

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

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# Board of Works for the Hackney District.

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## REPORT

ON THE

### SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

### HACKNEY DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1881,

BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC ANALYST FOR THE DISTRICT.

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1882.







# REPORT FOR 1881.

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TOWN HALL, HACKNEY,

*April 24th, 1882.*

In my last Report I very briefly referred to the population and number of inhabited houses in this large district, and showed that there had been an increase of about 61,000 inhabitants, and of more than 8,000 inhabited houses. I was unable to compare the returns from other Parishes and Districts as they were not then published, but I am now able to lay before you some account concerning them. The last Census shows that the increase in the resident population of London has occurred chiefly in the outskirts, as the great centres of business are now not occupied at night by most of those who carry on their professions, and even trades, in or near the centre of London. Thus, in the City of London the night population has, during the years 1861-81, diminished to the extent of 54·8 per cent. ; in the Strand District it has decreased as much as 30·5 per cent., in St. Giles' 16·3 per cent., in Westminster 11·9 per cent., and in many others a decrease has also occurred, but to a lesser extent. The diminution in St. Giles' and some other Metropolitan Parishes has, however, partly arisen from the number of houses, either unfit for human habitation or required for improvements, which have been pulled down during this period. The day population of the City has, however, increased in nearly the same proportion as the night population has decreased, as between 1866, when a day census was taken by the City authorities, and December, 1881, when



another day census was made, there has been an increase of no less than 53·4 per cent. The day population of the City of London is stated to have been in December, 1881, no less than 261,061, against a night population of 50,526, so that more than 200,000 persons engaged there during the day are non-resident. On the other hand the population of Hackney is to a very great extent resident, but supplies a considerable proportion of the day population of the City.

As regards its population, Hackney stands sixth on the list amongst Metropolitan parishes and districts, or seventh if the day population of the City be considered as its true number. Islington heads the list with 282,628 night residents, whilst Lambeth had 253,569, St. Pancras, 236,209, Wandsworth, 210,397, Camberwell, 186,555, Hackney, 186,400, and Kensington, 162,924. Hackney does not, however, stand so high as regards rateable value, being tenth in order with the large assessment of £1,146,290; whilst it stands fourth on the list as regards inhabited houses with 27,503 against 35,082 in Lambeth; 34,048 in Islington; 30,754 in Wandsworth; 27,306 in Camberwell, and as many as 24,898 in the City of London, so that there only two persons in each house in the City at night against 6·78 persons in Hackney.

The population of the Hackney District in 1851 was 58,429, and in 1881 was returned at 186,400, showing an increase in the number of our residents of no less than 127,971 persons. By far the greatest part of this increase has been caused by immigrants, as the excess of births over deaths, that is to say the natural increase of the population in the thirty years, was only 44,559 out of the 127,971. In addition to these there have been very many losses from removals to other districts, so that the present population has received not only a net increase of 83,412 persons by immigration, but a sufficient number also to balance the emigration. The statistics of Islington, Kensington, Camberwell, Wandsworth and other suburban districts must show a similar state of things, so that the diminution of

population in many country places, as well as in the City is readily accounted for. To a certain extent the low death rate of all London, and especially of its suburbs, is caused by the immigration of young persons between 15 and 35 years of age, at which age comparatively few die as compared with the population at all ages.

TABLE I.

## HACKNEY DISTRICT, 1872-81.

Estimated Population on July 1st.		Density of Population per acre.	Births.	* * Deaths corrected	Marriages	No. of Births to 1000 Population
1872	129,666	32·9	4401	2506	1278	33·2
1873	133,896	34 0	4431	2594	1276	33·2
1874	139,020	35·3	4755	2799	1271	34·7
1875	145,144	36·9	4970	2948	1415	35·1
1876	152,648	38·7	5469	2825	1425	36·3
1877	160,000	40·7	5562	3092	1485	34·7
1878	167,250	42·5	5978	3392	1441	35·5
1879	174,350	44·5	6207	3285	1440	36·0
1880	181,538	46·2	6331	3321	1425	35·0
1881	188,240	47·8	6377	3614	1494	33·9

	1871.	1881.
Population at Census .....	124,951	186,400
No. of Inhabited Houses at Census .....	19,347	27,503
No. of Families or separate occupiers at Census .....	26,045	—
No. of Persons on an average in each Inhabited House at do.	6·46	6·78

\* \* NOTE.—The deaths are corrected so as to allow for deaths in the Small-pox and Fever Hospitals, in the German Hospital and City of London Workhouse, which are situate in the Hackney District; also for the proportion of deaths in other Metropolitan Hospitals.

As I have already referred to the increase of the population of this District since 1851, I have not much to add on that point in discussing the table now under consideration, which is one of those annually laid before you. It will be seen that the increase during the 10 years, 1872-81, has been nearly 60,000 or almost 50 per cent., which, considering the large number in 1872, was scarcely to have been expected. If the same rate of increase of our present population be maintained, there will be nearly 270,000 inhabitants in 1891. This calculation is probably in excess



of what the number will be, but such a result would be by no means unexpected. The density of population is now getting considerable, being as large as 47·8 per acre, without allowing for the Marshes and other spaces which cannot be built on, which amount, including water, to 467 acres. If these be deducted the density of population would be 54·2 per acre, so that we can scarcely hope for the death-rate remaining much longer so low as it has hitherto been. The number of births was a very little in excess of those for 1880, having been 6,377 against 6,371 in 1880, and the birth-rate per 1,000 population was only 33·9, being less than any year since 1873. The number of deaths, after due allowance has been made for those of residents of this District in extraneous hospitals was 3,614 against 3,321 in 1880, which was a singularly healthy year.

TABLE II.

BIRTHS IN THE SUB-DISTRICTS OF HACKNEY, 1880.

Quarters.	Stoke Newington	Stamford Hill.	West Hackney.	Hackney.	South Hackney.	TOTALS.
First .....	173	71	349	668	375	1636
Second .....	197	96	307	649	311	1560
Third .....	218	73	329	610	350	1580
Fourth .....	188	90	306	673	344	1601
Totals .....	776	330	1291	2600	1380	6377
Per cent. 1881 ....	12·2	5·2	20·2	40·8	21·6	100
„ „ 1871 ....	7·6	4·9	23·4	38·2	25·9	100
„ Population, 1881	12·2	4·9	20·2	41·2	21·5	100
„ „ 1871	7·9	5·3	22·4	40·1	24·3	100

This table shows the number of births registered in each of the Sub-Districts during 52 weeks of the year. It will be seen that Hackney Sub-District, as might have been expected from its large population, viz. 76,886, considerably heads the list, but it must be remembered that as the Hackney Union and the City of London Union Workhouses, the Homerton Fever and Small Pox Hospitals, and the German Hospital are in this Sub-



Division, the proportion of births to population would necessarily be below the mean for the whole District. The next largest number of births, viz. 1,380, was registered in South Hackney, and the next in West Hackney, viz. 1,291. Stoke Newington again shows an increase in the number of births, as there were 776 registered in this year against 706 in 1880. There was also a slight increase in Stamford Hill, viz. 330 against 312. The percentages of births in the Sub-Districts to the total number in the whole District were 12·2 in Stoke Newington, 5·2 in Stamford Hill, 20·2 in West Hackney, 40·8 in Hackney, and 21·6 in South Hackney; so that, with the exception of Hackney Sub-District, which is somewhat larger, the percentages are nearly the same as those for last year.

TABLE III.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT OF HACKNEY,  
1880.

Quarters.	Stoke Newington	Stamford Hill.	West Hackney.	Hackney.	South Hackney.	TOTALS.
First .....	85	29	154	474	146	888
Second .....	97	37	172	387	211	904
Third .....	81	37	157	456	158	889
Fourth .....	97	45	195	411	185	933
Totals .....	360	148	678	1728	700	3614

This table of deaths in the Sub-Districts might almost as well be left out, except for comparison with those for other years, as there are so many disturbing elements arising from the Hackney Union and City of London Workhouses, and the Hospitals being within the Hackney Sub-District. For instance, the true number of deaths cannot be known even by distribution of deaths and population in Hospitals and Workhouses, unless the Sub-Districts from which persons dying in the Hackney Workhouse, and in the Hospitals, not only in Hackney but in all London were ascertained. As compared with last year there

was an excess of deaths in Stoke Newington, West Hackney, Hackney and South Hackney, but a diminution in Stamford Hill. The excess of deaths in the Hackney Sub-District arose chiefly from the unusual number of deaths from small pox, of inhabitants of all the Sub-Districts, in the Homerton Hospital. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the fourth quarter, and the smallest in the first which is somewhat unusual.

TABLE IV.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1881, THE DEATHS OF NON-RESIDENTS IN THE FEVER AND SMALL-POX HOSPITALS BEING EXCLUDED.

Causes of Death.  Classes.	AGE AT DEATH.												Percentages.
	0	1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85 and upwds.	Totals	
	1	1	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	85 and upwds.	Totals	
Zymotic, &c. (Class 1).....	223	332	144	86	66	29	20	6	18	4	—	928	25·7
Constitutional .....	60	86	17	54	102	83	65	56	36	17	2	578	16·0
Local .....	265	276	61	45	60	111	139	189	283	149	15	1593	44·1
Developmental.....	259	10	1	6	8	11	—	1	32	62	31	421	11·6
Violent Deaths.....	25	7	12	7	7	9	13	6	2	5	1	94	2·6
Totals .....	832	711	235	198	243	243	237	258	371	237	49	3614	100
Per cents. of death, 1881 ..	23·0	19·7	6·5	5·5	6·7	6·7	6·6	7·1	10·3	6·6	1·3	100	
" " " 1866-75..	24·3	15·7	5·1	5·3	7·1	7·3	7·4	8·0	9·8	7·8	2·2	100	
" " " 1856-65..	21·0	16·4	6·1	5·1	6·9	7·2	7·3	8·9	10·9	8·0	2·2	100	

The mortality from the zymotic class of diseases, No. 1, was much less under 1 year of age in 1881 than in 1880, as there were only 832 deaths at this age against 918 or 23·0 per cent. of the deaths from all causes against 27·7 in 1881; but the total number at all ages was greater in 1881. Now, considering the large number of deaths from small pox in the District, this is



satisfactory. By far the most fatal age period was 0-5 years, as no less than 555 deaths from zymotic diseases were registered during the first five years of life against 277 at all ages above 5 years. These deaths were caused chiefly by small pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diarrhoea, and especially by the last named disease and measles. The total mortality under 5 years was high, viz. 42·7 per cent. of the whole, but it was smaller than in 1880, when it was 44·8 per cent. It was also in excess of the mean for the 10 years 1866-75 by as much as 2·7 per cent. The percentage of deaths from zymotic diseases to total deaths was 25·7; from constitutional diseases, *i.e.* gout, dropsy, cancer, consumption, water on the brain and mortification, 16·0 per cent.; from local diseases, *i.e.* from inflammatory and other diseases, except tubercular, affecting various organs of the body, viz. the lungs, heart, kidneys, liver, &c., the percentage was 44·1 per cent.; from developmental diseases, viz. premature birth, old age, atrophy and debility it was 11·6 per cent., and from violent deaths 2·6 per cent., which was less than usual. The ages at death were as follows—23·0 per cent. of the deaths from all causes occurred under 1 year of age; 19·7 per cent. between 1 and 5 years of age; 6·5 per cent. between 5 and 15; 5·5 per cent. between 15 and 25; 6·7 per cent. between 25 and 35 and between 35 and 45 years of age; 6·6 per cent. between 45 and 55; 7·1 per cent. between 55 and 65; 10·3 per cent. between 65 and 75; 6·6 per cent. between 75 and 85, and 1·3 per cent. above 85 years of age. There were 143 deaths above 80 years of age, or nearly 4 per cent. of the whole. Of these 36 occurred between 80 and 81 years of age; 10 between 81 and 82; 20 between 82 and 83; 18 between 83 and 84; 15 between 84 and 85; 9 between 85 and 86, and the same number between 86 and 87; 8 between 87 and 88; 3 between 88 and 89, and 5 between 89 and 90. There were 10 deaths above 90 years of age, viz. 3 at 90-91; 2 at 91-2; 2 at 93-94; 2 at 94-95; and 1 at 98 years of age. There was not any death at 100 or upwards. There was an unusual number of deaths from small



pox at advanced ages, as 6 persons were registered as having died from this disease between 65 and 75, and 1 above 75 years of age. There was also the death of an infant only 14 days old registered from whooping cough, which, however, I think must have been an error. There was also 1 death registered as having occurred from vaccination, the return of death was as follows—vaccination, 1 month; erysipelas, 3 weeks; abscess, 2 weeks; congestion of lungs, 2 weeks. It is a question, therefore, if the death of this child, aged 7 months, was not caused by the last named disease.

TABLE V.

SHOWING THE MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISEASE FOR 1880, ALSO THE PERCENTAGES TO POPULATION AND TO TOTAL DEATHS FOR 1878-81.

	Total Deaths. 1881.	Percentages of Deaths to Total Deaths. 1881.	Deaths per 1000 population.			
			1878	1879	1880	1881
1. Zymotic Diseases { Class 1 } { Order 1 } ..	908	25·1	4·31	2·61	3·37	4·82
2. Tubercular .....	429	11·9	2·90	2·68	2·51	2·27
3. Pulmonary, other than Phthisis	710	19·6	3·68	4·53	3·79	3·77
4. Convulsive Diseases of Infants under 1 year .....	193	5·3	0·76	0·81	0·94	1·02
5. Wasting Diseases of Infants....	238	6·6	1·47	1·24	1·39	1·26

2. Includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, Tabes Mesenterica, and deaths registered as being caused by Hydrocephalus in children more than one year old.

4. Includes Infantile Hydrocephalus, Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

5. Includes Marasmus, Atrophy and Debility, want of Breast Milk, and Premature Birth.

As already stated, the mortality from zymotic diseases, except as regards infants under 1 year, was above the average. This table shows that the death-rate per 1,000 population was 4·82 from the diseases included under the heading "Order 1" of the Registrar General, against 3·37 in 1880. Some of the affections included under this heading are certainly not zymotic, but for purposes of comparison they will suffice. On the other hand the proportion of deaths from tubercular diseases and from wasting diseases of infants, was below the average, and especially the former; but from convulsive diseases of infants the mortality

was unusually high. It is satisfactory to find that tubercular diseases did not cause so large a death-rate as usual.

TABLE VI.

DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN CHIEF ZYMOTIC DISEASES  
IN 1871-80, IN HACKNEY.

Years .....	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
Mean Temperature for each year .....	48°7	50°7	49°1	49°4	49°4	50°1	49°7	49°6	45°4	49°1
Small Pox.....	400	111	9	5	2	92	179	86	10	69
Measles .....	25	59	28	68	61	15	91	31	81	21
Scarlet Fever.....	85	51	27	97	78	57	58	123	70	81
Diphtheria.....	8	7	21	10	21	23	18	23	19	14
Whooping Cough.....	76	97	81	52	113	126	48	135	110	141
Fever .....	34	50	53	45	58	44	62	70	47	27
Diarrhœa .....	123	115	161	102	116	136	86	159	67	170
Totals—Hackney .....	751	490	380	379	449	493	537	627	404	523
Totals for London .....	19,455	12,729	11,170	11,230	13,411	12,565	12,292	14,734	12,256	13,681

TABLE VI.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Annual Average No. of Deaths, 1871-1880.	Mean Annual No. of Deaths per 10,000 population 1871-1880.	Percentage of Deaths to Total Deaths, 1881.	Deaths in 1881.	
				Per 10,000 population.	Totals.
Small Pox .....	96	6.6	6.2	11.95	225
Measles .....	48	3.3	4.1	7.92	149
Scarlet Fever.....	73	5.1	3.2	6.26	118
Diphtheria .....	16	1.2	1.6	3.24	61
Whooping Cough	97	6.4	1.9	3.72	70
Fever .....	49	3.7	1.8	3.40	64
Diarrhœa .....	124	8.3	3.7	7.17	135
Hackney.....	517	34.6	22.5	43.66	832
London .....	12,095	38.5	17.0	36.0	13,811



This table shows the great variations in the number of deaths from small pox during the last few years, as they reached 400 in 1871, 179 in 1877, and 225 in 1881. The Registrar General returns the numbers for 1877 at 183 and for 1881 at 236. The difference may arise from deaths in the Highgate Hospital not reported to me by the friends of the patients. The average annual number of deaths from small pox in 1871-80 was 96, which gives 6·6 deaths per 10,000 population. In 1881 the mean number of deaths from small pox per 10,000 population was no less than 11·95. The mean annual number of deaths per 10,000 from each of the other six zymotic diseases in the 10 years, 1871-80, and in 1881 was as follows—from measles 3·3 in 1871-80 and 7·94 in 1881; from scarlet fever 5·1 and 6·26 respectively; from diphtheria 1·2 in 1871-80, and as many as 3·24 in 1881. From whooping cough the mean number of deaths in the 10 years was 6·4 per 10,000 population against 3·7 in 1881. This is a very excessive mortality from whooping cough during the 10 years, larger in fact than from small pox or any other zymotic disease except diarrhoea, which was 8·3 per 10,000 population per annum against 7·17 in 1881. The mortality from fever was also less in 1881 than the average, having been 3·4 against 3·7 in 1871-80. Although the death-rate from the seven chief zymotic diseases in Hackney was high, it was decidedly smaller than for all London, as in the 10 years, 1871-80, the mean annual mortality was 34·6 per 10·000 inhabitants in Hackney against 38·5 for all London.



As the excessive mortality from whooping cough is to a great extent preventable, it is lamentable that so many deaths, and such great injury to the lungs of many who survive should arise, partly from want of knowledge and partly from carelessness. As I mentioned some years ago in one of my reports, if children were kept indoors during the early stage of whooping cough, especially in cold weather, inflammatory complications would comparatively rarely arise, and the number of deaths would be greatly reduced. But there is another cause of the frequency of whooping cough, viz. the exposure of children affected with the disease in omnibusses, railway trains, schools, dispensaries and hospitals. It is not generally known that whooping cough is infectious in an early stage of the disease, indeed before the whoop is manifest, so that in the case of schools the damage is often done before any danger of infection is suspected. At any rate no child should be exposed in any public place or vehicle ; or in any school, hospital or dispensary, when it is known to be suffering from this disease. As whooping cough is not usually considered to be included amongst the dangerous infectious diseases, although I have no doubt that it belongs to that class, I shall apply to the Sanitary Committee for authority to prosecute the person in charge of the sick whenever a case comes to my knowledge of such exposure within this District in a railway train or public conveyance, where the sufferer is kept in the vicinity of healthy persons for some considerable time.

TABLE VII.

SHOWING THE DECENNIAL MEAN NUMBERS IN THE YEARS 1841-80, OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS; OF THE RATIOS OF BIRTHS TO DEATHS; OF BIRTHS TO POPULATION; OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR TO TOTAL BIRTHS; OF DEATHS FROM "ALL CAUSES," AND FROM THE SEVEN MOST FATAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES TO 1000 POPULATION; ALSO THE SAME FOR EACH YEAR DURING 1872-81.

Years.	Number of births.	Number of deaths Corrected	No. of births to each 100 deaths.	No. of births to 1000 population.	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 births.		Death-rate per 1000 population.		Death-rate per 1000 population from seven principal epidemic diseases.		
	Hackney	Hackney	Hackney	Hackney	Hackney	London	Hackney	London	England	London	Hackney
1872	4401	2487	174	33.2	149	158	19.3	21.5	3.98	3.83	3.77
1873	4431	2594	171	33.2	151	160	19.1	22.5	2.92	3.39	2.85
1874	4775	2799	170	34.7	139	156	20.0	22.6	3.64	3.30	2.76
1875	4970	2948	168	35.1	146	162	20.6	23.8	3.44	3.87	3.17
1876	5469	2825	193	35.8	139	157	18.5	22.2	3.11	3.59	3.25
1877	5555	3492	179	34.7	136	146	19.3	21.9	2.71	3.48	3.36
1878	5940	3392	175	35.6	144	164	20.2	23.5	3.32	4.10	3.74
1879	6312	3285	192	36.0	122	148	18.8	23.1	2.44	3.33	2.29
1880	6462	3321	194	35.1	142	158	18.3	22.2	3.30	3.70	2.89
1881	6377	3614	176	33.9	130	148	19.2	21.2	2.24	3.60	4.36
Means } 1871 —80 }	5250	2956	176	34.7	142	158	19.6	22.6	3.36	3.83	3.40
1861 } —70 }	3440	2182	156	33.8	143	162	20.37	24.43	4.11	4.79	3.78
1851 } —60 }	2223	1391	159	31.8	128	155	19.14	23.77	3.87	4.55	3.56
1841 } —50 }	1398	946	146	28.3		157	19.18	24.77	3.64	4.44	Separate statistics not kept

This table shows, perhaps more strongly than any other, the movement of the population of Hackney since 1841, as the mean annual number of births for the 10 years, 1841-50, was only 1,398, whilst it was 5,250 in 1871-80, and 6,377 in 1881. The



mean annual number of deaths has increased since 1841-50 from 946 to 2,956 in 1871-80, and 3,614 in 1881. In 1856 the number of deaths registered in Hackney was only 1,508, against the 3,614 in 1881. The number of births to population has diminished, having been only 33·9 per 1,000 residents against 35·1 last year, and 33·2 in 1873, to which year we must go back for so small a birth-rate as in 1881. The proportion of deaths under 1 year to total births is very satisfactory, as it was only 130 per 1,000 births, against 142 in the 10 years 1872-81, 143 in 1861-70, and 128 in 1851-60. As the density of population increases, the proportion of deaths under 1 year to total births must be expected to increase slightly, but the year 1881 was unusually favourable to infantile life, as in all London the proportion of deaths to 1,000 births was only 148 against 158 in 1871-80. The annual death-rate per 1,000 population was also low, in spite of the excessive number of deaths from small pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and diarrhœa. It is, therefore, very evident that the presence of an epidemic of one or even more of these diseases does not, as I have pointed out in former Reports, exercise so large an influence on our death-rate as the continuance of excessive cold or heat, or the frequent occurrence of fogs for a few weeks. Improvements in the sanitary condition of a locality diminish the death-rate by improving the general health of the population, and enabling persons to resist, to a certain extent, the injurious effects of vicissitudes of weather, and probably the poisons of zymotic diseases. There may, perhaps, be at present nearly as many attacks of disease, but the power of resistance being increased, the number of deaths becomes less. The mean annual death-rate for 1881 was only 19·2 per 1,000 population, after due allowance had been made for the deaths of residents of the District in hospitals, against a mean of 19·6 in the 10 years, 1871-80, 20·4 per 1,000 in 1861-70, and of the 19·14 per 1,000 in 1851-60. The death-rate in all London was higher, viz. 21·2 per 1·000 population, which shows that Hackney still retains its superiority for healthiness over most of the other Metropolitan Parishes and Districts.



As I have previously mentioned there was an outbreak of diphtheria and malignant sore throat in various parts of the District, causing 61 deaths, 49 of which was certified as being from diphtheria. There were altogether 71 cases reported, of which 38 occurred in the same number of houses, 20 in 10 houses, 9 in 3 houses, and 4 in 1 house, so that the disease was confined to one case in a house in a little more than one-half of the whole. This shows the disease to be decidedly infectious, and points to the necessity for the removal of the sufferers to a hospital. There is, however, this difficulty as regards the exercise of such a power by the Sanitary Department, that we rarely receive any notifications of the existence of this disease, except from the Death Register, or when a second case has occurred in the same house. There is also another drawback to removal, viz. the rapidity of the disease, which often renders removal unsafe for the patient a few hours after its onset. Three cases were removed, viz. 1 to the London Hospital, and 2 to the Fever Hospital at Homerton, and they are also received at the London Fever Hospital, so that there is no difficulty on that point. In most instances when two or more cases occurred in a house, the spread of the disease was caused by direct infection. Thus at a house in the Broughton Road, a child, aged 5 years, first contracted the disease, and the mother who attended the child caught it a few days afterwards. At another house in the Ballance Road, the grandmother who nursed a child 8 years old, took the disease and died. The elder of two brothers residing in Kingsland caught the disease from the younger, and the same is said to have occurred with two sisters in the Enfield Road. The mother of two children in Tottenham Road, who nursed them, was infected and died 10 days after the death of the child who first contracted the disease. There were other similar cases, which need no special mention.

The disease was not prevalent in the early part of the year, as it was not until some cases occurred in the Tottenham Road Board School, that it became at all frequent. Two deaths



were reported to me at the end of September, and on making enquiry, it was found that both the children had attended this school, which, as they did not live even in the same road, pointed to the school as the source of infection. On making enquiry it was found that several other children had died or were ill, concerning whom there had not then been any return, so that the disease had got a hold before I knew anything about it. I made an inspection of the school, and found that the rain water pipes opened near to the windows of the infant school in which the disease occurred, and that offensive drain smells had been noticed in this room. These pipes were immediately cut off from the drains, when the disease ceased as regards the scholars, but remained a little longer in the neighbourhood. There were a few other cases amongst scholars, but they appear to have taken it from other sources. For instance, a child of six years who went to the school, was attacked with it three days after the death of a young sister aged 2 years, who did not attend any school. The next outbreak in connection with a school was more limited affecting six children. I carefully inspected the drainage arrangements in this school also, when four rain-water pipes were found to be connected with the drains, and there was a bell trap in the yard. The pipes were immediately disconnected from the drains, and a yard gulley trap substituted for the bell trap, when the disease disappeared. The whole of these deaths occurred between the 11th and 29th of November. In consequence of these outbreaks, all the School Board and other large Schools in this District were examined carefully as to the sanitary arrangements, which were found more or less defective in nearly all. The necessary works as regards better paving, drainage, ventilation and privy accommodation have been carried out. The water supply was of course examined in all instances.

The following is the list of Schools examined:—

BOARD SCHOOL.....	High Street, Stoke Newington.
„ „ .....	Gainsborough Road, Hackney Wick.



WESLEYAN SCHOOL . . . .	Mayfield Road, Dalston.
HIGH SCHOOL . . . . .	Mare Street, Hackney.
BOARD „ . . . . .	Rendlesham Road, Clapton.
PAROCHIAL SCHOOL . . . .	West Hackney.
BOARD SCHOOL . . . . .	Rushmore Road.
„ „ . . . . .	Berger Road.
„ „ . . . . .	Well Street.
HOMERTON COLLEGE . .	High Street, Homerton.
RAMS INFANT SCHOOL . .	College Avenue, Homerton.
CHURCH ROAD SCHOOL . .	Homerton.
PAROCHIAL SCHOOL . . . .	South Hackney.
BOARD SCHOOL . . . . .	Tottenham Road.
PRIVATE SCHOOL . . . . .	Chapel Road, Stamford Hill.
PAROCHIAL SCHOOL . . . .	Amherst Road, Hackney.
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL . .	Sandringham Road, Dalston.
„ „ „ . . . .	Colverstone Crescent, Dalston.
BIRKBECK SCHOOLS . . . .	Kingsland.
ST. JAMES' PAROCHIAL . .	Upper Clapton.
ST. PETERS' „ . . . .	De Beauvoir Town.
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS . .	Bay Street, Dalston.
„ „ . . . .	Balmes Road, Dalston.
PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS . . .	Paragon Road, Hackney.
FREE INDUSTRIAL DO . . .	„ „ „
RAMS INFANT SCHOOL . .	College Avenue.
PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS . . .	Rossington Street, Clapton.
BOARD SCHOOL . . . . .	Lamb Lane, Hackney.
PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS . . .	„ „ „
BOARD SCHOOL . . . . .	Hindle Street, Shacklewell.
„ „ . . . . .	Sheep Lane, Hackney.
„ „ . . . . .	Wordsworth Road.
„ „ . . . . .	Oldfield Road, Stoke Newington.
PAROCHIAL SCHOOL . . . .	Barn Street „ „
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL . .	Wellington Road.
PAROCHIAL SCHOOL . . . .	Woodland Street, Dalston.
INFANT DITTO . . . . .	„ „ „
BOARD SCHOOL . . . . .	Rendlesham Road, Clapton.

As I went so fully into the details of the outbreak of small pox in my last Report, especially as regards the influence of the Homerton Small Pox Hospital in the causation of this disease, I need not discuss again this last part of the subject, except to say that the events of the past year have fully confirmed the opinion previously expressed. I desire, however, to say that as regards Small Pox Hospitals, I believe they are almost certain to exert a more or less prejudicial influence on the health of the inhabitants of their neighbourhood, if more than 100 patients are admitted, and that, therefore, more than that number should not be treated on one site, except in a great emergency, and that, under any circumstances whatever, the number should be absolutely limited to 150. Also there should not be more than 25 patients to an acre, with a space of at least 150 feet between the wards and the surrounding wall. That all the offices and the dwelling of the medical officers and others, should be outside the walls; that if fever and small pox be treated on one site, there should be two entrances, and that there should be a gateway into which the ambulances could be driven whilst waiting for admission. I would also express my opinion that the infection of this disease can be carried by the air as well as by articles of clothing; but when the number of patients treated in a hospital is small, judging from what has happened in this District, I believe that infection by air is comparatively rare. When a large number (above 140) were in the Homerton Hospital, the risk was apparently increased even in a greater proportion than the number of patients. The repeated outbreaks in Templar Road, Clifden Road, Holmbrook Street and Brooksby's Walk, and the time of their occurrence, can only be explained on this supposition.

The endemic of small pox in the vicinity of Wellington Street, Shacklewell, was very severe, although it lasted less than 2 months. The outbreak occurred first in the person of a child, who was attended by a private practitioner, at No. 6, Wellington Street, in December, 1880, convalescence having taken place about the 20th. There were two families in the house. The disease broke out suddenly



at the end of December, so that I received notice on January 3rd and 4th that cases had occurred at Nos. 20, 35, 7 and 1, Wellington Street; as well as at No. 1, Hindle Street; 1, Middle Street; and 8, John Street. The whole of these streets are contiguous, and the children were all said to have visited at No. 6, Wellington Street. On January 6th, a case occurred at No. 31, and also at 130, Shacklewell Lane. On the 10th other children were attacked at 6, Wellington Street, as well as on the 12th and 13th, making altogether no less than 9 cases in this house. On the 12th another case occurred at 1, Hindle Street; 5, Wellington Street; 3, Brown's Place; and 4, John Street. On the 13th at 10, Wellington Street; on the 14th at 1, Hindle Street (3rd case); on the 17th at 51, Shacklewell Lane; on the 24th at 5, Wellington Street; on the 26th at 3, Wellington Street, and 5, Wellington Place. On February 10th two fresh cases occurred at 3, Brown's Place; on the 12th at 6, Hindle Street; on the 17th at 4 and 9, Shacklewell Row; on the 24th at 4, John Street; on the 22nd at 110, Shacklewell Green; on the 24th at 6, 10, and 16, Brown's Place, which terminated the epidemic, although another case happened at 1, Hindle Street on March 1, and another on the 22nd at 29, Wellington Street. The whole of these cases were removed as soon as possible to the Hospital, and the houses and infected articles of clothing and bedding disinfected, with I think most satisfactory results. It will be seen that the first child attacked was convalescent about 20th December, that the first outbreak (as shown by the rash) occurred on January 3rd and 4th. That cases kept on occurring in different houses, except No. 6, where the child was treated at home, within less than a fortnight after one another, indicating direct infection, until it was stamped out in Wellington Street. On the 8th another outbreak took place in Brown's Place, which is near to Wellington Street, and the children were removed on the 10th. Three other cases occurred in this place on the 24th, which were removed immediately, and the disease ceased. Cases occurred at 1, Hindle Street on January 4th, 12th, 14th and March 1st,



The disease was also carried to a distance by a child living at No. 6, who, when apparently well, was removed to a friend's rooms, and infected five other children in the buildings to which he was taken. The total number of reported cases which were caused by the one child treated at home in No. 6, was no less than 52. This is instructive, as showing the difference as to persistence of the disease in the vicinity of the Hospital, where we can never stamp out the disease, whereas it was got under here in less than two months. There was a severe outbreak in 1871 and a slight one in 1877 in some of these streets, which are and were then occupied by very poor people with a large number of children, who indiscriminately play with one another in the streets.

In Clifden Road, and also in Templar Road, which are near the Hospital, the disease was most rife when the Hospital contained more than 150 patients, being exceedingly prevalent from early in May, 1881, to August 6th, when the excessive number was reduced to a little more than 100, the largest number in the Hospital during this interval being 347. We could not trace the cases from one to another in Clifden and Templar Roads in the same way as in the streets above named at West Hackney. I would also mention that three outbreaks of small pox occurred in a large establishment where washing was taken in. Besides the ordinary steps for the prevention of the disease which were taken by the Sanitary Staff, the Inspectors distributed above 3,000 bills, recommending re-vaccination amongst the poor, and above 3,000 more were sent to the Clergymen, Schoolmasters and District Visitors, for distribution amongst the Scholars and Inhabitants of their Districts. I also usually advised re-vaccination whenever I visited infected premises. In spite, however, of all these preventive measures, the total deaths from small pox in Hackney in 1881 reached to 119 per 100,000 inhabitants, against 61·8 in all London, so that the death-rate in this District was nearly double that for all London.

I have now to lay before you some further information respecting the incidence of small pox at different ages, and



especially as regards its relation to vaccination. The total number of cases reported during the epidemic was 1,306; of these 1,075 were said to have been vaccinated, 160 unvaccinated, but no information could be obtained as to the vaccination in 71 cases. The following table shows that in proportion to the total number of cases amongst those who were reported to have been vaccinated, 6·5 per cent. occurred amongst children under five years of age, the proportion of population at that age being 12·9 per cent. of the whole. That at the age period of 5-10 years the vaccinated cases were 10·9 per cent. against 11·1 per cent. of population; that at 10-15 years of age the percentages were 16·0 of cases against 10 of population; at 15-25 they were 33·9 and 20·4 respectively; at 25-35 years of age there were 19·2 per cent. of cases and 15·8 per cent. of population; at 35-45 years there were only 8·8 per cent. of cases to 11·5 per cent. of population living at that age period. Above 45 years of age there were 18·3 per cent. of population against 4·7 per cent. of cases. I think these figures show most conclusively that unless children have three or more good vaccination marks, they should be re-vaccinated at or before 10 years of age; indeed I think 7 years is, under these circumstances, by no means too early. The greatest proportion of cases amongst the *unvaccinated* occurred during the first five years of life, as no less than 49·4 per cent. of the total cases amongst these persons reported to me occurred at that age period, whilst 20·6 per cent. happened between 5 and 10 years of age, making 70 per cent. of the whole amongst children under 10 years of age. The contrast of 49·4 per cent. of all the cases amongst the unvaccinated at 0—5 years of age, against 6·5 at the same age amongst the vaccinated, is very striking.

## CASES OF SMALL POX AT DIFFERENT AGES IN HACKNEY.

VACCINATED CASES.									Totals	UNVACCINATED CASES.							Totals
Ages .....	0	1	5	10	15	25	35	45 and above		0	1	5	10	15	25 and above		
Totals.....	5	64	117	172	364	207	95	51	1075	40	39	33	20	23	5		160
Percentages ..	0.5	6.0	10.9	16.0	33.9	19.2	8.8	4.7	100	25.0	24.4	20.6	12.5	14.4	3.1		100
Cases .....	6.5									49.4							
Population ..	12.9		11.1	10.0	20.4	15.8	11.5	18.3	100	12.9		11.1	10.0	20.4	45.6		100

In connection with vaccination I would mention that in July last I inspected the arms of 197 children under 12 years, attending one of the schools in the District, when I found 29 to have bad marks, and 7 not any. All these latter were admittedly unvaccinated, so that 36, or nearly 20 per cent., were more or less unprotected against an attack of small pox. I took the names and addresses of all the unprotected children and forwarded the list to the Secretary, who induced the parents, including those of the unvaccinated children, to have them vaccinated. I have applied more than once to the School Board Authorities to allow me to examine the children attending their Schools, but have been refused. It must not be supposed that all this bad vaccination or neglect of vaccination, can fairly be thrown on Hackney, as there has been a very large amount of immigration into this District, and to my knowledge very many of the poor children brought into this District are either unvaccinated, or badly vaccinated. I would also mention as evidence of this statement, that the families in which the largest number of cases of small pox occurred, were those of immigrants.

During the year I gave a good deal of attention to the smells from the Hackney Wick sewer, and visited all the premises, and several more than once, on which manufacturing processes were carried on, and by a careful examination of the refuse of their operations, satisfied myself that the smell was not in any way



caused by refuse poured into the Board's sewers. On the other hand it was evident from the locality where the smells were most intense, and from their nature, that they were caused by sulphur compounds from Berger's Colour Works. The Metropolitan Board of Works, under whose charge the Wick Road sewer is placed by Act of Parliament, took proceedings against Messrs. Berger, after having obtained proof that the offensive refuse came from their works, and I am glad to say that the Board has been successful in compelling Messrs. Berger to decompose and precipitate all the sulphur compounds in a tank before the refuse enters the sewer. Since the precipitating tank has been constructed, and the sulphur deposited in it, all offensive smell has ceased. This result shows that my contention was correct, viz. that it was the duty of the Metropolitan Board of Works to take the steps necessary for the abatement of this abominable nuisance, and not the Hackney Board. Another nuisance arising from effluvia occasionally evolved from Messrs. Barnes' premises at Hackney Wick, but in Bow Parish, will soon be remedied under the provisions of the "Alkali Works Regulation Act," which requires that all makers of certain chemicals named therein, shall make such alterations in their works to the satisfaction of the Local Government Board Inspectors, as are necessary to prevent the works from being an annoyance to the adjoining neighbourhood, by the escape into the air of the injurious gases. There are no manufactures in this District which come under the provisions of this Act, as I have always discouraged the erection of any buildings for offensive businesses.

Amongst the unusual occurrences of this year have been the extensive floods in the Hackney Marshes and their vicinity, which rose so high that in March there were 99 premises flooded, and in December no less than 395, the majority of the houses being on the lower part of the Clapton Park Estate. These floodings have added to the labours of the Sanitary Staff, as notices were served on the landlords to remove the accumulations



of mud which in many cases had been left by the retiring water. In some premises I visited, where there were semi-basements, the water was from three to four feet deep, and the annoyance was aggravated by the house drains being forced and their contents washed up into the yards. Many of the houses remained damp for a considerable time, especially after the last flood, as it occurred in December, and in some cases they became offensive in consequence of the landlords not removing the the accumulations quickly enough. The floods were not caused by the rainfall in Hackney, as it was less than an inch in 24 hours, but from an overflow of the River Lea, in consequence of the heavy rains in the upper part of its course. The River Lea Conservancy Board and the East London Water Works Company have altered the Channels through which the storm waters passed away, and have thus been indirectly the cause of these injurious overflows, which are likely to recur, unless the efforts made by the Board to obtain alterations in the works executed by these Public Bodies should be successful.

Another cause of annoyance to numerous inhabitants and of labour to the Sanitary Staff is the greatly increased number of deposits of vegetable and animal refuse in the avenues behind the houses, and in various open spaces in the District. When fields were near to the houses, and costermongers and gardeners had not far to take the refuse, it was deposited there, but now that houses have been built over the fields, refuse is surreptitiously shot in avenues or other places near dwellings. The aid of the inspector of nuisances is, therefore, invoked to remove the accumulations which, as they are often placed on private property, and the owner cannot always be ascertained, a very large amount of trouble is thrown upon the Staff. In several instances I have directed that the freeholder should be served with notice to remove the accumulations, and have been successful, but in many other cases he has denied all responsibility and left us in a difficulty, as there is no rent payable on account of these localities, which are open to the public. The nuisances have,



however, in all instances been removed in some way or another, under our notices.

During the year the water supply has been cut off from a large number of houses, either for non-payment of rates in consequence of the landlords neglecting to provide proper fittings in accordance with the approved regulations. As the Water Companies have the power to sue for the rates, or to summon the offending persons for neglecting to supply proper fittings, this action appears to me quite unjustifiable; especially as the persons not in fault suffer more by want of water, than the owner, who only has to pay for his water pipes being again connected with the main. This summary method of procedure, which is often put into force after a very short notice, should in my opinion, be prohibited on sanitary grounds.

During the year there has been an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in some of the cowsheds in the District, and in consequence I have examined the milk, both microscopically and chemically, without finding any change, except in one case, when it turned rapidly sour, and became gelatinised in less than 24 hours. There were not any large cells such as are sometimes met with, and I partook of some of the milk without any injurious results. Still, I cannot advise that milk from cows so affected should be used, as the sample which became so quickly putrescent was evidently not fit for human consumption, and pigs are said to die rapidly in convulsions, after partaking freely of this kind of milk.

The cowsheds and slaughter houses have been viewed as usual with the result of six licenses being opposed at the Sessions, because the owners did not carry out the orders of the Committee, viz. Mr. Jones, Enfield Road; Mr. Morgan, of Downham Road; Mr. Ottley, of Paradise Place; Mr. Dear, of Lea Bridge Road; Mr. Horning of Pond Lane; Mr. Base, of Chalgrove Road; Mr. Alleson, of High Street, Homerton, and Mr. Matthews, of Wellington Street. The six first named did



the whole of the works before the adjourned Sessions in November, so that the opposition was withdrawn, but the licenses for the shed occupied by Mr. Alleson and Mr. Matthews were refused, because the former kept the shed and yard in such a filthy condition as to be a nuisance, and did not make proper dung and grain pits; and the latter because the shed was not properly fitted up for a cow shed. The general condition of most of the sheds was much better than formerly, which might have been expected as every year some objectionable arrangements are removed. The owners of two sheds were also informed that they must either remove or reconstruct them before next licensing day. One butcher's license was also refused.

During the year a considerable amount of dissatisfaction has been expressed by persons residing in or adjoining to newly made up roads in consequence of hard core being used in making up the roads instead of dry rubbish, or some other similar material. As many complaints were made of offensive smells being given off by the hard core, I visited some of the streets and reported the result to the Sanitary Committee, who requested the view Committee to visit the dust yards in the District, and ascertain the kind of hard core used for the roads. The inspection showed that the same amount of care in separating the vegetable and other offensive matter was not used at all places, so that the View Committee recommended that the hard core should be disinfected at the yard before being brought to the roads. As a condition to this effect has been inserted in the new contracts, there should not be any similar complaints for the future. The hard core used by builders and others in laying out new estates is often not so good as that which I have seen used in the formation of roads before their dedication, but as the former are rarely very near to inhabited houses, complaints respecting them are rarely made to this Department, but in some instances I have had to interfere with the materials deposited in these roads.



During the year my opinion has been asked by several persons proposing to establish some manufactories in the District which would evolve unpleasant if not deleterious vapours, and in all cases I told them, that if the manufactories when established should in any way whatever prove to be a nuisance, proceedings would be taken against them. Under these circumstances the proposed manufactories were not established. I have also taken action against a preparer of sausage skins, who after my inspection, and a communication from me, removed out of the District. Applications were also made to the Metropolitan Board of Works for newly establishing two slaughter houses, but when the View Committee and myself visited the sites, they were found to be unfit for the purpose, being closely surrounded with houses, and were therefore successfully opposed.

Although the number of houses inspected under the provisions of the Sanitary Act was not so large as in former years, yet the amount of work done, was much greater than usual. This is what might have been expected, as there are three Sanitary Inspectors instead of two. But the number of houses and articles of clothing disinfected was considerably in excess of former years. The table appended shows that during the year there were 1,045 houses disinfected by the Officers of the Board, and the infected rooms subsequently cleansed, whitewashed and re-papered by the owners or occupiers. That 751 beds, 232 mattresses, 46 palliasses, 549 bolsters, 1,204 pillows, 782 blankets, 510 sheets, 424 quilts, and 2,084 other articles were, after fumigation with sulphur, removed to the disinfecting chamber of the Board, and exposed to a temperature of 250° Fahr., and re-sulphured. The total number of articles removed and disinfected was 6,582. These articles were removed as soon as the patients were taken to the hospital or recovered, and it is to this action that I attribute the comparative rarity with which small pox spread through a house when we had early notification of the disease.



In consequence of complaints having been made in the latter part of 1880, that the men employed in disinfecting houses were in the habit of stopping at public houses on their way back to the disinfecting chamber, I directed the infected beds, bedding, &c., to be partially disinfected by burning sulphur in the room containing them, before their removal. This plan ought to be universally adopted, as it is much better than the use of a blouse over the clothes, for it is evident as the men have to carry the infected beds into the road before placing them in the truck, that if not previously disinfected, passers by may be infected, and the clothes of the men employed in the work may also become infected. As the position of the old disinfecting chamber was very close to houses, a new one was provided adjoining the Lea Cut. Messrs. Fraser's disinfecting apparatus and trucks are those in use, and have answered very well.

#### ARTICLES DISINFECTED FOR THE YEARS 1877 TO 1881.

Years.	Beds.	Mattresses.	Palliasses.	Bolsters.	Pillows.	Blankets.	Sheets.	Quilts.	Other Articles.	Total.	Houses Disinfected by Board.
1877	545	179	86	383	925	865	555	395	2304	6237	1001
1878	285	121	44	259	459	567	432	248	1651	4066	416
1879	95	63	48	80	177	227	78	52	492	3012	112
1880	339	153	106	248	684	375	312	197	2269	4483	415
1881	751	232	46	549	1204	782	510	424	2084	6582	1045

In addition to the articles disinfected, 50 beds, 38 mattresses, 6 palliasses, 3 bolsters, 14 pillows, 2 blankets, 3 soldiers' kits, and 7 other articles were removed from infected houses and burnt at the request of the owners ; also 298 houses were disinfected by the occupiers to the satisfaction of the medical attendants of the families.

The chief sanitary work performed during the year, besides that ordinarily carried on, consisted in the removal of bell-traps and the substitution of yard gullies ; in the disconnection



wherever practicable of the sinks from the drains, and the introduction of a P trap under the sink when the waste pipe could not be carried through the wall. Rain-water pipes were also disconnected or trapped when the hopper head was near a window, and the water supply to the closets was disconnected from the cisterns, and the overflow pipes cut off from the drains. These last named measures were taken to prevent as far as possible contamination of drinking water with sewer gas. In many instances a draw tap has been connected with the pipe supplying the cistern, to enable the occupiers of houses to obtain water direct from the main. Most of this work has been done by the additional inspector appointed last year, but all the inspectors have taken an active part in these important alterations. Although very many premises have been thus improved, it will take a considerable time to visit all the houses in the District, and carry out similar alterations. These improvements have been effected on the following number of premises, viz. 2,720 bell traps were removed and yard gullies substituted on 1,991 premises; 1,533 sinks were cut off from the drains or trapped underneath the sinks; 1,299 stack pipes were cut off or trapped in 1,299 houses, and the water supply apparatus was improved in 401 houses. In addition to these 712 choked or defective drains were opened, cleansed and repaired or relaid; 203 yards were properly drained, and as many as 978 re-paved, and 1,996 houses were whitewashed, cleansed and repaired. The total number of nuisances arising from defective means of drainage was 5,968; of nuisances from defects in houses, 3,805; of houses disinfected, 1,343; and of other nuisances abated, nearly 500. There were no less than 12,197 notices served on, and a very much larger number of visits paid to premises in the District, in order to obtain the abatement of these nuisances. In addition, 2,969 requests to have dust and other house refuse removed, were attended to; 82 dead bodies were received into the mortuary; 116 cowsheds were visited several times during the year; 109 bakehouses were inspected; 259 greengrocers, poulterers and fishmongers' yards visited, and all nuisances found thereon



removed, and many slaughter houses were also examined. This amount of work could not have been done in any former year, as the staff was too small for the requirements of the District; indeed, if the examination of all houses as regards the means of drainage and water supply is to be quickly done, another inspector for that purpose must be appointed.

It will be noticed that amongst the places inspected there are 107 bakehouses mentioned. These were examined not under the powers of the "Bakehouses Regulation Act," as that was repealed by the new "Factory Act," but under the general powers conferred on the Sanitary Authority and its Officers by the "Sanitary Act," as regards the inspection of premises wherever nuisances are known or suspected to exist. The bakehouses were found to be in a similar condition, certainly not better, than they were before the Inspectors of Factories were empowered to issue notices for their being kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition. There were no waterclosets or cases of bad drainage found in the bakehouses.

In the Appendix will be found a list of the streets inspected during the year, from which it will be seen that 4,996 houses were examined, and the rooms, staircases and water closets, the drains and water supply apparatus, as well as the conditions of the yard as to paving and drainage were ascertained, and notices served for the removal of the nuisances found in 3,968 houses. In a large proportion of these the means of drainage received special attention. These houses contained 23,492 rooms, 7,421 families, and 32,651 inmates. All these houses were inspected without any complaint being received, so that a considerably larger number was visited by the inspectors. As many as 798 cases of small pox were reported from these houses, out of a total of 1,146 cases in the whole of the District. There occurred in these houses 175 cases of scarlet fever, 27 of diphtheria, 60 of typhoid fever, and 2 of other fevers. As the total number of cases of diphtheria reported was 56, there was a larger proportion of these cases amongst the inhabitants of better class houses, than of small pox.



TABLE OF SANITARY WORK, JANUARY, 1856 TO MARCH 30, 1882.

Year.	Cesspools emptied, filled up, & drained into Sewer.	Repairs, Cleansed or White-wash.	Choked Drains cleansed or repaired or re-laid.	Yards paved or paving re-laid.	Dust Bins Provided.	Houses to which a better supply of water has been given or the apparatus improved.	Houses Disinfected	Total Number of Nuisances Abated.
1856	372	93	164	....	....	....	....	1567
1857	351	226	337	....	....	....	....	1789
1858	1518	132	138	....	....	....	....	2515
1859	447	85	138	....	....	....	....	1224
1860	264	182	256	....	No separate record kept of these until 1867.	....	....	1226
1861	300	252	294	....		....	....	2487
1862	257	247	358	....		....	....	1235
1863	330	367	359	....		....	....	1696
1864	169	211	411	....		....	....	1410
1865	213	252	433	....	....	....	....	1512
1866	498	1415	735	....	....	....	....	4260
	*—4719							
1867	166	1217	565	508	....	319	297	5811
1868	67	1321	374	461	....	99	318	3923
1869	43	1767	277	228	....	45	376	4354
1870	31	2388	653	326	386	70	267	4240
1871	113	2530	344	226	215	123	928	5180
1872	27	2021	350	130	335	160	213	3909
1873	15	2437	536	343	687	186	70	5406
1874	47	2422	738	381	866	264	224	6110
1875	18	1947	757	245	469	1493	255	6262
1876	28	2196	597	296	537	841	651	6445
1877	6	2271	743	323	462	254	813	6257
1878	17	2061	605	484	468	182	697	5912
1879	6	2278	529	236	342	557	249	5468
1880	8	1946	657	301	327	526	573	5720
1881	17	1996	712	978	281	401	1045	11306
1882 } up to March 25 }	3	174	75	285	42	107	107	
	5331	34434	12135	5751	5417	5627 *4719 — 10,346	7083	107224

The above synopsis of the structural sanitary works, carried out under the orders of the Sanitary Staff since 1856, was prepared for a return to the Metropolitan Board of Works. It shows that since the passing of the "Metropolis Local Management Act," there have been 5,331 cesspools emptied and filled up, and proper water closets erected and connected with the sewers of the Board. That 34,434 orders for the cleansing and repair of inhabited houses in the District have been issued and enforced ;



but during this time very many of the smaller houses have been repaired and cleansed on several occasions. As many as 12,135 drains have been cleansed, repaired or relaid, and a much larger number of inefficient or broken traps have been replaced by yard gully or similar traps. The record of the repairs to the paving of yards or as to new paving was not kept separately until 1866, so that the number stated, 5,751, does not represent the true number. The same remark applies to dust bins, of which 5,627 have been provided during these years, and also to the houses to which a proper water supply apparatus for the closets have been procured. The number stated, 5,627, must be supplemented by the 4,719 cesspools removed, making a total of 10,346. There have also been 7,083 houses disinfected by the Officers of the Board, or under their superintendence, and a total of 107,224 nuisances abated in  $26\frac{1}{4}$  years.

The number of loads of dust removed during the year was 22,314, or less than one load per house, all of which was checked on delivery at the shoots by men employed by the Board, as well as by the men engaged in collecting the dust and house refuse. The total cost of removing the dust, including the salary of the dust inspector, was £2,993 13s. 3d., the amount paid to the contractors being £2,170 13s. 2d. and as the number of loads removed was 22,314, the cost per load would be 2s. 8d., which, considering the great size of the District, is very moderate when compared with other parishes. The work was also efficiently done, as except during the time when the temporary inspector was employed, the complaints were very few. The total number of requests to remove house refuse amounted to 2,969 during the year.

The cost for disinfection during the year was unusually large, as £167 7s. were paid to the men employed, in addition to the salary of the Inspector. The sum expended on disinfectants was £120 9s. 9d., but this included the disinfectants used for gullies and the sewers. Coal, coke and other charges came to £56 12s. 5d., against which there was received £46 7s., showing



an outlay of nearly £300. In addition there was the cost of a new disinfector amounting to nearly £123. As, however, 6,582 articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected, and 1,045 houses fumigated with sulphur by the Officers employed by the Board, the nett cost is not large, especially as three men were engaged during the greater part of the year, in consequence of the disinfection being done before the articles were removed to the chamber by a man who was not employed in their removal.

During the year an Ambulance Station has been erected and furnished by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in London Fields, which has caused a large amount of additional labour and trouble to myself and the senior Inspector, as I have not only made many visits to the Station, but also went to the Hospital Ships and the Station at Millwall to satisfy myself as to the mode of disinfection. On one occasion I was accompanied by Dr. Bristowe for the purpose of making a special report thereon. I pointed out many, as I considered, objectionable arrangements as regards the station, conveyances, dress of the male attendants and the nurses, as well as the mode of disinfection, all of which were speedily altered.

I have attended an unusually large number of Committee and other Meetings during the year 1881, viz. 24 meetings of the View Committee, 28 of the Sanitary Committee, all the Board Meetings, and 6 Special Meetings. I have also attended at the House of Commons to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Hospitals for Infectious Diseases; at a Meeting of Delegates at the Vestry Hall, Kensington, *re* Notifications of Infectious Diseases; and also at the Metropolitan Board of Works in the matter of the offensive smells from their sewer in Wick Road. The meetings of the View Committee were held not only for viewing cowsheds and slaughter houses, but for many other purposes.

Several complaints were made during the year of black smoke being emitted from the chimneys of manufactories. In two instances they were caused by a slight neglect of the stokers,



who were warned, as I found an efficient smoke consuming apparatus fixed to each furnace. In other instances I discovered furnaces without any smoke consuming apparatus whatever, and ordered notices to be served requiring the owners of the furnaces to affix proper doors to each, which was done, and the nuisances abated.

The self-recording gas pressure guage has worked satisfactorily during the year, and has shown that the pressure maintained by the Gas Companies was much in excess of that required by Act of Parliament. This must have entailed an excessive consumption of gas in houses abutting on main thoroughfares, unless great care were used for regulating the supply of gas by a stop cock near the meter, which is frequently neglected. The burners employed should be of a proper make, and either be replaced by new or carefully cleansed from time to time.

The meteorology of the year was remarkable, as a most unusual period of cold weather was experienced in January, attended with dense fogs, and total absence of sunshine on several consecutive days. A very heavy snow storm also occurred on the 18th of January, blocking up most of the railway lines out of London, as well as a large number in different parts of the country. On the last day of May a short period of unusual heat set in, and another for a longer period in July. In January the very low temperature of 12·4 degrees Fahr. was recorded on the 17th at my house in the Richmond Road, 14·2 degrees on the 16th, 14·6 degrees on the 15th, and 15·6 degrees on the 21st. At Blackheath 9·2 degrees was registered on the 21st; and 11·8 degrees at Camden Square on the 17th, whilst in many parts of the North and in Scotland a temperature several degrees below zero was registered. The mean temperature for the week ending January 8th was nearly a degree above the average, whilst for the week ending the 15th it was minus 10·0 degrees, for the following week it was no less than 15·5 degrees below the average, and for the week ending January 29th the mean temperature was minus 7·4 degrees.



The annual death-rate per 1,000 population for these weeks in all London was 20·9 for the week ending January 8th; 22·6 for the week ending January 15th; 28·4 for the next week, 29·8 for the week ending January 28th, and 27·1 for the week ending February 5th, when the temperature had increased. A rise in the annual death-rate in Hackney occurred to nearly the same extent, viz. 8·6 per 1,000 population. In February cold weather again prevailed, but to a much less extent, as the mean was only 1·8 below the average of 40 years, whilst in March it was not quite a degree above the average. The lowest temperature recorded in Hackney during February was 28·0 degrees, and in March 27·0. In April and June the temperature was slightly in defect, but in May it was 1·5 degree above the average; the unusually high temperatures of 82·8 having been recorded on the 31st, and 83·6 degrees and 82·4 degrees on June 1st and 2nd. In July the mean temperature was as much as 3·8 degrees in excess, the following excessively high temperatures having been recorded in Hackney, viz. 87·4 degrees on July 4th, 90·5 degrees on July 5th; 86·6 degrees on July 15th; 88·4 degrees on the 18th, and 87·8 degrees on the 19th of this month. Higher temperatures still were recorded at Greenwich, viz. 90 degrees on the 4th; 92·8 degrees on the 5th; 89·1 degrees on the 14th; 97·1 degrees on the 15th; 90·2 degrees on the 18th, and 88·0 on the 19th of July. At Camden Square the temperatures were rather higher than at Hackney. The mean temperature for the week ending 9th of July was 3·3 degrees in excess; for that ending 16th, 6·9 in excess; for the 23rd, 3·3 in excess; and for the 30th, 2·2 degrees below the average. The annual death-rate per 1,000 population in all London was 21·6 for the week ending July 9th; 24·7 for that ending July 16th; 26·5 for that ending July 23rd; 27·2 for that ending July 30th, and declined to 23·4 for the first week in August, when it had fallen to below the mean for the last week of July and early in August. The increased death-rate was caused chiefly by diarrhoea, as the following number of deaths from this cause show, viz. 135 in the week ending July 9th, and 292, 449, 495 and

297 during the four succeeding weeks. In August the mean temperature was minus 2·4 degrees; in September, minus 1·8 degree; in October, minus 4·8 degrees; in November, plus 5·3 degrees, and in December 0·1 degree. In the early part of October the weather was singularly cold, the temperature having been in defect 11 degrees on the 5th, and again on the 16th the low temperature of 33·2 degrees, or only 1·2 degree above freezing point, having been recorded at Hackney on the 6th; 31·6, or nearly half a degree below freezing point on the 16th; the singularly low temperature of 28·4 degrees, or 3·6 degrees *below* freezing point on the 17th, and 29·4 degrees or 2·6 below freezing point on the 31st. It was the coldest October, with one exception, during the present century, when a mean of 45·0 degrees was recorded in 1817 against 45·3 degrees in the present year. Although, as before stated, two great floods on the Marshes occurred during this year, the rainfall was not anything unusual, the total registered at my house being 26·07 inches, and the two heaviest falls in 24 hours having been only 1·02 inches and 1·19 respectively, which occurred in August and October.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JOHN W. TRIPE, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Ordered to be printed and circulated as usual.

MICHAEL YOUNG, *Chairman.*

*April 26th, 1882.*



## TABLE OF DEATHS

REGISTERED IN THE HACKNEY DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1881.

AGES.....	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upward.	Totals
CLASS 1.—ORDER 1.												
Small Pox .....	25	30	43	52	41	20	4	3	6	1	..	225
Measles .....	29	107	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	149
Scarlatina .....	6	69	41	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	118
Diphtheria .....	4	31	21	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	61
Croup .....	3	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Whooping Cough....	23	42	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Typhoid Fever .....	2	6	8	21	15	4	4	..	..	..	..	60
Simple Fever.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Erysipelas .....	8	3	..	..	1	..	3	..	6	..	..	21
Pyæmia .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dysentery .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Diarrhœa .....	102	20	2	..	1	..	2	..	4	2	..	133
Choleraic Diarrhœa ..	6	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	12
Remittent Fever ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism .....	..	..	5	9	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	23
	209	329	144	86	65	28	19	6	18	4	..	908
ORDER 2.												
Syphilis .....	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
ORDER 3.												
Privation and Cold ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Purpura and Scurvy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Al- ) Del. Tremens..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
cohol ) Intemperance..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
ORDER 4.												
Thrush .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Worms .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	14	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	20
CLASS 2.—ORDER 1.												
Gout .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	..	12
Cancer .....	..	..	..	2	2	12	19	32	24	5	2	98
Mortification&Abscess	4	3	..	..	3	2	1	..	3	8	..	24
	4	3	1	2	5	14	20	36	31	16	2	134
ORDER 2.												
Scrofula .....	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Tabes Mesenterica ..	35	34	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	73
Phthisis .....	2	14	7	49	97	69	45	19	5	1	..	308
Water on the Brain ..	15	32	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
	56	83	16	52	97	69	45	20	5	1	..	444
CLASS 3.—ORDER 1.												
Inflamnn. of Brain ..	18	31	16	4	..	..	2	6	6	2	1	86
Apoplexy .....	..	..	..	1	2	5	15	17	38	19	2	99
Paralysis .....	..	1	..	..	1	3	5	6	13	8	1	38
Insanity .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy .....	..	2	1	4	2	4	4	1	2	2	..	22
Convulsions .....	75	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Disease of Brain ....	..	..	2	2	1	4	1	3	8	7	..	28
„ Spinal Cord .....	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	8
Totals .....	94	63	19	12	6	17	29	34	67	38	4	383

TABLE OF DEATHS.—Continued.

AGES.....	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwd.	Totals
<b>ORDER 2.</b>												
Inflammn. of heart ..	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	8
Aneurism .....	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	8
Heart Disease .....	1	1	5	5	2	25	23	38	58	28	3	189
	2	2	8	5	4	27	28	39	58	29	3	205
<b>ORDER 3.</b>												
Laryngismus Stridulus	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Laryngitis .....	..	9	3	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	17
Bronchitis .....	86	94	8	1	6	11	20	43	68	51	3	389
Pleurisy .....	1	6	1	1	3	3	2	5	7	3	..	32
Pneumonia .....	41	84	5	11	16	17	13	14	21	9	1	231
Asthma .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	10	..	..	16
Lung Disease .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	5
	141	197	17	13	26	34	41	64	107	66	4	710
<b>ORDER 4.</b>												
Gastritis .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Enteritis .....	7	2	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	16
Peritonitis .....	1	..	1	4	3	2	4	2	1	2	..	20
Ulcratn. of Intestines	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	5
Hernia .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	6	..	..	10
Ileus .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Intussusception .....	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	9
Stomach Disease .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	5
Hepatatis .....	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	2	..	..	10
Jaundice .....	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	13
Liver Disease .....	..	..	..	..	2	7	12	10	12	2	..	45
Spleen Disease .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	24	6	1	6	12	14	22	20	28	5	..	138
<b>ORDER 5.</b>												
Nephritis .....	..	2	8	..	2	4	1	1	2	1	..	21
Nephria .....	..	..	..	3	3	7	7	16	11	1	..	48
Diabetes .....	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	6	3	..	..	16
Stone .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cystitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	5	2	14
Kidney Diseases .....	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	14
	..	3	8	6	9	15	16	26	19	9	3	114
<b>ORDER 6.</b>												
Ovarian Dropsy .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	2	1	..	9
Uterus, Disease of .....	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	5
	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	5	2	1	..	14
<b>ORDER 7.</b>												
Joint Disease .....	1	3	7	3	2	..	2	..	2	1	..	21
												21
<b>ORDER 8.</b>												
Skin Disease .....	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	8
												8
Totals .....	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	8



TABLE OF DEATHS.—Continued.

AGES.....	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upward.	Totals
CLASS 4.—ORDER 1.												
Premature .....	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
Cyanosis .....	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Spina Bifida .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Malformations..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Teething.....	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
	172	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
ORDER 2.												
Childbirth .....	..	..	..	6	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	25
ORDER 3.												25
Old Age .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	32	62	31	126
ORDER 4.												126
Atrophy & Debility ..	87	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
CLASS 5.—ORDER 1.												90
ACCIDENT.—NEGLECT												
Fracture—Contusions	1	1	5	2	3	4	1	3	1	4	1	26
Gun Shot .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cut—Stab .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burns—Scalds .....	2	5	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	11
Poison.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Drowning .....	..	..	6	2	2	3	7	2	..	1	..	23
Suffocation.....	20	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	24
Otherwise .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23	7	12	7	6	9	10	5	1	5	1	86
ORDER 2.												
Murder & Manslgthtr.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
ORDER 3.												1
Suicide .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	6
Not Specified.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	7
Totals for all Diseases	832	711	235	198	243	243	237	258	371	237	49	3614

Streets and other Places Inspected in 1881.						No. of Cases of Epidemic Disease.				
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.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Fever.
Abott Street .....	21	88	22	124	21	1	..	..	..	..
Abney Gardens ....	31	66	32	136	16	4	..	..	..	..
Acton Street .....	2	8	3	15	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ada Street .....	38	152	56	220	28	2	..	..	..	..
Albert Place .....	4	16	6	27	1	..	..	..	..	..
Albert Street .....	22	97	35	149	16	6	2	..	..	..
Aldham Place .....	9	53	16	65	6	..	..	..	..	..
Anderson Road ....	2	8	4	18	1	5	..	..	1	..
Andrews Road ....	1	4	1	5	1	2	..	..	..	..
Appleby Road ....	19	114	31	127	19	2	2	..	..	..
Arthur Street .....	36	153	55	224	24	..	..	..	..	..
Aspland Grove ....	3	18	5	23	1	..	..	..	..	..
Austin Buildings....	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bailey's Lane .....	2	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballance Road .....	6	36	9	41	4	10	1	2	1	..
Balcorne Street ....	2	8	2	11	1	3	..	..	..	..
Ball's Buildings ....	14	80	25	128	14	..	..	..	..	..
Barn Street .....	2	8	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bartrip Street .....	46	220	53	297	45	4	4	..	..	..
Bath Row .....	13	39	14	53	2	1	..	1	..	..
Bay Street .....	2	12	4	19	1	3	..	..	..	..
Baxter's Court .....	6	18	8	29	6	..	..	..	..	..
Bentley Road .....	8	32	15	65	8	1	..	..	..	..
Bentham Road ....	129	845	176	875	122	2	2	..	..	..
Benyon Road .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benn Street, H.W...	2	10	2	9	2	1	..	..	..	..
Berger Road .....	46	220	52	239	43	2	2	..	1	..
Blackshaw Place....	4	12	4	17	1	..	..	..	..	..
Blackstone Road ..	41	246	96	392	41	5	1	..	3	..
Blanchard Street....	11	78	29	110	11	2	..	..	..	..
Blanchard Road ....	33	198	70	341	33	6	..	..	..	..
Bloomfield Street ..	6	36	8	31	3	4	..	..	1	..
Bohemia Place ....	13	36	18	57	13	..	..	..	1	..
Boleyn Road .....	3	12	3	16	1	3	..	..	..	..
Borham Street .....	12	52	16	98	4	1	..	..	..	..
Bowling Green Street	32	116	34	172	29	1	..	..	..	..
Bowling Green Place	10	50	18	66	9	..	..	..	..	..
Bower Road .....	18	84	20	113	18	1	1	..	1	..
Bradbury Street ....	1	6	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
Brampton Road ....	14	88	11	61	14	..	..	..	..	..
Bridge Street .....	25	132	29	130	24	3	..	..	..	..
Brooksby Walk ....	52	295	82	344	4	12	1	..	..	..
*Brown's Place .....	21	105	48	159	16	8	..	..	..	..
Brunswick Grove....	16	64	19	78	16	1	..	..	..	..
Brunswick Street ..	25	112	46	153	21	2	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	804	4033	1183	5261	637	98	16	3	9	

\*These Houses were twice Inspected.



Streets and other Places Inspected in 1881.						No. of Cases of Epidemic Disease.				
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.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Fever.
Brought forward ..	804	4033	1183	5261	637	98	16	3	9	1
Buckingham Road ..	2	8	3	15	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bushberry Rd., H.W.	3	16	3	16	1	4	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Cottages.	3	12	3	15	1	..	..	..	..	..
Caroline Street, Clp..	41	141	86	179	26	1	1	..	..	..
Caroline Cottages ..	16	32	16	58	16	..	..	..	..	..
Cassland Road ....	4	22	6	27	4	5	6	..	2	..
Casterton Street ....	31	210	31	190	31	..	3	..	..	..
Castle Street .....	2	8	3	11	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chapel Road, S.H..	2	12	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chapman Road ....	16	85	23	95	16	..	..	..	..	..
Caroline Place.....	9	45	9	36	5	..	..	..	..	..
Charles Street .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalgrove Road ....	9	36	13	53	7	22	1	..	2	..
Church Road, Hom..	8	40	10	66	8	11	..	..	..	..
Church Road, W.H.	6	24	8	33	1	..	..	..	..	..
Church Terrace ....	12	57	21	93	7	2	..	..	..	..
Churchyard, Hackney	10	41	10	61	10	2	..	..	..	..
Churchill Road ....	52	339	101	374	52	8	..	..	..	..
Clarence Road ....	2	12	2	11	2	1	1	..	..	..
College Lane .....	9	39	16	76	8	1	..	..	..	..
College Place .....	13	52	20	117	13	..	..	..	..	..
College Street .....	43	168	58	223	38	6	..	..	..	..
Conduit Street & Pl.	16	64	16	69	16	7	..	..	..	..
Conrad Street .....	2	10	3	17	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cottage Place .....	20	40	20	51	8	3	1	..	..	..
Cowday Street.....	15	82	24	126	15	..	..	..	..	..
Cross Street, Hom...	10	54	20	62	8	..	..	..	..	..
Cross Street, S.H. ..	20	76	25	118	19	..	..	..	..	..
Crozier Terrace ....	6	24	8	41	4	7	..	..	1	..
Culford Road .....	1	4	1	6	1	2	..	..	..	..
Chapel Court .....	5	10	5	14	5	..	..	..	..	..
Church Street, S.N..	1	6	1	5	1	2	..	..	..	..
Daintry Street.....	18	72	17	100	18	..	..	..	1	..
De Beauvoir Crescent	4	22	6	39	4	11	..	..	..	..
De Beauvoir Road ..	2	16	4	26	2	..	..	..	1	1
De Beauvoir Square..	4	22	5	25	4	7	..	..	1	..
Derby Road.....	2	12	4	17	2	1	..	..	1	..
Devonshire Place ..	1	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Digby Road.....	81	425	115	542	69	1	1	..	..	..
Downham Road ....	3	18	4	17	3	2	2	..	1	..
Duncan Street.....	47	204	82	483	25	4	..	..	..	..
Duncan Terrace ....	6	24	11	55	5	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	1354	6623	1999	8837	1098	208	32	3	19	1

Streets and other Places Inspected in 1881.						No. of Cases of Epidemic Disease.				
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.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Fever.
Brought forward ..	1354	6623	1999	8837	1098	208	32	3	19	1
Duncan Sqr. & Road	61	293	102	511	41	5	6	..	1	..
Durham Grove ....	1	3	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	..
East Street .....	2	8	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eaton Place .....	3	15	4	21	1	2	..	..	..	..
Edwards Lane .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin Street .....	58	282	99	462	48	..	..	..	..	..
Eleanor Road .....	4	25	6	29	2	3	1	..	..	..
Elsdale Road .....	3	12	3	15	1	2	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth Cottages..	20	60	20	78	19	..	..	..	..	..
Essex Street .....	2	8	2	7	2	2	1	..	..	..
Exmouth Place ....	1	4	1	6	2	4	1	..	..	..
Fairey Street .....	13	45	18	61	9	3	..	..	..	..
Falcon Crt. & Pl....	11	35	12	55	8	..	..	..	..	..
Felstead Street ....	33	193	54	180	33	2	..	..	..	..
Fenn Street .....	13	66	20	69	9	..	2	..	..	..
Field View, L. Fields	13	96	27	106	13	2	..	..	..	..
Fishers Place .....	9	38	9	47	2	3	..	..	..	..
Florfield Road ....	40	162	61	243	33	3	3	..	..	..
Fords Place .....	5	35	10	33	3	4	..	..	..	..
Fountain Yard .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frederick Place ....	3	12	3	15	3	2	..	..	1	..
Fulham Place .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gainsboro' Cottages..	7	42	7	42	7	..	..	..	..	..
Gainsboro' Road ....	24	144	41	196	24	3	..	..	..	..
Gainsboro' Square ..	19	82	33	157	19	..	..	..	..	..
Gayhurst Rd., L. F..	2	14	2	15	2	1	1	..	..	..
George Place .....	7	28	11	37	5	..	..	..	..	..
George St., Ada St..	25	100	31	149	20	..	..	..	..	..
George St., L. Fields	14	88	28	135	11	..	..	..	..	..
Gillett Street .....	5	22	6	29	5	12	..	..	..	..
Gloucester Road ....	13	91	14	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goring Street .....	43	176	80	341	39	..	..	..	1	..
Green Lanes .....	5	26	6	27	5	4	1	1	1	..
Grove, Homerton ..	31	155	49	181	31	..	..	..	..	..
Grove Lane, Hackney	10	40	10	45	10	2	..	..	..	..
Grove Lane, S. Hill .	1	4	1	6	1	2	..	..	..	..
Grove Road, S. Hill.	2	8	3	12	1	..	1	..	..	..
Grove Passage and Place, S. Hill ....	2	8	2	15	1	3	2	..	..	..
Harcombe Rd., S.W..	3	18	3	15	3	1	1	2	..	..
Carried forward ..	1862	9061	2780	12277	1512	274	52	6	23	1



Streets and other Places Inspected in 1881.						No. of Cases of Epidemic Disease.				
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.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Fever.
Brought forward ..	1862	9061	2780	12277	1512	274	52	6	23	1
Hartwell Street .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassett Road, Hom.	8	48	11	61	8	9	..	..	1	..
Havelock Road .....	58	233	96	379	46	4	..	..	..	..
Haywoods Buildings.	1	3	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hayes Buildings .....	12	48	16	69	3	..	..	..	..	..
Healthy Terrace .....	8	45	8	45	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hedgers Grove .....	33	195	51	249	28	..	1	..	..	..
Helmsley Street & Pl	2	8	2	9	1	2	..	..	..	..
Hertford Road .....	4	20	6	31	2	6	1	1	1	..
Heslop Place .....	1	4	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..
High Hill Ferry .....	92	325	100	472	72	2	3	..	..	..
High Street, Hom...	86	431	103	490	67	8	..	..	..	..
High Street, S. New.	1	6	1	4	1	3	4	..	1	..
Hill Street .....	1	4	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
*Hindle Street .....	36	186	73	247	24	7	..	..	1	..
Hockley Street .....	29	122	31	180	9	2	..	..	..	..
Holcroft Road.....	2	8	3	11	1	4	..	..	..	..
Holmbrook Street ..	55	281	102	431	55	6	..	..	1	..
Holly Street.....	3	18	5	21	3	4	..	..	..	..
Homer Road .....	4	16	6	31	2	1	..	..	..	..
Homerton Row .....	8	38	9	49	6	5	..	..	..	..
Homerton Terrace ..	2	12	2	11	2	2	..	..	1	..
Humphrey Street ..	28	136	40	186	28	..	..	..	..	..
Jarvis Build., (Mod.)	1	41	1	6	1	4	..	..	..	..
Janes Place .....	Included in		High st., Homerton			2	1	..	..	..
Jerusalem Gardens ..	51	148	48	245	22	4	..	1	..	..
John Street, Hom...	20	61	30	116	16	2	..	..	..	..
*John Street, Shack..	44	217	70	281	31	3	..	..	1	..
John Street, W.H...	19	76	21	89	6	..	..	..	..	..
John Street, L.Fields	19	119	43	135	11	6	..	..	1	..
Jolly Butcher's Yard.	3	6	3	9	2	..	..	..	..	..
Kenton Road .....	2	8	2	9	1	3	..	..	..	..
Kossuth Terrace....	3	12	3	13	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kynaston Avenue ..	6	24	8	23	3	..	1	..	..	..
Lamb Lane .....	1	6	2	7	1	2	..	..	..	..
Landfield Street ....	41	230	74	314	41	4	5	..	..	..
Lark Row .....	3	12	3	18	1	1	..	..	..	..
Lauriston Road ....	4	16	4	13	4	9	2	..	..	..
Lea Bridge Road ..	39	119	40	199	28	7	1	..	2	..
Lime Grove .....	10	45	10	53	2	..	..	..	..	..
London Lane & Ter.	21	160	30	138	3	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	2622	12416	3820	16804	2037	388	71	9	33	1

\*These Houses were twice Inspected.

Streets and other Places Inspected in 1881.						No. of Cases of Epidemic Disease.				
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.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Fever.
Brought forward ..	2617	12416	3820	16804	2037	388	71	9	33	1
Lockhurst St. Priory.	3	18	6	34	3	3	14	..	1	..
Lordship Road ....	6	24	6	31	1	..	3	..	..	..
McLaren Street ....	3	16	4	16	3	1	2	..	..	..
Mallard Street.....	41	202	46	266	41	2	..	..	..	..
Market Row .....	3	12	4	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Margaret Street ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Margaret Street, S.H.	28	108	41	179	28	7	..	..	..	..
Marian Street .....	30	110	34	129	28	..	..	..	..	..
Marlow Road .....	56	293	81	391	56	5	..	..	..	..
Masons Court & Pl..	9	24	10	46	6	..	..	..	..	..
Matthias Street ....	26	51	26	138	26	..	1	..	..	..
Mayfield Road ....	6	24	8	41	6	9	4	..	1	..
Meads Place .....	4	16	4	19	1	1	..	..	..	..
Meadow Street ....	3	12	3	14	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mehetable Road....	6	26	14	39	6	7	1	..	..	..
Mentmore Ter., L.F.	1	8	1	6	1	3	..	..	..	..
*Middle Street .....	5	25	8	46	4	1	..	..	..	..
Middlesex Place ....	3	12	4	18	1	..	..	..	..	..
Millington Street ..	30	180	55	242	21	1	..	..	..	..
Morning Lane.....	11	44	13	61	11	13	1	..	..	..
Model Houses.....	2	20	6	31	1	..	..	..	..	..
Montague Road ....	65	260	68	399	65	6	..	..	..	..
Montague Ter. & Pl.	23	92	24	113	23	..	..	..	..	..
Morpeth Road ....	2	8	2	11	1	5	..	..	..	..
Moscow Terrace ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myrtle Street .....	4	18	5	23	1	1	..	..	..	..
Nesbitt Street .....	74	320	107	552	52	19	..	..	..	..
New Street .....	12	84	99	27	12	3	..	..	..	..
Newington Common.	3	12	3	12	1	..	..	..	..	..
North Street .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Northwold Road....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nursery Road .....	11	44	11	56	5	..	..	..	..	..
New Tyssen Street..	1	4	1	5	1	3	..	..	..	..
Orchard Cottages ..	12	48	14	41	2	..	..	..	..	..
Orchard Place .....	6	24	8	36	2	10	..	1	..	..
Orchard Street.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osborn Road .....	64	334	84	432	54	2	..	..	2	..
Oswald Road .....	6	32	7	31	6	12	4	..	..	..
Ottaway Street ....	38	217	70	334	35	3	1	..	..	..
Overberry Street....	6	30	8	43	5	6	10	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	3221	15176	4706	20693	2540	511	112	10	39	1

\*These Houses were twice Inspected.



Streets and other Places Inspected in 1881.						No. of Cases of Epidemic Disease.				
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.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Fever.
Brought forward ..	3221	15176	4706	20693	2540	511	112	10	39	1
Palace Road .....	66	302	91	391	66	11	..	..	1	..
Paragon Road.....	2	8	3	15	2	2	..	..	..	..
Park Cottages, D. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Park Street, S. New.	4	24	6	33	1	..	..	..	..	..
Paradise Place.....	1	6	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pear Tree Place ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pedro Street .....	7	28	7	36	7	15	5	..	..	..
Percy Rd., Well St..	2	8	2	9	2	2	..	..	..	..
Percy Terrace .....	62	251	67	353	62	3	..	..	..	..
Pemberton Place....	8	45	15	72	8	..	..	..	..	..
Pickles Buildings ..	6	12	6	14	1	..	..	..	..	..
Plough Lane .....	15	49	16	78	8	3	..	..	..	..
Pratts Road.....	11	66	15	61	6	20	11	..	..	..
Prince Edward Road	53	288	75	386	50	4	..	..	..	..
Prouts Road .....	3	16	3	19	3	5	..	..	2	..
Queen's Court .....	5	10	5	29	5	3	..	..	..	..
Rayner Street .....	5	30	5	30	2	1	..	..	..	1
Railway Crescent ..	32	134	51	161	32	..	1	..	..	..
Red Lion Lane .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redwald Street .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redwald Rd , Priory	8	56	12	11	8	10	1	..	..	..
Retreat Place .....	4	18	5	31	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ridley Road .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rigby's Buildings ..	4	12	4	19	2	..	..	..	..	..
Rochester Place ....	6	17	6	25	5	..	..	..	..	..
Rock Place .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roseberry Place ....	3	14	3	17	1	5	..	..	..	..
Rosina Cottages ....	18	72	22	107	18	1	..	..	..	..
Rosina Street .....	19	76	31	125	19	1	..	..	4	..
Rossington Street ..	39	174	40	134	30	3	5	..	..	..
St. Andrews Road..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Johns Place ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Thomas Cottages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samuel Row .....	11	44	13	53	11	..	..	..	..	..
Sandford Lane.....	29	111	37	159	14	..	..	..	..	..
Saxony Cottages ....	13	43	13	42	13	..	..	..	..	..
Sedgwick Street ....	46	184	55	313	46	5	..	..	..	..
Shacklewell Lane ..	4	16	4	21	3	2	1	1	..	..
*Shacklewell Row ..	47	166	64	262	20	4	1	..	..	..
Shacklewell Green ..	2	10	2	9	1	2	..	..	..	..
Shepherd's Place ..	6	38	36	11	1	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	3759	17504	5421	23724	2987	615	137	11	46	2

These Houses were twice Inspected.

Streets and other Places Inspected in 1881.						No. of Cases of Epidemic Disease.				
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.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Fever.
Brought forward ..	3759	17504	5421	23724	2987	615	137	11	46	2
Shepherd's Lane.....	5	30	10	51	2	1	..	..	1	..
Sheep Lane .....	73	267	116	566	62	2	..	..	2	..
Silk Mill Court .....	3	8	3	10	3	..	..	..	..	..
Spring Vale Grove ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stanboro' Yard .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stelman Street .....	13	78	26	100	13	1	..	..	..	..
Stonebridge Common	6	24	6	33	3	3	..	..	..	..
Stapletons Buildings.	4	15	4	16	1	..	..	..	..	..
Stockmar Road .....	6	30	9	39	3	6	..	..	..	..
Sussex Street .....	5	25	6	27	5	..	..	..	..	..
Suther Street .....	8	32	10	48	8	..	..	..	..	..
Swiss Cottages .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taylor's Buildings ..	1	15	6	24	1	2	..	..	..	..
Templar Road.....	82	492	113	505	77	16	1	..	..	..
Temple Street.....	5	30	6	28	3	12	..	..	..	..
The Grove, Hackney.	2	8	2	11	2	9	2	..	..	..
Thomas Street.....	18	68	22	93	15	4	..	..	..	..
Tottenham Rd. & Sq	20	86	25	221	6	4	7	12	..	..
Tower Street .....	4	24	5	31	4	4	..	..	..	..
Tranquil Place.....	9	27	10	44	9	..	..	..	..	..
Trelawney Road....	34	210	53	229	34	7	..	2	1	..
Tottenham Road ..	39	210	53	229	38	..	..	..	..	..
Triangle Road.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tudor Grove .....	20	112	37	173	19	2	1	..	..	..
Tyrons Court .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tyssen Passage .....	7	28	8	39	4	1	1	..	1	..
Tyssen Street.....	29	120	31	256	11	..	..	..	..	..
Tyssen Street, W.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Row, W.H....	8	32	8	45	2	..	..	..	..	..
Union Street, S.N....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Street, W.H..	17	68	21	86	4	3	1	1	..	..
Union Court .....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Road .....	18	128	20	106	14	..	..	..	..	..
Urban Place.....	16	71	36	157	14	1	..	..	..	..
Valentine Road .....	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	1	..
Victoria Grove.....	18	100	25	130	3	2	..	..	..	..
Victoria Road.....	71	402	105	468	68	4	1	..	..	..
Vyner Street .....	3	12	3	14	..	2	..	..	..	..
Wallis Road .....	11	49	16	75	11	5	..	..	..	..
Warburton Rd. & Sq.	8	32	8	39	4	7	5	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	4336	20277	6234	27697	3460	720	159	26	53	2



Streets and other Places inspected in 1881.						No. of Cases of Epidemic Disease.				
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.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Fever.
Brought forward ..	4336	20277	6234	27697	3460	720	159	26	53	2
Warwick Villas .....	36	177	47	189	35	4	..	..	..	..
Water Lane .....	46	201	105	306	25	2	..	..	..	..
Wayland Avenue ..	1	6	1	7	1	2	..	..	..	..
Webbs Yard .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Wellington Street ..	62	286	94	381	36	19	..	..	..	..
Well Street .....	9	36	11	59	9	12	2	..	2	..
West Street, Triangle	4	14	4	15	2	3	3	..	..	..
Western Place .....	13	62	19	87	2	..	..	..	..	..
Wetherell Road .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wharf Road .....	1	5	2	11	1	..	3	..	..	..
White Hart Court ..	3	6	3	10	3	..	..	..	..	..
White Post Lane ..	10	54	11	48	9	..	..	..	..	..
Whitmore Road .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wick Road .....	311	1567	663	2669	265	20	..	1	3	..
Williams Cottages ..	8	36	11	55	8	..	..	..	..	..
Willman Grove .....	13	73	22	96	13	2	..	..	..	..
Winchester Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Windsor Road .....	47	224	62	312	40	2	..	..	..	..
Winslade Road .....	2	12	3	11	2	3	8	..	..	..
Woodland Street ..	2	10	4	21	..	4	..	..	2	..
Woolpack Place .....	12	57	13	84	11	5	..	..	..	..
York Place .....	10	20	10	38	10	..	..	..	..	..
Other Places .....	71	369	102	555	36	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .....	4996	23492	7421	32651	3968	798	175	27	60	2

\*These Houses were twice Inspected.

**SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF STREETS IN WHICH MORE THAN  
TWO CASES OF SMALL POX, &c., OCCURRED IN 1881.**

Name of Street or Road.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Fever.	Name of Street or Road.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Fever.
Brought forward	798	175	27	60	2	Brought forward	919	230	33	69	2
Albert Road .....	4	..	..	..	..	Dynevor Road ..	2	1	..	..	..
Albion Road .....	2	..	..	1	..	Edenbridge Road	1	..	..	..	..
Albion Road, S.N.	..	..	..	1	..	Elderfield Road..	7	1	..	..	..
Alvington Crescent	4	1	..	..	..	Ellingfort Road..	5	..	..	..	..
Amherst Road ..	11	10	..	1	..	Enfield Road....	1	..	2	..	..
Arbutus Place .....	1	..	..	..	..	Englefield Road..	1	..	..	..	..
Ashwin Street .....	2	..	..	..	..	Evering Road ..	1	2	..	..	..
Ash Grove .....	..	..	1	..	..						
Bayford Street....	1	..	..	..	..	Farleigh Road ..	3	..	..	..	..
Bethune Road....	1	..	..	..	..	Fassett Square ..	1	..	..	..	..
Benyon Road .....	1	..	..	..	..	Ferron Road .....	..	2	..	..	..
Bishop's Road....	4	..	..	1	..	Forest Road .....	2	4	4	..	..
Blurton Road .....	3	9	..	..	..	Fountayne Road..	2	..	..	..	..
Bodney Road .....	1	..	..	..	..	Foulden Road ..	..	..	2	..	..
Broughton Road..	..	..	2	..	..	Frampton Pk. Rd.	2	..	..	..	..
Brett Road .....	4	1	..	..	..						
Brookfield Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	German Hospital.	7	3	..	..	..
Buckingham Road	1	..	2	..	..	Glenarm Road ..	17	..	..	1	..
						Glaskin Road....	2	..	..	..	..
Castlewood Road..	1	..	..	..	..	Goulton Road ..	2	..	..	..	..
Cazenove Road ..	1	2	..	..	..	Graham Road ..	7	1	1	..	..
Chatsworth Road..	10	3	..	..	..	Greenwood Terr..	1	..	..	..	..
Chesholm Road ..	2	2	..	..	..	Greenwood Road.	2	..	..	..	..
Chatham Place ..	1	..	..	..	..	Groombridge Rd.	2	..	..	..	..
Chippendale Road.	2	..	..	..	..						
Church Rd, Kingd.	1	2	..	..	..	Handley Road ..	..	1	..	..	..
Christie Road .....	3	..	..	..	..	Harrowgate Road	2	..	..	..	..
Clapton Road .....	2	4	..	2	..	Hayling Road ..	..	..	..	1	..
Clapton Square ..	2	1	..	..	..	Heyworth Road..	1	..	..	..	..
Clissola Road .....	2	..	..	..	..						
Clifden Road .....	23	2	..	..	..	Jenner Road .....	2	..	..	..	..
Colverstone Cresnt.	2	..	..	..	..						
College Avenue ..	6	..	..	..	..	King Edward Rd.	2	2	..	..	..
Comberton Road..	..	3	..	..	..	Kingsland Road..	2	2	4	..	..
Darnley Road .....	2	..	..	..	..	Lansdowne Road.	3	2	1	1	..
Dagmar Road .....	2	..	..	..	..	Lavers Road .....	..	1	..	..	..
Dalston Lane .....	4	4	1	1	..	Lawley Street....	1	..	..	..	..
Defoe Road .....	2	..	..	..	..	Lenthall Road ..	2	1	..	..	..
Devonshire Road..	1	5	..	..	..	L. Rushmore Rd.	5	..	..	..	..
Dumont Road....	..	1	..	1	..	L. Elderfield Rd.	2	6	..	..	..
Dunlace Road....	10	3	..	..	..	Loddiges Road ..	5	..	..	..	..
Downs Park Road.	1	2	..	1	..	London Fields ..	2	..	..	1	..
Carried forward	919	230	33	69	2	Carried forward	1016	259	47	73	2



SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF STREETS IN WHICH MORE THAN  
TWO CASES OF SMALL POX, &c., OCCURRED IN 1881.

Name of Street or Road.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Fever.	Name of Street or Road.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Fever.
Brought forward	1016	259	47	73	2	Brought forward	1075	287	50	81	2
London Road ....	..	5	..	..	..	Rutland Road ..	2	..	..	1	..
Londesboro Road..	..	..	..	1	..	Rushmore Road..	2	1	..	1	..
Malvern Road ....	1	..	..	..	..	Sandringham Rd.	4	1	..	..	..
Mandeville Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	Sandbrook Road.	..	3	..	..	..
Manor Place .....	2	..	..	..	..	Sewdley Street...	..	1	..	..	..
Manor Park Villas.	1	..	..	..	..	Shrubland Grove.	8	..	..	..	..
Manor Rd., S. Hill	..	6	..	..	..	Shrubland Road .	1	..	..	..	..
Mare Street .....	8	2	..	..	..	Shakespeare Rd.	1	..	..	..	..
Median Road ....	3	..	..	1	..	Shore Road ....	1	..	..	..	..
Meynell Road ....	2	1	..	..	..	Sidworth Street..	1	..	..	..	..
Middleton Road ..	..	..	..	1	..	Sidney Road ....	4	..	..	..	..
Mortimer Road ..	1	..	1	..	..	Sigdon Road ....	1	..	..	..	..
Navarino Road ..	3	3	..	1	..	Southgate Road..	..	..	..	1	..
Neville Road ....	2	..	..	..	..	South Side Terr.	1	..	..	..	..
Norfolk Road ....	3	..	..	1	..	Spurstowe Road .	3	..	..	..	..
Oakfield Road ....	..	1	..	1	..	Speldhurst Road.	1	..	..	..	..
Oriel Road .....	5	..	..	..	..	Stamford Road ..	1	..	3	..	..
Park Place .....	1	..	..	..	..	St. Thomas' Sq.	7	..	..	..	..
Palatin Road ....	1	..	..	..	..	St. Thomas' Place	1	..	..	..	..
Pembury Grove ..	1	1	..	..	..	St. Thomas' Road	2	..	..	..	..
Pembury Road ....	..	2	..	..	..	St. Phillip's Road	..	..	1	..	..
Penshurst Road ..	2	..	..	..	..	S. Newington Rd.	1	4	..	1	..
Pigwell Path ....	1	..	..	..	..	Sylvester Row ..	1	..	..	..	..
Poole Road .....	2	..	..	1	..	Sydney Road ....	2	..	1	..	..
Portland Place ....	1	..	..	..	..	Sutton Place ....	2	..	..	..	..
Powerscroft Road.	5	2	..	..	..	Terrace Road ....	1	4	..	2	..
Powell Road ....	..	..	1	..	..	Ufton Road ....	..	6	..	..	..
Presberg Street. .	2	4	..	..	..	Urswick Road ..	11	..	..	..	..
Queen Ann's Road	1	..	..	..	..	Victoria Park Rd.	6	..	..	..	..
Queen's Road ....	4	..	..	..	..	Walsingham Rd.	1	..	1	..	..
Rendlesham Road.	..	1	1	..	..	Westbourne Terr.	..	1	..	..	..
Richmond Road..	4	..	..	1	..	Wellington Place	4	..	..	..	..
Ritson Road ....	1	..	..	..	..	Winston Road ..	1	3	..	..	..
Rockmead Road..	1	..	..	..	..	Wilton Road ....	..	..	..	1	..
Carried forward	1075	287	50	81	2	TOTAL..	1146	311	56	88	2

Privy Cesspools emptied, filled up, and drained into the Sewer ... ..	17
Choked drains cleansed or repaired, or relaid ...	712
Number of Premises in which Choked Water- closet Pans were released ... ..	213
Number of Premises in which Yards were drained	203
Number of Premises in which new Traps were provided ... ..	1991
Number of Premises in which Sinks were dis- connected from drains ... ..	1533
Number of Premises in which Stack Pipes were cut off from drains ... ..	1299
Total number of Nuisances from defective means of drainage ... ..	— 5968
Number of Premises in which Yards were newly paved or the paving re-laid ... ..	978
Number of Premises in which Dust Bins were provided or repaired ... ..	281
Number of Houses repaired, whitewashed, &c. ...	1996
Number of Houses in which the Ventilation has been improved ... ..	149
Number of Houses to which a better supply of water has been given, or the apparatus improved ... ..	401
Total Number of Nuisances from defects in houses ... ..	— 3805
Number of Houses which were disinfected ...	1343
“ “ “ “ overcrowded ...	27
Number of Premises from which pigs were removed ... ..	18
Number of Premises from which stable dung and other refuse was removed (excluding dust)...	167
Number of filthy places cleansed... ..	89
Number of other Nuisances removed ... ..	638
	— 2282
Total number of Nuisances abated in 1881	<u>12,055</u>



Number of Public Schools inspected	...	...	39
" Notices served on Houses Flooded at Clapton Park and Hackney Wick			494
" Lodging Houses' Notices served	...		31
" Notices for Disinfecting premises	...		1343
" Preliminary Notices served	...		5040
" Peremptory	"	...	3812
" Statutory	"	...	1477
			— 12,197
Number of Letters sent out	...	...	1882
" Persons summoned before a Magistrate			35
" Copies of Summonses and Orders made out	...	...	210
" Requests to remove Dust received and attended to	...	...	2969
" Bodies deposited and taken to the Mortuary	...	...	82
" Houses from which Bedding, &c., was removed to be Disinfected at the Board's apparatus	...	...	1045
" Articles Disinfected at the Board's apparatus	...	...	6582
" Fish condemned unfit for human food —pads	...	...	11

## PREMISES INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR.

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Number of Houses inspected under the Sanitary Act, 1866	...	...	4996
" Houses in which infectious diseases had appeared	...	...	1343
" Premises inspected from complaints received	...	...	931
" Cowsheds inspected	...	...	116
" Slaughter-houses inspected	...	...	30
" Greengrocers' yards inspected	...	...	173

Number of Fishmongers' and Poultriers' yards	
inspected ... ..	86
„ Bakehouses inspected ... ..	107
„ Houses measured as well as inspected	15
„ Urinals inspected (twice) ... ..	213
„ Tripe and Gut Dressers inspected ...	6
Total number of premises inspected	<u>8016</u>

## NUMBER OF NUISANCES ABATED

### IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

In 1856 ...	1567	In 1869 ...	4354
1857 ...	1789	1870 ...	4240
1858 ...	2515	1871 ...	5180
1859 ...	1224	1872 ...	3099
1860 ...	1267	1873 ...	5406
1861 ...	2481	1874 ...	6110
1862 ...	1235	1875 ...	6262
1863 ...	1996	1876 ...	6445
1864 ...	1410	1877 ...	6257
1865 ...	1512	1878 ...	5912
1866 ...	4260	1879 ...	5468
1867 ...	5811	1880 ...	5720
1868 ...	3923	1881 ...	12055



