

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Hackney].

Contributors

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R E P O R T

ON THE

SANITARY STATE

OF

HACKNEY DISTRICT,

DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1857,

BY

JOHN W. TRIPE, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.B.M.S., &c.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO THE DISTRICT.

Printed by order of the Board,

BY

JOHN COVENTRY, CHURCH STREET, HACKNEY.

1857.

REPORT.

To the Board of Works for Hackney District.

GENTLEMEN,

Although in my Weekly Minutes I have reported to you the result of your proceedings against Mr. Winn for keeping a dust-yard in your District, yet as these Minutes will not be published, and the decision is one of public importance, I am induced again to bring it to your notice.

The proceedings were based on the Nuisance Removal Act; the offences we charged him with were as follows:—first, that house refuse was brought to the wharf containing vegetable matter, and offal in a decomposing state. Secondly, that in the process of sifting, the dust, and the fine particles of vegetable matter were dispersed by the wind over the adjacent neighbourhood, so as to prove injurious to those who inhaled them. Thirdly, that the breeze (sifted ashes) contained vegetable matter in a more or less advanced state of decomposition, which, when piled into a heap and wetted by the rain, fermented still more, and evolved effluvia injurious to health. Further, that the rain dissolved the soluble portions of the vegetable matter, and thus impregnated the cinders themselves. The fermentative action was shown, amongst other signs, by the escape of gases and a considerable quantity of watery vapour. We also proved that large accumulations of vegetable refuse, of breeze, dust, and hardcore were allowed to remain on the premises for a longer period than was required for conducting the business.

The Magistrate, R. P. Tyrwhitt, Esq., in his judgment stated that he considered all trades which caused the evolution of noxious effluvia should be removed from the Metropolis; that he was of opinion we had proved the defendant's trade to be noxious and injurious to the health of the neighbourhood; and also, that as the sifting of the dust was hurtful he could not allow him to continue doing so, and therefore ordered the abatement of the nuisance.

During the past quarter I have visited several of the cow houses in the District, and have found most of them somewhat overcrowded, ill-ventilated, and imperfectly drained and paved. The latter I consider a most glaring defect, as the urine and other fluids soak between the stones into the earth, and cause at times unpleasant smells. On pointing these out to the proprietors they stated that as soon as the warm weather came the cows would be sent into the fields. I have, therefore, delayed taking any further steps than having the necessary notices served for keeping the sheds clean. I purpose during the summer bringing the matter again to your notice, as the supply of wholesome milk, (which can be secreted by healthy cows alone), is very important.

In accordance with my usual custom, I have inspected, in company with the Inspector of Nuisances, a large number of houses and localities in which epidemic diseases have prevailed, and have detected many local causes to account for their severity, and directed in each case those means to be adopted which I considered necessary. I have also inspected many nuisances which could not be abated by the ordinary means; and so successful has the plan been of personally inspecting them under these circumstances, and then summoning the owners of the property to this Board, that we have not had to take proceedings before the Magistrates in any one of these cases, all cause of complaint having been immediately removed.

The number of Births during the quarter ending March 28th, was 603 in the whole District, of which 42 occurred in Stoke Newington, 37 in Stamford Hill, 196 in West Hackney, 225 in Hackney, and 100 in South Hackney Sub-districts.

The Deaths from all causes during the same period was 409, so that the Births exceeded the Deaths by nearly one half; of these 31 were registered in Stoke Newington, 27 in Stamford Hill, 96 in West Hackney, 122 in Hackney, and 53 in South Hackney Sub-district.

I have prepared a statement of the sickness of the district from the books of the Parochial Medical Officers, from which it appears that 3,455 cases were attended to by them, of which 191 were of epidemic diseases. A comparison between the sickness and the Meteorology shows that the greatest amount of sickness followed the two coldest weeks of the quarter; and that in the six cold weeks, namely those below 40° F., the average number of cases of sickness was 281, and of deaths 34 per week; whilst in the seven weeks during which the temperature was above 40° F., the average number of cases of sickness was 250, and of deaths 29. These correspond with previous results, and show that cold weather so far from being beneficial, is injurious to health and life.

Of the 409 deaths registered in Hackney during the quarter, 167 occurred in persons under 20 years of age; 56 between 20 and 40 years; 65 between 40 and 60 years; no less than 96, or nearly one-fourth, between 60 and 80; and 25 above 80 years of age: a most convincing proof of the salubrity of Hackney. Of the 409 deaths no less than 80 occurred in the East London Union and the German Hospital, so that only 329 belonged to the District. Of the total deaths, 59 happened from epidemic and 75 from tubercular diseases, including 56 from consumption; 25 from diseases of the heart, 97 from inflammatory diseases of the lungs, and 31 from old age.

The appended Meteorological table shows the mean daily reading of the barometer to have been 29.990 in., that for Greenwich (due allowance being made for higher level) being 29.869 in. The mean temperature of the air for Hackney was 39.3° , for Greenwich 39.2° , the mean daily range for Hackney was 11.7° , and for Greenwich 13.0° . These facts show that the winter climate of Hackney is better than that of Greenwich, as the mean temperature is a little higher, and the daily range less.

The pressure of the atmosphere as shown by the barometer was greater than usual in February, and less in January and March; and varied to a very unusual extent. The mean temperature of the air was about an average for the quarter, but the extreme range was greater than usual. The quantity of rain in January was in excess, in February and March less than ordinary: indeed, so little rain has not fallen in February for the last 46 years.

The number of nuisances removed during the quarter was 68 in January, 109 in February, and 95 in March, being a total of 272 in the quarter.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN W. TRIPE.

May 7th, 1857.

TABLE I.

Summary of METEOROLOGICAL Observations taken daily during the undermentioned Weeks, at the Town Hall, Hackney, by Dr. Tripe.															Number of Cases attended by District Medical Officers.	Number of Cases of Epidemic Disease.	Deaths in the Week which is subsequent to the date given.
1857. — Week Ending	Barometer. Mean of Seven Observations, corrected.	Temperature of the Air.							Moisture.		Wind. General Direction.	Rain. Mean Weekly Amount.	Ozone. Mean daily Amount.				
		Absolute.			Average.				Mean Dew-point Temperature	Mean Degree of Humidity (Saturation=100).							
		Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean of Seven daily Maximums.	Mean of Seven daily Minimums.	Mean of Seven daily Ranges.	Adopted Mean Temperature.									
January	3	29° 894	51° 8	20° 2	31° 6	45° 7	35° 5	10° 2	40° 9	37° 4	84° 0	W. S. W.	0.26	1.1	229	9	30
	10	30° 034	50° 6	28° 5	22° 1	40° 8	31° 9	8° 9	36° 9	34° 6	92° 0	N. E.	1.24	1.7	252	18	38
	17	29° 821	44° 6	28° 0	16° 6	41° 7	31° 2	10° 5	35° 8	33° 2	87° 3	S. W.	0.48	0.7	259	8	30
	24	29° 694	48° 6	28° 6	20° 0	44° 0	32° 6	11° 4	39° 5	36° 0	88° 0	W.	0.35	0.0	267	20	27
	31	29° 675	38° 8	21° 2	17° 6	36° 0	27° 2	9° 8	31° 1	28° 2	87° 5	N. W.	0.48	0.6	273	10	34
February	7	29° 855	47° 6	22° 2	25° 4	39° 7	29° 1	10° 6	34° 7	33° 4	93° 7	Variable.	0.06	0.9	307	10	37
	14	29° 916	49° 6	31° 8	17° 8	44° 5	36° 1	8° 4	40° 5	37° 6	89° 8	S. W.	0.08	0.0	315	16	34
	21	30° 086	54° 4	29° 8	24° 6	50° 8	37° 1	13° 7	43° 4	39° 9	87° 6	S. W.	0.00	0.0	329	16	33
	28	30° 331	54° 6	26° 2	28° 4	49° 2	33° 7	15° 5	40° 1	37° 1	89° 7	Variable.	0.00	0.3	287	18	21
March	7	30° 278	54° 6	32° 2	22° 4	50° 6	37° 4	13° 2	43° 2	39° 2	85° 8	Variable.	0.00	0.0	233	20	29
	14	29° 728	52° 4	29° 8	22° 6	44° 1	32° 3	11° 8	37° 9	32° 6	82° 3	N. N. E.	0.45	0.3	205	19	37
	21	29° 833	64° 6	33° 5	31° 1	54° 3	39° 1	15° 2	45° 6	39° 8	80° 7	S.W. & S.E.	0.35	0.2	263	17	26
	28	29° 740	51° 6	28° 8	22° 8	48° 4	35° 2	13° 2	40° 6	38° 8	92° 8	Variable.	0.10	0.0	236	10	31
Sums		388.885	663.8	365.8	303.0	589.8	438.4	152.4	511.2	467.3	1141.2		3.85	5.8	3455	191	407
Means ..		29.990	51.1	27.8	23.3	45.4	33.7	11.7	39.3	35.9	87.8		0.29	0.4			

NOTE.—All the Meteorological instruments have been compared with the standards at Greenwich, and certified by Mr. Glaisher. All the observations have been corrected for error, for diurnal range, &c., and reduced by Glaisher Tables, last editions.

TABLE II.

Deaths Registered in the District of Hackney during the Thirteen Weeks ending 28th March, 1857.

Causes of Death.	Ages.						Total.
	Under 1	0 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	
I. ZYMOTIC:							
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Scarlatina	3	9	..	..	1	..	10
Hooping Cough	5	14	..	..	..	..	14
Croup	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
Thrush	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhœa (Bowel Complaint)	3	5	..	..	1	..	6
Dysentery	1	1	..	1	..	..	2
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scurvy and Purpura .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remittent Fever .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Infantile Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .....	..	3	2	1	2	1	9
Puerperal Fever (Metria) .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Rheumatic Fever ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas (Rose) .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis	2	2	..	1	..	..	3
Noma (Canker)	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
Hydrophobia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. DROPSY, &c.:							
Hæmorrhage .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy .....	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
Abscess .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fistula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mortification .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Cancer .....	..	..	2	1	2	1	6
Gout .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. TUBERCULAR:							
Scrofula .....	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Tabes Mesenterica	2	4	..	..	..	..	4
Phthisis (Consumption)	4	15	26	12	3	..	56
Hydrocephalus (Water on Brain)	4	12	..	..	..	..	12
IV. BRAIN AND NERVES:							
Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebritis .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Apoplexy .....	..	..	1	1	2	..	4
Palsy (Paralysis) .....	..	..	1	1	10	1	13
Delirium Tremens .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Idiocy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Insanity .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	14	21	..	..	..	..	21
Disease of Brain, &c. ....	..	2	..	3	..	..	5
Carried forward	43	107	38	22	24	3	194

TABLE II.—Continued.

Causes of Death.	Ages.						Total.
	Under 1	0 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	
Brought forward	43	107	38	22	24	3	194
V. HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS:							
Pericarditis
Endocarditis
Aneurism	1	1
Disease of Heart, &c.	4	2	3	15	..	24
VI. LUNGS AND ORGANS OF RESPIRATION:							
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	11	17	5	19	21	4	66
Pleurisy	1	1	..	..	2
Pneumonia	9	13	1	3	2	..	19
Asthma	1	2	2	..	5
Disease of Lungs	1	2	..	3
VII. STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS:							
Teething
Quinsey
Gastritis	1	..	1
Enteritis
Peritonitis	1	..	..	..	1
Ascites
Ulceration of Intestines
Hernia (Rupture)	2	1	1	4
Disease of Bowels
Abdominal Tumour
Stricture of Intestinal Canal	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Stomach, &c.	1	..	1	1	..	3
Disease of Pancreas	1	..	..	1
Inflammation of Liver (Hepatitis)	1	..	..	1
Jaundice
Disease of Liver	1	..	1
Disease of Spleen
VIII. KIDNEY, &c.:							
Nephritis	1	1
Nephria (Bright's Disease)	2	1	1	..	4
Diabetes
Cystitis
Stricture of Urethra
Disease of Prostrate Gland
Disease of Kidney	2	2	..	4
IX. CHILDBIRTH:							
Childbirth (see Metria)	3	1	..	..	4
Disease of Uterus, &c.	1	..	1
Ovarian Disease	1	..	..	1
Carried forward	64	142	54	60	74	10	340

TABLE II.—Continued.

Causes of Death.	Ages.						Total.
	Under 1	0 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	
Brought forward	64	142	54	60	74	10	340
X. JOINTS BONES, &c.:							
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Disease of Joints	1	2	..	..	1	..	3
Disease of Bones . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Spine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI. SKIN, CELLULAR TISSUE, &c.:							
Carbuncle and Boils . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Disease of Skin, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. MALFORMATION:							
Spina Bifida . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Malformations	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
XIII. PREMATURE BIRTH AND DEBILITY	11	11	..	..	..	..	11
XIV. ATROPY.	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
XV. OLD AGE. . . . .	..	..	..	..	17	14	31
XVI. SUDDEN DEATHS	2	2	..	2	3	..	7
XVII. VIOLENT DEATHS:							
Intemperance . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privation of Food . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neglect . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amputation of Leg . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poisoned Wounds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burns and Scalds . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hanging (Suicide) . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Suffocation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drowning (Suicide) . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Fracture and Contusions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wounds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Violence . . . . .	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
XVIII. NOT SPECIFIED. . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Total	84	167	56	65	96	25	409
	Under 1	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	Total.



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REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY STATE

OF

HACKNEY DISTRICT,

DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1857.

BY

JOHN W. TRIPE, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.B.M.S., &c.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO THE DISTRICT.

Printed by Order of the Board,

BY

JOHN COVENTRY, CHURCH STREET, HACKNEY.

1857.

REPORT.

To the Board of Works for Hackney District.

GENTLEMEN,

During last quarter I have been much engaged in making house to house visitations of the localities in which epidemic diseases have appeared, also in examining the places in which I expected an outbreak of disease, and in adopting such preventive measures as I deemed advisable. In consequence of such visitations extensive drainage works have been performed, numerous cesspools emptied ; also many dilapidated and filthy houses repaired and purified. The following are the localities in which the chief part of these works have been done, viz. in Exmouth Place, East Street, North Street, Barclay Place, Union Street, Pullen's Place, Grove Lane, Lawrence Buildings, Jerusalem Gardens, Margaret Street, John's Place, Bennett's Court, Tryon's Court, Fairy Street, Caroline Place, Bowling-Green Street, Stapleton's Buildings, William Street, and Orchard Street. In most of these places a low form of fever or diarrhœa has prevailed to a rather large extent, but the majority of the cases were slight in character as shown by comparing the mortality from these diseases during this with that of the corresponding quarter last year. In 1856, 10 deaths occurred from diarrhœa, and 15 from typhus, against 4 from diarrhœa, and 9 from typhus, in 1857 ; which is a most satisfactory result, and shows the great influence exercised on the mortality from these diseases by proper sanitary measures.

It must not be inferred from this statement that the District in general is in a proper state, or that additional sanitary works are not required, for, on the contrary, a very large proportion of the poorer and very many of the richer localities are without efficient drainage, and very many causes of disease consequently exist. I mean merely to assert that an efficient su-

pervision of the District, and the numerous works performed through the agency of this, the medical department, have assisted materially in preventing the ordinary per centage of attacks from proving fatal.

In consequence of several proprietors of noxious trades having omitted to adopt the best practicable means for preventing injury to health, I have deemed it adviseable to require their attendance before you. In two instances, the opinion expressed by the Board has caused two owners of these works to discontinue their manufactures, and it led, in another, to the adoption of the means which were deemed necessary for abating the evil ; but in two other cases it has been necessary to take legal proceedings before the Magistrates, when a conviction was obtained in each. Other persons have attended before the Board respecting unwholesome cow-yards, piggeries, dilapidated dwelling houses, noxious cesspools, and insufficient drainage ; and of the nineteen who have so attended, it has been necessary to take further proceedings against three only. As these nuisances were injurious to health, I have, in all instances, examined the premises previously to the appearance here of these parties, and also in many other similar cases in which the works required were performed immediately after my inspection.

The total number of nuisances removed during the quarter by Mr. Valentine, your Inspector of Nuisances, has been no less than 560. These may be divided as follows :—

Cesspools emptied, filled up, and drained into the sewer	159
Cesspools emptied	106
Horse, cow, pig, and vegetable refuse removed	28
Rooms lime-washed and purified—dilapidated houses repaired.....	18
Road gullies cleansed, repaired, &c.	11
Filthy roads cleansed	9
Filthy and offensive places cleansed and purified	9
Pigsties purified, repaved, or removed	12
Foul and offensive drains cleansed or reconstructed	131
Foul and offensive open sewers cleaned out.....	11
Unwholesome collections of house refuse, &c., removed.....	66

560

The number of births registered during the quarter have been 565, and of deaths 318 ; the excess of births over deaths being 247, or 177 births to each 100 deaths, being a decided excess of births above deaths compared with the ratio for all London. In the corresponding quarter of last year there were 349 deaths, which corrected for increase of population would have been 363, or 113 in the second quarter of last year to 100 in this. This is very satisfactory, for in the whole of London 100,310 deaths were registered in the second quarter of 1856, against 100,205 in the corres-

ponding quarter of this year, and therefore shows that Hackney has been more healthy than the metropolis at large.

Of the 565 births, 213 occurred in Hackney sub-district, 37 in Stamford Hill, 36 in Stoke Newington, 181 in West Hackney, and 98 in South Hackney; and of the 318 deaths, 145 were registered in Hackney District (of which 31 happened in the East London Union), 18 in Stamford Hill, 24 in Stoke Newington, 88 in West Hackney, and 43 in South Hackney sub-districts.

Of the 318 deaths from all causes, 41 resulted from 5 epidemic diseases, viz. 10 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, 16 from hooping-cough, 4 from diarrhœa, and 9 from typhus; not one having occurred from small-pox.

The ages at which death took place were as follows:—61 in children under 1 year of age; 86 in persons above 1 and under 20 years of age; 45 in those who were between 20 and 40; 50 in those between 40 and 60; no less than 58 in individuals who were above 60 and under 80; and 18 above 80 years.

Of the total deaths, 48 resulted from zymotic and 69 from tubercular diseases; 55 from affections of the lungs, 25 from old age, and 9 from violent deaths.

The mean pressure of the atmosphere was less than usual, having been equal to a column of mercury 29·859 inches high; the highest temperature registered during the quarter was 85·4°, and the lowest 31·2°, a range of 54·2°: the mean of all the highest for each week was 71·9°, and of the lowest 39·8°; the average of the highest temperature for each week was 64·9°, and of the lowest 45·0°; and the mean daily range 19·9°: that of Greenwich being 21·5°. The mean temperature of the quarter was 53·3°, that of Greenwich being 53·8°, and the excess of heat, compared with the average of 43 years, was 1·8°.

The mean dew-point temperature was 43·9°; the mean humidity of the atmosphere 69·6; saturation being 100, and the average weight of a cubic foot of air was 538·9 grains. The mean daily amount of ozone was 1·8 (10 representing the maximum), having been above four times as much as in the quarter ending Saturday, March 28th. The rain fall was 4·31 inches only in Hackney, and 4·7 inches in Greenwich; which is 2·7 inches less than the average.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN W. TRIPE.

August 8th, 1857.

TABLE I.

Summary of METEOROLOGICAL Observations taken daily at 9 A.M. & 2 P.M. during the undermentioned Weeks, at the Town Hall, Hackney.																			
1857. Week Ending	Barom.	Temperature of the Air.							Moisture.		Wind.		Rain.	Ozone.	Mean amount of cloud.	Deaths from Epidemic Disease in the week which is subsequent to the date given.	Deaths in the Week which is subsequent to the date given.	Excess or minus of temperature at Greenwich, each week, when compared with mean for 43 years	
	Mean of Seven Observations, corrected for temperature, &c.	Absolute.			Average.				Mean Dew-point Temperature.	Mean degree of Humidity (Saturation=100).	Mean weight of a cubic foot of air.		Amount collected in each week.	Mean daily amount.					
		Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean of Seven daily Maximums.	Mean of Seven daily Minimums.	Mean of Seven daily Ranges.	Adopted Mean Temperature.											
	inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°				Inches.					°	
April	4	29·368	58·6	41·2	17·4	55·2	43·8	11·4	48·1	42·4	71	536·7	s. E.	0·50	0·0	8	3	31	+ 4·2
	11	29·640	64·2	38·4	25·8	60·2	45·6	14·6	50·9	45·8	81	537·2	Variable.	0·64	0·3	8	2	19	+ 4·6
	18	29·564	67·8	32·2	36·6	54·7	35·7	19·0	44·2	39·2	83	543·8	s. W.	0·40	3·0	6	2	21	— 2·3
	25	29·999	68·6	31·2	37·4	56·3	40·5	15·8	47·8	37·5	68	547·6	Variable.	0·38	0·14	7	1	21	— 0·6
May	2	29·996	59·2	32·5	26·7	52·0	35·9	16·1	42·4	33·4	71	553·2	N. E.	0·00	0·3	8	2	37	— 7·5
	9	30·088	64·2	32·6	31·6	57·4	35·0	22·4	45·1	34·6	66	552·5	N. E.	0·03	3·3	0·4	3	31	— 6·7
	16	29·943	79·8	41·2	38·6	70·1	47·4	22·7	57·0	45·5	65	536·2	Variable.	0·10	1·8	8	2	23	+ 5·9
	23	29·838	78·6	47·0	31·6	71·1	49·4	21·7	58·0	49·1	72	533·2	s. W.	0·33	2·0	9·7	4	14	+ 5·3
	30	29·717	74·4	43·6	30·8	69·7	48·3	21·4	56·9	46·5	68	532·5	Variable.	0·16	1·5	7·4	3	20	+ 1·9
June	6	29·987	81·2	42·4	38·8	73·1	49·8	23·3	60·5	46·0	58	533·6	s. W.	0·31	1·3	3·4	2	22	+ 3·9
	13	29·849	69·6	41·2	28·4	67·3	49·3	18·0	56·6	46·4	68	535·2	S.W. & S.E.	0·58	2·4	6	5	25	— 1·8
	20	30·015	82·4	40·8	41·6	74·6	48·2	26·4	59·7	48·2	66	534·8	N. E.	0·70	7·0	5	6	23	+ 1·0
	27	30·170	85·4	53·2	32·2	81·3	55·9	25·4	66·2	55·6	68	530·1	E.	0·18	1	4	2	14	+ 6·9
Means		29·859	71·9	39·8	32·1	64·9	45·0	19·9	53·3	43·9	69·6	538·9	N.E. & S.W.	0·33	1·8	6·7			+ 1·2

NOTE.—All the Meteorological Instruments have been compared with the standards at Greenwich, and certified by Mr. Glaisher. All the observations have been corrected for error, for diurnal range, &c., and reduced by Glaisher Tables, last editions.

TABLE II.

Deaths Registered in the District of Hackney during the Thirteen Weeks ending June 27th, 1857.

Causes of Death.	Ages.						Total.
	Under 1	0 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	
I. ZYMOTIC:							
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	4	10	..	..	..	..	10
Scarlatina .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough	7	16	..	..	..	..	16
Croup .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Thrush .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa (Bowel Complaint)	1	2	..	..	2	..	4
Dysentery .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cholera	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scurvy and Purpura .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remittent Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infantile Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .....	..	5	5	..	..	..	10
Puerperal Fever (Metria) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas (Rose) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noma (Canker) .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1 = 48
II. DROPSY, &c.:							
Hæmorrhage .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Dropsy .....	..	2	..	2	1	..	5
Abscess .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ulcer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fistula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mortification	1	1	..	..	3	..	4
Cancer	1	1	1	3	5	..	10
Gout .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Pyæmia .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1 = 23
III. TUBERCULAR DISEASES:							
Scrofula .....	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Tabes Mesenterica	6	11	..	..	..	..	11
Phthisis (Consumption) .....	..	11	22	12	2	..	47
Hydrocephalus (Water on Brain)	4	7	..	..	..	..	7 = 69
IV. BRAIN AND NERVES:							
Meningitis	1	2	..	..	1	..	3
Cerebritis .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Apoplexy .....	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
Palsy (Paralysis) .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Delirium Tremens .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Idiocy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy .....	..	1	1	1	1	..	4
Insanity .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Convulsions	6	6	..	..	..	..	6
Hydatids in Brain .....	..	2	1	1	..	..	4
Disease of Brain, &c. ....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1 = 28
Carried forward	32	89	33	28	17	1	168

TABLE II.—Continued.

Causes of Death.	Ages.						Total.
	Under 1	0 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	
Brought forward	32	89	33	28	17	1	168
V. HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS:							
Pericarditis . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Endocarditis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aneurism . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Heart, &c. . . . .	..	2	1	3	2	..	8 = 9
VI. LUNGS AND ORGANS OF RESPIRATION:							
Laryngitis . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	2	8	4	3	10	2	27
Pleurisy	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	4	9	2	2	3	..	16
Asthma . . . . .	..	1	..	2	2	..	5
Hydrothorax	1	1	..	..	1	..	2
Disease of Lungs . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	3 = 55
VII. STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS:							
Teething	3	4	..	..	..	..	4
Quinsey . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	1	1	..	..	1	..	2
Ileus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Peritonitis . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Ascites . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulceration of Intestines . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hernia (Rupture) . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Intussusception . . . . .	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Disease of Bowels . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tumour . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture of Oesophagus . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Disease of Stomach, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Disease of Pancreas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation of Liver (Hepatitis) . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Jaundice . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Liver . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	1	4
Disease of Spleen . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. = 21
VIII. KIDNEY, &c.:							
Nephritis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephria (Bright's Disease) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diabetes . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Disease of Kidney . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cystitis . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Stricture of Urethra . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Prostrate Gland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1 = 5
IX. CHILDBIRTH:							
Childbirth (see Metria) . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Disease of Uterus, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ovarian Disease . . . . .	..	..	1	1	2	..	4 = 6
Carried forward	47	126	44	46	44	4	264

TABLE II.—Continued.

Causes of Death.	Ages.						Total.
	Under 1	0 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	
Brought forward	47	126	44	46	44	4	264
X. JOINTS, BONES, &c.:							
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Joints . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Disease of Bones . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Disease of Spine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. = 2
XI. SKIN, CELLULAR TISSUE, &c.:							
Carbuncle and Boils . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Skin, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. MALFORMATION:							
Spina Bifida . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Malformations . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. PREMATURE BIRTH AND DEBILITY	9	9	..	..	..	..	9
XIV. ATROPY . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
XV. OLD AGE . . . . .	..	..	..	..	12	13	25
XVI. SUDDEN DEATHS	1	2	1	2	1	1	7
XVII. VIOLENT DEATHS:							
Intemperance . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privation of Food . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Neglect . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amputation of Leg . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poisoned Wounds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burns and Scalds . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hanging (Suicide) . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Suffocation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drowning (Suicide) . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	3
Fracture and Contusions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wounds . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Violence	3	3	..	..	..	..	3 = 10
XVIII. NOT SPECIFIED . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	61	147	45	50	58	18	318
	Under 1	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	Total.

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R E P O R T

ON THE

SANITARY STATE

OF

HACKNEY DISTRICT,

DURING THE THIRD QUARTER

Of the Year 1857,

BY

JOHN W. TRIPE, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO THE DISTRICT.

Printed by Order of the Board,

BY

JOHN COVENTRY, CHURCH STREET, HACKNEY.

1857.

REPORT.

To the Board of Works for Hackney District :

GENTLEMEN,

IN my First Annual Report, written in February last, I observed that "as we are now entering on a series of warmer years than those we have lately experienced, it is very probable that diarrhœa and other summer diseases will prove more fatal than during the last and preceding years." The opinion thus confidently expressed from a knowledge of the ordinary meteorological phenomena of London, and of their effect upon health, has, unfortunately, been completely verified by the very unusual amount of diarrhœa, bilious and other fevers, which have prevailed in the district during last quarter. The mortality from these affections, great as it has been, affords but a very small indication of the amount of disease which has appeared, for an unusually large proportion of those attacked have recovered. The information derived from various sources, and the inspections which I have made in the localities affected, enable me to make this assertion.

The sanitary precautions which have been adopted is most probably the chief cause of this low rate of death. The extent to which fever and diarrhœa have prevailed is shown by the following list of localities in which I have made house-to-house visitations, viz.: Hammond's Cottages, Lea Bridge Road; Bowling-green Street; Falcon Place; Park Street; Tyssen Road; John Street, West Hackney; Brunswick Grove; Sandford Lane; Shacklewell Row; Wellington Street; John Street, Homerton; Brook Street, Homerton; Park Road, in the Wick; Navarino Road; Exmouth Place; Henry Street; Castle Street; Cock and Castle Lane; Orchard Street; Mount Pleasant Lane; Assembly Row, Gloucester Place, Frederick's Place, and Tyssen Place, Brook Street; Caroline Street; Matthias' Place; Hindle Street; Tottenham Square; Jackson's Buildings; Thomas' Court; Tingey's Buildings; York Buildings; Walcot Place; Payne's Court; and William Street.

The chief causes of this extensive outbreak appears to be the want of proper artificial drainage, in consequence of which the soil of the lower becomes saturated with the filth of the upper localities, and from the unusual heat of the weather. It is very evident, as the decomposition of moist vegetable and animal matters depends materially on the temperature to which they are exposed, both as to the rapidity with which it occurs and the products resulting therefrom, that an unusually great summer heat must

produce a large amount of those maladies which are influenced, as to their intensity and frequency, by such emanations. In some of these localities the soil is so wet that cesspools dug for drainage purposes become filled immediately they have been emptied, so that an outbreak similar to that from which this District has just suffered, will in all probability supervene every hot summer, until the proposed efficient system of drainage be completed: even then it will most probably happen to a certain extent, but in a less intense form.

In consequence of such numerous house-to-house visitations a large number of nuisances have been discovered; and as many owners of property refused to abate them, no less than 21 persons have been directed to appear before this Board to shew cause why they should not be summonsed to Worship Street. This step has proved sufficient in all these cases to induce them to perform the necessary works, and thus saved the expense and inconvenience of an appeal to the magistrate: four parties, however, against whom proceedings were commenced last quarter have been prosecuted, and eleven attendances at the Police Courts have been consequently required. One case was most important, as it involved a question as to the power of the Magistrates to order the repair of dilapidated roofs, walls, ceilings, and floors of inhabited dwelling-houses: it was contended that the Nuisance Removal Act gave no such power, but we successfully combated that opinion, and obtained an order, under the 13th section, for the sufficient and effectual repair of the premises.

The time for the renewal of the licences for slaughter-houses having been fixed for October last, I inspected them in September. I had much satisfaction in finding them in a much better state than at my visits last year; for, although the majority required lime-washing and cleansing, repair of the paving, &c., yet no extensive structural works were necessary.

The nuisances removed by Mr. Valentine, the Inspector of Nuisances, during the quarter may be classed as follows:—

Cesspools emptied, filled up, and drained into the sewer	72
Cesspools emptied	101
Horse, cow, pig, and vegetable refuse removed	79
Rooms lime-washed and purified—dilapidated houses repaired	148
Filthy and offensive places cleansed and purified	10
Pigsties purified, repaved, or removed	30
Foul and offensive drains cleansed or reconstructed	82
Other Nuisances	15
Total	537

The births registered during the quarter have been larger than usual, viz., 613, and the deaths 361; the excess of births over deaths being 252, against 247 in the previous quarter. The proportion of births in the metropolis was 162, and in Hackney 169, to each 100 deaths, which is a very satisfactory return.

The mortality for the quarter was in excess of that in the corresponding quarters of 1855 and 1856; but the same result has occurred all over London—110 deaths having been registered in London and 113 in Hackney against 100 during the summer quarter of 1856. This, considering that the latter was the most healthy season in Hackney for many years, and that the population increases more rapidly in London than in the metropolis at large, is as small an augmented rate of death as could have been expected. Of the 613 births, 240 were registered in Hackney Sub-district: 47 in Stamford Hill; 38 in Stoke Newington; 186 in West Hackney; and 102 in South Hackney: whilst of the 361 deaths, 148 occurred in Hackney Sub-district, (28 of which took place in the East London Union); 24 in Stamford Hill; 40 in Stoke Newington; 101 in West Hackney; and only 48 in South Hackney.

Of these 361 deaths 112 were registered as caused by zymotic diseases, and 67 by tubercular diseases; 44 from affections of the brain and spinal cord; 22 only from diseases of the lungs, excluding consumption; and 23 from old age. There were also 13 registered from poison, hanging, drowning, and accidents. Of the 112 from zymotic diseases no less than 50 resulted from diarrhœa, (of which 35 were of children under 1 year old;) 19 from typhus and bilious fevers; 17 from hooping cough; and 10 from scarlet fever.

The deaths at different ages were as follows:—109 were under 1 year of age; 73 in those who were above 1 and under 20 years of age; 52 in those between 20 and 40 years of age; 46 in those between 40 and 60; 64 who were above 60 and under 80; and 18 who were above 80. The very large mortality of children under 1 year of age, was produced by diarrhœa, premature birth, and atrophy, and was therefore partly accidental.

The mean pressure of the atmosphere for the quarter was below 30 inches, and varied rather less than usual; the average temperature was very high, having been no less than 3.5° in excess when compared with that of the last 43 years, and also above the mean in every week but one. The highest temperature registered was 90.2° , which occurred on the last Sunday in June; and the next highest 86.2° , in the first week of August. The lowest temperature was 44.2° , so that the range was 46.0° ; the mean of the maximum observations was 80.7° , and of the lowest 51.2° ; The average temperature for the quarter was 63.4° , being 0.1° higher than Greenwich; and the hottest summer, with the exception of 1818, of any recorded. The general direction of the wind was S.W., and the rainfall amounted to 9.14 inches, or 2 inches more than at Greenwich.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

JOHN W. TRIPE.

Nov. 12th, 1857.

TABLE I.

Summary of METEOROLOGICAL Observations taken daily at 9 A.M. & 2 P.M. during the undermentioned Weeks, at the Town Hall, Hackney.																			
1857. — Week Ending	Barom.	Temperature of the Air.							Moisture.		Wind.		Rain.	Ozone.	Mean amount of cloud.	Deaths from Epidemic Disease in the week which is subsequent to the date given.	Deaths in the Week which is subsequent to the date given.	Excess or minus of temperature at Greenwich, in each week, when compared with mean for 45 years	
	Mean of Seven Observations collected for temperature, &c.	Absolute.			Average.				Mean Dew-point Temperature.	Mean degree of Humidity (Saturation=100).	Mean weight of a cubic foot of air.		Amount collected in each week.	Mean daily amount.					
		Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean of Seven daily Maximums.	Mean of Seven daily Minimums.	Mean of Seven daily Ranges.	Adopted Mean Temperature.											
	inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					Inches.				°	
July 4	29.779	90.2	52.8	37.4	72.4	56.0	16.4	63.0	51.9	67	528.8	S. W.		0.52	1.0	8	7	28	+ 1.0
11	29.833	76.8	46.2	30.6	69.6	52.6	17.0	59.7	49.9	70	531.2	S. W.		0.35	0.5	7	4	22	— 2.0
18	30.082	85.2	53.2	32.0	82.7	57.3	25.4	67.8	54.5	62	527.2	W.		0.20	2.0	4	10	35	+ 6.3
25	29.917	83.4	55.6	27.8	79.9	59.2	20.7	67.8	54.4	62	523.5	S. W.		0.14	0.1	6	8	28	+ 6.7
August 1	29.963	81.2	53.2	28.0	77.0	57.4	19.6	65.2	54.4	68	527.4	S. W.		0.35	1.0	6	13	27	+ 3.2
8	29.800	86.2	53.2	33.0	76.3	58.8	17.5	65.3	56.0	72	524.3	S. W.		1.24	0.0	7	9	37	+ 3.1
15	29.916	80.4	50.2	30.2	74.1	55.7	18.4	62.7	57.3	83	529.9	S. W.		2.36	0.0	9	10	21	+ 2.1
22	29.995	79.6	52.2	27.4	74.1	56.0	18.1	63.2	54.4	74	530.6	N. E.		0.56	4.0	5	18	38	+ 4.2
29	30.080	83.8	51.8	32.0	78.4	57.8	20.7	67.2	54.6	64	526.4	E.		0.00	1.1	4	8	36	+ 7.1
Sept. 5	29.735	82.6	47.6	35.0	70.7	53.8	16.9	61.1	55.7	82	527.4	S. W.		0.70	0.1	8	5	21	+ 1.8
12	29.631	72.2	54.0	18.2	68.8	55.6	13.2	61.0	54.5	79	525.9	S. W.		2.08	0.1	7	3	24	+ 2.9
19	30.140	78.2	51.2	27.0	71.6	54.7	16.9	61.7	55.2	79	534.1	S. W.		0.30	0.2	6	3	29	+ 5.6
26	30.044	69.8	44.2	25.6	67.5	52.0	15.5	58.8	50.3	73	535.8	Variable.		0.34	1.1	7	7	25	+ 3.9
Means	29.917	80.7	51.2	29.5	74.1	55.9	18.2	63.4	54.1	72	528.6	S. W.		0.70	0.86	6.4	8	29	+ 3.5

NOTE.—All the Meteorological Instruments have been compared and certified by Mr. Glaisher. All the observations have been corrected for error, for diurnal range, &c., and reduced by Glaisher Tables, last editions.

TABLE II.

Deaths Registered in the District of Hackney, including those in the East London Union and the German Hospital, during the Thirteen Weeks ending Sept. 26th, 1857.

Causes of Death.	Ages.						Total.
	Under 1	0 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	
I. ZYMOTIC:							
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Scarlatina	4	10	..	..	..	..	10
Hooping Cough	7	17	..	..	..	..	17
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrush	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhœa (Bowel Complaint)	35	44	1	1	4	..	50
Dysentery .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
*Cholera	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
Influenza .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scurvy and Purpura .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remittent Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infantile Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus and Bilious Fevers .....	..	6	7	2	4	..	19
Puerperal Fever (Metria) .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Rheumatic Fever .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Erysipelas (Rose)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Noma (Canker) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. = 112
II. DROPSY, &c.:							
Hæmorrhage .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Dropsy .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Abscess .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Ulcer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fistula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mortification .....	..	..	..	4	3	..	7
Cancer .....	..	1	1	2	3	..	7
Gout .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Pyæmia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. = 19
III. TUBERCULAR DISEASES:							
Scrofula .....	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Tabes Mesenterica	10	17	..	..	..	..	17
Phthisis (Consumption) .....	..	9	20	8	..	..	37
Hydrocephalus (Water on Brain) ..	5	10	..	..	..	..	10 = 67
IV. BRAIN AND NERVES:							
Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy .....	..	..	1	4	7	3	15
Palsy (Paralysis) .....	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Delirium Tremens .....	..	..	2	..	2	..	4
Idiocy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Insanity .....	..	..	3	1	1	..	5
Convulsions	7	9	..	..	..	..	9
Hydatids in Brain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Brain, &c. ....	..	2	..	..	1	..	3 = 44
Carried forward	72	138	41	26	34	3	242

* Both were cases of English Cholera in Infants,

TABLE II.—Continued.

Causes of Death.	Ages.						Total.
	Under 1	0 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	
Brought forward	72	138	41	26	34	3	242
V. HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS:							
Pericarditis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Endocarditis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aneurism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Heart, &c. ....	..	..	2	3	5	1	11 = 11
VI. LUNGS AND ORGANS OF RESPIRATION:							
Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bronchitis	1	1	1	3	3	1	9
Pleurisy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	3	5	..	3	..	..	8
Asthma .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Hydrothorax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Lungs	1	1	1	..	..	..	2 = 22
VII. STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS:							
Teething	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Quinsey .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Enteritis	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ileus .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Peritonitis .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Ascites .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulceration of Intestines .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Hernia (Rupture) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intussusception .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Bowels .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tumour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture of Intestinal Canal .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Disease of Stomach, &c. ....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Disease of Pancreas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation of Liver (Hepatitis) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaundice	2	2	..	..	..	1	3
Disease of Liver .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Disease of Spleen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. = 14
VIII. KIDNEY, &c.:							
Nephritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephria (Bright's Disease) .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diabetes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Kidney .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cystitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture of Urethra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Prostrate Gland .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. = 1
IX. CHILDBIRTH:							
Childbirth (see Metria) .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Disease of Uterus, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ovarian Disease .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1 = 2
Carried forward	81	149	49	41	46	7	292

TABLE II.—Continued.

Causes of Death.	Ages.						Total.
	Under 1	0 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	
Brought forward	81	149	49	41	46	7	292
X. JOINTS, BONES, &c.:							
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Joints . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Bones . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Spine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI. SKIN, CELLULAR TISSUE, &c.:							
Carbuncle and Boils . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Skin, &c.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
XII. MALFORMATION:							
Spina Bifida . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Malformations . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. PREMATURE BIRTH AND DEBILITY	9	9	..	..	..	..	9
XIV. ATROPY	16	16	..	..	..	..	16
XV. OLD AGE . . . . .	..	..	..	..	14	9	23
XVI. SUDDEN DEATHS . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
XVII. VIOLENT DEATHS:							
Intemperance . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privation of Food . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Neglect . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amputation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poison . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Burns and Scalds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanging (Suicide) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Suffocation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drowning . . . . .	..	2	1	2	..	..	5
Fracture and Contusions . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Wounds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Violence	1	3	1	1	..	..	5 = 14
XVIII. NOT SPECIFIED . . . . .	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Total	109	182	52	46	64	18	362
	Under 1	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	Total.

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R E P O R T

ON THE

SANITARY STATE

OF

HACKNEY DISTRICT,

DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER

Of the Year 1857,

BY

JOHN W. TRIPE, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO THE DISTRICT.

Printed by Order of the Board,

BY

JOHN COVENTRY, CHURCH STREET, HACKNEY.

1858.



REPORT.

To the Board of Works for Hackney District :

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH the mortality from Cholera has been larger in London than in the corresponding quarter of any year since 1854, yet not one fatal case has happened in this District. Some alarm was manifested in certain Districts of the Metropolis,—especially in the eastern, by the outbreak ; but, judging from the ordinary manner in which Cholera manifests itself previously to its occurrence as an epidemic, I do not think any great anxiety need be felt regarding it during 1858, although it is not improbable that it may set in, preparatory to an outbreak in 1859.

The mortality from Typhus and Bilious Fevers has been slightly in excess during this quarter, as compared with the last ; 21 deaths having been registered against 19. This increase is very small, and as the chief mortality occurred in October, we may hope that the disease will not assume an epidemic form, unless very high temperatures should again prevail.

In consequence of this disease and Scarlet Fever having prevailed in numerous localities, I have inspected a very large number of streets and houses. Those in which the chief sanitary improvements have been made are :—Gloster Place, and George Terrace, Brook Street ; Orchard Street ; Baines' Buildings ; Castle Street ; Henry Street ; Cock and Castle Lane ; Robinson's Row ; James' Place ; Goring Street ; Greenwood Row ; Matthias' Place ; Abbot Street ; Urban Place ; Albert Street ; Duncan Street ; Hindle Street ; and High Hill Ferry. The total number of houses inspected by me, which required repairs, or improved drainage, were 231 : the majority being in a very bad state.

To carry out these and the other improvements noticed in the Inspector of Nuisances Reports, it has been necessary to require 22 owners of property to attend before the Board, to shew cause why they should not be proceeded against, for neglecting to perform the necessary works. Twenty of these obeyed the order of the Board without any further steps being taken ; but, in two, it was necessary to summons them to Worship Street.

In relation to the Police Courts, I have to notice the alteration which have been made in an Asphalte Manufactory, in consequence of the legal

proceedings which have been taken. The manner in which these works were conducted, allowing the escape of impure creasote in the form of an irritating vapour, necessitated the passage of the vapour through the furnace and their consequent consumption; also the enclosure of the works, so as to prevent the escape of creasote during the ladling process. These the owner neglected to do until summoned, when he did everything I required, and has so abated the nuisance, that the Factory is no longer offensive or noxious to the neighbours. In another case we obtained a decision against a Manufacturer, for neglecting to use properly those means of preventing a nuisance, which he had erected under my supervision. Another very important matter which I have brought under your notice, has been the question of water supply, especially to the houses of the poor. From the peculiarity of the law it has been necessary to refer my Report to the Churchwardens and Vestry, as the Board of Works has no power to compel the laying on of water for domestic purposes. I have, however, succeeded in procuring a water supply for the inhabitants of two streets, and trust to do so in several others.

The Nuisances removed by Mr. Valentine, the Inspector of Nuisances, to a considerable extent under my direction, have been as follows:—

Cesspools emptied, filled up, and drained into the sewer	79
Cesspools emptied	52
Horse, cow, pig, and vegetable refuse removed	83
Houses lime-washed and purified—houses repaired	60
Filthy places cleansed and purified	5
Pigsties purified, repaved, or removed	13
Foul and offensive drains cleansed or reconstructed	66
Other Nuisances	128
Total.....	486

As this quarter contains 14 instead of 13 weeks, the number of births and deaths registered are considerably in excess of the average. The total number of births registered in the District have been 656, and of deaths 395; showing an excess of births over deaths of 261. The rate of births to deaths in the whole of the Metropolis was 147 births to 100 deaths; whilst in Hackney it was no less than 164 births to 100 deaths: which shows a very satisfactory state of the public health. In the 13 weeks, ending December 27th, there were 590 births against 568 in the corresponding period of last year.

As regards the relative mortality, the Registrar General observes this quarter, that "the increase was equivalent to to 1 in every 22 deaths." This remark applies to the whole of London. Now in the 13 weeks of this quarter, there were 361 deaths against a corrected average of 370 for 1856; and of 409 for the years 1853-4-5. This District has therefore enjoyed a state of health above the average, whilst the whole of London has been unusually sickly.

Of the total deaths, 395 in number, 182 occurred in Hackney Sub-district, (of which 44 happened in the East London Union and the German Hospital); 107 in West Hackney; 26 in Stamford Hill; 55 in South Hackney; and 25 in Stoke Newington Sub-district. Of the total

births, 656 in number, 242 were registered in Hackney; 217 in West Hackney; 32 in Stamford Hill; 114 in South Hackney; and 51 in Stoke Newington Sub-district.

Of these 395 deaths, 74 were registered as having been caused by zymotic diseases, and 65 by tubercular diseases; 46 from affections of the brain and spinal cord; 14 from heart disease; 80 from affections of the lungs (excluding consumption, from which there were 38 deaths); 25 from maladies of the digestive organs; 27 from old age; and no less than 12 from violent deaths, besides 5 which were registered as "sudden." Of the 74 deaths caused by zymotic diseases 1 was from smallpox; 4 from measles; 19 from scarlet fever; 10 from hooping cough; 9 from diarrhoea; and 21 from the various kinds of fever.

The ages at death were as follows:—79 were under 1 year old; 91 were above 1 and under 20 years of age; 51 were above 20 and under 40; 58 above 40 and under 60; 91 who were older than 60 but younger than 80; and 25 who were more than 80 years of age. The mortality of young persons has very much diminished this quarter, as compared with that for the last, whilst the increase amongst old persons has been considerable.

The meteorology of the quarter has been very unusual, only 1 week having been below the average temperature; the greatest departure from the ordinary mean occurred in the weeks ending November 7th and December 26th, when the excess was no less than 7.9° and 9.6° respectively. October was warmer than any year since 1771, except in the years 1795, 1807, 1811, 1818, and 1831. November also had a higher temperature, with 9 exceptions, than any year since 1771; and the mean for December was higher (except those of 1806 and 1852) than any other during the last 86 years.

The influence of the high temperature of December was very marked, the mortality being small in proportion to the elevation of the thermometer readings. Thus in the week ending December 5th when the mean temperature was 4.5° , the number of deaths were 1428; whilst in that ending December 26th, when it was 9.6° , the mortality was only 1013, being a reduction of no less than 400 deaths.

The mean of the barometer readings was 30.032; the mean of all the highest thermometer observations was 58.2° , of all the lowest 39.0° ; and the mean of all the ranges was 19.2° . The highest temperature registered was 69.2° , and the lowest 31.6° : shewing the extreme range for the quarter to have been 37.6° . The average temperature for the quarter was 48.8° , of the dew point temperature 44.9° , and the mean dryness of the air was 87, saturation being 100; and the average weight of a cubic foot of air 546.9 grains. The total rain-fall was 6.71 inches, of which 3.05 inches occurred in one week, being the largest rain-fall since 1824.

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. TRIPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

FEBRUARY 24TH, 1858.

TABLE I.

Summary of METEOROLOGICAL Observations taken daily at 9 A.M. & 2 P.M. during the undermentioned Weeks, at the Town Hall, Hackney.																			
1857. Week Ending		Barom.	Temperature of the Air.							Moisture.		Wind.		Rain.	Ozone.	Mean amount of cloud.	Deaths registered from Epi- demic Disease in the week which is subsequent to the date given.	Deaths registered in the Week which is subsequent to the date given.	Excess or minus of tempera- ture at Greenwich, in each week, when compared with mean for 43 Years
		Mean of Seven Observations, corrected for temperature, &c.	Absolute.			Average.				Mean Dew-point Temperature.	Mean degree of Humidity. (Saturation=100).	Mean weight of a cubic foot of air.	General Direction.	Amount collected in each week.	Mean daily amount.				
			Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean of Seven daily Maxi- mums.	Mean of Seven daily Mini- mums.	Mean of Seven daily Ranges.	Adopted Mean Temperature.										
Oct.	3	inches. 29.962	69.2	46.0	23.2	66.6	51.9	14.7	58.3	52.4	80	534.8	s. w.	Inches. 0.24	0.0	7	4	19	+ 4.6
	10	29.458	63.6	42.6	21.0	60.6	45.3	15.3	51.8	46.6	82	533.0	Variable.	0.82	0.0	8	6	28	- 1.6
	17	30.064	64.8	47.2	17.6	62.7	49.7	13.0	55.4	50.1	83	539.6	Variable.	0.22	0.0	8	4	25	+ 4.9
	24	29.762	61.8	43.0	18.8	58.1	48.1	10.0	52.3	48.9	89	537.8	Variable.	3.05	1.0	9	6	22	+ 2.7
	31	29.863	61.4	40.4	21.0	39.3	46.7	12.6	51.8	48.4	88	540.1	Variable.	0.32	0.1	8	3	21	+ 4.6
Nov.	7	29.849	62.4	44.6	17.8	58.9	48.6	10.3	53.6	51.6	93	537.8	N. E.	0.52	0.2	10	3	25	+ 7.9
	14	30.456	53.2	32.2	21.0	50.3	40.9	9.4	45.6	43.0	91	558.2	N. E.	0.05	0.0	9.6	4	28	+ 1.1
	21	30.206	52.8	37.8	15.0	49.9	40.2	9.7	44.8	42.4	92	554.6	EAST.	0.00	0.0	8	6	35	+ 1.8
	28	29.600	54.6	32.2	22.4	47.4	37.5	9.9	42.4	39.5	89	546.0	Variable.	0.80	0.0	9	4	42	+ 0.4
Dec.	5	29.958	56.6	36.0	20.6	51.4	40.1	11.3	46.4	42.6	87	548.2	s. w.	0.40	0.0	8	3	27	+ 4.5
	12	30.483	54.6	39.0	15.6	49.7	41.3	8.4	46.1	42.5	88	558.0	s. w.	0.00	0.0	9	3	43	+ 4.5
	19	30.202	56.6	38.2	18.4	50.5	42.5	8.0	46.7	42.1	88	552.2	s. w.	0.16	0.0	8	5	21	+ 3.4
	26	30.188	56.2	35.8	20.4	52.3	43.3	9.0	48.3	42.7	81	551.4	s. w.	0.13	0.0	8	4	35	+ 9.6
Jan.	2	30.450	47.2	31.6	15.6	44.5	33.9	10.6	39.4	36.0	86	565.4	s. w.	0.00	0.0	10	7	40	+ 2.1
Means		30.032	58.2	39.0	19.2	54.4	43.6	10.8	48.8	44.9	87	546.9	s. w.	0.48	0.1	8.5	5	29	+ 3.4

NOTE.—All the Meteorological Instruments have been compared and certified by Mr. Glaisher. All the observations have been corrected for error, diurnal range, &c., and reduced by Glaisher Tables, last editions.

TABLE II.

Deaths Registered in the District of Hackney, including those in the East London Union and the German Hospital, during the Fourteen Weeks ending Jan. 2nd, 1858.

Causes of Death.	Ages.						Total.
	Under 1	0 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	
I. ZYMOTIC:							
Small-pox	1	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	2	4	..	..	..	..	4
Scarlatina	8	17	2	..	..	..	19
Hooping Cough	6	10	..	..	..	..	10
Croup	1	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhœa (Bowel Complaint)	4	5	1	..	2	1	9
Dysentery	1	..	1
Cholera
Influenza	1	1	2
Scurvy and Purpura
Ague
Remittent Fever	1	..	1
Infantile Fever
Typhus and Bilious Fevers	8	8	3	2	..	21
Puerperal Fever (Metria)
Rheumatic Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas (Rose)	1	1	..	2
Syphilis
Noma (Canker)	1	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtherite	1	..	1 = 74
II. DROPSY, &c.:							
Hæmorrhage
Dropsy	4	4	..	8
Abscess	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ulcer
Fistula
Mortification	2	1	3
Cancer	1	3	4	4	12
Gout	1	..	1
Pyæmia	1	1	..	..	..	2 = 27
III. TUBERCULAR DISEASES:							
Scrofula	2	1	..	..	..	3
Tabes Mesenterica	8	15	..	..	..	..	15
Phthisis (Consumption)	9	20	8	1	..	38
Hydrocephalus (Water on Brain)	5	9	..	..	..	..	9 = 65
IV. BRAIN AND NERVES:							
Meningitis	2	..	..	..	..	2
Cerebritis	1	..	1
Apoplexy	2	6	2	10
Palsy (Paralysis)	1	2	3
Delirium Tremens	1	..	..	..	1
Chorea	1	..	..	..	..	1
Epilepsy	1	1	..	..	..	2
Insanity	2	1	1	..	4
Convulsions	10	14	..	..	..	..	14
Hydatids in Brain
Disease of Brain, &c.	1	..	1	..	..	2 = 40
Carried forward	39	104	38	23	30	11	206

TABLE II.—Continued.

Causes of Death.	Ages.						Total.
	Under 1	0 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	
Brought forward	39	104	38	23	30	11	206
V. HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS:							
Pericarditis .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Endocarditis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aneurism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Heart, &c. ....	..	1	..	7	5	..	13 = 14
VI. LUNGS AND ORGANS OF RESPIRATION:							
Laryngitis .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	17	25	2	5	20	1	53
Pleurisy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	8	16	1	3	2	..	22
Asthma .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hydrothorax .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Disease of Lungs .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	2 = 80
VII. STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS:							
Teething	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Quinsey .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Stricture of Oesophagus .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Gastritis .....	..	..	1	2	1	..	4
Enteritis .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Ileus .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Peritonitis .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Ulceration of Intestines .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hernia (Rupture) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intussusception .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Disease of Bowels .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tumour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture of Intestinal Canal .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Disease of Stomach, &c. ....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Disease of Pancreas .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Inflammation of Liver (Hepatitis) .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Jaundice .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Disease of Liver .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Disease of Spleen .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1 = 25
VIII. KIDNEY, &c.:							
Nephritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephria (Bright's Disease) .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Ischuria .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diabetes .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Disease of Kidney .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stricture of Urethra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Prostrate Gland .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1 = 8
IX. CHILDBIRTH:							
Childbirth (see Metria) .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Disease of Uterus, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ovarian Disease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. = 5
Carried forward	65	151	50	52	72	13	338

TABLE II.—Continued.

Causes of Death.	Ages.						Total.
	Under 1	0 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	
Brought forward	65	151	50	52	72	13	338
X. JOINTS, BONES, &c.:							
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Disease of Joints . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Bones . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Spine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI. SKIN, CELLULAR TISSUE, &c.:							
Carbuncle and Boils . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Skin, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. MALFORMATION:							
Spina Bifida . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Malformations . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. PREMATURE BIRTH AND DEBILITY	8	8	..	..	..	..	8
XIV. ATROPY.	2	4	..	..	..	..	4
XV. OLD AGE. . . . .	..	..	..	..	15	12	27
XVI. SUDDEN DEATHS	1	1	..	2	2	..	5
XVII. VIOLENT DEATHS:							
Intemperance . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Privation of Food . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Neglect . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amputation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poison . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burns and Scalds	1	1	..	1	..	..	2
Hanging (Suicide) . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Suffocation	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Drowning . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Fracture and Contusions . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Wounds . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Violence . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1 = 11
XVIII. NOT SPECIFIED . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	79	171	51	57	91	25	395
	Under 1	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	Total.

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REPORT

ON THE

MORTALITY AND SANITARY STATE

OF

HACKNEY DISTRICT

DURING THE YEAR 1857,

BY

JOHN WILLIAM TRIPE, M.D.,

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AUTHOR OF

"SCARLATINA AND ITS ÆTIOLOGY;" "SCARLATINAL DROPSY;"
"THE RELATIVE MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN;"
"THE INFLUENCE OF SEASON ON DEATH FROM EPIDEMICS," &c.;

MEMBER OF THE

BRITISH METEOROLOGICAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

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1858.

REPORT

MORTALITY AND SANITARY STATE

HACKNEY DISTRICT

DURING THE YEAR 1867

JOHN WILLIAM TRIBE, M.D.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE DISTRICT

REGISTRATION AND ITS HISTORY - MORBIDITY -
THE RELATIVE MORBIDITY OF MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN -
THE INFLUENCE OF SEASON ON DEATH FROM ENTERIC FEVER

NUMBER OF THE

BRITISH METEOROLOGICAL AND OTHER SOCIETY

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

REPORT.

HAVING already in my *Quarterly Reports* pointed out the prominent Sanitary occurrences of the year, it only remains for me to make a *resumé* of the Mortality and Sanitary condition of the district as a whole.

By referring to my First Report, *p.* 16-17. we ascertain that during the years 1847-55, inclusive, there were 154 births to each 100 deaths, whilst during 1857, there were 163 births to each 100 deaths in Hackney, and in the whole of London only 151 births to 100 deaths. That this result arose from a diminished death rate rather than from an increased birth-rate is shown by the fact that the rate of death in Hackney, after allowing for increase of population, has been comparatively smaller than that for the whole of the Metropolis. This important comparison was instituted for each quarter, and was favourable to Hackney in three out of the four, and the exception was caused by a large mortality in the German Hospital and East London Union.

In considering the questions of the number and causes of deaths and of births, I shall include those which have occurred in the East London Union and the German Hospital, but in calculating out the average duration of life and the rate of death during the year, I shall exclude the deaths which have taken place in these Institutions, as they do not properly belong to the district.

The following Table shews the number of births in each sub-district during the four quarters of the year, and the proportionate number which were registered in each—

TABLE I.—BIRTHS.

	Stoke Newn.	Stamford Hill.	West Hackney.	Hackney	South Hackney.	TOTALS
1st	42	37	196	225	100	600
2nd	36	37	181	213	98	565
3rd	58	47	186	240	102	613
4th	51	32	217	242	114	656
	167	153	780	920	414	2434
Per cent	6·8	6·2	32·2	37·8	17·0	100
Poptn.	8·4	9·6	31·7	35·7	14·6	100

The above table shows that the birth rate in proportion to the population was smallest in Stoke Newington and Stamford Hill sub-districts; This is what, *a priori*, have been expected; as in the wealthier districts there is always a larger proportion of unmarried persons than in others, in consequence, chiefly, of the larger number of servants employed. The totals in each sub-district are as follows—Stoke Newington 167, Stamford Hill 153; West Hackney 780; Hackney 920; and South Hackney 414; making an aggregate of 2434 births.

The total number of deaths registered in the quarter was 1484, against 1361 in 1856, but as 53 weeks were included in the former year, the number must be reduced to those registered in the first 52 weeks, viz. 1449. If the number of deaths in 1856 be corrected for increase of population they will be raised to 1426, so that after allowing for disturbing causes we find a larger number of deaths to have been registered in Hackney during 1857 than in 1856. The excess was 23. On comparing the mortality of all London during these two years we find that in 1856 there were registered 56,786; and in 1857, 60,150 deaths. The number 56,786 when corrected for increase of population, and the mortality of 1857 corrected for the 53 weeks, will be changed into 58,143 for 1856, and 58,719 for 1857, or an excess of 576 deaths in 1857. The increased mortality amounted to nearly 1 per cent. for all London, and was 1.6 per cent. for Hackney. A comparison of the deaths during the two years in Hackney, shows that in 1857 there was an excessive mortality of children under 1 year of age; and on referring to the deaths from Hooping-Cough we find an excess (28) more than sufficient to account for the whole increase. The number of deaths registered in 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, corrected for increase of population, were 1588, 1565, 1426, and 1449.

The mortality in each of the sub-districts was as follows: in Stoke Newington 120; in Stamford Hill 95; in West Hackney 392; in Hackney 678; and in South Hackney 199.

Of the 678 deaths in Hackney sub-district 21 occurred in the East London Union and the German Hospital.

TABLE II—DEATHS.

	Stoke Newn.	Stamford. Hill.	West Hackney.	Hackney.	South Hackney.	TOTALS
1st	31	27	96	202	53	409
2nd	24	18	88	145	43	318
3rd	40	24	101	149	48	362
4th	25	26	107	182	55	395
	120	95	392	678	199	1484

When these numbers are corrected by the abstraction of the deaths in the German Hospital and East London Union from the total registered in Hackney sub-district, and those which occurred in the Hackney Workhouse distributed *pro rata* over the other sub-districts these numbers become very much altered, as will be seen in the following Table—

	Stoke Newn.	Stamford Hill.	West Hackney.	Hackney.	South Hackney.	TOTAL
Uncorrected	120	95	322	678	199	1484
Corrected ...	126	100	410	438	208	1282

Through the courtesy of the Registrar General of Births and Deaths who has supplied the Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health with the original returns from which his Tables are compiled, I am enabled, after bestowing great labour on the subject, to present you with an account of the ages at death, and the causes of all the deaths which have occurred in your district during the year. From the same materials I have been able to calculate the average duration of life.

TABLE III.—AGES AT DEATH.

HACKNEY DISTRICT.

1857. Quarters	Under 1.	0—20	20—40	40—60	60—80	80—	TOTALS	Per Cent.
1st.....	84	167	56	65	96	25	409	27.5
2nd	61	147	45	50	59	18	318	21.4
3rd.....	109	182	52	46	64	18	362	24.4
4th.....	79	171	51	57	91	25	395	26.7
	333	667	204	218	309	86	1484	100
	22.4	44.9	13.8	14.7	20.8	5.8	100	

This Table shows that out of the total 1484 deaths no less than 333 children died during the first year of life ; 667 persons died between the period of birth and the 20th year ; 204 deceased who were above 20 and under 40 years of age ; 218 who were over 40 but under 60 ; 309 who were above 60 and under 80 ; and 86 who were 80 years of age or above that patriarchal age. These numbers will be more readily comprehended by ascertaining the proportions which they bear to each other. Thus 22.4 per cent. of all the deaths happened in Children under 1 year of age ; 44.9 per cent. in persons under 20 years ; 13.8 per cent. in those who were above 20 and under 40 ; 14.7 per cent. of individuals who were more than 40 but less than 60 years old ; 20.8 per cent. of persons above 60 and under 80 ; and 5.8 per cent. above 80 years of age.

Attached to each Quarterly Report for 1857 is a Table shewing not only the age at death but also the diseases from which each person who deceased in the district died during that year. As it would make this report unnecessarily long to give the details in full, I purpose stating the mortality in each quarter for each group of diseases, also from the six most common of the zymotic class, viz., small pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diarrhoea, and fever which latter embraces common continued fever, typhus, bilious, and nervous fevers. For detailed information as to the maladies included in each group, I must refer to my Quarterly Reports.

TABLE IV.—DEATHS.

1857	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTALS	Per Cent.
1 Zymotic diseases ..	59	48	112	74	293	19·8
2 Diseases of Uncertain seat	11	23	19	27	80	5·4
3 Tubercular diseases	75	69	67	65	276	18·5
4 Diseases of the Brain and Nerves	49	28	44	40	161	10·9
5 Of the Heart and Blood vessels ..	25	9	11	14	59	3·9
6 Of the Lungs and Organs of Respiration	95	55	22	80	252	16·9
7 Of the Stomach and Digestive Organs	11	21	14	25	71	4·8
8 Of the Kidneys, &c.	9	5	1	8	23	1·6
9 Child-birth.....	6	6	2	5	19	1·3
10 Diseases of Joints, Bones	4	2	..	1	7	0·5
11 Of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, Fascia..	2	..	1	..	3	0·2
12 Malformations	2	..	..	..	2	0·1
13 Premature Birth ..	11	9	9	8	37	2·5
14 Atrophy.....	4	1	16	4	25	1·7
15 Old age and decay..	31	25	23	27	106	7·2
16 Sudden Deaths	7	7	4	5	23	1·6
17 Violent Deaths	6	10	14	12	42	2·8
18 Not specified.....	2	..	3	..	5	0·3
TOTALS..	409	318	362	395	1484	100

The first group of diseases, the zymotic, produced the largest mortality, namely 293 deaths out of the 1484, or 19·8 per cent. The second in order of fatality was tubercular, which caused a mortality of 276, or 18·5 per cent. The third was diseases of the lungs and organs of respiration which were fatal to 252 persons or 16·9 per cent. The fourth in order was diseases of the brain and nerves from which 161 persons died, or 10·9 per cent. In the fifth group, viz., old age and decay, there were no less than 106 deaths registered; whilst cancer, dropsy, and other diseases of "uncertain seat" were returned as fatal in 80 instances, or 5·4 per cent. Diseases of the stomach and digestive organs produced a mortality of 71, or 4·8 per cent. Affections of the heart and blood-vessels caused death in 59 instances only, or 3·9 per cent. Each of the other groups of diseases caused a rate of death which was below 3 per cent, viz. violent deaths 42, or 2·8 per cent.; premature birth 37 or 2·5 per cent., Atrophy 25 or 1·7 per cent.; sudden death and diseases of the kidneys 23 each, or 1·6 per cent.; Childbirth 19, or 1·3 per cent.; diseases of the bones and joints 7 or 0·5 per cent. and the others a still smaller rate.

The deaths from the chief epidemic diseases were 249 in number, of which 1 was caused by small pox, 22 by measles, 41 by scarlet fever, 57 by hooping cough, 69 by diarrhœa, and 59 by fever. The following table shows the rate of death from these diseases in each quarter of the year, viz., that measles was most fatal in the spring quarter, scarlet fever in the autumn, hooping cough in summer, diarrhœa, in summer, and fever in autumn. I mention here that the first quarter must be considered winter, as it embraces January and February, the two coldest months of the year, and the last autumn although it includes December. I am compelled to adopt this arrangement as to season, to bring my returns in unison with those of the Registrar General:—

TABLE V.

1857.	QUARTERS.				TOTALS
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	
Small Pox	0	0	0	1	1
Measles	3	10	5	4	22
Scarlatina	10	2	10	19	41
Hooping Cough ..	14	16	17	10	57
Diarrhœa	6	4	50	9	69
Fever	9	10	19	21	59
TOTALS..	42	42	101	64	249

As the rate of death from epidemic diseases varies very much in each year, I shall next form a Table for the last three years to show their alternations in this district.

TABLE VI,
CORRECTED DEATHS FROM CERTAIN EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Years	Small Pox.	Measles	Scarlatina	Hooping Cough	Diarrhœa	Fever
1855	16	7	81	54	28	70
1856	13	40	52	29	66	63
1857	1	22	41	57	69	59

From this table we learn that small pox produced an extremely small proportionate mortality, that measles was less fatal than in 1856, but more so than in 1855, that scarlet fever caused 11 deaths fewer than in either of the other years, that hooping cough and diarrhœa were more fatal in 1857 than in 1855 or 1856, and that fever has been gradually declining in fatality during each of these years. This latter is a subject for congratulation, for so far as it could be ascertained, it attacked a far larger number of persons in 1857, than in either of the other years. We have therefore good reason for assuming that the sanitary measures adopted under this Act, have had much influence in producing this lower rate of death from fever.

In order to calculate out the rate of death and the mean duration of life of the population of this district, it was necessary to ascertain the number of persons who died within its limits, excluding the deaths in the East London Union and the German Hospital, and the ages at which they died. The results thus obtained are not absolutely correct, but will be a near approximation, as it is impossible to ascertain how many persons leave the district ill, and die elsewhere from diseases which commenced whilst they were living in it. The age at death is therefore somewhat too high, and to correct it absolutely, all the deaths of denizens of Hackney, which take place in the Hospitals and Infirmarys of the Metropolis, and their ages at death should be ascertained and added to those registered in the district. As this cannot be done, it is better to eliminate deaths in Hospitals altogether, so that a yearly comparison of identical data can be made. Another error may arise from the calculated number of inhabitants not being correct. Having premised these observations, I proceed to state, after making the necessary deductions, I have ascertained there were 608 persons who died between the day of birth and the 20th year; 158 between the

20th. and 40th. years; 80 between the 40th. and 60th. years; 248 between the 60th. and 80th. years; and 78 above the 80th. years of life. These give an average age at death of 34.75 years. Calculating the population to have been 71,973 on July 1. 1857, and having ascertained the corrected number of deaths for the year to have been 1272, we find that 10 persons in each 566 inhabitants died during the year, or 177 in each 10,000 living. This death rate is very low, being only a fraction, 0.7 in 1000 above what may be called a normal mortality and is much below that which existed in the years 1847—53. Should the rate of death in this district continue to improve as it has done during the last two years, Hackney district will soon become one of the healthiest in England, as it now is amongst those of the Metropolis.

Having calculated the mean age at death, and the number living, out of which one person died in the year, we are in a position to deduce the average duration of life by adding two thirds of the difference between these two numbers to the mean age at death. In this way we ascertain that the mean duration of life of the inhabitants of this district during the year 1857 was 49.31 years; that is to say that a child born in the district during the year might expect to live 49.31 years, or 49 years, 114 days and 7 hours.

The number of nuisances abated by Mr. R. H. Valentine, your Inspector of Nuisances during the year were 1789. The kind of nuisances are shown in the following summary:

Cesspools emptied, filled up and drained into the sewer	351
Cesspools emptied.....	316
Horse, Cow, Pig, and Vegetable refuse removed.....	243
Rooms limewashed and purified, dilapidated houses repaired	226
Road gullies cleansed and repaired	28
Filthy and offensive places cleansed and purified	78
Pigsties purified, repaved or removed	69
Foul and offensive drains cleansed or re-constructed.....	337
Foul and offensive open sewers cleaned out	37
Unwholesome collection of house refuse, &c. removed	104
	<hr/>
	1789
	<hr/>

To obtain the removal of so large a number of nuisances, it has been necessary to apply for 13 summonses only at the Police Courts, but a very large number of persons have been required to attend before this Board, for not adopting the proper means within a reasonable time.

The Meteorology of the year 1857 was very remarkable, but as the peculiar characteristics of each quarter have been enumerated in the quarterly reports, I shall be very brief in my present observations.

TABLE VII.
SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN DAILY
DURING THE UNDERMENTIONED QUARTERS AT THE TOWN HALL, HACKNEY BY DR. TRIPE.

1857 == Quarter Ending	Barometer	Temperature of the Air.							Moisture		Wind	Rain.	Ozone
	Mean Observa- tions corrected.	Absolute			Average				Mean Dew-point Temperature	Mean degree of Humidity saturation = 100	General Direction	Amount	Totals of Weekly Average.
		Highest	Lowest	Range	Mean of daily Maximums.	Mean of daily Minimums.	Mean of daily Ranges	Adopt. Mean Temperature					
March 28th	29.990	64.6	26.2	44.4	45.4	33.7	11.7	39.3	35.9	87.8	Variable	INCHES. 3.85	5.8
June 27th	29.859	85.4	31.2	54.2	64.9	45.0	19.9	53.3	43.9	69.6	NE.-SW.	4.31	24.0
September 26th.	29.917	90.2	44.2	46.0	74.1	55.9	18.2	63.4	54.1	72.0	S.W.	9.14	12.2
January 2nd ..	30.032	69.2	31.6	37.6	54.4	43.6	10.8	48.8	44.9	87.0	S.W.	6.71	1.3
	29.949	90.2	20.2	70.0	59.7	44.5	12.1	51.2	44.7	79.1	S.W.	24.01	43.3

This table shows that the average pressure of the atmosphere for the year 1857, at a uniform temperature of 32° F, was equal to a column of mercury, deprived of air and moisture, 29.949 inches in height. The mean temperature of this year was 51.2° , which was considerably in excess of the average, the mean dew point temperature was 44.7° , the mean humidity of the air 79.1, saturation being 100; and the total rain fall 24.01 inches. The highest temperature registered during the year was 90.2° , and the lowest 20.2° , and the range consequently 70.0° . The highest temperature was registered at the end of June, and the lowest early in January. The extreme ranges for the different quarters were 44.4° in the first, 54.2° in the second, 41.0° in the third, and only 37.6° in the fourth. The temperature for the first quarter was about an average, that of the second was 1.8° of the third 3.5° , and of the fourth 3.4° above the average of the last 43 years.

I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN W. TRIPE.

April 27th, 1857.

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This table shows that the average pressure of the atmosphere for the year 1857, at a uniform temperature of 32° F., was equal to 30.00 inches of mercury, derived of air and moisture, 29.249 inches in height. The mean temperature of this year was 51.2°, which was considerably in excess of the average, the mean dew point temperature was 44.7°, the mean humidity of the air 70.7, saturation being 100; and the total rain fell 24.81 inches. The highest temperature registered during the year was 90.2°, and the lowest 20.2°, and the range consequently 70.0°. The highest temperature was registered at the end of June, and the lowest early in January. The extreme ranges for the different quarters were 44.4° in the first, 54.2° in the second, 41.0° in the third, and only 37.8° in the fourth. The temperature for the first quarter was about an average, that of the second was 1.8° of the third 2.2°, and of the fourth 3.4° above the average of the last 43 years.

I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN W. THRE.

April 27th, 1857.