

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

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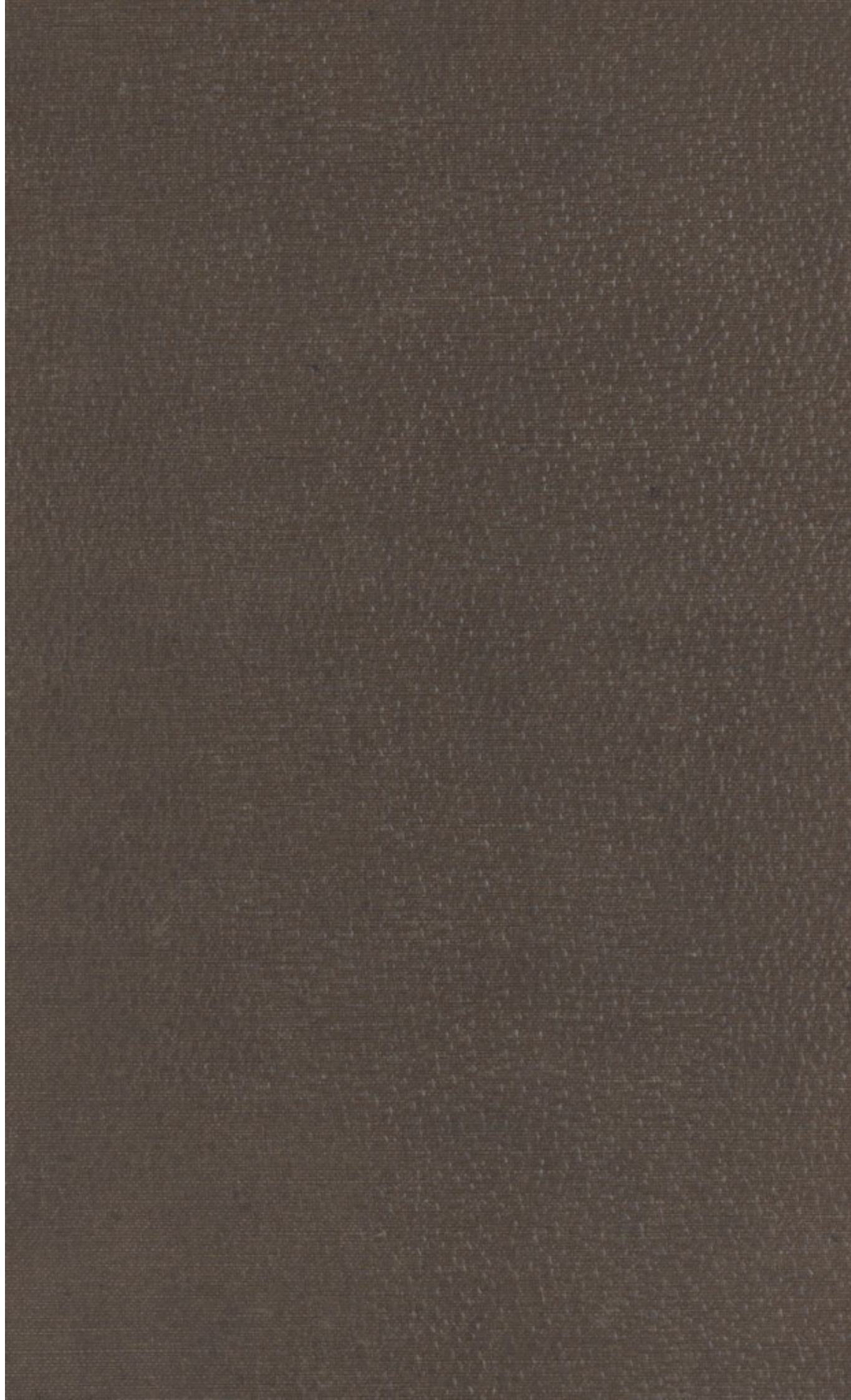
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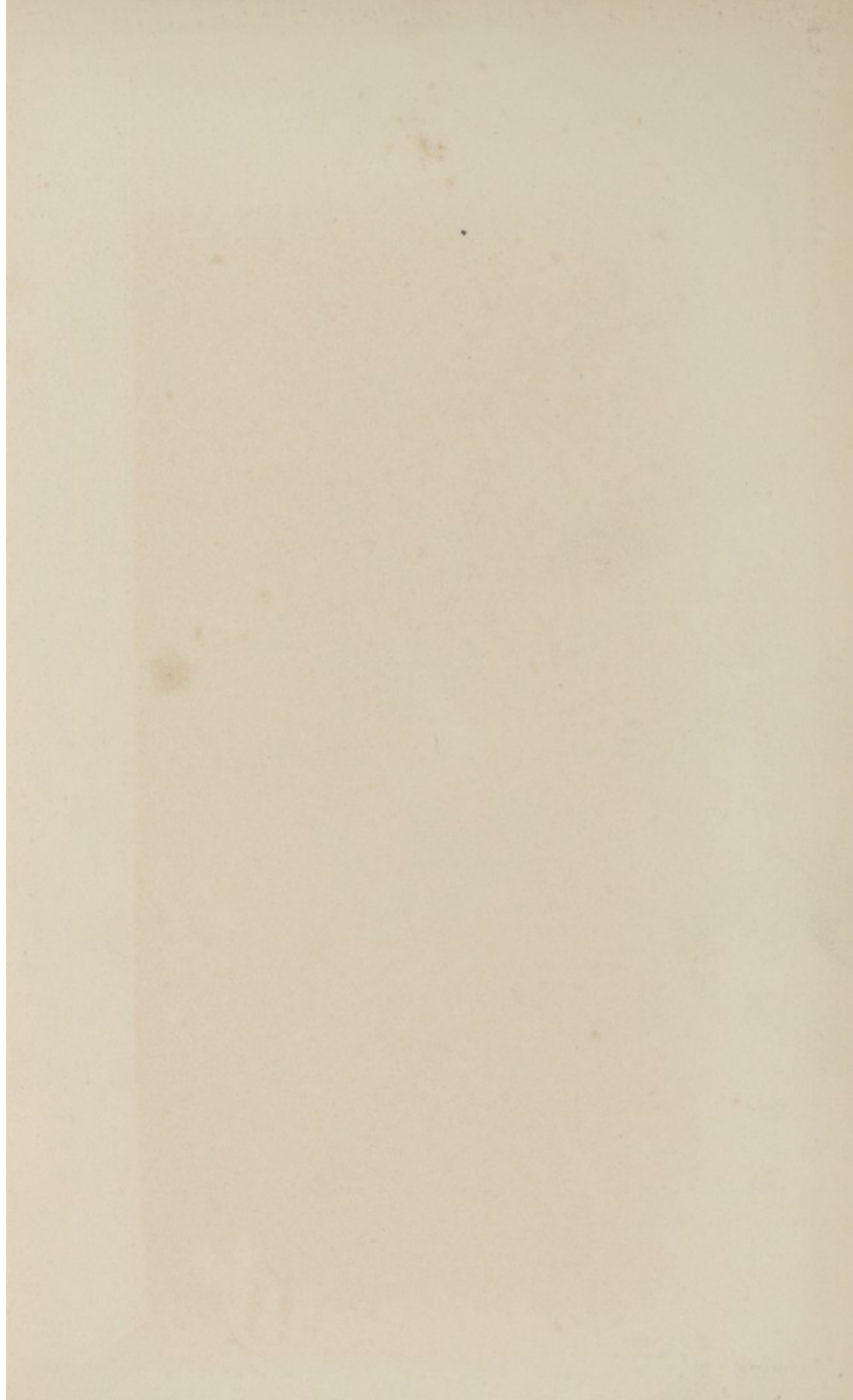
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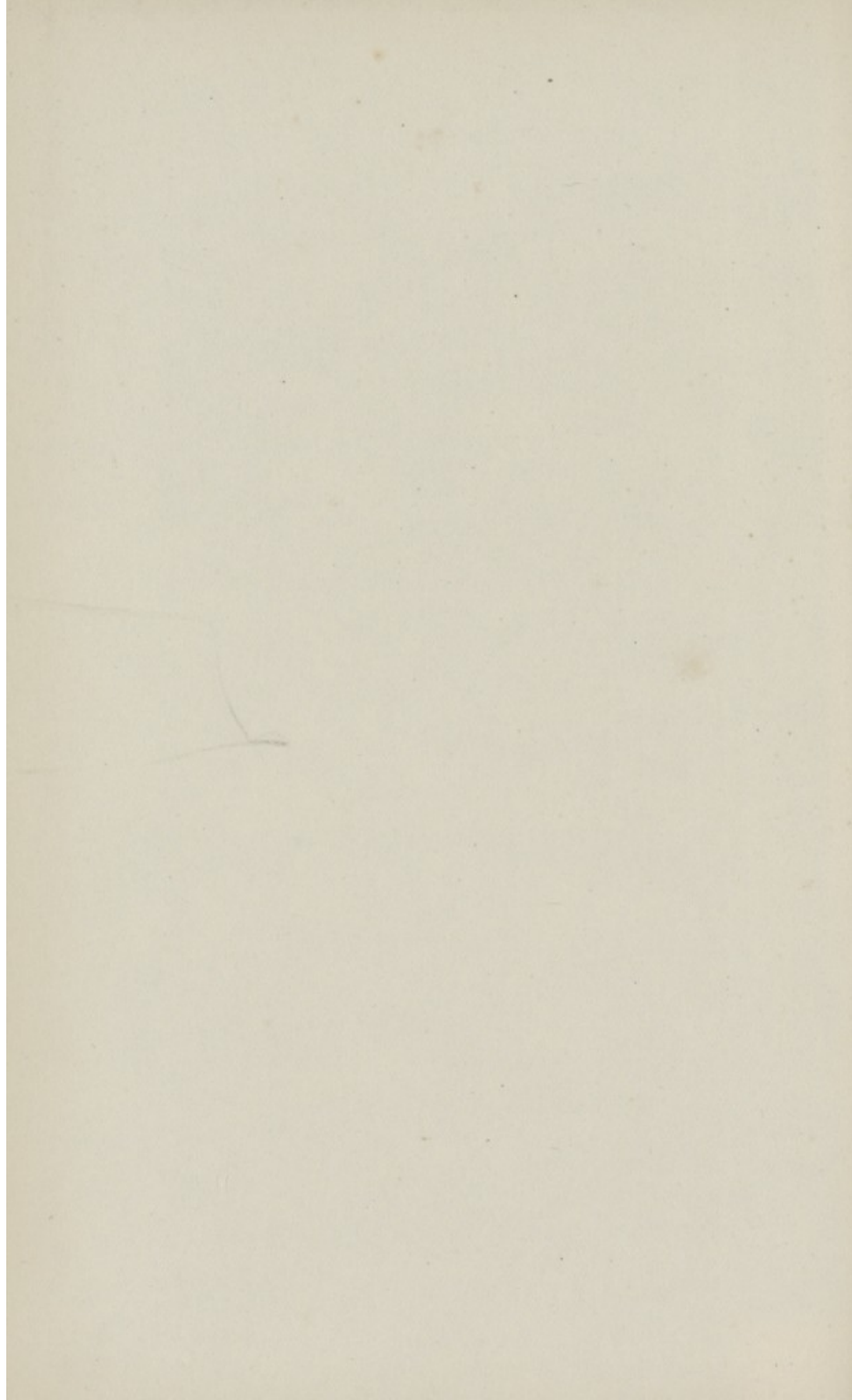


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Journal of the

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LAND OFFICE, ALABAMA

FOR THE YEAR

ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1880

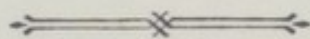
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Borough of Hackney.



REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE HACKNEY DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1901,

BY

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Diplomate in Public Health ;

Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries ;

Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health ;

Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health ;

Member of the Sanitary Institute ;

Member of the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine ;

Foreign Associate Member of the Society of Hygiene of France ;

Medical Officer of Health for the District.

London :

A. T. ROBERTS, SON & CO., LTD., PRINTERS, 5, HACKNEY ROAD, N.E.

1902.

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Report of the

REPORT

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FOR THE YEAR 1901

J. KING WARREN, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Sanitary Condition of the District of Columbia, 1901.
Report of the Sanitary Officer of the District of Columbia,
J. King Warren, M.D., F.R.C.P., for the year 1901.
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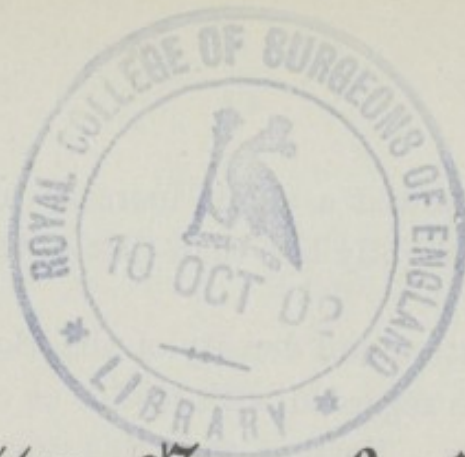
Sanitary Officer of the District of Columbia,
J. King Warren, M.D., F.R.C.P.

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Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, HACKNEY, N.E.

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

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Hackney for the year 1901, I am pleased to state that in spite of the prevalence of infectious disease during a great part of the year, the general death-rate was remarkably low, viz., 15·9 per 1000. Not since the year 1894 has the annual death-rate been so low. The zymotic death-rate was equally satisfactory being 2·2 per 1000 while the rate for all London was 2·6 per 1000 living. The year showed also a decline in the infant mortality, the rate for the Borough being 107·4 per 1000 births while that of all London equalled 149 per 1000 births.

The marriage-rate showed a slight increase upon that for 1900, but the birth-rate was slightly less than that of the previous year.

Although the population and density of the Borough is increasing year by year, it may be regarded with justice as one of the healthiest of the London Districts. Further on in this report reference is made to the work of the Public Health Department in the detection and abatement of nuisances and the prevention of the extension of infectious disease. This work has been very satisfactory during the year, so that I have no hesitation in stating that on the whole the Sanitary Inspectors and the other Officers of the Department have performed the duties allotted to them with zeal and to my satisfaction.

POPULATION AND DENSITY.—Taking the rate of increase of the population during the last decennium, as recorded in the Census of April, 1901, as a basis, I calculate the population of Hackney at the middle of 1901 to be 219,780 persons. With a total area of 3292 square acres, the density equals 66·7 persons per acre. The following table shows the same facts for the different sub-districts of the Borough :—

TABLE.

Showing estimated Population, Area and Density of the Registration Sub-Districts in Hackney, at middle of 1902.

	North.	Central.	South West.	South East.	Total for Hackney	Total for London.
Estimated Population ..	50,713	50,720	59,975	58,372	219,780	4,540,756
Area in square acres	1,132	815	601	770	3,292	74,837
Density = persons per acre	44·7	62·2	99·6	75·8	66·7	60·7

WARDS.—As it is of importance for many local purposes to know the population of the different Wards of the Borough, I include here the number of houses in each Ward, with the population enumerated at the censuses of 1896 and 1901.

TABLE

Wards.	Houses.		Population.	
	1896.	1901.	1896.	1901.
Clapton Park	4,426	5,026	31,340	39,920
Hackney.....	3,850	3,818	27,576	27,862
Hackney South.....	3,514	3,416	24,927	24,026
Hackney West	3,819	2,700	24,765	17,481
Homerton	6,110	5,208	46,191	37,326
Kingsland	3,145	3,138	23,722	23,934
Stamford Hill	3,413	5,784	18,788	32,573
The Downs	2,628	2,626	15,735	16,150
	30,905	31,716	213,044	219,272

It may be explained here that blocks of model dwellings and flats are each counted as one house; therefore, to take the above as a guide to the number of occupants to each house would be misleading.

A more accurate estimation may be obtained from the following table taken from the Census of last year. This shows the total number of tenements occupied in the Borough, with those tenements of four rooms and under, and their number of occupants:—

TABLE

Total Tenements, and Tenements of less than 5 Rooms in Hackney, 1901.

	Rooms in Tenement.	Tenements of less than 5 rooms.	Persons per Tenement.											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 or more
Total Tenements	1	4,827	2,308	1,450	679	292	71	18	7	1	—	1	—	—
48,794	2	7,211	719	2,250	1,795	1,183	672	356	154	57	14	7	4	—
Tenements of less than 5 rooms	3	9,387	329	2,091	2,299	1,709	1,218	853	462	273	100	37	10	6
29,089	4	7,664	105	906	1,313	1,449	1,275	1,016	671	406	262	130	53	18

Taking the standard of two persons per room as the limit beyond which overcrowding begins, it will be seen that there were last year 1,051 one-roomed tenements, 1,264 two-roomed tenements, 888 three-roomed tenements, and 463 four-roomed tenements, making a total of 3,663 tenements overcrowded, and affecting a total population of 22,192. The above total of 3,663 overcrowded tenements, which amounts to nearly 8 per cent. of the total enumerated tenements in the Borough, agrees closely with the estimate of 8 per cent made in my report to the Council last year, on the Housing of the Working Classes in Hackney.

Taking the acreage of the Borough to be 3,289 acres, and the population 219,763, the density is equivalent to 66·8 persons per acre. The density varies in the different sub-districts from 44·7 per acre in the North sub-district to 99·6 per acre in the South-West sub-district.

*MARRIAGES.—The marriages solemnized in the Borough of Hackney during the year reached the number 1,756. This is an increase of 72 on the number for the previous year. The marriage-rate for 1901 is 15·9 per 1,000 persons living. The marriage-rate for all London for the same period is 17·6 per 1,000.

BIRTHS.—The births registered in the Borough during the year 1901 reached the total of 6,318, of which 3,192 were males and 3,126 females. The annual birth-rate therefore, for the Borough is 28·7 per 1,000 living persons, varying from 21·1 per 1,000 in North Hackney, to 31·6 per 1,000 in South-West Hackney. The birth-rate for the whole district shows a slight decrease upon that of the previous year, which was 29·0 per 1,000 living. The birth-rate for all London during 1901 is 29·0 per 1,000 living.

TABLE. *Births.*

	Registration District of Hackney.	Registration Sub-Districts.				All London
		North	Central	South West	South East	
Total No. of Births	6,318	1,072	1,530	1,898	1,818	131,278
Rate per 1,000 living No. of Illegitimate Births	28·7	21·1	30·1	31·6	31·1	29·0
Rate per 1,000 Births	133 21					

***ILLEGITIMACY.**—The illegitimate births registered in the Borough during the year numbered 356. Of this number 223 took place in the Salvation Army Rescue Homes established in the district, 5 of them only being of Hackney parentage. The actual number occurring amongst Hackney residents is therefore 133. This gives an illegitimate birth-rate of 21 per 1,000 births.

DEATHS.—The deaths registered in the district during 1901 totalled 3,634; but of this total 463 deaths were of persons from outside districts dying in institutions in the Borough, and in addition, 326 residents of Hackney died in institutions in other districts. Making the necessary corrections, the nett deaths belonging to Hackney amounted during the year to 3,497, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 15·9 per 1,000 living persons. Correcting this rate for age and sex distribution by means of the factor 1·04645, the true mortality for Hackney for the year is 16·6 per 1,000. This shows an improvement on the rate for 1900, which was 17·4 per 1,000 living. The mortality rate for all London for the same period is 18·79 per 1,000 living.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The number of children who died during the year in the Borough under one year of age was 871. This is equivalent to an infant mortality of 107·4 per 1,000 births. Below is given a table showing the chief causes of infant mortality. The infant mortality for all London for the same period is 149 per 1,000 births

*I have here to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Tom Osgood, Superintendent Registrar, who has kindly abstracted for me the number of marriages and illegitimate births for the year 1901.

TABLE.—*Eleven principal causes of Infant Mortality.*

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Measles	19	3	35	24	15	32	25	29	12	22
Scarlatina.....	4	4	2	3	6	7	4	2	2	—
Whooping Cough....	41	68	25	29	61	36	44	22	50	21
Teething	21	22	18	23	19	11	17	16	6	14
Diarrhæa	86	103	58	141	171	151	160	165	181	130
Convulsions	99	127	86	104	93	72	72	70	83	68
Lung Diseases.....	152	162	133	154	137	142	131	150	136	129
Tubercular Diseases	66	84	53	31	57	55	61	56	73	69
Atrophy and Debility	174	109	144	125	101	131	136	134	128	121
Premature Birth....	109	105	81	99	110	118	145	124	130	124
Accidents & Violence	28	26	31	34	27	26	34	36	30	26
Total	799	878	666	767	826	781	829	804	828	724
Other Causes	113	167	136	209	184	198	213	265	207	147
Total	912	1045	802	976	1010	979	1042	1069	1035	871

SENILE MORTALITY.—The deaths registered from the age of 65 and upwards numbered 766, and is equivalent to a mortality of 3·7 per 1,000 living; 364 deaths being between the ages of 65 and 75; 321 between the ages of 75 and 85 years, and 81 at 85 years and upwards.

SPECIFIC CAUSES OF DEATH.

CLASS I.

SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—The deaths from these diseases during 1901 numbered 504, against 575 during the year 1900. The zymotic death-rate is 2·2 per 1,000 living, against 2·6 for 1900. The zymotic mortality for all London for 1901 is 2·68 per 1,000 living.

A.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

SMALL POX.—The Borough was free from this disease during the first six months of the year 1901; but in the month of July the disease was introduced by the occurrence of two cases at a local laundry. One of them was the carman who fetched the soiled linen

from the customers to the laundry, the other was a woman who sorted the linen as it arrived before being washed. These cases led to several others amongst their own families, but no further extension amongst the employes of the laundry. The source of infection of the first two cases could not be definitely fixed upon; but there is no doubt that these two persons were infected by dirty and infected linen, brought to the laundry to be cleaned.

In the month of August the disease was again introduced and gradually obtained a hold upon the inhabitants of Hackney. Up to the end of December a total of 49 cases was notified, but of these eight were sent home from the hospital as not suffering from small-pox, thus leaving a total of 41 genuine cases of small-pox for the year.

The following is a list of the cases notified:—

CASES OF SMALL-POX NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1901.

Date.	Address	Name.	Age.	Date of Removal.
1st July	.. 43, Retreat Place ..	.. — E. (Male)	40	29-6-'01
"	.. 30, Warwick Villas	.. Frances P. ..	21	1-7-'01
10th	.. 43, Retreat Place ..	.. Gertrude E...	7	9 "
11th	.. " " ..	.. Arthur A. ..	21	10 "
17th	.. 30, Warwick Villas	.. Harriet P. ..	14	16 "
"	.. " " ..	.. Margaret P...	20	" "
19th	.. 43, Retreat Place ..	.. Alfred B. ..	18	18 "
3rd August	129, Clifden Road ..	.. James W. ..	24	2-8-'01
14th	.. 152, Wick Road ..	.. George B. ..	14	13 "
15th	.. 31, Warwick Villas	.. Annie P. ..	29	14 "
30th	.. 39, Church Road, Homerton	.. Neilie P. ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 " *
"	.. " " " "	.. John P. ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " *
"	.. " " " "	.. Emmie P. ..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " *
31st	.. 134, Southgate Road	.. Ernest H. ..	16	" " *
19th Sept.	.. 46, Dagmar Road ..	.. Elizabeth L.	4	18-9-'01
"	.. N.E. Fever Hospital from	.. John D. ..	11	17 "
	23, Hertford Road			
25th	.. 4, Link Street ..	.. Hannah H. ..	27	24 " *
26th	.. 34, De Beauvoir Road	.. William W.	19	25 "
27th	.. 17, Templar Road ..	.. Jane S. ..	48	26 "
28th	.. 134, Lower Clapton Road..	.. Wm. James L.	50	Died at home 27-9-'01
20th	.. 23, Hertford Road ..	.. Louisa D. ..	13	30-9-'01
"	.. " " " "	.. Frances Y. ..	15	" "
"	.. 27, Nisbet Street ..	.. Annie D. ..	1	29 " *
3rd Oct.	.. 23, Hertford Road ..	.. Fred. D. ..	16	2-10-'01
4th	.. 34, Lockhurst Street	.. Alma N. ..	20	3 "
11th	.. 51, Templar Road ..	.. Benjamin S.	12	10 " *
14th	.. 150, Millfields Road	.. Alfred G. ..	28	12 "
21st	.. 115, Tottenham Road	.. Ann B. ..	43	19 "

CASES OF SMALL-POX NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1901—continued.

Date.	Address.	Name.	Age.	Date of Removal.
15th Nov. ..	7, Bartripp Road ..	John W. ..	16	14-11-'01
21st ..	342, Kingsland Road ..	Percy H. ..	6	20 ..
26th ..	59, Church Road, Homerton	Edith D. ..	12	26 .. *
28th ..	7, Riseholme Street ..	Hester F. ..	23	27 ..
5th Dec. ..	60, Cassland Road ..	Edwin W. ..	29	4-12-'01
6th ..	56, Eleanor Road ..	Charles B. ..	25	5 ..
18th ..	8, Sanford Lane ..	Charlotte W. ..	33	D'dath'me 17-12-'01
21st ..	32, Groombridge Road ..	Tom C. ..	30	20-12-'01
23rd ..	5, Helmsley Place ..	John H. ..	19m	22 ..
24th ..	16, Tottenham Road ..	James H. ..	25	23 ..
28th ..	28, Sanford Terrace ..	Elizabeth H. ..	33	27 ..
.. ..	19, Lawrence Buildings ..	Minnie H. ..	22	..
.. ..	16, Sanford Lane ..	Ada W. ..	35	..
30th ..	Casual Ward, H.U. ..	Edward T. ..	48	28 ..
.. ..	31, Christie Road ..	James P. ..	35	27 ..
.. ..	25, Sanford Lane ..	Mrs. H. ..	21	28 ..
.. ..	8,	Charles W. ..	34	..
.. ..	8, Glading Terrace ..	Caroline W. ..	31	29 ..
31st ..	7, Clevedon Street ..	Mary D. ..	22	30 ..
.. ..	19, De Beauvoir Square ..	Clara S. ..	21	..
.. ..	18a, Dyssell Street ..	William G. ..	21	..

Amongst these cases a very noteworthy one was that of Charlotte W. of 8, Sanford Lane. This woman fell ill on the 8th December and a rash appeared on her body two days after. A medical practitioner was called in to see her and he diagnosed the case as one of food poisoning. For seven days the woman was treated for this affection, but on the seventh day I was asked by her medical attendant to see her. The case was a well marked one of small-pox, and before she could be removed to hospital the woman died. Owing to the mistake in diagnosis, a large number of the woman's friends and neighbours visited her, the result being that no less than 24 individuals were ultimately infected, either directly or indirectly, by this one case. This one incident shows how much may be done to prevent the spread of small-pox by early recognition of its nature and removal to hospital, and on the contrary how much mischief may be brought about by a mistaken diagnosis.

Amongst the 41 cases notified were five deaths, giving a mortality rate of 10·2 per cent. of those attacked, and ·02 per 1,000 living.

TABLE OF DEATHS

Of Inhabitants of the Hackney District between 1st Jan. and 31st Dec., 1901.

AGES	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards	Totals.
Chicken Pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox.....	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Membranous Croup..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Measles	22	58	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	87
Scarlet Fever .....	..	13	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough....	21	27	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Diphtheria	2	51	33	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Simple Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .....	..	1	..	8	4	5	3	1	..	..	..	22
Other Miasmatic Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
English Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea. Dysentery	130	17	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	6	1	168
Ague, Remittent Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrophobia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis, &c.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Erysipelas	4	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	..	15
Pyæmia	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Thrush Vege Parasites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worms, Hydatids ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .....	..	..	..	..	1	15	22	11	4	2	..	55
Influenza	4	1	..	2	1	4	4	9	6	7	..	38
	188	174	50	24	12	28	35	26	15	16	1	569
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
Rheumatic Fever ..	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	7
Rheumatism.....	..	..	1	3	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	10
Gout .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Rickets .....	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9
Cancer .....	..	..	2	1	4	16	42	54	46	15	2	182
Tabes Mesenterica ..	23	17	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Tubercular Meningitis	15	22	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	42
Phthisis	4	5	9	47	71	71	54	35	9	1	..	306
Scrofula, Tuberculosis	27	28	10	11	11	10	3	4	2	3	..	109
Purpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhagica .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Anæmia, Leucocytha	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
Diabetes.....	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	2	2	..	..	14
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
	72	80	27	65	96	107	105	97	61	21	2	733
DEVELOPMENTAL												
Premature Birth	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Malformations	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Old Age .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	32	119	46	199
	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	32	119	46	345

TABLE OF DEATHS—Continued.

AGES	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards	Totals
NERVOUS DISEASES.												
Inflammation of												
Brain or Membranes	20	16	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	47
Apoplexy, Hemiplegia	..	..	0	1	5	11	28	42	34	28	1	150
Insanity, General												
Paralysis .....	..	..	1	1	4	10	5	8	7	11	1	48
Epilepsy	2	1	3	1	5	1	..	1	1	1	..	16
Convulsions	68	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	73
Laryngismus Stridulus	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diseases of Spinal cord	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Paraplegia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Other Nervous diseases	3	..	4	1	3	4	7	8	9	1	..	40
	93	22	12	9	18	26	41	61	54	42	2	— 380
DISEASES OF CIRCULATING ORGANS.												
Peri & Endo-Carditis	..	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	4	..	..	16
Valvular Disease of												
Heart	2	3	13	9	12	14	34	49	41	15	4	196
Other diseases of heart	1	2	..	..	..	3	2	3	12	2	..	25
Aneurism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	6
	3	6	16	11	15	18	38	54	61	17	4	— 243
RESPIRATORY ORGANS.												
Laryngitis	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Croup .....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Asthma .....	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	9
Bronchitis	59	22	..	2	1	17	19	44	58	60	11	293
Pneumonia	62	48	7	13	11	20	27	30	27	14	3	262
Pleurisy .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	5
Other Respiratory Dis.	6	2	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	16
	129	78	8	17	12	40	48	82	89	76	14	— 593
DISEASES DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.												
Dentition	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Quinsy, Sore Throat	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Disease of Stomach..	5	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	..	..	24
„ Bowels ..	3	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	..	1	..	13
Enteritis	56	8	1	2	..	..	..	3	5	2	..	77
Obstruction of Intes-												
tines	3	..	..	1	2	1	6	2	11	1	1	28
Peritonitis .....	..	1	3	7	4	4	1	..	..	1	..	21
Spleen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Jaundice, Liver Dis.	4	..	1	..	..	1	5	7	3	..	..	21
	85	12	7	13	9	13	17	17	22	5	1	— 201

TABLE OF DEATHS—Continued.

AGES	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards	Totals
DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.												
Kidney Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	9	4	2	..	21
Nephritis .....	..	1	1	1	5	6	8	5	2	..	2	31
Bright's Disease .....	..	..	..	4	3	3	8	7	3	1	..	29
Other Kidney Diseases	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	7
Bladder and Prostate	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	7
	..	1	1	5	10	13	23	25	12	3	2	95
DISEASES OF UTERUS & c.												
Disease of Uterus .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
Abortion, Flooding	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Puerperal Convulsion	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ovarian Dropsy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	1	5	2	1	..	..	1	..	10
BONES AND JOINTS, & c.												
Caries, Necrosis .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
Arthritis, Ostitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	5
Carbuncle, Phlegmon	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	6
Other Skin Diseases	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	5	4	2	1	18
VIOLENCE.												
Accidents & Violence	26	13	10	13	5	4	11	13	8	8	4	115
Homicide .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide .....	..	..	..	2	4	4	7	2	2	1	1	23
	26	13	10	15	9	8	18	15	10	9	5	138
ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.												
Dropsy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Debility and Atrophy	121	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	127
Mortification .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	5
Tumour .....	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	5
Abscess	2	2	2	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	13
Hæmorrhage .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	4
Sudden Deaths (doubt- ful)	3	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	5	..	15
Causes not Specified	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Lead Poisoning .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	127	6	3	6	5	3	1	6	4	8	3	172
Totals	871	392	135	166	193	257	327	390	364	321	81	3497

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.

HACKNEY DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893	239226	6910	28.8	1045	151	4570	19.1	193	528	337	4377	18.3
1894	212547	5938	28.5	781	128	3625	17.0	472	509	277	3393	15.9
1895	215620	6141	28.4	976	159	4060	18.8	574	507	270	3823	17.7
1896	213766	6422	30.0	1010	157	3649	17.0	884	423	271	3497	16.4
1897	216651	6312	29.0	979	137	3838	17.7	729	438	303	3703	17.0
1898	219540	6445	29.3	1042	161	3855	17.5	794	502	278	3631	16.4
1899	222422	6453	29.0	1069	165	4033	18.1	1142	520	294	3807	17.11
1900	218976	6359	29.0	1035	162	3898	17.7	1114	518	291	3652	16.7
Averages for years 1893-00	219844	6372	29.0	992	152	3942	17.9	738	493	290	3735	17.1
1901	219740	6318	28.7	918	145	3634	16.5	1903	463	326	3497	15.9

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in Acres
(exclusive of area covered by water).)

3234.2

Total population at all ages.....219,288

Number of inhabited houses30,429

Average number of persons per house7.1

At Census of 1901.

HACKNEY DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1900.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.						1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upw'ds	North	C'ntr'l H.	South West.	South East	North	C'ntr'l H.	South West.	South East.
Small-pox	49		6	9	16	18		8	6	13	22	7	5	13	22
Cholera															
Diphtheria	989	13	346	452	107	71		189	324	194	282	116	223	159	199
Membranous croup ..	17		14	3				1	4	1	11		1		1
Erysipelas	324	9	14	27	58	174	42	37	80	55	152	6	11	10	22
Scarlet fever	931	14	272	477	128	43		226	233	259	216	157	175	205	179
Typhus fever															
Enteric fever	196		15	42	72	67		32	44	46	74	18	33	31	60
Relapsing fever															
Continued fever .. .	1				1					1				1	
Puerperal fever	17				9	8		2	8	1	6	1	1	1	4
Plague															
Totals	2527	36	667	1010	391	381	42	495	699	570	763	305	449	420	487

Isolation Hospital—Easter Hospital, Homerton.

HACKNEY DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES)					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	65 and upwards	North Hackney.	South-east Hackney.	South-w't Hackney.	Central Hackney.		
Small-pox	5	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	2	..	2		..
Measles	87	22	58	6	..	1	..	9	38	11	29		19
Scarlet fever	23	..	13	9	1	..	..	5	5	8	5		12
Whooping-cough	49	21	27	..	1	..	..	10	14	16	9		..
Diphtheria and membranous croup	95	3	56	34	2	..	..	22	22	21	30		145
Croup	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	0	..	1		..
Fever { Typhus	22	..	1	..	8	13	..	1	6	7	8		1
{ Enteric													22
{ Other cont'd .. ..													..
Epidemic influenza	38	4	1	..	2	18	13	15	6	13	4		3
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Diarrhoea	168	130	17	1	3	7	10	22	80	40	26		15
Enteritis	77	56	8	1	2	3	7	10	8	25	34		11
Puerperal fever	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	2		1
Erysipelas	15	4	..	..	1	7	3	3	4	3	5		7
Other septic diseases	6	1	..	..	2	3	..	1	2	2	1		3
Phthisis	306	4	5	9	47	231	10	42	83	81	100		125

[illegible]

HACKNEY DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1901, and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.				1. ALL HACKNEY.				2. NORTH.				3. CENTRAL.				4 S. WEST.				5. S. EAST.			
YEAR.				Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1898	..	..	..	219540	6445	3631	1013	49528	1110	594	150	47672	1464	754	232	63261	1938	940	306	59379	1933	1334	325
1899	..	..	..	222429	6453	3807	1053	50182	1116	591	129	48302	1512	770	257	64090	1961	998	316	59855	1864	1448	350
1900	..	..	..	218976	6359	3652	1035	50498	1131	626	125	50463	1408	732	215	59844	1921	1061	305	58171	1899	233	390
Averages of Years 1891 to 1900.				220315	6419	3696	1367	50069	1119	604	135	48812	1461	752	234	62398	1940	999	309	59035	1899	1338	355
1901	..	..	..	219780	6318	3497	871	50713	1072	650	120	50720	1530	839	212	59975	1898	940	237	58372	1818	1068	302

SCARLET FEVER.—There were 934 cases of scarlet fever notified during 1901 but of these, 8 cases were subsequently discovered not to be scarlet fever, thus reducing the total to 926. This is an increase of 269 on the number notified during 1900 and gives an attack rate of 4·2 per 1,000 living. The deaths from this disease recorded during the year numbered 23 and are equal to a death rate of 2·4 per cent. attacked and ·11 per 1,000 living. Of the total notified 716 or 76 per cent. were removed to hospital. The disease was wide spread over the district but did not appear to be associated in any marked manner with school attendance or milk supplies.

One small outbreak occurred in an institution, the Salvation Army Home for Mothers and Children, Upper Springfield, Clapton. Seventeen cases occurred here within the space of a week, the original source of infection being one of the inmates who fell ill with a mild attack of scarlet fever which remained unrecognised until several other inmates had been attacked. By removal to hospital of all cases as soon as attacked and the isolation of suspected cases, together with the usual measures of disinfection, the outbreak was confined to comparatively narrow limits and brought to an end. On reference to the chart furnished with this report, it will be seen that there is a sudden rise in the notifications in the last week of July. This rise above the average is almost entirely due to the above mentioned outbreak. The disease was at its maximum prevalence in the month of October and at its minimum during the months of January, February, March and April.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—During the year 989 cases of diphtheria and 17 membranous croup were notified. Of these 28 were subsequently found not to be suffering from this disease, the total notified cases being thus reduced to 961. This is equal to an attack rate of 4·3 per 1,000 living. The deaths numbered 95, which is equivalent to a mortality of 9·8 per cent. on those attacked and ·43 per 1,000 living persons. The disease was at its lowest point of prevalence during the first three months of the year. In the

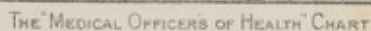
following month a rise took place which was maintained with short remissions until it reached its highest point in the first week of December. Of the total number notified 699 were removed to hospital, which is equal to over 76 per cent. of the whole. During the year 35 samples of material from the throats of suspected diphtheria cases were examined at the Jenner Institution, at the cost of the local authority. Anti-toxin serum to the number of 30 bottles have been supplied to medical practitioners of the district during the same period.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.—This disease was slightly less prevalent in the borough during 1901 than during the previous year the numbers notified during the respective years being 196 and 219, Of the total notified, 142 or 72 per cent. were removed to hospital and out of this number 13 were sent home again as not suffering from the disease, thus reducing the genuine notified cases to 183, which is equivalent to an attack rate of $\cdot 8$ per 1000 of the population. On investigation of the notified cases as to the source of infection, it was ascertained that 8 cases had been infected outside the borough during visits to other districts. The total deaths from this disease numbered 22, which is equal to a mortality of 12 per cent. attacked, and $\cdot 1$ per mille of the population. The largest number of cases occurred in the S.E. district of the borough. The disease was at its height during the month of September, and its lowest point in the month of February. Samples of blood from suspected cases were sent to the Jenner Institute to the number of 9.

TYPHUS.—This disease did not appear in the borough during 1901.

CONTINUED FEVER.—One case was notified under this name during the year.

SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA AND TYPHOID FEVER.



NOTE:- Scarlet Fever _____
Diphtheria _____
Typhoid Fever _____



PUERPERAL FEVER.—Seventeen cases of puerperal fever were notified during 1901, of which 7 died. The mortality is equivalent to 41 per cent. of cases attacked. The attack rate per 1000 births is 2·6, and the mortality per 1000 births 1·1.

PLAGUE.—Fortunately this disease did not appear in Hackney during 1901.

ERYSIPELAS.—There was a large increase of cases of this disease in the borough during 1901, no less than 324 being notified against 230 in 1900. Of the total notified, 49 were removed to some general Hospital. The deaths numbered 15, which is equivalent to a mortality rate of 4·6 per cent of those attacked, and 0·06 per 1000 living.

CHICKEN-POX.—Owing to the absence of small-pox from London for many years, its differential diagnosis from chicken-pox was not so well-known as was desirable, the result being that in the early stages of the small-pox epidemic of last year several cases of small-pox were mistaken for chicken-pox and the reverse. Under these circumstances it was thought desirable by the Public Health Committee to make chicken-pox a notifiable disease. This was done by a resolution of the Borough Council on the 28th November, 1901, which came into effect on the 1st January, 1902. Experience has justified the wisdom of this step, for owing to the notification of chicken-pox several cases of small-pox have been discovered which would probably have led to an extension of the disease.

B.—NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFLUENZA.—This disease was less fatal during 1901 than the year before, the deaths in these years being respectively 38 and 83. The former number is equivalent to a death rate of 0·17 per 1000 living. The deaths were distributed in the months of the year as below.

Deaths from Influenza during the years 1891 to 1900.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1891	0	0	0	2	86	39	6	3	2	1	1	1
1892	77	29	6	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
1893	3	4	11	10	4	4	3	1	1	1	7	37
1894	18	5	2	4	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	3
1895	2	6	91	9	3	1	0	0	2	2	3	5
1896	1	4	2	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	3	4
1897	1	1	6	5	9	3	0	0	1	2	2	7
1898	11	16	7	5	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
1899	3	9	35	11	6	3	1	1	0	5	3	10
1900	48	18	4	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	3	2

DIARRHŒA.—There were 168 deaths recorded from this cause during the year, 130 of which were under one year of age. This is equivalent to a mortality of $\cdot 76$ per 1000 living. In addition to the above, there were 77 deaths from enteritis, of which 56 were under one year of age. These facts are set out below :

	Deaths at all ages during the year from	Deaths under one year.	In the third quarter, all ages.	In the third quarter, under one year
Diarrhœa	168	130	142	116
Enteritis and Gastro-enteritis	77	56	41	27

MEASLES.—This disease was very prevalent in the borough during 1901, and led to 87 deaths. Of these 80 occurred under the age of five years. The mortality for the year is $\cdot 4$ per 1000 living.

WHOOPING COUGH.—This disease was not so fatal in the borough during 1901 as the year before. The deaths numbered 49 against 109 in 1900. Of the total deaths last year 48 occurred under the age of five years. The mortality for the year is $\cdot 22$ per 1000.

CLASS II.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES—TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.—The deaths from this cause during the year numbered 499, which is equivalent to an annual mortality of 2·2 per 1,000 living. Below is a table showing the number of deaths from the various forms of this disease during the years 1894 to 1901 inclusive.

Number of deaths in Hackney during the years 1894-1901, inclusive, from Tubercular Diseases.

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Tabes Mesenterica ..	35	62	35	34	37	25	45	42
Tubercular Meningitis	40	43	35	41	53	42	45	42
Phthisis	278	292	294	299	308	313	223	306
Scrofula and Tuberculosis	52	62	44	63	85	96	79	109
Totals ..	405	459	408	434	483	476	492	499

In the month of July of last year the British Congress on Tuberculosis met in London, and passed the following resolutions :—

- 1—That tuberculous sputum is the main agent for the conveyance of the virus of tuberculosis from man to man, and that indiscriminate spitting should therefore be suppressed.
- 2—That it is the opinion of this Congress that all public hospitals and dispensaries should present every patient suffering from phthisis with a leaflet containing instructions with regard to the prevention of consumption, and should supply and insist on the proper use of a pocket spittoon.

- 2—That the voluntary notification of cases of phthisis attended with tuberculous expectoration, and the increased preventive action which it has rendered practicable, has been attended by a promising measure of success, and that the extension of notification should be encouraged in all districts in which efficient sanitary administration renders it possible to adopt the consequential measures.
- 4—That the provision of sanatoria is an indispensable part of the measures necessary for the diminution of tuberculosis.
- 5—That in the opinion of this Congress, and in the light of the work that has been presented at its sittings, medical officers of health should continue to use all the powers at their disposal, and relax no effort to prevent the spread of tuberculosis by milk and meat.
- 6—That, in view of the doubts thrown on the identity of human and bovine tuberculosis, it is expedient that the Government be approached, and requested to institute an immediate inquiry into this question, which is of vital importance to the public health and of great consequence to the agricultural industry.
- 7—That the educational work of the great national societies for the prevention of tuberculosis is deserving of every encouragement and support. It is through their agency that a rational public opinion may be formed, the duties of public health officers made easier of performance, and such local and state legislation as may be requisite called into existence.
- 8—That this Congress is of opinion that a permanent International Committee should be appointed—(a) to collect evidence and report on the measures that have been adopted for the prevention of tuberculosis in different countries; (b) to publish a popular statement of these measures; (c) to keep and publish periodically a record of scientific research in relation to tuberculosis; (d) to consider and recommend measures of prevention. This Congress is further of opinion, that all international and great national societies whose object is the prevention of tuberculosis should be invited to co-operate.
- 9—That in the opinion of this Congress, overcrowding, defective ventilation, damp and general insanitary conditions in the houses of the working classes, diminish the chance of curing consumption and aid in predisposing to and spreading the disease.

10—That the following question be submitted for the consideration of the next Congress on tuberculosis: The constitutional conditions of the individual which predispose to tuberculosis, and the means by which they may be modified.

11—That while recognising the great importance of sanatoria in combating tuberculosis in all countries, the attention of Government should be directed to informing charitable and philanthropic individuals and societies of the necessity for anti-tubercular dispensaries as the best means of checking tubercular disease among the industrial and indigent classes.

Owing to the attitude of Prof. Koch of Berlin, who read a paper to the Congress in which he doubted that bovine and human tuberculosis were the same disease, and that animals and man can be reciprocally infected by it, uncertainty has been caused in the mind of the public as to whether the measures hitherto taken to guard the public from the transmission of tuberculosis through meat and milk are necessary. In order to set this at rest his Majesty's Government have appointed a Commission to report on this subject. It is to be hoped their report will soon be made and be final.

CANCER.—Cancer was the cause of 182 deaths during the year, which is equivalent to a mortality of .82 per 1,000 living.

CLASS III.

DEVELOPMENTAL.—The deaths in this class numbered 345, of which 124 were attributed to premature birth.

CLASS IV.

LOCAL DISEASES.—Local diseases are responsible for 1,540 deaths during the year. This is equivalent to a death-rate of 7.0 per 1,000 living.

CLASS V.

VIOLENCE.—There were 138 deaths during the year which were caused by violence. The annual mortality is 6·2 per 1,000 living.

CLASS VI.

ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.—There were 172 deaths attributed to ill-defined causes during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

NUISANCES.—During the year 1901 the inspectors made 8,308 primary inspections for the discovery of nuisances. These inspections have included various kinds of premises. In addition, 38,374 re-inspections have been made either during the progress of work executed for the purpose of abating or preventing the recurrence of nuisances, or to see if such work has been commenced.

The nuisances abated during the year amounted to 4,257. Most of these were abated on the service of intimation and statutory notices only; but it was necessary to initiate legal proceedings in 88 cases. The result of these proceedings is recorded in the appendix.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.—This form of inspection has proceeded satisfactorily during the year, no less than 1,426 having been made. Most of these have been made in the Homerton district, and has led to the discovery of many nuisances. The nuisances found on inspection were in great part abated by the end of the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The number of inspections made after the notifications of infectious disease was much larger, owing, of course, to the greater prevalence of infectious disease, than during the previous year, reaching the number of 2,325. In each of these inspections the house drains were thoroughly tested, and any nuisance found on the premises abated.

The rooms disinfected reached the large number of 2,374 ; those cleansed, i.e., those in which the walls were stripped of their paper and washed with carbolic solution, 734.

Disinfectants were issued to the public during the year to the number of 980 bottles of carbolic acid, and 6,453 one pound bags of sanitas powder. The articles disinfected at the Borough Disinfecting Stations with super-heated steam amounted to 14,960, and the articles destroyed, mostly on the request of the owners, to 80. Further details are given in the appendix.

Accommodation for persons during the disinfection of their houses was paid for by the local authority in one case. This will no longer be necessary, as we are now provided with a shelter for such emergencies.

ARTICLES SEIZED UNFIT FOR FOOD.—These amounted during the year to 24 cwts. of fish ; 1 cwt. of meat ; $11\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. of fruit and vegetables ; 102 tins of tinned food, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. of other articles.

COW-HOUSES AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—The annual inspection of these premises (31 slaughter-houses and 25 cow-houses) by the Public Health Committee took place in the month of September. On the whole these premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition ; but the following conditions were found requiring attention :

Foul grain pit ...	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty sheep pen	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty dairy	...	...	...	...	1
Paving defective	...	...	...	...	3
Dirty cow-house	...	...	...	...	4

I may here add that since the supervision of slaughter-houses and cow-houses have been transferred by the London County Council to the Borough, the premises have been inspected once a month by the inspectors.

BAKE-HOUSES.—The annual inspection of these by the Public Health Committee took place in the month of June. The following is a summary of the results of inspection :—

Bake-houses inspected	..	...	..	119
In satisfactory condition	...	..	...	87
Requiring cleansing	...	...	...	17
„ repairs	...	...	...	15

Notices were served for the cleansing and repairs which were immediately executed.

SMOKE NUISANCES.—During the year 1754 observations were made by the Smoke Inspector and 78 intimations and statutory notices were serves for the abatement of this nuisance. The nuisances were abated without further legal proceeeings.

STORM FLOODINGS.

On the 27th July, 1901, an excessive fall of rain took place in the borough, resulting in the surcharging of certain sewers of the district, and the flooding with sewage of a large number of houses in certain low-lying parts of the districts. The places chiefly affected were Clapton Park and Hackney Wick.

I immediately took steps, in conjunction with the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, to have the flooded houses put into a proper habitable condition. Below is a table showing the streets and houses affected, and particulars of the measures taken with their cost :

Graham Road	101, 104, 106, 108, 110, 120, 124, 128, 174	The floors were taken up in basement, and the accumulation of sewage, mud, &c., removed; the surface under the floors was covered with lime and disinfecting powder; the floors were then re-laid with old materials where possible, new boards having to be used in some cases where the old boards and joists were too rotten to be used again.
Windsor Road	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 29, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32	
Windsor Terrace	1 to 6	
Prince Edward Road ..	4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19	
Percy Terrace	25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32	
McLaren Street	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17a, 19a, 21a, 23a, 25a, 27a, 29a, 31a, 1, 3, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 43	Total number of houses dealt with, 206
Oswald Street	1, 11, 15	Amount expended on labour, £107 11s. 9d.
Rushmore Road	201, 203, 205, 207, 211, 213, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 224, 226, 222, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254	
Mandeville Street ..	51, 53	Sanitas Disinfecting Powder used, about 3 tons
Maiwand Road	18, 20, 21, 22	Lime used, 7 yards
Glyn Road	263, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293	
Blinco Road	1, 13a	
Redwald Road	38, 53	
Overbury Street	56, 58, 70, 72, 74	
Pedro Street	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 13, 17, 19, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 35, 41, 43, 49, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 52, 54	
Dock Side, Lee Bridge..	3	
Theydon Road	14, 15, 20, 21	

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS 1878—1895.

The following is a list of the additional workshops registered during the year. The total number was 99; of these 9 were workshops in which males were employed, and 90 where females were employed. The former were inspected by the male Sanitary Inspectors, the latter by Miss Teebay. Any nuisances found were all satisfactorily abated. The total number of workshops now on the register is 1727 and is increasing every year. If these are to be inspected once or more during the year an increase in the inspectorial staff will be necessary if other important work has not to be neglected

No. of Workshops registered during the year 1901.	99
" " inspected on notice by Factory Inspector	28
" " " by instructions of Medical Officer	
of Health	2
Result of Inspections:—(a) Workshops overcrowded ...	6
(b) Improper W.C. Accommodation	5
(c) No separate conveniences for	
sexes	2
(d) Other nuisances	46

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877-1894.

The Canal Boats Inspector's reports that during the year he made 71 visits to the canals passing through the district, and 100 inspections and two re-inspections of boats. He found 96 of these boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations, but on board four he observed infringements of the Regulations. These were as follows:—

Dilapidations	3
Marking	1
Separation of Sexes	1
Painting of Cabin	3

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1900.

During the year I granted five certificates for exemption of inhabited house duty under the provisions of this Act. The number of tenements covered by the certificates was 14.

VACCINATION.

The following table is a summary of the returns made by Vaccination Officers of the district for the first six months of the year 1901. It appears from this that out of a total of 3,166 births only 1,372 were successfully vaccinated. This is equal to a little over 43 per cent. of the births of the year. These figures show a slight improvement on the percentage of successful vaccinations for the corresponding half of the year 1900, the latter showing 40 per cent. successfully vaccinated. For many years this neglect of vaccination has continued, and for years I have directed attention to it, and forecasted the occurrence of an epidemic of small-pox unless vaccination became more general. In another part of this report, it will be seen that the Borough was visited in July last by an outbreak of small-pox which has continued up to the present time. I do not expect that the disease will cease in the Borough until vaccination is more generally and efficiently done, or until the susceptible material, *i.e.* unvaccinated, is almost exhausted.

Return made on the 8th February, 1902, by the Vaccination Officers of the Hackney Union, respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered in their Districts from 1st January to 30th June, 1901, inclusive.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS COMPRISED IN THE VACCINATION OFFICER'S DISTRICT.	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" as registered from 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1901.	Number of these births duly entered by 31st January, 1901, in cols. I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets) viz:—					No. of these births which on 31st January, 1901, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			No. of these births remaining on 31st January, 1901, neither duly entered in the Vaccination Register (cols. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return), nor temporarily accounted for in the "Report Book" (cols. 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).
		Col. I. "Successfully Vac'in'ed."	Column II. "Insusceptible of Vac'in'ion." "Had Small-pox."		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Certificates of conscientious objection have been received.	Col. V. Dead. Unvaccinated."	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprized.	Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached and cases not having been found.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
North Hackney	513	287	1	—	5	45	19	6	76	74
Central Hackney	762	331	—	—	8	80	19	2	144	178
South-East H'ckney	955	281	—	—	6	126	13	7	261	261
South West H'ckney	936	473	—	—	11	98	17	33	178	126
Total	3166	1372	1	—	30	349	68	48	659	639
Total for the period of 1900 (1st Jan. to 30th June).	3314	1352	4	—	30	420	38	55	624	791

In order to help the local authorities in dealing with the outbreak of small-pox then prevailing in the Metropolis, the London School Board, on the 23rd of September, after representations from the Local Government Board passed the following resolutions:—

“That facilities be given to the Public Vaccination Officers of the Metropolis, on the application of the proper local authority, to enter the schools of the Board in infected areas, for the purpose of examining the arms of the children, with a view to advising the parents to allow their children to be vaccinated, provided that the School Board issue a circular to the parents of the children asking if they have any objection to this examination, and, in the case of such objection in any particular case, that such examination shall take place, and that the Local Government Board and the Public Vaccination Officers be informed accordingly.”

On receipt of a copy of this resolution, I recommended the Hackney Local Authority to take advantage of the School Board's offer and to have such of the children attending the Boards Schools in the Borough, whose parents did not object, examined, in order to get those vaccinated who were found unprotected. The Council in consequence passed the following resolution:—

“That the Medical Officer of Health be authorised to have all the children and young persons, whose parents raise no objection, attending the Board Schools in the Borough examined by a medical man, as to whether they have been vaccinated or otherwise, and to prepare and present a report to the Borough Council as to the result of his examination, and that the consent of the Council be obtained thereto.”

In the appendix to this annual report will be found my report on the examination of the children. In that report I divided the children into those vaccinated and those unvaccinated. Here I wish to make some further remarks upon the number 9249 found vaccinated. The following table which I have prepared further classifies the children into those with only one, two, three, four or five and more vaccination marks. It will be seen that there were 9·7 % of the total with only one mark ; 17·5 % with two marks ; 24·4 % with three marks ; 40·9 % with four marks ; and 7·3 % with five marks and upwards.

Table shewing number of Board school children found vaccinated, with the number of vaccination marks in each case.

School.	No. of vaccination marks.					No. of schol'rs vaccinated.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5 & over		
Baileys Lane ..	40	63	58	76	6	243	
Berger Road....	20	37	51	141	10	259	
Daubeney Road	42	61	80	241	40	404	
Detmold Road..	17	52	48	71	17	205	
Eleanor Road ..	22	27	71	149	17	286	
Enfield Road ..	50	72	99	152	34	407	
Gainsboro' Rd.	13	46	64	122	11	256	
Gayhurst Road	24	44	78	129	32	307	
Glyn Road	33	72	71	190	44	410	
High Street....	46	62	54	76	7	245	
Hindle Street ..	50	71	111	155	33	420	
Homerton Row	10	31	39	165	10	255	
Lamb Lane	1		1	4	1	7	
Lauriston Road	55	103	129	151	24	462	
London Fields..	12	27	58	208	33	338	
Millfields Road	52	78	127	134	37	428	
Morning Lane..	25	57	94	156	27	359	
Orchard Street	10	34	82	154	15	295	
Queens Road ..	59	75	125	185	70	514	
Rendlesham Rd.	45	76	155	134	21	431	
Rushmore Road	52	112	114	263	48	589	
Sigdon Road ..	46	90	132	146	31	445	
Sidney Road ..	26	56	72	145	20	319	
Tottenham Road	57	112	133	154	41	497	
Wilton Road ..	82	145	166	244	47	684	
Windsor Road..	10	24	38	45	7	124	
	899	1627	2250	3790	683	9249	
% of Total..	9.7	17.5	24.4	40.9	7.3	100 %	

These figures show that over 50 per cent. of the vaccinated children examined are inefficiently done according to the standard of the Local Government Board. Those with only three marks and under cannot be regarded as fully protected from small-pox. It is evident from this table that a very large amount of inefficient vaccination has been done in the past. This is due largely to the fact, that each private practitioner has an opinion of his own as to what constitutes efficient vaccination. In a great many cases the opinion of the child's parent determines the amount and character of the vaccinated area. This is much to be regretted; and some portion of responsibility for the present outbreak in London, rests upon those practitioners who to please patients or their parents vaccinated in only one or two places. I repeat here, as stated in the report referred, that vaccination being of national concern, should be subject to such regulations that one standard of efficient vaccination should be universal.

Every practitioner should be a public vaccinator in the sense that he should be paid for his vaccinations as the present public vaccinators, and should be under the same control as to efficiency, etc.; vaccination and re-vaccination should also be compulsory. Until these alterations are made in the law of vaccination, we shall still, in my opinion, have recurring outbreaks of small-pox.

THE RIVER LEA.

The following analysis of samples of Lea water made during the summer of last year show the continued and increasing pollution the water is receiving. The constitution of a new Lea Conservancy Board appeared to hold out prospects of some attempt to alter the condition of the river Lea as it passes through Hackney, but up to the present no improvement has taken place.

Analysis of River Lea Water, made during the year 1901, by LEO TAYLOR, F.I.C., Public Analyst.

Date.	Where taken.	Total solid residue	Free Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Oxygen required to oxidize the organic matter in 4 hours.	Suspend'd matter.	Dissolved Organic Matters.	Remarks.
May 20	Stream adjoining White Hart public-house.	68.3 grains per gallon.	3.733 grains per gallon.	.616 grains per gallon.	7.4 grains per gallon.	Traces.	Very slight traces.	2.170 grains per gallon.	13.3 grains per gallon.	11.6 grains per gallon.	The sample was free from sulphuretted hydrogen, but it possessed a strong sewage odour, and contained a very foul black sediment, which rapidly subsided.
May 20	Walthamstow and Leyton Sewage Farm outlet before entering River Lee.	87.4	2.986	.004	6.2	Slight Traces.	Very slight traces.	2.744	34.7	12.5	The sample yielded slight traces of sulphuretted hydrogen, and possessed a strong sewage odour. There was also a large amount of black mud present.

THE MORTUARY.

The following tables give the number of bodies deposited in the mortuary during the year, also the number of inquests held there, with the causes of deaths, etc.

Number of bodies deposited in mortuary ...	427
(a) To await inquests	413
(b) Upon request of relatives, to await burial	14
Number of post-mortems made	208

INQUESTS.

Verdicts.	Sex.	
	Male.	Female.
Natural causes	136	127
Accidental Death.. ..	60	48
Suicide	28	5
Open Verdict	6	
Manslaughter	1	
Murder		2
Stillborn		
TOTALS	231	182

Table showing nature of above Suicidal and Accidental Deaths in the Hackney District during the Year ended 1899.

SUICIDES.		ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.	
NATURE OF SUICIDE.	No.	NATURE OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.	No.
Poisoning	7	Poisoning	3
Cut Throat	8	Fall	28
Drowning	12	Suffocated	6
Hanging	2	Shock from Burns	15
Strangulation	1	Drowning	8
Shooting	2	Run over	7
Jumped in front of Train	1	Shock from Scalds	4
		Fracture of Skull	15
		Suffocated in Bed	20
		Fracture of Spine	2
TOTAL	33	TOTAL	108

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE, 1901.

During the twelve months ending December, 1901, the contractors removed from the Borough and disposed of 59,546 loads of house refuse—each load averaging two cubic yards—at a cost of £15,250 19s. 0d. The corresponding numbers for the previous year, 1900, were 61,164 loads at a cost of £15,663 14s. 0d., which shows a decreased expenditure on the removal of dust for the year 1901 of £412 15s. 0d. This decrease needs further explanation. In the natural course of events, it is expected that with an increasing number of inhabited houses the amount of house refuse requiring removal would *pari passu* increase.

TABLE.

Dust refusals and no answers for the year 1901.

Week ending	Refusals.	No Answers.	Week ending	Refusals.	No Answers
				243,932	39,251
January 5th ..	9,657	1,471	July 13th ..	8,763	1,418
„ 12th ..	10,463	1,394	„ 20th ..	9,518	1,011
„ 19th ..	8,671	1,298	„ 27th ..	9,816	1,916
„ 26th ..	8,150	1,375	August 3rd ..	9,711	1,843
February 2nd ..	7,893	1,567	„ 10th ..	9,573	2,319
„ 9th ..	8,742	1,458	„ 17th ..	9,955	2,186
„ 16th ..	9,417	1,313	„ 24th ..	9,375	2,093
„ 23rd ..	9,105	1,605	„ 29th ..	9,105	2,187
March 2nd ..	8,594	1,247	Sept. 7th ..	8,718	2,214
„ 9th ..	8,301	1,631	„ 14th ..	9,473	1,928
„ 16th ..	8,618	1,720	„ 21st ..	9,248	1,674
„ 23rd ..	7,915	1,453	„ 28th ..	8,985	2,047
„ 30th ..	9,048	1,618	October 5th ..	9,013	1,816
April 6th ..	9,213	1,357	„ 12th ..	9,582	1,647
„ 13th ..	9,422	1,312	„ 19th ..	8,716	1,047
„ 20th ..	8,912	1,650	„ 26th ..	7,685	1,116
„ 27th ..	9,278	1,542	Nov. 2nd ..	8,047	1,258
May 4th ..	9,319	1,601	„ 9th ..	8,412	1,281
„ 11th ..	8,816	1,311	„ 16th ..	9,112	1,314
„ 18th ..	9,455	1,419	„ 23rd ..	9,007	1,325
„ 25th ..	9,117	1,358	„ 30th ..	8,413	1,413
June 1st ..	8,691	1,459	Dec. 7th ..	8,671	1,719
„ 8th ..	9,562	1,316	„ 14th ..	8,015	1,053
„ 15th ..	9,385	1,614	„ 21st ..	7,948	1,108
„ 22nd ..	9,414	1,578	„ 28th ..	6,219	913
„ 29th ..	8,957	1,219	„ 31st ..	2,922	612
July 6th ..	9,817	1,365			
	243,932	39,251	TOTAL	467,934	79,709

By examination of the following table, which shows the number of loads of house refuse removed during the year in each month, with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding months of the previous year, it will be seen that up to the month of July there was a great excess of loads removed compared with the same periods of 1900, but in the month of July this excess almost disappeared, and in the last five months of the year the excess changed to a decrease, which amounted at the end of the year to 3,527 loads.

DUSTING ACCOUNT, 1901.

MONTH.	Northern Division		Southern Division		TOTALS.	
	Loads.	Cost.	Loads.	Cost.	Loads.	Cost.
1901		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
January	2673	690 10 6	2986	758 18 10	5659	1449 9 4
February	2521	651 5 2	2862	727 8 6	5383	1378 13 8
March	2411	622 16 10	2750	698 19 2	5161	1321 16 0
April	2676	691 6 0	2922	742 13 6	5598	1433 19 6
May	2709	699 16 6	2978	756 18 2	5687	1456 14 8
June	2527	652 16 2	2830	719 5 10	5357	1372 2 0
July	2391	617 13 6	2776	705 11 4	5167	1323 4 10
August	1899	490 11 6	2288	581 10 8	4187	1072 2 2
September	1927	497 16 2	2321	589 18 5	4248	1087 14 7
October	2015	520 10 10	2308	586 12 4	4323	1107 3 2
November	2080	537 6 7	2317	588 18 1	4397	1126 4 9
December	2093	540 13 10	2286	581 0 6	4379	1121 14 4
	27922	£7213 3 8	31624	£8037 15 4	59546	£15250 19 0
Less Fines ..		£14 0 0		£2 0 0		
Totals	27922	£7199 3 8	31624	£8035 15 4	59546	£15234 19 0

Dustmen's Wages £3,033 10 0

Sanitary Labour £1,007 4 3

Prices per load .. Northern Division, 5s. 2d. Southern Division, 5s. 1d.

Table shewing number of loads of house refuse removed by the Contractors during the year 1901 compared with the number removed during the year 1900.

Months.	Loads removed during 1900.	Loads removed during 1901.	Increase † or Decrease —	Remarks.
January	5451	5659	† 208	
February	5106	5383	† 277	
March	4882	5161	† 279	
April	5270	5598	† 328	
May	5319	5687	† 368	
June	4977	5357	† 380	
July	5905	5167	† 72	
			Total † 1912	
August	5034	4187	— 847	„ 197 16 6
September	4726	4248	— 478	„ 157 16 6
October	5032	4323	— 706	„ 168 17 4½
November	5127	4397	— 730	„ 177 16 9
December	5145	4379	— 766	„ 222 8 6
	60980	59329	Total — 3527	£929 13 6

It will be remembered that in the month of July, 1901, I had occasion to report the irregular conduct of the Dust Superintendent to the Public Health Committee, who suspended him from his duties for the period of a month with loss of salary, with the approval of the Borough Council. During his suspension, I became aware of the existence of many irregularities which had arisen amongst the Council's dustmen as well as the Contractor's own men, due to improper supervision by the Superintendent, such as the removal of much trade refuse, and a certain amount of false packing of the

vans. In order to control this, after the dismissal of several dustmen and the suspension of others, I resolved to appoint a second Dust Superintendent, so that there would be a Superintendent to each division. The result of this action has been to reduce the expenditure of the Council for dust removal during the last five months of 1901 to the extent of over £900. I may add that this saving is still continuing, and that in the course of a year the saving should be little short of £2,000.

The following table gives the number of requests to remove the dust received during the year compared with previous years. They amount to an average of three per week, a very small number compared with the number of inhabited houses in the borough.

TABLE.

A List of the requests for the removal of Dust received during the seven years, ending December 31st, 1901.

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
January	136	89	37	21	22	26	50	13
February ..	48	41	17	20	6	7	7	4
March.....	85	53	30	15	6	13	9	9
April	97	66	46	8	19	37	22	18
May.....	55	73	22	11	3	21	11	12
June	72	46	39	12	11	22	20	18
July.....	63	31	18	17	11	43	37	27
August	56	23	12	9	6	14	8	12
September ..	58	38	24	6	8	2	18	17
October	73	27	21	8	3	10	8	7
November ..	94	39	14	9	4	6	2	8
December ..	46	26	17	7	15	18	13	13
Totals ..	893	552	297	143	114	220	205	158

Following the custom of former years I give a table showing the number of refusals and no answers received by the dustmen during the year whilst making their visits to remove the house refuse.

REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK, 1901.

	SANITARY DISTRICTS.															
	Mr. Wood Stamford Hill	Mr. Harvey, West Hackney	Mr. Legg, Hackney	Mr. Morley, Clapton	Mr. Body, Kingsland.	Mare Street and South Hackney.			Mr. Bobbitt, Homerton, E.	Mr. Mansell, Homerton, N.	Mr. Ellis, Homerton, S.	Mr. White, Clapton, N.E.	Mr. Shoppard, Special	Miss Tebbay, Special.	Mr. Taverner, Special.	Totals.
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Mr. High,	Mr. Kemp	Mr. Punter	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12				
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12				
INSPECTIONS—																
Made on Complaint.....	220	242	154	263	340	248	214	172	184	237	93	95	38	14	6	2520
Workshops		7		1	15	5	12	7	2	12				139		200
House to House			35	4	49	57	19	47	46	36	269	93	263		468	1426
Houses after Infectious } Diseases	169	165	106	249	222	221	189	157	216	236	140	119	38			2325
Premises re-inspected ...	2693	2561	2558	2693	2218	2866	2796	2532	2520	2295	2232	2217	3651	1833	2707	38374
Fishmongers' and Poul- } terers' Yards		3							3	20		10				36
Slaughterhouses	10	27	2		36	30	24	13	6	19	3	11	6			187
Cow houses (Premises) } " (Sheds)	15	15	1	1	60	34	34	21	8	18	69		6			282
Miscellaneous Inspections	109	87	129	27	39	44	9	3	94	73	45		12	8		679
Greengrocers' Yards							7		8	6						21
Schools				1		2				6						9
Bakehouses	12	14	12	25		22	27		18	13		6				149
Urinals	8	4	1		24	25	40	18	4	24	2					150
Canal Boats												102				102
Animals improperly kept..				10			6		6	10	30					62
Statutory Notices served...	13	112	26	56	58	37	10	27	69	8	11	18		19	46	510
Intimation Notices served	280	303	200	335	289	351	272	297	348	318	361	206	279	253	463	4555
Peremptory or Final } Notices served.....	39	50	8	23	100	20	71	149	58	60	100	14	52	48	20	842
Laundries							3			14						17

Outworkers														262		262
Proceedings before Magistrate or Justices under the Public Health Acts	1	16	2	10	10	4	3	12	15	8		4	1	2		88
Nuisances abated.....	300	264	291	360	296	306	244	289	311	296	324	194	213	251	318	4257
SEIZED AND CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD—																
Fish.....	1 cwt.		$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	7 cwt.				6 cwt.	1 cwt.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.			7 cwt.			24 cwt.
Fruit and Vegetables ..			$\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.	9 cwt.				$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	1 cwt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.			$\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.			$11\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.
Meat										1 cwt.						1 cwt.
Tin Foods						102 tins										120 tins
Other Articles			$1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.									$\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.				$2\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.
Open Spaces cleared				3			3		4							10
Special Reports to Medical Officer of Health)			65				11					36	3		25	140
FOOD ADULTERATION—																
Samples collected for Analysis.....	48	55		56	56	48	51	48	48	48	48	48	46			600
Proceedings taken before Magistrates	4	3		7	4	3	1	5	3	7	8	5	3			53

REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK, 1901.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Letters, etc., sent out	4164
Circulars, Notices, etc.	13200
Committee Notices sent out	1080
Copies of Summonses and Orders made out	438
Houses from which Bedding, etc., was removed to be disinfected by the Borough apparatus	2094
Articles disinfected by the Borough apparatus—	
Beds	1601
Mattresses	872
Palliasses	31
Bolsters	1208
Pillows	3327
Blankets	2503
Sheets	316
Carpets, Rugs, etc.	1084
Quilts	759
Other Articles	3259
Rooms fumigated	2374
Houses cleansed after Infectious Diseases	734
Disinfectants supplied to the public (bottles)	980
Do. do. (bags)	6453
Infectious Patients removed to Hospital	1618
Cautionary Notices to Schools <i>re</i> Infectious Sickness	1864
Certificates of Disinfection issued to Schools, etc.	1766
Accumulations of Dust specially removed	158
Articles destroyed by request—	
Beds	24
Mattresses	18
Bolsters	5
Pillows	9
Palliasses	5
Cushions	6
Articles of Clothing	5
Miscellaneous	5

ABSTRACT OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The following table, for which I am indebted to W. Marriott, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Meteorological Society, is an abstract of the Climatological Observations made at St. Luke's, Old Street, E.C., for the year 1901.

1901.	TEMPERATURE.							Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	RAIN.	
	Means.					Extremes.				Amount,	No. of Days.
	9 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Range	Mean.	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		in.	
JANUARY ..	39.0	35.6	43.8	8.2	39.7	24.9	54.3	8	8.5	.61	12
FEBRUARY	36.3	33.7	40.5	6.8	37.1	23.5	51.3	88	8.2	1.16	9
MARCH	40.5	35.8	45.3	9.5	40.6	27.0	55.3	81	7.7	1.86	18
APRIL	51.7	42.5	57.4	14.9	49.9	36.8	73.4	60	5.6	2.05	15
MAY.....	56.3	46.4	63.8	17.4	55.1	40.7	80.7	64	5.0	.88	7
JUNE	61.4	52.1	68.5	16.4	60.3	43.7	78.1	62	6.1	1.29	9
JULY	67.9	58.2	74.3	16.1	66.3	52.1	85.3	64	4.0	2.69	8
AUGUST....	65.8	56.4	72.0	15.6	64.2	47.6	81.1	63	4.7	1.65	10
SEPTEMB'R	59.3	53.5	65.7	12.2	59.6	46.8	73.0	76	7.6	1.63	5
OCTOBER ..	50.8	46.2	57.0	10.8	51.6	35.8	72.3	83	6.8	1.98	12
NOVEMBER	41.8	38.0	47.2	9.2	42.6	26.4	54.6	82	7.4	.64	8
DECEMBER	49.6	37.0	44.8	7.8	40.9	27.2	58.1	85	7.0	2.83	16
YEAR..	51.0	44.6	56.7	12.1	50.6	23.5	85.3	74.7	6.6	19.27	129

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

J. KING-WARRY,

M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., etc.,

JULY, 1902.

Medical Officer of Health.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health received and ordered to be printed and circulated in the usual manner.

WALTER JOHNSON,

Mayor.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ARMS OF THE CHILDREN ATTENDING THE LONDON BOARD SCHOOLS IN THE BOROUGH WITH RESPECT TO THEIR STATE OF VACCINATION.

Resolution :—"That the Medical Officer of Health be authorised to have all the children and young persons, whose parents raise no objection, attending the Board Schools in the Borough, examined by a medical man as to whether they have been vaccinated or otherwise, and to prepare and present a report to the Borough Council as to the result of his examination."

GENTLEMEN,

In reporting upon your instruction, I have in the first place briefly to describe the circumstances which led up to the instruction.

Owing to the appearance of cases of small-pox in increasing and threatening numbers in certain Boroughs of the Metropolis, the London School Board, after certain representations had been made to them from the Local Government Board, passed the following resolution :—

"That facilities be given to the Public Vaccination Officers of the Metropolis, on the application of the proper local Authority, to enter the Schools of the Board in infected areas, for the purpose of examining the arms of the children, with a view to advising the parents to allow their children to be vaccinated, provided that the School Board issue a circular to the parents of the children asking if they have any objection to this examination, and, in case of such objection in any particular case, that such examination shall not take place; and the Local Government Board, and the Public Vaccination Officers be informed accordingly."

A copy of this resolution, together with a copy of a letter drafted for distribution to the parents or guardians of the scholars, in order

to obtain their consent to the examination, were forwarded to the Hackney Borough Council, and referred to the Public Health Committee for consideration and report.

The Public Health Committee having ascertained by consultation with representatives of the Board of Guardians, that the latter did not intend to take any steps to enquire as to the number of unvaccinated children in the Borough, resolved to recommend the Council to use the facilities offered by the London School Board, to ascertain the amount and character of the vaccination amongst the children in their schools in the Borough; and accordingly reported in the terms of the above resolution to the Council.

My first intention was to obtain if possible the assistance of the Public Vaccinators in the examination of the children: but as I became aware of a strong feeling on the part of a certain portion of the Guardians against the public Vaccinators assisting in this work, and as it would take them from the more important work of vaccination and re-vaccination, I resolved to obtain outside medical help; and accordingly without any difficulty, obtained the services of three Medical Practitioners for this purpose.

The following Table (I.) shews the number of children on the rolls of the different Board Schools in the Hackney Borough, together with the number of refusals to the examination, and the percentage of refusals to scholars on the roll.

It will be seen that the average number of refusals for the 26 schools was 48 per cent., individual schools varying from 30 per cent. to 71 per cent. The causes of this variation are no doubt various, but one or two circumstances stand out prominently as contributing to increase the number of refusals. Looking at the following table it will be seen that the Schools with the largest number of refusals are situated in Hackney Wick and Homerton, localities occupied by classes whose actions are largely prompted by impulse and sentiment; but it is evident, that even in these localities some special agency

TABLE I.

Showing number of Scholars on the roll of the undermentioned Schools, with the number of Refusals to the Inspection of their Vaccination Marks.

Schools.	No. of Scholars on the roll of School.				No. of Refusals to Inspection of Vaccination Marks.				Percentage of Refusals to numbers on roll.
	Boys.	Girls.	Inf'ts.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Inf'ts.	Total.	
Bailey's Lane	224	166	183	573	79	64	64	207	37·87
Berger Road	393	395	495	1283	158	187	219	564	43·95
Daubeney Road	626	616	523	1765	308	328	256	892	44·87
Detmold Road	307	311	277	895	157	171	136	464	51·84
Eleanor Road	350	345	304	999	157	187	125	469	47·94
Enfield Road.....	395	395	458	1248	171	162	236	569	45·59
(Special School)	64	Boys and Girls				46	Boys and Girls		71·87
Gainsborough Road..	599	581	512	1692	411	380	344	1135	67·08
Gayhurst Road.....	367	330	312	1009	166	201	188	555	55·00
Glyn Road.....	500	479	550	1529	217	213	333	763	49·9
High Street	240	256	277	773	69	92	133	294	38·03
Hindle Street.....	402	402	424	1228	161	174	193	528	42·99
Homerton Row.....	502	497	530	1529	318	311	420	1049	68·60
Lamb Lane	25	12	..	37	16	8	..	24	64·86
(Special Instruction)									
Lauriston Road	378	370	415	1163	91	126	190	407	34·98
London Fields	519	422	494	1435	191	237	257	685	47·73
Millfields Road.....	804		510	1314	391		268	659	50·15
	Boys and Girls				Boys and Girls				
Morning Lane	512	527	575	1614	226	367	336	929	57·55
Orchard Street	277	281	535	893	77	92	154	323	36·17
Queen's Road	448	479	471	1398	155	194	203	552	38·76
Rendlesham Road ..	342	320	282	944	103	122	96	321	34·00
Rushmore Road	515	570	580	1665	234	158	287	679	40·78
Sigdon Road	317	320	339	976	88	107	103	298	30·53
Sidney Road	536	554	555	1645	310	360	341	1041	63·28
Tottenham Road	295	275	305	875	124	124	127	375	42·85
Wilton Road.....	539	545	500	1584	192	158	193	543	34·28
Windsor Road	321	251	352	924	215	173	303	691	74·78
				30,990				15,016	48·44

TABLE II.

Comparing the number of Scholars examined with those found unvaccinated.

Schools.	Number of Scholars examined.				Number of Scholars found unvaccinated.				Percentage age of unvaccinated to total examined.
	Boys.	Girls.	Inf'ts.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Inf'ts.	Total.	
Bailey's Lane ..	143	98	78	319	25	14	37	76	23·82
Berger Road ..	148	116	191	455	38	33	125	196	43·07
Daubeney Road	271	230	177	678	74	56	84	214	31·56
Detmold Road ..	117	106	82	305	36	21	43	100	32·78
Eleanor Road ..	174	138	72	384	42	30	26	98	25·52
Enfield Road ..	197	179	177	553	35	37	74	146	26·40
Gainsborough Rd	141	172	88	401	47	51	47	145	36·15
Gayhurst Road..	183	119	106	408	38	21	42	101	24·75
Glyn Road ..	262	178	172	612	78	44	80	202	33·00
High Street ..	145	90	101	336	27	16	48	91	27·08
Hindle Street ..	240	185	175	600	50	50	80	180	30·00
Homerton Row..	164	146	85	395	45	45	50	140	35·44
Lamb Lane ..	8	4	..	12	3	2	..	5	41·66
Lauriston Road	236	214	163	613	48	41	62	151	24·63
London Fields ..	272	113	157	542	81	34	89	204	37·63
Millfields Road ..	164	216	177	557	30	28	71	129	23·15
Morning Lane ..	233	153	175	561	64	42	96	202	36·00
Orchard Street ..	184	147	119	450	53	38	64	155	34·44
Queens Road ..	263	226	172	661	42	44	61	147	22·23
Rendlesham Rd.	222	188	146	556	46	32	47	125	22·48
Rushmore Road	253	326	218	797	66	52	90	208	26·09
Sigdon Road ..	193	174	185	552	31	19	57	107	19·38
Sidney Road ..	186	163	155	504	44	48	93	185	36·70
Tottenham Road	222	259	129	610	35	44	34	113	18·52
Wilton Road ..	317	304	205	826	48	22	72	142	17·19
Windsor Road ..	78	79	46	203	21	25	33	79	38·91
	5,016	4,323	3,551	12,890	1,147 22·86	889 20·56	1,605 45·19	3,641	28·24

TABLE III.

Showing the number and percentage of those children found unvaccinated in the Board Schools of the Borough at the different years of age.

Schools.	16		15		14		13		12		11		10		9		8		7		6		5		4		3	
	Ex.	Un.	Ex.	Un.	Ex.	Un.	Ex.	Un.	Ex.	Un.	Ex.	Un.	Ex.	Un.	Ex.	Un.	Ex.	Un.	Ex.	Un.	Ex.	Un.	Ex.	Un.	Ex.	Un.	Ex.	Un.
Bailey's Lane	3	..	36	2	27	5	32	5	49	8	35	7	32	7	52	17	17	4	18	8	1	1	17	12
Berger Road	44	5	47	5	52	11	23	7	45	14	37	20	45	26	56	38	62	43	31	20	13	7
Daubeney Road	2	1	75	11	82	8	74	14	82	22	75	30	61	28	53	16	68	35	62	30	31	13	13	6
Detmold Road	3	..	21	1	29	..	38	6	26	9	34	11	38	17	41	16	18	9	33	18	15	11	9	2
Eleanor Road	3	1	39	4	47	6	40	4	55	9	35	11	31	12	54	23	32	10	20	10	27	7	1	1
Enfield Road	4	..	59	7	48	9	48	6	59	14	68	14	64	14	42	12	53	22	63	27	33	17	12	4
Gainsborough Rd	1	..	2	..	55	10	57	12	46	9	46	17	42	17	40	16	30	20	43	25	24	11	8	5	7	3
Gayhurst Road	7	..	43	4	47	3	44	6	51	11	51	14	29	11	39	16	37	16	32	10	17	4	11	6
Glyn Road	3	..	55	9	63	12	64	10	67	21	75	26	57	21	67	29	44	18	55	25	45	21	16	10
High Street	2	..	32	2	32	2	41	10	54	8	38	9	27	9	22	8	31	11	32	17	19	10	6	5
Hindle Street	7	..	69	5	57	8	69	10	62	22	58	15	60	17	57	25	67	32	44	23	34	17	16	6
Homerton Row	1	..	41	4	41	10	50	10	55	15	43	14	40	22	50	21	21	14	18	10	25	14	10	6
Lamb Lane	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lauriston Road	2	..	21	1	46	2	63	6	60	7	72	15	69	15	68	26	72	27	59	20	46	17	27	10	8	5
London Fields	2	..	70	9	52	9	43	11	64	14	59	30	61	30	58	26	51	28	38	23	38	20	6	4
Millfields Road ..	2	..	4	..	23	..	43	3	55	4	45	4	51	7	56	13	60	11	54	20	53	22	58	21	38	21	15	3
Morning Lane	3	1	31	2	41	5	61	10	66	22	66	18	83	33	52	21	63	31	58	37	24	17	13	5
Orchard Street	4	1	48	4	58	7	61	6	52	20	41	18	53	28	25	12	49	23	26	16	21	13	12	7
Queens Road	4	..	19	2	85	14	85	11	89	14	67	9	55	9	65	19	69	21	44	12	47	18	15	10	17	8
Rendlesham Rd.	5	..	69	7	69	5	60	12	66	18	62	18	43	6	46	14	40	11	45	17	32	12	19	5
Rushmore Road	3	..	18	1	81	7	100	13	92	15	106	26	91	25	59	25	69	25	40	18	54	26	59	14	25	13
Sigdon Road	1	..	11	..	51	8	67	4	61	8	52	9	54	10	52	8	53	14	80	23	30	9	30	11	10	3
Sidney Road	1	..	46	3	48	5	48	9	53	15	60	15	55	25	53	27	43	27	58	38	36	19	3	2
Tottenham Road	49	6	51	5	72	7	70	11	70	16	73	15	75	16	30	6	58	13	50	14	12	4
Wilton Road ..	1	..	15	..	43	..	116	8	86	12	96	5	95	13	72	8	78	19	54	16	94	33	33	14	30	8	13	6
Windsor Road	1	..	22	..	18	3	27	10	27	8	26	8	24	9	15	10	17	12	12	9	12	8	2	2
Percentage of unvaccinated at ages..	3	..	30	..	189	8	1,326	137	1,371	169	1,418	222	1,473	351	1,383	386	1,290	448	1,247	478	1,150	500	1,026	490	69	317	286	135
	4.77	..	10.33	..	12.32	..	15.65	..	23.82	..	27.91	..	34.72	..	35.33	..	43.47	..	47.75	..	45.41	..	47.20	..

Ex.—Examined.

Un.—Unvaccinated.

must have been at work, to cause the very large proportion of refusals observed among the scholars of the Windsor Road, Gainsborough Road, Sidney Road and Homerton Row Schools.

The following effusion which was distributed broadcast explains the influence at work, and also illustrates the mental strength of the classes moved by it :—

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD'S CHILDREN AND VACCINATION.

PARENTS, do not allow your Children to be inspected by the Public Vaccinators. There is no law to compel you. KEEP THE CHILDREN AWAY FROM SCHOOL rather than run the risk of their being poisoned with filth taken from animals, which the Doctors call Vaccine, the evil effects of which they themselves do not understand.

Parents, will you allow your Children to be made ill and liable to take diseases, in order to allow some Doctors to have good positions and well-lined purses?

REMEMBER, a large number of the Doctors themselves are against Vaccination.

ABOLISH THE FILTHY PRACTICE ALTOGETHER.

When the circular, announcing the examination reaches you, send in your notice of objection, so that the authorities may learn how strongly the people object to these measures for forcing Vaccination upon them.

Further reference to this production is unnecessary, except to state that I have included it in my report as a sample of the statements made by those opposed to vaccination. Another cause for the refusals arises from the fact, that a large number of parents did not understand the object of signing the School Board's letter of objection to the examination. Many Masters and Mistresses were of the same opinion.

Reference to Table II. will show the number of scholars examined in the Board Schools of the Borough, together with those found un-vaccinated. The total number examined was 12,890, and amongst these 3,641 were found unvaccinated, which is equivalent to a percentage of over 28. The percentage of un-vaccinated varied considerably in the different departments of the Schools; in the Boys' Department the un-vaccinated averaged 22·8 per cent. of those examined, in the Girls' 20·5 per cent., and in the Infants' 45·19 per cent; the ages of the children in the Boys' and Girls' Departments range from 8 to 15 years; the Infants' from 3 to 8 years. It is only during the last 8 or 9 years that vaccination has been so much neglected. The uncertainty, arising from the appointment of the Royal Commission on Small-pox, caused immediately a slackness in the application of the Vaccination Laws by Boards of Guardians, and a corresponding increase of indifference on the part of the public; the nett result being that children grew up without being vaccinated, and this neglect has continued up to the present time.

In Table I. it may be seen that the number of refusals amounted to 15,016. It may fairly well be assumed, that the percentage of un-vaccinated amongst these is much higher, than amongst those examined, because really, the objection to being examined could not rise from the sentimental objection of the arm being bared, but from the possible consequence arising from the discovery of an un-vaccinated condition; and it was the opinion of several masters and mistresses, that the majority of those, who declined to be examined, were un-vaccinated. Now, deducting 12,893 which were examined from the total on the roll of the schools, we get 18,100 children who were not examined. I am of opinion from the reason above stated that at least 50 per cent. of these are un-vaccinated.

Now all of these children are over 3 years of age; and as to the condition of the children in the Borough under 3 years with respect to vaccination, I find from the Vaccination Returns for the last

three years, that the number of children born during these years was 19,257, and of these about 38 per cent. escaped vaccination which amounts to over 7,000 children.

In order to obtain an idea of the number of un-vaccinated children in the Borough, it will only be necessary to apply the rate, I have above determined, from the examination of the Board School children between the ages of 3 and 14 years, to the whole of the children in the Borough at these ages. This latter I have ascertained to be not less than 47,800; and 28 per cent. of this number will give 13,384; adding to this 7,000 under 3 years of age, we get the total of 23,384 un-vaccinated children in the Borough at the present time. This is very probably an under-estimate; because, as I stated before, the children whom we did not examine, would probably show a higher un-vaccinated percentage than those examined.

A more detailed analysis of the percentage amongst the children examined is contained in Table III. It will be seen from this, that the percentage of un-vaccinated, between the ages of 3 and 14 years varies from 47.73 to 4.77 per cent.; and that there is almost an unbroken increase of the percentage from the age of 14 years downward. If these figures show anything, it is that 14 years ago vaccination was well done, and that the community was a well vaccinated one; also, that from that date some influence began to operate, which year by year led to a less proportion of the children born being vaccinated, until five years ago, when the high percentage of 47.75 per cent. of children born escaped vaccination; this proportion being practically maintained during the two following years. This report is concerned only with children of 3 years and over. Of the younger children who do not go to school, we have seen above, that the number of un-vaccinated amongst them amounts to about 38 per cent.

Such is the state of the child population of Hackney and their preparedness to resist an increase of small-pox.

As to the causes which have led up to the present un-vaccinated condition of the infant population of Hackney, these are not far to seek.

Freedom from small-pox for a number of years has produced with the public generally a feeling of security, which a more accurate knowledge of the disease fails to justify. The natural tendency of humanity is to think little of a danger which is remote, and consequently a feeling that it is unnecessary to take any precaution against it. It is only when Small-pox is actually in their midst that they lose indifference; then, a panic-stricken desire to protect themselves and their children is manifested; but usually the change of mind comes too late, and many innocent children are sacrificed or maimed for life through the indifference of their parents.

The propaganda of those, who are opposed to vaccination entirely, has helped to increase the feeling of the public generally, that the operation is unnecessary; but the most important factor, in my opinion, in bringing about the present un-vaccinated condition of the infant population, was the appointment of a Royal Commission which did not report finally until 7 years after its appointment. Naturally, the existing uncertainty must have been very much increased by the appointment of a commission to enquire into the subject of vaccination at all; how much more must that have increased, and with it the resolution on the part of the public to have nothing to do with the operation, as year after year passed, and no sign of a decided opinion in favour of vaccination came from the commission. It cannot be wondered at that the public hesitated when so much delay and hesitation was shown by the Royal Commission, nor that the public continued to hesitate, when the Government promoted the Act of 1898.

The question naturally arises, can anything be done to successfully alter this state of affairs? The condition of the public with respect to vaccination is much worse now than before the Royal Commission on Small-pox was appointed. Their report, which was a conclusive testimony of the value of vaccination and re-vaccination, had no effect upon a public, which had been allowed, during seven years, to lapse into a condition of torpor on this subject.

The obvious duty for the Government at this time is to reconsider this question of vaccination and re-vaccination, not by any more Royal Commissions, but by the introduction of a compulsory law both for vaccination and re-vaccination.

In addition to this, certain other changes must be made. In the first place, the Vaccination Authority must be changed. Apart from the fact that a large number of Boards of Guardians have neglected their duty in this respect, it is an anomaly, that while the duty of taking measures for controlling the spread of every other infectious disease is under the control of the Sanitary Authority, the chief measure for preventing the spread of small-pox, i.e., efficient vaccination and re-vaccination, is left to the Guardians.

The Borough Councils in London are the authorities, to whom should be entrusted the duty of executing the vaccination laws, because they are already entrusted with the execution of all other preventive measures relating to small-pox; and both economy and efficiency would be attained by uniting all preventive measures against the spread of infectious diseases under one authority. In addition to the above, I am of opinion, that it would be of great advantage in making vaccination more popular and more thorough, if the following alterations were made in the vaccination laws:—

- (a) In the first place, I think that private practitioners should be placed on the same footing with respect to the vaccination of their private patients as the Public Vaccinator. That is to say, that every vaccination or re-vaccination done by a private practitioner should be done at the public expense, the lymph being also supplied from the Government laboratories. Of course the private practitioner should be paid for this service at the same rate as the Public Vaccinators; but on the other hand the private practitioner should be controlled by the Local Government Board's Orders respecting vaccination, especially those referring to the number, size, and total area of the vaccination marks. If this change were made, I feel certain we should soon have a well vaccinated public. To a large number

of persons of limited income, who do not care to call in the Public Vaccinator, the expense of being re-vaccinated by their private practitioner is a deterrent to the operation being done, unless the danger is very imminent; besides, during epidemic times, the number of persons requiring re-vaccination can be more promptly dealt with, than under the present system.

- (b) Another point which needs consideration is that relating to the supply of lymph. I have been asked by several medical practitioners, if I could recommend them a good lymph, as certain of the varieties of lymph in the market have failed to "take" when used for vaccination. At one public establishment, where all the inmates were re-vaccinated with a certain quality of lymph, not one of the cases re-acted; and generally a certain amount of dissatisfaction has been expressed, as to the quality of lymph from private sources.

Vaccination being a national concern, all lymph should be prepared under the supervision of Government Officers. No lymph, except that which has been supervised during its preparation by such officers, should be allowed under penalties to be used in this country. This would ensure all lymph being of an uniform standard.

- (c) Again, I have had applications made to me during the present outbreak of small-pox in London, by certain factory proprietors in the Borough, to send the Public Vaccinator to their establishments to re-vaccinate certain of their employes, who wished the operation done. In practice it is found that the Public Vaccinator cannot do all these re-vaccinations, because many of the persons live out of the district to which the Public Vaccinator has been appointed. Some arrangement should be made to meet such cases; it is obviously of advantage that such cases should be dealt

with by the Public Vaccinator, or indeed by any medical practitioner at the expense of the public: because such an arrangement would lead to an economy of time, on the part of those who are to be re-vaccinated, and on the part of the Vaccinators.

In conclusion, I have to put on record my appreciation of the courteous assistance rendered to me during my enquiry by all the Masters and Mistresses of the Board Schools visited.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. KING WARRY, M.D., M.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer of Health.

THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL.

REPORT ON THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN HACKNEY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

The provision of "proper" house accommodation for all classes of the community is essential for its healthy growth; and by the term "proper" is meant not only a dwelling which is structurally sanitary, with healthy surroundings, but also an absence of such overcrowding among its inmates as would cause danger or injury to their health.

The evils of insanitary dwellings and surroundings, and the importance of removing them, have long been recognised by the public. Much progress in the improvement of insanitary conditions has been made in Hackney during the last eight or nine years under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Housing

of the Working Classes Act, 1890, particulars of which may be found in my Annual Reports for these years; but the importance of controlling overcrowding has not received all the attention which we shall see it deserves, when we consider some of its results. Something, however, has been done in Hackney in registering a certain number of tenement dwellings under the Bye-laws for houses let in lodgings, and causing these to be periodically inspected.

It is well known that overcrowding has a general prejudicial effect upon the constitution, rendering it more vulnerable to the attacks of disease.

It has also been proved by Dr. Shirley Murphy, Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, in his Report for the year 1898, that the mortality from Phthisis or Consumption rises and falls with the degree of overcrowding; and this is also the case with the general death-rate. We know, besides, that the more densely populated any area, the more danger there is of infectious disease spreading, with more fatal effect. That overcrowding tends also to lower the standard of morals, public and domestic, must not be forgotten.

These results surely justify the most strenuous efforts and sacrifices being made to diminish overcrowding.

The reason why so much progress has not been made in the Metropolis in dealing with overcrowding lies in its inherent difficulties. It is not so easily ascertained as structural sanitary defects; its full extent is not to be measured without a house to house visitation; and the causes leading up to it are quite different and of a social character. The acquisition of "proper" housing accommodation is more or less a question of means. To the skilled artizan and better classes this accommodation is attainable without much difficulty; but as we approach the lower classes the difficulties increase, until, for the most helpless class, housing has to be provided by the Poor Law in the form of parochial relief.

Therefore the question which the Committee have chiefly to deal with in considering the Housing question is the extent of overcrowding in the Borough, and whether, and how best it may be abated by the adoption of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

PAST EFFORTS TO HOUSE THE LONDON POOR.

These efforts have mainly been in the direction of clearing insanitary areas, and the erection in their place of comfortable and sanitary dwellings with improved surroundings; but as an attempt to reduce overcrowding, except the overcrowding of houses on a given site, it cannot be considered a success because —

- (a) The accommodation has invariably been less than sufficient to house those displaced.
- (b) The closure and demolition of insanitary dwellings have always preceded the housing of displaced dwellers, with the immediate result of increasing the overcrowding of neighbouring houses or those in adjacent districts.
- (c) Owing to the conditions under which the new dwellings have been built, their rental is too high to be paid by the majority of those poor tenants displaced.
- (d) The schemes have been too local, and their execution has extended over too long a period to have had any appreciable effect in solving the housing problem.

OVERCROWDING AND ITS EXTENT.

In order to ascertain the amount of overcrowding in any district, a minimum standard of house space must first of all be decided upon, below which danger to health may be anticipated. It has been ascertained by experiment, that in order to keep the atmosphere of any inhabited room tolerably pure from the products of respiration, etc.,

and ventilate without creating any excessive draughts, it is necessary to allow a space of at least 700 cubic feet per adult. In practice, such a standard could never be generally applied; therefore a standard of 400 cubic feet, applied to rooms used for both living and sleeping, and 300 cubic feet to rooms used for sleeping alone has been adopted by the Local Government Board for "Houses let in Lodgings," not because from a health point of view this standard is regarded as sufficient, but because in view of wages, rent, etc., in London it is all that can now be enforced. And, as this is the class of dwellings usually occupied by the working classes, I have taken this standard as a basis for my remarks on overcrowding in the Borough of Hackney.

From numerous inspections and measurements of the cubic space of houses registered in Hackney, during the years 1898-1900, under the Bye-laws for Houses let in Lodgings, I have found that even if no deduction of the air space is made for furniture or the bodies of the occupants, an average of two adults per room used for sleeping and living, is the utmost which can be allowed, without overcrowding coming in, with all its evil consequences. Of 449 houses let in lodgings and registered in the Borough, I find that 428 allowed two persons per room without overcrowding, but that three persons per room overcrowded them; and in 21 houses only could three persons per room be housed without overcrowding on the low standard taken. In the 449 houses above mentioned there were 1003 tenements, and of these 83 were overcrowded, which is equal to 8.2 per cent. of the total. After a careful consideration of the circumstances, I am of opinion that any excess of two persons per room in tenement houses means overcrowding, the evil effects of which become more pronounced as the inmates per room increase beyond this number. How far the standard I have taken is exceeded in Hackney at the present time it is impossible to say without taking a census of the Borough, but an approximation may be arrived at by an examination of the census of 1891 and 1896.

It will be seen from the following table copied from the Registrar General's Census Report of 1891, that out of a total of 4,715 one-roomed tenements there were 1,210 with three and more occupants

to each tenement, giving an average of 3·4 persons per room : of 6,722 two-roomed tenements there were 1,451 having five occupants and over to each : of 8,078 three-roomed tenements, there were 964 each having seven occupants and over, and of 6,401 four-roomed tenements there were 473 each having eight occupants and over, the general average for the 4,098 tenements being three persons per room.

TOTAL TENEMENTS, AND TENEMENTS WITH LESS THAN FIVE ROOMS, DISTINGUISHING THOSE OCCUPIED BY VARIOUS NUMBERS OF PERSONS IN THE SANITARY AREA OF THE REGISTRATION DIVISION.

CENSUS, 1891.

Sanitary Area.	Rooms in Tenement.	No. of Tenements with less than 5 Rooms.	Number of Occupants of Tenements											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 or more.
Hackney	1	4,715	2,113	1,392	698	348	121	32	6	3	1	—	1	—
Total	2	6,722	727	1,966	1,496	1,082	713	431	189	83	28	6	1	—
Tenements	3	8,078	290	1,712	1,708	1,436	1,167	801	497	277	135	41	11	3
48,130.	4	6,501	120	736	1,012	1,140	996	908	654	480	272	129	54	18

These figures refer to the Registration District which included Stoke Newington, but a close approximation to the number for Hackney alone may be made by reducing the total, in the proportion that the houses of the former bear to the latter district. This gives the number 22,398 tenements of one to four rooms at the census 1891 in Hackney alone, which I believe to be rather an under estimate. As stated above, to obtain the exact number of tenements of Hackney at the present time, a house to house enquiry would be

necessary; and it is doubtful if even then the exact number of occupants would be known. In the absence of this, we may assume that the rate of increase of tenements in the district during the intercensal period 1891—1896, which was 1,034 per year, has been maintained up to the present, and that the proportion of overcrowding existing in 1891 has not diminished since that date. I am of opinion, that these assumptions are fully justified, and in reality fail to represent wholly the congested state of the tenements occupied by the Working Classes.

The total number of tenement houses in Hackney at the census 1896 was 46,611, which, if the above rate has been maintained would have increased at the present time to 51,521, and if the proportion of overcrowding remained the same would give at the present time in round numbers, 4,500 tenements in Hackney, or 8·7 per cent. of the total, with more than two persons occupying each room, that is to say overcrowded. It will be seen that this percentage agrees closely with the actual percentage of tenements found overcrowded during the inspection of houses let in lodgings; therefore I am inclined to believe that 8 per cent. may be regarded as a fairly reliable estimate of the overcrowding of tenement dwellings in the Borough of Hackney at the present time.

CAUSES LEADING TO OVERCROWDING.

The causes of social phenomena are almost always complex and defy any very exact analysis; but proximate causes are generally more or less apparent, and in considering those of overcrowding, the following, I am of opinion, have exercised the largest influence:—

(a) INADEQUATE BUILDING OF WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS.

From the following table it will be seen that the inhabited houses at the census of 1881 averaged 6·1 occupants per house; at the census of 1891 this average had been raised to 7·0 per house; at the census of 1896 to 7·3 per house, and I estimate the average to be 7·4 per house at April, 1900.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN HACKNEY AT CENSUS
1881, 1891, 1896, (1900 estimated.)

Census Years.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Average Inmates per house.
1881	163,681	23,934	6·8
1891	198,606	28,422	7·0
1896	213,044	29,429	7·2
Estimated 1900	224,592	30,146	7·4

Further, if we take the decennium 1881-1891 and compare the number of houses erected with the increase of population during that period, we shall find that 4,488 new houses had to provide accommodation for 34,925 persons, allowing 7·7 persons to each house and if we make the same comparison for the quinquennium 1891-1896 we shall find that 997 houses erected during this period had to provide accommodation for 14,438 persons, giving 14·4 persons to each house, and from the census of 1896, to April, 1900, 817 have been erected, which for an estimated increase of 11,548 population, gives 14 persons to each house. So that from 1881 to 1900, for a period of 19 years, at least, the growth of population in Hackney has increased at a greater rate than its housing accommodation, leading to the increase of overcrowding with its evils, and there is every reason to believe that this disproportion is continuing at the present time. It may be objected that in the census the large blocks of workmen's dwellings capable of accommodating large numbers are each counted in the census as one house, and by including such in the above calculation, my results are not accurate; but on inquiring into this matter, I am of opinion that this view of the case may be neglected, as the relations I have established would not be materially disturbed, by following the method of the Registrar General.

Other evidence pointing in the same direction may be seen in the following table, which shows the number of unoccupied houses in Hackney at the Censuses 1881, 1891, 1896, and at Michaelmas, 1900.

YEAR.	1881.	1891.	1893.	1900.
No. of Unoccupied Houses ..	1,600	1,081	740	564

These figures show at least an increasing demand for housing accommodation, and strengthen the above conclusions.

(b) INCREASED COST OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND LABOUR,

LEADING TO INCREASED VALUE OF HOUSES WITH CORRESPONDING RISE IN RENT.

The following table shows the average prices of the chief materials used in building, together with the rate of wages of the chief workmen and labourers employed in the years 1880, 1890 and 1900.

* AVERAGE PRICES OF MATERIALS AND LABOUR
DURING THE YEARS 1880, 1890 & 1900.

Materials.			1880.	1890.	1900.	Average percen'ge increase.
Bricks	Average Stocks		27/- per 1000	30/-	37/6	39 %
Timber	Average 3 by 9 Yel. ..		£10 St. Petersg. Standard	£10	£13	30 %
Lead	Sheets average..		£13 per ton	£12 and £13	£20	54 %
Iron	Rolled Joists ..		£5 per ton	£5	£9	80 %
Stone	York		4/6 feet cube	4/6	5/6 to 6/-	27 %
Lime	Grey and Chalk		10/- per yard	10/-	12/6 and 13/6	30 %
Cement.. ..	Portland ..		35/- per ton	35 -	42/-	20 %
Labour.					Average	40 %
Bricklayer ..	Rate per hour ..		9d.	9d.	10½d.	16 %
Carpenter ..	do. ..		9d.	9d.	10½d.	16 %
Plasterer ..	do. ..		9d.	9d.	10½d.	16 %
Plumber ..	do. ..		10d.	10d.	11½d.	16 %
Painter ..	do. ..		7½d. and 8d.	7½d. and 8d.	8½d.	14 %
General Labourer..	do. ..		5½d. and 6d.	6d.	7½d.	30 %
					Average..	18 %

* I am indebted for these prices to Mr. W. M. Dabbs, of Upper Clapton.

It will be seen at a glance that the cost of labour and material has largely increased during the last 20 years, the average increase being shown in the table. It is obvious that this must have contributed, by its tendency to raise rents, to the increase of overcrowding.

(c) INCREASE OF HOUSE RENT IN WORKING CLASS DWELLINGS.

In the natural course of events it will only be expected, that as land becomes more limited and valuable in any district, the housing accommodation will increase in value *pari passu*, causing a corresponding rise in rentals.

But in Hackney of late years there appears to have been an exceptional rise in the rentals of certain classes of dwelling occupied by the working classes.

Taking a row of 14 houses in Windsor Road, and another of 28 in Prince Edward Road, Hackney Wick, I find that in 1894 these were let at 6/- per week; in 1896, the rent was 6/6 to 7/-; in 1898 it had increased to 9/- per week, and at the present time one or two are let at 10/- per week. Also in 1894 the owner of one house in Windsor Road had a difficulty in letting it at 4/6 per week, but he is now receiving 8/- per week for it.

A shop in Windsor Road was let at 12/- per week prior to April 1898, but since that date the rent has been raised to 16/- per week. The above instances show a rise of over 33 per cent. in the cost of mere housing amongst the working classes.

If this is characteristic of all the working class dwellings in Hackney, it helps to lessen the wonder that overcrowding should exist in the proportions it appears to.

Perhaps an explanation of the cause of these great increases in rental may be found in the fact that the above property has changed hands four times in the last five years.

(d) INVESTMENTS IN HOUSE PROPERTY.

Of late years there has been a great demand for safe investments for money. The bank interest for deposits has been low; and it has been found that house property in certain localities is one of the

safest investments, and will bring in a profit of from 5 to 10 per cent. The result has been a considerable amount of speculation in house property, with a gradual rise in their value and rents. The case quoted above of the change of ownership four times in five years is an example of the process outlined.

(e) SANITARY REPAIRS.

This may appear to have a very small influence, but I am constantly hearing of the rent of small properties being raised after the service of notice by the Inspector for any necessary repairs. Of course this is not general, but is only practised by certain holders of property.

(f) CLEARANCE SCHEMES.

Within the last 10 years a large amount of house property has been demolished in neighbouring parishes under Parts I. and II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

The following table give particulars of such improvement schemes carried out in the neighbouring districts :

PARTICULARS OF SCHEME UNDER PARTS I. AND II. OF THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT UNDERTAKEN BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, VESTRIES AND DISTRICT BOARDS, IN THE DISTRICTS ADJOINING HACKNEY.

Name of Area.	Date of Representation.	Part of Act under which Representation made.	No. of Persons displaced.	No. of Persons (a) accommodated or (b) about to be accommodated on area.
Boundary Street, Bethnal Green	1890	Part I.	5719	(a) 4600
Churchway, St. Pancras	..	Part I.	1095	832
Poplar	1899	Part I.	269	(b) 269
Poplar	1893—4	Part II.	261	(b) 630
Norfolk Square, Islington	1889	Part II.	214	(a) 192
Moirs Place, Shoreditch	1890	Part II.	533	(a) 400 (b) 72
		Totals ..	8091	(a) 5192 (b) 973

This has necessarily led the occupants of these dwellings to seek housing accommodation elsewhere, which I have reason to believe many obtained in Hackney. It is necessarily a matter of speculation to what extent demolition under these schemes aggravated the housing tension of Hackney, but it is not insignificant on this account.

CLASS OF POPULATION OVERCROWDED.

Mr. Chas. Booth, in his monumental work on the "Life and Labour of the People (East London)," has divided the population into the following classes :—

- (a) The lowest class of occasional labourers, loafers, and semi-criminals.
- (b) Casual earners—"very poor."
- (c) Intermittent earnings,
- (d) Small regular earnings, } together—"the poor."
- (e) Regular standard earnings—above the line of poverty.
- (f) Higher class labour.
- (g) Lower Middle class.
- (h) Upper Middle class.

Mr. Booth applies the term "poor" to those who "have a sufficiently regular though bare income, such as 18/- to 21/- per week for a moderate family, and "very poor" to "those who from any cause fall much below this standard." This was written in 1889, but I am inclined at the present time to extend the term "poor" to include those receiving, say, from 20/- to 25/- per week if a family is dependent upon this income; and my reason for this extension lies in the fact of the rise in house rent, and in the price of other necessities of life, since the date quoted.

In Mr. Booth's enquiries the above classes were found to exist in Hackney in the proportions of the annexed table, the population having been estimated at 189,000 persons. This table gives an analysis of 142,864 persons, the difference between this and the former number being the persons unscheduled and in institutions.

In these proportions the different classes existed in 1889, when the population was about 186,000 persons; since that date, although the population has increased to about 227,000, no social events have occurred to warrant us in assuming that the relative proportions of these classes have altered, especially in the direction of ameliorating the lot of classes A, B, C, D; on the contrary, I am of opinion that the proportions of these classes have not only been maintained, but in all probability have been increased at the expense of the better conditioned classes. My reasons for thinking this are, 1st—since 1889 there has been an increase in the cost of housing accommodation, and in the price of other necessities of life; 2nd—although there has been a rise in remuneration of labour, this has been chiefly confined to skilled labour, and hardly touches the classes A, B, C, D. However, assuming the proportions of the different classes are the same at the present time, their numbers would be as follows:—

Classes.	No. of Persons Year 1898.	Percentage.	No. of Persons Year 1901.
A	1,664	0·9	2,060
B	15,693	8·6	19,424
C	10,758	5·8	13,316
D	15,142	8·4	18,742
E	52,216	34·3	64,630
F	32,582	17·8	40,329
G	11,034	6·0	13,657
H	1,775	18·2	2,197
			53,542
Unscheduled and in Institutions	140,864	100·0	174,355
	45,136	..	52,645
Total....	189,000	..	227,000

Here it may be interesting to compare Mr. Booth's classification with the Registrar General's table of persons in Hackney occupying tenements of one to four rooms. While it cannot be said definitely that rooms occupied by persons of the classes A, B, C, D must necessarily be overcrowded, one is justified in the assumption that these are the classes amongst whom the most overcrowding will be

found, for the simple reason that these people have a great struggle to obtain the necessities of life ; and the claims of healthy and decent accommodation will give way to the more pressing needs of providing food, clothing, and to other exigencies. So while we do not expect any close correspondence in point of numbers between the classes A, B, C, D of Mr. Booth and the table of the Registrar General, we feel we are travelling as it were over the same ground, and dealing to a large extent with the same individuals while considering the two tables.

The Registrar General's table shows 9,266 persons living in 4,715 one-roomed tenements, 21,936 persons in 6,722 two-roomed tenements, 32,700 persons in 8,072 three-roomed tenements, and 32,582 persons in 6,501 four-roomed tenements ; the total number of persons housed in the four classes of tenements being 96,484. Mr. Booth's table shows a total of 43,257 persons in his classes A, B, C, D but in considering the struggles these latter have for existence, it is more than probable that we shall find them as residents of one, two, and three-roomed tenements, and these overcrowded.

On the standard earlier adopted, i.e., a maximum of two persons per room, I find amongst the Registrar General's four classes of tenements 4,098 with a population of 23,945 persons living in the proportion of more than two persons in each room ; and it is almost certain that these are almost wholly to be found in the class A, B, C, D, of Mr. Booth. This assumption is supported by a consideration of circumstances of typical cases of each class given by this writer.

The above comparison has been of service, for it has enabled us to see more definitely the class of individuals amongst whom overcrowding is to be found, and to some extent its causes. With this knowledge it will be less difficult to find a remedy.

PRESENT COST OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

The proportion of one's income which should be devoted to rent has hitherto been estimated at about one-tenth of the income. This, of course, is only a round figure, and is frequently deviated from in

both directions without invalidating the principle, and this is probably the proportion expended by the better classes ; but from information acquired during the inspection of houses registered under the bye-laws for Houses let in Lodgings, it appears that those persons who are, as it were, on the verge of overcrowding, pay for their housing accommodation at the rate of about $2/6$ for each room per week, that is to say, their rent fluctuates between one-fourth and one-sixth of their income. If these persons could obtain accommodation at a cheaper rate, no doubt they would get it, therefore, $2/6$ may be taken as the maximum amount which can be paid by the poor without forcing them into a state of overcrowding, even on the low standard taken above. This is important as showing that housing accommodation if provided by the local authority must be at a lower rate than this, if overcrowding is to be diminished.

As the crux of the whole matter appears to me to be the crowding together of immense numbers of the London population in an unhealthy manner, because they cannot afford more healthy (less crowded) accommodation, while the cost of housing bears the present relation to their incomes, it is quite clear that the housing of the poor will not be satisfactorily accomplished unless this relation is altered, and healthy housing provided within the means of the classes referred to, that is, at a cost which bears much the same proportion, if not less, to their total income as that amongst the better classes. As a provisional statement, I should say that accommodation should not be more than from $1/6$ to $2/-$ per room per week to attract "the poor classes," and dwellings for the "very poor" should not exceed $1/-$ to $1/6$ per week.

WHAT MAY BE DONE UNDER PART III. OF THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

A Local Authority having adopted Part III. of the Act may in execution thereof :

1. Purchase land for the erection of dwelling houses for the Working Classes.

2. May contract for the purchase or lease of any lodging house for the Working Classes already, or hereafter, to be built or provided.
3. May erect dwellings suitable for lodging houses for the Working Classes.
4. May convert existing buildings into lodging houses, and for that purpose may alter, enlarge, repair, and improve the same respectively, and fit up, furnish, and supply the same with requisite furniture, fittings, and conveniences.
5. May, by the Amending Act of 1900, purchase land and build dwellings suitable for the Working Classes outside of the district.

SUGGESTIONS.

It will readily be seen from the above what are the remedies for the conditions just detailed, but to provide these remedies is not so simple a matter.

It must be remembered, that unless there is some simultaneous effort of the London Boroughs to deal with this question, any local effort must, more or less, be a failure, because the overcrowded of adjoining districts would move into the district to seize the opportunity of obtaining cheap and healthy dwellings, or even residents of extra Metropolitan districts might think it profitable to move into the district for the same purpose; but if this danger is eliminated, the Borough Council might best meet the overcrowding by providing accommodation at the cheapest possible rate compatible with health.

The measures which, in my opinion, would best meet the case are :—

1. To urge the Government to extend the period for the repayment of loans for the purchase of lands to 90 years, and loans for building purposes to 60 years. (The Council have already petitioned in favour of this reform).

2. To provide in the district for the poorest part of the community (Class A and B) a municipal lodging house to be under local control, and the price of accommodation fixed at the lowest figure, sufficient to cover working expenses and a contribution to the sinking fund, etc.
3. For Classes C and D, the Borough may
 - (a) Purchase and convert any suitable large houses in the borough into tenement dwellings.
 - (b) Purchase land in the borough and erect suitable dwellings thereon at the cheapest possible rate.
 - (c) Purchase land outside the borough (in the suburbs), and erect suitable dwellings thereon.

There are limitations to the usefulness of this last, as those needing accommodation most are those who require to live in the district to be near their work, and the cost of conveyance to and from their work, if they lived in the suburbs, would probably, with the rent, be almost equal to lodging in the Borough.

For these last preferential terms might be arranged with railway companies for the conveyance of the bread winners, lodged in this way, to and from their work on week days; and this the companies ought to grant as the scarcity of accommodation has partly been brought about by the demolition of many houses during the construction of the railways which form a network over London.

I do not pretend in the foregoing remarks to have exhaustively dealt with the subject of the Housing of the Working Classes; but I have endeavoured to treat it sufficiently in detail to enable the Committee to grasp the essential features of the problem as it shows itself in the Borough of Hackney, and have, I hope, while neither hiding nor exaggerating the difficulties of the task before them, indicated the lines upon which their efforts should be directed to house the Working Classes of Hackney.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

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

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Hackney,

February 4th, 1901.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1901.

To the Public Health Committee, Hackney Borough Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1901.

WORKSHOPS (INCLUDING LAUNDRIES).—During the year I have paid 139 first visits and 1,833 visits of re-inspection to workshops. Of these visits 14 were prompted by complaints to the Medical Officer of Health from H.M. Factory Inspectors and others. Of the first visits 21 were to workshops subject to the regulations of the Factory and Workshop Acts, as well as to those of the Public Health (London) Act, which had not previously been visited by any Inspector, and the existence of which was subsequently notified to the Home Office Authorities by the Medical Officer. I am sure that a careful examination of the Borough would reveal the fact that there are many other occupiers of workshops who up to the present have evaded inspection of their premises. But at present, owing to the press of other work, it is almost impossible for me to undertake such an investigation. I cannot feel, however, that the workshop inspection of the district is thoroughly done until I have been able to devote some time to this purpose.

OUTWORKERS.—The inspection of outworkers' premises has been continued this year. I have paid 262 visits of inspection. There have been registered 465 outworkers in 1901 as against 630 in 1900. This discrepancy in numbers is attributable to my ceasing to ask for lists of outworkers employed at the workshops I visited in the latter part of the year, consequent upon the passing of the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901. Section 107, sub-section 1 (c) of this Act provides that any employer of this class of worker shall send on or before the 1st day of February and the first day of August in each year copies of the lists of persons so employed by him to the *District Council of the district* in which the factory or workshop is situated.

So that I felt some saving of time might be effected by waiting until the new Act was in force, and we could legally demand the sending of lists to us, instead of copying the names and addresses of the outworkers during my visit to the workshops, often a very lengthy process. The names of 57 outworkers living in this district, but working for employers in other parts, have been forwarded to us by various Local Authorities this year.

NUISANCES.—I have found nuisances existing on 483 premises ; 372 of these nuisances I dealt with myself, and can report the abatement of 251, the remaining 111 were handed over to the district Sanitary Inspector by the Medical Officer of Health. In the prosecution of my duty I have found it necessary to send 253 intimations of nuisances, 19 statutory notices of same, and to apply at the North London Police Court for three summonses.

Workroom cards showing the number of persons permitted in each room have been distributed to 114 workrooms.

Including inspections of eight w.c.'s connected with ladies' waiting rooms at various railway stations in the district, the total number of visits paid by me in the discharge of my duties during 1901 was 2,242.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALICE TEEBAY.

TABLE.

*Prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Acts and
Margarine Acts during the year 1901.*

No. of sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fined.	Costs.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
49	Butter ..	8% foreign fat ..	Dismissed. 3rd sample sent to Som- erset House, returned "Genuine."			£4 4s. costs against Council.
101	Butter ..	65% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	10 0 0	12 6	
111	Milk ..	6% added water ..	Fined ..		12 6	
81	Butter ..	10% foreign fat ..	Dismissed. 3rd sample sent to Som- erset House, returned "Genuine."			£3 3s. costs against Council.
82	Butter ..	100% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	10 0	12 6	
129	Milk ..	10% fat abstracted..	Dismissed. Summons returnable for "Good Friday."			
139	Butter ..	37% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	10 0	12 6	
175	Milk ..	20% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	2 0 0	12 6	
206	Margarine	Exposed for sale un- labelled	Fined .	1 0 0	12 6	
233	Butter ..	100% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	12 6	
287	Milk ..	11% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	10 0 0	3 3 0	
289	Milk ..	17% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	1 0 0	12 6	
289	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Dismissed ..			10s. 6d. costs against Council.
292	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Fined ..		12 6	
295	Butter .	100% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	12 6	
299	Butter ..	100% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	12 6	
321	Milk ..	6% added water ..	Fined ..	10 0	12 6	
302	Milk ..	14% added water ..	Fined ..	10 0	12 6	

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fined.	Costs.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
307	Camphorated oil	16% deficient of camphor	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	390
308	Camphorated oil	24% deficient of camphor	Fined ..	1 5 0	0 12 6	
310	Camphorated oil	15% deficient of camphor	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	391
311	Camphorated oil	12% deficient of camphor	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	404
344	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..	3 3 0	0 12 6	410
336	Butter ..	20% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 12 6	428
338	Butter ..	92% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	434
		Cart unlabelled (no name and address)	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 2 0	447
316	Vinegar..	Consists partly acid from wood & malt	Fined ..	0 0 6	0 12 6	459
320	Vinegar..	Not malt vinegar ..	Fined ..		0 12 6	
345	Milk ..	33% fat abstracted ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	485
347	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..	0 5 0	0 12 6	
348	Milk ..	9% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
350	Milk ..	7% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	0 12 6	
358	Milk ..	13% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	487
353	Butter ..	91% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
364	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	
366	Milk ..	93% fat abstracted..	Fined ..	5 0 0		492
367	Milk ..	17% added water ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	0 12 6	543
375	Milk ..	13% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	0 12 6	553
380	Milk ..	13% added water ..	Dismissed ..			No case
383	Milk ..	10% added water ..	Fined ..		0 12 6	561
384	Milk ..	6% added water ..				564
						594

Sum
applied
and
by Me

No. of sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fined.	Costs.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
390	Milk ..	6% added water ..				Summons applied for and refused by Magistrate
391	Milk ..	6% added water ..				Summons applied for and refused by Magistrate
404	Butter ..	92% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	10 0 0		
410		No name on barrow or cans	Fined ..	0 5 0	12 6	
428	Milk ..	17% fat abstracted ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	1 3 0	
434	Butter ..	100% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	5 0 0	1 3 0	
447	Milk ..	13% added water ..	Fined ..	0 5 0	12 6	
459	Milk ..	10% fat abstracted..	Dismissed. Secretary summoned instead of Company.			£2 2s. costs against Council
485	Liniment of Soap	Prepared with Methylated Spirit instead of Rectified Spirit	Dismissed. 3rd sample sent to Som- erset House and returned "Genuine."			£5 5s. costs against Council
487	Liniment of Soap	Prepared with Methylated Spirit instead of Rectified Spirit	Dismissed. 3rd sample sent to Som- erset House and returned "Genuine."			£2 1s. costs against Council
495	Butter ..	52% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	3 0 0	12 6	
543	Milk ..	9% added water ..	Fined ..	2 0 0	12 6	
553	Butter ..	94% foreign fat ..	Fined ..	10 0 0	2 2 0	
563	Milk ..	8% added water ..	Fined ..	0 10 0	12 6	
566	Milk ..	13% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	12 6	
594	Milk ..	9% added water ..	Fined ..	1 0 0	12 6	
			Total ..	94 0 0	32 0 6	

TABLE.

*Record of Prosecutions under the Public Health (London) Act,
during the year 1901.*

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATES' DECISION.	Penalties.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
27, Sydner Road ..	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
40, Darville Road ..	Yard paving ..	Withdrawn, work done		
9, Alvington Crescent	Yard paving ..	Withdrawn, work done		
10, McLaren Street ..	House dirty ..	Withdrawn, work done		
2, Ridley Road ..	Defective drains	Order to do the work in 28 days		23 0
30, Fountayne Road..	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
High Street, Stoke Newington	Accumulation of refuse on roadway	Fined	5 0	2 0
High St., Kingsland	Accumulation of refuse on roadway	Fined	1 0	2 0
163, High St., Hom- erton	Upper W.C. foul. Soil pipe not ven- tilated, etc. ..	Withdrawn, work done		
219a, Mare Street ..	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
Well Street, Hackney	Accumulation of refuse on roadway	Fined		2 0
Broadway, London Fields	Accumulation of refuse on roadway	Fined		2 0
26, Tottenham Road	House dirty, etc.	Withdrawn, work done		
190-8, Glyn Road ..	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
112-114, Lansdowne Road	Roofs leaky and dilapidated ..	Order to do the work in 7 days		46 0
33-40-44, Lauriston Road	Improper and de- fective soil pipe	Order to do the work in 21 days		88 0
9-11, Downham Road	Passageway im- properly paved and drained ..	Dismissed—unable to prove ownership ..		

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATES' DECISION.	Penalties.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
Rear of 9 & 11, Downham Road	Passageway improperly paved and drained ..	Dismissed—unable to prove ownership ..		
1, Holcoft Road ..	Defective drains	Dismissed		
213, Glyn Road ..	Penalty summons	Withdrawn—death of owner		
406, Kingsland Road	Meat summons ..	Fined	10 0 0	5 5 0
3, 4, 5, 7 & 8, Gascoyne Road	Defective drains	Dismissed—held to be a "sewer"		
92, 94 & 96, Cassland	Defective drains	Dismissed—held to be a "sewer"		
75, 77 & 79, Sandringham Road	Defective drains	Dismissed—held to be a "sewer"		
Taylor's Buildings ..	House dirty ..	Summons not served; insufficient address		
Workshop, Taylor's Buildings	W.C. leaky and defective ..	Summons not served; insufficient address		
49, Pedro Street ..	Choked drains ..	Withdrawn, work done		2 0
111, Albion Road ..	Workrooms dirty	Withdrawn, work done		
10, Wharf Road ..	Selling bad meat to J. Lowe, 406, Kingsland Road	Fined	5 0 0	3 3 0
Rear of 139, High St., Homerton	Choked drains ..	Order to do the work in 14 days		4 0
30, Redwald Road ..	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
21, Tudor Grove ..	Defective roof ..	Order to do the work in 14 days		
Broadway, London Fields	Accumulation of refuse on roadway	Summons not served		
Broadway, London Fields	Accumulation of refuse on roadway	Withdrawn		
Broadway, London Fields	Accumulation of refuse on roadway	Fined	1 0	2 0

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATES' DECISION	Penalties	Costs
High St., Kingsland	Accumulation of refuse on road-way	Fined	£ s. d. 1 0	s. d. 2 0
Mare Street, Hackney	Accumulation of refuse on road-way	Fined	1 0	2 0
70, Brookleys Walk ..	Rooms dirty ..	Withdrawn, work done		
9 & 11, Downham Road	Passageway improperly paved and drained ..	Order to do work in 14 days		
475-7, Kingsland Road	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
Elizabeth Buildings..	House dirty, &c.	Order to do work in 14 days		4 0
49, London Road ..	Chimney of kitchen of insufficient height ..	Withdrawn, work done		
18, 20, 22 & 24, Detmold Road	Defective drains, yard paving, &c.	Order to do the work in 14 days		8 0
10, Marion Street ..	Choked drains ..	Withdrawn, work done		
1, Holcroft Road ..	Defective drains	Order to do the work in 7 days		1 3 0
72, Dunlace Road ..	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
64, Maury Road ..	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
147, 9, 151, 3, 5, 7, 9, Victoria Park Road	Defective drains	Order to do the work in 28 days		14 0
207, Mare Street ..	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		2 0
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, Maury Road	Defective drains	Withdrawn, work done		
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, Blackstone Road ..	Defective drains	Dismissed—held to be a "sewer"		
14, 15, New Street ..	Defective drains	Dismissed—held to be a "sewer"		
Elizabeth Buildings..	Penalty summons	Fined	14 0 0	1 3 0

ADDRESS.	COMPLAINT.	MAGISTRATES' DECISION.	Penalties	Costs.
35, Montague Road ..	Soilpipe unventi- lated	Dismissed		
7, Bentley Road ..	Defective yard paving, house dirty, etc. ..	Withdrawn, work done		
17, Mentmore Terrace	Walls and ceiling of workshop dirty	Withdrawn, work done		2 0
114, 118, 120, Brooke Road	Defective drains	Dismissed—held to be a "sewer"		
116, Brooke Road ..	Defective drains	Order to do the work in 14 days		

LIST OF LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

IN THE HACKNEY DISTRICT, OCTOBER, 1901.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
Friday, E.	235, Amhurst Road
Raymond, E.	186, Cassland Road
Hussey, A. J.	37, Church Road, Homerton
Wood, Hy. Peter... ..	90, Frampton Park Road
Pike, W. A.	5, High Street, Homerton
Wragg, W. J.	57, Holly Street
Roberts, F.	49, High Street, Kingsland
Gooch, H.	71, High Street, Kingsland
Scott, G.	418, Kingsland Road
Woollven, W. H.	High Road, Upper Clapton
Barclay, E. J.	78, Stamford Hill
Friday, Richard	113/5, Dalston Lane
Joyce, J.	531, Kingsland Road
Fish, T.	Lea Bridge Corner, Clapton
Witherden, C. A.	133, Lower Clapton Road
Tyler, A.	80, Mare Street
Maples, Mrs. Annie	142, Mare Street
Teat, Thos. & Sturch, Fredk.	177, Mare Street
Harris, Samuel	296, Mare Street
Terry, W.	200, Queen's Road, Dalston
Miall E. D.	211, Queen's Road, Dalston
Hammer, William	103, Rendlesham Road
Ebbells, E.	94, Southgate Road
Row, Fredk. Wm.	130, High Street, Stoke Newington
Howard, Wm. Thos.	85, Balls Pond Road
Young, C. J.	220, Stoke Newington Road

Stoneman, P.	...	...	...	3, Terrace Road
Clarke, C.	...	...	...	Aberdeen House, Upper Clapton
Tyler, W.	...	...	...	92, Well Street
Friday, R. G.	...	...	...	51, Wilton Road
Baker, W. J.	...	...	...	258, Wick Road
Browning, J.	...	...	...	West Side, London Fields

LIST OF LICENSED COW-SHEDS

IN THE HACKNEY DISTRICT, OCTOBER, 1901.

NAME.		ADDRESS.		NO. OF SHEDS
Jones, Mary	46, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton	1
Jenkins, J.	2, Buckingham Road, Kingsland	2
Lloyd, D.	72, Church Road, Homerton	1
Jones, D. R.	84, Clifden Road, Clapton Park	2
Francis, John	67, Downham Road, Kingsland	1
Evans, Thomas	11, Downham Road, Kingsland	1
Evans, Morgan	6, Florfield Road, Hackney	1
Larter, George William, trading as J. T. Larter	2, Gloster Road, South Hackney	2
Snewin, W. H.	47, Old Hill Street, Upper Clapton	1
Rumball, T. E.	Upper Clapton Road	4
Bates, T. & W,	46a, Leswin Road, Stoke Newington	1
Cashford, W. G.	Jerusalem Square, Mare Street, Hackney	4
Warner, J. C.	23, Mare Street	1
Lewis, J.	6, Palace Road, Hackney	4
Lewis, D. J....	257, Queen's Road, Dalston	1
Williams, T. R.	79, Shacklewell Lane, Hackney	1
Welford & Co.	Sigdon Road, Hackney	1

Welford, R. W.	...	...	Spring Hill, Clapton	...	...	2
Stapleton, A.	...	...	Stoke Newington Common	...	...	5
Briggs, J.	...	...	180, Victoria Park Road	...	...	1
Thomas, David	...	...	3, Warburton Road, Hackney	...	...	1
Brace, E. A.	...	...	133, Well Street, South Hackney	...	...	1
Jones, John	...	...	271, Wick Road, Homerton...	...	...	2
Total Cow Sheds						41

LIST OF BAKE-HOUSES, 1900.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

No. 1 DISTRICT.

Lidstone, J.	...	...	...	77, Upper Clapton Road
Buddin, J.	...	...	...	126, Northwold Road
Vincent, A.	...	...	...	Clapton Common
Williamsons Ltd.	...	...	...	Chapel Road
Gibson, R. T.	...	...	...	9, Northwold Road
Austin, W. H.	...	...	...	74, Fountayne Road
Schutz, J.	...	...	...	126, Northwold Road.

No. 2 DISTRICT.

Guthrie, J. & Sons	...	...	...	176, High Street, Stoke Newington
Tanner, Miss E.	...	...	...	24, Sanford Lane
Pile, W.	...	...	...	114, High Street, Stoke Newington
Curran, H. J.	...	...	...	33, Rectory Road
Allardyce, S. W.	...	...	...	62, Evering Road
Burch, Mrs. H.	...	...	...	9, Maury Road
Willsmer, C.	...	...	...	8, Stellman Street
Guscott, J.	...	...	...	128, Stoke Newington Road
Hickling, Mrs. S.	...	...	...	40, Shacklewell Lane
Karsch, J.	...	...	...	239, Amhurst Road
Rung,	...	...	...	55, Shacklewell Lane
Kraft, A.	..	...	...	62, Downs Park Road

No. 3 DISTRICT

Clarke, Mrs. A. A.	...	...	...	134, Sandringham Road
Hull, W. E.	...	...	...	50, London Road
Brion, A.	...	..	...	26, Downs Road

Reis, W. C.	...	...	215, Lower Clapton Road
Parish, W.	...	...	117, Lower Clapton Road
Prestage, T. H.	...	...	71, Lower Clapton Road
Maundar, Mrs. C.	...	...	5, Lower Clapton Road
Cowley, Mrs. J.	...	...	9, Clarence Road
Newell & Co.	...	...	393, Mare Street
Triniman, J.	...	...	370, Mare Street
Thrift, A.	...	...	38, Amhurst Road
Seward, R.	...	...	240, Dalston Lane

No. 4 DISTRICT.

Carpenter, A.	...	...	13, Median Road
Rest, O.	...	...	2, Beecholme Terrace
Mason, F....	...	...	200, Lower Clapton Road
Newcombe, E.	...	...	3a, Glyn Road
Lunken, J.	...	...	52, Mandeville Street
Saur, H.	...	...	198, Rushmore Road
Mankertz, L.	...	...	182, Chatsworth Road
Gerber, P....	...	...	138 ,,
Gibson	...	...	136 ,,
Ruhl, J. G.	...	...	94 ,,
Lunken, H.	...	...	71 ,,
Maloney, J.	...	...	36 ,,
Woods, E.	...	...	19 ,,
Heinlen, L.	...	...	219, Glyn Road

No. 5 & 6 DISTRICT.

Waters, R. J.	...	...	121, Richmond Road
Berry, Mrs. A.	...	...	49 ,,
Spenner, A.	...	...	81, Wilton Road
Goodwin, J.	...	...	.. 178, Dalston Lane
Kitchiner, J. W.	...	...	.. 83 ,
Hannerman, L.	...	...	72 ,,
Shedden, W.	...	...	64, Richmond Road
Mules, J.	...	...	20 & 22, Forest Road
Shedden, Mrs. S. F.	...	...	11, Holly Street
Morgan, A.	...	...	117, Balls Pond Road

Ellson, W. W.	...	...	...	207, Queen's Road
Spenner, H.	...	...	...	68, Lansdowne Road
Birket, T.	...	...	...	25, West-side, London Fields
Granger, J.	...	...	...	550, Kingsland Road
Norman, A.	...	...	...	513 ,,
Best, O.	...	...	...	376 ,,
Claridge, G.	...	...	...	329 ,,
Kurtz, W. G.	...	...	...	174 ,,
Allardyce, S. W.	...	...	...	98 ,,
Enerby, A.	...	...	...	40, Downham Road
Pope, Mrs. E.	...	...	...	54b ,,
Stein, H.	..	...	...	24, Tottenham Road
Pay, E. T.	...	...	...	106, Hertford Road
Roessle, W.	...	...	...	88, High Street, Kingsland
Mann, W.	...	...	...	28, John Campbell Road
Ring, P.	...	...	...	103c, Dalston Lane
Pipe, J. R.	...	..	...	69, High Street, Kingsland

No. 7 DISTRICT.

Payne, A.	...	...	...	54, Broadway, London Fields
May, H.	...	...	...	70 ,, ,, ,,
Bushell, F.	...	...	...	10 ,, ,, ,
Stumm, K.	...	...	...	26, West Street
Byron, S. T.	...	...	...	139 Mare Street
Reihs, J. A.	...	...	...	6, Well Street
Reitz, C.	...	...	...	183 Mare Street
Harvey, A.	...	...	...	231 ,,
Wragg, A. H.	...	...	...	27 Morning Lane
Lauf, M.	...	...	...	77, Frampton Park Road
Eley, J.	...	...	...	101, Mare Street
Kitchen, A.	...	...	...	77 ,,

No. 8 DISTRICT.

Krauss, J. A.	...	...	...	13 Loddiges road
Skaer, P.	...	...	...	76, Well Street
Malins,	...	...	...	105 ,,
Chapman	...	...	...	127 ,,

Mustard, Mrs. E. C.	...	...	79, Lauriston Road
Holzappel, C.	...	...	142, Victoria Park Road

No. 9 DISTRICT.

Grimwood, T.	...	...	32, High Street, Homerton
Grimwood, T.	...	...	59 " "
Gibson, G.	...	...	131 " "
Bradford, G.	...	...	162 " "
Jessup, H.	...	...	167 " "
Wells, J.	...	...	18, Brooksby's Walk
Herz, J.	...	...	14, The Grove, Homerton
Sprimpton	...	...	3, Churchill Road

No. 10 DISTRICT.

Hiam, J. S.	...	...	220, Wick Road
Harris, J.	...	...	184, Cassland Road
Cowley, P. G.	...	...	16, Gloucester road
Weber, F.	...	...	92, Wick Road
Gunner, G.	...	...	34, Church Road, Homerton
Bruton, J.	...	...	12, Berger Road
Weber, G.	...	...	50, Kenton Road
Pates, F. W.	...	...	154, Well Street
Stark, W.	...	...	185 "
Fey, J.	...	...	233 "
Morse, G.	...	...	27, Elsdale Street
L. C. Bread Co.	...	...	144, Morning Lane
Howard, T.	...	...	142, Well Street

No. 11 DISTRICT.

Selzer, H.	...	...	89, Sidney Road
Kehrein, J.	...	...	276, Wick Road
Dance, Mrs. A.	...	...	315, "
Broke, G.	...	...	2, Victoria Road
James, G.	...	...	3, Montague Buildings
Baden, E.	...	...	41, Osborne Road
Johnson, E. H.	...	...	13, Gainsboro' road
Davis, S.	...	...	71, Felstead Street

