

## **Report on the sanitary condition of the Hackney District for the year 1914.**

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# Borough of Hackney.

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## REPORT

ON THE

# SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE HACKNEY DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

BY

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

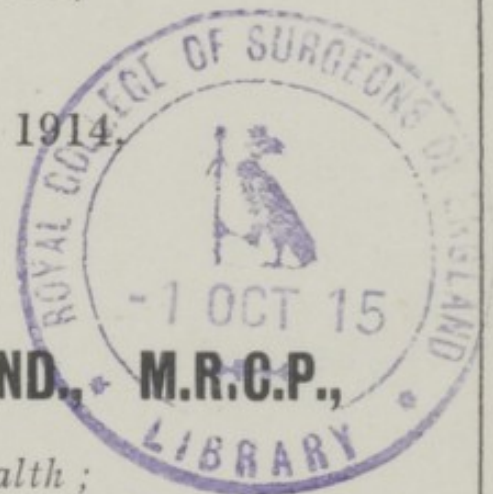
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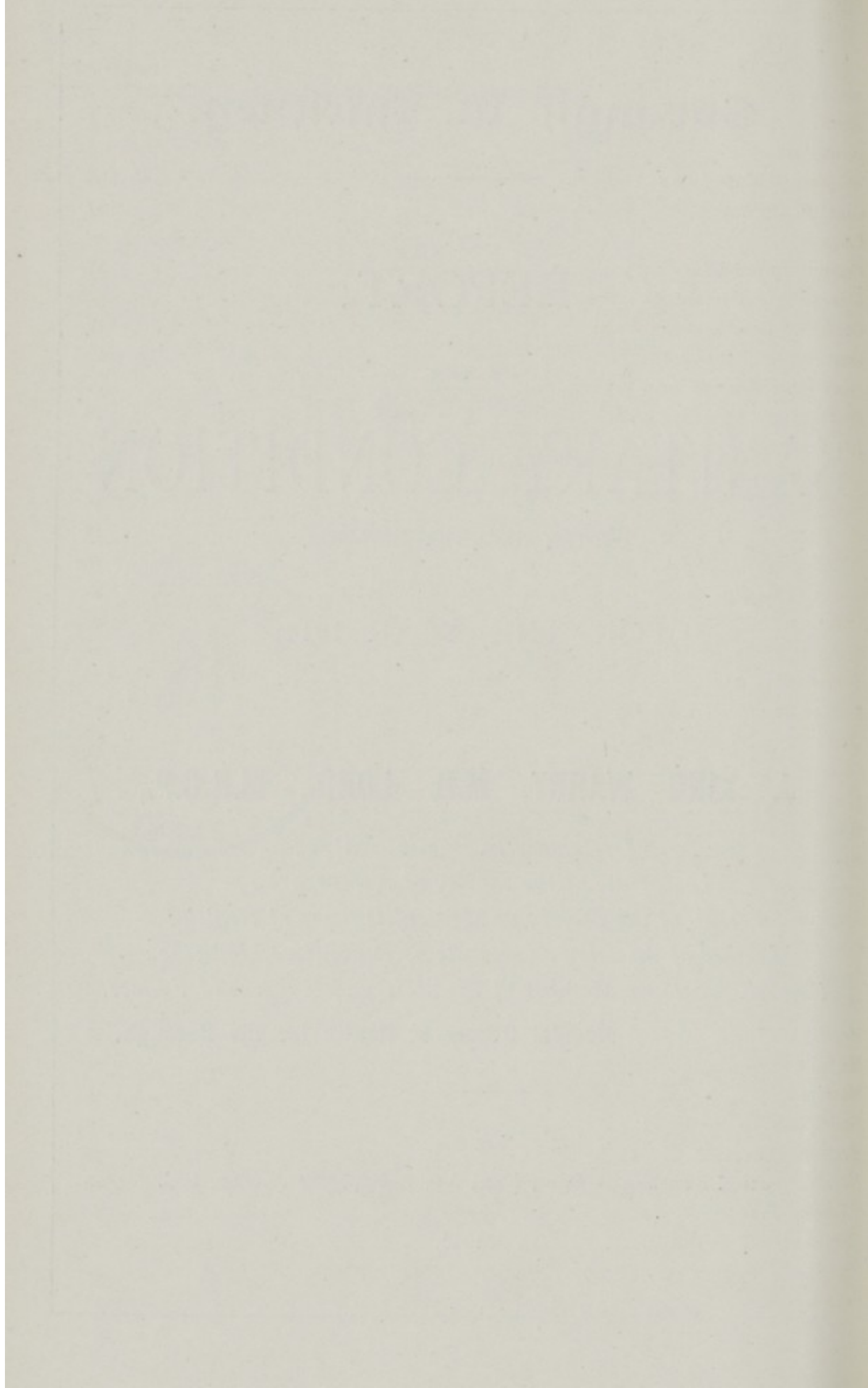
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1915.





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# Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.

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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1914.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL, HACKNEY, N.E.  
June, 1915.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present herewith my Twenty-third Annual Report on the Public Health of the Borough of Hackney. The Borough still maintains its position as one of the healthiest in London. The general death rate for the year was 13·9 per 1,000 of the population and the infant mortality 90 per 1,000 births. These figures show a small increase in the general death rate and a decline in the infant death rate. This increase in the general death rate is shared with the other Boroughs of the Metropolis, and is due chiefly to an increase in the deaths from measles and whooping cough. An increase in the prevalence of the notifiable infectious diseases also occurred, the total number of cases from all these diseases being 1,711, compared with 1,126 during the year 1913. The number of deaths from the chief zymotic diseases numbered 341, which is equivalent to a zymotic death rate of 1·5 per 1,000 living.

A slight increase in the mortality from tuberculosis took place during the year. This subject is particularly dealt with on page



46 of this report. It will be seen there that the mortality from this disease fluctuates from year to year, but the general tendency is to a gradual decline. The following table giving the density of population and the general and infantile mortality rates of the Borough for the last 16 years, shows the public health improvement 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
1914	68·0	13·9	90

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 Cities of London and Westminster for the year 1914.

Boroughs.	Death-rate from all causes per 1,000 living (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 births.
Lewisham .. .. .	10·7	74
Wandsworth .. .. .	11·0	89
Hampstead .. .. .	11·0	80
Stoke Newington .. .. .	12·5	78
Chelsea .. .. .	12·9	67
Paddington .. .. .	12·9	95
Kensington .. .. .	13·1	94
City of Westminster .. .. .	13·2	80
Battersea .. .. .	13·4	93
Camberwell .. .. .	13·6	99
Hammersmith .. .. .	13·7	94
Fulham .. .. .	13·8	113
<b>Hackney</b> .. .. .	<b>14·0</b>	<b>90</b>
City of London .. .. .	14·0	94
St. Marylebone .. .. .	14·1	98
Woolwich .. .. .	14·1	85
Deptford .. .. .	14·3	99
Lambeth .. .. .	<b>14·3</b>	104
Greenwich .. .. .	14·5	98
Islington .. .. .	14·8	105
St. Pancras .. .. .	15·6	92
Holborn .. .. .	16·2	90
Bethnal Green .. .. .	16·6	137
Poplar .. .. .	16·9	116
Stepney .. .. .	17·3	124
Bermondsey .. .. .	17·4	125
Southwark .. .. .	17·9	124
Finsbury .. .. .	19·4	123
Shoreditch .. .. .	19·6	141

The question of infant mortality is dealt with in another part of this Report (*see* page 13), and it will there be seen from the rate of infant mortality that satisfactory progress has been made in dealing with this problem.

Detailed reference to the preventive measures taken in connection with the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis is made in a later part of this Report (*see* page 60).



The following table shows the 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
1914	563	1,142	2,542

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.

Two of the Sanitary Inspectors, G. White and H. Body, who were members of the Sanitary Corps of the R.A.M.C. (T), were called upon during the year to serve in the Expeditionary Force in France. Their places have been temporarily filled by two other inspectors.

**Population and Density.**—Applying the rate of increase observed during the last inter-censal period to the population of Hackney, I estimate the population of the Borough at the middle of the year 1914 to number 223,718. This gives a density of population for the whole Borough of 68·0 persons per acre, varying from 50·7 persons in the North Sub-district to 98·0 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 1914.*

	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.	Total for Hackney	Total for London.
Estimated Population	54,775	54,601	57,453	56,889	223,718	4,518,021
Area in square acres ...	1,081	857	586	764	3,288	74,816
Density—persons per acre ... ..	50·7	63·7	98·0	74·6	68·0	60·4

**\*Marriages and Marriage Rates.**—During 1914 there were 1,970 marriages solemnised in the Borough of Hackney. The annual rate for persons married during this period is therefore 17·6 per 1,000 of the population. The following table gives the number of marriages and marriage rates for the Borough of Hackney and London during the ten years 1905–1914 :—

Year.	Borough of Hackney.		London.
	Marriages.	Marriage Rate.	Marriage Rate.
1904	1,719	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
1913	1,941	17·4	16·1
Average 1904–1913	1,855	16·2	16·8
1914	1,970	17·6	19·2

**Births and Birth-rate.**—The births registered in the Borough of Hackney during the year 1914 numbered 5,708, of which 2,965 were males and 2,743 females. The total shows a decrease of 25 compared with the number registered during 1913. 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 occurring 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 number of these transferrable births, viz., 354 births to be

\* 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 1914



transferred to other districts and 106 to Hackney. After making these necessary corrections, the correct total of registered births amongst Hackney residents is 5,460. From this figure, I calculate the corrected birth-rate for Hackney during 1914 to be 24·4 per 1,000 of the population. The birth-rate for all London for the same period is 24·3 per 1,000 of the population.

**Notification of Births Act, 1907.**—Under the provisions of this Act, I received 5,575 notifications of births occurring in the Borough during 1914. This total includes notifications from medical practitioners, midwives, and other persons. It also includes still births. This total is 133 less than the number registered by the Registrars of Births.

**Still Births.**—Amongst the births notified were 174 still-born. This is equal to 3·1 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 1914.*

Year 1914.	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.	1,033	901	42	35	1,254	1,197	44	37	520	499	9	7	2,807	2,597	95	79

**Illegitimate Births and Birth-rate.**—The total number of illegitimate births registered in the Borough during the year 1914 was 437 ; but of these, I am informed by the Registrar-General, 314 should be transferred to districts outside of Hackney, as the mothers were not Hackney residents, and 14 births, taking place in other districts, should be transferred to Hackney. Making these corrections, there remain 137 illegitimate births amongst Hackney residents. This is equivalent to an illegitimate birth-rate of 25·0 per 1,000 births.

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

TABLE. *Births.*

	Registra- tion District of Hackney.	Registration Sub-District.				All London.
		North.	Central.	South- West.	South- East.	
Total No. of Births ...	5,708	989	1,774	1,402	1,543	109,667
Rate per 1,000 living ...	25.5	18.0	32.5	24.4	27.1	24.3
No. of Illegitimate Births	137					
Rate per 1,000 Births ...	25.0					

The following table shows the birth-rates for the Borough and its Sub-districts during the years 1904 to 1914 inclusive :—

*Birth-rate for the Borough of Hackney and its Sub-Districts for the years 1904–1914 compared with that of London.*

Year.	Borough of Hackney.	North Sub- District.	Central Sub- District.	South-West Sub- District.	South-East Sub- District.	London.
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
1913	25.6	18.9	26.6	30.3	26.5	24.5
Average 1904–1913	24.9	18.8	24.8	28.6	26.7	25.4
1914	25.5	18.0	32.5	24.4	27.1	24.3



**Deaths.**—The deaths registered in the Borough during 1914 numbered 3,233, but of these 662 were deaths of non-residents dying in institutions and other places in the Borough. There were, however, 557 residents of Hackney who died during the year in institutions in other districts. On making the necessary corrections, I find the correct number of deaths amongst Hackney residents during 1914 was 3,128. This is an increase of 74 upon the number of deaths occurring during 1913. The general death-rate from all causes for the year 1914 is 13·9 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 13·9 per 1,000 of the population for the year 1914. Compared with the corrected general death-rate for 1913, that of 1914 is ·2 higher.

Amongst the Registration Sub-districts, the death-rate was lowest in the North Sub-district (12·5 per 1,000), and highest in the South-East sub-district (15·4 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 ... ..	54,775	989	18·0	690	12·5	88	89
Central ... ..	54,601	1,774	32·5	692	12·6	116	65
South-West	57,453	1,402	24·4	866	15·0	110	78
South-East...	56,889	1,543	27·1	880	15·4	178	115
All Hackney	223,718	5,708	25·5	3,128	13·9	492	86

The corrected annual death-rate from all causes for London during 1914 is 14·4 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.
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	13.7	14.2
1909	13.2	14.0	1914	13.9	14.4

**Infantile Mortality.**—The deaths under one year of age in the Borough during 1914 numbered 492. This is a decrease of 57 upon the number of infants' deaths recorded during 1913. The infant mortality rate for the year is 90 per 1,000 births. The decreased rate is due chiefly to a decrease in the number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia. Other special causes of infant deaths deserving mention are premature birth (81), diarrhoea (109), atrophy debility and marasmus (54).

During the year Mrs. Rhodes, health visitor, made 1,316 primary visits to the homes of nursing mothers and their infants, and 829 subsequent visits. There were also 237 fruitless visits, the mothers being either out at the time, or having changed their address. The weekly weighing meetings at the Town Hall have been continued during the year with slight interruption. The actual number of meetings was 47, and the total number of infants weighed 1,501.

The following table gives particulars of the feeding of the infants and the home conditions found by the Health Visitor amongst the children visited:—

# PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE FEEDING, CARE, AND ENVIRONMENT OF THE BABIES VISITED, 1914.

Babies Visited.		Feeding.			Separate Cot Provided for Baby.		Use of Comforter.		Home Conditions of Family.						Employment of Father.		Secondary Visits.	
									Poor.		Fair.		Comfortable.					
Boys.	Girls.	Breast.	Artificial.	Mixed.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Clean.	Dirty.	Clean.	Dirty.	Clean.	Dirty.	In Work.	Out of Work.	Out.	Removed.
674	642	1,119	130	67	771	545	691	625	231	92	285	54	592	62	1,166	150	170	67
																	829	

Number of Infants weighed ... 1,501



**Senile Mortality.**—The deaths which occurred in Hackney at 65 years of age and upwards during 1914 numbered 903, and of these 444 were between the ages of 65 and 75 years, 340 between 75 and 85 years, and 119 at 85 and upwards. The annual mortality rate of persons at 65 years and upwards is 4·3 per 1,000 living.

TABLE IV.—INFANT MORTALITY

1914. *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 4 weeks.	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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	9	16
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	3	10	5	5	24
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	10
Abdominal Tuberculosis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	7
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	5
Convulsions ... ..	6	5	1	...	12	...	4	2	1	19
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	2	1	3	4	3	9	7	26
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	2	2	4	9	10	16	15	54
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	11	19	13	7	50
Enteritis ... ..	...	3	1	2	6	9	29	12	3	59
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis ... ..	...	1	1	...	2	2	5	...	...	9
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	7
Injury at Birth ... ..	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atelectasis ... ..	4	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Congenital Malformations ... ..	9	5	1	1	16	5	1	...	...	22
Premature Birth ... ..	65	7	3	3	78	3	...	...	...	81
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... ..	14	6	1	2	23	13	14	4	...	54
Other Causes ... ..	4	1	2	...	7	2	7	4	4	24
Total ... ..	109	30	17	11	167	68	110	83	64	492



**Deaths in Public Institutions.**—There were 1,558 deaths in public institutions in the Borough during 1914; of these 662 were residents of other districts, and the remaining 896 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 1914 :—

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

Brooke House, Upper Clapton Road	...	...	...	6
City of London Infirmary, Clifden Road	...	...	...	63
„ Workhouse, Clifden Road	...	...	...	4
Convent of the Sacred Heart, Hassett Road	...	...	...	5
Eastern Fever Hospital, Homerton	...	...	...	108
French Hospital, Victoria Park Road	...	...	...	3
German Hospital, Dalston	...	...	...	154
Hackney Union Infirmary, Homerton	...	...	...	900
„ Workhouse, Homerton	...	...	...	9
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road	...	...	...	185
Nursing Home, 46, Amhurst Park	...	...	...	1
„ 47, Nightingale Road	...	...	...	3
„ 5, Northfield Road	...	...	...	4
„ 2, Queensdown Road	...	...	...	5
„ 18 and 20, Southwold Road	...	...	...	5
Private Hospital, 172 and 174, High Street, Homerton	...	...	...	9
Rescue Home, 98, Shacklewell Lane	...	...	...	1
St. John's Nursery Home, 151, Stamford Hill	...	...	...	1
St. Joseph's Hospice, Mare Street	...	...	...	60
St. Scholastica's Retreat, Kenninghall Road	...	...	...	1
Salvation Army Nursing Home, 29, Devonshire Road	...	...	...	3
„ Maternity Hospital, Lower Clapton Road	...	...	...	10
„ „ „ 16, Rectory Road	...	...	...	2
„ Homes, Springfield	...	...	...	16

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1,558

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

Banstead Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bethnal House Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Green Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brentwood Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brompton Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cane Hill Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Caterham Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Camberwell House Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Central London Throat and Ear Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
City of London Lying-in Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Claybury Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Colney Hatch Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dartford Heath Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Downs Sanatorium, Sutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Darenth Industrial Colony	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Edmonton Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Essex and Colchester Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
French Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Friedenheim Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Great Northern Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hackney Workhouse, Brentwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Homeopathic Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables, Tottenham	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Horton Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hospital for Women, Soho	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hanwell Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, St. Marylebone	...	...	...	...	...	...	2



Hostel of God, Clapham	...	...	...	...	...	1
Holborn Workhouse, Shoreditch	...	...	...	...	...	1
Islington Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	2
King's College Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
King Edward VII. Hospital, New Windsor	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leavesden Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	11
Long Grove Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	1
London Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ County Asylum, Ilford	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	68
Middlesex Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ County Asylum, Wandsworth	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Napsbury	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mildmay Mission Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Memorial Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood	...	...	...	...	...	1
North Eastern Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	21
National Hospital, Queen's Square	...	...	...	...	...	1
Northumberland House, Green Lanes	...	...	...	...	...	1
North Western Fever Hospital, Hampstead	...	...	...	...	...	11
Nursing Home, 19, Holly Road, Leytonstone	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Institute, Stoke Newington	...	...	...	...	...	2
Peckham House	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prince of Wales General Hospital, Tottenham	...	...	...	...	...	13
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	4
Queen's Hospital for Children	...	...	...	...	...	74
Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton	...	...	...	...	...	7
Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Chest Hospital, City Road	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Hospital for Incurables	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Free Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	21
St. Catherine's Hospital, Ventnor	...	...	...	...	...	1

St. Catherine's Home, Ramsgate	...	...	...	...	1
St. Luke's House, Kensington	...	...	...	...	6
Shoreditch Infirmary ...	...	...	...	...	8
South Western Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Sick Asylum, Bromley ...	...	...	...	...	1
St. George's Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Mark's Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	1
Southern Hospital, Gore Farm	...	...	...	...	1
Tooting Bec Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	26
Throat Hospital, Golden Square	...	...	...	...	1
University College Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	2
Victoria Park Chest Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	4
West Ham Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	1
Walthamstow Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	1
Whitechapel Union Workhouse	...	...	...	...	1
„ Infirmary ...	...	...	...	...	1
West London Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	1
Westminster Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Institutions	...	...	...	...	55

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Hostel of God, Clapham	...	...	...	...	...	1
Holborn Workhouse, Shoreditch	...	...	...	...	...	1
Islington Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	2
King's College Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
King Edward VII. Hospital, New Windsor	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leavesden Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	11
Long Grove Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	1
London Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ County Asylum, Ilford	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	68
Middlesex Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ County Asylum, Wandsworth	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Napsbury	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mildmay Mission Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Memorial Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood	...	...	...	...	...	1
North Eastern Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	21
National Hospital, Queen's Square	...	...	...	...	...	1
Northumberland House, Green Lanes	...	...	...	...	...	1
North Western Fever Hospital, Hampstead	...	...	...	...	...	11
Nursing Home, 19, Holly Road, Leytonstone	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Institute, Stoke Newington	...	...	...	...	...	2
Peckham House	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prince of Wales General Hospital, Tottenham	...	...	...	...	...	13
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	4
Queen's Hospital for Children	...	...	...	...	...	74
Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton	...	...	...	...	...	7
Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Chest Hospital, City Road	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Hospital for Incurables	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Free Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	21
St. Catherine's Hospital, Ventnor	...	...	...	...	...	1

St. Catherine's Home, Ramsgate	...	...	...	...	1
St. Luke's House, Kensington	...	...	...	...	6
Shoreditch Infirmary	...	...	...	...	8
South Western Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Sick Asylum, Bromley	...	...	...	...	1
St. George's Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
St. Mark's Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Southern Hospital, Gore Farm	...	...	...	...	1
Tooting Bec Asylum	...	...	...	...	26
Throat Hospital, Golden Square	...	...	...	...	1
University College Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
Victoria Park Chest Hospital	...	...	...	...	4
West Ham Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Walthamstow Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Whitechapel Union Workhouse	...	...	...	...	1
„ Infirmary	...	...	...	...	1
West London Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Westminster Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Institutions	...	...	...	...	55

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TABLE I.—HACKNEY DISTRICT.  
*Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 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
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
1914	223,718	5,708	5,460	25·5	3,233	14·4	662	557	492	85	3,128	13·9



TABLE II.—HACKNEY DISTRICT.  
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1914.

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) ... ..	474	10	157	232	40	31	4	...	135	80	129	130	409
Erysipelas ... ..	296	5	20	17	38	100	88	28	51	79	92	74	57
Scarlet Fever ... ..	790	4	160	502	88	32	4	...	146	229	163	252	693
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	23	...	1	3	11	8	...	...	2	7	13	1	19
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Puerperal Fever ... ..	17	...	...	...	6	11	...	...	3	5	8	1	11
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2
Polio Myelitis ... ..	5	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	11	11	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	550	...	7	41	131	269	89	13	96	111	161	182	310
Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	148	13	33	59	25	16	2	...	20	28	56	44	49
Anthrax ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals ... ..	2,354	79	382	857	341	467	187	41	470	552	636	696	1,554

TABLE III.—HACKNEY DISTRICT.  
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1914.

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 ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	9
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	105	16	49	34	6	...	...	...	...	61
Scarlet Fever ... ..	8	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	15
Whooping-cough ... ..	50	24	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	10
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	37	1	8	13	15	...	...	...	...	60
Influenza ... ..	17	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	9	...
Erysipelas ... ..	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..	289	...	1	3	12	61	126	77	9	169
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	29	10	2	9	6	2	...	...	...	14
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	49	14	11	6	6	7	3	1	1	26
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	256	...	...	...	2	3	25	131	95	159
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	12	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	1	...
Meningitis ... ..	24	8	4	2	5	2	2	...	1	9
Organic Heart Disease ... ..	301	...	...	3	7	20	43	102	126	125
Bronchitis ... ..	264	26	7	...	...	...	8	51	172	86
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	282	54	38	26	11	12	34	49	58	113

TABLE III.—HACKNEY DISTRICT—*continued*.  
*Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1914.*

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 ... ..	58	2	...	1	2	1	8	26	18	30
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ... ..	134	107	13	7	...	...	1	3	3	84
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	15	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	9
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	31	...	...	...	...	...	5	21	5	14
Alcoholism ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	116	2	...	3	...	4	17	51	39	67
Puerperal Fever ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	6
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	9	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	11
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ... ..	173	164	2	4	1	1	1	...	...	44
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ... ..	90	4	2	10	8	5	19	22	20	61
Suicides ... ..	23	...	...	...	...	1	10	10	2	4
Other Defined Diseases ... ..	613	58	15	4	28	32	80	176	220	311
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ... ..	126	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	122	52
Totals ... ..	3,128	492	169	138	121	157	412	736	903	1,158
Sub-Entries (included in above figures)—										
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	6	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ... ..	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...







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).	...	...	...	4	12	51	55	61	51	17	9	...	...	260
"Phthisis"	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	6	8	1	..	...	...	29
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	10	11	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Tuberculous Peritonitis	...	...	2	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of other Organs	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
General Tuberculosis	...	...	7	8	3	5	2	...	...	..	1	...	...	26
Scrofula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Opium, Morphia Habit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ptomaine Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Poisoning	by Lead		...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
	by Phos- phorus		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	by Arsenic and other Metals		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever, Acute Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	12
Rheumatism of Heart...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3



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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5
Gout ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Carcinoma ...	...	...	...	...	5	13	36	55	50	10	2	171
Sarcoma ...	...	...	2	3	...	3	4	3	3	...	...	18
Malignant Diseases, Cancer ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	21	17	11	2	67
Rickets ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Purpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmophilia, Hæmor- rhagic Diathesis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Leucocythæmia ...	...	1	2	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	11
Diabetes Mellitus ...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	13	5	...	...	26
Premature Birth ...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Congenital Defects ...	22	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Injury at Birth ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Atelectasis ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Want of Breast Milk ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Teething... ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Suffocation—Overlaying ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
												1,165
DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.												
Meningitis, Inflamma- tion of Brain... ...	5	5	4	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	18
Softening of Brain ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	5	1	12
General Paralysis of In- sane ...	...	...	...	2	3	8	11	3	1	...	...	28

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)	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	4	1	11
Chorea ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Epilepsy ...	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	3	3	...	...	14
Convulsions ...	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Laryngismus Stridulus	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Locomotor Ataxy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Paraplegia and Disease of Cord ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	6
Neuritis, Periph, Poly- Neuritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Brain Tumour (not specific) ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
Nervous System, other Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	4	5	1	20
												142
DISEASE OF ORGANS OF SENSE.												
Otitis, Mastoid Dis. ...	1	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11
Epistaxis, Nose Dis. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia, Eye Dis. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents ...	4	12	6	3	9	6	2	16	4	9	5	76
Violence {	Suicide ...	...	...	1	3	7	2	8	2	...	...	23
	Drowned ...	...	...	2	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	12
	Murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
												124
DISEASE OF HEART.												
Valve Dis., Endocarditis	...	1	6	18	12	25	31	47	47	27	3	217
Pericarditis ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3





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	...	...	26	7	...	...	1	7	14	37	66	76	30	264
Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia	...	...	1	5	2	4	5	11	5	6	11	2	...	52
Broncho, Catarrhal, Lobular Pneumonia	...	...	49	51	4	2	3	4	5	8	12	4	1	143
Pneumonia	...	...	4	8	5	6	6	5	10	15	16	7	5	87
Emphysema, Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	10	2	1	25
Pleurisy	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	4	5	3	1	...	19
Fibroid Dis. of Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
Respiratory Dis., other...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	9
														604
DISEASE OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.														
Tonsilitis, Quinsey	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mouth, Pharynx, Dis. (not specific)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastric Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	7	5	1	1	...	26
Gastric Catarrh or Gastritis	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	4	4	...	14
Stomach, other Dis. (not Malig.)	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enteritis	...	...	32	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	41
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	25	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	34
Appendicitis, Perity- philitis	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	4	3	2	...	...	...	15
Hernia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	6
Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	10
Other Dis. of Intestines	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Peritonitis (not Puerperal)	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	9

TABLE OF DEATHS—*continued.*

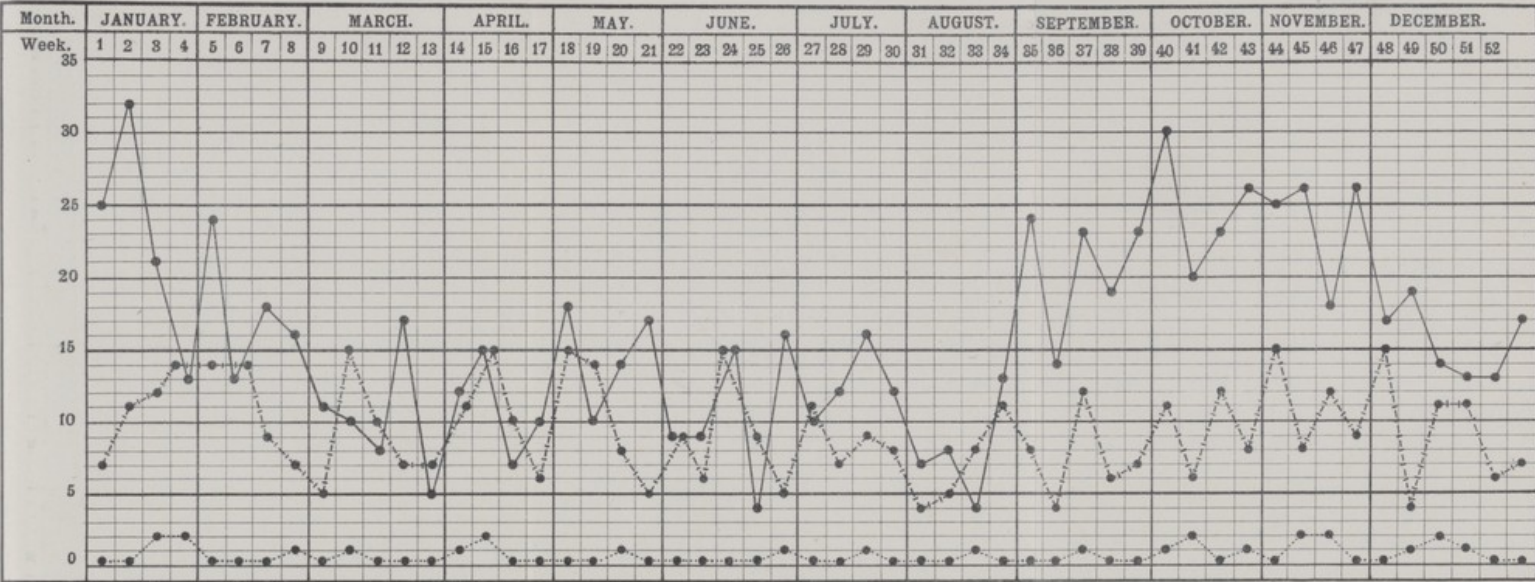
AGES	...	...	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards.	All Ages.
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	8	13	5	...	...	...	31
Liver and Gall Bladder, other Diseases	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	9
Digest. Syst., other Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
Lymph Disease.														205
Spleen Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lymph System, other Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Thyroid Body Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Supra Renal Capsules Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disease of Urin. Syst.														5
Nephritis, Acute	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
Chronic Bright's Dis., Albuminura	...	...	1	...	4	7	9	19	30	25	13	1	...	109
Calculus (not Biliary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Bladder and Prostate Dis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	4	7	...	...	21
Urin. Syst., other Dis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Disease of Gener. Syst.														140
Ovarian Tumour (not Malignant)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. of Ovary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine Tumour (not Malignant)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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 Menstrua- tion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gener. and Mam. Orgs., other Dis. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
												3
ACCIDENTS CHILDBIRTH.												
Abortion, Miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Mania ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Convulsions...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Placenta Prævia, Flooding ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Accid. of Preg. and Childbirth ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
												9
JOINT DISEASE.												
Caries, Necrosis... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Anthraxis, Periostitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Dis. of Locom. Syst. ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
												6
SKIN DISEASE.												
Ulcer, Bed sore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eczema ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pemphigus ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Skin Disease, other ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
												4
ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.												
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	54	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Old Age... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	57	43	123
Dropsy, Ascites ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Sudden Death ... .. (cause unascertained)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other Ill-defined Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes not Specified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
												186
Totals... ..	492	307	121	157	174	238	306	430	444	340	119	3,128



Chart showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever weekly during 1914.



CHAS. STRAKER & SONS LTD. PRINTERS, LONDON.

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



## SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1914 there were 1,711 cases of acute infectious disease, compulsorily notified in the Borough; of these 55 were found subsequently not to be suffering from notifiable infectious disease, thus reducing the number of genuine cases to 1,656. This total shows an increase of 611 upon those notified during 1913. The attack rate in respect of the acute notifiable infectious diseases for the year 1914 is 7·4 per 1,000 persons living.

In addition I received 550 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and 148 notifications of other forms of tuberculosis.

The deaths from the chief zymotic diseases numbered 341. This is equivalent to a zymotic death rate of 1·5 per 1,000 living in the Borough.

### A.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ACUTE).

**Small-pox.**—No case of small-pox was notified in the Borough during 1914.

**Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.**—The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during 1914 was 816, but of these 26 were found afterwards not to be suffering from this disease, thus reducing the genuine cases to 790. This is an increase of 13 cases upon the number of genuine cases notified during 1913. On reference to the chart given with this report, it will be noted that the incidence of the disease was high at the beginning of the year, but fell rapidly during January and continued low during the months of February to August. There was another rise in the month of September, which was maintained during October and November. During December the incidence fell almost to the normal.



The attack rate for scarlet fever is 3·1 per 1,000 persons living. The number of cases scarlet fever removed to hospital during the year was 693. This is equal to 85 per cent. of the total notified.

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.	146	229	252	163
Attack-rate per 1,000 living.	2·6	4·6	4·4	3·0

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

The deaths from scarlet fever during 1914 numbered eight, which is equal to a mortality of 10 per 1,000 attacked and ·04 per 1,000 living. The mortality rate for London from scarlet fever during the same year was ·07 per 1,000 living.

**Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.**—There were 488 cases of diphtheria and 7 cases of membranous croup notified during the year ; but of these 20 cases of diphtheria and 1 case of membranous croup were found subsequently not to be suffering from this disease, this reducing the total genuine cases of diphtheric disease to 474. This is an increase of 192 upon the number of cases notified during 1913. The chart shows that diphtheritic disease was prevalent during the whole year, the cases being fairly evenly distributed during the 12 months. The attack rate for diphtheria is 2·1 per 1,000 living.

There were 409 cases of diphtheria and membranous croup removed to hospital during 1914. This is equal to 86 per cent. of the cases notified.

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 Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	135	80	130	129
Total attack-rate per 1,000.	2·4	1·5	2·3	2·2

From the above it will be seen that diphtheritic disease was fairly evenly spread over the whole Borough. The deaths from diphtheria and membranous croup during the year numbered 37. This is equal to a mortality rate of 8 per cent. attacked and ·16 per 1,000 living.

The death rate from diphtheria for London during the same period is ·16 per 1,000 living.

During the year 538 swabbings from throats of persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria were bacteriologically examined, 134 of which gave positive results, 389 negative results, and 15 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 1914, and issued as required to medical practitioners applying for it in cases of diphtheria amongst the poorer inhabitants of the Borough. During the year 32 bottles of anti-toxin of 2,000 units each were supplied to medical practitioners, 8 of which were for curative treatment and 24 for prophylaxis.

**Typhoid or Enteric Fever.**—During the year under consideration, 29 cases of enteric fever were notified, but of these 6 were



subsequently found not to be suffering from this disease, thus reducing the number of genuine cases to 23. This is a decline of 10 on the number of genuine cases notified during 1913. The attack rate is  $\cdot 1$  per 1,000 living.

Of the 29 cases notified, 19 were removed to the hospital. This is equal to 65 per cent. of the total notified.

The cases occurred mostly in the last three months of the year, but isolated cases were notified at intervals during the whole 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.	2	7	1	13

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

The deaths from enteric fever in the Borough last year numbered 7. This is equal to a mortality rate of 30 per cent. attacked and  $\cdot 03$  per 1,000 living.

During 1914 specimens of blood from 23 persons suspected to be suffering from enteric fever were submitted to Widal's test. Of these, 4 gave a positive and 19 a negative reaction.

The mortality from enteric fever for the same period is  $\cdot 03$  per 1,000 living.

**Continued Fever.**—Two cases of fever were notified as continued fever during the year.

**Typhus Fever.**—No case of this disease was notified in the Borough during the year.



**Puerperal Fever.**—There were 17 cases of puerperal fever notified during 1914, of which 11 were removed to hospital. The deaths from puerperal fever and septicaemia numbered 4. The attack-rate for the year was 2·9 per 1,000 births, and the death-rate 0·7 per 1,000 births.

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

**Erysipelas.**—There were 296 cases of erysipelas notified during 1914. This is equal to an attack-rate of 1·3 per 1,000 living. Of the 296 cases notified, 57 were removed to hospital.

The deaths from erysipelas numbered 5. This gives a mortality-rate of 1·7 per cent. attacked and ·02 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.	51	79	74	92
Rate per 1,000 living.	·93	1·4	1·3	1·6

**Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.**—During 1914 there were 3 cases of this disease notified in the Borough. Of these 2 were removed to hospital. All the cases notified were fatal.

**Polio-myelitis or Polio-encephalitis.**—There were 5 cases of this disease notified during 1914. Of these 1 was removed to hospital. Of the 5 cases notified 1 died, the remainder recovering with some impairment of one or other group of muscles.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—There were 45 cases of this disease notified during the year. None of these were removed to hospital. All the cases recovered without any impairment of sight.

**Glanders, Anthrax, and Hydrophobia in Man.**—Two cases of anthrax in adults were notified during the year, but one case was found afterwards not to be a case of anthrax. The circumstances attending the genuine case are detailed in a special report, copy of which is to be found in the appendix to this report.

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

**Influenza.**—During 1914 there were 17 deaths in the Borough due to influenza. This is a decline of 12 on the deaths from this cause registered during 1913. The annual mortality rate from influenza is  $\cdot 08$  per 1,000 living.

**Diarrhoea.**—There was an increase in the number of deaths due to diarrhoeal disease in the Borough during 1914. The total number of deaths from this cause was 134, of which 59 were registered as diarrhoea and 75 as enteritis or gastro-enteritis, and of these 107 were under 1 year of age. The annual mortality for diarrhoea and enteritis during 1914 is  $\cdot 6$  per 1,000 living.

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.	26	30	26	52
Death-rate per 1,000 living.	$\cdot 49$	$\cdot 54$	$\cdot 45$	$\cdot 91$

In the month of March of last year a special conference was arranged by the authorities of the Queen's Hospital for Children to discuss the question of Summer Diarrhoea and its prevention. The following is an account of the proceedings of the Conference, drawn up by the Secretary of the Hospital :—



THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.  
HACKNEY ROAD, BETHNAL GREEN.

*Co-operation in regard to Infantile Summer Diarrhoea.*

On Wednesday, 11th March, 1914, at 8.30 p.m., a Conference was held in the Board Room of the Hospital on the subject of possible measures for the prevention or mitigation of the annual visitation of Summer Diarrhoea amongst infants in the districts surrounding the Institution.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O. (President of the Hospital), in the Chair.

The Conference was attended by members of various local Municipal bodies, officials and members of Committees of a number of Charities in the neighbourhood, and by three representatives of the Local Government Board.

The following resolutions were adopted :—

1. Resolution proposed by the Senior Physician of the Hospital, Dr. Porter Parkinson, seconded by Dr. King Warry (Medical Officer of Health for Hackney), and supported by Mr. Pett Ridge, Miss E. J. Charlesworth (Senior Health Visitor of the Borough of Shoreditch), and Dr. Murray Leslie (Physician to the Prince of Wales' General Hospital, Tottenham).

“ That epidemic summer diarrhoea is a preventable disease, dependent on a variety of conditions which can best be dealt with by concerted action on the part of Public Health Authorities and Voluntary Organisations ; and that Borough Councils and Boards of Guardians be urged to seek the co-operation of voluntary organisations for the purpose of supplementing the work of the Borough Councils' Visitors, with a view to arranging a complete and thoroughly efficient system of home visiting in every case, in order that treatment prescribed at Hospitals and other institutions, and by the general practitioners, may be enforced as far as possible.



Further, that all Medical Charities and all Medical Practitioners be urged to undertake the voluntary notification to the Medical Officer of Health of all cases that may be brought to their notice."

2. Resolution proposed by Dr. Eric Pritchard, seconded by The Mayor of Bethnal Green (Mr. Councillor W. J. Lewis, J.P.), and supported by Miss Mary E. E. James (member of the Bethnal Green Board of Guardians), Mr. H. F. Garrard (Ragged School Union), and Dr. Chas. Porter :—

"That this meeting recommends the adoption of one uniform plan for dealing with the problem of Summer Diarrhoea; recognises the importance of securing the goodwill and co-operation of the parents ; and strongly urges upon charitable institutions, London County Council Care Committees, and other bodies concerned, the adoption of a system of reference to the Medical Officers of Health of the Boroughs before making arrangements for home visiting."

A Committee of representatives of the various interests concerned was then formed, with power to add to its number.

Several meetings have been held. Arrangements have been made for home visiting for the distribution of instruction papers drawn up by a Medical Sub-Committee of the Summer Diarrhoea Committee, and subsequently adopted by the Public Health Authorities of Hackney and Bethnal Green, and by the Medical Staff of the Hospital.

The Committee proposes to continue its labours in preparation for the ensuing year.

T. GLENTON-KERR,

*Hon. Secretary of the Summer Diarrhoea Committee.*

*July, 1914.*

The Medical Sub-Committee referred to above consisted of Dr A. E. Gow, Assistant Physician to the Queen's Hospital, and myself.

The following is a copy of the instruction paper which was adapted from a leaflet used by the hospital physicians amongst their patients. I may here add that the Public Health Committee of the Hackney Borough Council were represented at this Conference and approved of and supported its action :—

## BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.

### *Simple Rules for the Prevention of Summer Diarrhoea.*

Summer diarrhoea occurs during the hot months of the year, and causes the deaths of hundreds of infants. It is largely due to giving milk and food which has been exposed to the air, dust and flies, or stored in a dirty vessel, and to the use of "comforters."

#### IT IS THEREFORE PREVENTABLE.

Summer diarrhoea attacks bottle fed children especially, but seldom those fed entirely on the breast.

Therefore children should be fed entirely on the breast, and not weaned during the hot months of the year, except under doctor's orders.

#### COMFORTERS MUST NOT BE USED.

The mother should consult a doctor directly a child begins to suffer with vomiting or looseness of the bowels.

#### FOR BOTTLE FED BABIES.

The poison of summer diarrhoea is carried generally by the milk, but the poison may be destroyed by boiling. Keeping the milk cool also prevents the poison increasing.

Therefore—

1. Obtain milk fresh twice a day.
2. Fetch and keep milk in a jug previously washed out with boiling water, to which a little soda has been added.



3. Cover jug with a double layer of clean muslin to protect milk from dust and flies, and stand it in a basin of cold water in a cool place.
4. The measured feed should be boiled for two minutes, then allowed to cool before use, the mother thoroughly cleansing her hands before preparing the feed. She must on no account moisten the teat in her own mouth.
5. The bottle and teat must be scalded twice a day and washed out with water, to which a little soda has been added, immediately after each feed, then rinsed out under the tap with cold water before the new milk is put into it.

#### SANITARY MEASURES.

1. The presence of offensive smells, accumulation of refuse, or any insanitary conditions should be immediately reported to the Public Health Department of the District.
2. As flies are the means of contaminating food, especially milk, this should always be covered and kept in a cool place, and means adopted to destroy the flies and prevent their breeding. Therefore the whole of the premises, including the yards, should be kept clean. The sinks, drains and yard gullies flushed daily with water. House and other refuse must not be kept on the premises longer than necessary.
3. All rooms should be kept scrupulously clean, cool, and as well ventilated as possible.

#### *Simple Rules for the Treatment of Summer Diarrhoea.*

As soon as summer diarrhoea threatens all milk and solid food must be stopped absolutely and the child taken to a doctor.

The child's napkin and linen must be changed directly it is soiled and placed in a pail of water to which a tablespoonful of a disinfectant, such as carbolic acid or Izal, has been added. It should soak for at least two hours in this before being removed for washing. The mother's hands must be washed immediately after removing the soiled linen.



Unless the doctor advises to the contrary, nothing but cold water, which has been recently boiled, must be given for at least twenty-four hours. The child may have as much water as it will take. This abstinence does nothing but good, so long as the child is kept well wrapped up.

If the diarrhoea and vomiting has completely ceased in twenty-four hours, feeding with milk powder may be commenced.

Milk powder can be obtained at the chemists; but if any difficulty is experienced in getting it, enquiry should be made at a hospital.

On the First Day :—

Half-a-teaspoonful of the powder dissolved in four table-spoonfuls of warm water every three hours. As much boiled water may be given between whiles as the child will take (given with a clean spoon).

On the Second Day :—

Provided there is no return of sickness, one tablespoonful of the powder in four tablespoonfuls of warm water every two hours.

On the Third Day :—

Two teaspoonfuls of the powder in six tablespoonfuls of warm water, every two hours.

Brandy and other alcoholic stimulants should in no circumstances be given, unless ordered by the doctor.

No cow's milk to be given until ordered by the doctor.

Nursing mothers should invariably wash the nipples with soap and warm water, and carefully dry, before and after putting the baby to the breast.

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

*Medical Officer of Health.*

These leaflets were used during the hot months of the year, a copy being sent to the mother of each child born in the Borough immediately after I received the notification of its birth.

**Measles.**—There was an increased number of deaths from this disease in the Borough during last year over that of the previous year. The total number was 105. This is an increase of 42. No less than 99 of these deaths occurred amongst children under five years of age. The annual mortality for 1914 from measles is, therefore,  $\cdot 47$  per 1,000 living and that for all London  $\cdot 31$  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.	6	34	21	44
Mortality-rate per 1,000.living	$\cdot 11$	$\cdot 62$	$\cdot 36$	$\cdot 8$

I received information of 1,416 cases of measles during the year from headmasters and mistresses occurring amongst the scholars of Elementary Schools in the Borough. There were 6 cases of measles removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals during the same period.

**Whooping Cough.**—There was an increased prevalence of this disease in the Borough during 1914. The deaths from this cause numbered 50. This is an increase of 29 upon the number registered during 1913. No less than 48 of the deaths occurred in children under five years of age. The mortality for Hackney is equal to  $\cdot 22$  per 1,000 living, and that for all London  $\cdot 20$  per 1,000 living. The number of cases removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals during the year was 20.

I received information from the headmasters and mistresses of Elementary Schools in Hackney of 691 cases of whooping cough occurring amongst their scholars during the year.



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	21	13	12
Mortality-rate per 1,000 living.	·07	·4	·23	·21

### CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

**Tuberculosis.**—During 1914 I received 1,362 notifications of tuberculosis, details of which are given on page 61 of this Report. Bacteriological examination of sputa from 548 cases was made during the same period. In 113 of these examinations the specific organism of the disease was discovered ; in 434 the result was negative, and in 1 doubtful.

The number of deaths from tuberculous disease in Hackney during 1914 was 367, an increase of 35 upon the deaths during 1913. These deaths are classified as follows :—

Tuberculous phthisis	...	...	...	260
Phthisis	...	...	...	29
General tuberculosis	...	...	...	26
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	29
„ peritonitis	...	...	...	10
Tabes mesenterica	...	...	...	8
Tubercle of other organs	...	...	...	5
				<hr/> 367 <hr/>

This number of deaths gives an annual mortality of 1·6 per 1,000 living.



In the following table I have abstracted the yearly deaths from tuberculous disease in the Borough for the last 16 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.
		Per cent.
1898-1900 ...	483	—
1901-1903 ...	452	6·4
1904-1906 ...	417	13·7
1907-1909 ...	382	21·0
1910-1912 ...	363	24·8
1913-1914 ...	349	28·0

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 1914 being equal to 28 per cent. There is good reason to hope that when the Borough Council's tuberculosis scheme is in working the decline will, in future years, be more marked.

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.	64	80	120	103
Mortality-rate per 1,000 living.	1·1	1·4	2·0	1·8

**Cancer.**—There were 256 deaths during 1914 due to the different varieties of malignant disease. This is an increase of

6 on the number registered during 1913. The annual mortality-rate from malignant disease for last year is therefore 1·14 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.	69	55	67	65
Mortality-rate per 1,000 living.	1·2	1·0	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 1914 :—

Borough of Hackney.	Years.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	Deaths from Cancer.	203	175	198	225	214	222	217	213	250	256
	Death-rate per 1,000.	·90	·75	·91	·96	·91	·93	·97	·95	1·11	1·14
	Death-rate per 1,000.	1·00	1·05	1·03	1·06	·96	·94	1·05	1·11	1·10	—

### ALCOHOLISM.

During the year under consideration there was 1 death from acute alcoholic poisoning ; there were also 31 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 1914. 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 5,723 and the number of vaccination certificates received during the same period 2,099. This latter is equal to 37 per cent. of the births, leaving 63 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
1914	5,723	2,099	63%	2,284



Summary of Proceedings under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, during the Year 1914.

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 ...	998	490	82	—	—	396	—	16	37	278
Central ...	1,761	516	32	—	—	700	—	278	53	448
South-East	1,551	456	17	—	1	653	—	41	76	495
South-West	1,413	637	42	—	—	535	3	48	93	485
TOTAL ...	5,723	2,099	173	—	1	2,284	3	383	259	1,706

## PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

(a) **Complaints of Nuisances.**—During the year 1914 there were 2,095 complaints of nuisances made to the Public Health Department and investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Borough. Defects or nuisances were discovered in 1,593 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 2,186. This is an increase of 59 upon the number inspected during 1913. 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 1,162. 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 1914 was 3,980. The number of statutory notices served were 286; 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, 1914.—No. 11 District.

*Inspector: E. F. KEMP.*

Number of premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	82
Number of premises inspected in which nuisances were found	...	...	...	...	...	42
Number of intimation notices served	...	...	...	...	...	42
						Found. Abated.
The house or part in dirty condition	...	...	...	39	39	
"    "    dilapidated condition	...	...	...	7	7	
The w.c. so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	5	5	
"    without a water supply	...	...	...	1	1	

				Found.	Abated.
The w.c. improperly constructed	...	...	...	2	2
„ so defective as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	2	2
„ stopped	...	...	...	3	3
„ insufficiently ventilated	...	...	...	1	1
The soil pipe defective	...	...	...	1	1
„ improperly ventilated	...	...	...	1	1
The yard in dirty condition for want of paving	...	...	...	3	3
The waste pipe of sink connected with drain	...	...	...	4	4
„ „ defective	...	...	...	2	2
The want of proper dust bin	...	...	...	9	9
The drain choked and defective	...	...	...	1	1
The rain water pipe defective	...	...	...	5	5
The house without a water supply	...	...	...	1	1
The roof and gutters defective	...	...	...	10	10
The washhouse paving defective	...	...	...	5	5
The bakehouse walls and ceiling dirty	...	...	...	1	1
The animals improperly kept	...	...	...	5	5
The house overcrowding	...	...	...	3	3
The ground floor unventilated	...	...	...	2	2

### House-to-House Inspection, 1914.—Homerton District.

*Inspector :* JAS. W. HALL.

Number of premises inspected	...	...	...	...	92
Number of premises inspected in which nuisances were found					87
Number of intimation notices served	...	...	...	...	125
Number of statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	16

				Out- Found, standing.	Abated.
House, or part in a dirty condition	...	...	66	3	63
„ damp condition	...	...	15	2	13
„ dilapidated condition	...	...	51	3	48
„ verminous condition	...	...	19	2	17
Water-closet with a defective water supply	...	...	9	—	9
„ improperly constructed	...	...	4	—	4



					Out-		
					Found.	standing,	Abated.
Water-closet defective	...	...	...	...	4	1	3
„ stopped	...	...	...	...	7	—	7
Drain ventilation pipe defective	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
Yard paving defective	...	...	...	...	17	2	15
Sink waste pipes defective, &c.	...	...	...	...	10	—	10
„ untrapped	...	...	...	...	11	—	11
Defective dustbins and manure receptacles	...	...	...	...	14	2	12
„ drains	...	...	...	...	33	5	28
Drains choked	...	...	...	...	7	—	7
Rainwater pipe defective	...	...	...	...	16	—	16
Roof defective	...	...	...	...	25	—	25
Guttering defective	...	...	...	...	18	2	16
Forecourt and area paving defective	...	...	...	...	6	2	4
Wash-house paving defective	...	...	...	...	6	—	6
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
The house, or part, overcrowded	...	...	...	...	5	1	4
The space under basement or ground floor in-							
sufficiently ventilated	...	...	...	...	13	1	12
Sundry defects	...	...	...	...	7	—	7

### 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.: 1 ton 3 cwts. 1 qr. meat; 14 cwts. 3 qrs. fish; 3 cwts. 3 qrs. fruit and vegetables; 1 cwt. 19 lbs. tinned foods.

#### Cow-houses, Dairies, and Milkshops.

(a) **Cow-houses.**—At the end of 1914 there were 14 licensed cowkeepers in the Borough with 16 sheds. Inspector Bobbitt reports that he made 198 inspections of these, and found it necessary to serve three notices for repairs, which notices were immediately complied with. On the 26th September the Public Health Committee made their annual visits to the cowhouses in the Borough.

These were found on the whole to be in a satisfactory condition. One cow-house required lime whitening, and in another the channelling of the paving was defective. The defects were remedied on service of a notice.

(b) **Dairies and Milkshops.**—During the year 11 premises were removed from the Register and 14 new premises added, thus making the total on the register at the end of last year, 318. The proprietors of milk premises were changed in 49 instances. Inspector Bobbitt reports that he made 1,580 visits of inspection to these premises during the year. He served six notices for repairs and cleansing, 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 15 times. He reports that on these occasions he always found the premises in a satisfactory condition.

**Slaughter-houses.**—The number of licensed slaughter-houses in the Borough at the end of 1914 was 20. Inspector Bobbitt reports that he had made 323 visits of inspection to these during that period, and found them always in a satisfactory condition. During his visit to the slaughter-houses, the Inspector examined the carcasses and organs of 145 oxen, 1,889 sheep and lambs and 30 pigs, and found the following parts and organs diseased, viz. :—

One carcase of ox with all organs affected with tuberculosis.

Heart and lungs of ox affected with tuberculosis.

Carcase of a sheep in a dying condition when bled.

Portions of hind quarters of an ox unsound.

Five ox and three sheep livers affected with distomatosis.

Four ox livers affected with abscess.

Six sheep plucks affected with parasitic cysts.

On September 26th, the Public Health Committee made their annual visit to the slaughter-houses of the Borough. These were



all found in a satisfactory condition with the exception of two, the sheep pound of one having a defective floor and another sheep pound was insufficiently ventilated. The defects were remedied on service of a notice.

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

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of Inspections, 1914.	Number of Notices, 1914.	Number of Prosecutions.
	On Register at end of 1913.	Added in 1914.	Removed in 1914.	On Register at end of 1914.			
Milk premises ... ..	315	14	11	318	1,580	6	—
Cowsheds ... ..	16	—	—	16	198	3	—
Slaughter-houses ... ..	20	—	—	20	323	—	—
Other offensive trade premises	1	—	—	1	15	—	—

**Preserved Provision Factories.**—There were two wholesale preserved provision and two black pudding manufacturers in the Borough at the end of 1914. Inspector Bobbitt reports that he made 32 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 619 observations of chimneys of factories, workshops, and other places in the Borough during the year. These observations lasted from half-an-hour upwards. Notices in connection with this nuisance were served to the number of 45 Intimation and 3 Statutory Notices.

**Water Supply.**—Under section 48 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, there were 5 certificates of proper and sufficient water supply issued to owners of new or rebuilt dwelling-houses in the Borough. These certificates refer to 7 houses.



**Bye-laws for Houses Let in Lodgings.**—The total number of these houses on the Register at the end of 1914 was 469. All of these, which were occupied, were inspected during the year 1914. The following sets out in detail the results of the inspections made, &c. :—

## HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS. 1914.

### No. 7 District.

Number on register at end of 1914	...	...	...	...	243
Number of premises inspected	...	...	...	...	172
„            on which nuisances were found				...	79
„            „            „            abated				...	36
Intimation notices served	...	...	...	...	79

	Found.	Abated.	In hand.	Out- standing
House, or part, in a dirty condition...	66	21	5	40
„            dilapidated „ ...	5	—	—	5
„            verminous „ ...	7	2	2	3
W.C. with a deficient water supply ...	12	3	6	3
„ so defective as to be a nuisance	7	5	—	2
„ choked ...	1	1	—	—
Yard paving defective ...	14	3	—	11
Sink waste defective ...	3	—	3	—
Ventilation shaft defective ...	2	—	2	—
No dustbin, or dustbin defective ...	8	1	7	—
Rainwater pipe choked ...	2	2	—	—
„ defective ...	8	2	2	4
Roof defective ...	35	7	—	28
Gutter defective ...	1	1	—	—
Wash-house paving defective ...	1	—	—	1
House or part overcrowded ...	2	2	—	—
Scullery roof defective ...	7	—	—	7
W.C. roof defective ...	2	—	1	1
Scullery sink defective ...	3	—	3	—

## No. 11 District.

Number on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Number of premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
„ empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
„ nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
„ „ abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Intimations served	...	...	...	...	...	...	86

						Found.	Abated.
House or part in dirty condition	...	...	...	...	...	49	49
„ dilapidated condition	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
W.C. in foul condition	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
„ without water supply	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ defective	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
„ so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
„ stopped	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Yard dirty for want of proper paving	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Sink waste connected with drain	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
No dustbin	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
Drain foul and choked	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Rainwater pipe defective	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Roof leaky and defective	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
Gutters defective	...	...	...	...	...	28	28
Wash-house paving defective	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
House overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
No ventilation under ground floor	...	...	...	...	...	2	2

## CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1890.

The following is a list of premises which I inspected during the year 1914, 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
34 and 36, Boleyn Road	5
2, Church Road, Kingsland...	4
14, Stamford Hill	3
19, De Beauvoir Square	2



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

The Canal Boats Inspector reports that he made 80 visits to the waterways in the Borough during 1914 and inspected 21 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 1914 there were 185 ice-cream vendors in the Borough, a decrease of 13 on the number present at the end of 1913. These were all inspected during the past year. Sanitary defects were found on 20 of these premises, which were remedied by the service of intimation notices.

### **GLANDERS AND FARCY ORDER, 1907.**

One notification of glanders in animals in the Borough was received from the Veterinary Inspectors of the London County Council during 1914.

### **DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.—ANTHRAX ORDER OF 1910.**

One notification of Anthrax in animals in the Borough was received during 1914.

### **HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, 1890-1903.**

No representation was made nor action taken under the above-named Acts during the year 1914.

### **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 1914, the undermentioned lists of houses which, in my opinion, should be inspected under Section 17 of the above Act, viz. :—

February 5th.—150, 160, 172, 186, 190, 192, 196, 200, 202, 204, 206, 216, 218, 222, 224, 228, 234, 236, 238, 248, 250, Rushmore Road.

April 23rd.—260, 268, 119, 129, 135, 137, 145, 165, 177, 179, 183, 185, 187, Rushmore Road.

May 21st.—117, 193, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 217, 223, 225, 227, 235, 245, Mandeville Street.

September 17th.—2 to 86 (even numbers) ; 1, 3, 5, 7, Sheep Lane.

Of these premises 69 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	...	...	...	...	69
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	...	...	...	...	—
3.	The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders	...	...	...	...	—
4.	The number of closing orders made	...	...	...	...	—
5.	The number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders	...	...	...	...	69
6.	The number of dwelling-houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	...	—
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 :—**

					Mandeville Street (part), Rushmore Road (part), Sheep Lane (part).	
					Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.
1.	The arrangements for preventing the contamination of the water supply ... ..				69	—
2.	Closet accommodation ... ..				69	—
3.	Drainage ... ..				59	10
4.	The condition of the dwelling-house in regard to light, the free circulation of air, dampness, and cleanliness ... ..				10	59
5.	The paving, drainage, and sanitary condition of any yard or outhouse belonging to or occupied with the dwelling-house ... ..				48	21
6.	The arrangements for the deposit of refuse and ashes ... ..				55	14
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				—	—
8.	Any defects in other matters which may tend to render the dwelling-house dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants ...				62	7



## **THE RIVER LEE.**

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

## **METHODS OF CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.**

### **1.—Notification.**

#### **Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.**

Under these Regulations, I received 1,174 notifications of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, during the year 1914, of which 624 were duplicates ; also 188 non-pulmonary notifications, of which 40 were duplicates.

The following Tables A and B give the age and sex distribution of the notified cases :—

**A—Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**  
*Notifications received during the Year 1914.*

	Under 5.		5 to 15.		15 to 25.		25 to 35.		35 to 45.		45 and upwards.		Duplicates.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Form A	2	5	16	12	60	44	83	52	59	37	55	34	70	52	345	236
Form B	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2
Form C	—	—	2	8	9	7	12	4	10	5	12	3	186	86	231	113
Form D	—	—	—	1	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	155	74	166	77
Totals	2	5	21	23	75	52	100	56	69	42	67	38	412	212	746	428

**B—Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**  
*Notifications received during the Year 1914.*

	Under 5.		5 to 15.		15 to 25.		25 to 35.		35 to 45.		45 and upwards.		Duplicates.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Form A	18	22	22	17	6	19	5	2	5	3	1	1	7	3	64	67
Form B	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Form C	3	1	9	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	20	17
Form D	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	11	7
Totals	22	24	34	25	7	19	5	2	5	3	1	1	23	17	97	91



## 2.—Action taken during the Year.

This was practically the same as that taken during 1913, and may be summarised as follows :—

1. Disinfection of rooms and articles infected by tuberculous patients.
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 relative to prevent the spread of the disease.
4. The gratuitous supply of sputum flasks ; the number of flasks thus supplied was 73.

In the month of September I presented a report to the Public Health Committee containing my views on a complete scheme of Tuberculosis Dispensary treatment for the Borough of Hackney. This scheme was afterwards adopted by the Borough Council and forwarded to the Local Government Board and the County Council for their approval. Their approval was subsequently given to the scheme as a whole, subject to certain slight alterations in detail. A copy of the report will 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 (page 64).

The following Table gives the number of cases of tuberculosis notified respectively amongst Insured and Non-Insured persons under the National Insurance Act, 1911 (page 63).

## National Insurance Act, 1911.

## Tuberculosis, 1914.

Sex.	Insured Cases.		Non-Insured Cases.		Percentage Insured.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Male...	219	14	115	62	65%	18%
Female	85	15	127	59	40%	20%
Total	304	29	242	121	56%	19%

### 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.	Queen Mary's Hospital for Children (M.A.B.) Carshalton.	*2	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.
	The Guardians of the Hackney Union.	Millfield Home for Children (M.A.B.), Rustington.	*2	By grant of Indoor relief by Guardians and subsequent classification by Medical Officer.	No.	None to destitute persons. Liable relatives pay according to ability.	No.	No.	No.
(b) Intermediate cases.	The Guardians of the Hackney Union.	Queen Mary's Hospital for Children (M.A.B.), Carshalton.	*2	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.
	The Guardians of the Hackney Union.	Grosvenor Sanatorium, Ltd., Kennington, Ashford, Kent.	*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.	No.	No.	No.



**PHTHISIS: SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION—continued.**

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 case 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?
(b) Intermediate cases	The Guardians of the Hackney Union.	Southern Convalescent Homes, Lancing-on-Sea	*5	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.
	The Guardians of the Hackney Union.	Hackney Union Infirmary, Homerton.	*12	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.	Queen Mary's Hospital for Children (M.A.B.) Carshalton.	*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.
	The Guardians of the Hackney Union.	Hackney Union Infirmary, Homerton.	*34	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 ...	*46						
		Kennington ...	*7						
		Lancing ...	*5						
		Carshalton ...	*5						
		Rustington ...	2						

\* These numbers are for the 29th May, 1915, and the number of beds available for Phthisical cases in the Hackney Union Infirmary is 88, but the number of beds available at Carshalton, Rustington, Kennington and Lancing varies, as they are allotted as required.

## PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION, 1914.

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(1) *The Milk and Dairies Act*, 1914.—This is an Act to make better provision with respect to the sale of milk and the regulation of dairies.

(2) *The Education (Provision of Meals) Act*, 1914.—An Act to amend the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906.

(3) *Housing Act*, 1914.—An Act to make provision with respect to the housing of persons employed by or on behalf of Government Departments where sufficient dwelling accommodation is not available.

*Memorandum of Local Government Board*.—Drainage and Disposal of Waste Matters at Public Elementary Schools.

*Memorandum, Local Government Board*.—Provision of New Residential Institutions for the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

*Circular Letter, Local Government Board*.—Epidemic Diarrhoea.

*Circular Letter, Local Government Board*.—Maternity and Child Welfare.

# 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) ... ..	95	11	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	2,173	329	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ... ..	...	...	...
Total ... ..	2,268	340	...

### 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 ... ..	212	239	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	33	36	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	12	10	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	3	2	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	81	69	...	...
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..	2	2	...	...
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	68	46	...	...
Not separate for sexes... ..	8	9	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (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 ... ..			...	...

\* 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.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.										
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.									
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, &c. ...	326	34	3,293	43	...	182	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Cleaning and Washing	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	2	...	16	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Upholstery ...	4	...	21	2	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electro-plate ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, &c. ...	4	...	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial Flowers ...	4	...	65	1	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tents ...	2	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags	26	...	443	1	...	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush Making ...	26	...	609	1	...	21	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuffed Toys ...	2	...	22	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cosaques, Christmas crack- ers, Christmas stockings, &c.	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	400	34	4,590	50	...	245	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-size: small; margin-right: 10px;">           Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.         </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 200px; width: 100%;"></div> </div>	
Total number of Workshops on Register ... ..	1,074

## 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) ... ..	
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;">           Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remedi- able under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 5, 1901)         </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin: 0 10px;">}</div> <div style="flex: 1;">           Notified by H.M. Inspector ... Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...         </div> </div>	<div style="text-align: right; margin-top: -40px;">77</div> <div style="text-align: right;">77</div>
Other ... ..	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—	
In use at the end of the year ... ..	51

**Factories.**—During the year 95 factories were inspected by the officers of the Public Health Department, two being factory laundries and 93 factories in which articles of clothing, &c., were made and altered. In 17 factories the sanitary accommodation was defective, unsuitable or insufficient :—

Nuisance.	Found.	Abated by Workshop Inspector.	Abated by District Inspector.	Out- standing.	Total.
Unsuitable or Defec- tive w.c.'s	17	12	4	1	17
Insufficient „	3	1	1	1	3
Not separate for the sexes.	—	—	—	—	—

**Workshops.**—The number of workshops registered in Hackney at the end of 1914 was 1,074, an increase of 16 on the number registered at the end of 1913. Of this total, 802 were workshops in which females were employed. Of these latter, 581 were workshops in which articles of wearing apparel were manufactured, altered or prepared for sale, &c., 181 in which other articles were manufactured, &c., and 34 were domestic workshops.

Amongst the workshops manufacturing wearing apparel, there were 421 employing females alone, and 152 employing both males and females.

In workshops of other occupations, there were 114 employing females alone, and 73 employing both males and females.

Of the domestic workshops, females alone were employed in 20 and both males and females in 14.

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

Complaints	...	...	Factories	...	20
„	...	...	Workshops	...	55
Notices	...	...	„	...	91



## 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 ...	7
Beading ... ..	1	Mantles ... ..	60
Belts ... ..	1	Millinery ... ..	45
Blouses ... ..	40	Needlework ... ..	2
Boot and Shoe Manufac- turers ... ..	75	Pinafores ... ..	3
Boot Machinists ... ..	112	Shirts ... ..	3
Children's Costumes ...	18	Stays ... ..	7
Clerical Robes ... ..	1	Tailoring ... ..	62
Clothing ... ..	5	Ties ... ..	45
Collars ... ..	1	Trimmings ... ..	11
Dressmakers ... ..	92	Underclothing ... ..	19
Dressing and Tea Gowns	8	Vests ... ..	11
Fancy Bows on Shoes ...	3	Waterproofs ... ..	5
Fall Net Chenilling ...	1		
Furriers ... ..	51		<hr/> 705 <hr/>

### (B) OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

Bakers and Confectioners	29	Rubber Goods ... ..	5
Baskets ... ..	4	Toy Makers ... ..	4
Box Makers ... ..	16	Trunk and Bag Makers ...	5
Brush Makers ... ..	9	Umbrella Makers ... ..	3
Cabinet Makers ... ..	57	Upholsterers ... ..	12
Doll Manufacturers and Dressers ... ..	3	Upholsterers' Trimmings	3
Fancy Leather Goods ...	20	Miscellaneous ... ..	103
Laundries ... ..	81		<hr/> 369 <hr/>
Pianoforte Makers ...	15		

During 1914 Miss Teebay, the Workshops Inspector, made 2,284 inspections and re-inspections of factories and workshops where females are employed. In connection with these inspections 280 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, 1914.

	Outstanding at end of 1913.	Found in 1914.	Outstanding at end of 1914.	Abated in 1914.		
				By Inspector of Workshops.	By District Inspector.	Total.
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	39	212	9	239	3	242
Want of Ventilation ... ..	10	33	7	36	...	36
Overcrowding ... ..	...	12	2	10	...	10
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	...	3	1	2	...	2
Other Nuisances ... ..	7	81	2	69	17	86
Insufficient Sanitary Accommo- dation. ... ..	...	2	...	2	...	2
Unsuitable or defective Sanitary Accommodation ... ..	1	68	7	46	16	62
No separate Sanitary Accommo- dation for sexes ... ..	5	8	3	9	1	10

**Outworkers.**—The number of outworkers on the register at the end of 1914 was 2,542, against 2,451 at the end of 1913.

There were thus 91 outworkers added to 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 ...	36	Hats ...	13
Baby Linen ...	22	Lace Trimmed Goods ...	14
Belts ...	31	Millinery ...	205
Blouses ...	164	Pinafores ...	1
Boots and Shoes ...	581	Shirts ...	43
Boxes ...	185	Shoe Bows ...	14
Braces ...	2	Skirts and Mantles ...	207
Brushes ...	178	Tailoring ...	163
Canvas Goods ...	29	Ties ...	196
Children's Costumes ...	18	Trimming ...	30
Clothiers and Outfitters...	62	Umbrellas ...	22
Collars and Bibs ...	23	Underclothing ...	153
Confectionery Packing ...	19	Upholsterer's Trimmings	5
Corsets ...	1	Vests ...	4
Dolls ...	5	Miscellaneous ...	20
Dressing and Tea Gowns	14		—
Fancy Goods ...	30		2,542
Fur Trade ...	52		—

The local authorities from which I have received names and addresses of outworkers during the year 1914 are the following :—

Battersea ...	7	Paddington ...	6
Bermondsey ...	4	Poplar ...	97
Bethnal Green ...	335	St. Marylebone ...	46
Bromley (Kent) ...	2	St. Pancras ...	2
Camberwell ...	1	Shoreditch ...	231
Chelsea ...	12	Southwark ...	9
City of London ...	1,165	Stepney ...	106
Deptford ...	1	Stoke Newington	123
Finsbury ...	521	Tottenham ...	9
Hampstead ...	6	Walthamstow ...	12
Holborn ...	8	Wandsworth ...	1
Hornsey ...	2	West Ham ...	6
Ilford ...	1	Westminster ...	25
Islington ...	234		—
Kensington ...	12		3,026
Leyton ...	42		—



On examination of the lists of outworkers sent in by employers in this Borough during 1914, I found 2,423 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 ... ..	1	Leeds ... ..	3
Amersham ... ..	2	Lewisham ... ..	9
Axminster ... ..	3	Leyton ... ..	133
Beer (Devon) ... ..	1	Newport (Essex) ... ..	2
Bermondsey ... ..	6	Northampton ... ..	2
Bethnal Green ... ..	478	Paddington ... ..	2
Bexhill ... ..	2	Pontypridd ... ..	1
Brentford ... ..	2	Poplar ... ..	192
Brentwood ... ..	2	Romford ... ..	3
Bridlington ... ..	1	St. Marylebone ... ..	3
Bristol ... ..	1	St. Pancras ... ..	10
Camberwell ... ..	35	Shoreditch ... ..	399
Cardiff ... ..	2	Southend ... ..	2
Chadwell Heath ... ..	1	Southgate ... ..	4
Chard (Somerset) ... ..	4	Southwark ... ..	13
Chelmsford ... ..	6	Stepney ... ..	237
Chingford ... ..	7	Stokenchurch (Berks) ... ..	2
Chiswick ... ..	3	Stoke Newington ... ..	139
Chulmleigh (Devon) ... ..	1	Surbiton ... ..	1
City of London ... ..	1	Tadcaster ... ..	1
Croydon ... ..	2	Tottenham ... ..	130
Deptford ... ..	6	Twickenham ... ..	1
East Ham ... ..	15	Walthamstow ... ..	168
Edmonton ... ..	16	Wandsworth ... ..	4
Enfield ... ..	2	Wembley ... ..	1
Finsbury ... ..	10	West Ham ... ..	31
Frome ... ..	2	Westminster ... ..	3
Fulham ... ..	6	Willesden ... ..	2
Hammersmith ... ..	4	Woodford ... ..	1
Hastings ... ..	1	Wood Green ... ..	12
Holborn ... ..	1	Woolwich ... ..	1
Hornsey ... ..	6	Worksop (Notts) ... ..	1
Ilford ... ..	10		
Islington ... ..	260		2,423
Lambeth ... ..	10		

During the year 1914, Miss Portlock (the inspector appointed for the inspection of outworkers premises) made 1,261 inspections and 566 re-inspections. She also made 545 visits without inspections, the outworkers having left the premises (211), or having given up homework (38), or being out at the time of visit (181), or owing to a wrong address being given (65), or the premises being workshops (40), or male workers alone being employed (10)

Miss Portlock also discovered 12 new workshops and handed their addresses in for registration. During her visits of inspection Miss Portlock discovered 479 premises with sanitary defects. For the abatement of these she served 355 intimation notices. Of the 1,261 premises inspected, in only 73 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 ...	63
„ „ and living room ... ..	51
„ „ „ kitchen ... ..	25
„ and kitchen ... ..	864
„ „ bedroom ... ..	120
„ „ parlour ... ..	53
„ „ scullery ... ..	8
„ „ bath rooms ... ..	2
„ „ landing ... ..	2
Workroom provided separate ... ..	73
Total ... ..	<u>1,261</u>

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

### NUISANCES IN OUTWORKERS' PREMISES, 1914.

	Outstanding at end of 1913.	Found in 1914.	Outstanding at end of 1914.	Abated in 1914:—		
				By Inspector of Outworkers.	By District Inspector.	TOTAL.
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	53	280	61	271	1	272
Want of Ventilation ... ..	4	27	...	30	1	31
Overcrowding ... ..	2	3	...	3	2	5
Number of Premises on which other Nuisances found ..	27	266	49	235	9	244
Sanitary Accommodation De- fective ... ..	6	101	23	84	...	84



**List of Combined Drainage Works referred to the Borough  
Engineer and Surveyor during the year 1914.**

Date of Reference.	Situation of Premises.
10th January ...	9, 11, 13, 15, Penshurst Road.
13th „ ...	Yard and premises adjoining 2, Tilia Road.
16th „ ...	50 and 52, Ballance Road.
16th „ ...	6 and 8, Montague Road, Dalston.
21st „ ...	4, 10, 12, „ „
31st „ ...	134, Queen's Road.
17th February ...	16-30, Farleigh Road.
17th „ ...	22, Mountford Road.
25th „ ...	132, Mapledene Road.
25th „ ...	1, Tilia Road.
9th March ...	139 and 141, Amhurst Road.
17th „ ...	26, Morning Lane and 5, Jackson's Buildings.
18th „ ...	112 and 114, Mandeville Street.
30th „ ...	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Church Crescent.
1st April ...	91 and 93, Downham Road.
7th „ ...	20 and 22, Killowen Road.
1st May ...	65, Farleigh Road.
2nd „ ...	26, 28, 30, Graham Road.
11th „ ...	13 and 14, Bradbury Street.
13th „ ...	37, Manor Place.
18th „ ...	5, Sutton Place, Hackney.
20th „ ...	59, 67, Farleigh Road.
21st „ ...	63, „
30th „ ...	52, Christie Road.
5th June ...	33, Stamford Road.
17th „ ...	59, Sandringham Road.
27th „ ...	110, Clarence Road.
4th July ...	82, Farleigh Road.
14th „ ...	37, 39, 41, 43, Downham Road.
18th „ ...	108, High Street, Stoke Newington.
21st August ...	2, 4, 6, 8, Greenwood Road.
4th September ...	74, Rendlesham Road.
4th „ ...	19-23, Wetherell Road.
15th „ ...	33, Trederwen Road.
25th „ ...	1, Wick Road and 87, Berger Road.

List of Combined Drainage, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Reference.	Situation of Premises.
1st October ...	90, 92, 96, 98, Mare Street.
10th „ ...	27, Hockley Street and 5, Ribstone Street.
13th „ ...	105, London Road.
30th „ ...	13 and 17, Ballance Road.
31st „ ...	15, „
2nd November...	4 and 5, Clarence Terrace.
20th „ ...	101, Median Road.
20th „ ...	Factory at rear of 62, Overbury Street.
1st December ...	123, 125, 127, 129, Forest Road.

**DISINFECTION.**

(a) **Rooms.**—During 1914 there were 2,500 rooms fumigated and 714 rooms cleansed in the Borough by the staff of the Public Health Department. In these totals are included the disinfections after measles, whooping cough and tuberculosis, in addition to those in connection with notifiable infectious diseases.

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 1914.**

Month.	Rooms Fumigated.	Rooms Cleansed.	Remarks.
January ... ..	315	90	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 ... ..	196	56	
March ... ..	151	43	
April ... ..	168	48	
May... ..	165	47	
June... ..	126	36	
July... ..	164	47	
August ... ..	166	47	
September ... ..	273	78	
October ... ..	287	82	
November ... ..	255	73	
December ... ..	236	67	
Total ... ..	2,502	714	

(b) **Articles of Clothing, Furniture, &c.**—The number of articles under this head disinfected during last year was 22,259. This is an increase of 3,436 upon the number disinfected during 1913, and is due to the increased number of cases of notifiable infectious disease occurring in the Borough during the year.

[illegible]



In addition to these there were 243 articles destroyed on request from the owners. These are set out in the following table :—

### Articles Destroyed.

Beds ... ..	47	Overlays ... ..	1
Bolsters ... ..	14	Pillows ... ..	45
Blankets ... ..	4	Palliasses ... ..	56
Cushions ... ..	21	Rugs ... ..	2
Sundry articles ... ..	15	Sheets ... ..	2
Mattresses ... ..	31	Quilts ... ..	5
		Total ... ..	243

(c) **Public Library Books.**—During the past year, 507 books from homes in which infectious diseases had occurred were disinfected. Of this total, there were 447 books which had been borrowed from the Hackney Borough Library and 60 from other Libraries. The method of disinfection of books practised is to expose the books in a closed chamber to the action of formic aldehyde gas, which is generated in a lamp from formalin tablets.

### Books Disinfected, 1914.

Month.	Number of Books Disinfected.		
	From Hackney Public Library.	From other Libraries.	Totals.
January ... ..	32	5	37
February ... ..	28	2	30
March ... ..	24	10	34
April ... ..	36	1	37
May... ..	13	10	23
June ... ..	26	5	31
July ... ..	32	4	36
August ... ..	18	3	21
September ... ..	43	9	52
October ... ..	65	9	74
November ... ..	45	1	46
December ... ..	85	1	86
Total ... ..	447	60	507

*Number of persons lodged and maintained at the Council's Shelter in Millfields Road, Clapton, N.E.,  
during the year ended 31st December, 1914.*

Month.	No. of Persons Admitted.				Cost of Maintenance.			Average period of Stay.	Diseases.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	£	s.	d.		
January ...	2	2	3	7	0	8	9	Days. 1	Diphtheria.
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
March ...	...	1	1	2	0	2	6	1	Scarlet Fever.
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
June ...	1	1	...	2	0	2	6	1	Scarlet Fever.
July ...	1	1	3	5	0	6	3	1	Scarlet Fever.
August ...	1	1	2	4	1	0	0	4	Diphtheria.
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
December ...	1	1	2	4	0	5	0	1	Diphtheria.
	6	7	11	24	2	5	0	1.5	

### THE SHELTER.

During the past year there were 24 persons admitted to the shelter whilst their homes were being disinfected. This total consisted of 6 men, 7 women and 11 children. This is an increase of 13 persons on the number admitted during 1913. The cost of maintenance of the 24 persons thus admitted was £2 5s. The average length of stay in the shelter was 1·5 days. The table on page 81 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 last year, 1,541 baths being given during that period. This total shows a decrease of 625 upon the number given during 1913.

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	1914
No. of Baths	3	11	9	241	330	457	724	667	568	721	1,372	2,366	1,541

Of the 1,541 baths given, 5 were sulphur baths for scabies, and 1,536 for pediculi. The great majority of those persons presenting themselves for baths were children from the elementary schools in the Borough. These children received 1,506 baths, a decrease of 820 upon the number given during 1913.



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

Schools.	Number Cleansed.	
	Hot Baths.	Sulphur Baths.
Ballance Road, R.C. ... ..	19	—
Benthal Road ... ..	3	—
Berkshire Road... ..	215	—
Berger Road ... ..	85	—
Cassland Road ... ..	2	—
Daubeney Road ... ..	84	—
Detmold Road ... ..	26	—
Eleanor Road ... ..	14	—
Gainsborough Road ... ..	172	—
Gayhurst Road... ..	18	—
Glyn Road ... ..	9	—
Hackney Parochial ... ..	18	—
Homerton Row... ..	179	—
London Fields ... ..	217	—
Mandeville Street ... ..	201	—
Morning Lane ... ..	119	—
Millfields Road ... ..	1	—
Northwold Road ... ..	14	—
Orchard Street ... ..	29	—
Percy Road ... ..	3	—
Rushmore Road ... ..	3	—
St. John's, R.C.... ..	18	—
St. Scholastica's, R.C. ... ..	9	—
St. Joseph's, R.C. ... ..	9	—
Sidney Road ... ..	22	—
Sigdon Road ... ..	2	—
Tottenham Road ... ..	3	—
Schools outside Borough ... ..	8	4
Total ... ..	1,502	4

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.

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Receiving Hot Baths	Men ...	9	3	1	...	2	2	2	2	9	2	2	...	34
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children ...	178	155	181	74	162	167	113	14	154	127	102	75	1,502 — 1,536
Receiving Sulphur Baths.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Women ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4 — 5

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 1914.

SHELTERS.					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages, Female Caretakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Subsistence Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	6
Maintenance, Repairs, &c.—										
Electricity Supply	...	...	...	...	4	10	8			
Water	...	...	...	...	4	12	0			
Electric fittings	...	...	...	...	1	16	6			
Coal	...	...	...	...	3	6	11			
Stores, &c.	...	...	...	...	5	7	7			
Matron's Uniform	...	...	...	...	0	17	0			
Repairs	...	...	...	...	0	13	5			
								21	4	1
								<u>£73</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>
DISINFECTING STATION.										
Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	2	1
Electricity Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	3
Electric Fittings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	0
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	0
Hire of Horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	0	0
Repairs—										
To Caretaker's House	...	...	...	...	16	3	9			
To Disinfecting Station	...	...	...	...	5	19	4			
To Boiler	...	...	...	...	15	16	9			
To Disinfector	...	...	...	...	2	17	7			
To Disinfecting Van	...	...	...	...	12	0	0			
To Fence	...	...	...	...	12	1	10			
								64	19	3
Recording Gauge Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7
Boiler Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	0
Overalls and Blouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	5
Laundryman's Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
Coal—										
Steam	...	...	...	...	46	6	0			
Kitchen (Lodge)	...	...	...	...	6	13	10			
								52	19	10
Stores, Firewood, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	3
								<u>£622</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>



CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS CHILDREN.						£	s.	d.
Attendant's Wages	...	...	...	...	...	50	2	6
Sponges, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	6
						<hr/> £51 11 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 618 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.
618	71	27	520

Amongst the 71 verminous homes there were 27 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 85 ; and, where necessary, notices were served upon the owners to cleanse and strip the rooms to free them from vermin.

### **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 1914 amounted to 39,971 tons 11 cwts. During the quarter ending March 31st the price paid by the Borough Council to the contractors per ton for the North Division was 4s. 9d., and 5s. 5d. for the South Division ; during the remainder of the year the prices were :—for the North Division, 4s. 2d. and for the South Division, 4s. 3d. per ton. The total cost for this removal for the whole year amounted to £8,915 18s. 9d.

The total cost of destruction of the refuse and disposal of the resulting clinker has been calculated by the Electrical Engineer to be £7,052 19s. 9d., thus bringing the total cost of removal and disposal of refuse to £15,968 18s. 6d., a decrease of £954 19s. 9d.

# DUSTING ACCOUNT, 1914.

MONTH.	NORTHERN DIVISION.					SOUTHERN DIVISION.					TOTALS.				
	Weight.				Cost.	Weight.				Cost.	Weight.				Cost.
	tons	cts.	qrs.	lbs.	£ s. d.	tons	cts.	qrs.	lbs.	£ s. d.	tons	cts.	qrs.	lbs.	£ s. d.
January ...	1,494	11	0	14	354 18 10	1,612	9	0	7	436 7 8	3,107	0	0	21	791 6 6
February ...	1,877	3	1	14	445 15 9	2,055	6	0	7	556 12 7	3,932	9	1	21	1,002 8 4
March ...	2,028	4	3	7	481 14 1	2,223	16	1	14	602 5 8	4,252	1	0	21	1,083 19 9
April ...	1,736	12	2	21	361 16 0	1,931	2	2	0	410 7 3	3,667	15	0	21	772 3 3
May ...	1,613	3	1	14	336 1 6	1,778	8	3	21	373 13 4	3,371	12	1	7	709 14 10
June ...	1,404	13	1	14	292 12 9	1,590	8	0	21	337 19 6	2,995	1	2	7	630 12 3
July ...	1,412	9	0	21	294 5 2	1,587	15	0	0	337 7 9	3,000	4	0	21	631 12 11
August ...	1,120	18	1	0	233 10 6	1,343	15	2	21	285 11 0	2,464	13	3	21	519 1 6
September...	1,264	19	0	21	263 10 8	1,463	18	0	7	311 1 9	2,728	17	1	0	574 12 5
October ...	1,518	16	2	21	316 8 6	1,692	1	3	7	359 11 4	3,210	18	2	0	675 19 10
November ...	1,586	2	3	14	330 9 0	1,745	19	2	7	371 0 6	3,332	2	1	21	701 9 6
December ...	1,854	1	2	7	386 5 4	2,054	13	1	0	436 12 4	3,908	14	3	7	822 17 8
Totals ...	18,911	16	2	0	4,097 8 1	21,059	14	2	0	4,818 10 8	39,971	11	0	0	8,915 18 9

Cost of Destruction	...	£3,336 6 5	£3,716 13 4	£7,052 19 9
				<u>£15,968 18 6</u>

## DUST REFUSALS AND NO ANSWERS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Months.	Refusals.	No answers.	Month.	Refusals.	No answers.
January ...	4 591	4,856	July ...	2,650	3,733
February ...	4,400	4,035	August ...	3,800	5,912
March ...	4,480	4,296	September ...	2 975	3,785
April ...	3,531	4,117	October ...	4,527	4,824
May ...	4,211	4,572	November...	3,837	3,963
June ...	2,999	3,509	December...	4,591	4 741

The following table shows the number of requests made for the removal of House Refuse during the 10 years ending 1914:—

Year.	Requests.	Year.	Requests.	Year.	Requests.
1905 ...	108	1909 ...	70	1912 ...	170
1906 ...	98	1910 ...	52	1913 ...	136
1907 ...	89	1911 ...	136	1914 ...	190
1908 ...	67				

## THE MORTUARY.

The following tables give the number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary during the year, also the number of inquests held there, with the causes of death, &c.

Number of bodies deposited in Mortuary ...	...	...	477
1. To await inquests—(a) Infectious ...	...	...	1
(b) Non-infectious ...	...	...	444
2. To await burial... ..	...	...	32
Number of post-mortems made ...	...	...	146



## INQUESTS.

Verdicts.						Sex.	
						Male.	Female.
Natural causes	...	...	...	...	...	155	120
Accidental death	...	...	...	...	...	58	66
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	21	5
Open Verdict	...	...	...	...	...	11	7
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misadventure	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Totals						245	200

Table showing nature of above Suicidal and Accidental Deaths in the Borough of Hackney during the year ended 1914.

Suicides.					Accidental Deaths.				
Nature of Suicide.				No.	Nature of Accidental Death.				No.
Poisoning	...	...	...	5	Shock from fall	...	...	...	46
Cut throat	...	...	...	2	Suffocation	...	...	...	6
Drowning	...	...	...	6	Shock from burns	...	...	...	4
Hanging	...	...	...	7	Drowning	...	...	...	4
Fall from window	...	...	...	3	Run over	...	...	...	25
Shooting	...	...	...	2	Shock from scalds	...	...	...	12
Run over	...	...	...	1	Fracture of skull	...	...	...	6
					Suffocated in bed	...	...	...	7
					Poisoning	...	...	...	5
					Others	...	...	...	9
Total				26	Total				124

# RETURN OF SAMPLES OF MILK ANALYSED

For the Year 1914, 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.	
543	471	2 to 3% 46	4 to 5% 1	10.0	3.3	86.7
		3 „ 4% 7	5 „ 6% 5			
		21% Boric acid 1	6 „ 7% 1			
			8 „ 9% 1			
			9 „ 10% 2			
			10 „ 11% 1			
			12 „ 13% 2			
			14 „ 15% 1			
			16 „ 17% 1			
			19 „ 20% 1			
			25 „ 26% 1			
			11% Boric acid 1			
543	471	54	18	10.0	3.3	86.7

# SAMPLES PURCHASED DURING 1914.

Articles Purchased.	Number Purchased.	Number Adulterated.	Number where proceedings taken.	Number of Samples Adulterated with percentage of Adulteration.
Milk... ..	543	72	18	See preceding page. (Return of Milk samples).
Butter ... ..	251	6	1	100% foreign fat. 1·8% excess of water. 1·3%       " ·9%       " ·5%       " ·3%       "
Margarine ... ..	3	—	—	
Cocoa ... ..	8	—	—	
Coffee ... ..	6	—	—	
Arrowroot ... ..	7	—	—	
Lard ... ..	12	—	—	
Olive Oil ... ..	6	—	—	
Dripping .. ...	12	3	—	3·55% water. 3·5%       " 3·0%       "
Cream (preserved)	3	—	—	
Cream ... ..	5	4	2	·18% Boric acid. ·28%       " ·33%       " ·49%       "
Pepper ... ..	9	—	—	
Borax ... ..	6	—	—	
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	3	—	—	
Whisky ... ..	12	—	—	
Gin ... ..	3	—	—	
Sausages ... ..	12	—	—	
Cheese ... ..	4	—	—	
Rum ... ..	3	1	—	·93% excess of water.
	908	86	21	



**Prosecutions under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891,  
during the year 1914.**

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11, Milborne Street	Rain water pipe and dust bin defective	Order to do work in 14 days	—	1 1 0
7-9, Middleton Road	Roof defective ...	Withdrawn. (Work done)	—	0 12 6
27, Maclaren Street	Yard paving and dust bin defective	"	—	—
158, Morning Lane	Workshop dilapidated, yard paving defective	Order to abate in 14 days	—	1 3 0
14, Tilia Road ...	Drains defective ...	Order to abate in two months	—	2 6 0
16, " ...	" ...	"	—	0 4 0
18, " ...	" ...	"	—	0 4 0
20, " ...	" ...	"	—	0 4 0
22, " ...	" ...	"	—	0 4 0
24, " ...	" ...	"	—	0 4 0
158, Morning Lane	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fined ...	5 0 0	2 2 0
Stall in Chatsworth Road	Fruit deposited for sale unfit for food	" ...	0 17 0	1 3 0
95, Amhurst Road	Unsound meat deposited for sale	" ...	25 0 0	—
Total ...			30 17 0	9 7 6

**Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts  
during the year 1914.**

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6F	Milk	5·76% added water...	—	—	0 12 6
1J	"	8·12% " "	—	—	2 2 0
67J	"	{ 5·77% " " 3·18% fat abstracted }	Fined ...	1 0 0	1 3 0
39L	"	·11% Boric acid ...	Withdrawn ...	—	—
77L	"	9·29% added water...	Fined ...	2 0 0	1 3 0
19M	"	5·41% " "	Withdrawn. (Warranty proved)	—	—
39M	"	10·24% " "	Fined ...	0 2 0	1 3 0
62M	"	12·23% " "	Withdrawn. (Warranty proved)	—	—
45N	"	6·47% " "	Fined ...	0 17 0	1 3 0
48N	"	12·24% " "	" ...	1 7 0	1 3 0
54N	"	5% fat abstracted ...	Dismissed. (Warranty proved)	—	—
15P	"	{ 16·35% added water... 3·98% fat abstracted }	" "	—	—
59P	Butter	100% foreign fat ...	Fined ...	—	1 3 0
70P	Milk	9·41% added water...	" ...	2 0 0	1 3 0
19R	Cream	·18% Boric acid ...	Dismissed on payment to the Council of ...	—	3 3 0
21R	"	·49% " "	Fined ...	0 17 0	1 3 0
52R	Milk	14·24% added water...	" ...	2 0 0	1 3 0
59R	"	19·53% " "	" ...	2 0 0	1 3 0
78R	"	5·88% " "	Dismissed. (Warranty proved)	—	—
1T	"	25·06% " "	" "	—	—
39T	"	4·59% " "	—	—	0 12 6
Total ...				12 3 0	18 0 0

## REGISTER OF

	Mr. Ellis, Stamford Hill	Mr. Harvey, West Hackney.	Mr. Legg, Hackney.	Mr. Bew, Clapton.	Mr. Body, Kingsland.	Mare Street and South Hackney		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Mr. High.	Mr. Sheppard.	Mr. Punter.
<b>INSPECTIONS—</b>								
(a) On complaint ...	174	170	139	175	130	199	230	165
No. of premises on which defects were discovered ...	135	163	113	125	121	142	137	132
(b) HOUSE TO HOUSE—								
No. of houses inspected ...	20	60	15	23	11	166	98	154
No. of houses in which de- fects were discovered ...	11	60	15	23	11	87	47	68
No. of Notices served ...	11	60	15	23	11	87	47	68
(c) HOUSES AFTER INFECTIOUS Dis.								
No. of houses inspected ...	170	173	5	233	171	264	259	118
No. of houses in which de- fects were discovered ...	30	137	2	85	85	54	57	15
(d) MISCELLANEOUS—								
Fishmongers and Poulterers' yards ...	4	5	...	...	...	2	...	2
Slaughterhouses ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cowhouses (premises), Dairies and Milkshops ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
Greengrocers' yards ...	6	2	...	4	...	...	1	3
Schools ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &amp;c. ACT, 1909—</b>								
No. of houses inspected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of houses in which de- fects were found ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of houses in which de- fects were remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—</b>								
No. of inspections ...	2	27	1	17	12	6	57	15
No. of premises on which defects were discovered ...	2	22	1	10	12	3	21	5

## SANITARY WORK, 1914—continued.

Mr. Haban, 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.	Mr. Goldsworthy, Special.	Totals.
No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.							
212	198	84	86	18	98	...	16	1	...	2,095
174	169	31	70	...	68	...	12	1	...	1,593
37	79	82	205	92	86	...	...	34	...	1,162
34	53	42	135	87	70	...	...	13	...	756
34	55	42	135	125	70	...	...	13	...	796
291	191	121	61	5	124	...	...	...	...	2,186
58	54	72	14	5	24	...	...	...	...	592
4	...	6	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	323	...	...	...	332
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,778	...	...	...	1,798
...	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	69
...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	62
...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	76
21	44	...	...	...	2	...	957	...	...	1,161
8	24	...	...	...	9	...	334	...	...	444



## REGISTER OF

	Mr. Ellis, Stanford Hill	Mr. Harvey, West Hackney.	Mr. Legg, Hackney.	Mr. Bew, Clapton.	Mr. Bedy, Kingsland.	Mare Street and South Hackney		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Mr. High.	Mr. Sheppard	Mr. Ponter.
<b>INSPECTIONS—continued.</b>								
<b>OUTWORKERS' PREMISES—</b>								
No. of inspections ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of premises on which defects were discovered...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>BAKEHOUSES—</b>								
No. on Register at end 1913	8	12	10	10	14	8	10	5
" " " 1914	8	12	10	9	12	9	9	5
" above ground ...	6	6	4	5	4	1	3	2
No. underground ...	2	6	6	4	8	8	6	3
" of Inspections, 1914 ...	11	21	...	15	24	24	48	11
" of Notices, 1914 ...	5	3	...	...	8	1	...	3
" of Prosecutions, 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinals ...	5	12	14	13	1	9	2	12
Canal boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Visits to waterways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals improperly kept ...	3	5	...	3	11	...	5	2
Laundries ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive trades ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
New buildings... ..	10	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Special Inspections ...	6	96	17	101	130	45	66	12
Re-inspections ...	1,741	2,749	1,631	2,121	1,792	1,945	2,148	2,546
<b>HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS—</b>								
No. on Register at end 1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Inspections, 1914 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Notices, 1914 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Prosecutions, 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## SANITARY WORK, 1914—continued.

Mr. Haben, Homerton, E.	Mr. Peverett, Homerton, N.	Mr. Kemp, Homerton, S.	Mr. White, Clapton, N.E.	Mr. Hall, Special.	Mr. Vohe, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Miss Terbay, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	Mr. Goldsworthy Special.	Totals.
No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.							
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,261	...	1,272
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	...	473
6	12	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
7	12	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
5	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
40	57	17	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	274
...	9	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	28	34	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	149
...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
3	5	5	1	...	2	...	...	5	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
162	124	13	30	166	165	298	...	...	...	1,431
2,426	2,142	2,187	1,279	1,710	2,282	...	1,181	566	...	30,446
...	1	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	470
...	1	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	470
...	2	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	369
...	2	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	167
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## REGISTER OF

	Mr. Ellis, Stamford Hill	Mr. Harvey, West Hackney.	Mr. Legge, Hackney.	Mr. Rew, Clapton.	Mr. Body, Kingsland.	Mare Street and South Hackney		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Mr. High.	Mr. Sheppard.	Mr. Pantier.
INSPECTIONS—continued.								
COMMON LODGING HOUSES—								
No. on Register at end of 1913	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
" " " 1914...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
Mews and Stables ...	7	6	...	...	...	2	...	2
Floodings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENEMENT HOUSES—								
No. provided with additional water supply during 1914 ...	...	4	...	...	11	...	1	...
OVERCROWDING—								
No. of dwelling rooms overcrowded ...	...	9	...	5	3	1	6	6
No. remedied ...	...	9	...	5	3	1	6	6
" 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 ...	5	25	...	39	19	11	29	17
UNDERGROUND ROOMS—								
Illegal occupation dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of rooms closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PLACES WHERE FOOD PREPARED FOR SALE—								
No. on Register at end 1914	8	9	12	18	10	20	10	7
" of Inspections, 1914 ...	8	2	...	...	...	11	10	14
" of Notices ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other workplaces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Inspections...	20	13	...	101	...	...	47	...

## SANITARY WORK, 1914—continued.

Mr. Hahen, Homerton, E.	Mr. Faverell, Homerton, N.	Mr. Kemp, Homerton, S.	Mr. White, Clapton, N.E.	Mr. Hall, Special.	Mr. Vobe, Special.	Mr. Robbitt, Special.	Miss Tebbay, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	Mr. Goldworthy, Special.	Totals.
No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.							
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	30	5	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
10	10	...	5	...	3	...	...	3	1	62
10	10	...	5	...	3	...	...	3	1	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	43	41	13	34	7	...	...	55	...	357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	15	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
8	26	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
31	89	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206

## REGISTER OF

	Mr. Ellis, Stamford Hill	Mr. Harvey, West Hackney.	Mr. Legg, Hackney.	Mr. Bew, Clapton.	Mr. Body, Kingland.	Mare Street and South Hackney		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Mr. High, No. 6.	Mr. Sheppard, No. 7.	Mr. Punter, No. 8.
<b>INSPECTIONS—continued.</b>								
<b>ICE CREAM PREMISES—</b>								
No. on Register at end 1913	16	16	32	17	9	18	15	12
" " " 1914	17	16	29	19	8	8	17	12
" of Inspections ...	17	12	34	22	8	9	17	12
No. of Notices ...	...	1	...	6	...	...	1	...
" " Prosecutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Intimation Notices served ...	191	233	122	304	238	299	263	261
Peremptory or Final Notices served ...	20	...	37	30	18	2	17	47
Statutory Notices served ...	4	26	...	28	56	24	22	4
Proceedings before Magistrates under the Public Health Act ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nuisances abated ...	180	227	119	380	209	296	229	220
<b>SEIZED AND CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD—</b>								
Fish ...	...	...	...	cwt. qr. 1 2	...	cwt. qr. 3 2	...	...
Fruit and Vegetables ...	...	...	...	...	...	qr. 1	...	...
Meat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinned Foods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Open spaces cleared ...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Reports to Medical Officer of Health ...	5	9	17	13	3	...	15	2
<b>FOOD ADULTERATION—</b>								
Samples collected for analysis ...	72	72	...	72	42	71	71	66
Proceedings taken before Magistrates ...	5	...	...	1	...	1	4	1

## SANITARY WORK, 1914—continued.

Mr. Haben, Homerton, E.	Mr. Fevrett, 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.	Mr. Goldworthy, Special.	Totals.
No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.							
17	24	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	198
19	23	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
19	29	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
2	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
273	362	207	180	136	194	9	261	355	92	3,980
28	17	31	15	12	18	...	60	41	...	393
5	33	1	22	16	26	...	19	...	...	286
...	2	...	...	1	6	3	1	...	...	14
286	310	187	140	173	144	...	355	393	38	3,886
...	...	...	cwt. qr. 1 2	...	...	cwt. qr. 8 1	...	...	...	cwt. qr. 14 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	...	...	...	3 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	ton cwt. qr. 1 3 1	...	...	...	ton cwt. qr. 1 3 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	cwt. qr. 1 1	...	...	...	cwt. qr. 1 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
3	7	...	1	4	12	22	9	22	1	145
66	66	66	42	65	66	65	...	...	6	908
1	...	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	21



## APPENDIX.

### LIST OF LICENSED COW-SHEDS IN THE BOROUGH OF HACKNEY, OCTOBER, 1914.

Name.	Address.	No. of Sheds.
Jenkins, John ... ..	2, Buckingham Road ...	2
Wright, George ... ..	84, Clifden Road ...	1
Evans, Rees ... ..	11, Downham Road ...	1
Francis, Hannah ... ..	67, Downham Road ...	1
Pocock, B., & Sons ... ..	46A, Leswin Road ...	1
Warner, J. & A. ... ..	23, Mare Street ...	1
Stapleton, A., & Sons, Ltd. ...	Stoke Newington Common	2
Snewin, Wm. H. ... ..	67, Old Hill Street ...	1
Lewis, Jenkin ... ..	6, Palace Road ...	1
Francis, Thomas ... ..	257, Queen's Road ...	1
Protheroe, Timothy ... ..	79, Shacklewell Lane ...	1
Welford, Richard W. ... ..	83, Upper Clapton Road ...	1
Briggs, Jas. J. ... ..	180, Victoria Park Road ...	1
Thomas, David ... ..	6, Warburton Road ...	1
Total Cow-sheds ... ..		16

### LIST OF LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES IN THE BOROUGH OF HACKNEY, SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Name.	Address.
Patchett, T. H. ... ..	133, Lower Clapton Road.
Toop, C. W. ... ..	73, Upper Clapton Road.
Clarke, A. E. ... ..	150, Upper Clapton Road.
Young, C. J. ... ..	220, High Street, Stoke Newington.
Row, F. W. ... ..	130, High Street, Stoke Newington.
Hammer, Wm. ... ..	103, Rendlesham Road.
Friday, R. G. ... ..	235, Amhurst Road.
Austin, W. E. ... ..	51, Wilton Road.
Joyce, J. ... ..	531, Kingsland Road.
Adams, H. ... ..	94, Southgate Road.

**List of Licensed Slaughter-houses—continued.**

Name.				Address.
Gooch, H.	...	...	...	71, High Street, Kingsland.
Roberts, F.	...	...	...	49, High Street, Kingsland.
Wragg, W. J.	...	...	...	57, Holly Street.
Wood, H. P.	...	...	...	90, Frampton Park Road.
Tyler, S.	...	...	...	92, Well Street.
Raymond, Geo.	...	...	...	186, Cassland Road.
Stoneman, P.	...	...	...	3, Terrace Road.
Tyler, R. A.	...	...	...	80, Mare Street.
Teat, T.	...	...	...	177, Mare Street.
Hussey, A. J.	...	...	...	37, Church Road, Homerton.

**LIST OF BAKEHOUSES, OCTOBER, 1914.****No. 1 District.**

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

**No. 2 District.**

Heyward	...	...	...	216, High Street, Stoke Newington.
*Kurtz	...	...	...	176, High Street, Stoke Newington.
Biddlecombe, G.	...	...	...	114, High Street, Stoke Newington.
*Norman, A.	...	...	...	128, Stoke Newington Road.
*Cohen	...	...	...	144, High Street, Kingsland.
*Seufert, C.	...	...	...	40, Shacklewell Lane.
Brenner, W.	...	...	...	73, Shacklewell Lane.
*Karsch, J.	...	...	...	239, Amhurst Road.
*Mezger, A.	...	...	...	33, Rectory Road.
Vogt, C.	...	...	...	62, Evering Road.
Burch, Mrs. H.	...	...	...	9, Maury Road.
Willsmer, C.	...	...	...	8, Stellman Street.



List of Bakehouses—*continued*.

## No. 3 District.

Name.	Address.
Thorowgood, A. C. ...	38, Amhurst Road.
*Newell & Co. ...	393, Mare Street.
Erbach, J. ...	9, Clarence Road.
*Engel, ...	71, Lower Clapton Road.
*Parish, W. ...	117, Lower Clapton Road.
Eade, W. A. ...	215, Lower Clapton Road.
*Newling, G. ...	26, Downs Road.
Lawrence, E. ...	68, London Road.
*Strudwick, P. ...	50, London Road.
*Seward, R. ...	240, Dalston Lane.

## No. 4 District.

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

## No. 5 District.

*Rowe, J. ...	207, Queen's Road.
Gotlieb, G. ...	20-22, Forest Road.
*Pay, E. T. ...	106, Hertford Road.
*Sedgwick, E. ...	329, Kingsland Road.
Best, C. ...	376, Kingsland Road.
Bolton, Elizabeth ...	513, Kingsland Road.
*Chappell, W. ...	550, Kingsland Road.



List of Bakehouses—*continued.*

Name.	Address.
*Calton, A. ... ..	48, De Beauvoir Road.
Allardyce, S. W. ... ..	98, Southgate Road.
*Henkelmann, H. ... ..	174, Southgate Road.
*Chappell, W. ... ..	1, Balls Pond Road.
*Hohl, J. ... ..	72, Dalston Lane.

**No. 6 District.**

*Spenner, A. ... ..	81, Wilton Road.
Liebsch, H. ... ..	49, Greenwood Road.
*Tidy ... ..	25, West Side, London Fields.
*Spenner, H. ... ..	68, Lansdowne Road.
*Theis ... ..	69, High Street, Kingsland.
*Roessle, W. ... ..	88, High Street, Kingsland.
*Willicombe, F. ... ..	28, John Campbell Road.
*Brill, C. ... ..	178, Dalston Lane.
*Nieman & Kelb ... ..	103c, Dalston Lane.

**No. 7 District.**

*Wragg, A. H. ... ..	27, Morning Lane.
*Ebert, J. ... ..	77, Frampton Park Road.
*Reitz, C. ... ..	183, Mare Street.
Slade, C. ... ..	139, Mare Street.
Morse, H. ... ..	77, Mare Street.
*Bushell, F. ... ..	10, Broadway, London Fields.
Payne, A. ... ..	54, Broadway, London Fields.
*May, H. ... ..	70, Broadway, London Fields.
*Stumm, K. ... ..	39, Westgate Street.

**No. 8 District.**

*Skaer, P. ... ..	76, Well Street.
Martin, J. ... ..	105, Well Street.
*Durham, L. V. ... ..	142, Victoria Park Road.
*Mustard, E. ... ..	79, Lauriston Road.
*Slade, C. ... ..	106, Gore Road.

List of Bakehouses—*continued.*

## No. 9 District.

Name.	Address.
Juniper, J. T. ... ..	18, Brooksby's Walk.
Silver, S. ... ..	3, Churchill Road.
Grimwood, T. ... ..	39, High Street, Homerton.
Grimwood, T. ... ..	59, High Street, Homerton.
Bradford, G. ... ..	95, High Street, Homerton.
*Gibbons, G. ... ..	131, High Street, Homerton.
*Hewitt, A. ... ..	167, High Street, Homerton.

## No. 10 District.

Harris ... ..	184, Cassland Road.
Collins, J. ... ..	95, Harrogate Road.
Bremmer, G. ... ..	92, Wick Road.
Parker, G. ... ..	220, Wick Road.
*Gunner, Mrs. ... ..	34, Church Road, Homerton.
Weber, G. ... ..	50, Kenton Road.
Withers, C. ... ..	142, Well Street.
Beerli, O. ... ..	154, Well Street.
*Stark, W. ... ..	186, Well Street.
Gilsdorf ... ..	233, Well Street.
Scott, J. R. ... ..	27, Elsdale Street.
Cave, H. R. ... ..	60, Fox's Buildings.

## No. 11 District.

Selzer, H. ... ..	89, Sidney Road.
Lunken, L. ... ..	276, Wick Road.
Dance, Mrs. A. ... ..	315, Wick Road.
Brake, G. ... ..	370, Wick Road.
James, G. ... ..	389, Wick Road.
Davis, S. ... ..	71, Felstead Street.
Haupt, C. ... ..	41, Osborne Road.
Warner, H. R. ... ..	13, Gainsborough Cottages.

## No. 12 District.

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

\* *Underground Bakehouses.*



# REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY SCHEME FOR THE BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL, HACKNEY, N.E.  
17th September, 1914.

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

GENTLEMEN,

In a report presented to the Public Health Committee in February of last year, I pointed out the most advisable means of providing a Dispensary Unit in connection with the Borough of Hackney, for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis.

On January 15th of this year the Borough Council approved of the principle of providing two Tuberculosis Dispensaries for the Borough, one in connection with the Metropolitan Hospital, and the other in connection with the Victoria Park Hospital, and authorised the Public Health Committee to continue their negotiations with the Hospital Authorities in question and to make such other enquiries as shall enable them to submit a complete report of their scheme to the Borough Council.

These negotiations have now arrived at such a stage as to enable the complete scheme to be formulated.

This scheme has been drafted to provide Dispensary treatment for cases of Tuberculosis in the Borough amongst both insured and uninsured persons, and may be said to consist of three parts:— (1) the provision of one or more Dispensaries for the medical treatment of Tuberculous persons; (2) the adoption of measures to discover incipient cases of that disease, and to prevent its spread; (3) the arrangements necessary to provide "After-care" and help to patients supplementary to treatment. I will now deal with these three sections *seriatim*.



### 1.—The Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

It will be remembered that in the report above referred to, I recommended the Borough Council to arrange with the governing bodies of the Victoria Park Hospital, and the Metropolitan Hospital, to provide a Dispensary in connection with each of these Hospitals for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis amongst the residents of Hackney, the Dispensary connected with the former Hospital serving the needs of the South-East Sub-district, with a population of 57,198, and the Dispensary of the latter Hospital, the other three Sub-districts of the Borough, with a population of 165,198. This arrangement was provisionally suggested on the probable assumption that Bethnal Green would be inclined also to enter into similar arrangements as Hackney, with the governing body of the Victoria Park Hospital.

This grouping of the activities of the proposed Dispensaries must now be modified, owing to the Stoke Newington Borough Council signifying their desire to use the Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary for their Tuberculosis scheme, and also because of the apparent disinclination of the Bethnal Green Borough Council to use the Victoria Park Hospital Dispensary.

Broadly, the arrangement I now suggest is that the Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary should, besides serving the needs of Stoke Newington, serve the following Wards, viz. :—

<i>Areas.</i>				<i>Population.</i>
Stamford Hill Ward	...	...	...	32,790
West Hackney	„	...	...	19,018
Kingsland	„	...	...	23,045
Downs	„	...	...	17,076
				<hr/> 91,929
Borough of Stoke Newington				...
				<hr/> 50,454
Total	...	...	...	<hr/> 142,383 <hr/>

and the Victoria Park Hospital Dispensary, the following Wards :—

<i>Areas.</i>				<i>Population.</i>
Clapton Park Ward	...	...	...	42,454
Homerton	„	...	...	37,211
South Hackney	„	...	...	23,163
Hackney	„	...	...	27,776
				<hr/> 130,604 <hr/>

If the Borough of Bethnal Green resolves ultimately to come into the scheme in connection with this Dispensary, another distribution will be necessary, which may easily be made without detriment to the whole scheme.

*Situation and Means of Access to these Hospital Dispensaries.*

As stated in my earlier Report, the Victoria Park Hospital Dispensary is situated in the Borough of Bethnal Green, in Bonner Road, close to the south-east boundary of the Borough. It is within easy walking distance of South Hackney Ward, and may be without difficulty reached by motor 'bus, tram or railway from all parts of the remaining Wards.

The Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary, which is situated in Kingsland Road, is also easily reached from all parts of the area served by it, either by motor 'bus, trams or railway.

It will be seen that the above arrangement is in agreement with the requirements of the Local Government Board, as expressed in the following extract from the Board's Circular Letter, dated 19th December, 1913, as follows :—

“ Where there is a General Hospital, or a Hospital for Consumption, situated in the Borough, or sufficiently near to serve as a Dispensary for the Borough, or some part of the Borough, and the authorities of the Hospital are willing to provide a Tuberculosis Dispensary which will comply with



any rules which the Board may find it necessary to make as to Dispensaries in London, and to work in co-operation with the Borough Council and the London County Council, the Board are of opinion that arrangements should be made for such a Dispensary to serve the whole or part of the Borough."

*Functions of the Dispensaries.*

The Dispensaries will fulfil the following functions as suggested in the Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis :—

1. Receiving house and centre of diagnosis ;
2. Clearing house and centre of observation ;
3. Centre for curative treatment ;
4. Centre for examination of " Contacts " ;
5. Centre for " After-care " ;
6. Information Bureau and Educational Centre.

The following are the conditions under which the Victoria Park Hospital, and the Metropolitan Hospital Authorities have agreed to establish Tuberculosis Dispensaries for the use of patients from the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.

*Conditions.*

*(a) Victoria Park Hospital Dispensary.*

1. The Hospital Governors are prepared to institute a Tuberculosis Dispensary in connection with the Hospital, separate and distinct from their out-patient department, for the examination and treatment of patients from the Borough of Hackney. The Dispensary shall be open to patients on at least two evenings in every week.

2. They will appoint a whole time Medical Tuberculosis Officer, at a salary of not less than £400 per annum. The Officer appointed will be " a man of experience not only in dealing with Tuberculosis affection, but also in general medicine."



3. The Dispensary will be properly equipped with apparatus by the Hospital Authorities, the premises and the whole arrangements being satisfactory to the Local Government Board, the London County Council, and the Insurance Committee of the County of London.

4. The Dispensary will be under the control of the Hospital Authorities, except such administrative control as devolves on the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of Hackney, as chief administrative Tuberculosis Officer of the Hackney Municipal Tuberculosis Scheme.

5. The Hospital shall appoint a Special Advisory Committee in relation to the Tuberculosis Dispensary, consisting of certain members of the Committee of the Hospital, together with the Medical Officer of Health for Hackney, two representatives nominated by the Hackney Borough Council, and two representatives nominated by the London Insurance Committee, of whom one shall be a Panel Doctor.

6. The Medical Tuberculosis Officer, upon the request of the Medical Officer of Health, shall examine persons at their homes either suffering from Tuberculosis or suspected to be suffering from this disease who are unable, or cannot be persuaded, to attend the Dispensary. He shall be available, either at the Dispensary or in the patients' own homes, for consultation and diagnosis on application being made through the Medical Officer of Health for his services by any medical practitioner practising within the Borough of Hackney. Where the Tuberculosis Officer has any doubt or difficulty in diagnosis or treatment of any case of Tuberculosis, he shall have the right of consultation with members of the visiting staff of the Hospital, whose decision shall be for the time binding.

7. For the first year, as a temporary measure, subject to subsequent revision, a charge of 2s. per head for each patient's

attendance at the Dispensary will be made, attendances in separate departments to be counted as separate attendances. The examination of specimens of sputa of patients not attending the Dispensary, for the detection of tubercle bacilli, and each domiciliary visit to each patient will be charged as an attendance in each case.

8. No patient shall be treated at the Dispensary who is already under the care of a general practitioner, unless and until such general practitioner's consent or request to treat the patient has first been received.

9. The Dispensary shall be linked up to the Public Health work of the Borough, and the panel work of the general practitioners in connection with the treatment of Tuberculosis under the National Insurance Act, and shall be open to inspection by the London Insurance Committee, in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Insurance Committee of the County of London in their memorandum of the 23rd April, 1914.

10. The Dispensary scheme shall provide that the general principles set out by the London County Council in their memorandum of the 18th November, 1913, shall be observed.

11. The Tuberculosis Officer shall carry out such duties as are prescribed by the Local Government Board's General Order, of the 26th July, 1912, or any subsequent Order referring to insured persons suffering from Tuberculosis, and receiving domiciliary treatment under panel practitioners.

*(b) Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary.*

These conditions are practically the same as the above, the only important difference being that the Borough Council being the providing authority for the Tuberculosis Dispensary scheme, will be responsible for any necessary alterations and equipment required at the Dispensary, and that the remuneration of the Tuberculosis Officer of this Dispensary has been fixed at £500 per annum.



*Duties of Medical Staff of Tuberculosis Dispensary.*

1. The examination at the Dispensary of any person either suffering from Tuberculosis or suspected to be suffering from this disease, sent by the Medical Officer of Health, or at the request of the Insurance Committee, or on their behalf by panel practitioners.

2. The treatment of any such persons at the Dispensary who are found after examination to be suffering or suspected to be suffering from Consumption. The Tuberculosis Officer shall be available for consultation and diagnosis, on application for his services being made through the Medical Officer of Health, by any medical practitioner practising within the Borough of Hackney, and, on the request of the Medical Officer of Health, to visit, for purposes of diagnosis or consultation only at their homes, such persons as are unable to attend the Dispensary.

3. To furnish the Medical Officer of Health with a list of such cases as require institutional treatment elsewhere than at a Tuberculosis Dispensary, or domiciliary treatment for patients whose conditions render them unsuitable for treatment at a Dispensary.

4. To keep in touch with the Medical Officer of Health and furnish him with such information respecting the stage, treatment, and diagnosis of the disease as he may require for statistical purposes only, also to furnish similar information to any medical practitioner carrying out domiciliary treatment, or in a case which is referred to a sanatorium, to the Medical Officer of such institution.

5. The notification to the Medical Officer of Health of all cases which have presented themselves for examination and treatment at the Dispensary.



6. The examination of specimens of sputa for the detection of tubercle bacilli.

7. The attendance of the Tuberculosis Officer at intervals (probably not more than once a month) at meetings of Insurance Committees, for the consideration of cases of recommendation for special treatment of cases of Tuberculosis or otherwise as required.

8. The examination of any contacts or suspects, referred by the Medical Officer of Health, or any general practitioner through the Medical Officer of Health, at the Dispensary, or in cases where the "Contacts" or "Suspects" are unable or unwilling to attend the Dispensary, at their homes.

9. The Tuberculosis Officer shall carry out any duties imposed by the General Order of the Local Government Board, 26th July, 1912, or any subsequent Order referring to insured persons receiving domiciliary treatment for Tuberculosis, under panel practitioners ; also such duties which a Tuberculosis Officer may be required to perform in accordance with the principles set out by the London County Council in their Memorandum of the 18th November, 1913 ; also such duties which he may be required to perform with respect to the treatment of insured persons, in accordance with the Memorandum of the Insurance Committee for the County of London, dated 23rd April, 1914.

#### *Huts, Shelters, &c., for Tuberculosis Persons.*

In the Local Government Board's Circular letter of the 6th December it is recommended that "shelters and other articles which could be suitably used by the patient in his own home should be lent out for the use of patients when required," and the London Insurance Committee state in their Memorandum of the 23rd April, 1913, Section 6 :—

“ The Committee desire to be advised of any provision made in Dispensary schemes of Borough Councils in regard to the provision of huts and shelters for the use of persons suffering from Tuberculosis, and the extent to which such huts and shelters will be available for insured persons.”

The provision of an adequate number of shelters forms an important part of any complete scheme dealing with the treatment of Tuberculosis. Many cases may be treated at home, if provided with suitable shelters suitably placed, which otherwise would require residence in a Sanatorium. Such shelters at home may also in certain cases shorten the duration of residential treatment ; and, after Sanatorium treatment, the health of many consumptives may be maintained by the judicious use of an open-air shelter at home.

It is desirable, therefore, in view of their usefulness, that a sufficient number of these should be available for the use of Hackney patients. I recommend that, for a commencement, six such shelters be provided and that the London Insurance Committee be informed that these will be available for insured persons as well as non-insured persons.

The cost of shelters vary both with their size and also their make ; but very serviceable portable shelters may be obtained at a cost of £10 each, or even less.

### *Linking up Dispensary Treatment with Institutional and Domiciliary Treatment.*

The London County Council is the authority in London for providing institutional treatment for non-insured Tuberculosis patients, and the Insurance Committee for the County of London for insured persons ; the latter is also responsible for the domiciliary treatment of insured persons.



The London County Council, in a report of their Public Health Committee, dated 21st May, have outlined the method of linking up institutional and dispensary treatment.

The same method, with perhaps certain modifications, will probably be adopted by the Insurance Committee in the case of insured persons. The Local Government Board, in their Memorandum of the 26th July, 1912, have prescribed the procedure in the case of the domiciliary treatment of insured persons.

*Conditions under which the London County Council and the Insurance Committee will Approve of the Dispensaries.*

It is not necessary to set out in detail these conditions, which are rather lengthy. It is sufficient to state that the conditions under which the Hospital governing bodies have agreed to provide the Dispensaries, have been drafted to be in harmony with the conditions imposed by the above central authorities.

## **2.—Preventive Measures.**

The nature and scope of these may be gauged from the following extract from the Circular Letter of the Local Government Board, dated 5th December, 1912:—

“ The Board wish to emphasize the fact that it is the duty of the Medical Officer of Health for the Sanitary District, upon the receipt of a notification under the Tuberculosis Regulations, either himself, or through an officer acting under his instructions, to make such enquiries and take such steps as may appear to him necessary or desirable for preventing the spread of infection and for removing conditions favourable to infection.

“ *These enquiries will necessarily include investigations into sources of infection, search for contacts and enquiry into housing conditions.*”



Where a systematic medical examination of persons who have been in contact with those suffering from Tuberculosis, has been made, and so become, as it were, "suspects," it has been shown that at least 10 per cent. of such persons are also suffering from the disease, in most cases in the early stages.

The above enquiries, therefore, form a most important part of the preventive side of the Borough Council's Dispensary Scheme for dealing with Tuberculosis. Only by thoroughly pursuing this line of investigation, in conjunction with the treatment of Tuberculous cases, will a more rapid decline in the death rate from this disease be realised.

In order to make these investigations and enquiries it will be necessary to supplement the present staff by the addition of at least two nurses, who have had special instruction and training in the nursing of Tuberculous patients. These will act under the direct instruction of the Medical Officer of Health in this work of searching for "contacts" and the adoption of measures for preventing the spread of Tuberculosis, especially amongst members of the same family. I have fixed the number at two, one working in that portion of the Borough served by the Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary, and the other in that served by the Victoria Park Hospital Dispensary. It is not necessary here to give in detail the duties of the nurses appointed, but in general they will be required, acting under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, to investigate sources of infection, search for "contacts," or "suspects," and enquire into the housing accommodation, &c., of the Tuberculous cases. These reports will be considered by the Medical Officer of Health in detail, and the lines of action determined thereon. In certain individual cases it may be necessary for the Medical Officer of Health personally to make the investigation.

Another duty of these nurses will be to assist in the work of "after-care," by keeping under observation cases returning home after Sanatorium treatment.

Therefore, for the preventive section of the Borough's Dispensary Scheme, I recommend that two nurses be appointed who have had not only the usual training of a nurse in a general hospital, but have also had at least three months' experience in the wards of a Hospital for Diseases of the Lungs. The salary of such officers might begin at £80 per annum, rising to a maximum of £100 by annual increments of £5.

### 3.—After-Care.

That after-care forms an important factor in the treatment of Tuberculosis may be gathered from the following extract from the Report of the London County Council on the "Treatment of Tuberculosis Scheme for London :"—

" Upon discharge of an adult patient from a Hospital or Sanatorium due notice shall be given by the Medical Officer of Health of the County to the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough, in such patient resides, with a view to securing, through the staff of the Dispensary, or otherwise, the after-care of such person. Notice should also be given by the local Medical Officer of Health to the institution or practitioner under whose care the patient was before he received residential treatment."

The object of this after-care is, as far as possible, to ensure that the patient shall not, after residential treatment, relapse owing to unsuitable work or surroundings or insufficient nourishment. This is to be accomplished by bringing to the assistance of the returning patient advice as to home conditions, advice and help in obtaining suitable employment and providing sufficient nourishment, if such is needed.

The maintenance of the improved health obtained by treatment and residence in a Sanatorium, may largely depend on the assistance to be derived from the after-care, and every effort should be made to render this part of the local scheme as complete as possible.



The arrangements existing for after-care in connection with Dispensary Schemes already working in London differ very much, some being more comprehensive than others. It appears that the more complete measures for dealing with the after-care of Tuberculous patients include the appointment of a Committee consisting of representatives of the Borough Council, the Tuberculosis Officer, the Medical Officer of Health, the Board of Guardians and local charitable institutions in touch with the local Labour Bureau. The function of such a Committee is to arrange for the after-care of cases of Tuberculosis returning from residential institutions.

At this stage it is not possible to do more than state in general terms the object of after-care and the machinery necessary to provide it.

#### *Finance.*

The following extract from the Circular Letter of the Local Government Board, dated 19th December, 1913, indicates how the cost of the Dispensary is to be met :—

“ The expenditure of the Borough Council on their Dispensary Scheme, after deducting the payment made by the Insurance Committee in respect of the treatment of insured persons, and any other contributions, will be met as follows :—

- (a) 50 per cent. from the Board ;
- (b) 25     ,,     from the London County Council ;
- (c) 25     ,,     out of the Rates of the Borough.”

“ The Board may observe that the promise of the grant of 50 per cent. of the net cost of schemes is subject to the expenditure being kept within reasonable limits.”

#### *Huts, Shelters, &c.*

I am informed the cost of providing these necessary adjuncts in the Dispensary treatment of Tuberculosis may be included in the general costs of maintenance, 50 per cent. of which will be defrayed by the Local Government Board, as indicated above.



*Contribution from the Insurance Committee.*

The Insurance Committee are prepared to enter into an agreement with the Borough Council for the treatment of Tuberculous persons in Dispensaries, who are recommended by the Committee for Sanatorium benefit, and, in consideration thereof, to contribute a sum towards the cost of maintenance of the Dispensary, subject to certain conditions, according to the proportion of attendances made by insured patients to the total number of attendances made at the Dispensary, together with an agreed sum in respect of other services rendered to the Committee, not specifically referred to in their Memorandum of 23rd April, 1914.

*Capital Grant.*

For making alterations and providing necessary equipment in connection with the Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary it will be necessary to make formal application to the Local Government Board for a capital grant, in accordance with the Board's Circular Letter of the 7th November, 1913, Section 9, as follows:—

“ In cases where it is proposed that a voluntary institution should be utilised as part of a scheme, and that a capital grant should be made by the Board towards the cost of extensions or improvements at the institution, it is necessary that some security should be obtained for the continued maintenance of the institution in a manner approved by the Board, or that provision should be made for repayment of the grant, or of some portion of the grant, in the event of the authorities of the institution failing to maintain it to the satisfaction of the Board.

“ In these cases it is desirable that an agreement should be made between the authorities of the institution and the Council proposing to utilise it as part of their scheme, providing for the contingent reversion of the institution to the Council, or, in

the alternative, for the repayment of the grant, or a proportionate part of the grant, to the Board. A scheme or order of the Charity Commissioners will usually be found necessary in order to validate the agreement."

I have endeavoured in the above to give the fullest available information respecting the Hackney Borough Tuberculosis Dispensary Scheme. Many details will, no doubt, require attention during the initiation of the scheme in order to ensure its smooth working and to achieve the best results, but these need not cause any difficulty or anxiety.

In conclusion, I believe the scheme will be found to be well suited to the requirements of the Borough, and will bring about, in an economical way, the best results to be obtained from a Tuberculosis Dispensary Scheme.

I remain,

Yours obediently,

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

### **Tuberculosis Dispensaries.**

Approximate estimate of the cost of maintenance of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries established in connection with the Victoria Park Hospital and the Metropolitan Hospital for the year from 1st April, 1914, to 31st March, 1915 (page 122).

Estimated Cases of Tuberculosis.	Number of Cases.	Number of visits per case per Annum.	Total Number of Visits for the Year.	Rate per Visit to Dispensary.	Total Cost.	Remarks.
Estimated number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year 1914-15... ..	700	20	14,000	s. d. 2 0	£ 1,400	} About 50 per cent. of these are insured persons.
Estimated number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring treatment from previous years ...	200	20	4,000	2 0	400	
Estimated number of cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year 1914-15... ..	300	5	1,500	2 0	150	} About 25 per cent. of these are insured persons.
Estimated number of cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis still requiring treatment from previous years ... ..	50	5	250	2 0	25	
Two trained nurses commencing at a salary of £80 each per annum	—	—	—	—	160	
Six shelters ... ..	—	—	—	—	65	
Sundry additional expenses ...	—	—	—	—	100	
Totals ... ..	1,250	—	19,750	—	£2,300	



## Estimate of Contributions from Central Authorities towards the Expenditure of the Borough Council on their Dispensary Scheme.

This estimate is based upon the following statement made by the Local Government Board in their circular letter of the 19th December, 1913, page 4, viz. :—

The expenditure of the Borough Council on their Dispensary scheme after deducting the payment made by the Insurance Committee in respect of the treatment of insured persons, and any other contributions, will be met as follows :—

- (a) 50 per cent. from the Local Government Board.
- (b) 25 per cent. from the London County Council.
- (c) 25 per cent. out of rates of the Borough.

Estimated expenditure ... £2,300	Contribution from Insurance Committee (about one-fifth of total) ...	£460
	Contribution from Local Government Board to remainder of expenditure ... ..	920
	Contribution from the London County Council	460
	Contribution from local rates ... ..	460

*Capital Cost.*—No capital charges will arise in connection with the Victoria Park Hospital Dispensary, but the Capital Cost in connection with the Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary for alterations and equipment will probably amount to about £400, of which four-fifths will probably be contributed by the Local Government Board.

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

*Medical Officer of Health.*

September, 1914.

# REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE CLEANSING OF CHILDREN ATTENDING THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, HACKNEY, N.E.

*To the Chairman and Members*

*21st October, 1914.*

*of the Public Health Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

In September, 1911, the Hackney Borough Council began, under an agreement with the London County Council, the systematic cleansing of verminous children attending the Public Elementary Schools of the Borough, the chief form of vermin being head and body lice. The cleansing has continued up to the present time. In conjunction with this body cleansing, the staff of the Public Health Department have been engaged in the cleansing of rooms, clothing and bedding in connection with these children. I propose here to make a report as to the amount of cleansing which has been done by the Borough Council during the two and half years ending 31st March, 1914, the general results obtained, and to make a few observations on the continued prevalence of this form of uncleanness.

During the period in question 1,965 children have been cleansed at the Borough Cleansing Station, a large proportion of these being cleansed only once; but many others twice, thrice and oftener.

The following shows the number of children and how many times they were cleansed during the two and half years ending 31st March, 1914:—

Number of Childred.	1,128	252	265	98	64	47	33	18	23	14
Number of Baths given to each Child.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of Children.	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1,965
Number of Baths given to each Child.	11	12	14	15	16	18	28	29	32	4,499



From a consideration of the above, it is very evident that a great deal of re-infection is taking place. Out of a total of 1,965 children, there were 1,128 who received one cleansing only during the period in question, these being equal to over 57 per cent. of the total, those receiving two cleansings equalled over 12 per cent., and those receiving three cleansings over 13 per cent., the remainder receiving four or more cleansings. The question naturally arises, what are the causes bringing about this re-infection. An attempt to answer this question is the chief object of this report. Re-infection may be brought about in three ways :—

1. By some verminous article of clothing or bedding escaping disinfection.

2. By some other member of the family above or below school ages being verminous.

3. By the purchase of second-hand articles of clothing which are verminous.

1. Re-infection by some verminous article of clothing or bedding escaping disinfection is, of course, possible, but I do not think this cause is sufficient to account for the large amount of re-infection taking place.

2. Re-infection by members of the family other than those at school ages may also occur, and there are some who think this is the chief cause of re-infections. Where one member of a family is verminous it is quite likely that others are infected also ; but while this may be a cause in some cases, I do not think it will account for the whole of the re-infection taking place ; for it must be remembered that parents are giving more attention to the cleanliness of their children and homes (this is unquestionable), but the total amount of this form of uncleanness is not diminishing in proportion to the preventive measures taken.



3. Re-infection by the introduction into the family of verminous second-hand wearing apparel has, I believe, much evidence in its favour. My attention was drawn to the possibility of this owing to the fact that during enquiries made by the inspectors as to the cleanliness of rooms, bedding, &c., in connection with these verminous cases, more than one parent volunteered the statement that they attributed the unclean condition of their children to the wearing of certain second-hand articles of clothing which they discovered soon after purchase to be verminous. In view of the obvious fact that re-infection was taking place on a large scale and of the statements of the parents, I decided to investigate the possibility of second-hand clothing being the cause or a cause of re-infection. I give below the result of this investigation. For this purpose I adopted three lines of enquiry, *i.e.*, I endeavoured to ascertain :—

1. The proportion of verminous children wearing second-hand clothing.
2. The proportion of non-verminous children wearing second-hand clothing.
3. By actual examination whether second-hand clothing is verminous.

1. I endeavoured to find out in the first place, the number and proportion of those children sent to the cleansing station for baths, whose parents were in the habit of purchasing second-hand clothing for their children. This I was able to find out by instructing each inspector to make the enquiry of the parent. To my astonishment, I found that the result of the first enquiries revealed a large proportion of purchasers of such clothing amongst the parents of verminous children. In order to get a reliable average, I continued the enquiries five months, *viz.* :—from the beginning of January to the end of May, 1914. During this period, I received notices from the London County Council to inspect premises occupied by 280 families, amongst whom were one or more children infected with

lice or their "nits." The result of my enquiries amongst these families shows that the parents of 129 of the 280 families purchased some of their children's clothing from second-hand dealers. This gives a proportion of 46 per cent. of the total, *i.e.*—46 per cent. of the children found to be verminous are clothed with one or more garments obtained from these dealers.

While I regarded the result of these enquiries as extremely suggestive of a casual connection between second-hand clothing and the verminous condition of school children, I did not consider this evidence alone sufficient to prove the connection.

In order to test the above, I found it necessary to pursue the second line of enquiry, *viz.* :—

2. To ascertain if possible the proportion of non-verminous families in the same social circle as the above, whose parents purchased second-hand clothing for their children. This I was able to do in certain cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever notified. These groups were selected for convenience, and also for the purpose of diverting attention from the real object of the enquiry. I must remark here that the children so affected with diphtheria and scarlet fever were all elementary school children and attended the same schools as the verminous children, but were not verminous children. They represented a population of children drawn from the same social class as the verminous children, and differing alone from them in the circumstances of freedom from vermin and almost complete absence of wearing second-hand garments. The enquiries covered the period from 1st April to 22nd June. Of the families in which cases of scarlet fever had occurred there were 88, but of these the parents of three only purchased second-hand clothing. This gives a rate of 3·4 per cent. of the total. Of the families in which cases of diphtheria occurred, the total of which was 91, there was only one family purchasing such clothing. This gives a rate of 1·1 per cent. of the total. If these two classes of families are added together we get a total of 179 families, four of which clothe their children



with second-hand garments yielding a proportion of 2·2 per cent. These facts will be clearer if set out in tabular form, as under :—

	Number of Families of Verminous Children.	Number of Families of Non-Verminous Children amongst whom Cases occurred of—			Remarks.
		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Total.	
Number of Cases investigated.	280	88	91	179	—
Number of Families where Parents bought second-hand clothing for their Children.	129	3	1	4	—
Percentage of Families wearing second - hand clothing.	46%	3·4%	1·1%	2·2%	—

It may be assumed (a) That where second-hand clothes, which are occasionally infected with lice or their nits are customarily worn, repeated infection will occur after cleansing. (b) That if second-hand clothes are a source of vermin infection, repeated infection would be more frequent amongst the children customarily wearing them, than amongst families wearing only new or first-hand clothes. Let us see if there is any evidence in this way implicating second-hand clothes.

In the following table, I give an analysis of the total number of visits made by the inspectors to the homes of infected children during the five months—January to May inclusive—upon the request of the Medical Officer (Education) of the London County Council, more than one visit indicating a re-infection :—

	Number of Homes receiving One Visit from the Inspector.	Number of Homes receiving Two Visits from the Inspector.	Number of Houses receiving Three Visits from the Inspector.	Number of Homes receiving Four Visits from the Inspector.	Percentage of Re-infections.
Non - purchasers of second-hand clothes	138	12	1	—	9·2%
Purchasers of second-hand clothes.	103	18	7	1	27·1%



We see from the table that re-infections are not only more common amongst the second-hand clothed families ; but there is a preponderating percentage amongst these over families not so clothed, and this is only what may be anticipated. We see that re-infections occur in the former to the extent of 27·1 per cent., and in the latter to the extent of 9·2 per cent. of the total, *i.e.*, of the total number of re-infections 71 per cent. occur amongst the wearers of second-hand clothes. These figures point to more than coincidences and are, in my opinion, additional proofs of infection brought about by second-hand clothes.

#### **Supplementary Evidence derived from Information voluntarily given by Mothers or Persons in Charge of Verminous Children.**

In quite a large number of instances the District Inspectors on visiting homes of verminous children, and making enquiries as to the source of infection, were voluntarily informed, either by the mother or some person in charge of the children, that they had discovered certain articles of wearing apparel, which they had purchased second-hand and had been worn by the affected child, were verminous.

Sometimes this discovery was made soon after purchase, but at other times not till a later date. The further information had been volunteered that, on discovery of the verminous clothing, it had either been destroyed or boiled. The number of instances in which the above information had been volunteered are not few. No note was made at the time of these facts, so that the exact number cannot be given ; but the Inspectors who made the enquiries estimate that the number reached roughly from 8 to 10 per cent. of the total families. If this is so, and I have no reason to think the estimate is exaggerated there appears to be a widespread belief amongst mothers that the source of the infection of their homes and children with lice is to be found largely in clothing purchased while in an infected condition.

### **Evidence derived from the Purchase and Examination of Second-hand Clothing.**

3. I have not been able to pursue this line of enquiry so far and so thoroughly as I should have desired. I should have liked to obtain not only evidence of the fact that second-hand clothes, when exposed for sale, were actually verminous, but also to obtain a fair idea of the proportion of such verminous articles amongst second-hand clothing. This latter I have not been able to ascertain, as it would take a considerable time and involve a great expense, and, really at this stage it is not necessary.

I have, however, had several parcels of second-hand clothing purchased from the following vendors :—

- (1) Second-hand clothing shops ;
- (2) Costers' stalls ;
- (3) Ragshops.

One parcel of clothes bought contained 13 articles. Out of this number only one article was found to be infected with " nits " of lice. In a second lot of clothing consisting of 10 articles, obtained from second-hand dealers, I found two articles infested with " nits," but no fully developed lice. These samples alone show conclusively and supports the other evidence advanced, that second-hand clothes are responsible for maintaining to a certain extent the verminous condition of the children attending Elementary Schools in the Borough. I may here add that when examining these second-hand garments I noticed that a large proportion of them were in a very dirty and filthy condition.

### **Sources of Second-hand Clothing.**

There are many places in the Borough where second-hand garments are sold. They vary very much as to the quality of the articles, *i.e.*—as to their cleanliness. The following is a list of these places :—



1. *Coster Stalls*.—In all the chief markets in the Borough, stalls loaded with second-hand clothes are to be seen. In most cases the articles are put up to auction ; in other instances they are sold separately.

2. *Pawnbrokers*.—A large quantity of unclaimed clothes is occasionally disposed of by these tradespeople. There is of course no guarantee that these are either clean or free from vermin.

3. *Second-hand Dealers*.—By these I mean shops dealing especially in second-hand clothes, and other things.

4. *Rag shops*.—Many garments find their way to these shops, especially from the dustmen, who are asked to remove them by householders in the Borough, on making their usual call for house refuse. The ragshop dealer usually separates the more promising from his heap of rags and offers them for sale.

5. *Re-make Shops*.—There is a large business carried on in the Borough, and on a larger scale in the East End Boroughs, in the re-making of old clothes. Old clothes of adults are cut down and make up again for children. This is particularly the case with boys' knickerbockers. These articles are then distributed to various dealers.

It is obvious that the above-named places are found almost entirely in the poorer parts of the Borough, and are the chief places to which many of the poorer parts of the Borough, especially those having large families, resort for the purchase of their children's clothing.

I am informed that the clothes displayed and sold by the costers and some other vendors, are mostly obtained from the large market in Stepney. This draws its supplies from all parts of the country, and even from the Continent. Enquiries have failed to discover that these clothes are subjected to any sterilising or purifying process.

## REMEDIES.

1. To reduce the number of re-infections due to certain articles of clothing or bedding escaping disinfection, it is only necessary to be more thorough in the home investigations and the examinations of clothing and bedding. This increased efficiency is being brought about.

2. More difficulty seems to attach to finding a remedy for re-infection due to members of the family, other than those at school age. The individuals may be either under school age or above school age. With regard to the former, I am of opinion that when re-infection occurs in any family these younger children should be examined by the school nurse. If there is any suspicion of an adult being infected, a medical certificate should be required that the adults are free from infection. (This latter should of course, not be required except where there is repeated infection and other sources have been negatived.)

3.—How to prevent the sale of secondhand verminous clothing is a much more difficult problem to solve, yet it is quite clear that if all secondhand clothes were submitted to disinfection the problem would be solved. One of the greatest difficulties in dealing thoroughly with matters of this sort is to avoid, what is regarded by many as an almost unforgivable crime, the interference with what is called a recognised legitimate business. But the sale of verminous clothing should be taken out of the above category. I think the time has come when some check should be placed on the indiscriminate sale of filthy clothing. Some guarantee should be enforced that the articles when sold are clean and free from vermin. The best way to bring this about is not just apparent, but some form of sterilising seems to be indicated. This question of the sale of unclean clothes is surely not beyond the range of Public Health preventive measures.



To suggest a remedy, if the evil were only a local one, would be easier ; but there is every reason to believe that it is almost universal in all the crowded centres of London.

### **Recommendations.**

I recommend that the Local Government Board and the London County Council's attention be drawn to the facts set out in the above report, and that the latter be asked to initiate legislation with a view to preventing the sale of verminous and filthy secondhand clothing.

I remain,

Yours obediently,

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

*Medical Officer of Health.*

# REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE OCCURRENCE OF A CASE OF HUMAN ANTHRAX IN THE BOROUGH.

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

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

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your instructions, I beg herewith to report in detail the circumstance in which George Braybrooke, of 6, Maclaren Street, in this Borough, contracted Anthrax and as to the measures taken to prevent the spread of this disease.

**History of Case.**—The patient, George Braybrooke, is 15 years old and lives at home at 6, Maclaren Street, in this Borough, with his parents and six brothers and sisters, the whole family occupying a flat of four rooms with scullery.

He informs me that he was in the employ of the Curled Hair Manufacturing Co., Clarence Road, at the time he fell ill, and had been in the same employment for nine weeks prior to the onset of his illness. Towards the end of May last he noticed what appeared to be a small sore on his right cheek. He consulted a local practitioner, who regarded the lesion as a malignant pustule and sent him to the London Hospital, where he was detained and treated.

The Surgical Registrar of this Hospital has very kindly furnished me with the following note of the case :—

“ George Braybrooke was admitted to the London Hospital 3rd June, 1914. On his right cheek was a lesion having the characteristic appearance of a malignant pustule.



He had swelling of the cervical glands. Patient was treated with Sclavo's serum and deemetized ipecac. He was discharged cured 14th June, 1914. Bacteriologist failed to find Anthrax Bacilli in exudate from Pustule."

**Business of the Curled Hair Manufacturing Co.**—This firm treats hair of different kinds, viz., pig hair, cattle hair, and, occasionally horse hair, so as to make it suitable for upholstery work.

The process carried on is briefly as follows :—The hair arrives on the premises in sacks, usually in a very dirty condition. It is removed from the sacks and washed in a strong solution (5 per cent.) of Cyllin, then transferred to a tank of water, to which a dye with other ingredients and Cyllin are added, and boiled for several hours. After this, copperas is added to the water and the boiling continued for another hour. The tanks containing the hair are then left standing for seven hours, and the liquid run off. The dyed hair is then removed from the tank, taken to a wash-house and laid out to dry. When dry, it has a resemblance to black horse hair. This hair is made up into ropes by means of a spinning machine, then made wet by immersion in cold water, and finally baked in an oven. The baking gives a permanent curl or crimp to the hair, and makes it suitable for stuffing furniture.

This is the process which took place on the premises when the business was first established in the Borough ; but owing to complaints of nuisance arising from the initial processes of cleaning and dyeing, these have ceased to be carried on there. I am assured by the proprietor of the business that since August, 1913, curling only has been done on the premises, the hair arriving already cleansed and dyed.

**Source of Infection.**—As in many cases human anthrax arises in connection with some industrial process in which animal hair of different kinds is manipulated, suspicion naturally points to the business in which the patient had been employed as being probably the source of infection.

George Braybrooke informs me that his work while in the employment of the Curled Hair Manufacturing Co. was confined to—

1. Washing cowtails, called in the trade "cow docks"; and
2. Spinning the dyed hair into ropes.

In view of this statement that he was engaged part of his time in washing "cow docks," it is clear that the business cannot have been confined altogether to the curling process. If this patient's malady were malignant pustule, and the source of infection was connected with his work, then probably the "cow docks" were the offending agent, and as the washing medium was a 5 per cent. solution of Cyllin, which is competent to destroy anthrax bacilli in a few minutes, the infection must have taken place during the transference of the "cow docks" from the sacks into the washing tanks. The subsequent treatment of the hair is such as to completely destroy any anthrax bacilli or their spores which may have survived the cleansing process.

**Measures taken for Checking the Spread of the Disease.**—At the time the case was notified, all material which had been handled by George Braybrooke at his work had been curled and removed from the premises, and could not be traced. Under these circumstances, it was not necessary to subject the premises to any disinfecting process. The clothing and bedding of George Braybrooke was disinfected by high pressure steam and his room was disinfected in the usual way.

The Curled Hair Manufacturing Co. have at the time of writing this report removed their business entirely from the Borough.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

8th October, 1914.



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

9th November, 1914.

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

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your instructions, I submit herewith a report for the month of October on the following matters :—

- (a) The nutrition of children under school age and how far it is affected by conditions arising out of the War ;
- (b) Unemployment or distress amongst homeworkers, especially in the cabinet-making and clothing trades.

I should like to refer, in the first place, to the following statement, contained in the letter received from the Secretary of the Intelligence Department of the Local Government Board, at whose request this report is made, viz., " It is not desired that he (the Medical Officer of Health) or any of his officers should undertake special research in the matter, but simply that he should make a short report on what is ascertained in the ordinary course of duty."

I wish only, in connection with this statement, to say that if I had not gone beyond what is ordinarily ascertained by the officers of the Public Health Department in the course of their duty, in obtaining information as to the extent children under school age were suffering in their nutrition, owing to conditions brought about by the War, or the amount of unemployment or distress amongst home-workers, the information would have been valueless.

It is obvious that information having the slightest value from a statistical point of view could only be ascertained by making special research ; and, as a matter of fact, special enquiry has been made to obtain the information forming the subject of this report.

With respect to (a), the Health Visitor of the Borough Council has made enquiries, during the past month, respecting the nutrition of the children under school age of every nursing mother visited by her.

The results are summarised in the following table :—

*The Nutrition of Children under School Age.*

Period during which enquiries were made.	No. of Families whom enquiries were made.	No. of Families the Nutrition of whose Children is suffering from the War.	No. of Children under school age so suffering.
From 1st to 31st October.	222	19	41

It will be seen from the above that rather over 8·5 per cent. of the children of the families visited are suffering in their nutrition from conditions arising out of the War. In all these cases the nutrition of the children is affected owing to the parents being thrown out of employment, either partially or wholly ; this being due to the War. These figures are quite distinct from and in addition to, the distress due to the normal shortage of work at this time of the year. This latter appears from enquiries to be as acute as it was at the corresponding period in 1913. (b) This I have divided into two parts :—

1.—Enquiries of employers were made by the Inspector appointed to inspect workshops where women are employed. The result of these enquiries are set out in the following table :—



*Information from Employers of Homeworkers*

Clothing Trades.	No. of Employers of Home-workers visited.	No. of Employers who have reduced Home-workers since Mid-summer.	No. of Home-workers now employed.	No. of Home-workers employed at end of 1st Quarter of 1914.
Artificial Flowers ...	1	—	16	—
Blouses ... ..	4	2	28	35
Boots and Shoes ...	21	11	76	145
Children's Costumes ...	1	1	—	3
Furs ... ..	4	3	33	46
Mantles and Costumes	21	10	24	79
Millinery ... ..	3	1	—	4
Nursery Shoes ... ..	10	5	45	71
Shoe Bows ... ..	2	1	—	15
Skirts ... ..	2	—	9	9
Tailoring ... ..	11	5	7	31
Trimming ... ..	2	1	13	20
Ties ... ..	4	3	8	33
Underclothing ... ..	3	1	4	7
Cabinet-making ...	1	1	1	4
Totals ... ..	90	45	264	502

From this table it appears that the home-workers of the employers questioned have diminished from 502 to 264, or over 47 per cent. on the number employed during the first quarter of the year.

2.—Enquiries were also made of home-workers themselves by the Inspector appointed for the inspection of home-workers' premises. The result of these enquiries are also summarised in the following table :—

*Information from Home-workers.*

Clothing Trades.	No. of Home-workers visited.	No. of Home-workers out of work chiefly owing to the War.	No. of Home-workers whose Work or Income has been reduced chiefly owing to the War.	Remarks.
Artificial Flowers	3	3	—	
Belts ... ..	9	9	—	
Blouses ... ..	9	8	1 half time	
Boots and Shoes	88	32	28 „	
Fur Linings ...	3	3	—	
Mantles ... ..	6	—	2 half time	
Millinery ... ..	10	10	—	
Skirts ... ..	3	1	—	
Tailoring ... ..	9	9	—	
Ties ... ..	24	1	4 half time	
Trimmings ... ..	3	1	1 „	
Underclothing ...	8	8	—	
Totals ... ..	175	85	36 half time	

It will be observed from the above that the number of home-workers thrown out of employment is 85 out of 175, or over 48 per cent. This figure coincides very closely with that obtained from enquiries made amongst employers of home-workers. In addition to those actually thrown out of employment entirely, there is a considerable percentage of home-workers working only part time.

I remain,

Yours obediently,

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

*Medical Officer of Health.*



# ANNUAL REPORT OF CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR, 1914.

*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	...	...	...	26
„ boats inspected	...	...	...	21
„ „ conforming to Acts	...	...	...	20
„ „ infringing Acts	...	...	...	1
(certificate not produced)				
„ certificates examined	...	...	...	20

Number of persons for which boats were registered—

Adults	...	...	...	...	72
Children	...	...	...	...	4

Number of persons living on boats so registered—

Men	...	...	...	...	36
Women	...	...	...	...	2
Children	...	...	...	...	4

The boats inspected were found to be in good condition.

No legal proceedings were taken.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWIN S. CROOK,

*(Temporary) Sanitary Inspector and Inspector  
under the Canal Boats Acts.*

