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

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY STATE

OF THE

HACKNEY DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1871,

BY

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BY

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1872.

SANITARY REPORT, 1871.

To the Board of Works for the Hackney District.

GENTLEMEN,

The epidemic of Small Pox which has caused so very large a mortality this year in the Metropolis, viz: 7,876 out of a total of 80,332 deaths, or nearly one tenth of the whole, was remarkable not so much for the period of its occurrence as for its great extent and severity. As I pointed out in my last report, there is a very decided tendency for eruptive fevers to assume an epidemic form, in the Metropolis, about once in four years, and then gradually to cause only their ordinary death rate. As this period is nearly the same in the Metropolis as regards Whooping Cough, Small Pox, Measles, and Scarlet Fever, it rarely happens that we have more than one or two of these diseases epidemic at the same time, so that the comparative mortality from these diseases has oscillated since my appointment within moderate limits; the mean death-rate from all maladies included in class 1, being in this district about 21 per cent. of the whole. This year, however, 400 deaths from Small Pox, 76 from Whooping Cough, and 122 from Diarrhœa, have raised the per centage to no less than 28.2 per cent. which

is far in excess of that for 1866, when Cholera prevailed, indeed there were nearly three times as many deaths in this district from Small Pox last year, as from Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa in 1866.

In order to trace out the laws of epidemic diseases we must not confine our enquiries to too small areas, nor to any one area, but as my report is only for the consideration of this Board, I do not purpose extending my table to any population outside the Metropolis, and therefore submit for your consideration the mortality from Small Pox in the years 1840-72.

Table I.

Mortality in London from Small Pox, 1840-71.

Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.
1840.. ..	1235	1852.. ..	1166	1863.. ..	2012
1841.. ..	1053	1853.. ..	217	1864.. ..	537
1842.. ..	360	1854.. ..	676	1865.. ..	646
1843.. ..	430			1866.. ..	1388
1844.. ..	1804	1855.. ..	1024	1867.. ..	1332
1845.. ..	909	1856.. ..	522	1868.. ..	606
1846.. ..	257	1857.. ..	154	1869.. ..	273
1847.. ..	955	1858.. ..	247	1870.. ..	958
1848.. ..	1617	1859.. ..	1156	1871.. ..	7876
1849.. ..	518	1860.. ..	877		
1850.. ..	498	1861.. ..	215		
1851.. ..	1066	1862.. ..	345		

It will be seen that during the first period of four years the disease was epidemic, in 1840-41; during the second period in 1844; during the third, in 1848, and also in 1851, being an acceleration of its ordinary time. The fourth period includes three years only, when it was epidemic in the first year. In the other periods of four years it prevailed in the first years of each period in all instances, but was also epidemic in 1866, which

was the last year of the seventh period. There is but little doubt that in the course of time we shall be able to ascertain the causes which retard or accelerate the epidemic periods, but at present we have not sufficient reliable data upon which to base our calculations.

If we now group the several mortalities under the headings of the first, second, third, and fourth years of each period of four years, we shall bring out the facts that the number of deaths in all the first years was more than two fifths of the whole; that the number in second and fourth years of each period was nearly the same, viz.: 5239 and 5389 respectively; that of the third was much below either of the others, viz.: 3078 only. The number 5397 should be increased by one-seventh, as it contains one year less than the other columns and ought therefore to be 6168 or thereabouts. The necessary correction is made in the per centages.

Table II.

DEATHS FROM SMALL POX, 1840-70.

Years.	1st years of each period of four years.	2nd years of each period of four years.	3rd years of each period of four years.	4th years of each period of four years.
1840-43	1235	1053	360	430
1844-47	1804	909	257	955
1848-51	1617	518	498	1066
1852-54	1166	217	676	——
1855-58	1024	522	154	247
1859-62	1156	877	215	345
1863-66	2012	537	646	1388
1867-7D	1332	606	273	958
Totals	11,346	5,239	3,079	5,389
Per centages corrected.	43.9	20.3	11.9	23.9

As will be seen from the above table, the per centages of the total number of deaths, corrected for the blank in the fourth

column, was 43.9 for the first years of each quaternary period; for the second, 20.3; for the third, only 11.9; for the fourth 23.9 per cent. The most cursory examination of this table shows, I think conclusively, that the disease has been epidemic in certain years in obedience to certain causes which permanently influence its course. As I stated in my last report, this tendency to periodical recurrence is no reason for relaxing our efforts to diminish its spreading and intensity by proper sanitary precautions, but on the contrary should spur us on to greater efforts in the hope of ascertaining the causes which enable it to assume this form. There is also another reason why we should remember this tendency to become epidemic every fourth year, viz: that vaccination should be most strenuously enforced in the year before an epidemic is expected, so as to diminish the number of those who would otherwise be susceptible to an attack.

It must not be supposed that I believe effective vaccination to be a positive protection against an attack, because I do not, but I consider it to afford at least as good a protection as an attack of Small Pox would do. I had under my care, nearly twenty years ago, a lad thirteen years of age who was deeply pitted from a former attack of the disease, and who yet died from the second, which assumed a confluent form. I have seen numerous cases of second attacks of Small Pox, and one of a third, and in nearly all, the progress of the malady was similar to that which it takes after efficient vaccination. The chief points to be attended to are, that the vaccine lymph is to be taken not later than the morning of the eighth day after vaccination; that there shall not be any intermixture of blood with the lymph; that in primary vaccination not less than four punctures or scratches be made; and that re-vaccination be performed as soon as the person has done growing. When less than four

scars result from the vaccination it is advisible for the re-vaccination to be done during the seventh year of life, and again about sixteen years of age.

The good effects of vaccination, even although it is in very many cases imperfectly performed, is well shewn by the statistics of the Small Pox Hospitals, Homerton. During the year 1871 there were 3149 admissions, of which 59.2 per cent. were vaccinated, so that if the mortality of the vaccinated and non-vaccinated had been relatively alike there would have been 59.2 per cent. of all the deaths amongst the vaccinated and only 40.8 amongst the non-vaccinated. The returns made to the Registrar of Hackney Sub-District (from which I have extracted them) shew that 61.6 per cent. of all the deaths happened amongst the 40.8 per cent. non-vaccinated, and 38.4 per cent. amongst the 59.2 per cent. which were vaccinated.

These returns are, however, not nearly so favourable to vaccination as the statistics compiled by Mr. Marson at the Holloway Hospital. This perhaps may be caused by my having entered amongst the vaccinated all those in which the words "non-vaccinated" was not entered against the death. Mr. Marson states in his report, that whilst the average mortality of all admitted is about 15 per cent., that amongst the unvaccinated it is about 37 per cent., that when vaccination has been properly performed the rate of death is only about 2.5 per cent., and when badly done, about 8.8 per cent., and that it varies according to the number of good marks on the arm. When there were four marks the mortality was only 0.6 per cent.; where there were three, it was 1.9 per cent.; where two, it was 4.7 per cent; and where only one, 7.7 per cent. In cases where it was said that vaccination had been done in childhood, but there was not any mark, the mortality was as high as 23.6 per cent. Dr. Monk

also remarks in his report for 1871, that nothing has occurred to shake his confidence in vaccination when properly performed, but that almost all cases of failure of vaccination have occurred in consequence of the careless and imperfect manner in which it has been practised. Dr. Monk further considers that the adult population of the country should be re-vaccinated, except when the person has had Small Pox, or unless he have four good marks as evidence of the goodness of the primary vaccination. It is useless to vaccinate persons who have undoubted symptoms of the disease, as experience shows that re-vaccination either does not then succeed, or does not modify its course. There is one other point which is very important in connection with vaccination, viz: not only that the mortality is very much less, but that the patient suffers very much less, as the fever and general discomfort in a non-protected case usually increase until the ninth or tenth day, whilst in protected cases they generally diminish soon after the eruption comes out.

The rate of death amongst those attacked was unusually high in this epidemic, having been 18.5 per cent. for all London; 18.6 per cent. at the Small Pox Hospital in this district; 18.2 per cent. at Stockwell, and 19 per cent. at Upper Holloway. This per-centage at the Homerton Small Pox Hospitals is a little greater than that obtained by calculating the number of admissions and deaths furnished to me by Drs. Gayton and Collie. According to their returns, the admissions in the Small Pox Hospital were 1955 and the deaths 387; in the Fever Hospital the admissions were 1194 and the deaths 180, making a total of 3149 admissions and 367 deaths, being a mortality of 18 per cent. We make 19 deaths more, viz., 586, but have included some deaths returned as being from other causes, which they have excluded, although the persons were admitted for

Small Pox. The difference 0.6 per cent. is too small to take much notice of either way.

The total number of deaths from Small Pox in London was 7876, or about 2.4 per 1000, whilst in Hackney 400 deaths of residents occurred in a population calculated in July 1st, 1871, to have been 126,126, or at the rate of 3.1 per 1000. This is a very large proportion of deaths, but looking at the unusually large number of non-vaccinated cases admitted to the Hospital, is not larger than might have been expected, especially when we consider the mortality from this disease in Shoreditch and Bethnal Green. In Shoreditch with a population of 127,160 or only 1034 above that of this district, there were 439 deaths registered, which with 85 deaths in the Homerton Hospitals of residents of that parish, make a total of 524 deaths. In Bethnal Green with a population of 120,200, there were 375 deaths registered in the parish and no less than 129 in the Small Pox Hospitals, making a total of 504 deaths, or more than 25 per cent. above our mortality, although our population was larger than theirs. This may to a certain extent be accounted for by the very large proportion of deaths which occurred in the hospitals as compared with those at private residences, for no less than 159 deaths out of the whole 400 happened in the Homerton, Guardians', and Gladstone's Hospitals, viz., 121 in the first, 30 in the second, and 8 in the last. There is no doubt that if as large a proportion of cases had been removed from their homes at the outbreak of the epidemic as after the opening of the Small Pox Hospitals, there would not have been so many cases or deaths. A table shewing the deaths in the public Institutions and the district generally, for each month in the year will be found in the appendix, also the number of deaths for each of the surrounding parishes or districts.

It is much to be regretted that we could not obtain any knowledge of the occurrence of Small Pox cases except through the Relieving Officers, the books of the Poor Law Medical Officers, and the returns of deaths. I have just stated that 241 deaths occurred at the houses of the patients, now allowing the death-rate of all the attacks to have been one in every six, we should have 1446 cases in private houses, whilst we only obtained information respecting its occurrence in 829 houses, which were but few more than the number treated in public practice, so that above 1200 cases were unknown to us and treated by private practitioners. The number of cases coming under our notice in each month was as follows: 1870—October, 5; November, 10; December, 27; 1871—January, 92; February, 104; March, 118; April, 126; May, 127; June, 97; July, 49; August, 17; September, 24; October, 22; November, 22, and December, 13; making a total from the begining of the epidemic of 856 cases.

There is one rather important matter for consideration, viz., whether or not the Small Pox Hospital at Homerton has acted in any as a focus of disease to the district. I believe that a careful examination of the following facts will show that it has. At the end of the report there will be found a list of streets and places examined for Sanitary purposes, with the number of houses, families and inhabitants in each, also the number of cases of epidemic diseases which came to our knowledge. By selecting first the streets immediately around the Hospital and ascertaining the number of Small Pox cases which occurred amongst the inhabitants, we find that there were no less than 110 cases amongst 1492 inhabitants residing in 243 houses, whilst there were only 703 cases in 36,177 inhabitants residing in 6,124 houses, which were all the houses inspected. In the

streets around the Hospital there happened 73 cases in 1000 inhabitants, whilst in the other streets enumerated in the list, which are of a similar character, or nearly so, to those at Homerton, there were 19 cases in each 1000 inhabitants. To carry the comparison further I collected in one group all the other streets in which the disease had prevailed most severely, some of which are the worst in this district as regards the poverty of the residents and the bad structural condition of the houses, and compared the results with those just stated. I then found that in those there were 90 cases amongst 1986 people residing in 339 houses, or at the rate of 45 cases in 1000 inhabitants against 73 in the same number at Homerton.* This result is what I expected at the time it was proposed to build the Hospital on its present site, as I believe the number congregated in the wards to be too great to be contained in any one building or any aggregation of contiguous buildings. The cubical space for each patient is sufficient, especially as the wards are well ventilated, but it must not be forgotten that the free ventilation which renders the wards healthful for the patients, may also assist in carrying the disease to those outside the building. I believe in ordinary (*i.e.*) non-epidemic years, the number in the Hospital will not be injurious to the district, but I am most decidedly of opinion that so large a number as were usually to be found in the wards last year ought never again to be placed there, but that arrangements should be made for preventing so great an influx of patients. A similar remark may be made as regards the Fever Hospital, which in my opinion should never be filled in any epidemic of Fever as the Hospitals were with Small Pox cases in 1871.

As a very large number of cases have been brought to the Hospital from other districts, and a corresponding proportion of

* See appendix, Table I.

deaths has occurred there and been registered in this district, it became necessary, in order to ascertain the true mortality for the district, to eliminate all the deaths of non-residents. I was therefore compelled to examine each return of the Registrar for Hackney to find out how many should be placed to our account, when I ascertained that 113 deaths were recorded of inhabitants of Hackney, and 578 of non-residents. I then applied to Drs. Gayton and Collie, the Medical Superintendents, for the number of admissions, which were very kindly furnished to me, shewing that under Dr. Gayton's care there were 412 admitted from Hackney in 1871 out of a total of 1955; and that 1194 cases, including residents of Hackney, were admitted under Dr. Collie. Dr. Gayton's return, which I append, indicates the largest number for Hackney to have occurred in June, viz., 57, and for all parishes in February and July, when 216 and 204 were respectively, admitted. The return for February must not however be taken as indicating that the greatest prevalence of the disease happened in that month, because after the Hospital was filled, which it was in February, the number of admissions would be regulated by the number of vacancies.

Having given a brief account of the Small Pox epidemic I now purpose, very succinctly, stating what steps were taken to prevent its spreading. Soon after the disease appeared it was proposed to take some building, or make arrangements with some hospital, for the reception of cases under the powers conferred on the Board by the Sanitary Act, when the Managers of Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home proposed to open it for Convalescent cases, and to admit a certain number of the sick from this district. The offer was at first agreed to, but subsequently opposed, so that only 19 residents were admitted there. In the meantime the Guardians of the Poor took some houses in Brooksby's Walk and in High Street, Homerton, for treating

the disease, which houses are termed in this report the Guardians' Hospital. An ambulance was provided by this Board and a Fraser's Disinfecting Oven and Shed were erected for the disinfecting of bedding, clothing, &c. This oven was not erected until nearly the middle of the year in consequence of the great difficulty in procuring a site, but eventually it was placed on an arch built over part of the Marsh Sewer and on ground recovered from the sewer at Gainsborough Road, Hackney Wick. Since its opening on July 12th, no less than 1270 articles of bedding or clothing have been disinfected, consisting of 107 beds, 116 mattrasses, 92 bolsters, 176 pillows, 40 blankets, 26 sheets, 23 counterpanes, 32 carpets, and 658 other articles. The men were employed 598 hours or nearly 60 days each. The men were paid by the hour, so that the cost for labour was £23 16s. 8d., and for fuel £3 14s. 11d., making a total cost for working of £27 11s. 7d. Against this there was received a sum of £9 14s. from persons who could afford to pay, so that the nett cost of working is comparatively small, and I should expect that the outlay for future repairs will be but trifling.

In addition to removing and disinfecting articles of clothing, no less than 928 houses were disinfected by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and disinfectants liberally supplied to the inhabitants The water closets in most of the infected places were flushed with Carbolic Acid water, the streets and courts well watered with it, and all the gullies and sewers in the district also disinfected. There were used 115 gallons of common acid for roads, sewers, and water closets; 90 gallons of white acid distributed in 900 bottles, and 1270 pounds of disinfecting (carbolic acid) powder were given away in 1-lb. bags. In addition to these means for checking the spreading the disease, no less than 158 bodies were removed to the mortuary by order of the Sanitary Officers, the cause of death in nearly all these cases was Small

Pox, and consequently there were about 120 dead bodies more than usual taken to the mortuary. This unusually large number of bodies removed, rendered some additional fittings necessary at the mortuary, which were provided by your order.

In the early part of January a circular letter was sent to all Clergymen, Ministers of Religion, Missionaries, Masters of Schools, Relieving Officers, and also as far as was known to District Visitors residing in the district, requesting them to inform me of any cases of infectious disease which might come under their notice. Another circular letter was sent to all Medical Practitioners in the district, requesting information of all cases coming under their notice in which disinfection was not properly carried out, either through poverty or carelessness, or where infectious diseases were likely to be intensified by nuisances or any other local causes. A postal card having my name, with "Town Hall, Hackney" printed thereon, was enclosed with this letter circular, and similar postal cards were supplied, as required, to the Relieving Officers from whom we have received important information.

As a further precaution, house to house inspections were made in the infected districts, and nearly 1000 notices for the prevention of overcrowding were served during November and December, 1870, and January and February, 1871, and notices were served to abate overcrowding whenever houses or separate rooms were found to contain too many inhabitants. During the epidemic I was frequently called upon late at night and on Sundays to issue an order for the use of the ambulance for removal of those affected, and the same happened more frequently still to the Chief Inspector. In one of the rooms where I visited, in consequence of a request to order the removal of some of the inmates, I found four cases in two rooms, two recovering and

two very bad, but still capable of removal. Both rooms and the beds contained in them, were used by the sick, so that the rest of the family occupied the same rooms and probably the same beds with the them, as there was not any other bed clothing than those on the sick. The patients, grown up women, refused to go to the Workhouse Hospital, but after much persuasion they were removed by the Sanitary Officers to Mrs. Gladstone's Hospital, and fresh bedding supplied to the family from the Workhouse.

Several Summonses were taken out under the Sanitary Act against persons who removed clothing and other articles without previous disinfection, and against others having charge of the sick who had allowed individuals affected with Small Pox to be exposed in a public place; also against an Undertaker for removing in an open cart the dead body of a person who had died from Small Pox. In two cases the Magistrate fined washer-women for taking in washing and sending it home without disinfection, when they had Small Pox in the house; another person was fined for sending his servant through the public streets to her home when she was suffering from the disease. The Summons against the undertaker was dismissed, although I proved that the coffin was covered with cloth and removed to his shop instead of to our mortuary, on the ground that a coffin containing a dead body did not come within the meaning of the Act. The father of a patient was also fined twenty-five shillings for removing the clothes and bedding, which his son had used whilst ill, without previously disinfecting them.

In consequence of rag and other refuse being thrown into the dust holes at the Small Pox and Fever Hospitals, Homerton, I paid several visits there and wrote some letters, which eventually induced the Managers to order all poultices and rags to be

burned and the dust disinfected before removal. This was most essential, as the dust-men were seen to take the rags out of the dust and place them in a bag for sale. The men were warned not to do so for the future if they found any in the dust, even although disinfectants were freely used.

Before passing from the subject of the Small Pox Epidemic, I desire to express my great objection to the term "preventable diseases" as used by the Registrar General. A cursory perusal of his reports would lead many to believe that the best test of the Sanitary condition of any given locality is that afforded by the proportion of deaths from "all causes" to those from epidemic diseases, for all diseases of that class are grouped together as preventable diseases. Now as I have many times stated to this Board and elsewhere, that there is very good grounds for believing that epidemic diseases will never cease to prevail in civilised life, as the ordinary courtesies of society necessitate a certain intermixture of the population, and consequently of persons being exposed to the causes of such diseases. Besides which, as I have before stated, the proportion of deaths from these causes does not ordinarily vary very greatly from year to year, as one or more is almost invariably epidemic at any given period. Further, as the eruptive fevers occur generally but once in a person's lifetime, the prevalence of disease and the consequent mortality will depend in a great measure on the number susceptible to it. In a community containing an excessive proportion of children, as compared with the adult population, we must expect a correspondingly large proportion of Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa, so that the death-rate from these causes must be likely to be higher in this district both now and for the future than hitherto, as there are a larger proportion of children and a comparatively smaller number of adults than there were before 1856. It has been

suggested that in the same way as there is probably only one force in nature which manifests itself as light, heat, electricity, magnetism, motion, chemical and perhaps vital action, according to the "material substratum" through which it is rendered cognizable to our senses, so there may be only one zymotic force which can give rise to Measles, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, or fever according to the part of the body attacked. There is, however, no such proof of the latter proposition as of the former, which as pointed out in my "report on the past and present condition of the Hackney District" (1856), was then pretty fully proved.

The total number of deaths during the year has been very large, viz., 2814 against 2464 last year, but considering the immense mortality from Small Pox it is less than for 1870, and considerably less than in 1869. These 2814 deaths include 66 deaths in the East London Union and 83 in the German Hospital, but exclude 471 deaths of non-residents which occurred in the Small Pox Hospitals. There were 4148 births against the 2814 deaths, or deducting the 66 deaths in the City of London Union, against 2748 deaths, leaving a surplus of 1492 births over deaths. This is a large excess and shows that, even without immigration, the population of the district is considerably on the increase. There were, as shewn in Table III, 316 births in Stoke Newington, 204 in Stamford Hill, 971 in West Hackney, 1583 in Hackney, and 1074 in South Hackney, the per centages being 7.6 in the first named sub-district, 4.9 in the second, 23.4 in the third, 38.2 in the fourth, and 25.9 in the last. These do not vary very much from those of last year except that there is a decided increase in Stoke Newington.

Table III.

1871.—Births in each Sub-District. 52 Weeks.

Quarters.	Stoke Newingtn.	Stamford Hill.	West Hackney.	Hackney.	South Hackney.	Totals.
First	91	52	277	445	281	1146
Second	71	50	217	383	251	972
Third	72	48	229	382	259	990
Fourth	82	54	248	373	283	1040
Totals	316	204	971	1583	1074	4148
Per centages	7.6	4.9	23.4	38.2	25.9	100.

The largest number of the 2814 deaths occurred in the first quarter, viz., 798, and the next largest in the last, viz., 705, the mortality in the two other quarters being nearer one another, viz., 665 in the second and 646 in the third. It is also very singular that by far the largest number of births were registered in the first quarter and the next largest in the fourth. There were 165 deaths in Stoke Newington, 100 in Stamford Hill, 631 in West Hackney, 1312 in Hackney, and 605 in South Hackney. The number in Hackney is far larger than in any other sub-district as it includes the deaths in the City of London Union, the German Hospital, the Hackney Workhouse, and the Small Pox and Fever Hospitals. It is useless therefore to calculate any per centages for the sub-districts, as it would entail much labour and lead to little useful results.

Table IV.

1871.—Deaths in each Sub-District. 52 Weeks.

Quarters.	Stoke Newingtn.	Stamford Hill.	West Hackney.	Hackney.	South Hackney.	Totals.
First	40	31	175	373	179	798
Second	36	29	145	339	116	665
Third	46	22	137	296	145	646
Fourth	43	18	174	305	165	705
Totals	165	100	631	1313	605	2814

The next table is one of considerable interest as it shows the causes of death in 1871 and the average for ten years. The first thing which strikes us, is the excessive mortality from epidemic diseases, viz., 800 or 28.4 per cent. of the whole against 20.8 per cent. in former years. This great death rate was caused, as is shewn in Table VI., by the excessive mortality from Small Pox and the large number of deaths from Diarrhœa. The death rate from Class 1 will scarcely be as low for the future as before, as all the deaths from Fevers and Small Pox will now be included in our returns, whilst many have been unavoidably left out before, although they have been as far as possible allowed for in calculating the per centage of deaths for each year. As a matter of course, as the rate is so high for Class 1, the proportion would be smaller for all the other classes, although on comparing the numbers with those for last year they will be found to be in excess. Thus the deaths from Tubercular Affections in 1870 were 412 against 438 in 1871; from Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, 392 in 1870, to 441 in 1871, and from Affections of the Digestive and Urinary Organs, 143 in 1870 to 161 in 1871, and no less than 161 deaths from Premature Birth and Atrophy against 140 in 1871. On the other hand, there were 164 deaths registered as from Old Age in 1870 to only 144 in 1871.

Table V.

DEATHS IN HACKNEY, 1871.

CAUSES OF DEATH. Deaths from—	Totals. 1871.	Per Centages. 1871.	Per Centages. 10 years' average.
Zymotic (Epidemic) diseases	800	28.4	20.8
Diathetic, &c., diseases	114	4.1	4.8
Tubercular diseases	438	15.6	16.6
Diseases of the Nervous system	299	10.6	13.0
,, ,, Organs of Circulation	160	5.7	5.2
,, ,, Respiratory Organs	441	15.7	16.3
,, ,, Digestive and Urinary Organs	161	5.7	6.5
,, ,, Skin and Joints	10	0.4	0.6
Premature Birth and Atrophy	161	5.7	4.9
Childbirth, &c.	17	0.6	0.9
Old Age	144	5.1	7.0
Violence	69	2.4	3.4
Totals	2814	100	100

The deaths from the seven diseases which cause the greatest mortality in the epidemic class are Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever, and Diarrhœa. The total number was very large, viz. 751, the largest in any previous year having been 592, which corrected for increase of population would be 639, so that the excess in 1871 was no less than 112.

Table VI.

1860-71—DEATHS FROM SEVEN EPIDEMIC DISEASES. HACKNEY.

	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
	o 47.0	o 49.4	o 49.5	o 50.3	o 48.5	o 50.3	o 49.8	o 48.6	o 51.6	o 49.5	o 48.7	o 48:7
Small Pox	2	1	2	41	12	6	31	27	6	6	16	490
Measles	43	36	32	37	79	22	26	15	35	64	40	25
Scarlet Fever	64	58	83	125	64	98	68	49	49	247	181	85
Diphtheria	11	24	27	34	15	22	12	16	14	16	9	8
Whooping Cough	51	62	56	28	48	56	89	72	44	102	39	76
Fever	38	55	89	49	77	75	76	63	54	60	51	34
Diarrhœa	19	55	25	60	71	125	162	75	120	97	115	123
Totals	228	291	314	375	366	404	464	317	320	592	451	751

There were 400 deaths from Small Pox, 25 from Measles, which is the smallest number since 1867, indeed after allowing for increase of population, it is the smallest number recorded since 1859. It is therefore likely to be epidemic in 1872-73. The fatality of Scarlet Fever was much less than in 1869 and 1870, but was still high, so that it is likely to be comparatively small during this and the following year. Whooping Cough has 76 deaths placed to its account, which is rather above the average, and as the excessive mortality was chiefly registered in the autumn, it is probable that it will remain high to the end of the year. The mortality from Fever was very small indeed, especially when we consider that all our deaths from this cause were included in our returns.

There is one other matter to which I must draw your especial attention, viz., the large number of deaths from Diarrhœa, Choleraic Diarrhœa and Cholera. The deaths from Diarrhœa were nearly as numerous as in 1865 (the year before the Cholera outbreak), whilst those from Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa were greater than in that year. These are very important when taken together with the steady march of Cholera from the East Indies to Persia, thence to Austria, Prussia, and other continental countries, and especially to Hamburg. It is also well known that one case of the disease occurred at Hull in a sailor who came from Hamburg. The greatest watchfulness must therefore be exercised, both now and during the ensuing summer and autumn. I do not expect, even if an outbreak should occur, that it will be very severe, as the district is in a better Sanitary condition than it was in 1866, and therefore we are better prepared to prevent its spreading. The mortality from Diarrhœa was however not excessive, when the great heat of August and September is taken into consideration, because the deaths

from this disease is always in proportion to the highest temperature attained, provided it lasts for two or three weeks.

Table VII.

HACKNEY.—AGES AT DEATH IN 1871.

1871.	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 to 95	95 and upwards.	Totals.
No. of deaths	637	466	180	204	212	195	208	215	246	203	47	1	2814
Per centages of deaths..	22.6	16.5	6.4	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.4	7.6	8.8	7.3	1.7	0.0	100

The ages at death varied somewhat from those of 1870 in the larger proportion this year between 5 and 35 years of age. In 1870 there were only 18.4 per cent. of the whole registered between these ages, whilst in 1871 there were 21.2 per cent. The mortality under 5 years was nearly the same in both, viz., 39.1 in 1871, and 39.0 per cent. in 1870. On the other hand there were fewer between 65 and 75 in the proportion of 8.8 per cent. to 10.6 per cent. There were 637 deaths under 1, 466 between 1 and 5, 180 between 5 and 15, 204 between 15 and 25, 212 between 25 and 35, 195 between 35 and 45, 208 between 45 and 55, 215 between 55 and 65, 246 between 65 and 75, no less than 251 who died above 75 years of age, including 1 of above 95.

The rate of death under 1 year is satisfactory, as it is usually a good guide as to the Sanitary condition of a district. In London generally the rate was 24.7 per cent. of the whole, and in Hackney only 22.6 per cent. This rate is smaller than in any large town except Portsmouth where it was only 19.3 per cent., whilst it was above 30 per cent. in Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Sunderland, and Newcastle. The proportion of deaths

under one year old, to all the births, is more satisfactory still, as it was only 15.3 per cent. against 17.1 per cent. for all London, and 19.2 per cent. for seventeen large towns. In Liverpool no less than 26.9 per cent.; Leicester, 24.1 per cent.; Newcastle, 22.3 per cent., and Sunderland, 22.2 per cent. of all the children born, died during the first year of life. Of course neglect of Sanitary measures is by no means the chief cause of a great infant mortality, as want of proper nourishment, warmth, and care are more injurious to infant life than even the absence of Sanitary appliances. The proportion of mothers who go out to work, leaving the infants to the care of young children or neighbours, with nothing but milk and water or thin gruel, which is sucked from a stinking bottle, is not so great here or in London generally as in the manufacturing districts, although it prevails in London to a considerable extent. The infant mortality here ought not therefore to be so great as in these localities, but I do not think that there should be so great a difference even after allowing for all the causes of death which I have mentioned.

The mortality for Hackney was at the rate 219 per 10,000 inhahitants, which although the highest since 1866, was only 1 per 10.000 inhabitants in excess of that for 1869, and singularly to say, the annual rate for all London was 247 per 10,000 in 1871, against 246 in 1869 and 265 in 1866, so that the public health of the district still continues far above that of London generally. In making this calculation I have included the deaths in the German Hospital, but excluded those in the City of London Union. The annual rate of mortality for the Northern districts was as high as 256, and of the Eastern districts 262 per 10,000, so that Hackney is exceptionally low in its mortality when that of the surrounding districts is considered.

As the periodical examination of all the houses in a district which are occupied by the poorer classes must form the foundation on which all real Sanitary work is based, I shall now proceed very briefly to discuss the results of our inspections, premising that second or third inspections the same year, as well as visits to see if the nuisances are abated, are not mentioned in our tables. In 1867 when the present system of inspection was first carried out, there were 5512 houses inspected, and in 1871, 6124; the excess in number examined this year, consisting of houses which have been built and occupied since 1867. The 6124 houses contained 26,167 inhabited rooms, excluding wash-houses and kitchens not used as dwelling rooms, 3974 families, and 36,177 inmates. Amongst these 36,177 inhabitants, 691 cases of Small Pox, 40 of Scarlet Fever, 11 of Typhus or Typhoid and 5 of simple Fever came to our notice. There were also no less than 2419 houses, or about 39 per cent. of the whole, which contained some nuisance which rendered them, more or less, unfit to live in. I do not mean that they were uninhabitable, but that they were more less injurious to the inhabitants. In addition to the 6124 houses inspected at their proper time, there were 928 houses inspected in consequence of epidemic diseases having occurred therein. Many of these were good class houses in which deaths from Small Pox or other eruptive fevers had occured. There were also 475 premises inspected in consequence of complaints received; 177 cow-sheds and slaughter-houses visited, many on several occasions; 150 green-grocers' and 60 fishmongers' yards inspected; 123 bake-houses visited, and other places, making an aggregate of 8129 premises inspected during the year.

There is one very important point connected with the tabular statement of Nuisances at the end of the appendix, viz., that only 475 nuisances were brought to our notice by complaints out

of the total 8129. This is about the usual number, as 486 complaints were received here in 1870. The small proportion of nuisances complained of, as compared with those discovered on inspection, shews the great value of the Sanitary Act, by which inspection with a view to ascertain the existence of nuisances was made a duty of Local Boards, the practice previously being not to inspect or visit any premises unless they were complained of. In the same table we find recorded the removal of 113 privy cesspools and the connection of the drains and closets with the new Sewer laid down by this Board. There are a very few cesspools still remaining, because sewers have not in all cases been brought within the distance mentioned in the Metropolis Local Management Act, and because some cesspools have been covered over instead of having been filled up. As the latter come to our knowledge they are at once filled up, indeed year by year the number of nuisances arising from defective drainage becomes less, whilst on the other those from other causes are decidedly on the increase, in consequence of the great number of new houses which are built every year. The number of pigsties removed have also been much in excess of those in 1870, no less than 36 premises on which pigs were kept so as to be a nuisance, came to our knowledge in 1871, against 13 in 1870.

The number of notices served was large, 752 having been served for the prevention of overcrowding; 928 for the disinfection of premises; 3520 preliminary notices for the removal of nuisances of all kinds; 1424 peremptory or second notices, and 501 statutory, which are only served after the efforts of the junior Inspectors have failed to obtain the abatement of the nuisances. The number of persons summoned to the Police Courts, viz. 63, was less than in former years, and even this will probably diminish year by year when owners of property find

that all works necessary to make a house safe and habitable will be enforced in this district.

The removal of house refuse and dust has entailed for some years past a very great responsibility on the Sanitary staff, and especially during this year, as instead of having them removed by one or more contractors for a lump sum, the Board determined to do the work themselves, contracting for the carts, horses, implements, and one man to each cart. When this plan was first carried out in March, 1871, the contract price was 9/- per day, which included, for some parts of the district, two men to each cart, and in others three men to two carts. The cost for removing 3140 loads during the quarter ending June 24th, was £485 18s. From June 24th to March 25th in 1872, there were removed 11,226 loads of dust at a cost of £1530 18s. 0d., when a different system was adopted. During the latter nine months the contract price was 2/3 per load, the contractor providing the necessary number of carts with one man to each cart and also a shovel, basket, ladder. The contractor's men are also responsible for the safe custody of the carts, horses, and implements. The Board engaged the necessary number of men to assist in the removal, sometimes one man to each cart, but generally one man to two carts, the number of carts employed varying between 10 and 22. The Board also during the whole of this period employed an Inspector of dust, who has had no other duties to perform than to superintend its removal. The district is divided into nine sub-divisions, so that a cart can go through or into every road, street, lane, court, alley and place once every week. About four thousand D cards were distributed during the year, informing the inhabitants of the day on which the carts will pass, and that the card is to be placed in the window if they wished the dust to be removed. The plan has been far more satisfactory than any other, although 3734 requests for

removal were made at the Town Hall during 1871. More than half of these, viz. 2007, were made during the first three months of the year, when the old system of contracting for a lump sum was in force, and in the month afterwards before the new system was properly organised. Now when we consider that at the present time all complaints are forwarded to us, instead of partly to the contractors and partly to us, I think we may be well satisfied at the result. The cost by day work was 3/1, and on the load system was only 2/8½ per load.

Several important matters involving the expenditure of a great deal of time have been under the consideration of the Board and the Sanitary Committee. The first which I will mention is the proceedings in Chancery against Mr. Davey for a nuisance arising from the distillation of gas-tar, and the production of "light oil" or impure naptha, "dead oil" or impure carbolic acid, authrecene "green oil" and hard pitch; also from the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia from gas-liquor, from the burning of "dead oil" instead of coal or coke. Proceedings had been taken on several occasions before the Magistrates of the Worship Street Police Court, in this and former years without permanently good results, so that in April of this year a summons was taken out, and was adjourned at the hearing on several occasions to enable the defendant to carry out the recommendation of Professor Redwood, to construct an apparatus for absorbing the noxious gases. As all these and other apparatus previously erected failed to abate the nuisance, and as the inhabitants complained very much of the abominable smell, the matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee to obtain the necessary legal and medical assistance for the suppression of the nuisance. By their directions I frequently inspected the premises, and accompanied Drs. Letheby, Odling, and Stevenson at their inspections, and made one affidavit

myself and a joint affidavit with Mr. Ellis on the thirteenth of December. Numerous other affidavits were filed on the same day by Drs. Letheby and Stevenson. and by inhabitants who complained of the smell. These measures were effectual in obtaining the removal of the nuisance, as will be stated more at length in my next report.

Another important question was as to the propriety of allowing a new Cemetery to be formed at the Clapton Park Estate on the low ground contiguous to the Lea Cut. As I stated in my evidence before Mr. Holland, the Medical Inspector of Graveyards, it was unfit for the purpose, because a considerable proportion of it was not much above the level of the lowest sewer into which it could be drained, and as water was usually to be met with about five feet below the surface of the ground at its lowest part, so that if more than one coffin were placed in a grave it would soon be covered with water, even if earth were placed on the lowest part. After two inspections and hearing numerous witnesses for and against the scheme, Mr. Holland made so unfavourable a report that the Secretary of State refused to sanction it. I also accompanied Mr. Holland in making an Inspection of the old burial ground in Well Street, in consequence of complaints as to interments within a short distance of the houses in St. Thomas Place. After refering to the Order in Council and making several measurements, the Vicar and Churchwardens agreed not to bury any one there except in the family vaults, so that this ground is closed. I also attended at the Worship Street Police Court to give evidence in favour of the prosecution against the Rev. Mr. Hugo, for burying a child contrary to the provisions of the Order in Council, when Mr. Newton ordered Mr. Hugo to pay a penalty of five pounds and costs. I also inspected Homerton Churchyard and obtained a restriction as to common interments, so that no one

will be buried there for the future, except in family graves. In addition to these I have had some correspondence with the Rector of Hackney respecting the interments in the Old Churchyard, as I am not satisfied as to the relationship of some of those who have been buried there in the so called family graves.

During the hot weather numerous complaints were made respecting the bad state of the water in the Regents Canal, so that I made repeated inspections of the Canal and laid a report before you on the 29th of September asking for an order to take proceedings against the Company in conjunction with Dr. Sutton the Medical Officer of Health of Shoreditch, and with Dr. Sarvis of Bethnal Green. As heavy rain set in about that time and the weather became cool, it was deemed advisable to postpone any action until the following year. A similar course was adopted as regards the Bathing Lake, Victoria Park, in which there were considerable deposits of offensive mud and the water was in a very dirty state,

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed, at intervals during the year, respecting the quantity and quality of the water supply. I have examined the water of the East London and New River Companies on many occasions, and always found it bright and wholesome when drawn from the main, but often the reverse when drawn from cisterns or water butts. Dr. Letheby reported that the amount of organic matter in the water supplied by these Companies was very small, the average in the New River water being about the thirtieth part of a grain per gallon and in the East London rather more than the sixteenth part of a grain per gallon. This quantity could not exercise any appreciable prejudicial influence on the health of those who drank it unfiltered, although on reading the Reports of the Registrar General many persons might think that the words

"previous sewage contamination" mean that the water contained sewage matters, and was unfit for use. I refer to this matter here, as I believe much injury has been done by the use of these words. A very important Act was passed this year called the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, by which the Companies are required, after the month of April, 1872, to provide a constant supply of water to such parts of their districts as the Metropolitan authority (the Metropolitan Board of Works) shall require and make application to the Companies requesting such supply. The Companies are however not bound to give it in a less period than four months after the service of a notice requiring them so to do, nor unless four-fifths of the premises comprised within the district mentioned in the notice, shall be provided within two months from the time of the service of the said order or notice, with the fittings prescribed by the Company. The word constant supply means a constant supply to a cistern capable of holding one days consumption of water, and to a pipe provided with a screw-down stop valve, the latter supply to be used for drinking and cooking. It is further provided that no Company shall be compelled to give a constant supply to any premises until they are provided with the prescribed fittings, or to continue it if the fittings get out of order, and that any person who shall "cause or suffer any fittings to be out of repair, or to be so used or contrived as that the water supplied to him by such Company is or is likely to be wasted, misused, unduly consumed or contaminated, or so as to occasion or allow the return of foul air or other noisome or impure matter into any pipe belonging to or connected with the pipes of such Company, he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds." There is also an additional provision that the Company may under these circumstances cut off the supply and give notice thereof to the Sanitary authority for the district.

By the 33rd Section the absence of the prescribed fittings after the prescribed time shall be deemed a nuisance rendering the house unfit for human habitation. There are many other important sections which I need not mention here.

In addition to the summonses under the Sanitary Act already mentioned, I obtained orders against many owners of property for neglecting to remove nuisances in accordance with notices served under the Nuisances Removal Act, and for offences against the Metropolis Local Management Act. Penalties were inflicted on the owner of a Dust-yard for allowing accumulations of vegetable and other refuse to remain on his premises; on several persons for keeping swine, so as to be a nuisance; on a person for retaining large quantities of soot in an uncovered yard; on the owner of a house for not re-constructing the drains in accordance with the order of the Board; on another person for having let his house without having first provided a proper water closet and water supply thereto; and also on an owner of houses for not repairing them in accordance with the Magistrates' order. One person who refused to pay the penalty ordered by the Magistrate, was committed to prison for fourteen days.

I have attended during the year fifty meetings of the Sanitary Committee, or of Sub-Committees thereof, and many meetings of other Committees. The meetings and inspections of the Cow-house Committee generally occupied a whole day at a time, as many as from forty to fifty places being sometimes inspected in one day. Many were visited twice or three times in consequence of the works ordered to be done not having been carried out to the satisfaction of the Committee and the Sanitary Officers. The Cow-house Committee successfully opposed the granting of Licenses to three slaughter-houses and four cow-sheds, because the premises were not put into such order as to be satisfactory.

As however all the persons but two eventually did the necessary works, five of the Licences were granted on the adjourned day.

There were fewer cases of indecent overcrowding discovered this year than last, although some of them were very bad. For instance, in one room in the Templar Road the inspector found the father, mother, two grown up daughters, and a son aged fifteen, living and sleeping in one small room; in a small room in Tottenham Square the father, mother, a grown up daughter and two young children slept in one bed; in one room of a house in Wharf Road, not large enough for two grown up persons, there slept the father, mother, a son of twenty, a daughter of seventeen, and a boy and girl under ten years. A worse case came under our notice in Cottage Place, Well Street, where the father, mother, eight children, a grown up unmarried daughter who was in the family way, and a young man lodger, lived and slept in one room: Small Pox broke out in the family, spread to the young man and caused his death. At Frederick Terrace, Stonebridge Common, we found occupying a room, which was only large enough for two grown up persons and one child, the father, mother, two grown up daughters, and two girls under twelve years. Another bad case occurred in George Street near the London Fields, where the father and four daughters occupied only one room and one bed, their ages being seventeen, fifteen, twelve and nine years of age. In a lodging house consisting of four small rooms only, we found four families and several young coloured men lodgers, the total number of inmates being seventeen. The inspector found one room in the Blackstone Road occupied as a living and sleeping room by a man, his wife, an unmarried female lodger, and two children; and in another room in West Street, the father, mother, a girl of sixteen, a boy of thirteen, and four girls under twelve years of age. There were discovered altogether no less

than fourteen cases of indecent overcrowding, and thirty four other instances in which the number of inhabitants was decidedly in excess of that allowed by our Regulations.

I cannot conclude the report without expressing much satisfaction with the manner in which my instructions have been carried out by the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JOHN W. TRIPE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

May 24th, 1872.

Ordered to be printed and circulated amongst the members.

WILLIAM BECK, Chairman.

No. 1.—Population and number of cases of Small Pox in streets near to Small Pox Hospital.

Streets in the vicinity of Small Pox Hospital.	Population.	No. of Cases.	Total numbr. of houses.
Templar Road, Homerton	365	25	63
Cross Street ,, ...	64	8	8
The Grove ,, ...	175	10	31
Victoria Street ,, ...	216	9	32
Albert Street ,, ...	91	9	10
Farm Place ,, ...	126	8	13
Brook Street ,, ...	117	20	28
Church Terrace ,, ...	121	13	12
Brooksby's Walk ,, ...	217	8	38
Total.....	1492	110	235
Number of cases in each 1000 inhabitants....73.			

No. 2.—Population and number of Small Pox cases in the eight other places most severely affected.

	Population.	No. of Cases.	No. of houses.
Cock and Castle Lane	154	16	37
Elizabeth Cottages	74	10	20
Hertford Road	211	8	36
Jerusalem Gardens	229	5	45
Palace Road	387	23	70
Silk Mill Hill	115	6	21
Tottenham Road	805	20	108
Grove Passage	11	2	2
Total.....	1986	90	339
Number of cases in each 1000 inhabitants....45.			

No. 3.—Population and number of cases of Small Pox in all the houses inspected.

Total number of Houses inspected	6124
of Population therein	36,177
of Cases of Small Pox of which we were informed	699
Number of Small Pox cases in each 1000 inhabitants....19.	

No. 4.—Small Pox. Deaths in public Institutions and private houses.

1871.	Homerton Hospital. — Residents	Gladstone's Hospital. — Residents	In Private houses and Guardians Hospital.	Homerton Hospital. — Non-residents.	Total deaths.
January	—	—	27	—	27
February	14	—	33	34	81
March	22	1	34	46	103
April	18	2	44	52	116
May.....	13	1	45	63	122
June	18	3	18	78	117
July	12	1	15	33	61
August	2	—	9	44	55
September	3	—	6	28	37
October	5	—	17	31	53
November	5	—	16	31	52
December	9	—	7	31	47
Total ..	121	8	271	471	871

No. 5.—Total number of Small Pox patients admitted to Small Pox and Fever Hospitals, Homerton.

Months.	Admissions From Hackney.	Admissions From all Parishes.	Deaths.
1871. February ..	49	216	34
March	50	190	32
April	51	182	26
May	36	194	36
June	57	171	45
July	30	204	28
August	18	171	44
September..	30	148	31
October	28	164	34
November..	27	148	36
December ..	36	167	41
	412	1955	387
Admissions and deaths of Small Pox patients, Fever Hospital, Homerton		1194	180
		3149	567

No. 6.—Number of deaths of non-residents in Hospitals of District Asylum Board, Homerton, and name of Parish or District from whence the patients were brought.

	Deaths.
Bethnal Green	129
Shoreditch..	85
Mile End	63
Whitechapel	48
Poplar	30
City	24
St. George's, East	19
Bow	17
Limehouse	17
Holborn	6
Bromley	5
Other places	22
	465

NAME OF STREET OR ROAD.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Number of Rooms	Number of Families.	Number of Inmates.	No. of Houses in which Nuisances were found.	No. of Houses in which Epidemic Diseases occurred.			
						Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Typhus Fever.	Fever.
Abbott street	28	95	39	169	17	8	..	..	..
Abney gardens	34	73	34	133	18	2	..	..	..
Acton street	17	65	22	99	8	3	..	..	..
Ada street	40	158	68	271	15	2	1	..	..
Albert place	6	24	8	29	2	..	..	..	..
Albert grove	9	43	13	58	4	..	..	..	..
Albert street	18	59	26	91	11	6	2	..	..
Albion road	6	24	8	46	3	..	..	..	..
Aldham place	9	45	15	61	4	..	..	2	..
Amherst terrace	15	64	18	101	9	..	..	..	..
Anderson road	24	85	26	96	9	5	..	..	..
Andrews road	15	72	25	95	8	1	..	..	..
Arthur street	32	134	48	191	15	4	..	..	..
Austin's buildings	10	20	10	24	4	2	..	..	..
Back road	17	62	34	134	11	7	..	..	..
Ball's buildings	14	54	20	101	2	1	..	..	..
Barn street	16	49	19	64	3	..	..	..	..
Bartholomew place	30	130	62	253	13	1	..	..	..
Bath row	13	31	14	47	7	2	..	..	..
Baxter's court	3	12	4	17	1	..	..	..	..
Bailey's lane	5	20	5	22	1	1	..	..	..
Bay street	27	135	45	198	10	3	..	..	..
Bentham road	11	55	20	70	2	2	..	..	..
Blanchard road	34	194	61	241	13	..	..	..	..
Blanchard street	11	77	28	109	6	3	..	..	..
Blackstone road	43	258	76	301	13	4	..	..	..
Bloomfield street	66	349	126	467	22	4	..	1	..
Bohemia place	14	56	20	67	7	..	..	..	..
Boreham street	11	44	14	57	6	..	..	..	..
Bowling green street	32	108	37	139	17	1	..	..	..
Bowling green place	6	24	7	27	3	..	..	..	..
Bower road	20	86	23	121	5	..	..	..	..
Brook street, Homerten	28	117	50	181	14	20	..	..	..
Brooksby walk	38	165	57	217	9	8	1	..	..
Brook street, Clapton	123	501	238	761	47	1	..	..	..
Brown's place	27	108	38	143	14	2	..	..	..
Brunswick street	49	198	78	288	23	9	1	..	..
Brunswick grove	17	68	19	90	6	2	..	1	..
Bridge street	24	96	30	127	10	4	..	..	..
Caroline place	11	45	16	54	3	..	..	..	..
Caroline street, Clapton	49	138	51	209	28	..	..	..	..
Carried forward	1002	4139	1552	5969	423	108	5	4	..

NAME OF STREET OR ROAD.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Number of Rooms.	Number of Families.	Number of Inmates.	No. of Houses in which Nuisances were found.	No. of Houses in which Epidemic Diseasse occurred.			
						Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Typhus Fever.	Fever.
Brought forward	1002	4139	1552	5969	423	108	5	4	..
Charles street	2	8	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
Chapel court	5	11	5	19	1	..	..	..	..
Chapel road	35	168	47	198	11	1	..	..	..
Chapman road	15	64	19	86	..	2	..	..	..
Churchyard, Hackney....	10	52	26	90	6	2	..	..	..
Church road, West Hackney	5	20	10	33	1	..	..	..	..
Church terrace	12	50	23	121	8	11	..	..	..
Church road, Homerton ..	40	254	61	249	6	5	..	1	..
Church path	15	71	21	74	5	..	..	..	..
Church street, Stoke Newington	7	28	7	25	4	..	1	..	..
Clarence road	53	221	76	349	24	7	..	..	1
Clarke's buildings	4	16	5	21	2	..	..	..	..
Cock and Castle lane	37	91	37	154	20	12	..	..	..
College lane	19	76	32	147	10	8	1	..	..
College street	45	180	65	231	15	2	2	..	..
Cold Bath lane	14	37	16	69	7	2	..	..	..
Conduit street and place..	43	143	48	172	12	2	..	..	..
Conrad street.....	15	90	19	97	8	2	..	..	..
Cottage place.....	13	26	14	49	4	1	..	..	..
Cowdray street	13	78	20	91	7	..	..	..	..
Cross street	8	32	16	64	5	6	1	..	..
Crozier terrace	64	256	101	403	17	3	..	..	..
Cross street, South Hackney	19	76	28	121	3	1	..	..	..
Culford road	2	10	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
Dagmar road.....	2	4	2	9	1	..	..	..	..
Derby road.....	32	192	77	272	16	3	..	..	..
De Beauvoir road	7	30	9	38	2	1	..	..	..
Devonshire place	6	19	8	34	2	..	..	..	..
Downham road	11	46	17	69	5	2	1	..	..
Draper's court	10	20	10	60	6	1	..	..	..
Durham grove	9	36	9	45	8	..	..	..	..
Duncan street	51	199	103	403	19	11	1	..	..
Duncan terrace	6	24	10	40	2	1	..	..	..
Duncan square	37	148	73	303	20	6	..	1	..
Duncan place.....	18	105	24	87	7	1	..	..	..
East street.....	2	8	2	9	1	1	..	..	..
Eaton place	55	234	89	356	23	1	..	..	..
Carried forward.....	1743	7262	2685	10566	711	203	12	6	1

NAME OF STREET OR ROAD.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Number of Rooms.	Number of Families.	Number of Inmates.	No. of Houses in which Nuisances were found.	No. of Houses in which Epidemic Diseases occurred.			
						Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Typhus Fever.	Fever.
Brought forward	1743	7262	2685	10566	711	203	12	6	1
Edward's lane	16	67	19	72	2	1	..	..	..
Eleanor road	8	32	9	35	2	1	..	..	..
Elgin street	58	348	88	381	30	9	1	1	..
Elizabeth Cottages	20	40	20	74	9	10	..	..	..
Essex street	22	88	27	101	4	3	..	..	..
Exmouth place	21	84	35	140	7	1	..	..	..
Fairey street	13	52	21	85	6	1	..	..	..
Falcon court	12	44	13	62	3	..	..	..	..
Fisher's place	9	37	11	46	..	1	1	0	..
Field View	39	156	56	232	10	5	..	..	..
Florefield road	9	84	17	75	3	1	..	..	..
Ford place	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fountain yard	2	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Frame court	2	8	2	9	1	..	..	..	..
Frederick place	3	12	3	25	2	..	..	..	..
Fulham place	9	36	9	40	3	1	..	..	..
Gainsboro' road	21	126	39	161	8	2	..	..	..
George street, Ada street ..	25	100	49	195	8	1	..	..	..
Georgestreet, London Fields	15	90	25	97	3	4	..	..	..
George place	7	28	7	33	2	..	..	..	..
Goring street	43	180	92	371	3	11	..	..	..
Green lanes	26	114	37	139	7	2	..	..	..
Grove, Homerton	31	124	44	175	12	5	..	1	..
Grove lane, Hackney	16	60	27	110	8	2	..	..	..
Grove lane, Stamford hill	42	168	53	212	16	..	..	..	1
Grove road, Stamford Hill	14	55	16	65	2	..	..	..	..
Grove street	21	119	27	143	6	2	1	..	..
Grove passage	2	8	2	11	1	2	..	..	..
Hartwell street	3	12	3	16	2	..	..	..	..
Havelock road	59	241	91	375	22	7	1	..	..
Haywood's buildings	4	12	5	26	2	..	..	..	..
Hedger's grove	45	209	72	281	15	9	..	..	..
Hemsley street and place ..	22	114	36	148	7	1	..	..	..
Hertford road	36	160	63	211	17	3	2	..	..
Heslop place	10	40	15	47	8	..	..	..	..
High Hill Ferry	156	462	191	681	87	2	..	..	..
High street, Homerton ..	67	254	81	358	18	13	3	..	..
Hill street	6	26	8	30	1	..	..	..	..
Hindle street	38	153	59	248	21	6	..	..	..
Carried forward	2695	11209	4043	16080	1079	311	21	8	2

NAME OF STREET OR PLACE.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Number of Rooms.	Number of Families.	Number of Inmates.	No. of Houses in which Nuisances were found.	No. of Houses in which Epidemic Diseases occurred.			
						Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Typhus Fever.	Fever.
Brought forward	2695	11209	4043	16080	1079	311	21	8	2
Hockley street	22	83	29	136	7	1	1	..	1
Holly street	109	547	179	686	21	1	..	..	..
Homer road	32	144	38	157	12	1	1	..	..
Homerton terrace	25	159	35	167	10	..	..	..	..
Homerton row	7	35	9	35	2	3	..	..	..
Janes place.....	8	16	8	43	2	1	..	..	..
Jerusalem gardens	45	132	56	229	17	5	..	..	1
John street, Homerton....	22	78	23	93	6	..	..	..	..
John street, West Hackney	20	78	24	82	8	..	..	..	..
John street, Shacklewell..	31	124	50	176	16	6	..	..	1
John street, London fields	14	77	28	89	4	2	..	..	..
King's road	80	382	128	540	20	14	..	..	..
Kenton road	3	12	3	17	3	..	..	..	..
Kossuth terrace.....	15	80	17	73	4	2	..	..	..
	15	68	32	109	8	1	..	..	..
Lamb Lane	9	32	12	49	4	1	..	..	..
Lark row	20	100	29	112	8	..	..	..	..
Laurel street									
Lea Bridge road	134	431	137	561	71	14	1	2	..
Lime grove	9	48	13	43	2	1	..	..	..
London lane	1	6	2	9	1	1	1	..	..
Lordship road	27	152	40	158	4	..	1	..	..
Margaret street.....	40	161	67	269	19	7	..	..	..
Margaret street, Stamford Hill	18	72	21	83	4	..	..	..	..
Mason's court.....	3	6	3	12	3	..	..	..	..
Marian street.....	13	59	17	69	..	5	1	..	..
Matthias street	29	67	30	121	8	5	..	..	..
Mayfield street	42	222	70	279	15	2	..	..	..
Mead's place	12	35	12	36	3	1	..	..	..
Meadow street	12	49	19	78	2	..	..	..	..
Middlesex place.....	5	14	5	23	2	..	..	..	..
Middle street.....	5	20	7	39	3	2	..	..	..
Morning lane..	69	219	90	331	23	18	1	..	..
Morpeth lane.....	12	68	17	87	2	..	..	..	..
Montague terrace	15	60	15	79	8	1	..	..	..
Moscow terrace.....	8	40	10	46	4	..	..	..	..
Newington common.....	11	45	16	54	3	..	..	..	..
Carried forward.....	3636	15130	5324	21250	1408	405	28	10	5

NAME OF STREET OR PLACE.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Number of Rooms.	Number of Families.	Number of Inmates.	No. of Houses in which Nuisances were found.	No. of Houses in which Epidemic Diseases occurred.			
						Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Typhus Fever.	Fever.
Brought forward	3636	15130	5324	21250	1408	405	28	10	5
New Church road.....	55	207	69	288	34	1	..	..	..
New street	12	84	24	95	7	1	..	..	..
North street	72	292	113	417	23	2	1	..	..
Nursery row	12	48	13	62	5	..	..	..	..
Orchard's street, Kingsland	17	123	54	199	4	6	..	..	..
Orchard street, Well street	14	57	18	81	5	1	..	..	..
Orchard cottages	13	50	23	102	4	1	..	..	..
Palatine houses.....	5	21	10	49	2	..	..	..	..
Palace road	70	291	99	387	22	23	2	..	..
Park street, Stoke Newington	14	84	22	99	1	..	..	..	..
Park street, Hackney Wick	36	148	41	175	16	3	..	..	..
Park cottages.....	3	12	3	15	..	1	..	..	..
Paragon road.....	14	61	23	92	9	..	..	..	..
Pawnbroker's alley	6	24	6	34	..	1	..	..	..
Pear Tree place.....	10	22	10	44	5	..	..	..	..
Percy road	36	155	64	250	27	2	..	..	..
Percy terrace.....	26	94	27	132	15	1	..	..	..
Pickles Buildings	6	14	6	1)	..	1	..	..	..
Pleasant place	11	44	16	61	4	2	1	..	..
Plough lane	13	42	14	68	7	3	..	..	..
Princes road	57	259	89	346	35	6	..	..	..
Prince Edward's road	14	70	16	78	4	4	..	..	..
Prospect place	27	103	42	164	9	2	..	..	..
Pullen's place	5	10	5	10	2	..	..	..	..
Pyle place	3	9	3	12	1	..	..	..	..
Queen's road	41	157	62	252	16	1	..	..	..
Queen's court	7	14	7	35	7	1	..	..	..
Railway crescent	33	132	38	149	7	4	..	..	..
Rayner street	11	66	17	73	9	..	..	..	..
Red Lion lane	6	24	8	32	3	..	..	..	..
Retreat, The	7	28	11	46	3	..	..	..	..
Richmond place.....	15	56	19	83	2	..	..	..	..
Ridley road	4	8	4	15	3	1	..	..	..
Rigby's buildings.....	4	8	4	12	1	..	..	..	..
Rochester place.....	6	14	7	29	1	..	..	..	..
Rock place.....	3	12	6	14	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward.....	4324	17973	6327	25269	1701	473	32	10	5

NAME OF STREET OR PLACE.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Number of Rooms.	Number of Families.	Number of Inmates.	No. of Houses in which Nuisances were found.	No. of Houses in which Epidemic Diseases occurred.			
						Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Typhus Fever.	Fever.
Brought forward	4324	17973	6327	25269	1701	473	32	10	5
Roseberry place	24	114	35	138	10	1	..	..	..
Rosina street	18	72	30	128	5	7	..	..	..
Rosina cottages.....	15	60	16	84	3	6	..	..	..
Saint John's place.....	50	59	20	87	8	8	1	..	..
Samuel row	12	49	15	63	5	..	..	..	..
Sanford lane	25	75	27	120	13	1	..	..	..
Saxony cottages	13	37	16	56	7	..	..	..	..
Shacklewell lane and green	27	143	31	159	6	1	..	..	..
Shacklewell row	36	135	60	238	15	6	..	1	..
Sheep lane	76	231	123	461	38	8	1	..	..
Shepherd's lane.....	3	6	3	15	3	1	..	..	..
Shepherd's place	6	12	6	27	5	3	..	..	..
Silk Mill hill and court ..	21	67	24	115	10	6	..	..	..
South row	8	22	8	42	1	..	..	..	..
Spring Vale grove	4	10	5	21	2	..	..	..	..
Stapleton's buildings	11	34	16	71	4	2	..	..	..
Stanboro' yard	2	4	2	13	1	..	..	..	..
Stonebridge common	45	162	61	181	9	5	..	..	..
Suther street	10	40	13	59	3	1	..	..	..
Sussex street	4	16	6	19	..	1	..	..	..
Swiss cottages	9	33	9	40	3	..	..	..	..
Taylor's buildings.....	1	15	4	22	..	2	..	..	..
Tennyson terrace	7	38	10	48	3	..	..	..	..
Templar road.....	63	271	91	365	18	28	1	..	..
Temple street	10	60	16	52	2	2	1	..	..
Thomas street	19	75	29	123	6	..	..	..	..
Tottenham road	108	447	201	805	49	20	1	..	..
Tranquil place	9	33	11	54	4	1	..	..	..
Tryon's court	4	12	4	10	1	1	..	..	..
Tudor grove	17	73	37	158	8	3	1	..	..
Tremlow terrace	7	28	10	38	2	..	..	..	..
Tyssen street, Stoke Newington	18	72	24	87	13	2	..	..	..
Tyssen passage, Dalston ..	16	60	21	81	9	1	..	..	..
Tyssen street, Dalston....	29	120	36	151	15	2	..	..	..
Union street, West Hackney	33	117	48	182	12	..	..	..	..
Union street, Stoke Newington	17	68	22	79	3	2	..	..	..
Carried forward.....	5063	20843	7417	39671	1997	594	38	11	5

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						Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Typhus Fever.	Fever.
Brought forward	5063	20843	7417	39671	1997	594	38	11	5
Union row	8	32	17	80	3	2	..	..	..
Union court	15	59	29	136	5	3	1	..	..
Urban place	5	11	5	21	1	..	..	..	..
Victoria road.....	42	210	51	244	12	7	1	..	..
Victoria street	32	128	59	216	18	11	..	..	..
Victoria grove	18	90	31	131	8	1	..	..	..
Vyner street	67	287	121	468	37	6	..	..	..
Warburton road and square	102	408	138	605	31	15	..	..	..
Warwick villas	35	140	36	176	..	..	..	..	..
Wallis road	20	100	24	113	7	2	..	..	..
Waterloo place	28	84	32	134	17	2	..	..	..
Water lane.....	21	64	32	142	10	2	..	..	..
Wellington street.....	57	291	94	367	24	3	..	..	..
Well street.....	30	135	39	191	17	11	..	..	..
West street, South Hackney	15	59	17	69	6	1	..	..	..
West street, Triangle	8	26	10	33	4	3	..	..	..
Western place	15	62	21	89	6	2	..	..	..
Wetherell road	7	28	9	11	2	..	..	..	..
Wharf road	10	40	19	82	5	3	..	..	..
White Post lane	7	35	10	43	2	1	..	..	..
White Hart court.....	4	8	4	11	..	..	..	..	..
Whitmore road	28	161	57	228	10	..	..	..	..
Wick road	227	991	314	1128	102	15	2	..	..
William street	22	154	66	221	8	4	..	..	..
Winchester place	4	16	8	34	2	..	..	..	..
Windsor road.....	17	35	17	68	4	9	..	..	..
Winslade road	61	286	88	352	23	1	..	..	..
Wood street	33	133	41	187	10	2	..	..	..
Woodland street	58	246	99	371	22	3	..	..	..
Woolpack place.....	16	64	16	61	4	..	..	..	..
York buildings	10	20	10	44	3	..	..	..	..
Other places	39	171	43	173	19	..	..	..	..
Other cases of Epidemic Disease	..	..	..	..	..	126	35	6	..
TOTAL	6124	26167	8974	36177	2419	829	77	17	5

TABLE OF DEATHS

REGISTERED IN THE HACKNEY DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1871.

AGES.....	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15to25	25to35	35to45	45to55	55to65	65to75	75to85	85t 95	95 and upward	Total.	
CLASS 1.—Order 1.														
Small Pox	42	109	74	77	55	26	13	3	2	...	...	...	400	
Measles.....	6	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
Scarlatina	2	55	17	7	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	85	
Diphtheria	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	
Croup	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Whooping Cough ...	24	49	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	
Typhoid Fever	...	4	3	6	5	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	24	
Typhus Fever.....	...	...	4	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	
Erysipelas	3	1	...	1	...	1	3	5	1	...	...	...	15	
Pyæmia	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	
Carbuncle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Influenza	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Dysentery	...		...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	
Diarrhœa.....	90	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	1	123	
Choleraic Diarrhœa	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	10	
Remittent Fever ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Rheumatism	...	1	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
														800
Order 2.														
Syphilis	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	7	
														7
Order 3.														
Privation..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Want of breast milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Purpura and Scurvy	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	
Alcohol { Del.Tremen. Intmprnce.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	
														6
Order 4.														
Thrush	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
														1
CLASS 2.—Order 1.														
Gout	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Dropsy	1	...	4	1	3	...	5	1	2	5	...	...	22	
Cancer	...	...	1	...	3	7	21	14	12	5	...	...	63	
Mortification	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	5	2	1	...	14	
														100
Order 2.														
Scrofula	2	3	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	
Tabes Mesenterica	44	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	
Phthisis	10	9	14	58	85	66	39	13	5	1	...	...	300	
Water on the brain	40	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	
														438
CLASS 3.—Order 1.														
Inflammn. of Brain	7	9	10	5	1	3	5	6	4	5	...	...	55	
Apoplexy	1	...	1	3	1	5	18	16	16	12	2	...	75	
Paralysis	...	1	...	...	1	6	8	5	15	16	...	...	52	
Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	...	8	
Epilepsy	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	10	
Convulsions.....	67	27	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	97	
Disease of Brain ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Spinal Cord	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	
														303
Carried forward ...	352	354	152	164	165	126	122	80	72	55	14	1		

TABLE OF DEATHS——Continued.

AGES.....	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15to25	25to35	35to45	45to55	55to65	65to75	75to85	85to95	95 and upward.	Total.	
Brought forward ...	352	354	152	164	165	126	122	80	72	55	13			
ORDER 2.														
Inflammn. of heart...	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	16	
Aneurism.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Heart Disease.....	...	1	5	8	10	15	15	33	35	13	...	...	135	
													——	156
ORDER 3.														
Laryngism Stridulas	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Laryngitis	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	
Bronchitis	54	41	2	1	5	7	24	44	48	33	4	...	263	
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	..		...	7	
Pneumonia	31	42	4	5	2	9	6	10	13	5	1	..	128	
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	4	4	..	...	17	
Lung Disease	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	8	
													——	441
CLASS 3.—ORDER 4.														
Gastritis	1	..	1	...	...	...	..	2	1	3	...	...	8	
Enteritis	4	2	1	1	2		1	1	...	1	...	...	13	
Peritonitis	2	...	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	13	
Ulcratn.of Intestines	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	7	
Hernia	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	7	
Ileus.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	
Intussusception	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	9	
Stomach Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	
Hepatitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	1	...	...	9	
Jaundice	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	
Liver Disease	...	...	1	...	2	7	8	6	6	2	...	...	32	
Spleen Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	
													——	110
ORDER 5.														
Nephritis.....	1	1	...	...	.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	
Nephria	1	...	1	1	4	3	5	4	3	1	...	...	23	
Diabetes	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	8	
Stone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Cystitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	...	...	9	
Kidney Disease ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	6	
													——	51
ORDER 6.														
Ovarian Dropsy.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	..	5	
Uterus, Disease of...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	
													——	7
ORDER 7.														
Joint Disease	.	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	——	6
ORDER 8.														
Ulcer and Abscess...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Skin Disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
													——	4
CLASS 4.—ORDER 1.														
Premature	103	...	...	...	...	.	...	...		..	...	...	103	
Cyanosis	4	2	...	..	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	6	
Spina Bifida	2	1	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Other Malformatns..	6	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
													——	118
Carried forward ...	577	453	178	193	201	187	203	205	204	126	20			

TABLE OF DEATHS—Continued.

AGES.....	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15to25	25to35	35to45	45to55	55to65	65to75	75to86	85to95	95 and upward	Total.	
Brought forward ...	577	453	178	193	201	187	203	205	204	126	20	1		
ORDER 2.														
Childbirth	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	10
ORDER 3.														
Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	40	72	27	...	—	144
ORDER 4.														
Atrophy & Debility	41	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	43
CLASS 5.—ORDER 1.														
ACCIDNT—NEGLGNCE.														
Fracture—Contsns.	...	2	...	2	2	3	1	4	2	2	...	...	18	
Gun Shot.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cut—Stab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Burns—Scalds	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	
Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drowning.....	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Suffocation	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Otherwise	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
													—	51
ORDER 2.														
Murder & Manslghtr.	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
ORDER 3.														
Suicide.....	...	...	...	3	5	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	13	
Not Specified	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
													—	14
Totals.....	637	466	180	204	212	195	208	215	246	203	47	1		2814

Privy Cesspools emptied, filled up, and drained into the sewer	113	
Choked Drains cleansed and repaired, or re-laid ...	292	
New Traps provided	342	
Yards drained	52	
Privy pans choked	56	
Total number of nuisances from defective drainage ...		855
Yards paved or paving relaid	226	
Houses repaired, white-washed, &c.	2530	
Number of Dust Bins provided	215	
No. of houses in which the ventilation has been improved	26	
,, to which a better supply of water has been given...	123	
Total number of nuisances from defect in houses ...		3120
Number of houses disinfected	928	
,, ,, overcrowded	49	
Pigs removed	36	
Stable Dung and other refuse removed	66	
Filthy places cleansed ... ... —	37	
Other nuisances removed	89	
	—	1205
Total number of nuisances abated		5180
Number of Lodging Houses' Notices served		752
,, Notices for Disinfection and cleansing premises		928
,, Letters sent out		664
,, Preliminary notices served...		3520
,, Peremptory ,, ...		1424
,, Statutory ,, ...		501
,, Persons summoned before a Magistrate		63
,, Copies of summonses and orders made out ...		378
,, Notices served under the Workshop Regulation Act		231
,, Dust complaints received and attended to ...		3734
,, Bodies deposited and taken to the Mortuary ...		158

NUMBER OF NUISANCES ABATED

IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:—

In 1856	1567	In 1864	1410
„ 1857	1789	„ 1865	1512
„ 1858	2515	„ 1866	4260
„ 1859	1224	„ 1867	5811
„ 1860	1267	„ 1868	3923
„ 1861	1417	„ 1869	4354
„ 1862	1235	„ 1870	4940
„ 1863	1696	„ 1871	5180

PREMISES INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR 1871.

Number of Houses inspected under the Sanitary Act, 1866	6124
„ „ in which Epidemic disease has appeared	928
„ Premises inspected from complaints received	475
„ Cow sheds inspected	94
„ Slaughter houses inspected	83
„ Greengrocers' yards inspected	150
„ Fishmongers' and Poulterers' yards inspected	60
„ Bakehouses inspected	123
„ Houses, measured as well as inspected	24
„ Urinals inspected	68
Total number of premises inspected	8129