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REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY STATE

OF THE

HACKNEY DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1872,

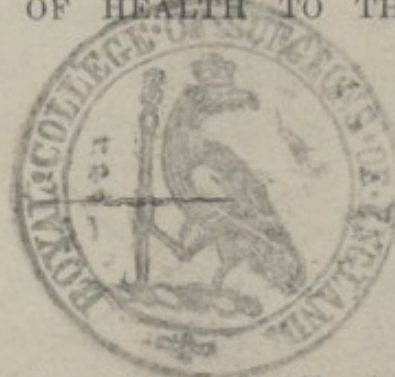
BY

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REPORT

SANITARY STATE

ACKNEY DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1891

JOHN W. THORNTON, M.D., R.F.P., F.R.C.P.

Sanitary Officer, Ackney District

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REPORT.

To the Board of Works for the Hackney District.

GENTLEMEN,

I propose in this report to lay before you not only the sanitary state of the District during 1872, and the work carried on by myself and staff, but also to tabulate the births and deaths for some years past, and to discuss some of the tables and data set out in the two volumes of the Census lately published by the Registrar General's department.

The mortality during the year has been unusually small, although there were a very large number of deaths from small-pox, and, as I foretold last year, a comparatively large number from measles. This has arisen partly in consequence of the mortality from scarlet fever having been the smallest which has been registered since the framing of the "Metropolis Local Management Act," due allowance being made for increase of population. I stated in my last report that I expected a very small mortality from scarlet fever in 1872 and 1873, and so far my expectations have been verified. The total number of deaths registered in this district during 1872, exclusive of 303 non-residents who died in the small-pox and fever hospitals at Homerton, was 2,487, which, allowing the number of inhabitants

to have been 131,167 on the first day of July, would give ten deaths for each 527 inhabitants, or 189 deaths per 10,000 inhabitants.

If we exclude the deaths which were registered in the East London Union, and the population also, we have 10 deaths in each 531 inhabitants, or 188 deaths per 10,000 residents.

This is the smallest death rate I have ever reported for this district, and is less than that for all London, or for the Northern districts generally, as the rate for the metropolis was 214, and for the Northern districts 211 per 10,000 inhabitants. Not only, however, was the death-rate unusually small, but the number of births was large—namely, 4,338, which was at the rate of 172 births to each 100 deaths, being the largest proportion of births to deaths since 1852. In the whole metropolis there were 165 births to each 100 deaths.

I shall now lay before you a table of the number of births in each sub-district and in each quarter.

TABLE I.

1872.—BIRTHS IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT—52 WEEKS.

Quarters.	Stoke Newingtn.	Stamford Hill.	West Hackney.	Hackney.	South Hackney.	TOTALS.
First	75	53	253	400	277	1058
Second ..	96	59	268	415	259	1097
Third	106	63	280	410	250	1109
Fourth	91	44	254	421	264	1074
Totals ..	368	219	1055	1646	1050	4338

This table shows that the smallest number of births was registered in the first quarter, viz., 1058, and the largest in the third, viz., 1109. That there were 368 births registered in Stoke Newington, 219 in Stamford Hill, 1055 in West

Hackney, 1646 in Hackney, and 1050 in South Hackney. These numbers are in excess for the whole district, as compared with 1871, for in the latter year 316 were registered in Stoke Newington, 204 in Stamford Hill, 971 in West Hackney, 1583 in Hackney, and 1074 in South Hackney. The increase of births was only at the rate of 23 per 1,000 above those of 1871, so that I may, perhaps, have calculated the increase of population at too great an amount.

TABLE II.

1872.—DEATHS IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT—52 WEEKS.

Quarters.	Stoke Newingtn.	Stamford Hill.	West Hackney.	Hackney.	South Hackney.	TOTALS.
First	47	35	177	303	144	706
Second ..	46	29	136	229	116	556
Third	61	24	122	252	159	618
Fourth	37	33	133	254	150	607
Totals . .	191	121	568	1038	569	2487

The largest number of deaths was registered in the first quarter, viz., 706, which arose in part from the large number of deaths from small-pox in the first quarter as compared with the others, and from the unusually high mean temperature of November and December, when the mortality and sickness of the district were unusually small. The mean temperature of November was 3 degrees, and of December 3·8 degrees in excess of the mean of 101 years; and of November 1·7 degrees, and of December 2·7 degrees in excess of the average of the last 31 years as observed at Greenwich. I pointed out in previous reports that the observations taken at Greenwich exhibit a greater range of temperature than in Hackney, but that the mean temperature is about 0·3 of a degree below that for Hackney, so that the Greenwich records may be considered as fairly representing those for Hackney.

The next highest mortality occurred in the third quarter, viz., 618, and the lowest in the second, viz., 556. There were 191 deaths registered in Stoke Newington, 121 in Stamford Hill, 568 in West Hackney, 1038 in Hackney, and 569 in South Hackney. This number of 1038 registered in the Hackney sub-division does not properly belong to it, as the deaths in the Hackney Workhouse, the City of London Union, the German Hospital, the deaths of parishioners in the Fever and Small-Pox Hospitals, and some other institutions, are included therein. It would be necessary to extract the deaths in these Institutions, to eliminate those in the City of London Union, and then to spread the deaths in all the others, *pro rata* to the population, over the other sub-districts. As allowance would also have to be made for the population of the institutions varying each year, and to deduct that of the City of London Union, it would scarcely be possible to arrive at a correct conclusion, and I have, therefore, not attempted it, especially as very little benefit would have resulted from the calculations.

TABLE III.

DEATHS IN HACKNEY—52 WEEKS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Totals 1872.	Per Centages.	
		1872.	1856-71.
Deaths from the following classes of disease.			
1. Miasmatic (Epidemic) diseases.....	544	22·2	21·2
2. Diathetic, &c., diseases	120	4·8	4·8
3. Tubercular diseases.....	403	16·2	16·9
4. Diseases of the Nervous system	313	12·5	12·0
5. " " Organs of Circulation	150	6·0	5·4
6. " " Respiratory Organs	403	16·2	16·0
7. " " Digestive and Urinary do. . .	157	6·3	6·0
8. " " Skin and Joints	12	0·5	0·6
9. Premature Birth and Atrophy	147	5·9	5·5
10. Childbirth and Diseases of Women	39	1·5	1·0
11. Old Age	119	4·8	6·9
12. Violence	80	3·1	3·7
TOTALS.....	2487	100	100

Table 3 is one of much importance, as it shows the rate of death from all the chief groups under which deaths are registered in this country. The diseases included in each class will be found set out in the tables at the end of the report, so that I need not enumerate them here; suffice it to say, that class 1 includes diseases ordinarily termed epidemic, as well as diarrhoea and rheumatism (diseases which vary in frequency and fatality according to the temperature), erysipelas, croup, carbuncle, remittent fever, and a few others. The mortality from this class was 222 per 1000 deaths, against 212, which is the average in Hackney for the previous 16 years. This is not a large proportion of deaths from these causes when the extremely large number of deaths from small-pox, and the very small number of deaths from "old age" are taken into account. I mention the latter because it is very evident that if an unusually small number of deaths is registered from one disease, it must have the effect of increasing the percentages of deaths from other causes, even when the whole numbers are not greater than usual. The number of deaths from diseases of uncertain seat, viz., 120, bears the same average as for the 16 years, whilst that from tubercular diseases was 403, or 16·2 per cent. against an average of 16·9 per cent. This is satisfactory, as one good test of the salubrity of a district is the rate which deaths from consumption and other tubercular diseases bears to the total death rate. It is not, however, to be taken as an absolute rule that a low rate of death from these diseases is *per se* an indication of a healthy state of a locality, because a very large proportion of deaths from epidemic diseases, or of very young children (who comparatively rarely die from tubercular affections), would give a small percentage of deaths from tubercular and other affections, and thus lead to an erroneous opinion as to the salubrity of the place. It is in fact difficult

to compare the salubrity of one district with another, for as I pointed out years ago, the mortality varies with the number of infants, middle-aged and old people, with the social status of the population as regards income, &c., also density of population, and especially overcrowding. Thus in Hackney we should hardly have expected so low a death rate now as in 1851, when the proportion of servants and other middle-aged people, not likely to die in the district, was so much smaller than now, and yet it is a fact that the death rate was smaller here in 1872 than in 1851, or any year, except 1850, which was near it.

Diseases of the nervous system caused the death of 313 persons, or 12·5 per cent., which was above the average by 0·5 per cent. and affections of the circulatory organs produced 150 deaths, or 6 per cent. of the whole, which was also more than the mean. Diseases of the respiratory organs, excluding consumption, were fatal to no less than 403 persons, which was at the rate of 16·2 per cent., or above an average. Affections of the digestive and urinary organs produced the death of 157 persons, or 6·3 per cent., which was a little above the mean, whilst no less than 147 deaths were registered as having been caused by premature birth and atrophy, or 5·9 per cent. against 5·5 per cent. in 16 years. The greatest difference from the mean occurred in the deaths from old age, as only 119 or 4·8 per cent. were registered from this cause against an average of 6·9 per cent. A reference to the ages at death for the years 1850-72 shows that this reduction arose only in a small ratio from the diminished number of deaths above 65, as in 1872 the rate was 9·4 per cent. against 10·1 per cent. for 1850-72, but was partly caused by a more correct registration of the causes of death.

TABLE IV.

1861-72—DEATHS FROM SEVEN EPIDEMIC DISEASES. HACKNEY.

	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
	49 ^o 4	49 ^o 5	50 ^o 3	48 ^o 5	50 ^o 3	49 ^o 8	48 ^o 6	51 ^o 6	49 ^o 5	48 ^o 7	48 ^o 7	50 ^o 7
Small Pox	1	2	41	12	6	31	27	6	6	16	400	111
Measles	36	32	37	79	22	26	15	35	64	40	25	59
Scarlet fever	58	83	125	64	98	68	49	49	247	181	85	51
Diphtheria	24	27	34	15	22	12	16	14	16	9	8	7
Whooping Cough	62	56	28	48	56	89	72	44	102	39	76	97
Fever	55	89	49	77	75	76	63	54	60	51	34	50
Diarrhoea	55	25	60	71	125	162	75	120	97	115	123	115
Totals	291	314	375	366	404	464	317	320	592	451	751	490

This table, No. 4, shows the extreme severity of the late epidemic of small-pox, as in 1871 this disease destroyed 400 persons out of a total of 751 who died from these seven epidemic diseases, and in 1872, 111 out of 490, whilst in 1861 there was only 1 death registered in Hackney out of 291. It must not, however, be supposed that the difference is so great as appears here, because I have not been able to obtain the returns of deaths from small-pox in hospitals outside the district before 1871, and, therefore, although allowance was made in the total mortality, yet they were not included in this table. For future years, however, the number of deaths from small-pox of residents in the district will be comparable with those of 1871 and 1872. I may also mention that the number of deaths enumerated for 1871 and 1872 are those of residents only, as I have excluded 471 deaths of non-residents in 1871, and 303 in 1872, which happened in the small-pox and fever hospitals.

In my last report I stated that measles would probably prevail in 1872 and 1873, and so far my prognostication has proved correct, as 59 deaths were registered from this disease against 25 in 1871, and 40 in 1870. As regards scarlet fever

I stated that a smaller mortality might be expected, and this table shows my forecast to have been correct, as 51 deaths only were registered against 85 in 1871, 181 in 1870, and 247 in 1869. Whooping cough was very fatal, the death rate being greater than the corrected average of any year since the passing of the Metropolis Local Management Act, except in 1866 and 1869. The number of deaths from fever is larger than in 1871, but is smaller than in any other year since 1856, due allowance being made for increase of population. The number, 50, would have been less still if the Fever Hospital had not been in the district, for the same reasons as stated when speaking of small-pox. The mortality from diarrhoea was large, but not more than might have been expected, when the temperature of July, August, and September—and especially of July—is taken into consideration.

TABLE V.

AGES AT DEATH IN 1872—52 WEEKS.

Year.	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 upwds	
1872	637	378	108	129	202	191	187	177	240	189	46	3	2487
Per cents	25·6	15·2	4·3	5·4	8·1	7·7	7·5	7·1	9·6	7·6	1·8	0·1	

This table shows that out of 2487 deaths no less than 637 occurred during the first year of life. This is a very large proportion, and arises from the excessively large number of infants who died from whooping cough, small-pox, brain disease, and premature birth and debility. There were 378 or 15·2 per cent. of deaths between 1 and 5 years old, 108 or 4·3 per cent. between 5 and 15, 129 or 5·4 per cent. between 15

and 25, 202 or 8·1 per cent. between 25 and 35, 191 or 7·7 per cent. between 35 and 45, 187 or 7·5 per cent. between 45 and 55, 177 or 7·1 per cent, between 55 and 65, 240 or 9·6 per cent. between 65 and 75, 189 or no less than 7·6 per cent. between 75 and 85, and 46 or 1·8 per cent. of persons who died above 85 years, 3 of whom reached the patriarchal age of 95 and upwards.

The proportion of deaths under 1 year in all London was 263 in each 1000, at all ages, so that the rate in Hackney, 256, although excessively high, was not so great as in London generally. A better test of the salubrity of the district is afforded by the rate of death, under 1 year, to all births, and this we find to be much more satisfactory as regards this district, for 147 deaths under 1 year were registered here out of each 1000 births, whilst in all London there were 159 of each 1000 births. The death rate under 1 year to births was greater this year than in 1871 for all London as well as for Hackney—viz., 247 and 226 respectively, so that we have only suffered this year from causes which affected the whole metropolis.

I now propose laying before you tables of the deaths of males and females at different ages for the 21 years, 1850-70. A comparison of the two shows that although the total number of deaths of females was in excess of that of males, yet the difference was not sufficient to extend to every year of the period, although it happened in 15 out of the 21 years. It might have been expected that as there are on an average about 1000 male infants born to 961 females, that there would have been a larger number of male deaths than of females; and so there were during the first five years of life, as no less than 7417 deaths of males were registered against 6468 deaths of females under 5 years old. The greater number of deaths of

females arose from the larger proportion of females alive; as the census of 1851 showed that there were 33,346 females in Hackney, to 25,083 males, and the census of 1861, that there were 47,337 females to 35,958 males. To a certain extent this great disproportion of females to males was caused by the very great preponderance of female to male servants. Thus in 1851 there were 3914 female to 361 male servants; and 1861, there were 5271 female to 459 male servants.

The total deaths of males in the 21 years were 18,135, and of females, 18,521, so that the proportion of female deaths was nothing like so large as the ratio of female to male population. This arose again in part from the excess of female servants; for as a large number of them must have come from the country or other metropolitan districts, by far the largest proportion would, if attacked with illness, return to their homes, and not die in the district. But this will not account for anything like all the excess, as it has been known for very many years that a much larger rate of male than of female deaths happen in the first year of life, not only in England but abroad. Thus in my essay on the relative mortality of males and females, I showed that out of 3,329,412 deaths of children under 5 years in England, France, Belgium, Prussia, Sweden and Norway, no less than 1,781,073 were of males, against only 1,548,339 of females, or only 8,693 females to each 10,000 males.

By examining the foreign tables to ascertain the ratio of female to male still-born children, I found that there were 723 females only to each 1000 males, and it is therefore evident that there exists a greater tendency to death in male than in female children. This is strengthened by the following table, which was compiled from 100,000 deaths, under 5 years, in England and in the metropolis.

TABLE VI.

	ENGLAND.		LONDON.	
	Males.	Females.	Females.	Males.
Deaths from Zymotic diseases.....	100	98·8	97·1	100
„ Tubercular diseases	100	84·9	82·3	100
„ diseases of the Nervous system	100	76·2	79·5	100
„ „ Respiratory organs	100	82·7	85·8	100
„ „ Digestive organs..	100	83·9	81·2	100
„ Atrophy	100	89·0	90·1	100
„ premature birth	100	77·2	80·6	100
„ from all other diseases	100	83·8	86·9	100
	800	676·3	683·5	800

The table proves that male children die at a greater rate from diseases of all kinds than females; that the proportion of deaths of females to males is greater in London than in all England, in all classes of disease except tubercular affections and diseases of the digestive organs. It also shows that if a male child is attacked with a disease of the nervous system he is likely to die from it, as compared with a female, as 100 chances are against 79, and if with other diseases, at the rate set out in the table against each class of disease. *It is, therefore,* necessary to exercise, if possible, more care in feeding, bringing up, and watching male than female children, in order to counteract the greater tendency to death which exists in the male child.

The greater vitality of the female sex is indicated equally as strongly in advanced as in early life, as the tables show that 4530 females in this district lived to 65 years and upwards against 3095 males, or at the rate of 146 females to every 100 males. Now as at the census of 1861 there were only 129 females of all ages to each 100 males of all ages. it is quite evident that there must have been an excessive mortality of males at ages below 65 as compared with females. The difference is also shown even to a greater extent at the most advanced ages, as 572 females lived to 85 years and above, whilst only 241 males lived to such an extended period of human existence. Further, there were only 10 males to 36 females who lived for more than 95 years.

TABLE VII.—Males' Ages at Death.

Registered in the Hackney District during the Years 1850-70.

AGES..	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upwards	Total
1850 ..	94	64	25	31	34	32	39	37	46	40	8	..	450
1851 ..	128	71	25	27	43	35	43	45	43	28	15	1	504
1852 ..	125	91	37	36	43	47	43	44	49	44	5	..	564
1853 ..	134	99	34	31	52	41	53	52	61	38	10	..	605
1854 ..	154	129	54	41	41	44	51	59	75	34	8	1	691
1855 ..	130	115	52	50	58	56	64	66	100	51	12	..	754
1856 ..	154	98	51	32	68	53	52	59	62	33	15	..	677
1857 ..	184	112	41	40	52	52	54	68	67	49	7	..	726
1858 ..	221	148	58	40	56	69	46	71	95	47	10	2	863
1859 ..	167	129	55	42	45	68	42	71	81	45	13	..	758
1860 ..	168	144	43	44	61	56	57	64	75	53	6	1	772
1861 ..	177	170	49	35	42	58	78	88	95	57	8	..	857
1862 ..	171	165	47	45	72	71	68	86	79	41	7	..	852
1863 ..	228	181	65	50	55	73	68	76	75	65	13	..	949
1864 ..	245	191	47	64	82	75	87	70	98	65	16	..	1040
1865 ..	279	163	69	52	73	91	82	76	103	79	18	2	1087
1866 ..	317	209	70	66	88	102	91	95	102	69	7	1	1217
1867 ..	298	181	34	68	66	93	107	86	110	71	18	1	1133
1868 ..	295	162	58	48	85	74	92	81	106	70	7	..	1078
1869 ..	336	267	97	59	97	78	88	99	109	58	12	1	1301
1870 ..	339	184	86	61	99	88	107	91	128	58	16	..	1257
Totals..	4344	3073	1097	962	1312	1356	1412	1484	1759	1095	231	10	18135
Per centgs. }	23.9	16.9	6.1	5.3	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.2	9.7	6.0	1.3	0.1	

TABLE VIII.—Females' Ages at Death.

Registered in the Hackney District during the Years 1850-70.

AGES..	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upwards	Total
1850 ..	81	71	25	30	41	36	34	46	41	52	14	2	473
1851 ..	110	71	36	41	39	47	44	54	57	54	15	..	568
1852 ..	95	77	28	31	51	42	34	59	57	55	20	4	553
1853 ..	96	75	36	41	45	43	47	50	79	66	21	3	602
1854 ..	115	147	48	36	54	51	57	53	80	60	24	1	726
1855 ..	143	115	42	39	61	58	40	67	93	69	26	1	754
1856 ..	129	98	47	38	55	44	48	61	75	79	16	4	694
1857 ..	143	94	31	43	52	59	53	70	97	81	21	..	744
1858 ..	150	112	57	29	50	50	52	86	94	65	22	..	767
1859 ..	131	114	55	45	50	58	57	73	99	91	30	..	803
1860 ..	136	145	49	32	56	43	53	62	99	84	21	3	783
1861 ..	150	159	47	60	53	57	76	80	95	94	19	1	891
1862 ..	130	141	50	47	60	64	65	92	132	86	33	1	901
1863 ..	207	171	78	40	69	53	59	101	107	73	29	1	988
1864 ..	236	170	62	60	65	75	78	86	137	101	36	2	1108
1865 ..	254	157	56	46	77	68	90	95	131	116	11	5	1106
1866 ..	250	172	63	66	78	97	81	108	128	111	34	..	1188
1867 ..	257	159	57	61	77	84	72	81	122	131	32	2	1135
1868 ..	271	159	44	65	84	85	70	100	128	122	40	1	1169
1869 ..	271	260	92	70	92	77	85	102	136	128	34	2	1349
1870 ..	253	193	63	58	87	91	84	96	139	114	38	3	1219
Totals..	3608	2860	1066	978	1296	1282	1279	1622	2126	1832	536	36	18521
Per centgs. }	19·5	15·4	5·8	5·3	7·0	6·9	6·9	8·7	11·5	9·9	2·9	0·2	

The per-centages show only small differences in the rate of deaths of both sexes in middle life; but, taking into consideration the larger number of females living, the rates tell the same tale even at these periods of life, but less strongly than in early childhood and advanced life. As these calculations are based on above 36,000 deaths, and extend over 21 years, they may be taken as a fair average for Hackney, and will form a basis for comparison in future.

I shall now proceed to consider the per-centages of the deaths of males and females for the years 1850-72 inclusive. The table indicates that during these years out of each 1000 deaths at all ages, 216 occurred during the first year of life, and 160 between 1 and 5 years of age, making 376 under 5 years old. That 58 deaths per 1000 happened between 5 and 15 years of age, 55 between 15 and 25, 72 between 25 and 35, the same number between 35 and 45, 74 between 45 and 55, 85 between 55 and 65, 105 between 65 and 75, 80 between 75 and 85, and no less than 23 above the very advanced age of 85.

An analysis of the table also shows that whilst since 1862 there has not been a smaller rate of mortality under 1 year than 223 per 1000 deaths, yet before that period, and including that year, there was a smaller ratio in all years except 1858. The smallest rate was 173 per 1000 deaths in 1862, and the highest 256, which occurred in 1872. It is somewhat singular that the year in which the lowest rate of deaths under 1 year occurred should have been the one immediately preceding the years in which the death rate under 1 year became much higher, as in 1863 it was 224 per 1000 deaths; in 1864 it was 223; in 1865, 246; in 1866, 235; in 1867, 248; in 1868, 254; in 1869, 234; in 1870, 237; in 1871, 226; and in 1872, 256 per 1000 deaths.

The annual number of births has increased enormously since 1850, when it was only 1656, whilst in 1872 there were no less than 4338 births registered. The birth rate to population has increased considerably since 1851, as in that year there was only 1 birth to each 332 inhabitants, whilst in 1871 there was 1 birth to each 301 inhabitants. This, however, will not account for the whole change, especially as the proportion of deaths under 1 year to the number of infants registered is much smaller than for all London, being about 15 per cent. against about 17 per cent. for London. When the ages of the population of this district are published in the Census Tables, which, most probably, will not be for more than a twelvemonth, we may be able to account for these changes by comparing the returns for 1871 with the ages of the population in 1851 and 1861.

In the four years which intervene between one and five years of age, 160 deaths took place out of each 1000, the smallest number being 133, and the highest 197 per 1000 deaths. There were only 58 in each 1000 deaths registered between the ages of 5 and 15, the largest proportion being 73, and the lowest, 40; between 15 and 25 the average was 58, the highest being 73, and the lowest, 42. Between 25 and 35 the average rate of death was 72—the highest being 96, and the lowest, 54; whilst between 35 and 45, when the average was the same as at the last period, the highest was 83, and the lowest, 60. Between 45 and 55 there were 74 deaths out of each 1000—the highest number being 88, and the lowest, 60. Between 55 and 65 there were no less than 85 out of each 1000 deaths—the highest rate being 102, and the lowest, 71. The next column of the table shows that on an average $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all the deaths occurred between 65 and 75 years—the largest rate being 128, and the lowest, 87 per 1000. The table also shows that no less than 8 per cent. of the deaths happened above 75 years of age, which is a very large proportion at so advanced a period of life: the largest number was 100, and the lowest, 66 per 1000. There were 23 per 1000 deaths registered above 85 years—some of them above 100; indeed, with the exception of 1859 and 1871, one or more persons died at an age exceeding 95 in every one of these years.

MALES AND FEMALES AGES AT DEATH IN 1850-72.

Per-centages at each age for Hackney.

AGES	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upwards
1850	19.0	14.6	5.4	6.6	8.1	7.4	7.9	9.0	9.4	10.0	2.4	0.2
1851	22.2	13.3	5.7	6.3	7.7	4.7	8.1	9.2	9.2	7.7	2.8	0.1
1852	19.7	15.0	5.8	6.1	8.4	8.0	6.9	9.2	9.5	8.8	2.2	0.4
1853	19.0	14.4	5.8	6.0	8.0	7.0	8.3	8.4	11.6	8.6	2.6	0.2
1854	18.9	19.4	7.2	5.4	6.7	6.7	7.6	8.0	11.0	6.6	2.3	0.2
1855	18.1	15.3	6.2	5.9	7.9	7.6	6.9	8.8	12.8	7.9	2.5	0.1
1856	20.6	14.3	7.2	5.1	9.0	7.1	7.3	8.7	10.0	8.2	2.2	0.3
1857	22.2	14.0	4.9	5.7	7.1	7.5	7.3	9.4	11.2	8.8	1.9	1.0
1858	22.8	16.0	7.0	4.2	6.5	7.3	6.0	9.7	11.6	6.0	2.0	0.1
1859	19.1	15.6	7.1	5.5	6.1	8.1	6.4	9.1	11.6	8.7	2.7	..
1860	19.6	18.6	5.9	4.9	7.2	6.4	7.1	8.2	11.2	8.8	1.8	0.3
1861	18.7	18.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	6.6	8.8	9.6	10.9	8.6	1.6	0.1
1862	17.3	17.6	5.5	5.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	10.2	11.4	7.3	2.3	0.1
1863	22.4	18.2	7.3	4.7	6.4	6.5	6.6	9.1	9.4	7.1	2.2	0.1
1864	22.3	16.4	5.1	6.0	7.0	7.2	7.7	6.9	11.1	7.8	2.4	0.1
1865	24.6	14.5	5.5	4.7	6.5	7.0	7.7	8.0	10.7	9.1	1.5	0.2
1866	23.5	15.9	5.5	5.5	6.9	8.3	7.1	8.4	9.6	7.5	1.7	0.1
1867	24.8	14.9	4.0	5.6	6.3	8.1	7.6	7.5	9.9	9.0	2.2	0.1
1868	25.4	13.9	4.7	5.0	7.7	6.9	7.1	7.8	10.7	8.5	2.2	0.1
1869	23.4	19.7	7.1	4.8	7.5	6.0	6.4	7.3	8.7	6.9	2.1	0.1
1870	23.7	15.3	5.9	5.2	7.2	7.0	7.9	7.8	10.6	6.9	2.4	0.1
1871	22.6	16.5	6.4	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.4	7.6	8.8	7.3	1.7	..
1872	25.6	15.2	4.3	5.4	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.1	9.6	7.6	1.8	0.1
Totals	495.5	367.4	135.0	126.6	166.8	166.8	160.3	195.0	240.5	184.5	48.5	4.1
Per cen. }	21.6	16.0	5.8	5.5	7.2	7.2	7.4	8.5	10.5	8.0	2.1	0.1

TABLE X.

Per centages of Deaths in Hackney in each year from 1856 to 1872, arranged in 12 groups.

	Zymotic diseases	Diseases of uncertain seat	Tubercular diseases	Diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the circulatory organs	Diseases of the respiratory organs	Diseases of the digestive & urinary organs	Diseases of the skin and joints	Premature birth and atrophy	Childbirth and diseases of women	Old age	Violence	Temperature.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	degrees
1856..	20.9	4.9	17.6	10.7	4.2	17.1	6.8	0.5	4.9	0.9	7.3	4.2	49.1
1857..	19.8	5.4	18.5	10.9	3.9	16.9	6.4	0.7	4.3	1.3	7.2	4.7	51.8
1858..	21.9	4.7	14.7	12.4	4.5	16.2	7.2	0.4	5.7	0.7	7.1	4.5	49.2
1859..	23.0	4.5	15.9	14.0	3.8	14.1	8.0	0.7	4.2	1.0	6.8	4.0	50.8
1860..	16.8	4.6	16.8	13.7	6.3	18.5	5.2	0.4	4.6	0.7	7.1	5.3	47.0
1861..	19.9	5.1	16.5	11.8	6.5	17.4	6.9	0.5	4.6	0.8	6.9	3.3	49.4
1862..	21.5	6.0	17.1	12.0	6.3	13.9	6.3	0.9	5.4	0.6	6.6	3.4	49.5
1863..	23.7	4.4	15.5	13.2	4.3	14.6	7.5	0.7	4.2	1.1	6.2	4.6	50.3
1864..	19.8	4.4	17.1	11.2	5.7	19.1	5.5	0.5	5.0	1.3	6.8	3.6	48.5
1865..	20.8	4.4	18.1	11.9	4.9	16.1	5.2	0.7	6.0	0.9	7.6	3.4	50.3
1866..	22.2	4.7	16.7	11.9	4.8	15.1	5.6	0.5	6.6	1.2	7.4	3.3	49.8
1867..	16.6	5.4	20.0	11.0	4.1	16.0	5.8	0.6	7.6	1.4	7.8	3.7	48.6
1868..	16.6	5.2	17.8	13.7	5.9	14.4	6.3	0.6	6.9	1.2	7.9	3.0	51.6
1869..	25.4	4.7	16.2	11.1	5.5	15.0	5.9	0.4	5.5	0.8	6.6	2.9	49.5
1870..	21.6	4.6	16.7	11.9	6.7	15.9	5.8	0.4	5.7	1.1	6.7	2.9	48.7
1871..	28.4	4.1	15.6	10.6	5.7	15.7	5.7	0.4	5.7	0.6	5.1	2.4	48.7
1872..	22.2	4.8	16.2	12.5	6.0	16.2	6.3	0.5	5.9	1.5	4.8	3.1	50.7
	21.2	4.8	16.9	12.0	5.4	16.0	6.2	0.6	5.4	1.0	6.8	3.7	49.5

This table shows that the annual per-centage of deaths from epidemic diseases has varied considerably in these years, having been in 1867 and 1868 as low as 166 in 1000 deaths from all causes, and in 1871 as high as 214 per 1000, and 254

in 1869. The excessively high rate of death in 1871 was caused by the small-pox epidemic, and in 1869 by the great prevalence of scarlet fever. In 1860 the rate was but 168 per 1000 deaths, and was coincident with a low mean temperature for the year, and a cold, wet summer. There is no doubt that a cold, wet summer is favorable to health in London, not only as regards ordinary epidemic diseases, but also the mortality from all causes. The table shows that there were eight years in which the mortality from epidemic diseases was below, and nine in which it was above the mean of 212 per 1000 deaths from all causes. This mean per-centage is rather high, but is not so great as in all London. The deaths which are grouped together under the heading of "diseases of uncertain seat," which includes syphilis, privation, gout, dropsy, cancer, and mortification, varied between 41 and 60 per 1000 deaths from all causes, the average being 48.

The next group is one of great importance, as it includes scrofula, tubercular diseases of the brain, lungs, and bowels. The mean number of deaths from these causes was 169 in each 1000—the highest number having been 200, and the lowest 147 in each 1000 deaths. The per-centage has been less of late years, with the exception of 1867 and 1868, than in 1856 and 1857, which is very satisfactory when the change in the condition of the population is taken into account. The high rate in 1867-68 was, to a great extent, correlative to the very small death rate from epidemic diseases.

Deaths from diseases of the nervous system shows a rather high proportion, viz., 120 out of each 1000 deaths. The highest number was 140 in 1859, and the lowest 106 in 1871. This low rate in 1871 was caused by the excessive mortality from small-pox, as the total number of deaths in 1871 from these

causes was 303, and in 1870 it was 294, although the percentage in that year was 119 per 1000.

The per-centage of deaths from affections of the heart and great vessels was 54 per 1000, the highest having been 67, and the lowest 38, whilst the mean per-centage from diseases of the respiratory organs was no less than 160 per 1000, the lowest having been 139, and the highest 191 per 1000 deaths from all causes. The death rate from affections of the lungs and vocal organs is so dependent on temperature that it is easy to calculate the number of deaths beforehand, if the mean temperature of each day in winter be given for two or three weeks. I do not mean to say that the excessive mortality which occurs from very severe weather in winter is confined to affections of the respiratory organs, because I have shown in other papers that it extends more or less to all the great groups of disease.

Affections of the digestive and urinary organs produced an average mortality of 60 per 1000, the highest having been 69, and the lowest 52 per 1000 from all causes. The death rate from premature birth and atrophy was 54 per 1000; the highest was 76, and the lowest 42 per 1000 deaths from all causes. The deaths from old age averaged 68 per 1000; the highest ratio having been 79, and the lowest 48 per 1000. It will be noticed that the rate for the last two years is much below the average. The last group, viz., that of deaths from violence, shows that the number annually registered varied as little as for any other, the average having been 37—the highest 47, and the lowest 24 in 1000 deaths from all causes.

Having now concluded our resumé of the mortality tables for past years, I shall proceed to briefly consider some of the facts ascertained by the last and previous censuses.

TABLE XI.

Population in the Census Years, 1801-71, of the Parishes of St. John at Hackney and St. Mary, Stoke Newington.

PARISHES.	POPULATION.							
	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871
St. John at Hackney	12730	16771	22494	31047	37771	53589	76687	115110
St. Mary, Stoke Ngtn.	1462	2149	2676	3480	4490	4840	6608	9841
Totals	14,192	18,920	25,170	34,527	42,261	58,429	83,295	124951

This table shows the enormous increase which has taken place in Hackney and Stoke Newington since 1801, when the population of the former was only 12,730, and of the latter, 1,462, making a total of 14,192 for the whole District, or but little more than one-tenth of the present numbers. In 1811 the population numbered 18,920, being an increase of nearly 5,000 in the ten years, Hackney having advanced by more than 4,000, and Stoke Newington not quite 700. In 1821 the population was 25,170, of which 22,494 belonged to Hackney, and 2,676 to Stoke Newington, the increase being but a little more than 6,000 in the ten years. In 1831 there were 34,527 residents in the District, being an excess of more than 9,000 persons. Between 1831 and 1841 the increase was not so great as in the previous decade, as the population was only 42,261 against the 34,527. At the Census of 1851 there were 58,429 residents; so that there were above 16,000 persons more than in 1841, and nearly the whole of this large number belonged to Hackney, as in 1841 the population was 37,771, and in 1851 no less than 53,589. The Census of 1861 shows that a greater stride still had been taken, as there were no less than 83,295 persons in the District, being an addition of nearly 25,000; and at the

last Census the numbers in Hackney were 115,110, and in Stoke Newington, 9,841, making a total of 124,951. The increase of the population in 70 years in Hackney was, therefore, no less than 102,480, and in Stoke Newington, 8,019.

Rather more than 30 per cent. of the increase between 1861 and 1871 arose from excess of births over deaths, as there were 34,328 births registered against 21,825 deaths, giving an increase of 12,503 persons. It is also pretty certain that the excess of births over deaths was larger than the number given here, for although all the deaths are registered, we may be sure that all the births are not. These returns are shown in the Table No. XII. This table also proves that nearly 30,000 immigrants came to reside in this district during the decade of 1861-71.

TABLE XII.

HACKNEY DISTRICT	Registered in the 10 years 1861—1870.			Excess of births registered over deaths.	Increase of the population.
	Marriages	Births.	Deaths.	1861—1870.	1861—1870.
	10,280	34,328	21,825	12,503	41,656

This large number of persons are distributed over the district in greatly varying proportions as regards density; indeed, out of the 3,935 acres belonging to the district, no less than 467 consist of open spaces which cannot be built upon, and 101 acres of water. The average number of persons to an acre was 32 for the whole district, including the 568 acres which cannot be built upon. The land and water are distributed as follows:—in Stoke Newington, 589 acres of land and 49 of water; in Stamford Hill, 600 acres of land and 13 of water; in West Hackney, 466 acres of land and only 1 of water; in

Hackney, 1760 acres of land and 35 of water; and in South Hackney, 419 acres of land and 3 of water. The average of the open spaces is as follows:—the Marshes, about 345; Well Street Common, 30; Newington Common, West Hackney, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Clapton Common, $9\frac{1}{4}$; Hackney Downs, 50; and London Fields, 27 acres. There are, also, several small pieces of waste ground, which need not be set out here.

The Census showed that the 124,951 persons lived in 19,347 houses, being at the rate of 645 persons in each 100 houses, and that there were 69,976 females to 54,975 males, or 127 females to each 100 males. In 1851 there were 33,346 females to 25,083 males, or 133 females to 100 males; whilst in 1861 there were 47,337 females to 35,958 males, or 131 females to 100 males. These differences have, doubtless, partly arisen from the smaller number of servants now kept, in proportion to the whole population, as we have now a much larger ratio of small houses than we had in 1851, or even than in 1861.

In 1861 there were 13,392 inhabited houses, and in 1871, 19,347; of which, 12,352 in 1861 were in Hackney, and 1,040 in Stoke Newington; and in 1871 there were 17,791 in Hackney, and 1,556 in Stoke Newington. There were also 518 uninhabited houses in 1861, and no less than 1,560 in 1871; whilst there were 370 buildings in 1861 against 307 in 1871. These figures show that in spite of the great increase of population, the number of houses built has been far in excess of the requirements of the district, and it is probable that house property must be in a depressed condition for some years, even if new buildings are almost entirely discontinued. The statistics for each sub-district will be found in the appendix—Table No. .

In order to ascertain the death rate in other districts for comparison with that of Hackney, I have ascertained the population of all the Superintending Registrars' Districts from the Census of Returns for 1861 and 1871, and calculated the numbers living in each in 1866, so as to compare with the mean number of deaths for the 10 years. I find that Hackney has not only kept its position, but has advanced to the third place in the list, as regards a low death rate, the districts of Hampstead and Lewisham (which includes Lewisham, Sydenham and Penge) only being above it; whilst Islington, which in 1851 had a smaller death rate, has now a larger one than Hackney. We might, *a priori*, have expected, that the death rate for Hampstead and Lewisham districts would have been the smallest in the Metropolis, as, with the exception of Woolwich, they have the smallest number of residents to an acre. As the influence of density of population is often lost sight of, I append calculations for the eight least and the eight most crowded districts in London. I would mention here, that allowance has been made for deaths in workhouses not belonging to the districts, and also in hospitals.

No. of Persons to an Acre	Name of District.	Death rate per 1000 Residents.	No. of Persons to an Acre	Name of District.	Death rate per 1000 Residents.
5	Lewisham	16·2	219	St. Giles	27·3
10	Woolwich	20·7	200	Holborn	26·2
11	Wandsworth	19·5	197	St. Georges, East	28·6
14	Hampstead	15·2	190	Shoreditch	28·2
25	Camberwell	21·4	196	Whitechapel	24·3
26	Greenwich	24·0	159	Bethnal Green	25·3
32	Hackney	19·3	150	St. Saviours	24·2
37	Kensington	19·5	137	Mile End Old Town	23·2

I have omitted Westminster, although the most crowded district, as the Census is taken when the Houses of Parliament are sitting, and in the height of the London season, as it is,

therefore, evident that the Census does not fairly represent the resident population for the whole year. The list of eight most sparsely inhabited districts includes the five most healthy, and of eight most densely inhabited districts, the five most unhealthy districts in London. I call those districts the most healthy in which the death rate is lowest, and those most unhealthy in which the death rate is highest. It does not follow, that the districts having the highest death rate, are really the most unhealthy to live in, because the excess in mortality may arise from the want of sufficient food, and proper clothing and shelter to keep a large proportion of the inhabitants in good health.

If we refer to Table 16 in the appendix, we shall see that there were no less than 22 public institutions in Hackney at the census of 1871. Of these 19 did not belong to Hackney, but one has been removed since then, viz., the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, in which there were 452 inmates. The total number of inmates was 2923, of which 1271 were of males, and 1652 of females. There were 529 persons in the Hackney Workhouse; 21 in the Hospital, in Brooksby's Walk; and 35 in the Hospital in the High street, Homerton. There were also 615 residents in the City of London Union; 294 in the Fever Hospital, Homerton; 179 in the Small-Pox Hospital; 140 in Brook House Lunatic Asylum; 115 in the German Hospital; and 124 in the Northumberland House Lunatic Asylum. The other institutions contained less than 100 in each.

The original parish of St. John at Hackney is now divided into thirteen ecclesiastical districts, and St. Mary, Stoke Newington, into two. I have appended a Table, No. 15, which shows the date of formation, the area in acres, the number of inhabited and uninhabited houses, of persons—males and

females—in each ecclesiastical district, as I thought it might be useful.

During the past year I attended on Mr. Ayrton, with Mr. Ellis and other gentlemen, on several occasions respecting the condition of the bathing lakes, Victoria Park, and with Mr. Charles Reed and several members of the Vestry, respecting improved regulations for bathing. After a good deal of correspondence the lakes have been cleansed, and are no longer injurious to health.

I have also had an interview and some correspondence with the Secretary of the Regent's Canal Company as to the cleansing of the canal and basins leading thereto. The medical officers of health for Shoreditch and Bethnal Green joined me in the applications to the Regent's Canal Company, and so afforded material assistance. There was considerable difficulty in getting some of the basins cleansed in our district, and I believe also in Shoreditch; but eventually the whole of the mud was removed.

There have been several prosecutions of persons for carrying on trades so as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood. One—namely, that against Mr. Davy, was mentioned in my last report, so that it need not be referred to at greater length. Another was against the occupier of a fat-melting house, where various kinds of fat were melted by steam, and subsequently purified. At times the smell was very offensive, especially when a large quantity of tinned Australian meat was boiled down for the fat. Proceedings were taken under the unrepealed sections of the Old Building Act, as the premises were within 40 feet of a road, and 50 feet of a house, and the magistrate fined the defendant £5 and costs. Notices were also served

under the same Act on a varnish maker, requiring him to discontinue his trade, which he did; also on a butcher, who boiled bones and offal so as to cause offensive effluvia. In both of these cases it was not necessary to take any legal proceedings.

My attention having been called on several occasions to quantities of fish which were unfit for the food of man; I directed the inspector to pour carbolic acid over them so as to prevent their being sold, but did not take proceedings, as the owners agreed to this course being adopted. I also had 18 wild boars carbolised in a similar manner, as they were unfit for food, and the owner agreed to my proposal after some discussion. They were not exposed for sale when I saw them, but they had been the day before.

We also took proceedings against the London General Omnibus Company, for not providing proper drainage, and a sufficient cover to a large dung pit near Colveston Crescent. Several persons who had suffered from the effluvia attended at the court, and gave evidence against the company. After a long hearing, the magistrate ordered the company to provide a cover sufficiently large to keep the sun from shining and the rain from falling on the dung when in the pit. In this case the magistrate required me to prove that the dung was not only a nuisance to the inhabitants, but that it had produced injury to the health of some persons, which I succeeded in doing. I have also obtained 42 orders from the Board prohibiting persons from keeping pigs in the vicinity of houses. In most cases your order was sufficient; but in a few instances summonses were taken out at the Police Courts. The total number of summonses heard at the Police Courts during the year was 72, the majority being against persons who had neglected to repair and white-

wash, or properly drain houses which were so dirty or dilapidated or badly drained as to be a nuisance.

I also inspected, with the Committee, 92 cow-sheds and 85 slaughter-houses, and attended at the Sessions House, Prescott Street, on two occasions. The magistrates refused to grant licenses for one of the cow-sheds and five of the slaughter-houses, the grounds of the refusal being that the cow-shed was in a small yard adjoining a very large school; and that the butchers refused to remove their horses from the slaughter-houses, preferring to use them as stables rather than for slaughtering. Many of these premises were inspected on several occasions, as there was much difficulty in getting the necessary work done. For the future greater care will have to be exercised as regards the granting of licenses to private slaughter-houses, if there is any chance of the clause in the Old Building Act, prohibiting their continuance after 1874, being repealed.

On the request of the Sanitary Committee I drew up a report of the steps necessary to be taken if an epidemic of cholera should occur, and append a copy thereof to my report. I was also directed to write to the Committee of the Small-Pox Hospital, Homerton, asking if a portion of the hospital or grounds could be set apart for the reception of cholera patients if required by this Board, but received a reply in the negative. I also wrote to the Committee of the German Hospital, asking a similar question, and received a very courteous reply in the affirmative, so that it would not be necessary to provide a cholera hospital for the district if the disease should reach us at some future time.

The superintendence of the removal of dust has led to more satisfactory results than formerly, as there were only 2603

requests to remove dust and refuse during the year; and comparatively few of the letters contained complaints of neglect, the majority being simple requests for removal. Many of the complaints arose from the dustmen refusing to remove trade refuse, which they were justified in doing. There were 3734 requests for dust removal in 1871, against 2603 in 1872, and very many more complaints of non-removal or of incivility on the part of the men. The total cost for the year was £2291 16s. 4d., which was a little in excess of the lowest tender at a lump sum. The contract accepted was that of Mr. Iszard's, at 2s. 5d. per load, Mr. Iszard providing cart, horse, baskets, ladder and shovel, and also a man for each cart, who was responsible to the contractor for the cart, horse, and implements. Mr. Iszard was also prohibited from shooting the refuse in this district, except in such places as I sanctioned. The smallest number of carts employed was 11, and the largest, 22; the smallest number of men was 9, and the greatest, 14. As there are now above 19,600 inhabited houses in the district, and 16,192 loads were removed, there was much less than a load per house of ashes and house refuse in the year.

On the 4th of June P. H. Holland, Esq., attended here to hold enquiry as to whether or not a further limitation of burials was needed in the Hackney District. At Mr. Holland's request a notice had been previously sent to the Revs. T. O. Goodchild, rector of Hackney, R. D. Tyssen, rector of South Hackney, T. Jackson, rector of Stoke Newington, W. Baird, vicar of Homerton, and Mr. Whitehead, minister of the Unitarian Church, Paradise Place. The Revs. W. Baird and T. Jackson sent letters of apology. The Rev. T. O. Goodchild attended also the sextoness. Mr. Martin stated that as regards the graveyard of St. John at Hackney, there existed considerable doubt in the public mind as to the manner in which the "Orders in

Council" were carried out, especially as to the quantity of concrete used, and asked for explanations or information on several points. The Register of Burials was produced, and contained the particulars of 220 interments which had taken place during the year ending March 24th last. After much discussion, it was agreed and consented to by the Rev. T. O. Goodchild, that all persons making application for the burials of friends should sign a declaration that the deceased was a member of a family which had a family grave in the churchyard before June, 1862, and that the same be open for the inspection of Dr. Tripe; likewise, that more concrete should be used around the coffins. As regards old South Hackney churchyard, that the same should be closed for all burials except in the private vaults. That the question of interments in the vaults in the Stoke Newington churchyard might stand over until a fresh application was made as to the drainage of Willberforce's vault or other vaults.

Mr. Holland, the Sub-Committee, and Dr. Tripe then inspected Homerton churchyard, and ascertained that very few burials took place there, that all interments in the common ground had been discontinued, and that care is taken to carry out the Order in Council. Mr. Holland, therefore, decided not to take any action as regards this grave yard at present.

In accordance with instructions received from you, I tested the burners of several street lamps, also Bronner's burners, and an improved fish-tail burner. These burners, by the kind permission of the engineer to the Imperial Gas Company, were all tested at the company's testing room with the following results, viz. :—I found with the street lamp burners that on an average, when the pressure was $5\frac{1}{2}$ -tenths of an inch, the consumption was 5 feet per hour, and the illuminating power

equal to 11·63 candles. That when the pressure was 8-tenths of an inch, the consumption and illuminating power were the same as before ; but when it was 12-tenths of an inch (which it always is from dusk up to about 10.30 p.m.) the consumption was 5·8 feet per hour, and the illuminating power of 13 candles. It is, therefore, evident that the Board gets at least the quantity of gas it pays for. I then tested Bronner's burners, the diaphragon or stop of one being broken, I found that with 8-tenths pressure, the one with the damaged stop consumed 5·75 feet per hour, and gave a light equal to 13 candles ; with 12-tenths pressure, it consumed 6·70 feet per hour, and gave 15 candles' illumination. The perfect Bronner's burner, with 8-tenths pressure, consumed 4·60 feet per hour, and gave a light equal to 10 candles ; but with 12-tenths pressure it consumed 5 feet per hour, and gave a light of 13·5 candles. The fish-tail burner, with 8-tenths pressure, consumed 6 feet per hour, and gave a light of 11·2 candles only ; and with 12-tenths pressure it consumed 7·7 feet per hour, and gave a light of 14·8 candles, so that the illuminating power of 10-feet gas, burned in two of Bronner's burners, at 12-tenths pressure, was equal to 27 candles, as against only 19 candles when burned in two of the fish-tail burners. Similar results to these with Bronner's burners were subsequently obtained with Sugg's patent flat-flame burner.

There have been 31 cases of over-crowding discovered, which were so bad as to be injurious to health. I say discovered because they were all found out by inspection, and not one from complaint. Amongst these I will mention the following : at No. 3, Sheep Lane, the father, mother, a son of 17, a daughter of 15, a boy of 8 years, and an infant lived and slept in a small room containing only 925 cubic feet of air, and

therefore, not large enough for two adults and one child. In Goring Street a man was found living with a widow and her two children in an extremely small room, containing only 562 cubic feet of air. In a small room, having a cubical capacity of 604 feet, were discovered the father, mother, two girls of 12 and 11 years, and also two young children, so that there was only 100 cubic feet of air for each. In No. 16, Duncan Street, there were three families, consisting of eighteen persons, living and sleeping in four small rooms, the largest room containing only 1014 and the smallest 757 cubic feet of air. At 15, Duncan Square, in four rooms—the largest of which had a cubical capacity of 1020 feet, and the smallest 763 feet—there were four families, one of which, consisting of the mother, a son of 21 years, a daughter of 16, and two younger children, lived in a single room. In No. 10, Duncan Square, the father, mother, and six children under 12, inhabited one small room containing 868 cubic feet of air. At No. 11, Sheep Lane, the mother and father slept in one room, and a son of 20 years old, a daughter of 18, another of 16, and a lad of 14, slept in another small room. In Farm Place, Cottage Lane, there were several instances of families residing in rooms with but little more than 100 cubic feet of air for each person. In Shacklewell Row, the father, a son of 21, another of 19, and a grown-up daughter, lived and slept in a room, the cubic contents of which was only 904 feet. In a room having a capacity of 766 feet, situated in Taylor's Buildings, a man and his wife, two children under 10, and a woman who was not related to either, were found living and sleeping. In a house in Warburton Road, the father, mother, a son of 19, and a daughter of 16, lived and slept in a room holding only 990 feet of air. All these show the necessity for the strict supervision exercised in this district upon the dwellings of the poor, and for regular house-to-house inspection,

by which alone cases such as these can be found out, and the overcrowding abated. In two cases it was necessary to take out summonses against the offenders before the overcrowding could be removed; but in all others it was promptly abated. There is one point worth notice, and that is, that nearly all our bad cases of overcrowding occur in the streets and places situated to the south of London Fields, and adjoining to Bethnal Green Parish.

As the smallpox epidemic had very much abated by the commencement of this year, and no other disease requiring the free use of disinfectants had broken out, there has not been so large a quantity of disinfectants used, nor so many houses disinfected as in 1871. In the last-named year, there were no less than 928 houses disinfected, against 213 in 1872. In 1872 there were 928 articles of bedding and clothing removed to the disinfecting chamber from 87 houses. In the other cases of infectious diseases which came under our notice, the bed, bedding, and clothes, etc., were disinfected in the rooms with sulphur vapours. The cost of wages for removing the articles to the chamber, and of coals and sulphur in disinfecting them, was £36 17s., and the amount received was £10 1s., leaving a balance against the board of £26 16s. This total cost has been so small, in consequence of the men employed working on the roads, when not engaged in the disinfecting operations.

The chief Sanitary work performed in accordance with the Sanitary Act, consisted of the examination of the rooms, yards, out-buildings, and cisterns or water-butts of 6126 houses, which were either occupied by two or more families, or by persons belonging to the poorer classes. This number is nearly the same as for last year, when 6124 houses were thus examined. There were 26211 rooms in the 6126 houses (excluding wash-

houses), and 8812 families lived therein, against 8974 families in 1872. There were also 45652 persons against 46177 in 1872, so that the houses were not quite so crowded this year. The average number of persons to a house in London, when the Census was taken, was 7·8, which was precisely the same as in 1861, whilst in Hackney it is now 7·4 per house in the poorer neighbourhoods, and 6·6 for the whole district, showing that the number of persons in each of our poorer houses, as well as in those of the district generally, is less than for all classes of houses in London.

The number of houses in which nuisances were discovered, was no less than 2517, showing that about 42 per cent. of the houses inspected were either dirty and dilapidated, so as to require white-washing, cleansing, and repairing, or that the paving in the yards was defective, or the drainage bad; whilst in some cases, the houses were rendered unfit for habitation, by what I may call an aggregation of nuisances. The number of houses which were thus more or less defective in their sanitary arrangements was greater this year than last by nearly 100, showing the necessity for at least an annual inspection of all the small houses in the district. An examination of the last page in this report shows, that out of 6899 houses examined, only 560 were inspected through complaints received; so that out of the 3290 houses which required some works to be done, or disinfection to be performed, so as to render them safely habitable, only the 560 just mentioned, or about one-sixth, were examined from complaints. I again mention these facts somewhat more in detail as proving the necessity for regular sanitary supervision. There were also 151 greengrocers' and 58 fishmongers' and Poulterers' yards inspected—some of them on second occasions; also 120 bakehouses, many of which required to be lime-whitened and cleansed, and a few to be repaired.

The number of nuisances from defective drainage, was smaller than for the previous year, as the last portion of the district not provided with proper drainage (I refer to High Hill Ferry and other houses, hitherto draining into the River Lea), has had a main sewer made for it, so that very few cesspools remain to be emptied and filled up; there will, probably, be from time to time, a few cesspools discovered, as landlords have occasionally made new drains without emptying and filling up the cesspools, but, with these exceptions, this portion of our work may be considered as completed. The number of nuisances from defects in houses was also less, as fewer yards required to be paved, and a smaller number of houses to be white-washed and repaired, but a larger number have received a better supply of water, or better fittings.

The number of notices served is still very large, in consequence of the landlords rarely complying with the first, and often not with the second, or even third notices. The statement at the end of the report shows, that 3462 preliminary notices were served, and that as 1396 owners of property did not attend to the first notices, second notices had to be served; also that third notices had to be served on 766 persons, and 72 summonses were necessary before we could obtain the removal of the nuisances. I may mention, that in no case was a summons taken out under the "Nuisances Removal Acts," unless at least two notices had been previously served on the owner or other person permitting or causing the nuisance.

I have attended, during the year, 50 meetings of the Sanitary Committee, or of Sub-Committees appointed by them; at the hearings of the proceedings against Mr. Davy, in the Court of Chancery, and also of the 72 summonses taken out at the Clerkenwell and Worship Street Police Courts; and have

inspected a very large number of premises on which nuisances existed, in the majority of which it was not necessary to take proceedings before the Police Courts.

In conclusion, I desire to state my satisfaction with the manner in which all the Inspectors have performed their duties, and carried out my special directions, in cases which have occurred under unusual circumstances.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JOHN W. TRIPE, M.D.,

May 3rd, 1873.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Received, and ordered to be Printed,

JOHN KELDAY,

May 9th, 1873.

CHAIRMAN.

TABLE XIII.

Showing the Area, Houses, and Population of the Sub-Districts of Hackney in 1861 and 1871.

REGISTRAR'S SUB-DISTRICT.	Area in Statute Acres.	HOUSES.						POPULATION.					
		1861.			1871.			PERSONS.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
		In- habited	Unin- habited	Build- ings.	In- habited	Unin- habited	Build- ings.	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.
Stamford Hill	613	999	33	3	1145	39	—	5483	6598	2272	2884	3211	3714
West Hackney	467	3985	84	43	4354	317	47	24265	28069	10773	12529	13492	15540
Hackney	1795	4969	226	203	7701	597	164	30886	49489	13129	21493	17757	27996
Workhouse belonging to the London City Union }	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	595	615	239	278	356	337
South Hackney	422	2398	137	121	4590	392	51	15458	30339	6962	13817	8496	16522
	3297	12352	480	370	17791	1345	262	76687	115110	33375	51001	33312	64109
Stoke Newington	638	1040	38	—	1556	215	45	6608	9841	2583	3974	4025	5867
	3,935	13,392	518	370	19,347	1,560	307	83,295	124,951	35,958	54,975	47,337	69,976

TABLE XIV.

Extent of Water and Open Spaces, included in the Areas of Parishes of St. John at Hackney and St. Mary, Stoke Newington; Number of Rated Householders; and Rateable Value.

HACKNEY DISTRICT.	Land.	Water.	Number of rated Householders.	Rateable annual value of Property.	OPEN SPACES.	Acres.
Stoke Newington	589	49	1450	£75,023	Marshes, Hackney	345
Stamford Hill Sub-District	600	13	17759	£543,178	South Hackney Common.	30
West Hackney	466	1			Newington	5½
Hackney	1760	35			Clapton	9½
South Hackney	419	3			Hackney Downs	50
					London Fields.. .. .	27
TOTALS ..	3834	101	19,209	£618,201		467

TABLE XV.

Ecclesiastical Districts of the Parishes of St. John at Hackney and St. Mary, Stoke Newington, with Date of Foundation, Acreage, Number of Houses, and Population, 1871.

ORIGINAL OR MOTHER PARISH.	ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Date of Formation.	Area in Acres.	HOUSES, 1871.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
				In-habited	Unin-habited	Build-ing.			
Hackney, St. John		—	908	2725	287	148	18307	7649	10658
	St. Andrew, Hoxton, part of	1863	17	156	12	—	1225	550	675
	St. Augustine, South Hackney ..	1867	163	1274	175	43	8163	3909	4254
	St. Barnabas, Homerton	1846	372	1615	110	2	11059	5338	5721
	St. James' Clapton	1863	237	663	44	10	3953	1725	2228
	St. John, South Hackney	1825	248	2349	171	7	15273	6728	8545
	St. Mark's Dalston, part of	1871	—	1912	148	29	12472	5370	7102
	St. Matthew, Upper Clapton	1866	144	386	17	—	2306	974	1332
	St. Michael and All Angels .. }	1865	80	948	46	1	6746	3094	3652
	South Hackney, part of								
	St. Peter, De Beauvoir Town	1842	132	1654	66	—	10758	4783	5975
	St. Philip, Dalston	1848	180	1988	97	—	12289	5239	7050
	St. Stephen's, Haggerston, part of	1865	2	19	—	—	157	86	71
	St. Thomas, Stamford Hill	1828	520	863	29	—	4939	2168	2771
West Hackney	1825	319	1239	143	22	7463	3388	4075	
			3332	17791	1345	262	115110	51001	64102
Stoke Newington, St. Mary..		—	540	981	140	23	6160	2393	3767
	St. Mark's, Dalston, part of	1871	—	107	2	—	638	305	333
	St. Matthias, part of	1849	98	468	73	22	3043	1276	1767
			638	1556	215	45	9841	3974	5867

TABLE XVI.

Public Institutions, and number of Residents therein, in Hackney and Stoke Newington. 1871.

Number of Dis-trict.	Sub-District.	Registrar's Sub-District.	Name of Institution.	Total number in Institutions including Officers, &c.		
				Persons.	Males.	Females.
9	1	Stoke Newington.	Invalid Asylum (Hospital for Respectable Females) ..	31	—	31
			Northumberland House Lunatic Asylum	124	54	70
9	4	Hackney	Hackney Union Workhouse	529	244	285
			London City Union Workhouse	615	278	337
			Fever Hospital, Homerton	294	139	155
			Small Pox Hospital	179	77	102
			Do. Brook Road	38	14	24
			Do. Brooksby Walk	28	—	28
			Do. High Street	35	23	12
			German Hospital	115	81	34
			Brook House (Private Lunatic Asylum)	140	64	76
			London Orphan Asylum, Clapton	452	271	181
9	5	South Hackney ..	Deaf and Dumb Asylum	41	—	41
			Refuge, Dalston Lane	76	—	76
			Pilgrims' Lodge.....	16	—	16
			London House Lunatic Asylum	23	—	23
			Elizabeth Fry's Refuge	24	—	24
			British Penitents' Female Refuge	47	—	47
			Home for Aged Christians	15	5	10
			Ash Grove Nunnery	15	—	15
			Roman Catholic Convent, Park Road	17	—	17
			French Hospital Almshouse	69	21	48
				2923	1271	1652

TABLE XVII.

Area, Inhabited Houses, in 1861 and 1871. Number of Rated Householders and Rateable Value within the Wards into which the Parish of Hackney is divided for the Election of Vestrymen.

HACKNEY WARDS.	Area in Statute Acres.	1861.		1871.		1871.	
		Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Number of Rated House- holders.	Rateable Annual Value of Property.
1. Stamford Hill Ward	597	917	5131	1087	6297	1014	39667
2. West Ward	283	1660	9633	2120	13239	2150	66424
3. De Beauvoir Town Ward	149	1768	10997	2234	14830	1853	54713
4. Dalston Ward	217	2303	13933	2360	14575	2633	85802
5. Hackney Ward	1336	1981	12790	4558	30043	4331	154783
6. Homerton Ward	312	1412	9272	1336	9051	1489	30948
7. South Ward	403	2311	14931	4096	27075	4289	110841
Total....	3297	12352	76687	17791	115110	17759	543178

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.....	27	92	41	152	14	..	..	..	..
Abney gardens	36	71	41	146	22	7	..	..	..
Acton street	17	65	19	76	9	..	..	..	..
Ada street	40	158	71	274	16	..	1	..	..
Albert place	6	24	10	38	3	..	..	..	..
Albert grove	9	43	13	51	5	..	..	..	..
Albert street	18	59	29	95	12	..	..	..	..
Albion road	6	30	7	38	3	..	..	..	..
Aldham place	9	45	18	79	3	..	..	..	..
Amherst terrace	15	64	19	110	8	..	..	..	..
Anderson road	24	85	27	84	11	..	..	..	..
Andrews road	15	70	27	97	6	..	..	..	..
Arthur street.....	33	134	38	167	19	2	..	..	..
Austin's buildings	10	20	10	20	4	..	..	..	..
Back road	19	71	33	132	14	..	..	..	..
Bailey's lane	5	20	5	23	5	..	..	..	..
Ball's buildings	14	54	18	102	6	..	..	..	..
Barn street.....	18	57	29	122	9	..	..	..	..
Bartholomew place	30	130	57	230	16	..	..	..	..
Bath row	13	31	31	45	6	..	..	..	..
Baxter's court	3	12	3	14	1	..	..	..	..
Bay street	27	135	45	198	10	..	..	..	..
Bentham road	11	55	17	61	3	1	..	..	..
Blackstone road	43	258	60	236	10	..	..	..	..
Blanchard street	11	77	22	93	3	..	..	..	..
Blanchard road.....	34	194	51	298	14	..	..	..	..
Bloomfield street	67	357	138	481	27	2	..	..	..
Bohemia place	14	54	18	61	6	..	2	..	..
Boreham street.....	11	44	18	69	4	1	..	..	..
Bowling green street	32	108	36	142	19	2	..	..	..
Bowling green place	6	24	8	33	4	..	..	..	..
Bower road	20	72	19	91	8	1	..	..	..
Brook street, Homerton ..	28	117	46	190	15	..	..	..	..
Brooksby walk	34	141	41	168	10	2	..	..	..
Brook street, Clapton	120	492	271	710	43	3	..	..	..
Brown's place	27	108	37	149	16	..	..	..	..
Bridge street.....	24	96	25	110	13	..	2	..	..
Brunswick street	49	198	76	293	20	1	..	..	..
Brunswick grove	17	68	17	65	8	1	..	..	..
Caroline place	11	47	14	68	3	1	..	..	..
Caroline street, Clapton ..	49	136	52	195	18	1	..	..	..
Carried forward	1602	4136	1567	5806	446	25	5	..	..

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 Disease occurred.			
						Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Typhus Fever.	Fever.
Brought forward	1002	4136	1557	5806	446	25	5	..	..
Charles street	2	8	3	11	1	..	..	..	..
Chapel court	5	11	5	16	3	3	..	..	..
Chapel road	36	173	49	213	14	..	..	..	..
Chapman road	14	60	18	100	8	..	..	..	..
Church path	15	71	19	101	..	..	..	..	..
Church road, Homerton ..	43	264	59	296	17	1	..	..	..
Church road, West Hack- ney	5	20	8	27	2	..	1	..	..
Church street, Stoke New- ington	7	28	7	41	..	2	..	..	..
Church terrace	12	50	21	105	5	..	..	..	..
Churchill road	8	42	9	56	3	2	..	..	..
Churchyard, Hackney....	8	46	15	68	5	..	..	..	..
Clarence road	53	223	64	328	16	1	..	1	..
Clarke's buildings	4	16	7	26	3	..	..	..	..
Cock and Castle lane	37	86	49	173	29	..	..	..	..
Cold Bath lane	10	30	11	48	6	..	..	..	..
College lane	19	76	28	126	12	..	..	..	..
College street	45	180	53	219	16	..	..	..	..
Conduit street and place..	43	143	54	186	13	..	..	..	..
Conrad street.....	15	90	17	89	..	..	..	..	..
Cottage place.....	13	26	13	41	6	..	..	..	..
Cowdray street	13	78	21	109	3	..	..	..	..
Cross street	8	32	13	51	6	..	..	..	..
Cross street, South Hack- ney	19	76	25	131	8	1	..	..	..
Crozier terrace	64	256	96	381	22	3	..	..	..
Culford road	2	10	3	16	2	..	..	..	..
Dagmar road	2	4	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
Derby road.....	37	217	87	293	30	..	..	..	..
De Beauvoir road	9	38	12	61	5	..	..	..	..
Devonshire place	6	19	7	33	3	..	..	..	..
Downham road	13	68	16	89	7	..	..	1	..
Draper's court	10	20	10	57	10	2	..	..	..
Duncan street	51	201	110	424	28	..	..	..	..
Duncan terrace	6	24	11	38	5	..	..	..	..
Duncan square	36	144	64	301	19	..	..	..	..
Duncan place.....	18	105	23	85	10	1	..	..	..
Durham grove	9	36	9	47	5	..	..	..	..
East street	2	8	3	17	1	..	..	..	..
Eaton place	53	228	83	311	19	4	..	..	..
Carried forward.....	1707	7323	2561	10328	738	45	6	2	..

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	1707	7323	2561	10328	738	45	6	2	..
Edward's lane	17	70	21	97	6	..	..	..	..
Eleanor road	8	32	11	54	6	..	..	..	..
Elgin street	58	348	78	384	31	..	1	..	..
Elizabeth Cottages	20	40	20	71	8	1	..	..	..
Essex street	22	88	33	102	11	..	..	..	1
Exmouth place	23	88	30	126	10	..	..	..	..
Fairey street	13	52	19	76	8	1	..	..	1
Falcon court	11	40	13	46	5	..	..	..	..
Farm place, Homerton	13	52	19	90	10	..	..	..	..
Field View	6	36	8	50	..	..	..	..	..
Fisher's place	9	37	10	48	6	1	..	..	..
Florefield road	39	156	48	213	6	..	..	..	..
Ford place	9	84	16	83	6	..	..	..	..
Fountain yard	2	4	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
Frame court	2	4	4	12	3	..	..	..	..
Frederick place	3	12	3	21	1	..	..	..	..
Fulham place	10	33	10	39	10	..	..	..	..
Gainsboro' road	21	120	40	143	12	2	..	..	..
George place	8	32	8	49	8	..	..	..	..
George street, Ada street	25	100	53	205	9	..	..	..	..
Georgestreet, London Fields	15	90	24	86	4	..	..	..	..
Goring street	43	180	89	351	35	..	..	..	..
Green lanes	26	114	33	161	5	..	..	..	..
Grove, Homerton	31	124	41	169	6	2	..	..	..
Grove lane, Hackney	16	62	25	114	9	..	..	..	..
Grove lane, Stamford hill	42	168	56	216	10	1	..	..	..
Grove road, Stamford Hill	14	55	17	73	6	..	..	..	..
Grove street	21	119	25	161	6	1	..	..	..
Grove passage	6	24	7	47	5	..	..	..	..
Hartwell street	3	12	3	17	2	..	..	..	..
Havelock road	59	240	103	456	27	..	..	..	..
Haywood's buildings	8	32	11	49	4	..	..	..	..
Hedger's grove	46	224	78	301	21	1	..	..	..
Hemsley street and place	24	99	35	137	10	..	..	..	..
Hertford road	36	160	54	197	16	1	..	..	..
Heslop place	10	40	13	43	5	..	..	..	..
High Hill Ferry	153	456	172	636	72	..	..	..	..
High street, Homerton	67	254	83	371	20	1	1	..	..
Hill street	6	24	6	23	..	..	..	..	..
Hindle street	36	161	58	193	23	..	..	..	..
Carried forward	2688	11159	4155	16013	1230	57	8	2	2

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	2688	11159	4155	16013	1230	57	8	2	2
Hockley street	22	82	28	141	15	..	..	..	..
Holly street	107	535	156	659	23	..	..	..	..
Homer road	33	148	36	181	15	2	..	..	..
Homerton terrace	25	159	33	169	3	..	..	..	..
Homerton row	9	42	12	38	3	..	3	..	..
James place	8	16	8	37	3	..	..	..	..
Jerusalem gardens	45	132	57	246	18	..	..	..	..
John street, Homerton	22	78	24	97	10	..	..	..	..
John street, London fields . .	14	79	23	83	6	..	..	..	..
John street, Shacklewel . .	31	124	56	202	14	..	..	..	..
John street, West Hackney . .	20	78	26	99	10	..	..	..	..
Kenton road	3	12	3	17	..	..	..	..	..
King's road	80	382	113	463	26	1	..	..	..
Kossuth terrace	15	80	19	96	6	..	..	..	..
Lamb lane	15	63	24	78	7	..	..	..	..
Lark row	9	32	13	51	6	..	..	..	..
Laurel street	10	48	12	71	..	..	..	..	..
Lea bridge road	135	442	157	581	68	1	..	..	..
Lime grove	9	48	14	68	3	..	..	..	..
London lane . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lordship road	22	88	30	115	6	..	..	..	..
Margaret street	42	161	76	221	16	1	..	..	..
Margaret street, Stamford hill	18	72	23	98	10	2	..	..	..
Marian street	13	59	16	63	1	..	..	..	..
Mason's court	3	6	4	17	3	..	..	..	..
Matthias street	27	64	30	118	11	..	..	..	..
Mayfield street	42	222	61	213	6	1	..	..	..
Mead's place	12	35	12	42	6	1	1	..	..
Meadow street	12	49	17	63	3	..	..	..	..
Middle street	5	20	8	36	3	..	..	..	..
Middlesex place	5	17	5	16	2	..	..	..	..
Morning lane	68	213	83	286	21	2	2	..	..
Morpeth road	9	48	10	59	2	..	..	..	..
Montague terrace	14	56	14	86	6	..	..	..	..
Moscow terrace	11	44	13	63	3	..	..	..	..
Myrtle street, Dalston	20	100	30	137	3	..	..	..	..
Newington common	11	45	14	51	6	4	..	..	..
Carried forward	3592	15073	5415	21104	1574	72	14	2	2

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	3592	15073	5415	21104	1574	72	14	2	2
New Church road	55	213	64	284	29	1	..	..	..
New street	12	84	16	83	2	..	..	..	..
North street	72	292	96	388	21	..	..	..	..
Nursery row	12	48	15	71	6	3	..	..	..
Orchard's street, Kingsland	18	123	49	188	6	1	..	..	..
Orchard street, Well street	16	64	17	83	6	..	..	..	..
Orchard cottages	13	50	19	113	6	..	..	..	..
Palace road	69	281	87	371	26	5	1	..	..
Palatine houses	5	21	10	53	4	..	..	..	..
Paragon road	12	49	16	79	4	..	..	..	..
Park cottages	3	12	3	15	..	..	..	..	..
Park street, Hackney Wick	36	148	43	169	10	..	..	..	..
Park street, Stoke Newing- ton	14	84	19	116	2	..	..	..	..
Pawnbroker's alley	6	24	60	28	3	..	..	..	..
Pear tree place	10	22	10	46	3	..	..	..	..
Percy road	36	176	56	229	17	..	..	..	..
Percy terrace	26	94	31	141	18	..	..	..	..
Pickles buildings	6	12	6	14	2	..	..	..	..
Pleasant place	11	44	14	54	3	..	..	..	..
Plough lane	12	36	14	63	5	2	..	..	..
Princes road	57	259	81	392	30	3	..	..	..
Prince Edward's road	18	86	24	116	9	..	..	..	..
Prospect place	27	104	49	168	17	..	..	..	..
Pullen's place	4	8	4	9	2	..	..	..	..
Pyle place	3	9	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's road	41	157	66	264	18	2	2	..	..
Queen's court	7	14	7	29	2	1	..	..	..
Railway crescent	28	92	34	121	4	..	..	..	..
Rayner street	11	66	14	57	1	..	..	..	..
Red Lion lane	6	24	8	35	4	..	..	..	..
Retreat, The	7	28	9	37	4	..	..	..	..
Richmond place	15	66	17	81	..	..	..	..	..
Ridley road	4	8	4	27	4	..	1	..	..
Rigby's buildings	4	8	6	14	3	..	..	..	..
Rochester place	6	14	7	24	2	..	..	..	..
Rock place	3	12	4	18	2	..	..	..	..
Carried forward	4277	17905	6398	25097	1849	90	18	2	2

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	4277	17905	6398	25097	1849	90	18	2	2
Roseberry place	24	114	32	127	6	..	..	..	..
Rosina cottages.....	19	58	17	137	19	..	..	..	..
Rosina street	18	72	29	137	4	2	..	1	..
Saint John's place	20	59	20	81	3	4	..	..	..
Samuel row	12	48	17	66	4	..	..	..	..
Sanford lane	25	75	31	146	6	2	..	..	..
Saxony cottages	13	37	15	76	5	..	..	..	..
Shacklewell lane and green	27	143	33	167	8	..	..	..	..
Shacklewell row	36	135	59	223	17	..	..	..	..
Sheep lane	76	238	106	429	31	..	..	..	..
Shepherd's lane.....	5	22	8	41	3	2	..	..	..
Shepherd's place	9	18	9	25	3	..	..	..	..
Silk Mill hill and court ..	21	67	23	112	6	2	..	..	..
South row	2	22	8	27	2	1	..	..	..
Spring Vale grove	4	10	4	19	..	..	..	..	..
Stanboro' yard	2	4	2	14	1	..	..	..	..
Stapleton's buildings	9	31	15	60	6	5	..	..	..
Stonebridge common	45	162	60	241	12	..	..	1	..
Suther street	10	40	11	51	2	..	..	..	..
Sussex street	5	20	5	21	2	..	..	..	..
Swiss cottages	9	33	8	36	4	..	..	..	1
Taylor's buildings.....	1	15	7	37	1	3	..	..	..
Tennyson terrace	7	38	11	53	2	..	..	..	..
Templar road.....	63	271	83	343	16	1	5	..	..
Temple street .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thomas street	18	70	24	106	10	..	..	..	..
Tottenham road	108	447	129	624	26	2	..	2	..
Tranquil place	9	33	9	39	4	..	..	..	..
Tryon's court	4	12	4	16	4	..	..	..	..
Tudor grove	17	73	38	146	3	1	..	..	..
Tremlow terrace	7	28	10	37	..	..	..	..	..
Tyssen passage, Dalston ..	16	60	20	73	6	..	..	..	..
Tyssen street, Dalston....	29	120	39	164	18	..	..	..	..
Tyssen street, Stoke New- ington	24	86	31	127	8	..	1	1	..
Union street, West Hack- ney	33	114	34	151	9	3	..	..	1
Union street, Stoke New- ington	17	68	19	80	6	..	..	..	..
Carried forward.....	5109	21768	7368	39699	2106	118	24	7	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 Diseases occurred.			
						Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Typhus Fever.	Fever.
Brought forward	5109	21768	7368	39699	2106	118	24	7	4
Union court	5	11	5	19	3	..	..	..	..
Union row	8	32	16	61	6	1	..	..	..
Urban place	16	64	32	131	8	..	..	..	..
Victoria grove	18	90	35	118	5	1	..	..	..
Victoria road	42	210	53	261	18	4	..	..	..
Victoria street	32	128	55	219	14	2	..	1	..
Vyner street	67	287	113	469	24	2	..	..	..
Wallis road	11	44	16	69	3	..	..	..	..
Warburton road and square	98	340	126	595	43	..	..	..	..
Warwick villas	35	140	38	191	..	..	..	..	..
Waterloo place	28	84	30	147	18	..	..	..	..
Water lane	21	64	27	136	8	..	..	..	..
Wellington street	57	291	86	326	21	..	..	..	..
Well street	30	135	37	171	15	2	1	..	..
West street, Triangle	8	26	13	61	6	..	..	..	..
West street, Well street	15	59	18	63	4	..	..	..	..
Western place	13	54	22	105	5	3	..	..	..
Wetherell road	7	28	9	16	4	..	..	..	..
Wharf road	10	40	17	86	9	..	..	..	..
White Hart court	4	8	4	8	1	..	..	..	..
White Post lane	7	35	8	39	3	1	..	..	..
Whitmore road	28	161	49	153	8	..	..	..	..
Wick road	227	991	301	1396	98	8	2	..	..
William street	22	154	41	167	10	..	..	..	1
Winchester place	4	16	8	33	4	..	..	..	..
Windsor road	17	85	27	109	5	3	..	..	..
Winslade road	61	286	73	261	6	1	..	..	..
Wood street	33	133	42	169	13	1	..	..	..
Woodland street	60	258	105	349	30	2	1	..	..
Woolpack place	16	64	19	79	6	..	..	..	..
York buildings	10	20	10	46	10	..	1	..	..
Other places	7	35	9	30	3	..	..	..	..
Other cases of Epidemic Disease						32	7	3	2
TOTAL	6126	26211	8812	45652	2517	181	36	11	7

TABLE OF DEATHS,
REGISTERED IN THE HACKNEY DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1872.

AGES.....	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upwrđ.	Total.
CLASS 1.—ORDER 1.													
Small Pox	21	30	16	11	15	10	6	2	..	..	..	..	111
Measles	15	40	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	59
Scarlatina	3	29	14	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Diphtheria .....	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
Croup	3	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Whooping Cough	48	47	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Simple Fever	1	5	6	5	1	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	27
Typhoid Fever	1	4	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	11
Typhus Fever .....	..	1	3	1	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	12
Erysipelas	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	10
Pyæmia .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Carbuncle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Influenza .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .....	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Diarrhœa	89	15	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	115
Choleraic Diarrhœa ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Remittent Fever	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rheumatism .....	..	..	2	2	3	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	11
ORDER 2.													54
Syphilis	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
ORDER 3.													..
Privation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Purpura and Scurvy ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Al-) Del. Tremens..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
cohol) Intemperance..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 4.													2
Thrush	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
CLASS 2.—ORDER 1.													2
Gout .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Dropsy	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	3	3	..	..	15
Cancer .....	..	..	..	..	2	10	16	14	16	2	2	..	61
Mortification	2	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	4	6	..	..	21
ORDER 2.													6
Scrofula	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tabes Mesenterica ..	43	19	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Phthisis	10	6	9	61	91	65	35	13	3	1	1	..	295
Water on the Brain ..	16	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
CLASS 3.—ORDER 1.													40
Inflammation of Brain.	29	16	6	2	1	7	3	3	7	1	..	..	75
Apoplexy .....	..	..	..	..	1	11	11	12	21	14	2	..	72
Paralysis .....	..	..	1	1	4	1	8	7	21	15	1	1	60
Insanity .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Epilepsy	1	3	..	1	1	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	14
Convulsions	58	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Disease of Brain .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Spinal Cord .....	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Carried forward..	363	273	83	90	134	122	95	71	92	50	6	1	13

TABLE OF DEATHS—Continued.

AGES....	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upward.	Total.
Brought forward..	363	273	83	90	134	122	95	71	92	50	6	1	1380
ORDER 2.													
Inflammation of Heart	1	..	1	4	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	10
Aneurism .....	..	1	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	7
Heart Disease	2	..	3	5	9	12	22	32	25	22	1	..	133
													150
ORDER 3.													
Laryngism Stridulus..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Laryngitis .....	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bronchitis	52	32	1	1	4	9	13	27	48	31	7	..	225
Pleurisy .....	..	..	1	2	2	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	11
Pneumonia.....	40	49	2	5	6	1	8	5	8	10	1	..	135
Asthma .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	8
Lung Disease.....	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	8
													403
CLASS 3.—ORDER 4.													
Gastritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	8
Peritonitis	2	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	12
Ulceratn. of Intestines	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	7
Hernia .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	8
Ileus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intussusception	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Stomach Disease .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	6
Hepatitis .....	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	1	2	..	..	..	14
Jaundice	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	6
Liver Disease.....	1	..	..	1	2	3	8	7	10	3	..	..	35
Spleen Disease .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
													101
ORDER 5.													
Nephritis .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
Nephria .....	..	2	1	3	6	7	9	4	5	1	..	..	38
Diabetes .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
Stone .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cystitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	..	7
Kidney Disease.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	5
													56
ORDER 6.													
Ovarian Dropsy.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	6
Uterus, Disease of ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
													9
ORDER 7.													
Joint Disease .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	5
													5
ORDER 8.													
Ulcer and Abscess ..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
Skin Disease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
													7
CLASS 4.—ORDER 1.													
Premature Birth	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Cyanosis	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Spina Bifida	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other Malformations..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
													115
Carried forward..	589	369	99	117	180	174	181	165	208	128	15	1	2226

TABLE OF DEATHS—Continued.

AGES.....	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upward.	Total.
Brought forward..	589	369	99	117	180	174	181	165	208	128	15	1	2226
ORDER 2.													
Childbirth .....	..	..	..	6	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
ORDER 3.													
Old Age .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27	59	30	2	119
ORDER 4.													
Atrophy & Debility ..	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
CLASS 5.—ORDER 1.													
ACCIDENT. NEGLIGENCE.													
Fracture—Contusions.	..	4	4	..	2	1	1	4	3	..	1	..	20
Gun Shot .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cut—Stab .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burns—Scalds	7	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	13
Poison .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drowning .....	..	..	1	4	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	13
Suffocation	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Otherwise	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
ORDER 2.													
Murder & Manslaughter.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 3.													
Suicide .....	..	..	..	2	3	1	3	5	2	2	..	..	18
Not Specified.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Totals.....	637	378	108	129	202	191	187	177	240	189	46	3	2487

Privy Cesspools emptied, filled up, and drained into the Sewer	27
Choked Drains cleansed and repaired, or re-laid ...	274
New Traps provided... ..	272
Yards drained	70
Privy pans choked	76

Total number of nuisances from defective drainage ... 719

Yards paved or paving re-laid... ..	130
Houses repaired, white-washed, &c.	2021
Number of Dust Bins provided	335
No. of houses in which the ventilation has been improved	9
" to which a better supply of water has been given	160

Total number of nuisances from defect in houses ... 2655

Number of houses disinfected	213
" " overerowed	31
Pigs removed	32
Stable Dung and other refuse removed	83
Filthy places cleansed	54
Other nuisances removed... ..	122

535

Total number of nuisances abated ... 3909

Number of Lodging Houses' Notices served	106
" Notices for Disinfection and cleansing premises... ..	213
" Letters sent out	605
" Preliminary notices served	3462
" Peremptory "	1396
" Statutory "	766
" Persons summoned before a Magistrate	72
" Copies of summonses and orders made out... ..	432
" Dust complaints received and attended to	2603
" Bodies deposited and taken to the Mortuary	47
" Houses from which Bedding, &c., removed and disinfected at Board's Apparatus... ..	87
" Articles disinfected at Board's Apparatus	928
" Fish condemned unfit for human food... .. pads	23
" Carcases of pigs condemned unfit for human food and several putrid tongues	18

NUMBER OF NUISANCES ABATED

IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS :—

In 1856 1567	In 1865 1512
„ 1857 1789	„ 1866 4260
„ 1858 2515	„ 1867 5811
„ 1859 1224	„ 1868 3923
„ 1860 1267	„ 1869 4354
„ 1861 2487	„ 1870 4940
„ 1862 1235	„ 1871 5180
„ 1863 1696	„ 1872 3909
„ 1864 1410	

PREMISES INSPECTED

DURING THE YEAR 1872 :—

Number of Houses inspected under the Sanitary Act, 1866...	6126
„ „ in which Epidemic disease has appeared...	213
„ Premises inspected from complaints received ...	560
„ Cow sheds inspected	92
„ Slaughter houses inspected	85
„ Greengrocers' yards inspected	151
„ Fishmongers' and Poulterers' yards inspected ...	58
„ Bakehouses inspected	120
„ Houses measured as well as inspected... ..	25
„ Urinals inspected	71
Total number of premises inspected	7501

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS ABATED

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903
1900	100	120	150	180
1901	110	130	160	190
1902	120	140	170	200
1903	130	150	180	210
1904	140	160	190	220
1905	150	170	200	230
1906	160	180	210	240
1907	170	190	220	250
1908	180	200	230	260
1909	190	210	240	270
1910	200	220	250	280

PREMISES INSPECTED

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903
1900	1000	1100	1200	1300
1901	1100	1200	1300	1400
1902	1200	1300	1400	1500
1903	1300	1400	1500	1600
1904	1400	1500	1600	1700
1905	1500	1600	1700	1800
1906	1600	1700	1800	1900
1907	1700	1800	1900	2000
1908	1800	1900	2000	2100
1909	1900	2000	2100	2200
1910	2000	2100	2200	2300

