (or Tenements).															Total No. of Private Families (or Tenements).	Population.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15 and upwards.		
		Number of Private Families (or Tenements).																
Total.	—	3,695	7,803	7,144	5,608	3,912	2,396	1,618	927	486	221	90	28	8	2	—	33,938	123,885
1-4	—	50	378	665	828	834	689	576	389	255	129	74	32	10	2	1	4,912	26,518
5	—	39	302	545	696	713	585	442	304	190	128	67	35	18	4	—	4,068	22,100
6	—	26	189	457	560	577	475	314	220	133	76	58	22	11	2	—	3,120	16,738
7	—	20	124	336	406	400	346	254	156	107	66	25	14	11	2	3	2,270	12,284
8	—	3	45	108	141	136	163	138	82	70	42	29	20	3	3	2	985	5,981
9	—	1	28	94	163	178	186	151	114	67	46	24	16	22	3	9	1,102	6,948
10 and upwards.	—																	
Totals...	—	3,834	8,869	9,349	8,402	6,750	4,840	3,493	2,192	1,308	708	367	167	83	18	15	50,395	214,454

No. of Rooms per Tenement.	No. of Persons per Tenement.	Tenements of Five Rooms and upwards with more than Two Persons per Room.												Total No. of Private Families (or Tenements).	Population.	
		No of Children under 10 years of age in Private Families (or Tenements).													All ages.	Under 10.
		0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.				
		No of Private Families (or Tenements).														
5	{	11	2	1	9	25	19	15	2	1	—	—	—	74	814	264
		12	—	1	3	8	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	32	384	120
		13	—	—	1	1	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	10	130	49
		14	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	28	8
6	{	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	16	7
		13	—	2	2	5	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	18	234	66
		14	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	56	14



***Marriages and Marriage Rates.**—During 1913 there were 1,941 marriages solemnised in the Borough of Hackney. The annual marriage rate for persons married during this period is therefore 17·4 per 1,000 of the population. The following table gives the number of marriages and the marriage rates for the Borough of Hackney and London during the ten years 1903–1912 :—

Year.	Borough of Hackney.		London.
	Marriages.	Marriage Rate.	Marriage Rate.
1903	1,695	15·1	17·4
1904	1,710	15·1	17·0
1905	1,714	15·0	16·9
1906	1,770	15·4	17·1
1907	1,906	16·4	17·0
1908	1,996	17·0	15·9
1909	2,036	17·2	15·8
1910	1,700	14·3	16·0
1911	1,919	17·2	17·8
1912	1,967	17·6	18·6
Average 1903–1912	1,841	16·0	16·9
1913	1,941	17·4	16·1

Births and Birth-rate.—The births registered in the Borough of Hackney during the year 1913 numbered 5,733, of which 2,916 were males and 2,817 females. The total shows an increase of 308 compared with the number registered in the Borough during 1912. This total is the actual number of births registered in Hackney ; but of these a certain number must be transferred to other districts, and there are also certain births in outlying districts which must be transferred to Hackney in order to get an accurate birth-rate for the Borough. The Registrar-General has supplied me with the

* I have here to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. H. Brougham Loney, Superintendent Registrar, who has kindly abstracted for me the number of marriages for the year 1913.

number of births which should be so transferred, viz., 302 births to be transferred to other districts and 92 to Hackney. After making these necessary corrections, the correct total of registered births amongst Hackney residents is 5,523. From this figure I calculate the corrected birth-rate for Hackney during 1913 to be 24·7 per 1,000 of the population. The birth-rate for all London for the same period is 24·5 per 1,000 of the population.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.—Under the provisions of this Act, I received 5,603 notifications of births occurring in the Borough during 1913. This total includes notifications from medical practitioners, midwives and other persons. It also includes still births. This total is 80 more than the number registered by the Registrars of Births.

Still Births.—Amongst the births notified were 152 still-born. This is equal to 2·7 per cent. of those notified. I give here a table showing the number of notifications received, with other details, in connection with the same.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907,

Notifications of Births (Live or Still-born) received during the year, 1913.

Year 1913.	Medical Practitioners.				Midwives.				Parents and Others.				Total.			
	Live.		Still.		Live.		Still.		Live.		Still.		Live.		Still.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Totals.	963	902	41	30	1,296	1,290	42	26	504	496	5	8	2,763	2,688	88	64

The following table, abstracted from the Census Report of 1911, gives the foreign-born residents in Hackney at that date:—

**Country of Birth of Persons born in Foreign Countries, enumerated
in the Borough of Hackney at Census, 1911.**

Where Born.	Persons.	British Subjects.		Naturalised British Subjects.		Foreigners.	
		Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
EUROPE—							
Austria	528	3	9	51	42	242	181
Hungary	25	—	2	3	1	13	6
Belgium	49	1	4	6	—	23	15
Denmark	40	1	1	3	4	22	9
France	270	22	30	8	1	88	121
Germany	1,210	12	40	66	53	609	430
Greece	7	1	1	—	—	5	—
Holland	242	5	18	6	2	101	110
Italy	161	—	5	2	—	102	52
Norway	9	—	—	1	—	7	1
Portugal	7	2	—	—	—	1	4
Russia (including Asiatic Russia)	1,987	17	36	231	180	785	738
Russian Poland (not included above)	999	8	14	145	103	370	359
Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria and Montenegro	125	2	3	16	10	50	44
Spain	27	4	2	—	—	9	12
Sweden	30	1	—	2	3	15	9
Switzerland	96	2	1	1	1	63	28
Turkey (including Asiatic Turkey)	30	2	4	5	2	11	6
ASIA—							
China	5	1	3	—	—	1	—
Japan	4	—	2	1	—	1	—
Other Countries	14	5	4	—	—	5	—
AFRICA	16	2	3	—	—	6	5
AMERICA—							
Argentine Republic	10	3	1	—	1	2	3
Brazil	3	1	1	—	—	1	—
Mexico, Central America and West Indies	4	1	1	—	—	2	—
United States	221	36	63	3	4	70	45
Other Countries	16	3	8	—	—	4	1
BORN ABROAD (Country not stated)	11	2	5	2	1	—	1
BORN AT SEA	44	17	27	—	—	—	—
TOTAL BORN in Foreign Countries and at Sea	6,190	154	288	552	408	2,608	2,180

Illegitimate Births and Birth-rate.—The total number of illegitimate births registered in the Borough during the year 1913 was 452 ; but of these, I am informed by the Registrar-General, that 285 should be transferred to districts outside of Hackney, as the mothers were not Hackney residents, and that 14 births, taking place in other districts, should be transferred to Hackney. Making these corrections, there remain 181 illegitimate births amongst Hackney residents. This is equivalent to an illegitimate birth-rate of 32·7 per 1,000 registered births.

The following table gives the number of registered births birth-rates, &c., for the Sub-districts in the Borough :—

TABLE. *Births.*

	Registration District of Hackney.	Registration Sub-District.				All London.
		North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.	
Total No. of Births ...	5,733	1,032	1,446	1,740	1,515	112,637
Rate per 1,000 living ...	25·6	18·9	26·6	30·3	26·5	24·5
No. of Illegitimate Births	181					
Rate per 1,000 Births ...	32·7					

The following table shows the birth-rates for the Borough and its Sub-districts during the years 1903 to 1913 inclusive :—

Birth-rate for the Borough of Hackney and its Sub-Districts for the Years 1903-1913 compared with that of London.

Year.	Borough of Hackney.	North Sub-District.	Central Sub-District.	South-West Sub-District.	South-East Sub-District.	London.
1903	27·6	19·9	27·9	30·9	30·6	28·4
1904	27·2	19·5	26·5	29·9	33·5	27·9
1905	25·7	19·6	26·8	29·9	27·3	27·1
1906	25·5	19·0	25·4	28·2	28·3	26·4
1907	24·8	19·4	25·1	27·2	26·8	25·8
1908	24·3	18·6	23·0	28·7	26·0	25·2
1909	24·2	18·2	23·1	29·4	24·0	24·2
1910	23·1	17·6	22·9	26·7	24·6	23·6
1911	24·3	18·8	24·8	28·0	25·2	24·8
1912	24·3	18·7	23·9	28·4	25·7	24·5
Average 1903—1912	25·1	18·9	24·9	28·7	27·2	25·7
1913	25·6	18·9	26·6	30·3	26·5	24·5

Deaths.—The deaths registered in the Borough of Hackney during 1913 numbered 3,156, but of these 665 were deaths of non-residents dying in institutions and other places in the Borough. There were, however, 563 residents of Hackney who died during the year in institutions in other districts. On making the necessary corrections by deducting 665 from the total deaths registered in the Borough, and adding 563 to the result, I obtain the corrected number of deaths amongst Hackney residents during 1913, viz., 3,054. This is an increase of 334 upon the number of deaths occurring during 1912. The general death-rate from all

causes for the year is 13·6 per 1,000 of the population. On further correcting this rate for age and sex distribution by means of the factor 1·0066, I obtain the corrected general death-rate of 13·6 per 1,000 of the population for the year 1913. The corrected general death-rate for the year 1912 was 12·2 per 1,000 of the population, so that the death-rate for 1913 is 1~~4~~ per 1,000 higher than that for the previous year.

Amongst the registration sub-districts, the death-rate was lowest in the North Sub-district (12·4 per 1,000), and highest in the South-West Sub-district (15·0 per 1,000).

Sub-District.	Popula- tion.	No. of Births.	Birth- rate.	Total Deaths.	Death- rate. (Crude.)	Deaths under 1 year.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
North	54,444	1,032	19	679	12·4	69	67
Central	54,294	1,446	26	681	12·5	139	96
South-West	57,639	1,740	30	868	15·0	166	95
South-East...	56,992	1,515	27	826	14·5	175	115
All Hackney	223,369	5,733	25	3,054	13·6	519	96

The corrected annual death-rate from all causes for London during 1913 is 14·2 per 1,000 living.

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

Year.	Hackney.	London.	Year.	Hackney.	London.
1904	16·0	16·6	1909	13·2	14·0
1905	15·0	15·1	1910	12·3	13·3
1906	14·1	15·1	1911	15·0	15·8
1907	14·4	15·3	1912	12·3	13·6
1908	13·9	14·5	1913	13· 6	14·2

Infant Mortality.—The deaths under 1 year of age in the Borough during 1913 numbered 549. This is an increase of 123 upon the number of infant deaths during 1912. The infant mortality rate for the year is 99 per 1,000 births. The increased rate is due to an increased number of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis associated with an increased summer temperature, and to an increase in the number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia. Other causes of infants' deaths which deserve mentioning are 82 premature births, 67 attributed to atrophy, debility, and marasmus.

Mrs. Rhodes began her work as Health Visitor on February 3rd, amongst nursing mothers and their children. She made during the year 1,178 primary visits and 821 secondary visits. There were also 216 fruitless visits made, the mothers either being out at the time or having changed their address. The weekly meeting of nursing mothers at the Town Hall has been continued with slight interruption. The actual number of meetings were 41, and the total number of infants weighed were 964.

The following table gives particulars of the feeding of the infants and the home conditions found by the Health Visitor amongst the 1,178 children visited.

PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE FEEDING, CARE, AND ENVIRONMENT OF THE BABIES VISITED, 1913.

Babies Visited.		Feeding.			Separate Cot Provided for Baby.		Use of Com- forter.		Home Conditions of Family.						Employ- ment of Father.		Secondary Visits.	
									Poor.	Dirty.	Fair.	Dirty.	Comfortable.	Dirty.				
Boys.	Girls.	Breast.	Arti- ficial.	Mixed.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Clean.	Dirty.	Clean.	Dirty.	Clean.	Dirty.	In Work.	Out of Work.	Out.	Re- moved
657	518	983	131	61	555	620	741	434	222	127	374	45	384	23	1028	147	138	78
																	1037	

Senile Mortality.—The deaths which occurred in Hackney at 65 years of age and upwards during 1913 numbered 909, and of these 453 were between the ages of 65 and 75 years, 332 between 75 and 85 years, and 124 at 85 and upwards. The annual mortality rate of persons at 65 years and upwards is 4·5 per 1,000 living.

TABLE IV.—INFANT MORTALITY.

1913. *Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	7
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	4	10
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	8
Abdominal Tuberculosis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	3	11
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	8
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	2	13
Convulsions	5	...	2	2	9	5	3	3	2	22
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	3	2	5	7	10	7	7	36
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	1	2	1	4	12	17	18	33	84
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	5	9	6	5	26
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	1	2	3	24	27	20	7	81
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	5
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	7
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suffocation, overlying	2	1	2	1	6	5	2	...	...	13
Injury at Birth	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Atelectasis	11	1	2	...	14	1	...	...	...	15
Congenital Malformations	7	3	1	1	12	4	1	...	...	17
Premature Birth	48	13	6	3	70	9	2	2	...	83
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	15	4	2	4	25	15	17	7	3	67
Other Causes	7	3	1	...	11	5	4	3	3	26
Total	99	25	23	17	167	108	108	87	79	549

Deaths in Public Institutions.—There were 1,460 deaths in public institutions in the Borough during 1913; of these 665 were residents of other districts, and the remaining 795 were residents of Hackney.

The following lists give the names of the institutions within the Borough receiving persons both from and without the Borough, and also the institutions outside the Borough, receiving sick and infirm persons from the Borough, with the number of deaths in each institution during the year 1913:—

INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE BOROUGH RECEIVING
PERSONS BOTH FROM AND WITHOUT THE BOROUGH.

Brooke House, Upper Clapton Road	...	...	7
Children's Home, 151, Stamford Hill	...	...	2
City of London Infirmary, Clifden Road	...	...	70
City of London Workhouse	...	...	1
Eastern Hospital, Homerton	...	...	146
French Hospital, Victoria Park Road	...	...	4
German Hospital, Dalston	...	...	125
Hackney Union Infirmary, Homerton	...	...	798
Hackney Union Workhouse, Homerton	...	...	7
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland	...	...	187
Nursing Home, 46, Amhurst Park	...	...	1
Nursing Home, 47, Nightingale Road	...	...	1
Nursing Home, 2, Queensdown Road	...	...	5
Nursing Home, 18 and 20, Southwold Road	...	...	9
St. Joseph's Hospice, Mare Street	...	...	62
St. Scholastica Retreat, Kenninghall, Road	...	...	5
Salvation Army Nursing Home, 29, Devonshire Road	...	...	1
Salvation Army Maternity Hospital, Mare Street	...	...	15
Salvation Army Maternity Hospital, Lower Clapton Road	...	...	1
Salvation Army Maternity Hospital, 16, Rectory Road	...	...	2
Salvation Army Home, Springfield	...	...	9
Salvation Army Home, Rookwood Road	...	...	1
Salvation Army Hospital, 15, Gore Road	...	...	1

1,460

INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH RECEIVING SICK AND INFIRM PERSONS FROM THE BOROUGH.

Babies' Home, Shoreditch	...	...	...	...	2
Banstead Asylum	...	...	...	...	13
Bethnal House Asylum	...	...	...	...	2
Bethnal Green Infirmary	...	...	...	...	3
Brompton Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
Cane Hill Asylum	...	...	...	...	5
Caterham Asylum	...	...	...	...	2
Camberwell House Asylum	...	...	...	...	1
Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street	...	...	...	...	4
City of London Lying-in Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
Claybury Asylum	...	...	...	...	31
Colney Hatch Asylum	...	...	...	...	21
City of London Asylum, Stone	...	...	...	...	1
Cheyne Hospital, Chelsea	...	...	...	...	1
Dartford Heath Asylum	...	...	...	...	7
Downs Sanatorium, Sutton	...	...	...	...	2
Darenth Industrial Colony	...	...	...	...	1
East London Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Freidenheim Hospital	...	...	...	...	4
Fountain Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
Guy's Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
Hackney Workhouse, Brentwood	...	...	...	...	13
Heart Hospital, Soho	...	...	...	...	1
Homœopathic Hospital	...	...	...	...	3
Horton Asylum	...	...	...	...	6
Hospital for Women, Soho	...	...	...	...	1
Hanwell Asylum	...	...	...	...	5
Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, St. Mary- lebone	...	...	...	...	1
Hostel of God, Clapham	...	...	...	...	1
Hampstead General Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Holborn Workhouse, Shoreditch	...	...	...	...	1
Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables	...	...	...	...	2
Islington Workhouse	...	...	...	...	2
Islington Infirmary	...	...	...	...	1
Italian Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Invalid Asylum, 187, High Street, Stoke Newington	...	...	...	...	2
King's College Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Leavesden Asylum	...	...	...	...	13
Long Grove Asylum	...	...	...	...	10

London Hospital	...	..	...	...	...	81
London Temperance Hospital	...		...	...	...	1
Manor Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	5
Middlesex Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	7
Mildmay Mission Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mount Vernon Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
North-Eastern Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	14
National Hospital, Queen's Square	...	...	...	...	...	4
Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill	...	...	...	...	...	2
North-Western Fever Hospital, Hampstead	...	...	...	...	...	4
Prince of Wales' General Hospital, Tottenham	...	...	...	...	...	12
Park Fever Hospital...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peckham House	...	...	...	...	...	1
Queen's Hospital for Children	...	...	...	...	...	85
Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Royal Chest Hospital, City Road	...	...	...	...	...	3
Royal Free Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	24
St. Luke's House, Kensington	...	...	...	...	...	4
St. Peter's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Thomas' Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shoreditch Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	7
Seaman's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
South-Eastern Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
St. George's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Pancras Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Southwark Infirmary, Camberwell	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tooting Bec Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	25
University College Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	4
Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Victoria Park Chest Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	5
Whitechapel Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	1
Western Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
Westminster Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
West Ham Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	62

TABLE I.—HACKNEY DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	221,805	5,673	5,403	24·3	3,195	14·4	499	430	666	123	3,126	14·1
1909	222,095	5,702	5,436	24·4	3,123	14·0	442	447	616	113	3,128	14·0
1910	222,384	5,493	5,240	23·5	2,878	12·9	506	450	543	104	2,822	12·6
1911	222,674	5,410	5,243	23·5	3,546	15·9	779	443	633	120	3,210	14·4
1912	223,022	5,425	5,267	23·6	2,952	13·2	663	431	426	79	2,720	12·2
1913	223,369	5,733	5,523	24·7	3,156	14·1	665	563	549	99	3,054	13·6

TABLE II.—HACKNEY DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1913.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in whole Districts.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality.				Total cases re-moved to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1	2	3	4	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	North.	Central	South-East	South-West.	
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	326	6	102	170	29	13	6	...	90	53	77	106	284
Erysipelas	178	2	7	18	13	50	63	25	35	31	62	50	29
Scarlet Fever	807	3	168	520	79	34	3	...	130	250	202	225	747
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	39	1	1	19	8	6	3	1	8	8	20	3	34
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Puerperal Fever	19	...	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	7	5	7	13
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	7	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	6
Polio Myelitis	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	2	1	8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	681	3	14	59	143	313	127	22	103	150	196	232	311
Other forms of Tuberculosis	253	12	38	119	45	27	9	3	42	53	74	84	99
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	6	9	4
Totals	2,354	59	346	906	322	459	211	51	427	561	647	719	1,536

TABLE III.—HACKNEY DISTRICT.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in whole Districts at Subjoined Ages.									Deaths in Public Institutions.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Enteric Fever	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	11
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	63	7	25	26	4	1	...	...	...	61
Scarlet Fever	11	...	6	2	2	...	1	...	...	14
Whooping-cough	21	10	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria and Croup	10	...	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	33
Influenza	29	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	14	1
Erysipelas	7	1	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	5
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	250	1	...	1	5	47	124	57	15	140
Tuberculous Meningitis	26	8	7	6	3	1	1	...	...	12
Other Tuberculous Diseases	56	19	6	7	8	4	7	5	...	34
Cancer, Malignant Disease	250	...	...	1	...	...	19	140	90	142
Rheumatic Fever	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...
Meningitis	22	9	3	2	6	...	1	1	...	10
Organic Heart Disease	298	...	...	...	16	9	37	117	119	114
Bronchitis	281	37	3	3	4	...	4	53	177	80
Pneumonia (all forms)	299	84	32	23	11	11	35	60	43	117

HACKNEY DISTRICT—continued.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in whole Districts at Subjoined Ages.									Deaths in Public Institutions.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	40	4	2	2	2	...	6	10	14	35
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	146	107	26	2	1	1	...	5	4	88
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	20	...	...	2	4	3	7	3	1	12
Cirrhosis of Liver	38	...	...	...	...	...	7	24	7	17
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	97	...	...	1	1	3	16	49	27	65
Puerperal Fever	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	13
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	8	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	173	167	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	31
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	110	21	5	8	12	7	15	24	18	53
Suicides	25	...	...	...	...	1	10	8	6	5
Other Defined Diseases	619	73	15	5	18	17	83	169	239	296
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	138	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	134	60
Totals	3,054	549	143	99	106	113	394	741	909	1,456
Sub-Entries (included in above figures)—										
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	7	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE OF DEATHS

Of Inhabitants of the Hackney District between 1st Jan. and 31st Dec., 1913

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.
Small- pox	Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowpox, Effects of Vac- cination			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (Morbilli)			7	51	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Epidemic Rose Rash, German Measles			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever			...	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Typhus			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever			...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza			...	...	...	...	4	2	5	4	8	3	3	29
Whooping Cough			10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Mumps			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup			...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cerebro Spinal Fever			4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Simple Continued Fever			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever			...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Asiatic Cholera			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Diarrhoea, Epidemic (or Zym.) Enteritis			53	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	70

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
Tuberculous Phthisis (Pulm. Tuberculosis).			1	1	4	41	63	48	32	14	7	3	...	214
"Phthisis "	...	...	...	...	1	6	10	3	8	3	3	2	...	36
Tuberculous Meningitis			8	13	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26
Tuberculous Peritonitis			2	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
Tabes Mesenterica	...		9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of other Organs	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	8
General Tuberculosis	...		8	6	3	3	1	2	1	..	...	...	...	24
Scrofula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parasitic Diseases	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Opium, Morphia Habit	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ptomaine Poisoning	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Poisoning	by Lead		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	by Phos- phorus		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	by Arsenic and other Metals		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever, Acute Rheumatism	...		...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Rheumatism of Heart...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Rheumatism	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	4

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.
Rheumatic Arthritis, Rheumatic Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	7
Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Carcinoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	40	63	46	16	...	181
Sarcoma	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	...	...	15
Malignant Diseases, Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	22	14	8	2	54
Rickets	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Purpura	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmophilia, Hæmor- rhagic Diathesis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anæmia, Leucocythæmia	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	7
Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	2	...	28
Premature Birth	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Congenital Defects	...	...	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Injury at Birth	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Atelectasis	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Want of Breast Milk	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Teething...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
														1,047
DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.														
Meningitis, Inflamma- tion of Brain...	...	...	9	5	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	22
Softening of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	7	3	15
General Paralysis of In- sane	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	3	3	...	...	15

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
Insanity (not Puerperal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	1	8
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	7	1	2	1	...	...	16
Convulsions	...	...	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Laryngismus Stridulus	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Locomotor Ataxy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	5
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Paraplegia and Disease of Cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	3	...	8
Neuritis, Periph, Poly- Neuritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Brain Tumour (not specific)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	2	...	...	10
Nervous System, other Diseases	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	4	1	1	12
														142
DISEASE OF ORGANS OF SENSE.														
Otitis, Mastoid Dis.	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Epistaxis, Nose Dis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia, Eye Dis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents	...	...	20	11	10	6	6	4	12	8	7	9	1	94
Violence {	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	4	4	4	2	...	25
	Drowned	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	...	...	13
	Murder	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
														142
DISEASE OF HEART.														
Valve Dis., Endocarditis	...	...	...	...	14	9	13	19	39	44	53	20	3	214
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	5

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.
Bronchitis	...	...	37	6	4	...	2	2	19	34	75	71	31	281
Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia	...	...	2	2	2	4	5	9	6	9	4	2	1	46
Broncho, Catarrhal, Lobular Pneumonia			72	37	7	2	1	3	7	4	7	5	1	146
Pneumonia	...	...	10	16	2	5	9	8	14	20	17	5	1	107
Emphysema, Asthma	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	6	3	1	18
Pleurisy	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	9
Fibroid Dis. of Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Dis., other	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	9
														620
DISEASE OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.														
Tonsillitis, Quinsey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mouth, Pharynx, Dis. (not specific)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastric Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	5	3	4	...	...	24
Gastric Catarrh	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	11
Stomach, other Dis. (not Malig.)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
Enteritis	...	...	16	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	24
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	26	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	35
Appendicitis, Perity- philitis	...	...	...	2	4	3	3	4	...	3	1	...	...	20
Hernia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	4	...	12
Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	1	3	...	13
Other Dis. of Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Peritonitis (not Puerperal)	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	8

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.
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	12	12	6	...	1	38
Liver and Gall Bladder, other Diseases	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	3	3	3	1	...	16
Digest. Syst., other Diseases	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
LYMPH DISEASE.														
Spleen Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lymph System, other Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thyroid Body Disease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
Supra Renal Capsules Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
DISEASE OF URIN. SYST.														
Nephritis, Acute	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	8
Chronic Bright's Dis., Albuminura	...	...	...	...	2	3	11	25	21	17	8	2	89
Calculus (not Biliary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bladder and Prostate Dis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	5	1	13
Urin. Syst., other Dis.	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	2	2	...	11
DISEASE OF GENER. SYST.														
Ovarian Tumour (not Malig.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. of Ovary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uterinal Tumour (not Malig.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. of Uterus and Vagina	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

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.
Disorders of Menstruation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gener. and Mam. Orgs., other Dis. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ACCIDENTS CHILDBIRTH.												3
Abortion, Miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Mania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Placenta Prævia, Flooding ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Accid. of Preg. and Childbirth ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
JOINT DISEASE.												8
Caries, Necrosis...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5
Anthraxis, Periostitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. of Locom. Syst. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
SKIN DISEASE.												6
Ulcer, Bedsore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eczema ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Skin Disease, other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.												1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	67	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Old Age...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	66	46	135
Dropsy, Ascites ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Tumour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudden Death ... (cause unascertained)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ill-defined Causes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Causes not Specified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	549	242	106	113	175	219	324	417	453	332	124	3,054

SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 1913 there were 1,126 cases of acute infectious disease compulsorily notified in the Borough ; of these 81 were found subsequently not to be suffering from infectious disease, thus reducing the number of genuine cases to 1,045. This total shows an increase of 21 cases upon the total notified during 1912. The attack-rate in respect of the acute notifiable infectious diseases for the year is therefore 4·7 per 1,000 persons living.

In addition, I received 681 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and 253 notifications of other forms of tuberculosis. The deaths from the chief zymotic diseases numbered 255. This is equal to a zymotic death-rate of 1·1 per 1,000 living in the Borough.

A.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACUTE).

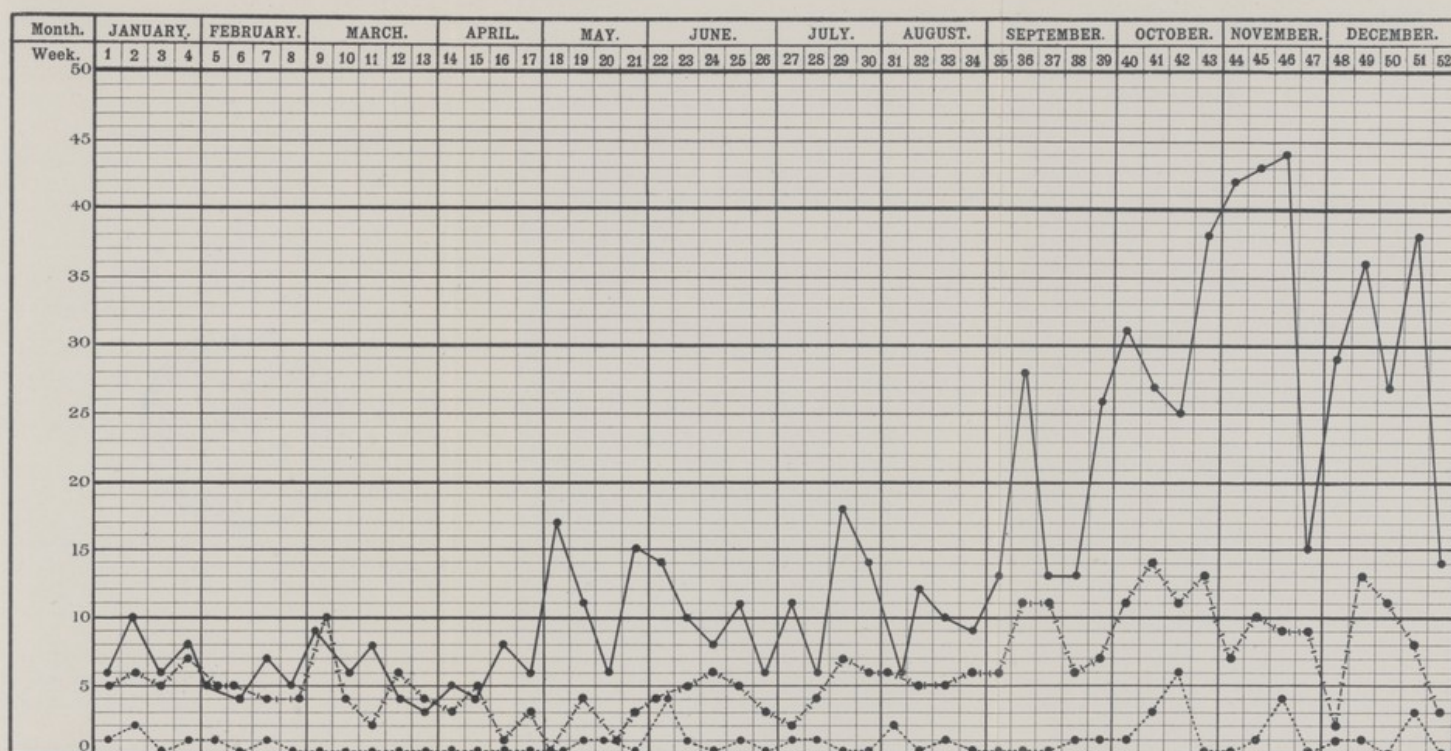
Small-pox.—No case of this disease was notified in the Borough during 1913.

Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.—The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 807, but of these 30 were afterwards found not to have suffered from this disease. The genuine cases therefore amounted to 777. This is an increase of 271 cases upon the genuine cases notified during 1912. On reference to the chart given with this report, it will be noted that a slight rise in the incidence of this disease took place in the beginning of May which was maintained until the end of August. In the second week of September a considerable rise took place which increased during the months of October, November and December; but fell, however, almost to normal in the last week of December. The rise began as usual early in the month of September.

The attack-rate for 1913 is 3·4 per 1,000 persons living.

The number of cases of scarlet fever removed to hospital during the year was 747. This is equal to 92 per cent. of the total notified.

Chart showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever weekly during 1913.



Notes: Scarlet Fever —●—
 Diphtheria - - - ● - - -
 Enteric Fever●.....



The following table shows the distribution of scarlet fever in the respective sub-districts of the Borough :—

Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Cases of Scarlet Fever.	130	250	225	202
Attack-rate per 1,000 living.	2·4	4·6	4·0	3·5

It will be seen from the above that scarlet fever was most prevalent in the ~~South-West~~ ^{Central} sub-district.

The deaths from scarlet fever during 1913 numbered 11, which is equal to mortality rate of 14 per 1,000 attacked, and ·05 per 1,000 living. The mortality rate for London from scarlet fever during the same year was ·04 per 1,000 living.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—There were 317 cases of diphtheria and 9 cases of membranous croup notified during the year; but of these 43 cases of diphtheria and 1 case of membranous croup were found subsequently not to be suffering from this disease, thus reducing the total genuine cases of diphtheria in the Borough to 282. This is an increase of 63 upon the number of cases which occurred during 1913.

The chart shows the incidence of the disease in the Borough during the year, and shows how the disease increased and decreased in a characteristic manner with scarlet fever.

There were 284 cases of diphtheria and membranous croup removed to hospital during 1913. This is equal to 87 per cent. of the total cases notified.

The following table shows the distribution of the cases of this disease in the different sub-districts of the Borough during 1913:—

Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	90	53	106	77
Total attack-rate per 1,000.	1·6	·97	1·8	1·3

From the above it will be seen that diphtheritic disease was almost equally prevalent in each of the districts of the Borough.

The deaths from diphtheria and membranous croup during the year numbered 11. This is equivalent to a mortality-rate of 4 per cent. attacked and ·05 per 1,000 living.

The death-rate from diphtheria for London during the same period is ·09 per 1,000 living.

During the year 345 swabbings from throats of persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria were bacteriologically examined, 87 of which gave positive results, 255 negative results, and 3 were returned as doubtful.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin.—In accordance with the Anti-toxin Order of 1910, a supply of diphtheria anti-toxin was provided during the year 1913, and it was issued as required to medical practitioners applying for it in cases of diphtheria amongst the poorer inhabitants of the Borough. There were 19 bottles of anti-toxin of 2,000 units each supplied during the year to medical practitioners, of which 3 were for curative treatment and 16 for prophylaxis.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever.—During the year under consideration, 39 cases of this disease were notified, but of these 6 were subsequently found not to be suffering from enteric fever, thus reducing the number of genuine cases to 33. This is an increase of

9 on the number of genuine cases notified during 1912. The attack-rate for 1913 is, therefore, $\cdot 14$ per 1,000 living.

Of the 39 cases notified, 34 were removed to hospital. This is equal to 87 per cent. of the total notified. It will be seen from the chart that the bulk of the cases occurred during the last five months of the year.

The table below gives the distribution of the notified cases in the sub-districts of the Borough :—

Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Cases of Typhoid.	8	8	3	20
Attack-rate per 1,000 living.	$\cdot 14$	$\cdot 14$	$\cdot 05$	$\cdot 35$

From this table it is evident that most of the cases occurred in the south-east sub-district.

Amongst the above cases were 6 which occurred amongst the members of one family. This family consisted of the father, a worker in a saw mill, mother, engaged at home in domestic affairs, and 6 children. The family occupied a tenement of three rooms. The following gives in tabular form the circumstances of the six cases.

Enquiries as to the source of infection in the first case, that of Henry R., did not reveal anything definite. Fried fish had been consumed as well as watercress, by Henry and other members of the family, but these articles had been obtained from various sources, and they had been consumed by the parents as well as the children.

The cases occurring subsequent to Henry appear to me, considering the necessarily close association of the members of the family in a three-roomed tenement, to have arisen by contact infection from Henry. Arthur and Ernest slept in the same bed

CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER AT 23, PRINCE EDWARD ROAD.

Date of Notification.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Address.	Date of beginning of illness.	Date of removal to Hospital.	Home circumstances.
15.9.13	Henry, R. ...	Years. 13	M	23, Prince Edward Road	21.8.13	11.9.13	Henry slept in the same bed with Arthur and Ernest. May slept with her Mother. Sussannah and Catherine slept together in same bed.
9.10.13	Arthur, R. ...	14	M.	" " "	21.9.13	1.10.13	
13.10.13	Ernest, R. ...	11	M.	" " "	1.10.13	8.10.13	
16.10.13	May, R. ...	3	F.	" " "	1.10.13	8.10.13	
16.10.13	Sussannah, R	7	F	" " "	1.10.13	8.10.13	
16.10.13	Catherine, R.	9	F.	" " "	1.10.13	8.10.13	

with Henry from 21st August, 1913, to 11th September, 1913, a period during which Henry was suffering from enteric fever but unrecognised. This fact alone is sufficient, in my opinion, to account for the subsequent cases in the family.

The deaths from enteric fever in the Borough last year numbered 4. This is equal to a mortality-rate of 12·1 per cent. attacked and ·018 per 1,000 living.

During 1913 specimens of blood from 28 persons suspected to be suffering from enteric fever were submitted to Widal's test. Of these, 16 gave a positive and 12 a negative reaction.

The mortality for all London for the same period is ·02 per 1,000 living.

Continued Fever.—One case of fever under this name was notified during 1913.

Typhus Fever.—No case of typhus fever was notified in Hackney during last year.

Puerperal Fever.—There were 19 cases of puerperal fever notified in the Borough during 1913, of which 13 were removed to hospital. The deaths from puerperal septicaemia numbered 6. The attack-rate for the year was 3·4 per 1,000 births, and the death-rate 1·1 per 1,000 births.

Plague.—No case of plague occurred in the Borough during last year.

Erysipelas.—There were 178 cases of erysipelas notified during 1913. This is equivalent to an attack-rate of ·8 per 1,000 living. Of the 178 cases notified, 29 were removed to hospital. The deaths from erysipelas numbered 7. This gives a mortality-rate of 4 per cent. attacked and ·03 per 1,000 living.

The following table shows the distribution of the disease in the sub-districts of the Borough:—

Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Cases of Erysipelas.	35	31	50	62
Rate per 1,000 living.	·64	·58	·86	1·1

Cerebro-spinal Fever (Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis).—During 1913 there were 7 cases of this disease notified in the Borough. Of these 6 were removed to hospital. The whole of the 7 cases were fatal.

Poliomyelitis or Polio-encephalitis.—There were 15 cases of this disease notified during 1913 in the Borough. Of these 8 were removed to hospital. Of the total cases notified, 3 proved fatal. The remainder recovered with some impairment of one or other group of muscles.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—During the year there were 28 cases of this disease notified in the Borough. Four of these cases were removed to hospital. All the cases recovered without any impairment of sight.

Glanders, Anthrax, and Hydrophobia in Man.—No case of these diseases was notified in Hackney during 1913.

B.—NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Influenza.—During 1913 there were 29 deaths in the Borough registered as due to influenza. This is an increase of 12 on the deaths registered during 1912. The death-rate from influenza is therefore $\cdot 13$ per 1,000.

Diarrhoea.—There was a considerable increase in the prevalence of diarrhoea in Hackney during 1913. The total number of deaths registered from this cause was 87, compared with 36 during 1912, thus showing an increase of 51. There were also 59 deaths ascribed to enteritis. The annual mortality for 1913 from diarrhoea and enteritis is $\cdot 57$ per 1,000 living. The above increase in the mortality from diarrhoea and enteritis during 1913 was no doubt due to the high temperature maintained during the summer, especially during the third quarter.

The distribution of this disease in the Borough may be seen from the following table :—

Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	11	33	54	48
Death-rate per 1,000 living.	·2	·5	·9	·8

Measles.—This disease was more prevalent during 1913 than during the previous year, the deaths during last year being 63, which is an increase of 50 upon the number registered during 1912. No less than 58 of these deaths occurred amongst children under 4 years of age. The annual mortality for 1913 from measles is ·3 per 1,000 living, and that for all London is ·34 per 1,000 living.

The following table shows the distribution of the deaths from this disease in the different sub-districts of the Borough.

Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Deaths from Measles.	10	16	14	23
Mortality-rate per 1,000 living.	·18	·30	·24	·40

I received information of 1,180 cases of measles during the year from headmasters and mistresses occurring amongst the scholars of elementary schools in the Borough. There were 184 cases of measles removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospitals during the same period.

Whooping-cough.—I received information from the head masters and mistresses of elementary schools in Hackney of 478

cases of whooping-cough occurring amongst their scholars during 1913. There were 21 deaths registered from this cause during the same period. This is a decline of 11 on the number registered during 1912, and is equal to a mortality of $\cdot 1$ per 1,000. The death-rate for all London from this disease for the same period is $\cdot 17$ per 1,000 living. The number of cases of whooping-cough removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospitals during the year was 33.

The distribution of the disease in the sub-districts of the Borough is given in the following table :—

Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Deaths from Whooping-cough.	4	3	9	5
Mortality-rate per 1,000 living.	$\cdot 07$	$\cdot 06$	$\cdot 16$	$\cdot 09$

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Tuberculosis.—During 1913, I received 934 notifications of tuberculosis, details of which are given on page 63 of this Report.

Bacteriological examination of sputa from 444 cases was made during the same period. In 79 of these examinations, the specific organism of the disease was discovered, in 365 cases the result of examination was negative. The number of deaths from tuberculous disease in Hackney during 1913 was 332, a decrease of 23 upon the deaths during the previous year.

These deaths are classified as follows :—

Tuberculous phthisis	...	...	...	214
Phthisis	...	...	...	36
General tuberculosis	...	...	...	24
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	26
Tuberculous peritonitis	...	...	...	11
Tabe mesenterica	...	...	...	13
Tubercle of other organs	...	...	...	8

This number of deaths gives an annual mortality of 1·48 per 1,000 living.

This death-rate from tuberculous disease is very high ; but it is interesting, and at the same time gratifying, to know that it is a progressively declining rate. In order to show this fact, I have extracted the yearly deaths from this disease for the last 15 years, and grouped them in periods of three years as under :—

Three Year Periods.	Annual average number of deaths from Tuberculous Disease.	Percentage decrease on the period 1898-1900.
1898-1900 ...	483	—
1901-1903 ...	452	6·4%
1904-1906 ...	417	13·7%
1907-1909 ...	382	21·0%
1910-1912 ...	363	24·8%
1913 ...	332	31·3%

It will be seen from this that the average annual number of deaths from tuberculosis has progressively decreased during the period in question, the decline from the period 1898-1900 to 1913 being equal to 31·3 per cent. There is ample reason to hope that with the advent of co-ordinated measures for the treatment of this disease, the decline in the mortality in future years will be greater.

The deaths are distributed in the sub-districts of the Borough, as follows :—

Sub-districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Deaths from Tuberculous Disease.	61	75	99	97
Mortality-rate per 1,000 living.	1·1	1·2	1·7	1·7

Cancer.—There were 250 deaths during 1913 due to the different varieties of malignant disease. This is an increase of 37 on the number registered during 1912. The annual mortality-rate from malignant disease for last year is therefore 1·11 per 1,000 living.

The following table gives the distribution of the deaths from this disease in the different sub-districts of the Borough:—

Sub-districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Deaths from Cancerous Disease.	62	49	72	67
Mortality-rate per 1,000 living.	1·1	·90	1·2	1·1

Below is given a table showing the number of deaths and death rates in this Borough during the ten years ending 1913:—

Borough of Hackney.	Years.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Deaths from Cancer.	182	203	175	198	225	214	222	217	213	250
	Death-rate per 1,000.	·80	·90	·75	·91	·96	·91	·93	·97	·95	1·11
	Death-rate per 1,000.	·99	1·00	1·05	1·03	1·06	·96	·94	1·05	1·11	—

ALCOHOLISM.

During the year under consideration there were 2 deaths from acute alcoholic poisoning; there were also 38 deaths registered as due to cirrhosis of the liver, a condition regarded as a rule to be due to excessive indulgence in alcohol, extending over lengthy periods.

VACCINATION.

Appended is a summary of the proceedings under the Vaccination Acts, during the year 1913. It will be seen from this that the practice of vaccination in the Borough is still declining. The number of birth certificates received during last year was 5,652 and the number of vaccination certificates received during the same period 2,100. This latter is equal to 40 per cent. of the births, leaving 60 per cent. of infants unvaccinated. This is the highest percentage of infants escaping vaccination, recorded since the year 1898. The following table shows the fluctuations in the proportion of infants unvaccinated to births, and also the growth in the number of certificates and declarations of conscientious objection received by the vaccination officers from, and including the year 1898, the first year during which certificates of conscientious objection were received, up-to-date.

Year.	No. of Certificates of Births Received.	No. of Certificates of Vaccination Received.	Percentage of Infants Escaping Vaccination.	No. of Certificates and Declarations of Conscientious Objection Received.
1898	6,356	2,286	64%	64
1899	6,450	3,019	53%	61
1900	6,423	2,903	55%	64
1901	6,351	2,998	53%	61
1902	6,274	3,926	48%	51
1903	6,190	3,943	36%	81
1904	6,190	3,733	40%	74
1905	5,881	3,618	39%	69
1906	5,888	3,072	48%	91
1907	5,812	3,247	44%	228
1908	5,676	3,135	45%	636
1909	5,608	2,877	49%	954
1910	5,498	2,862	48%	1,329
1911	5,413	2,571	52%	1,475
1912	5,437	2,272	58%	1,833
1913	5,652	2,100	60%	2,073

Summary of Proceedings under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, during the year 1913.

Registration Sub-District.	No. of Cases in Birth Lists received during Year.	No. of Certificates of Vaccination received.	No. of Certificates of Postponement owing to			No. of Certificates under Section 2 of Vaccination Act, 1898, and No. of Statutory Declarations under Section 1 of the Vaccination Act, 1907.	No. of Certificates of Insusceptibility or of having had Smallpox.	No. of Cases		No. of Entries in Lists sent to Public Vaccinator.
			Health of Child.	Condition of House.	Prevalence of Infectious Disease.			Parents Removed out of District.	Otherwise not found.	
North ...	1,031	488	102	—	—	386	—	20	30	330
Central ...	1,401	489	22	—	1	621	—	28	64	457
South-East	1,494	422	56	—	—	548	2	35	93	536
South-West	1,726	701	46	—	1	518	1	237	103	521
TOTAL ...	5,652	2,100	226	—	2	2,073	3	320	290	1,844

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

(a) **Complaints of Nuisances.**—During the year 1913 there were 2,437 complaints of nuisances made to the Public Health Department and investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Borough. Defects or nuisances were discovered in 1,869 of the complaints. Notices for the remedy or abatement of these were served upon the owner or person responsible under the above Act.

(b) **Infectious Disease.**—The occupied dwellings inspected during the year after infectious disease numbered 2,127. This is an increase of 331 upon the number inspected during 1912. Any nuisances or sanitary defect found were dealt with under the provisions of the above Act.

(c) **House-to-House Inspections.**—The number of house-to-house inspections made by the Inspectors during the year was 1,383. These inspections are in addition to those made under (a) and (b), and exclusive of inspections made under the Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909. The nuisances or sanitary defects found were dealt with in the same manner as those under (a) and (b). Nuisances or defects found on inspection were remedied in most cases on service of an intimation notice only. The total number of such notices served during 1913 was 4,852. The number of statutory notices served were 230 ; and summonses were issued in 4 cases.

The following details relate to house-to-house inspections made by the special inspectors engaged for this work.

House-to-House Inspections, 1913.—No. 7 District.

Inspector—W. C. Vobe.

Number of premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	169
Number of premises on which nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	133
Intimation notices served	...	...	...	...	...	136
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	3

	Found.	Abated.	In hand.	Out- standing.
The house or part in a dirty condition	80	65	10	5
„ „ damp „	27	24	2	1
„ „ dilapidated „	53	48	3	2
„ „ dangerous „	22	20	1	1
„ „ verminous „	7	7	—	—
The inlet to the surface drain im- properly trapped	1	—	—	1
The w.c. so foul as to be a nuisance ...	3	3	—	—
„ without a water supply ...	2	2	—	—
„ with a deficient supply of water	5	5	—	—
„ so defective as to be a nuisance	11	10	—	1
„ choked	4	4	—	—
The soil pipe defective	5	3	—	2
„ unventilated	2	1	—	1
„ improperly ventilated...	3	—	1	2
Yard paving defective	14	11	2	1
Gully traps improperly placed within the building	4	2	—	2
The sink waste connected directly with the drain ...	11	6	2	3
„ improperly discharg- ing	4	1	2	1
„ untrapped	3	2	1	—
„ defective	4	4	—	—
Lavatory waste choked	1	1	—	—
No dustbin or dilapidated dustbin ...	15	12	—	3
The drain defective	31	8	3	20
„ choked	5	5	—	—
The rain water pipe connected directly with the drain	1	1	—	—
The rain water pipe defective ...	15	13	2	—

	Found.	Abated.	In hand.	Out-standing.
The roof defective	25	20	4	1
The gutter defective	15	12	2	1
The area paving defective	3	—	—	3
Washhouse paving defective	4	2	2	—
The house or part overcrowded	1	1	—	—
Scullery roof defective	17	15	2	—
W.C. roof defective	10	8	2	—
Ventilation shaft defective	4	2	1	1
Smoke nuisances from defective coppers, &c....	2	2	—	—

House-to-House Inspection, 1913.—Homerton District.

Inspector—JAS. W. HALL.

Number of premises inspected	195
Number of premises inspected in which nuisances were found	185
Number of intimation notices served	230
Number of statutory notices served	3

	Found.	Abated.	In hand.	Out-standing.
The house or part in a dirty condition	124	94	9	21
„ „ damp „	56	47	5	4
„ „ dilapidated „	69	51	8	10
„ „ verminous „	53	39	6	8
The w.c. in a defective condition	20	18	—	2
„ „ foul condition	2	2	—	—
„ without a water supply	2	1	1	—
„ with a deficient water supply	8	8	—	—
„ stopped	5	5	—	—
„ without external ventilation	3	3	—	—
The soil or drain ventilation pipe defective	15	11	3	1
Yard paving defective	42	26	2	14
Drain openings within premises	2	1	1	—

				Found.	Abated.	In hand.	Out- standing.
Sink wastes untrapped	...	...	...	15	5	—	10
„ defective	...	...	...	12	5	—	7
Foul water cisterns	...	...	...	13	4	—	9
Water cisterns without proper covers				3	1	—	2
Dustbins defective	...	...	...	38	28	1	9
Drains defective	...	...	...	32	26	2	4
Drain in a choked condition	...	...	...	2	2	—	—
„ unventilated	...	...	...	1	1	—	—
Rainwater pipe defective	...	...	...	25	17	3	5
Roof defective	...	...	...	68	59	4	5
Guttering defective	...	...	...	37	18	9	10
Front area paving defective	...	...	...	7	4	3	—
Scullery or paving of washhouse defective	...	...	...	14	8	3	3
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	17	12	1	4
The space under ground or basement floor insufficiently ventilated	...	...	...	26	13	7	6
Living rooms without direct external ventilation	...	...	...	5	5	—	—
Sundry defects...	...	...	...	15	12	1	2

House-to-House Inspections, 1913.—No. 11 District.

Number of premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	89
Number of premises inspected in which nuisances were found						56
Number of intimation notices served	...	...	...	...	...	56
				Found.	Abated.	
The house or part in dirty condition	...	...	...	31	31	
„ „ dilapidated condition	...	...	...	9	9	
„ „ damp condition	...	...	...	13	13	
The w.c. so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	7	7	
„ without a water supply	...	...	...	3	3	
„ improperly constructed	...	...	...	2	2	
„ so defective as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	3	3	

	Found.	Abated.
The w.c. stopped	2	2
„ improperly placed	1	1
„ insufficiently ventilated	4	4
The soil pipe defective	4	4
„ unventilated	1	1
„ improperly ventilated... ..	2	2
The yard in dirty condition, want of paving	7	7
„ „ and undrained	4	4
The waste pipe of sink connected with drain	2	2
„ „ defective	3	3
The bath waste untrapped	1	1
The want of proper dustbin	16	16
The dustbin defective	10	10
The drain choked and defective	19	19
The rain water pipe defective	7	7
The house without water supply	4	4
The roof and gutters defective	21	21
The washhouse paving defective	6	6
The bakehouse walls and ceiling dirty	1	1
Animals improperly kept	8	8
The house overcrowded	7	7
The ground floor unventilated	1	1

Articles of Food seized or surrendered as Unfit for Food.—

During the year the following articles of food were seized, by the Inspectors, or surrendered as being unfit for food, viz. :—
6 cwt. 21 lbs. meat ; 10 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs. fish ; 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb. fruit and vegetables ; 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs. tinned foods.

COWHOUSES, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

(a) **Cowhouses.**—At the end of 1913 there were 14 licensed cowkeepers in the Borough, with 16 sheds. This is a decrease of 2 sheds on the number licensed at the end of 1912. Inspector Bobbitt reports that he made 200 inspections of these, and found

it necessary to serve 4 notices for repairs, which notices were immediately complied with. On 13th September the Public Health Committee made their annual visit to the cowhouses in the Borough. These were found in the main to be in a satisfactory condition. The paving was found to be defective in two cases ; cleansing was required in four others. In another case fowls were being kept in a cowhouse. These matters were remedied on service of a notice.

(b) **Dairies and Milkshops.**—During the same period 13 milk premises were removed from the Register and 13 new milk premises added, thus making the total on the Register at the end of last year 315. The proprietors of milk premises were changed in 49 instances.

Inspector Bobbitt reports that he made 1,890 visits of inspection to these premises during the year. He served 10 notices for cleansing and repairs, which were immediately complied with.

Offensive Trades.—The only offensive trade premises in the Borough, viz., that of tripe boiler, was visited by Inspector Bobbitt 11 times. He reports that on these occasions he always found the premises in a satisfactory condition.

Slaughterhouses.—The number of licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough at the end of 1913 was 20. One had been removed from the Register during the year. Inspector Bobbitt reports that he made 354 visits of inspection to these during that period and always found them in a satisfactory condition. During his visits to the slaughterhouses, which were always made on slaughtering days, the Inspector examined the carcasses and organs of 166 oxen, 2,134 sheep and lambs, 6 calves and 35 pigs, and found the following parts and organs diseased, viz. :—

1 carcase of ox with all organs affected with Tuberculosis.

Forequarters, heart, head and liver of ox affected with Tuberculosis.

6 ox and 7 sheep livers affected with Distomatosis.

3 ox livers affected with Abscess.

8 sheep plucks affected with Parasitic Cysts.

On September 13th the Public Health Committee made their annual visit to the slaughterhouses of the Borough. These were all found in a satisfactory condition, with the exception of two, where the paving was defective, and another which was dirty.

The following statement refers to the milk places, cowsheds, slaughterhouses and offensive trades in the Borough :—

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of Inspections, 1913.	Number of Notices, 1913.	Number of Prosecutions.
	On Register at end of 1912.	Added in 1913.	Removed in 1913.	On Register at end of 1913.			
Milk premises	315	13	13	315	1,890	10	—
Cowsheds	18	—	2	16	200	4	—
Slaughter-houses	21	—	1	20	354	—	—
Other offensive trade premises	1	—	—	1	11	—	—

Preserved Provision Factories.—There were 2 wholesale preserved provision and 2 black pudding manufacturers in the Borough at the end of 1913. Inspector Bobbitt reports that he made 31 visits to these, and examined the various pieces of meat being used, and found them all to be sound and free from disease.

Smoke Nuisances.—The Smoke Inspector made 1,079 observations of chimneys of factories, workshops and other places in the Borough during the year. These observations lasted from half-an-hour upwards. Intimation notices in connection with this nuisance were served to the number of 58.

Water Supply.—Under Section 48 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, there were 25 certificates of proper and sufficient water supply issued to owners of new or rebuilt dwelling-houses in the Borough. These certificates refer to 52 houses.

Bye-laws for Houses Let in Lodgings.—The total number of these houses on the Register at the end of 1912 was 469. All of these, which were occupied, were inspected during the year 1913. The following sets out in detail the results of the inspections made, &c. :—

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS. 1913.

No. 7 District.

No. on register at end of 1913	...	...	...	243
No. of premises inspected (1 empty)	...	...	...	242
No. of premises on which nuisances found	...	...	...	152
" " " abated	...	...	...	152
Intimation notices served	...	...	...	158
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	3
			Found.	Abated.
The house or part in a dirty condition	...	...	120	120
" " damp condition	...	...	15	15
" " dilapidated condition	...	...	58	58
" " dangerous condition	...	...	13	13
" " verminous condition	...	...	8	8
The w.c. so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	3	3
" without a water supply	...	...	3	3
" with a deficient supply of water	...	...	13	13
" so defective as to be a nuisance	...	...	5	5
" choked	...	...	6	6
Yard paving defective	...	...	12	12
The sink waste defective	...	...	2	2
The ventilation shaft defective	...	...	2	2
No dustbin or dilapidated dustbin	...	...	12	12
The drain choked	...	...	1	1
The rainwater pipe choked	...	...	2	2
The rainwater pipe defective	...	...	6	6
The roof defective	...	...	33	33
The gutter defective	...	...	8	8

	Found.	Abated.
Wash-house paving defective	3	3
The house or part overcrowded	2	2
An underground room occupied as a dwelling contrary to the provisions of the Act ...	1	1
The space beneath the ground floor insuffi- ciently ventilated	1	1
Scullery roof defective	17	17
The w.c. roof defective	5	5
Scullery sink defective	1	1
Smoke nuisances from defective coppers, &c.	4	4

No. 11 District.

No. on register at end of 1913	226
No. of premises inspected	175
„ empty	51
„ nuisances found	61
„ „ abated	61
No. of intimations served	61
	Found. Abated.
The house or part in dirty condition	51 51
„ dilapidated condition	8 8
The w.c. foul	13 13
„ without water supply... ..	4 4
„ defective	8 8
„ so defective as to be a nuisance	5 5
„ stopped... ..	2 2
„ soil pipe unventilated... ..	3 3
The yard dirty	10 10
The water cistern foul	2 2
The sink waste pipe connected	4 4
No dustbin	19 19
The drain foul	5 5
The drain choked	12 12
The rain water pipe defective	13 13

				Found.	Abated.
The house without water supply	...	...	...	3	3
The roof defective	...	...	...	21	21
The gutters defective	...	...	...	31	31
The wash-house paving defective	...	...	...	7	7
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	5	5
The house overcrowded	...	...	...	22	22
No ventilation under ground floor	...	...	...	7	7

The following Bye-law was made by the London County Council on the 15th April, and allowed by the Local Government Board 11th July, 1913 :—

**Bye-laws made by the London County Council under the
Public Health (London) Act, 1891.**

Bye-laws under Section 39 (1).

With respect to Water-closets, Earth-closets, Privies, Ashpits, Cesspools and Receptacles for Dung, and the proper accessories thereof, in connection with buildings, whether constructed before or after the passing of this Act.

Bye-law made by the Council defining the person responsible under the Bye-laws made in pursuance of the provisions of Section 39 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in so far as they relate to the construction of any Water-closet, Earth-closet, Privy, Ashpit, Cesspool or Receptacle for Dung, and the proper accessories thereof.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Bye-laws made by the London County Council in pursuance of the provisions of Section 39 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in the case of the construction of any Water-closet, Earth-closet, Privy,

Ashpit, Cesspool or Receptacle for Dung and the proper accessories thereof, the builder shall observe all the requirements contained in the said Bye laws, and he shall be liable to the penalties provided for a breach of the said Bye-laws. Provided that this Bye-law shall not remove or interfere with any of the obligations which have been specifically imposed by the said Bye-laws upon the owner or occupier of any premises.

In this Bye-law "builder" means the builder, contractor or person actually carrying out the work, but does not include a workman in the employ of such builder, contractor or person.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1890.

The following is a list of premises which I inspected during the year 1913, and for which I gave certificates for exemption from Inhabited House Duty, after necessary alterations, repairs and cleansing had been completed :—

Premises.	No. of Tenements.
25 and 26, Gore Road	2
16, Stamford Road	3
109, Chatsworth Road	4
183, Evering Road	2
Clevedon House, Clevedon Street	12
106, Greenwood Road	2
7A, 7B, 10A, 10B, 13A and 13B, Market Parade, Stamford Hill	6

CANAL BOATS ACT, 1877-1894.

The Canal Boats Inspector reports that he made 80 visits to the waterways in the Borough during 1913, and inspected 23 boats during that period. No infringements of the Canal Boats Acts or Regulations were observed on these visits. A copy of the Inspectors' report will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

ICE-CREAM VENDORS.

At the end of 1913 there were 198 ice-cream vendors in the Borough, an increase of 8 on the number present at the end of 1912. These were all inspected during the past year. Sanitary defects were found on 21 of these premises, which were remedied by the service of intimation notices.

GLANDERS AND FARCY ORDER, 1907.

No notification of glanders or farcy in animals in the Borough was received from the Veterinary Inspectors of the London County Council during 1913.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.—ANTHRAX ORDER OF 1910.

No notification of the existence of Anthrax in the Borough was received.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, 1890-1903.

No representation was made nor action taken under the above Acts during the year 1913.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Public Health Committee, and approved by the Borough Council, I submitted to the Committee, during the year 1913, the under-mentioned lists of houses which, in my opinion, should be inspected under Section 17 of the above Act, viz. :—

April 17th.—Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 37, 39, 49, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 2, 4, 10, 18, 24, 30, 40, 42, 48, 50, 58 and 60, Holmbrook Street.

April 17th.—Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23 and 24, Crozier Terrace.

Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 59, 63, 69, 71, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 91, 95, 97, 99, 101, 157, 159, 165, 167, 2, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 26, 30, 34, 36, 40, 56, 62, 66, 74, 84, 86, 90, 94, 96, 100, 104, 106, 108, 114, 116, 118, 124, 134, 140, 150, 156 and 160, Mandeville Street.

Of these premises 88 were inspected during the year by Sanitary Inspector Hall under my supervision, and notices were served as provided by the Act for any defects found. The following] table gives information respecting the inspection of the above dwelling-houses as required by Article V. of the Regulations made under Section 17 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 |
| 2. The number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 3. The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 4. The number of closing orders made | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 5. The number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders | | | | | 88 |
| 6. The number of dwelling-houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation. | <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> The above two
 were converted
 into workshops. </div> </div> | | | | |
| 7. General character of the defects found to exist. | | | | | |

Number of premises where the conditions were found to be satisfactory or otherwise under the following heads :—

					Holmbrook Street, Crozier Terrace, and Mandeville Street (part).	
					Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.
1.	The arrangements for preventing the contamination of the water supply	...	...	...	88	—
2.	Closet accommodation	...	...	...	88	—
3.	Drainage	...	...	...	82	6
4.	The condition of the dwelling-house in regard to light, the free circulation of air, dampness, and cleanliness	...	...	...	3	85
5.	The paving, drainage, and sanitary condition of any yard or outhouse belonging to or occupied with the dwelling-house	...	...	...	26	62
6.	The arrangements for the deposit of refuse and ashes	...	...	...	63	25
7.	The existence of any room which would, in pursuance of Sub-section (7), be a dwelling-house so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	88	—
8.	Any defects in other matters which may tend to render the dwelling-house dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants	...	...	...	71	17

On the 4th December, 1913, I represented to the Public Health Committee, under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, the following premises, viz., 1 and 2, Cross Road Mews, owing to their dilapidated and filthy condition, to be in a state

so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human occupation. Closing orders were subsequently made by the Borough Council (15th January, 1914) and copies served upon the owner.

Regulations under Section 17 (7) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

During the year regulations under the above Act were prescribed by the Borough Council and approved of by the Local Government Board. A copy of these regulations will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

The River Lee.

No serious complaints of nuisance from this river were received during the year.

METHODS OF CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

1.—Notification.

(a) Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

During January, 1913, I received 45 notifications of tuberculosis under these regulations. Of these 29 were notifications of cases previously notified.

(b) Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911.

Under these regulations I received 32 notifications during January, 1913. Of this total 18½ were duplication of cases previously notified.

(c) Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911.

Under these regulations I received 49 notifications of cases of tuberculosis during the month of January, 1913. Of these 12 were duplicates of cases previously notified.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of the 126 primary cases notified during January, 1913, under the above three series of regulations.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications received from 1st to 31st January, 1913.

Regulation.	Sex.	Under 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 years and upwards.	Total primary cases.	Duplicate Certificates received.	Total.
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.	Male.	2	1	2	4	2	3	14	20	34
	Female.	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	9	11
Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911.	Male.	—	1	1	3	—	1	6	8	14
	Female.	—	1	4	1	2	—	8	10	18
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.	Male.	1	1	5	5	8	5	25	6	31
	Female.	—	2	5	—	2	3	12	6	18
Totals.	Male.	3	3	8	12	10	9	45	34	79
	Female.	—	3	10	1	5	3	22	25	47

Of the above cases—22 died during the year, 9 in Hackney Infirmary, 2 in Hospital and 11 in their own homes.

On the 1st February, 1913, the above three sets of regulations were superseded by a new set of regulations, viz. :—The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, dated December 19th, 1912.

Whereas by the previous regulations only pulmonary tuberculosis was compulsorily notifiable, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912 require all forms of tuberculosis to be notified. These regulations also simplify the method of notification and revise the fees payable to medical practitioners. The following table gives the number, age and sex distribution with other details of the cases of tuberculosis notified during the eleven months ending 31st December, 1913.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 1st February to 31st December, 1913.

Age periods.	Number of Notifications on Form A.								Number of Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Form C.		Number of Notifications on Form D.		Total Notifications received.	
	Primary Notifications.							Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Primary Notifications.			Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Law Poor Institutions.	Sanatoria.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.		
	Under 5	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 and upwards.	Total.		Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.							Total.
Pulmonary—Males ...	6	23	59	84	59	72	303	410	1	2	2	5	5	47	68	31	70	631
„ Females ...	6	18	53	73	46	56	252	326	...	1	1	2	3	32	49	15	45	470
Non-pulmonary—Males	24	45	14	11	3	4	101	111	...	5	12	17	17	7	3	3	4	145
„ Females	17	28	30	7	4	9	95	108	...	2	2	4	4	8	3	3	9	135
Totals	53	114	156	175	112	141	751	955	1	10	17	28	29	94	123	52	128	1381

Of the above cases 141 died during the year, 25 in the Infirmary, 34 in Hospitals and 82 in their own homes.

2.—Action taken during the Year.—This was practically the same as that taken during 1912, and may be summarised as follows :

1. Disinfection of rooms and articles infected by tuberculous patients. The number of such rooms disinfected during 1913 was 462.
2. Inspection of dwellings occupied by persons suffering from tuberculosis with a view to the removal of any condition likely to prejudice the patient or lead to the spread of the disease.
3. Instruction in the measures to be observed by the patient and relatives to prevent the spread of the disease.
4. The gratuitous supply of sputum flasks ; the number of flasks thus supplied were 61.

In the month of February, 1913, I presented a report on the provision of tuberculosis dispensaries for the Borough of Hackney. A copy of the report may be found in the Appendix.

3.—Hospital Accommodation.

The following table sets out in detail the Sanatorium and Hospital accommodation provided by the Hackney Board of Guardians for Poor Law cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The following Table gives the number of cases of tuberculosis notified respectively amongst Insured and Non-insured persons under the Insurance Act, 1911.

National Insurance Act, 1911.

Tuberculosis, 1913.

Sex.	Insured Cases.		Non-Insured Cases.		Percentage Insured.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Male...	228	23	160	114	59%	17%
Female	105	21	188	95	36%	18%
Total	333	44	348	209	49%	17%

PHTHISIS: SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Classes for which accommodation is provided.	By whom provided.	Where situated.	Total number of Beds.	How are patients selected?	Are patients under the care of a resident Medical Officer?	What charge, if any, is made for the use of Beds?	Do the Sanitary Authority use— (1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Small-pox Hospital, for cases of Phthisis?	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve Beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium: If so, how many, and in what Sanatorium?	Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents?
(a) Early cases	The Guardians of the Hackney Union.	Mr. P. Harold Jones, Sanatoria at Sandgate.	*7	By grant of Indoor relief by Guardians and subsequent classification by Medical Officer.	Yes.	None to destitute persons. Liable relatives pay according to ability.	(1) No. (2) No.	No.	No.
	The Guardians of the Hackney Union.	Hackney Union Infirmary, Homerton.	*1	By grant of Indoor relief by Guardians and subsequent classification by Medical Officer.	Yes.	None to destitute persons. Liable relatives pay according to ability.	No.	No.	No.
(b) Intermediate cases.	The Guardians of the Hackney Union.	Hackney Union Infirmary, Homerton.	*15	By grant of Indoor relief by Guardians and subsequent classification by Medical Officer.	Yes.	None to destitute persons. Liable relatives pay according to ability.	No.	No.	No.
(c) Advanced cases.	The Guardians of the Hackney Union.	Hackney Union Infirmary, Homerton.	*46	By grant of Indoor relief by Guardians and subsequent classification by Medical Officer.	Yes.	None to destitute persons. Liable relatives pay according to ability.	No.	No.	No.
	Total	Infirmary Sandgate ...	*62						
		...	*7						

* These numbers are for the 18th April, 1914, and the number of beds available for Phthisical cases in the Hackney Union Infirmary is 88, but the number of beds available at Sandgate varies, as they are allotted as required.

PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

During the year 1913 certain Orders, Circulars, Letters and Memoranda bearing upon Public Health were issued to Local Authorities. The following are the chief of these :—

Bye-laws.

Bye-laws : Mortuaries, Model Clauses, issued by the Local Government Board, March, 1913.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Home Work Order of 20th January, 1913.

The Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909.

Memorandum with respect to the provision and arrangement of houses for the working classes, 25th March, 1913.

Circular.

Receptacles for poisonous liquids intended to be used for the purpose of disinfection.

Order in Council.

Applying Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, to certain liquid preparations containing not more than 3 per cent. of phenols.

Circular.

Public Health : Epidemic Diarrhoea ; Feeding of Infants ; Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Memorandum.

Memorandum on the construction and arrangement of inexpensive buildings for Tuberculous patients. Local Government Board, February, 1913.

The following also became law :

The Public Health (Prevention and Treatment of Diseases) Act, 1913.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	45	3	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	2,074	341	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ... ..	...	...	...
Total	2,119	344	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	253	261	...	...
Want of ventilation	30	28	...	...
Overcrowding	12	13	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	4	3	...	...
Other nuisances	100	89	...	...
<i>Sanitary accommodation—</i>				
Insufficient	2	1	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	79	76	...	...
Not separate for sexes... ..	13	10	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	493	481	...	...

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.								OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders Made (Section 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.										
	Outworkers.			Outworkers.										
	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.								
Wearing Apparel—														
(1) Making, &c. ...	348	34	3,341	30	...	173	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Cleaning and Washing	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household Linen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curtains, and furniture hangings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Upholstery ...	2	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electro-plate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
File Making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass and Brass Articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fur Pulling ...	8	...	26	2	...	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cables and Chains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchors and Grapnels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cart Gear ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locks, Latches and Keys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, &c. ...	2	...	7	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial Flowers ...	6	...	41	2	...	24	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nets, other than Wire Nets...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tents ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sacks ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Racquet and Tennis Balls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags	24	...	440	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush Making ...	22	...	580	1	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea Picking ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feather Sorting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuffed Toys ...	2	...	25	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket Making	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.	
Total number of Workshops on Register	1,058

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 133, 1901)	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 5, 1901) }	Notified by H.M. Inspector ...
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...
Other	62
	62
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	None.
In use at the end of the year	51

Factories.—During the year 45 factories were inspected by the officers of the Public Health Department, three being factory laundries and forty-two factories in which articles of clothing, &c., were made and altered. In seven factories the sanitary accommodation was defective or unsuitable :—

Nuisance.	Found.	Abated by Workshop Inspector.	Abated by District Inspector.	Out- standing	Total.
Unsuitable or Defec- tive w.c.'s	7	5	—	2	7
Insufficient „	1	—	1	1	1
Not separate for the sexes.	1	1	—	1	1

Workshops.—The number of workshops registered in Hackney at the end of 1913 was 1,058, a decrease of 13 on the number registered at the end of 1912. Of this total 793 were workshops in which females were employed. Of these latter 583 were workshops in which articles of wearing apparel were manufactured, altered or prepared for sale, &c., 174 in which other articles were manufactured, &c., and 36 were domestic workshops.

Amongst the workshops manufacturing wearing apparel there were 441 employing females alone, and 142 employing both males and females.

In workshops of other occupations there were 112 employing females alone, and 62 employing both males and females.

Of the domestic workshops, females alone were employed in 21 and both males and females in 15.

During the year notices and complaints were received from H.M. Inspectors of Factories, as follows :—

Complaints	...	...	Factories	...	9
„	...	...	Workshops	...	53
Notices	...	...	„	...	99

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

(A) WEARING APPAREL.

Occupations.	No. of Workshops.	Occupations.	No. of Workshops.
Artificial Flower Makers	6	Hats	8
Baby Linen	2	Infants' Millinery ...	8
Beading	1	Mantles	57
Belts	3	Millinery	43
Blouses	38	Needlework	2
Boot and Shoe Manufac- turers	78	Pinafores	3
Boot Machinists...	112	Shirts	4
Children's Costumes ...	16	Skirts	—
Clerical Robes	1	Stays	7
Clothing	5	Tailoring	55
Collars	1	Ties	44
Dressmakers	100	Trimmings	8
Dressing and Tea Gowns	9	Underclothing	18
Fancy Bows on Shoes ...	4	Vests	12
Fall Net Chenilling ...	1	Waterproofs	5
Furriers	50		<hr/> 701 <hr/>

(B) OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

Bakers and Confectioners	28	Rubber Goods	5
Baskets	4	Toy Makers	2
Box Makers	16	Trunk and Bag Makers...	5
Brush Makers	9	Umbrellas	2
Cabinet Makers	54	Upholsterers	12
Doll Manufacturers and Dressers	2	Upholsterers' Trimmings .	3
Fancy Leather Goods ...	15	Miscellaneous	101
Laundries	84		<hr/> 357 <hr/>
Pianoforte Makers ...	15		—

During 1913, Miss Teebay, the Workshop Inspector, made 2,119 inspections and re-inspections of factories and workshops where females are employed. In connection with these inspections, 344 intimation and statutory notices were served for the abatement of the nuisances found. The following table gives further details relating to the inspection of workshops in the Borough:—

NUISANCES IN WORKSHOPS, 1913.

	Outstanding at end of 1912.	Found in 1913.	Outstanding at end of 1913.	Abated in 1913.		
				By Inspector of Workshops.	By District Inspector.	Total.
Want of Cleanliness	50	253	39	261	3	264
Want of Ventilation	8	30	10	28	...	28
Overcrowding	1	12	...	13	...	13
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	...	4	...	3	1	4
Other Nuisances	12	100	7	89	16	105
Insufficient Sanitary Accommo- dation. ... ..	...	2	...	1	1	2
Unsuitable or defective Sanitary Accommodation	6	79	1	76	8	84
No separate Sanitary Accommo- dation for sexes	2	13	5	10	—	10

Outworkers.—The number of outworkers on the register at the end of 1913 was 2,451, against 2,559 at the end of 1912. There were thus 108 outworkers removed from the register during the past year.

The following analysis shows the trades followed by these outworkers :—

Trade.	No. of Outworkers.	Trade.	No. of Outworkers.
Artificial Florist ...	33	Lace ...	1
Baby Linen ...	15	Millinery ...	198
Beading ...	7	Pinafores ...	1
Belts ...	28	Shirts ...	53
Blouses ...	116	Shoe Bows ...	9
Boots and Shoes...	580	Skirts and Mantles ...	256
Boxes ...	189	Tailoring ...	161
Braces ...	3	Lampshades ...	1
Brushes ...	154	Ties ...	214
Children's Costumes ...	32	Trimmings ...	28
Collars and Bibs...	11	Umbrellas ...	21
Corsets ...	1	Underclothing ...	115
Clothiers and Outfitters...	62	Upholsterer's Trimmings	6
Dolls ...	7	Vests ...	4
Dressing and Tea Gowns	14	Wearing apparel	
Fancy Goods ...	9	(unclassified)	23
Feather sorting ...	1	Miscellaneous ...	18
Fur Trade ...	54		
Haberdashery ...	10		
Hats ...	43		
			<hr/> 2,451 <hr/>

The local authorities from which I have received names and addresses of outworkers during the year 1913, are the following :—

Battersea ...	7	Paddington ...	6
Bethnal Green ...	340	Poplar ...	67
Bromley (Kent) ...	1	St. Marylebone ...	49
Camberwell ...	4	Shoreditch ...	200
Chelsea ...	10	Southwark... ..	7
City of London ...	1,297	Stepney ...	92
East Ham ...	2	Stoke Newington ...	171
Finsbury ...	644	Tottenham ...	1
Hampstead ...	5	Walthamstow ...	37
Holborn ...	9	Wandsworth ...	1
Hornsey ...	2	West Ham....	8
Islington ...	247	Westminster ...	48
Kensington ...	12		
Lambeth ...	1		
Leyton ...	35		
			<hr/> 303 <hr/>

On examination of the lists of outworkers sent in by employers in this Borough during 1913, I found 2,287 whose addresses were in other districts. The names and addresses of these were forwarded to their respective local authorities as given in the following list:—

Acton	4	Islington	206
Amersham... ..	2	Lambeth	7
Axminster	2	Leeds	3
Barking	2	Leigh-on-Sea	2
Battersea	1	Lewisham	5
Bermondsey	6	Leyton	119
Bethnal Green	541	Newport (Essex)	2
Brentford	2	Paddington	2
Brentwood... ..	3	Pontypridd	2
Camberwell	34	Poplar	200
Cardiff	2	Reading	1
Chadwell Heath	2	St. Pancras	8
Chard	4	Shoreditch... ..	333
Chelmsford	2	Southend	3
Chingford	3	Southgate	3
City of London	2	Southwark... ..	10
Croydon	4	Stepney	258
Deptford	5	Stokenchurch	2
Ealing	1	Stoke Newington	122
East Ham	11	Tottenham	112
Edmonton... ..	16	Twickenham *	1
Enfield	7	Walthamstow	154
Finchley	1	Wandsworth	2
Finsbury	15	West Ham... ..	26
Frome	2	Westminster	2
Fulham	3	Willesden	1
Hammersmith	1	Woodford	1
Hampstead	2	Wood Green	8
Hornsey	2	Woolwich	4
Ilford	5	Worksop (Notts.)	1

2,287

During the year 1913, Miss Portlock (the inspector appointed for the inspection of outworkers premises) made 1,307 inspections and 876 re-inspections. She also made 552 visits without inspection, the outworkers having left the premises (317), or having given up homework (24), or being out at the time of visit (115), or owing to a wrong address being given (54), or the premises being workshops (30), or male workers alone being employed (10).

Miss Portlock also discovered 20 new workshops and handed their addresses in for registration. During her visits of inspection Miss Portlock discovered 914 sanitary defects. For the abatement of these she served 527 intimation notices and 4 statutory notices. Of the 1,307 premises inspected, in only 89 was a room set apart entirely for work. In the remainder, work was carried on in rooms used for other purposes, as set out below :—

Workroom, bedroom, kitchen and living rooms ...	57
„ „ and living room	33
„ „ „ kitchen	36
„ and kitchen	884
„ „ bedroom	131
„ „ parlour	62
„ „ scullery	10
„ „ bath rooms	3
„ „ landing	2
Workroom provided separate	89
Total	<u>1,307</u>

The following table gives details of the nuisances found and their abatement :—

NUISANCES IN OUTWORKERS' PREMISES, 1913.

	Outstanding at end of 1912.	Found in 1913.	Outstanding at end of 1913.	Abated in 1913 :—		
				By Inspector of Outworkers.	By District Inspector.	TOTAL.
Want of Cleanliness	35	422	53	403	1	404
Want of Ventilation	1	45	4	42	...	42
Overcrowding ... ..	...	5	...	5	...	5
Number of Premises on which other Nuisances found ..	34	305	27	298	14	312
Sanitary Accommodation De- fective	19	137	6	136	4	140

**LIST OF COMBINED DRAINAGE WORKS REFERRED TO
THE BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
DURING THE YEAR 1913.**

The following is a list of premises, the drainage of which had been found defective and referred to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for his attention, owing to the fact that the owners of the premises repudiated liability for reconstruction, claiming that such liability for repair and maintenance rested with the Borough Council :—

Date of Reference.	Situation of Premises.
2nd January ...	146, Amhurst Road.
8th „ ...	96 and 98, Well Street.
8th „ ...	51 and 53, Christie Road.
9th „ ...	288, Amhurst Road.
11th „ ...	42, Tresham Avenue.
17th „ ...	55 and 57, Christie Road.
20th „ ...	24, Christie Road.
23rd „ ...	4-8, Ufton Grove.
24th „ ...	20 and 22, Sandringham Road.
24th „ ...	41, Spurstowe Road.
27th „ ...	49, Christie Road.
28th „ ...	151, Amhurst Road.
11th February ...	222 and 224, Well Street.
21st „ ...	152, Victoria Park Road.
22nd „ ...	154, Victoria Park Road.
25th „ ...	160, Victoria Park Road.
28th „ ...	1-31, Stockmar Road.
1st March ...	19, Ufton Road.
5th „ ...	6, Comberton Road.
7th „ ...	57, Mayfield Road.
18th „ ...	21, Christie Road.
20th „ ...	13, Bodney Road.
12th April ...	70, Paragon Road.
12th „ ...	5, Welbury Street.
15th „ ...	216, Well Street.
23rd „ ...	289, Amhurst Road.
25th „ ...	10 and 12, De Beauvoir Crescent.
9th May ...	291, Amhurst Road.
21st „ ...	11, Chatsworth Road.

Date of Reference.	Situation of Premises.
27th May	42, Middleton Road.
27th „	142, Tottenham Road.
2nd June	3, Shafton Road.
9th „	38, Stockmar Road.
12th July	32, 34, 36 and 40, Groombridge Road.
21st „	75 and 77, High Street, Kingsland.
23rd „	79, High Street, Kingsland.
5th August	323, Amhurst Road.
18th „	325, Amhurst Road.
1st September	1, Cross Road.
3rd „	133A, Amhurst Road.
10th „	285 and 289, Victoria Park Road.
15th „	291, Victoria Park Road.
17th „	277 and 279, Victoria Park Road.
29th „	137, Mapledene Road.
1st October	210, Amhurst Road.
3rd „	30, 32 and 24, Mapledene Road.
3rd „	80, Sheep Lane.
11th „	71, Southborough Road.
11th „	2, Batley Road.
15th „	63 and 67, Southborough Road.
24th „	32 and 33, Florfield Road.
24th „	4 and 6, Batley Road.
24th „	87, Benthall Road.
1st November	183 and 185, Queen's Road.
8th „	48, Englefield Road.
10th „	20, Ribstone Street.
10th „	69, Southborough Road.
22nd „	10, Isabella Road.
24th „	108, Mare Street.
28th „	17 and 19, Gayhurst Road.
8th December	145, Amhurst Road.
17th „	191 and 193, Glyn Road.

Disinfection.

(a) **Rooms.**—During the year 1913 there were 2,219 rooms fumigated and 936 rooms cleansed in the Borough by the staff of the Public Health Department. In these totals are included the

disinfections, not only after cases of the notifiable infectious diseases, but also after measles, whooping-cough and tuberculosis. The number of rooms fumigated and cleansed each month is set out in the following table :—

**Number of Rooms Fumigated and Cleansed each Month
during 1913.**

Month.	Rooms Fumigated.	Rooms Cleansed.	Remarks.
January	219	70	The method of fumigation is by burning sulphur. After fumigation the rooms to be cleansed are stripped of their wall-paper and cleansed with a solution of carbolic acid. The ceilings are afterwards whitened.
February	190	56	
March	172	65	
April	139	69	
May... ..	192	74	
June... ..	175	75	
July... ..	156	78	
August	127	66	
September	182	90	
October	245	107	
November	196	85	
December	226	101	
Total	2,219	936	

(b) **Articles of Clothing, Furniture, &c.**—The number of articles under this head disinfected during last year was 18,823. This is an increase of 2,612 upon the number disinfected during 1912, and is due to the increased number of cases of notifiable infectious disease occurring in the Borough during the year.

The following table gives a summary of the articles disinfected :—

Articles Disinfected during the Year 1913.

Description of Articles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
HOUSE LINEN AND FURNITURE.													
Beds and Bolsters	301	241	265	208	281	210	218	151	235	308	315	334	3,067
Bed Furniture	40	23	15	28	13	16	15	22	21	15	15	30	253
Blankets	204	186	139	151	151	113	144	91	151	161	255	315	2,061
Carpets	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Cushions, &c....	50	67	48	52	27	29	22	28	48	69	79	104	623
Mattresses (Horse-hair, Wool, Straw or Spring)	85	89	71	77	102	57	84	76	109	95	121	108	1,074
Mats and Rugs	13	...	...	3	...	7	4	10	3	...	12	28	80
Palliasses	8	1	9	10	17	14	19	12	...	3	5	6	104
Pillows and Pillow Cases ...	323	306	250	228	327	102	281	197	273	360	363	407	3,417
Quilts	174	141	110	97	108	99	107	92	133	150	187	228	1,626
Sheets	175	98	114	119	123	99	132	85	155	180	178	201	1,659
Table Cloths... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Toilet Covers	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	12

Articles Disinfected during the Year 1913. —continued.

Description of Articles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
Towels	21	15	13	3	14	8	21	29	9	16	11	20	180	14,278
Window Blinds and Curtains	20	7	3	6	10	6	13	6	21	10	1	12	115	
MEN'S.														181
Caps, Coats, &c.	15	20	12	31	15	14	25	10	24	25	44	50	285	
Drawers ... ..	...	...	5	5	8	12	...	10	16	...	6	19	81
Flannels	18	...	...	6	18	10	23	16	15	16	20	12	154
Neck Ties ... ..	...	...	...	2	40	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	57
Shirts	11	8	...	10	11	15	31	17	9	19	30	29	190	
Socks	17	...	4	10	8	10	...	4	11	9	...	6	79	
Trousers	8	6	3	10	5	6	10	16	9	10	16	24	123	
Overcoats ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	2	...	...	12
Waistcoats	6	12	4	9	13	5	14	22	10	10	15	25	145	
														1,126
WOMEN'S.														
Aprons	4	6	...	8	5	...	18	41	

Articles Disinfected during the Year 1913.—continued.

Description of Articles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
Body Linen	57	30	40	36	54	23	27	28	76	73	75	99	618	
Corsets	11	1	7	...	...	8	7	1	...	9	15	27	86	
Dresses and Skirts ... ..	...	5	1	4	...	...	1	...	6	...	16	17	50	
Dressing Gowns	3	...	6	...	...	...	3	1	12	16	1	22	64	
Flannel Petticoats and Vests	9	14	17	12	19	7	12	12	39	31	23	40	235	
Jackets	6	8	9	6	3	4	16	...	5	...	19	19	95	
Petticoats and Bodices ...	6	8	13	20	14	9	14	7	18	...	11	35	155	
Shawls	17	1	6	6	2	2	14	11	3	8	33	19	122	
Stockings	12	14	8	20	14	10	31	16	36	29	30	44	264	1,730
CHILDREN'S.														
Boys' Knickers	5	5	4	7	9	9	12	2	14	18	26	18	129	
„ Jackets	9	12	7	1	10	5	13	4	45	11	15	11	143	
Frocks and Pelisses	5	...	2	16	15	6	7	2	14	6	8	15	96	
Pinafores ... ..	...	6	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	6	19	387

Articles Disinfected during the Year 1913.—*continued.*

Description of Articles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
OTHER ARTICLES.														
Boots, Shoes, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	1	10	...	2	...	...	14	29	
Handkerchiefs	21	7	21	3	19	1	13	13	14	19	23	47	201	
SUNDRIES	42	71	42	106	52	47	83	61	123	110	127	208	1,072	1,302
	1,703	1,409	1,251	1,311	1,504	970	1,446	1,054	1,659	1,802	2,096	2,618	Total	18,823

In addition to these disinfections there were 163 articles destroyed on request from the owners. These are set out in the following table:—

Articles Destroyed.							
Beds	...	...	36	Pillows	...	...	15
Bolsters	...	...	5	Palliasses	...	...	36
Blankets	...	...	4	Rugs	...	...	1
Caps	...	...	1	Sheets	...	...	4
Cushions	...	...	12	Sundry Articles	...	...	28
Mattresses...	...	...	21				
				Total	...	...	163

(c) **Public Library Books.**—During the year, 323 books from homes in which infectious diseases had occurred were disinfected. Of this total, there were 280 books which had been borrowed from the Hackney Borough Library and 43 from other Libraries. The method of disinfection practised is to expose the open books in a closed chamber to the action of formic aldehyde gas, which is generated in a lamp from formalin tablets.

Books Disinfected, 1913.

Month.				Number of Books Disinfected.		
				From Hackney Public Library.	From other Libraries.	Totals.
January	...	...	...	2	3	5
February	...	...	...	5	...	5
March	...	...	...	17	...	17
April	...	...	...	21	1	22
May	...	...	...	25	3	28
June	...	...	...	16	2	18
July	...	...	...	37	3	40
August	...	...	...	6	1	7
September	...	...	...	24	6	30
October	...	...	...	45	4	49
November	...	...	...	28	1	29
December	...	...	...	54	19	73
Total	...	...	...	280	43	323

In addition to these, two boxes of books were destroyed on request from their owner.

*Number of persons lodged and maintained at the Council's Shelter in Millfields Road, Clapton, N.E.,
during the year ended 31st December, 1913.*

Month.	No. of Persons Admitted.				Cost of Maintenance.			Average period of Stay.	Diseases.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	£	s.	d.		
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Days. ...	
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	1	1	1	3	...	3	9	1	Scarlet Fever.
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	1	1	2	4	...	5	...	1	Diphtheria.
October ...	1	1	2	4	...	5	..	1	Scarlet Fever.
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	5	11	...	13	9	1	

THE SHELTER.

During the past year, there were 11 persons admitted to the shelter whilst their homes were being disinfected. This total consisted of 3 men, 3 women and 5 children. This is a decrease of 2 persons on the number admitted during 1913. The cost of maintenance of the 11 persons thus admitted was 13s. 9d. The average length of stay in the shelter was 1 day. The table on page gives particulars relating to these contacts. No expense was incurred during the year in the conveyance of persons to or from the shelter.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

The baths provided by the Borough Council under the above Act for the cleansing of verminous persons, were in constant use during 1913, no less than 2,366 baths being given during that period. This total shows an increase of 994 upon the number given during 1912.

The following shows the number of baths given to verminous persons since the baths were first provided :—

Year.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
No. of Baths	3	11	9	241	330	457	724	667	568	721	1,372	2366

Of the 2,366 baths given, 10 were sulphur baths for scabies, and 2,356 for pediculi. The great majority of those persons presenting themselves for baths, were children from the elementary schools in the Borough. These children received 2,326 baths, an increase of 990 upon the number given during 1912. Two other children had sulphur baths on the recommendation of their medical attendant.

The following are the Schools from which children were sent to the Cleansing Station, with the number sent :—

SCHOOLS.	No. CLEANSED.		SCHOOLS.	No. CLEANSED.	
	Hot Baths.	Sulphur Baths.		Hot Baths.	Sulphur Baths.
Ballance Road, R.C.	11	...	Brought forward	1,485	...
Benthal Road ...	8	...	Mandeville Street ...	312	...
Berkshire Road ...	224	...	Morning Lane ...	177	...
Berger Road ...	124	...	Millfields Road ...	11	...
Cassland Road ...	3	...	Northwold Road ...	36	...
Daubeney Road ...	134	...	Orchard Street ...	25	2
Detmold Road ...	57	...	Percy Road... ..	29	...
Eleanor Road ...	27	...	Rams Episcopal ...	8	...
Gainsborough Road	129	...	Rushmore Road ...	17	...
Gayhurst Road ...	73	...	St. John's R.C. ...	82	...
Glyn Road	98	...	St. Scholastica's R.C.	15	...
Hackney Parochial...	14	...	Sidney Road ...	66	...
Holy Trinity (Mayfield Road)	10	...	Sigdon Road ...	3	...
Homerton Row ...	332	...	Tottenham Road ...	50	...
Lauriston Road ...	1	...	Schools outside		...
Lamb Lane	8	...	Borough	8	...
London Fields ...	232	...			...
Carried forward	1,485	...	Totals ...	2,324	2

The following table gives particulars of the number, etc., of persons who were bathed and cleansed for parasitic disease at the Disinfecting Station during the year.

	Month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Receiving Hot Baths	Men...	10	4	2	2	2	3	1	5	...	3	...	...	32
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	138	271	131	270	198	286	184	31	221	271	182	141	2324 — 2356
Receiving Sulphur Baths.	Men...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5
	Women	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4 — 10

The following shows the expenditure in detail incurred in connection with the Disinfecting Station, including that relating to the Shelter.

EXPENDITURE AT THE DISINFECTING STATION FOR THE YEAR 1913.

SHELTERS.						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages—Female Caretaker	...	...	...	...	...				50	0	0
Subsistence Allowance	...	...	...	...	...				0	13	9
Maintenance, Repairs, etc.—											
Electricity Supply	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	8			
Water	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	0			
Electric Fittings	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	10			
Coals	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	0			
Stores, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0			
Matron's Uniform	...	...	...	...	...	0	17	0			
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	0			
						<hr/>			36	11	6
									<hr/>		
									87	5	3
									<hr/>		
DISINFECTING STATION.											
Wages	...	...	...	...	...				374	17	11
Electricity Supply	...	...	...	...	...				9	7	5
Water	...	...	...	...	...				9	2	0
Hire of Horse	...	...	...	...	...				76	15	0
Repairs—											
To Caretaker's House and Station	...	...	...	...	...	52	14	8			
To Boiler	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	0			
Engine Fitters (Wages)	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	2			
Laundrymen ( „ )	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0			
Electrician ( „ )	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	11			
						<hr/>			85	1	9
Electric Fittings	...	...	...	...	...				5	13	8
Recording Gauge Sundries	...	...	...	...	...				1	2	5
Boiler Powder	...	...	...	...	...				3	0	0
Coal—											
Steam	...	...	...	...	...	48	11	0			
Kitchen (Lodge)	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	1			
						<hr/>			55	15	1
Stores, Firewood, etc.	...	...	...	...	...				5	19	1
									<hr/>		
									£626	14	4
									<hr/>		

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS CHILDREN.

Attendant's Wages	...	...	...	...	50	2	6
Towels, Sheets, etc.	...	...	...	...	4	12	3
Disinfectants	...	...	...	...	1	15	0
Sponges, Brushes, Combs, etc.	...	...	...	...	2	11	3
					<hr/> £59 1 0 <hr/>		

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

During the year my attention was drawn by the Medical Officer (Education) of the L.C.C. to 1,035 homes in the Borough from which children were attending school in a verminous condition, and I was asked to deal with them under the above Act. I had all these inspected, with the following results:—

No. of Homes Inspected.	No. of Homes where Rooms alone were found Verminous.	No. of Homes where Bedding or Clothes and Rooms were found Verminous.	No. of Homes not Verminous.
1,035	80	82	873

Amongst the 162 verminous homes there were 82 where bedding and clothes were found to be infected as well as the walls of the rooms. The bedding and clothing were taken in these instances to the disinfecting station and steamed. Some of the verminous rooms were fumigated and others sprayed with a germicide, these latter numbered 265; and, where necessary, notices were served upon the owners to cleanse and strip the rooms to free them from vermin.

I find that fumigation alone does not destroy all the vermin; thorough spraying with a germicidal solution is more effectual in destroying both the adult vermin and their eggs.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The total quantity of refuse removed from occupied houses in the Borough to the destructor by the Council's contractors,

during the year 1913, amounted to 39,516 tons 4 qrs. 14 lbs. During the quarter ending March 31st the price paid by the Borough Council to the contractors was 5s. 6½d. per ton for the North Division and 5s. 6d. per ton for the South Division ; during the remainder of the year the prices were—for the North Division 4s. 9d., and for the South Division 5s. 5d. The total cost for this removal for the whole year amounted to £10,307 12s. 1d.

The total cost of destruction has been calculated by the Electrical Engineer, who is in charge of the destructor, to be £6,616 6s. 2d., thus bringing the total cost of removal and destruction of refuse to £16,923 18s. 3d. Distributing this cost over the estimated population of the Borough, it amounts to 1s. 6½d. per head.

In the Appendix to this Report will be found a copy of a report on the present system of removal of house refuse in the Borough.

I give below a table showing the number of “ refusals ” and “ no answers ” given to the dustmen at their weekly calls :—

DUST REFUSALS AND NO ANSWERS FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Week ending	Refusals.	No Answers.	Week ending	Refusals.	No Answers.
Jan. 4th ...	803	736	July 5th ...	911	1,060
" 11th ...	2,327	1,549	" 12th ...	996	1,106
" 18th ...	1,862	1,325	" 19th ...	976	1,072
" 25th ...	1,527	1,245	" 26th ...	1,016	1,228
Feb. 1st ...	1,437	1,334	Aug. 2nd ...	926	1,416
" 8th ...	1,458	1,054	" 9th ...	1,016	1,897
" 15th ...	1,441	1,159	" 16th ...	964	1,673
" 22nd ...	1,520	1,143	" 23rd ...	924	1,577
Mar. 1st ...	1,449	1,125	" 30th ...	1,049	1,535
" 8th ...	1,368	1,107	Sept. 6th ...	1,198	1,275
" 15th ...	1,429	1,031	" 13th ...	1,034	1,200
" 22nd ...	1,315	1,131	" 20th ...	1,113	1,130
" 29th ...	1,092	1,112	" 27th ...	1,087	1,087
April 5th ...	1,246	1,181	Oct. 4th ...	964	1,044
" 12th ...	1,255	1,177	" 11th ...	1,183	1,071
" 19th ...	1,286	1,215	" 18th ...	1,079	990
" 26th ...	1,200	1,155	" 25th ...	1,206	1,078
May 3rd ...	1,198	1,061	Nov. 1st ...	1,184	970
" 10th ...	1,173	1,096	" 8th ...	1,093	1,021
" 17th ...	1,039	1,177	" 15th ...	1,372	1,120
" 24th ...	1,209	1,077	" 22nd ...	1,066	1,128
" 31st ...	971	1,024	" 29th ...	1,194	1,117
June 7th ...	1,029	1,005	Dec. 6th ...	1,222	1,075
" 14th ...	1,109	1,063	" 13th ...	1,137	1,117
" 21st ...	987	988	" 20th ...	1,067	1,123
" 28th ...	962	1,062	" 27th ...	1,084	1,131
			" 31st ...	557	720

The following table shows the number of requests made for the removal of house refuse during the ten years ending 1913:—

List of the requests for the removal of Dust during the ten years ending December, 1913.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Jan. ...	28	12	14	12	6	4	4	7	25	16
Feb. ...	3	5	5	5	6	5	6	5	8	3
March ...	10	6	6	10	4	4	8	10	5	17
April ...	21	10	14	9	3	4	9	10	12	15
May ...	11	10	7	6	11	11	5	13	11	24
June ...	18	16	13	11	11	10	3	14	16	13
July ...	19	16	16	7	6	10	0	20	16	7
August ...	10	8	3	9	5	9	6	12	20	11
Sept. ...	6	9	8	6	5	4	1	19	14	8
Oct. ...	14	6	1	2	5	1	3	7	15	9
Nov. ...	5	6	4	5	3	2	3	7	16	10
Dec. ...	10	4	7	7	2	6	4	12	12	3
Totals ...	155	108	98	89	67	70	52	136	170	136

DUSTING ACCOUNT, 1913.

MONTH.	NORTHERN DIVISION.				SOUTHERN DIVISION.				TOTALS.												
	Weight.				Cost.				Weight.				Cost.								
	tons	cts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	tons	cts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	tons	cts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
January ...	1,887	6	3	14	522	18	10	2,127	7	2	14	584	19	10	4,014	14	2	0	1,107	18	8
February ...	1,733	12	3	7	480	7	3	1,962	9	1	14	539	13	6	3,696	2	0	21	1,020	0	9
March ...	1,548	16	3	0	429	3	2	1,720	6	0	7	473	1	8	3,269	2	3	7	902	4	10
April ...	1,521	15	2	0	361	8	4	1,675	11	0	14	453	15	11	3,197	6	2	14	815	4	3
May ...	1,551	7	3	0	368	9	1	1,669	8	2	7	452	2	9	3,220	16	1	7	820	11	10
June ...	1,465	1	3	21	347	19	3	1,647	6	2	14	446	3	0	3,112	8	2	7	794	2	3
July... ...	1,355	12	0	7	321	19	1	1,566	7	3	0	424	4	7	2,921	19	3	7	746	3	8
August ...	1,209	10	2	7	287	5	3	1,391	2	3	7	376	15	4	2,600	13	1	14	664	0	7
September ...	1,346	10	0	21	319	16	0	1,514	17	3	14	410	5	8	2,861	8	0	7	730	1	8
October ...	1,415	9	1	0	336	3	4	1,550	15	0	21	419	19	11	2,966	4	1	21	756	3	3
November ...	1,681	17	0	0	399	9	0	1,807	12	3	21	489	11	2	3,489	9	3	21	889	0	2
December ...	1,987	2	2	21	471	19	1	2,178	14	3	7	590	1	1	4,165	17	2	0	1,062	0	2
Totals ...	18,704	3	1	14	4,646	17	8	20,812	0	3	0	5,660	14	5	39,516	4	0	14	10,307	12	1

Cost of Destruction ... £3,131 2 3

£3,485 3 11

£6,616 6 2

£16,923 18 3

Table showing nature of above Suicidal and Accidental Deaths in the
Borough of Hackney during the year ended 1913.

Suicides.		Accidental Deaths.	
Nature of Suicide.	No.	Nature of Accidental Death.	No.
Poisoning	4	Shock from fall	35
Cut throat	2	Suffocated	8
Drowning	5	Shock from burns	11
Hanging	7	Drowning	5
Fall from window	1	Run over	17
Shooting	1	Shock from scalds	6
Stabbing	1	Fracture of skull	10
Cutting blood vessel	1	Suffocated in bed	14
		Wound of hand	3
		Poisoning	2
		Others	12
Total	22	Total	123

REGISTER OF

	Mr. Ellis, Stanford Hill.	Mr. Harvey, West Hackney.	Mr. Legg, Hackney.	Mr. Pew, Clapton.	Mr. Body, Kingland.	Mare Street South	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Mr. High, No. 6.	Mr. King, No. 7.
INSPECTIONS—							
(a) On complaint ...	211	212	154	143	287	236	238
No. of premises on which defects were discovered ...	170	189	83	111	250	204	108
(b) HOUSE TO HOUSE—							
No. of houses inspected ...	...	62	...	12	38	110	6
No. of houses in which defects were discovered ...	...	49	...	12	38	29	4
No. of Notices served ...	...	49	...	12	38	29	4
(c) HOUSES AFTER INFECTIOUS Dis.							
No. of houses inspected ...	150	142	161	225	298	232	20
No. of houses in which defects were discovered ...	34	68	34	94	46	49	4
(d) MISCELLANEOUS—							
Fishmongers' and Poulterers' yards ...	...	2	...	17	...	...	...
Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2
Cowhouses (premises), Dairies and Milkshops ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
Greengrocers' yards ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1
Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—							
No. of inspections ...	3	12	1	...	39	9	65
No. of premises on which defects were discovered...	...	8	1	...	30	2	17
HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c. ACT, 1909—							
No. of houses inspected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of houses in which defects were found...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of houses in which defects were remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SANITARY WORK, 1913.

and Hackney.	Mr. Habon, Homerton, E.	Mr. Peverett, Homerton, N.	Mr. Kemp, Homerton, S.	Mr. White, Clapton, N.E.	Mr. Hall, Special.	Mr. Vobe, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Miss Teebay, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	Totals.
No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.						
153	283	210	84	82	17	52	...	15	...	2,437
134	227	160	49	69	13	32	...	10	...	1,869
246	22	124	89	251	195	169	...	...	...	1,383
165	20	86	56	204	185	133	...	...	...	1,019
165	20	89	56	204	230	136	...	...	...	1,070
102	231	154	112	56	12	13	...	...	...	2,127
23	57	54	34	10	3	3	...	...	...	558
2	3	2	6	6	3	...	...	...	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	...	...	359
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,090	...	...	2,095
1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...
13	9	18	...	...	...	1	...	846	...	1,016
2	6	10	...	...	...	1	...	383	...	460
...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	88
...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	85
...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	59

REGISTER OF

	Mr. Ellis, Stamford Hill.	Mr. Harvey, West Hackney.	Mr. Legg, Hackney.	Mr. Pew, Clapton.	Mr. Pody, Kingsland.	Mare Street South.	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Mr. High.	Mr. Sheppard.
INSPECTIONS— <i>continued.</i>							
BAKEHOUSES—							
No. on Register at end 1912	8	12	10	10	14	9	11
" " " 1913	8	12	10	10	14	8	10
" above ground ...	6	6	4	5	6	1	4
No. underground ...	2	6	6	5	8	7	6
" of Inspections, 1913	17	12	...	39	28	30	25
" of Notices, 1913	1	4	...	...	...	3	3
" of Prosecutions, 1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinals ...	13	25	14	13	19	13	21
Canal boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Visits to waterways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals improperly kept ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3
Laundries ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive trades ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
OUTWORKERS' PREMISES	...	9	1	...	...	2	...
No. on which defects were discovered	...	6	1	...	...	2	...
New buildings...	22	...	...	...	9	1	3
Special Inspections ...	10	116	36	205	...	35	96
Re-inspections ...	2,219	2,260	2,066	2,119	1,767	1,836	2,165
HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS—							
No. on Register at end 1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " 1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Inspections, 1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
o Notices, 1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Prosecutions, 1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SANITARY WORK, 1913—*continued.*

and Hackney.	Mr. Haben, Homerton, E.	Mr. Peverett, Homerton, N.	Mr. Kemp, Homerton, S.	Mr. White, Clapton, N.E.	Mr. Hall, Special.	Mr. Vobe, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Miss Teelay, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	Totals.
No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.						
Mr. Punter.										
5	6	11	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	105
5	6	12	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	105
2	4	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
3	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	49
12	20	30	15	17	...	...	...	...	...	245
4	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...
16	26	39	31	17	...	1	...	...	...	248
...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	80
14	4	4	5	...	17	...	...	...	8	59
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	12
...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,307	1,339
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	626
...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	49
48	198	133	39	6	356	109	216	...	...	1,603
2,799	2,321	2,338	2,472	1,544	2,656	2,307	...	1,181	876	32,866
...	...	1	226	...	...	243	...	...	...	470
...	...	1	226	...	...	243	...	...	...	470
...	...	2	143	...	...	242	...	...	...	387
...	...	2	61	...	...	158	...	...	...	221
...

REGISTER OF

	Mr. Ellis, Stamford Hill.	Mr. Harvey, West Hackney.	Mr. Legg, Hackney.	Mr. Dew, Clapton.	Mr. Body, Kingsland.	Mare Street South	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Mr. High.	Mr. Sheppard.
INSPECTIONS— <i>continued.</i>							
COMMON LODGING HOUSES—							
No. on Register at end of 1912	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
" " " 1913...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Mews and Stables ...	7	6	1	...	...	1	...
Floodings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENEMENT HOUSES—							
No. provided with additional water supply during 1913 ...	...	10	...	...	5	...	2
OVERCROWDING—							
No. of dwelling rooms overcrowded ...	1	8	...	8	6	2	9
No. remedied ...	...	8	...	8	6	2	9
" of Prosecutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSANITARY HOUSES—							
No. closed under Public Health (London) Act, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. closed under Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of verminous premises cleansed ...	1	16	4	64	3	10	29
UNDERGROUND ROOMS—							
Illegal occupation dealt with ...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...
No. of rooms closed ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
PLACES WHERE FOOD PREPARED FOR SALE—							
No. on Register at end 1913	8	15	...	...	10	22	5
of Inspections, 1913 ...	8	...	...	...	20	22	10
" of Notices ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Other workplaces ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous Inspections...	30	15	...	93	31	...	76

SANITARY WORK, 1913.—*continued.*

and Hackney.	Mr. Haben, Homerton, E.	Mr. Perrett, Homerton, N.	Mr. Kemp, Homerton, S.	Mr. White, Clapton, N.E.	Mr. Hall, Special.	Mr. Vobe, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Miss Teebay, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	Totals.
No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.						
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
2	...	7	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	33
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
3	5	10	13	10	7	3	...	...	5	90
3	5	10	13	10	7	3	...	...	5	89
...
...
...
20	33	71	35	...	53	15	...	...	92	446
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7	5	15	7	6	...	...	31	...	...	131
14	5	24	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	134
3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	26	75	19	28	...	...	...	...	...	393

REGISTER OF

	Mr. Ellis, Stamford Hill	Mr. Harvey, West Hackney.	Mr. Legg, Hackney.	Mr. Bew, Clapton.	Mr. Body, Kingsland.	Mare Street South	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Mr. High.	Mr. Sheppard
INSPECTIONS— <i>continued.</i>							
ICE CREAM PREMISES—							
No. on Register at end 1912	16	19	33	20	9	15	13
" " " 1913	16	16	32	17	9	18	15
" of Inspections...	26	19	41	19	16	19	15
No. of Notices	...	...	1	2	1	7	...
" " Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Intimation Notices served	218	229	173	274	360	275	283
Peremptory or Final Notices served	30	15	23	12	40	10	23
Statutory Notices served	4	19	2	24	24	21	25
Proceedings before Magistrates or Justices under the Public Health Act	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Nuisances abated	190	234	132	250	298	247	257
SEIZED AND CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD—	qr.	qr.				cwt. qr. lbs.	
Fish	1	1	...	...	...	4 3 18	...
		lbs.					
Fruit and Vegetables	...	20	...	...	...	1 2 0	...
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinned Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Open spaces cleared	9	1	...	...	...	...	...
Special Reports to Medical Officer of Health	...	4	76	9	4	8	51
FOOD ADULTERATION—							
Samples collected for analysis	60	72	...	66	66	60	66
Proceedings taken before Magistrates	1	2	...	1	2	...	...

SANITARY WORK, 1913.—*continued.*

and Hackney	Mr. Habon, Homerton, E.	Mr. Peverett, Homerton, N.	Mr. Kemp, Homerton, S.	Mr. White, Clapton, N.E.	Mr. Hall, Special.	Mr. Vobe, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Miss Tebbay, Special.	Miss Perlock, Special.	Totals,
No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.						
8	19	19	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	190
12	17	24	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	198
12	17	28	17	28	...	...	...	...	...	257
1	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...
360	353	384	204	312	271	352	15	262	527	4,852
43	25	9	21	10	7	20	...	51	63	402
8	16	30	1	24	3	12	...	13	4	230
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
358	289	340	187	210	242	307	15	367	...	...
qr. lbs.			qr. lbs.			qr. lbs.	cwt. qr.			cwt. qr. lbs.
1 7	...	...	3 16	...	...	1 21	3 1	...	...	10 1 6
...	...	...	0 14	...	...	...	cwt. qr. lb.	...	...	11 3 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 21	...	...	6 0 21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 20	...	...	1 3 20
...
...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	2	10	...	3	19	6	18	...	...	210
66	66	60	66	66	72	73	66	...	...	925
2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12

RETURN OF SAMPLES OF MILK ANALYSED

For the Year 1913, showing the percentage of Samples found "Genuine" and "Adulterated."

SAMPLES.				Percentage of Samples found		
No. examined.	No. found genuine.	No. adulterated in which no action was taken.	No. adulterated in which action was taken.	Adulterated.		Genuine.
				No proceedings.	Proceedings taken.	
538	488	1 to 2% 7	5 to 6% 3	8.0	1.3	90.7
		2 „ 3% 23	6 „ 7% 1			
		3 „ 4% 9	9 „ 10% 2			
		4 „ 5% 1	11 „ 12% 1			
		8 „ 9% 1				
		13% Boric acid 1				
		22% „ 1				
538	488	43	7	8.0	1.3	90.7

SAMPLES PURCHASED DURING 1913.

Articles Purchased.	Number Purchased.	Number Adulterated.	Number where proceedings taken.	Number of Samples Adulterated with percentage of Adulteration.
Milk... ..	538	50	7	(See next page). Return of Milk samples.
Butter	261	8	5	100% foreign fat. ... 4 16·8% " ... 1 ·8% excess of water. ... 2 ·5% " ... 1
Margarine	6			
Cocoa	9			
Coffee	15			
Demerara Sugar ...	12	2		Sugar crystals dyed with an artificial colouring matter, 2.
Arrowroot	6			
Lard	6	1		100% fat other than lard.
Olive Oil	3			
Dripping	6	1		3·57% water.
Cream (preserved)	6	3		·11% excess Boric acid. ·12% " " ·31% " "
Pepper	3			
Mustard	6			
Camphorated Oil...	3			
Whisky	4	1		3·59% excess of water.
Gin	2			
Pickles	12			
Jam	12			
Sweets	12			
	922	66	12	

**Prosecutions under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891,
during the year 1913.**

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
42, Farleigh Road...	Defective water-closet and rain water pipe.	Order to abate nuisance in four days.	...	...
45, Chatham Place	General insanitary condition of premises.	Withdrawn (work done)	...	...
51, Chatham Place	Do.	Do.	...	...
79, Paragon Road...	Workroom inefficiently ventilated.	Do.	...	...
		Total	...	...

**Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts
during the year 1913.**

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
48s	Margarine...	Exposed for sale unlabelled.	Fined ...	0 10 0	0 15 6
44T	Butter ...	Wholly foreign fat...	Fined	15 0 0	0 17 6
"	Margarine...	Served in plain wrapper	Withdrawn. (See above summons)	...	...
37V	Milk ...	11·64% added water	Fined	1 10 0	0 15 6
59V	Milk ...	5·88% added water...	Dismissed on proof of warranty	...	...
75Z	Butter ...	Wholly foreign fat...	Fined	3 0 0	0 10 6
"	Margarine...	Served in plain wrapper	Fined	2 0 0	0 10 6
79Z	Milk ...	9% fat abstracted ...	Fined	2 0 0	0 10 6
60A	Butter ...	Wholly foreign fat .	Fined	4 0 0	2 2 0
"	Margarine...	Served in plain wrapper	Withdrawn. (See above summons)	...	...
63A	Milk ...	5·41% added water	Withdrawn. (Warranty proved)	...	...
70A	Milk ...	5·06% added water ...	No conviction ...	...	1 3 0
14B	Butter ...	16·8% foreign fat ...	Fined	20 0 0	2 2 0
58D	Milk ...	9·18% added water ...	No conviction ...	...	2 5 0
65E	Milk ...	6·12% added water ...	Fined	0 10 0	0 12 6
Total ...				48 10 0	12 4 6

APPENDIX.

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

GENTLEMEN,

TUBERCULOSIS.

Introduction.

In 1882 Koch, of Berlin, made the discovery that tuberculosis was caused by a micro-organism, the bacillus tuberculosis, which is present at intervals in the sputum of the persons suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, and that, consequently the disease belongs to the class of specific infectious diseases. This important discovery immediately removed this disease from the class of incurable diseases, as it was then regarded, into that of preventable diseases. Measures were then introduced in many places in order to prevent as far as possible the spread of the disease. With this view many Local Authorities made the disease voluntarily notifiable, and many obtained powers to make it compulsorily notifiable. With the same object the Borough Council, in the year 1906, recognising the fact that it was their duty to help to join in this fight against tuberculosis, made this disease voluntarily notifiable. The only preventive measures then practicable, viz., the disinfection of premises when vacated by tuberculous patients, and the education of the public as to the nature of the disease and its possible prevention were actively put in operation in the Borough.

Tuberculosis Regulations.

In 1908 the Local Government Board made regulations under Section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by the Public Health Act, 1896, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, requiring all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring

amongst persons in receipt of Poor Law medical relief to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. In May, 1911, further regulations made by the Local Government Board under the same powers came into force, and extended notification to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in hospitals. On the 1st January, 1912, a third set of regulations made by the Local Government Board under the same powers as the former regulations came into force, and extended notification of pulmonary tuberculosis to all cases coming to the knowledge of private practitioners. Again, on the 19th December, 1912, another set of regulations was issued by the Local Government Board revoking the former tuberculosis regulations and substituting for them an amended set which came into force on the 1st February, 1913. The chief alteration in these amended regulations is to extend notification to the Medical Officer of Health to all forms of tuberculosis. These regulations give special powers and impose special duties upon Local Authorities. They are set out in Article XIII., as follows:—

Special Powers and Duties of Local Authorities.

Article XIII.—For the purposes of these Regulations:—

1. A Local Authority on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health may supply all such medical or other assistance, and all such facilities and articles as may reasonably be required for the detection of tuberculosis, for preventing the spread of infection and for removing conditions favourable to infection, and for that purpose may appoint such officers, do such acts, and make such arrangements as may be necessary.

Provided that nothing in this Sub-section of this Article shall be deemed to authorise a Local Authority to take any of the measures herein mentioned at any institution other than one belonging to the Local Authority.

2. A Local Authority on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health may provide and publish or distribute suitable summaries of information and instruction respecting tuberculosis, and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection from that disease.

Certain special duties are also imposed by these Regulations on Medical Officers of Health, as follows :—

Duties of Medical Officers of Health.

Article XI.—1. A Medical Officer of Health on receipt of a notification which has been erroneously addressed to him by a medical practitioner, shall forthwith transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health, to whom the notification ought, in pursuance of these Regulations, to have been addressed, and shall at the same time inform the medical practitioner that he has done so, and shall give to him the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification has been sent.

2. Every Medical Officer of Health shall cause to be entered in a Register to be kept by him for that purpose the full particulars contained in every notification received by him under these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence or place of destination is situate within the district for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The said Register shall be kept in the custody of the Medical Officer of Health and shall not be open to inspection by any person other than a person specially authorised by resolution of the Local Authority, the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the district is situate, a School Medical Inspector for any area within which the district is situate, or an officer of any Government Department authorised in that respect by that Department.

Every notification and every document relating to a person notified under these Regulations shall be regarded by the Medical Officer of Health, and by every person who has access thereto, as confidential.

3. The Medical Officer of Health shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each week, send to the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the district is situate a statement of every notification received by him during the week in pursuance of these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence is situate within the district for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The statement shall show on which form the notification was made, and shall contain the information in regard to each person which was given in the notification.

4. Any expenses incurred by a Medical Officer of Health in carrying out the duties imposed upon him by this Article shall be defrayed by the Local Authority of the district for which he is Medical Officer of Health.

Article XII.—Upon receipt of a notification under these Regulations, the Medical Officer of Health, or an officer of the Local Authority, acting under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, shall make such enquiries and take such steps as are necessary or desirable for investigating the source of infection, for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection.

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to authorise a Medical Officer of Health or other Officer to take any of the steps herein mentioned at any institution other than one belonging to the Local Authority, except with the consent of the Managers of that institution.

Tuberculosis and the National Insurance Act, 1911.

In addition to the Regulations above referred to, the subject of the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis is further dealt with by the National Insurance Act, 1911. The following is a summary of the sections of that Act referring to this subject :—

Summary of Sections. 16, 17, 22 and 77.

Sec. 16.—For the purpose of giving sanatorium benefit Insurance Committees are required to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Insurance Commissioners :

1. For the treatment of insured persons suffering from tuberculosis or other disease in sanatoria and other institutions approved by the Local Government Board with persons and authorities (other than Poor Law authorities) having such institutions.

2. For the treatment of such persons otherwise than in sanatoria or other institutions with persons and Local Authorities (other than Poor Law authorities) approved of by the Local Government Board.

The money available for sanatorium benefit in each year will be (a) One shilling and threepence for each insured person in the County or County Borough from the Benefits Fund of the Act ; (b) One penny for each insured person from moneys provided by Parliament. But this latter sum may be devoted by the Insurance Commissioners to the purposes of research.

3.*An insured person shall only be entitled to sanatorium benefit on the recommendation of the Insurance Committee.

4. An Insurance Committee may defray partly or wholly the expenses of conveying an insured person to or from a sanatorium or other institution.

Sec. 17.—(a) The Insurance Committee of any County or County Borough may extend sanatorium benefit to the dependents of insured persons ; (b) If the amounts available during any year to meet the expenses for sanatorium benefit to insured persons and their dependents are insufficient, the estimate of expenditure may be sent to the Treasury and the County Council, who may sanction the excess ; (c) The Treasury and the County Council having sanctioned such excess of expenditure shall each be liable to pay one-half of such excess.

Sec. 22.—A Borough Council may agree to pay to the County Council the whole of such excess where such excess of expenditure is properly attributable to the Borough.

Sec. 77.—Provides that the Local Government Board may for the purposes of certain parts of the Insurance Act hold local enquiries and investigations as they think fit, and shall have the same powers for this purpose as they have for enquiries, &c., under the Public Health Acts, and the expenses of such enquiries shall be paid by such authorities or persons out of such funds or rates as the Board may direct.

Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis.

In order that the Government and all authorities concerned in the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis should work in harmony and in accordance with the general principles of a complete scheme for dealing with this disease, a Departmental Committee was appointed by the Government in February, 1911. The terms of reference were :—" To report at an early date upon the consideration of general policy in respect of the problem of tuberculosis in the United Kingdom, in its preventive, curative, and other aspects, which should guide the Government and local bodies in making or aiding provision for the treatment of tuberculosis in sanatoria or other institutions or otherwise."

In May, 1912, this Committee presented to Parliament an Interim Report in which, *inter alia*, they state the conditions which should be observed in dealing with the problem of tuberculosis, as follows :—

" 4.—Any scheme which is to form the basis of an attempt to deal with the problem of tuberculosis should provide :

1. That it should be available for the whole community.
2. That those means which experience has proved to be most effective should be adopted for the prevention of the disease.

3. That a definite organisation should exist for the detection of the disease at the earliest possible moment.

4. That, within practicable limits, the best methods of treatment should be available for all those suffering from the disease.

5. That, concurrently, with the measures for the prevention, detection, and treatment, provision should be made for increasing the existing knowledge of the disease, and the methods for its prevention, detection, and cure by way of research."

The Committee further recommend that for the prevention, detection, and treatment of the disease, existing Public Health administration should be supplemented by the establishment and equipment of two units linked up to the general public health and medical work now carried on, and working in harmony with the general practitioner. The first unit consists of the tuberculosis dispensary. The second unit consists of institutions in which in-patient treatment is given.

The "dispensary unit" which consists of the dispensary, acting in co-operation with the private practitioners of the district, deals with patients resident in their own homes; and must provide for the diagnosis of cases suspected to be tuberculous, recommendation as to treatment, and provision of actual treatment for those persons who can be suitably treated in connection with the dispensary.

The functions of a tuberculosis dispensary should be to serve as :—

1. Receiving house and centre of diagnosis.
2. Clearing house and centre for observation.
3. Centre for curative treatment.
4. Centre for the examination of "contacts."
5. Centre for after care.
6. Information bureau and educational centre.

The "sanatorium unit" comprises the various classes of institutions available for tuberculous persons who need residential treatment.

The Departmental Committee further suggest that "as regards London, it seems desirable to the Committee that it should be considered whether some of the sanatoria and hospitals required should not be provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and whether dispensaries should not be provided by the Metropolitan Borough Councils." This view above expressed has been approved of by the Local Government Board who have invited the Borough Councils to provide or arrange for the provision of tuberculosis dispensaries.

I have thought it desirable to give the foregoing details respecting tuberculosis and the steps which have been taken in various legislative Acts to bring this disease under the laws relating to public health and under the control of Local Authorities, in order that the Committee might more clearly realise the position of the Borough Council in the national scheme for the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.

The primary duty of preparing a complete scheme for the whole County of London rests with the London County Council, but both the London County Council and the Local Government Board, in accordance with the recommendation of the Departmental Committee, look to the Borough Councils to provide the dispensary unit for their Boroughs.

The Committee will remember that the Borough Council, as a Sanitary Authority, exercises under the Public Health Acts and Regulations made under them, certain powers as to the prevention, &c., of infectious disease ; also, that tuberculosis is an infectious disease, which has been made by Regulations notifiable, so that their duties and responsibilities in respect to the prevention, &c., of this disease are the same as they are with respect to other notifiable infectious diseases. In order to fully appreciate this

fact, it is necessary that the Tuberculosis Regulations should be taken and considered by the Sanitary Authority in conjunction with the clauses of the Public Health Acts, relating to sanitation and the control of infectious diseases. If this is done, the Committee will have no difficulty in arriving at the conviction that it is the clear duty of the Borough Council to take their place in the national scheme for the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. The part which is recommended by the Departmental Committee, with the approval of the Local Government Board, to be assigned to the Metropolitan Boroughs, is as above indicated, the provision of the "dispensary unit," each Borough Council being responsible, so far as dispensary treatment is concerned, for the treatment of the tuberculous sick of its inhabitants.

With regard to the premises themselves, the Committee report :
 " In most instances it will probably be found that existing buildings can readily be adapted for the purpose of a dispensary ; in other cases it may be necessary to build a dispensary ; or, again, it may be convenient that the dispensary should form a department of an existing hospital or infirmary. The dispensaries should be easy of access to the working class population."

Financial Arrangements.

With regard to the financial arrangements between Exchequer, Insurance Committees, London County Council, and Metropolitan Boroughs for the treatment of tuberculous persons, these are far from being settled. The present position may be gathered from the following extract from the Local Government Board's letter of 11th December, 1912, on this subject, addressed to the London County Council :—

" On the question of finance the County Council will have seen the general statements made in the Board's circulars of the 14th May and the 6th instant. In the former it was stated that the Board proposed to adopt the financial recommenda-

tions made by the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis in regard to the distribution of the capital grant. In the latter circular the Board stated the intention to be that the amount of the annual maintenance grant should be one-half of the total net cost incurred within reasonable limits by or on behalf of the County Council in the treatment in dispensaries, sanatoria and hospitals, which form parts of a scheme approved by the Board for the general treatment of tuberculosis in the area, of all persons, whether insured persons, dependents of insured persons, or persons who are neither themselves insured persons nor their dependents, after deducting the amounts received from Insurance Committees out of the monies available under the National Insurance Act for sanatorium benefit and any sums received in respect of the treatment of non-insured persons or otherwise."

"If the County Council are willing to make themselves responsible for the provision of in-patient accommodation, the grant in aid of the expenditure on this service would be paid direct to them.

"The question of the financial arrangements to be made in regard to dispensaries was discussed when the representatives of the County Council attended at this office.

"The Board will be glad to receive the observations of the County Council on this question, and particularly on the point whether the arrangements for dispensary treatment under the Insurance Act should be by the County Councillor by Borough Councils with the Insurance Committees, and whether the expenditure should be locally or centrally defrayed, and the grant for maintenance of the dispensaries be allotted to the Borough Councils individually or to the County Council. In any case, it seems to be important that the dispensary work should be brought into proper relation with the general scheme for the Metropolis.

"As regards capital expenditure, the Board are prepared, subject to the consent of the Treasury, to make grants in aid in accordance with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee. So far as practicable, existing accommodation which is suitable should be utilised.

"In framing a complete scheme regard should be had to the needs of the community and not to the needs of insured persons alone."

It remains now to show how the Borough Council may provide the dispensary unit for the Borough. This can, of course, at present only be set out in outline.

The Borough Council may (1) establish a dispensary themselves, retaining complete control over the institution, appointing the officers, &c., and making it a part of the Public Health Department. In this case the Council would either erect a new building suitable for a dispensary or adapt some existing building in a suitable locality. Or the Borough Council may (2) make use of accommodation if suitable in connection with existing hospitals or infirmaries.

With regard to the first suggestion for the Council to provide, maintain and retain complete control over a dispensary, I have already reported to the Committee on this aspect of the question. (*See Reports of Medical Officer of Health, 1st March, 1911, and 31st January, 1912.*)

The second suggestion to utilise accommodation at existing hospitals, although at first sight more difficult to arrange, will in the end be much less expensive, I believe, to the Borough Council, and will have some very striking advantages over the former proposal.

The hospitals in or near to Hackney having suitable existing accommodation are the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, and the Victoria Park Hospital, Bonner Road, Bethnal Green.

The authorities of the former hospital have already approached the Local Government Board and asked their approval of the Provident Department of that Hospital as a tuberculosis dispensary under Section 16 (1) (a) of the National Insurance Act, 1911. This Provident Department was closed on the 15th January this year owing to the sickness section of the National Insurance Act coming into operation at that time. The opportunity of utilising these premises for the purpose suggested should not be allowed to slip by without a careful enquiry as to the desirability of the proposal.

The authorities of the Victoria Park Hospital for Diseases of the Chest are, I understand, desirous that their Hospital should also be utilised as a Tuberculosis Dispensary. This Hospital is situated just beyond the south-east boundary of the Borough. If this Hospital is to enter into the Dispensary Scheme for Hackney, it should serve for the tuberculous population of the south-east sub-district, while the Metropolitan Dispensary would serve the remainder of the Borough.

Area and Population Served.—The Departmental Committee, in their report, suggest one dispensary and its equivalent staff for every 150,000 to 200,000 population in an Urban District. Hackney has a total population estimated at the middle of 1911 at 222,674 persons. These are distributed in the different registration sub-districts as follows :—

Estimated Population of Hackney at the Middle of 1911.

Registration Sub-districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.	Total for Hackney.
Estimated Population...	53,783	53,681	58,012	57,198	222,674

It will be seen that, on the standard suggested by the Departmental Committee, Hackney will require two dispensaries. If the Victoria Park Hospital Dispensary is made to serve the needs of

the south-east sub-district, *i.e.*, a population of 57,198, the remaining population of 165,476 may be satisfactorily served by the Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary.

Situation and Means of Access to these Hospital Dispensaries.—The Victoria Park Hospital Dispensary is situated in the Borough of Bethnal Green at the end of Bonner Road and close to the south-east boundary of the Borough. It is within easy walking distance of a considerable part of south-east Hackney, and may be without difficulty approached by motor omnibus, tram or railway from all other parts of the Sub-district.

The Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary is also easily reached from all parts of the other three sub-districts, either by trams, motor omnibuses or railway.

Advantages of this Scheme over that of the Council providing and maintaining the Dispensaries.—(1) Less expensive, as the premises and equipment of the institution are already provided and no great capital outlay will be required. The amount which would be allowed for capital charges in any case would not exceed for Hackney the sum of £240. This sum is estimated from Section 1 (Financial Recommendations of the Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis). This sum would not go very far towards building a new Dispensary.

(2) These dispensaries being in connection with existing Hospitals, beds can be retained for observation cases, &c., as required for each dispensary. (The Local Government Board's memorandum of December 6th, 1912, states on this point "It is desirable that observation beds should be available for use in connection with a dispensary, though the beds need not be in the dispensary itself.")

(3) The Hospital consulting staff may be made available, if necessary, on terms to be agreed upon.

(4) These Hospitals are each provided with X-ray, Throat, Bacteriological and Dental Departments, which would be available for patients treated at the dispensary.

Several Metropolitan Borough Councils have already prepared Dispensary Schemes for their respective Boroughs, with the approval of the Local Government Board, in connection with neighbouring Hospitals. Amongst these are the following :—

Shoreditch	...	Tuberculosis Dispensary in connection with the City Road Hospital.
City of London	...	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Lambeth	...	St. Thomas' Hospital.

At present it is not possible to go into details as to the arrangements to be made between the Borough Council and the Hospital authorities.

The obvious thing to do in the first instance is to determine whether the Council should establish one or more dispensaries in the Borough and retain complete control over the same themselves, or to accept the offer made by the authorities of the Hospitals in question to utilise their premises, &c., for the same purpose. If the Committee decide for the latter scheme, negotiations should then be opened with the Hospital authorities in order to draft a scheme which, while meeting with the approval of the Local Government Board, the London County Council and the Insurance Committee, will be acceptable to both Borough Council and the Hospital authorities concerned.

In conclusion, I venture to express the hope that the Committee will favourably consider the offer of the Hospitals in question for the reasons above given.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE
BUSINESS OF FUR SKIN DRESSING AND THE PREVEN-
TION OF NUISANCE ARISING THEREFROM.**

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have carefully considered the letter from the Clerk of the London County Council, dated 25th February, 1913, in which he states that the Deptford Metropolitan Borough Council has suggested that further bye-laws should be made dealing with offensive businesses, such as sorting and manipulation of gut (other than gut scraping), cleansing of offal and treatment of skin and viscera, and fat melting for dripping, and asking for the observations of the Hackney Borough Council on this proposal, together with any information which can be supplied relative to the extent to which such businesses are carried on in the Borough and as to nuisance, if any, which arises therefrom, and I beg herewith to report thereon.

With respect to the businesses named, certain of them, such as sorting and manipulation of gut (other than gut scraping), cleansing of offal, and the treatment of viscera are not carried on in Hackney.

Fat melting for dripping by butchers is carried on to a small extent ; but I have had no complaints of nuisance or inconvenience from this cause.

The treatment of skins, other than that process known as skin dressing, which is already subject to bye-laws of the London County Council, is carried on in the Borough to a considerable extent ; but I regret to say that in certain cases the business has been conducted in such a way as to give rise to serious nuisance, and as a consequence to energetic complaints ; moreover, considerable difficulties have been experienced in obtaining an abatement of the nuisances complained of, and the prevention of their recurrence.

The business referred to is that known as fur skin dressing. The fur skin dresser treats certain raw skins in such a way, as to render them fit for being made up by the furrier into trimmings or articles of clothing. Skins to be so treated are usually received in a more or less dried condition in parcels or bales, and may consist of skins of the following animals, viz. :—

Small Skins.

Mole.	Stone Marten.
Fitch.	Opossum.
Skunk.	Sable.

Large Skins.

Bear.
Tiger.
Leopard.

In order to give some idea of the way in which nuisances may arise from this business, it is necessary to describe briefly the processes the skins are subjected to on the premises.

The first part of the treatment, after unpacking and sorting, is to place the skins to soak in an astringent solution such as alum. They remain in this solution a variable time from 12 hours to 3 days, depending upon the size of the skins. After sufficient soaking, the skins are taken out of the solution and the water drained from them. The under or fleshy side of the skin is then scraped, by means of a special knife which is fixed with its sharp edge pointing upwards. Over this sharp edge the skins are scraped. The fleshings, as they are called, which are removed by the knife, consist of flesh, connective tissue and fat. The scraped skins are then placed in a heated room to dry, and after drying, grease is worked into the hairless side of the skins. They are then placed in layers in a large tub, each layer being separated from the next by a layer of sawdust (satin wood), then trodden by men with their bare feet—the men standing in the tub and holding on to its edge; or the skins are treated in a machine which has the same effect as tubbing.

After this process, which lasts about from 1 to 6 hours, the skins are taken out of the tubs and well shaken and beaten, to get rid of the sawdust. They are then ready for the furrier.

Possibilities of Nuisance.—Nuisances may arise in this business from :—

1. The astringent alum solution.
2. The fleshings.
3. The sawdust used in the tubbing of the skins.
4. Unsuitable premises.

1. The astringent solution may be kept so long as to become putrid. This is especially the case during the warmer months of the year ; and when the tubs containing such a solution are emptied, it causes a very offensive smell on the premises and in its neighbourhood, which will persist for some time.

2. The fleshings, if kept too long on the premises and improperly dealt with, may by their decomposition cause a foul odour to pervade the works and neighbourhood.

3. The sawdust, if kept too long on the premises, will create a nuisance from the decomposition of organic matter contained in it. This is especially the case if the sawdust, after being kept some time, is disturbed by shovelling it into carts or other receptacles on its removal from the premises. The sawdust gives rise to nuisance when it is burnt, as sometimes happens, in furnaces or fires on the premises ; and frequently, when this destruction is effected, opportunity is taken to burn the fleshings at the same time, mixed with the sawdust. This, of course, intensifies the nuisance. There is a great temptation to dispose of the sawdust and fleshings in this way, as by so doing, the expense of removal is saved.

4. Usually, the first intimation I receive that a fur skin dresser has established his business in the Borough is from some complaint of neighbours, of the foul smell at times caused by the business. It is then found, that the business is conducted without any precautions being taken to prevent nuisance, in premises totally unfit for the purpose. Mostly, some old house is taken, or some old workshop, too dilapidated to be used for any other purpose.

Precautions.

1. The astringent solution should not be kept long enough to become offensive ; if it is offensive, it should be treated before being passed into the drains, so as to prevent nuisance.
2. The fleshings should be collected and removed from the workroom daily, and placed in airtight receptacles and the contents not disturbed until they can be removed from the premises.
3. The sawdust after use, should be placed in receptacles or sacks and removed periodically from the premises without disturbing the contents.
4. Neither fleshings nor sawdust should be burnt on the premises.
5. The soaking and fleshing should not be done in rooms having a wooden floor, or walls covered with paper or absorbent plaster, owing to the liability of the floors and walls becoming impregnated with offensive organic matter. The tubbing process should also be done in a room where the floor is paved with a jointless pavement.

For the above reasons, I am of opinion that bye-laws should be drafted for the conduct of the business known as fur skin dressers, and that these bye-laws should provide for the following :—

1. That the premises should be suitable for the business carried on therein.
2. That any soaking solutions if offensive when agitated should be treated before being passed in the sewer.
3. That the fleshings shall be stored so as not to cause a nuisance, and be removed from the premises regularly, and in covered and airtight receptacles.

4. That the sawdust after being used in tubbing shall be placed in receptacles which shall be removed from the premises periodically, without the contents being disturbed.
5. That the burning of sawdust used in the business or fleshings on the premises be prohibited under a penalty.
6. The maintenance of general cleanliness of the premises.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

May, 1913.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AS TO
THE OCCURRENCE OF EIGHT CASES OF POLIO-
MYELITIS IN THE BOROUGH OF HACKNEY DURING
THE THREE WEEKS ENDED 28th JUNE, 1913.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report herewith the circumstances connected with the occurrence of the above-mentioned cases of poliomyelitis.

General Remarks.—Poliomyelitis is a disease of the nervous system, attacking chiefly young children, and due to an inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord, especially its anterior horns. The inflammation is set up, it is believed, by some organism, which has not yet been either isolated or identified, but which is believed to belong to the group of ultra-microscopic organisms.

The disease is more prevalent in summer than in winter, and it does not appear to have any special relation with insanitary surroundings.

The disease sets in usually with an attack of feverishness with pains of certain limbs or of the body generally. Other symptoms supervene indicating implication of the nervous system, especially when the brain is involved in the morbid process. Shortly after the appearance of these symptoms, certain muscles of the body are found to be paralysed. If the brain or coverings of the brain are affected, the case may resemble tubercular meningitis or cerebro-spinal fever. The disease is extremely fatal, the mortality amounting from 10 to 12 per cent. of the cases attacked.

The paralysis of the muscles leaves the patient more or less crippled; more than half of those attacked by the disease being crippled for life.

Experiments have demonstrated that the virus is present in the mucous membrane of the nose and pharynx.

Prevalence.—During 1912, eight cases of poliomyelitis were notified to me, all of which recovered, leaving some permanent paralysis of muscles. The first case notified during the present year was on June 7th. This is the first of the series of eight cases on which the Local Government Board desires my report. Appended is a list of these cases, with circumstantial details.

The age of the patients were all under 6 years of age ; seven were females and one male. Six of the cases were removed to the Queen's Hospital for Children, and notified by their Medical Officer. One case was notified by a local medical practitioner, and removed soon after to the Eastern Fever Hospital ; and one case was notified by the Medical Officer of the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, where the case had been in attendance as an out-patient for some days.

Two of the cases were fatal ; the other six recovered with some permanent paralysis of muscles.

No difficulty appears to have arisen in connection with the diagnosis of the cases ; even in the two fatal cases no examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid appears to have been made.

It will be seen from the details of each case given, that the source of infection was not ascertained, no contact with previous cases could be traced and no subsequent case has arisen amongst the members of the affected families, nor had there been any intercourse between the members of the respective families.

All precautions considering the characteristics of the disease were taken to prevent spread of infection.

There are no data available for comparing the present incidence of this disease in the Borough with that of previous years,

as the disease was only made notifiable in 1912. Comparison with the mortality of previous years will not help, as this may vary considerably in different years.

I do not regard the cases in question as other than sporadic cases, and have no reason to think they are the precursors of an epidemic outbreak.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. KING WARRY, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1913.

Details of Cases Notified.

1. *Gladys Levington* (1½ years), 45, *Stockmar Road*.

Fell ill 2nd June. Taken to Metropolitan Hospital as out-patient. Notified 7th June. Father, boot finisher. Five other children in family, four going to Homerton Row School and one too young for school. Family occupy flat of four rooms. On inspection bugs and fleas found in rooms, but no other nuisance. Family kept under observation, no further cases occurred, nor was this case found to be connected with any previous case. No examination of blood or cerebro-spinal fluid made. Premises cleansed. Patient recovered with some muscles permanently paralysed.

2. *Frank Withrington* (2 years), 24, *Ottaway Street*.

Fell ill 10th May. Removed to Queen's Hospital 14th May. Notified 13th June. Father a baker's carman. Family occupy three rooms. Other children in family, one too young to go to school. No nuisance found on inspection. No connection with

other cases traced. Family kept under observation, no other cases developed. No examination of blood or cerebro-spinal fluid made. Patient recovered with some muscles permanently paralysed.

3. *Rosie Bolton* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ years), 27, *Montague Road*.

Fell ill 6th June. Removed to Queen's Hospital 6th June. Notified 13th June. Father engaged in laundry work. Four other children in family, all too young to go to school. Family occupy a flat of four rooms. On inspection one room was found infested with bugs and fleas. Case could not be traced to any other case. Family kept under observation, but no other cases occurred. The verminous room has been stripped and cleansed. No examination of blood or cerebro-spinal fluid made. Patient recovered with some muscles permanently paralysed.

4. *Florence Bailey* ($1\frac{3}{4}$ years), 29, *Inver Road*.

Fell ill 6th June. Removed to Queen's Hospital same day. Died next day. Notified 13th June. Father a warehouse porter. Two other children in family going to Detmold Road School. Family occupy a flat of three rooms. All rooms infested with bugs or fleas. A few unimportant other nuisances found and remedied. A post mortem examination of body was made. The spinal cord was found slightly enlarged. No connection was traced with other cases. No examination of blood or cerebro-spinal fluid made. All rooms cleansed and freed from vermin.

5. *Phoebe Reeve* (5 years), 5, *Aveley Road*.

Fell ill 7th June. Admitted to Queen's Hospital 12th June. Notified 13th June. Died the same date. Father, electrician. One other child in family, who was in good health, but too young to go to school. Family occupy a flat of two rooms. No nuisance found on premises. No connection traced with other cases. This child attended the Detmold Road School. No other case in this school. Post mortem made, but result of examination not known, nor is it known if the blood or cerebro-spinal fluid was examined.

6. *Hilda West* (4 years), 89, *Rushmore Road*.

Fell ill 16th May. Removed to Queen's Hospital 25th May. Notified 13th June. Father a carpenter. Family occupy a flat of four rooms and scullery. Two other children in same family going to Millfields Road School. No other case in this school. No connection traced with other cases. Family kept under observation, but no other cases occurred. No nuisance on premises. No examination of blood or cerebro-spinal fluid made. Patient recovered with some muscles permanently paralysed.

7. *Eleanor Mead* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ years), 9, *Retreat Cottages*.

Fell ill 11th June. Removed to Queen's Hospital 16th June. Notified 21st June. Father, builder's labourer. Four other children in same family going to Detmold Road School. Patient too young for school. Family occupy a flat of two rooms. The bedrooms said to have a few fleas. No other nuisances on premises. Rooms cleansed and freed from vermin. Family kept under observation, but no other case has occurred in family. Case not traced to any other source. Spinal fluid examined. Result : spinal fluid clear ; albumen, '025 per cent. ; small number of lymphocytes ; sterile culture. Patient recovered with some muscles permanently paralysed.

8. *Grace Faulkner* (3 years), 42, *Garnham Street*.

Fell ill 20th June. Notified 27th June. Removed to Eastern Fever Hospital, Homerton, 28th June. Two other children in family, both well. Father an engineer's labourer. The family occupy a flat of three rooms. One room infested with bugs. This was stripped and cleansed. Case not traced to source. Family kept under observation, but no other cases occurred. The two other children attended the High Street, Stoke Newington, School. No examination of the blood or spinal fluid. Patient recovered with some muscles permanently paralysed.

Public Health Department

Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.

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

30th June, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,

*Proposed Regulations for Preventing Contamination
of Food.*

I have carefully considered the letter of the Town Clerk to the Borough Council of St. Pancras on the above subject and beg herewith to report thereon.

The proposal of the St. Pancras Borough Council is that the London County Council should be asked to promote legislation, in one of their General Powers Bills, to enable them to make regulations with the object of preventing the pollutions, resulting from the exposure of food and food receptacles by butchers, fishmongers and provision dealers in public places or places adjacent to the public streets, and suggesting that a regulation should be made, requiring such perishable goods to be placed not less than 3 ft. above the pavement.

That there is need for some such measure, no one will, I am sure, dispute, who has observed the way in which articles of food are exhibited for sale in our busy market thoroughfares.

A walk through Chatsworth Road, London Fields, Ridley Road, Kingsland Road, Well Street, or any of the market thoroughfares of the Borough, on a Saturday will convince the most sceptical, that there is room for the adoption of further precautions against contamination of food supplies. In the thoroughfares mentioned above, there are, in addition to many provision shops, a large number of stalls, some owned by the shopkeepers themselves, but the majority belonging to costermongers, who may be living in the neighbourhood or may be visitors, for the purpose of business, from other districts. To whichever class of trader the stalls

belong, there is not much difference in the way in which the exposed food for sale is treated. Meat, fish, fruit and vegetables are uncovered and frequently placed sometimes under the stalls, in close proximity to the ground, or on the ground by the side of the stalls. In some of the shops themselves biscuits, &c. are piled up in open tins from the ground upwards. These are all exposed to contamination from dust and from the attentions of roaming dogs.

In the case of the resident shopkeepers, there is no reason why articles of food should be placed in any position which may expose them to pollution ; but with regard to the costers who come from a distance there is this difference, that they usually carry to their market place more stock than they can satisfactorily exhibit at one time on their stalls, and they have no place of storage for the remainder. This can only be placed either under the stall, or at its side. But even this fact should not stand in the way of the adoption of some effectual measure for preventing food from contamination.

After careful consideration, I am of opinion that the proposal of the St. Pancras Borough Council is a very reasonable one. It will not press heavily upon the shopkeepers, who have stalls in the street, as they have accommodation in their shops to keep their surplus stock out of the reach of contamination. With regard to the costers' stall, the proposed regulation will press more heavily upon them ; but even with these, I am of opinion that articles of food exposed by them for sale should be raised at least 3 ft. above the surface of the ground, and if there is more stock than can be displayed or placed on the stall, it should be covered up and enclosed in receptacles in such a way as to prevent any and all danger of contamination.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.

REGULATIONS

Prescribed by the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney under Section 17 (7) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Every room habitually used as a sleeping place the surface of the floor of which is more than three feet below the surface of the part of the street adjoining or nearest to the room shall comply with the following regulations, namely :—

1.—The subsoil of the site of the room shall be effectually drained by means of a subsoil drain properly trapped and ventilated wherever the dampness of the site renders such a precaution necessary.

2.—Every drain passing under the room, other than a drain for the drainage of the subsoil of the site of the room, shall be gas-tight and watertight.

3.—The room shall be effectually protected against the rising of any effluvium or exhalation by means of a layer of asphalt or of good concrete at least six inches thick or four inches thick if properly grouted, laid upon the ground of the site of the entire room or in some equally effectual manner.

4.—The space (if any) beneath the floor shall be provided with adequate means of ventilation.

5.—(i.) Every wall of the room shall be provided with a proper horizontal damp-proof course which if the floor of the room be formed of woodwork shall be beneath the level of the lowest timbers or woodwork of such floor and in every other case shall be not less than one inch below the level of the upper surface of such floor.

- (ii.) No part of any wall of the room shall where it is practicable to avoid it be in contact with the ground or earth, provided that where any wall of the room is in contact with the ground or earth, such wall or such part thereof as is so in contact shall unless constructed as a hollow wall have an efficient vertical damp-proof course extending from the base thereof to a height of at least six inches above the surface of such ground or earth.

6.—Unless the room is provided with a fireplace and a flue properly constructed and properly connected with such fireplace it shall be provided with special and adequate means of ventilation by one or more suitably placed apertures or air shafts.

7.—An area or open space properly paved with impervious material and effectually drained by means of a properly trapped gulley shall adjoin the room and extend either throughout the entire length of one side thereof or at least throughout the entire width of any window or windows required by these regulations and (except where the area of such window or windows shall be of not less extent than one-seventh of the floor area of the room) for three feet on both sides of such window or windows.

Such area or open space shall be not less than four feet wide in every part thereof and shall be open upwards from a level three inches below the level of the damp-proof course in the adjoining wall of the room.

Provided (a) that where a bay window in the room having side lights overlooks such area the width thereof in front of such window may be three feet at the least.

(b) that any steps necessary for access to any part of the building comprising the room may be placed in or over such area if they are so placed as not to be over or across any window of the room required by the regulation in that behalf.

8.—(i.) The room shall be effectually lighted by means of one or more windows opening directly into the external air.

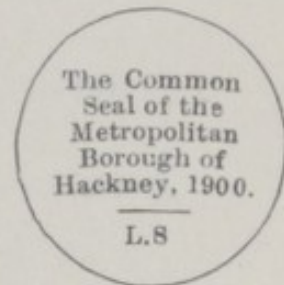
(ii.) Every such window shall be so constructed that one-half at the least may be opened and that the opening may extend to the top of the window.

(iii.) The total area of such window or windows clear of the sash frames shall be equal at the least to *one-eighth* of the floor area of the room and a portion of such total area equal in extent to at least *one-tenth* of such floor area shall be so situated that a line making an angle of thirty degrees with a horizontal plane can be drawn upwards from any point thereon in a vertical plane at right angles to the plane of the window so as not to intersect within a distance of ten feet measured horizontally from the window any wall of any area adjoining the room or any other wall or any kerb or other obstruction except an open fence.

For the purposes of this paragraph a bay window having side lights shall be assumed to be equivalent to a flat window of the same area and of the same height in relation to the room and situated at a distance from the outside area wall equal to the mean width of the area.

- (iv.) In estimating the area of a window or windows for the purpose of this regulation no account shall be taken of any part of any such window which is above the mean level of the ceiling of the room.
- (v.) Any such window or windows shall overlook the area or open space provided in pursuance of the regulation in that behalf.

The Common Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney was hereunto affixed, pursuant to a Resolution of the Council duly passed in the presence of :



CHARLES WINKLEY, *Mayor.*

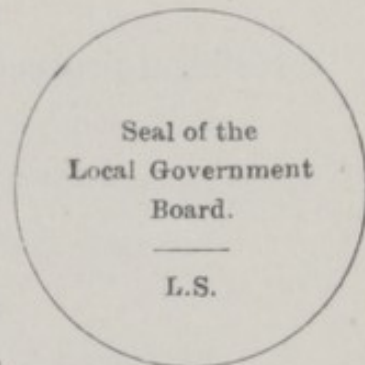
A. H. LEHMANN, }
JAS. S. LEESON, } *Members.*

NORMAN SCORGIE,
Deputy Town Clerk.

29th January, 1914.

The consent of the Local Government Board is hereby given to the foregoing Regulations this Twenty-seventh day of April, 1914.

H. C. MONRO,
Secretary,



Acting on behalf of the said Board under the authority of their General Order dated the Twenty-sixth day of May, 1877.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR FOR 1913.

To the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report upon the canal boats inspected under the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations, 1877 and 1884.

The details are as follows :—

Number of visits to waterways	...	...	...	80
„ boats inspected	...	...	...	23
„ „ conforming to Acts...	...	...	...	23
„ „ infringing Acts	...	...	...	None
„ certificates examined	...	...	...	23
„ persons for which boats were registered—				
Adults	...	...	...	83
Children	...	...	...	3

Number of persons living on boats so registered—

Men	...	...	...	41
Women	...	...	...	1
Children	...	...	...	3

No legal proceedings were taken.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE WHITE,

*Sanitary Inspector and Inspector
under the Canal Boats Acts.*

LIST OF LICENSED COWSHEDS

In the Borough of Hackney, October, 1913.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>No. of Sheds.</i>
Wright, Henry ...	84, Clifden Road, Lower Clapton ...	1
Jenkins, John ...	2, Buckingham Road, Kingsland ...	2
Francis, Hannah ...	67, Downham Road, Kingsland ...	1
Evans, R. ...	11, Downham Road, Kingsland ...	1
Snegin, W. H. ...	67, Old Hill Street, Upper Clapton ...	1
Welford, R. W. ...	83, Upper Clapton Road ...	1
Pocock, B., & Sons ...	46A, Leswin Road, Stoke Newington	1
Warner, J. C. ...	23, Mare Street ...	1
Lewis, J. ...	6, Palace Road, Hackney ...	1
Francis, T. ...	257, Queen's Road, Dalston ...	1
Protheroe, T. ...	79, Shacklewell Lane, Hackney ...	1
Stapleton, A., & Sons, Ltd. ...	Stoke Newington Common ...	3
Briggs, J. J. ...	180, Victoria Park Road ...	1
Thomas, David ...	6, Warburton Road, Hackney ...	1
Total Cowsheds ...		17

LIST OF LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

In the Borough of Hackney, October, 1913.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Friday, Richard G. ...	235, Amhurst Road.
Raymond, George ...	186, Cassland Road.
Hussey, A. J. ...	37, Church Road, Homerton.
Wood, Henry Peter ...	90, Frampton Park Road.
Wragg, W. J. ...	57, Holly Street.
Roberts, F. ...	49, High Street, Kingsland.
Gooch, H. ...	71, High Street, Kingsland.
Toop, C. W. ...	73, Upper Clapton Road.
Joyce, John ...	531, Kingsland Road.

List of Licensed Slaughter-houses—continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Patchett, T. H.	133, Lower Clapton Road.
Tyler, Rose A.	80, Mare Street.
Teat, Thomas	177, Mare Street.
Hammer, William	103, Rendlesham Road.
Adams, H.	94, Southgate Road.
Row, Frederick William	130, High Street, Stoke Newington.
Young, C. J.	220, High Street, Stoke Newington.
Stoneman, P.	3, Terrace Road.
Clark, A. E.	150, Upper Clapton Road.
Tyler, Stanley	92, Well Street.
Austin, W. E.	51, Wilton Road.

LIST OF BAKEHOUSES, 1913.**No. 1 District.**

Samson, W. J.	77, Upper Clapton Road.
Buddin, J.	87, Reighton Road.
†Vincent, A.	104, Old Hill Street.
Morgan, A.	33, Old Hill Street.
Sandrock, F.	123, Northwold Road.
†Austin, W. H.	74, Fountayne Road.
Zanetti, C.	84, Stamford Hill.
Hygienic Welsh Bakery Co.	143, Clapton Common.

No. 2 District.

†Kurtz	176, High Street, Stoke Newington.
Wilkinson	114, High Street, Stoke Newington.
Heyward	216, High Street, Stoke Newington.
†Mezger, A.	33, Rectory Road.
Vogt, C. H.	62, Evering Road.
Burch, Mrs. H.	9, Maury Road.
Willsmer, C.	8, Stellman Street.
†Guscott, J.	128, Stoke Newington Road.

List of Bakehouses—continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
†Seufert, C.	40, Shacklewell Lane.
†Karsch, J.	239, Amhurst Road.
Brenner, W.	73, Shacklewell Lane.
†Cohen	144, High Street, Kingsland.

No. 3 District.

†Tidmarsh	50, London Road.
Lawrence, E.	68, London Road.
†Newling, G.	26, Downs Road.
Eade, W. A.	215, Lower Clapton Road.
†Parish, W.	117, Lower Clapton Road.
†Engel, J.	71, Lower Clapton Road.
Cowley, P. G.	9, Clarence Road.
†Newell & Co.	393, Mare Street.
Gentry, W. R.	38, Amhurst Road.
†Seward, R.	240, Dalston Lane.

No. 4 District.

Mack, W.	13, Median Road.
†Lunken, J.	52, Mandeville Street.
Saur, H.	258, Rushmore Road.
†Blain, G. W.	138, Chatsworth Road.
†Adolph, H.	94, Chatsworth Road.
Lunken, H.	71, Chatsworth Road.
†Maloney, J.	36, Chatsworth Road.
†Wickert, W.	19, Chatsworth Road.
†Knapp, W.	219, Glyn Road.
Latham, J.	326, Glyn Road.

No. 5 and 6 District.

Liebsch, H.	49, Greenwood Road.
Spenner, A.	81, Wilton Road.

List of Bakehouses—*continued.*

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
†Roberts	178, Dalston Lane.
†Hohl, J.	72, Dalston Lane.
Kitchiner, E.	20 and 22, Forest Road.
†Rowe, J.	207, Queen's Road.
†Spenner, H.	68, Lansdowne Road.
†Tidy	25, West Side, London Fields.
†Chappell, W.	550, Kingsland Road.
Norman, A.	513, Kingsland Road.
Best, C.	376, Kingsland Road.
†Sedgwick, F. C.	329, Kingsland Road.
†Henkelmann, H.	174, Southgate Road.
Allardyce, S. W.	98, Southgate Road.
†Calton, A.	48, De Beauvoir Road.
Ellinger, W. C.	24, Tottenham Road.
†Pay, E. T.	106, Hertford Road.
Gutheil, F. C.	64, Richmond Road.
†Roessle, W.	88, High Street, Kingsland.
†Willicombe, F.	28, John Campbell Road.
†Theis	69, High Street, Kingsland.
†Chappell, W.	1, Balls Pond Road.

No. 7 District.

Payne, A.	54, Broadway, London Fields.
†May, H.	70, Broadway, London Fields.
†Bushell, F.	10, Broadway, London Fields.
†Stumm, K.	26, West Street.
Slade, C.	139, Mare Street.
†Reitz, C.	183, Mare Street.
†Wragg, A. H.	27, Morning Lane.
Morse, H.	77, Mare Street.
Zimmerman, P.	52, Sheep Lane.
†Stimson	77, Frampton Park Road.

List of Bakehouses—continued.**No. 8 District.**

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
†Skaer, P.	76, Well Street.
Martin, J.	105, Well Street.
†Mustard, Mrs. E. C. ...	79, Lauriston Road.
†Durham, L. V.	142, Victoria Park Road.
†Slade, C.	106, Gore Road.

No. 9 District.

Grimwood, T.	39, High Street, Homerton.
Grimwood, T.	59, High Street, Homerton.
†Gibbons, G.	131, High Street, Homerton.
Bradford, G.	95, High Street, Homerton.
†Hewitt, A.	167, High Street, Homerton.
Juniper, J. T.	18, Brooksby's Walk.

No. 10 District.

Parker, G.	220, Wick Road.
Harris, J.	184, Cassland Road.
Weber, A. F.	92, Wick Road.
†Gunner, Mrs.	34, Church Road, Homerton.
Hohloch, C.	12, Berger Road.
Weber, G.	50, Kenton Road.
Holman, A.	154, Well Street.
†Stark, W.	186, Well Street.
Gilsdorf	233, Well Street.
Matthieu, A.	27, Elsdale Street.
Hulstrom, F. K.	142, Well Street.
Cave, H. R.	60, Morning Lane.

No. 11 District.

Selzer, H.	89, Sidney Road.
Lunken, L.	276, Wick Road.

List of Bakehouses—*continued*.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Dance, Mrs. A. 	315, Wick Road.
Brake, G. 	370, Wick Road.
James, G. 	389, Wick Road.
Warner, H. R. 	13, Gainsboro' Cottages.
Davis, S. 	71, Felstead Street.
Haupt, C. 	41, Osborne Road.

No. 12 District.

‡Crowe, W. 	18, Upper Clapton Road.
‡Kurtz, W. 	200, Lower Clapton Road.

‡ Underground Bakehouses.