

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

### **Contributors**

Hackney (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.  
Warry, J. King.

### **Publication/Creation**

1907.

### **Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/qeuhhe58>

### **License and attribution**

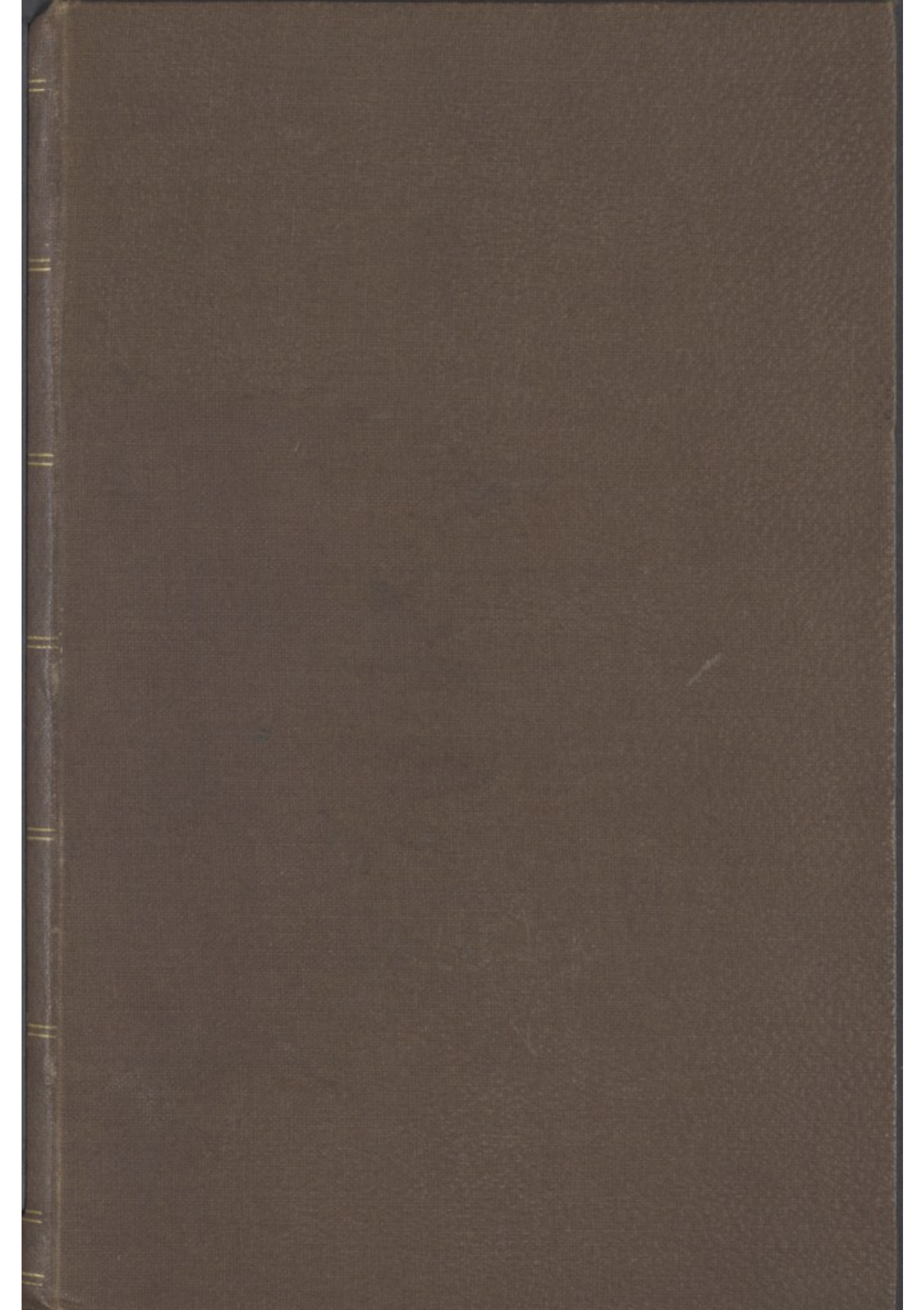
You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



AC 4365











Borough of Hackney.

---

REPORT  
ON THE  
SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE HACKNEY DISTRICT,  
FOR THE YEAR 1906,

BY

J. KING WARRY, M.D. LOND., M.R.C.P.,

*Diplomate in Public Health;*

*Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries;*

*Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health;*

*Member of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine;*

*Foreign Associate Member of the Society of Hygiene of France.*

**Medical Officer of Health for the District.**

---

LONDON :

A. C. FOWLER, Printer, 28, Tenter Street, Moorfields, E.C.,  
and High Street, Shoreditch, E.C.

---

1907.







	PAGE
Alcoholism .. .. .	47
Birth Rate .. .. .	7
Canal Boats Act .. .. .	59
Cancer .. .. .	46
Chickenpox .. .. .	43
Constitutional Diseases .. .. .	45
Cowhouses, Milkshops, and Dairies Order .. .. .	53
Customs and Inland Revenue Act .. .. .	59
Death Rate .. .. .	9
Deaths in Public Institutions .. .. .	15
Diarrhœa .. .. .	43
Diphtheria .. .. .	38
Disinfection .. .. .	78
Enteric Fever .. .. .	39
Erysipelas .. .. .	42
Estimated Population .. .. .	6
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 .. .. .	62
Home Work and Workers .. .. .	70
House Refuse .. .. .	91
Housing of the Working Classes Act .. .. .	59
Ice Cream Vendors .. .. .	59
Illegitimacy .. .. .	7
Infant Mortality .. .. .	10
Influenza .. .. .	43
Marriage Rate .. .. .	6
Measles .. .. .	43
Meteorology .. .. .	100
Mortuary .. .. .	94
Notifiable Diseases .. .. .	32
Non-Notifiable Diseases .. .. .	43
Offensive Trades .. .. .	54
Plague .. .. .	42

	PAGE
Population and Density .. .. .	6
Prosecutions under Food and Drugs Act .. .. .	118
Prosecutions under Public Health (London) Act .. .. .	114
Public Health Act (London) 1891 .. .. .	49
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	42
Register of Sanitary Work .. .. .	96
Removal of House Refuse .. .. .	91
River Lea .. .. .	62
Senile Mortality .. .. .	15
Scarlatina .. .. .	35
Shelter .. .. .	87
Slaughter-Houses .. .. .	54
Smallpox .. .. .	32
Smoke Nuisances .. .. .	56
Specific Causes of Death .. .. .	21
Tuberculous Disease .. .. .	45
Typhus .. .. .	42
Vaccination .. .. .	47
Whooping Cough .. .. .	44
Workshops and Laundries .. .. .	66
Zymotic Diseases .. .. .	32
TABLES—	
Births .. .. .	8
Bakehouses, List of .. .. .	125
Causes of Infant Mortality .. .. .	11
Cowsheds .. .. .	123
Deaths .. .. .	23
Death Statistics, according to Diseases, Ages and Localities .. .. .	21
Dusting Account .. .. .	92
Infectious Sickness .. .. .	20
Inquests .. .. .	95
Population, Area and Density in Sub-Districts of Hackney .. .. .	6
Requests for Removal of Dust .. .. .	94
Samples of Milk Analysed .. .. .	117
Slaughter-Houses, List of .. .. .	124
Suicides and Accidental Deaths .. .. .	95
Vaccination .. .. .	48



The seal of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney is a circular emblem. It features a central figure, possibly a lion or a similar heraldic animal, standing on a base. The words "Metropolitan Borough of Hackney" are inscribed around the perimeter of the seal.

# Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.

## MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, HACKNEY, N.E.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present herewith my Fifteenth Annual Report on the Public Health of the Borough of Hackney. The year 1906 has been extremely satisfactory from a health point of view. In spite of increasing density of population and the increasing immigration of aliens, the general mortality for the year was only 14·17 per 1,000 living. This is the lowest annual death rate we have had for more than a decade. The infant mortality rate, which was 123 per 1,000 births, was also considerably lower than during the year 1905; and this, too, with a high atmospheric temperature during the third quarter of the year. The notifiable infectious disease was also less prevalent during 1906 than during the previous year.

While the decline in the infant mortality during 1906 is very satisfactory, the rate is still extremely high, and by suitable preventive measures may be considerably reduced. The measures most suitable to attain this end are contained in the resolutions passed at the National Conference on Infant Mortality, which met at Westminster in June of last year. These resolutions are given on page 14 of this Report.



I am pleased to state that the Officers of the Public Health Department have on the whole carried out their respective duties to my entire satisfaction.

**Population and Density.**—I estimate the population of the Borough of Hackney at the end of June, 1906, to be 229,596 persons. The density of the population of the whole Borough is 69·8 persons per acre, varying from 49·4 persons per acre in the North Sub-District, to 104 persons per acre in the South-West Sub-District. The separate populations, area and density for each sub-district are given in the subjoined table.

TABLE

*Showing estimated Population, Area and Density of the Registration Sub-Districts in Hackney, at middle of 1906.*

	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.	Total for Hackney	Total for London.
Estimated Population ..	53,541	54,427	60,877	60,751	229,596	4,721,217
Area in square acres ..	1,082	856	585	764	3,287	74,839
Density—persons per acre .. .. .	49·4	63·5	104·0	78·2	69·8	63·0

**\*Marriages and Marriage Rate.**—During the year 1906, there were 1770 marriages solemnized in the Borough of Hackney. The annual rate of persons married per 1,000 of the population during that period is, therefore 15·4 per 1,000. The marriage rate for London during the same period is 17·1 persons married per 1,000 of the estimated population. The following table gives the marriages and marriage rate for the Borough of Hackney and London for the ten years, 1896 to 1905.

\* I have here to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Tom Hosgood, Superintendent Registrar, who has kindly abstracted for me the number of marriages for the year 1906.

Year.	Borough of Hackney.		London.
	Marriages.	Marriage Rate.	Marriage Rate.
1896	1694	16·3	18·0
1897	1788	16·9	18·5
1898	1755	15·9	18·8
1899	1754	15·7	18·6
1900	1684	15·3	18·0
1901	1756	15·9	17·6
1902	1668	15·0	17·8
1903	1695	15·1	17·4
1904	1710	15·1	17·0
1905	1714	15·0	16·9
Average 1896—1905	1721	15·6	17·8
1906	1770	15·4	17·1

**Births.**—During the year 1906 there were 5,866 births in the Borough, 3,002 of which were males, and 2,866 were females. The total number shows a decline of 5 upon the number of births during the previous year. The birth rate for 1906 is 25·5 per 1,000 of the population. The table below shows the number of births and the birth rates in the four sub-districts of the Borough. The birth rate for London during the same period is 26·5 per 1,000 living persons.

**Illegitimate Births and Birth Rate.**—There were 355 illegitimate births registered in the Borough during 1906, but of these 250 took place in the Salvation Army Rescue Home, Mare Street, but 223 of these were of mothers drawn from places outside Hackney. After deducting these from the total illegitimate births registered, there remain 132 illegitimate births to be credited to Hackney. This gives an illegitimate birth rate of 22·5 per 1,000 births for the Borough of Hackney.



TABLE. *Births.*

	Registration District of Hackney.	Registration Sub-District.				All London.
		North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.	
Total No. of Births	5,868	1,021	1,382	1,743	1,722	124,880
Rate per 1,000 living	25.5	19.0	25.4	28.2	28.3	26.5
No. of Illegitimate Births .. ..	132	11	13	27	81	4,838
Rate per 1,000 Births	22.5	10.7	9.4	15.5	47.0	39.0

The following table shows the birth rates for the Borough and its sub-districts during the years 1898-1906.

BIRTH-RATE FOR THE BOROUGH OF HACKNEY AND ITS SUB-DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1898-1906 COMPARED WITH THAT OF LONDON.

Year.	Borough of Hackney.	North Sub-District.	Central Sub-District.	South-West Sub-District.	South-East Sub-District.	London.
1898	29.4	22.4	30.7	30.6	32.7	29.5
1899	29.0	22.0	31.3	30.5	31.1	29.4
1900	29.0	22.3	27.9	32.1	32.6	25.8
1901	28.7	21.1	30.1	31.6	31.1	29.0
1902	28.2	21.5	28.5	30.7	31.3	28.5
1903	27.6	19.9	27.9	30.9	30.6	28.4
1904	27.2	19.5	26.5	29.9	33.5	27.9
1905	25.7	19.6	26.8	29.9	27.3	27.1
Average 1898—1905	28.1	21.0	28.7	30.7	31.2	28.2
1906	25.5	19.0	25.4	28.2	28.3	26.4

**Deaths.**—The deaths which occurred in the Borough of Hackney during the year 1906 numbered 3,315, but of these 536 were “Non-residents”; that is, persons of other districts dying in institutions in the Borough. On the other hand, there were 352 deaths of Hackney residents who died in institutions outside the Borough. Making the necessary corrections, the correct number of deaths to be credited to Hackney is 3,131. This figure shows a decline of 161 deaths on the previous year. The general death rate for Hackney for the year 1906 is therefore 13·6 per 1,000 of the population. This rate requires further correction for age and sex distribution, which is made by multiplying the above rate by the factor 1·04262. Making this correction, the true general mortality for Hackney becomes 14·17 per 1,000 living. The mortality rate for 1905 was 15·01, the year 1906 shows then a lower death rate to the extent of ·84 per 1000 of the population. The lowest death rate is in the North Sub-District (11·6 per 1,000), the highest in the South-West Sub-District (14·8 per 1,000).

The annual death rate from all causes for London in 1906 is 15·1 per 1,000 living.

Sub-District.	Popula- tion.	No. of Births.	Birth- rate.	Total Deaths.	Death- rate.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
North .. ..	53,541	1,021	19·0	622	11·6	95	93
Central .. ..	54,427	1,382	25·4	716	12·9	190	137
South-West ..	60,877	1,743	28·2	906	14·8	203	116
South-East ..	60,751	1,722	28·3	887	14·6	233	135
All Hackney ..	229,596	5,868	25·5	3,131	13·6	721	123

The following shows the death rates of Hackney from all causes per 1,000, compared with London, during the last decade:—



Year.	Hackney.	London.	Year.	Hackney.	London.
1897	17·80	17·8	1902	16·0	17·2
1898	17·10	18·4	1903	14·7	15·7
1899	17·9	19·6	1904	16·05	16·6
1900	17·4	18·6	1905	15·01	15·1
1901	16·6	17·1	1906	14·17	15·1

**Infant Mortality.** The deaths of infants under one year of age in the Borough during the year of 1906 numbered 721. This figure shows a decline in infant mortality compared with the year 1905, the number of infant deaths for this latter year being 822. The infant mortality for the year 1906 is therefore 123 per 1,000 births, compared with 140 per 1,000 births for 1905. This fall in the infant mortality is due to a diminished prevalence during 1906 of infectious disease, epidemic diarrhoea and diseases of the lungs, such as bronchitis and pneumonia. An encouraging feature is the diminution in the deaths under one year due to epidemic or summer diarrhoea, in spite of the fact that the atmospheric conditions during the summer of 1906 were such as to lead one to anticipate rather an increase in the deaths than a diminution.

The following are the infant death rates for the Borough of Hackney compared with the rates for all London during the years 1896-1906 :—

Year.	Hackney.	London.	Year.	Hackney.	London.
1896	157	146	1902	121	132
1897	127	147	1903	127	131
1898	161	152	1904	155	146
1899	153	166	1905	140	129
1900	158	158	1906	123	131
1901	135	148			

The following table gives the causes of deaths of infants under one year old :—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	4	2	2	13
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria: Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	..	2	2	17
Diarrhœal Diseases—																	
Diarrhœa, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	9	14	19	20	23	14	11	12	14	9	8	155
Enteritis .. .. . (not Tuberculous)	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	..	19
Gastritis, Gastrointestinal Catarrh .. .. .	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	9
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth .. .. .	72	5	6	2	85	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	99
Congenital Defects .. .. .	19	4	3	..	26	5	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	37
Injury at Birth .. .. .	9	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Want of Breast-milk .. .. .	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .. .. .	23	7	10	6	46	26	12	5	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	97

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
Tuberculous Diseases—																					
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	1	..	2	1	11
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	5	3	2	3	1	2	1	21
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	1	11
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	11	4	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	22
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	5	2	8	1	16	4	3	5	2	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	35
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	2	2	4	4	5	1	..	3	..	2	5	33
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	7	3	4	9	4	3	4	44
Suffocation, overlying..	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	1	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16
Other causes	..	..	..	..	9	3	4	2	18	3	..	1	4	3	2	3	3	3	4	5	49
All Causes	..	..	..	..	146	32	39	20	237	73	47	50	47	55	37	32	46	33	33	31	721



On the 13th and 14th June, 1906, a National Conference on Infant Mortality was held in London under the Presidency of the President to the Local Government Board. This Conference did good service in making more widely known the causes which lead to a high Infant Mortality, and in indicating the lines along which hygienic efforts should be directed with a view to the reduction of the present excessively high Infant Mortality. The following subjects were discussed at the Conference :—

The teaching in schools of elementary hygiene in reference to the rearing of infants.

The appointment of qualified women with special reference to the hygiene and feeding of infants.

The public supply of pure or specially prepared milk for the feeding of infants.

Premature birth in relation to infantile mortality.

Ante-Natal causes of infantile mortality, including parental alcoholism.

The teaching of the hygiene of the expectant and suckling mother.

Earlier notification or registration of births.

On the earlier registration or notification of births.

Infant life insurance.

Infantile mortality and life insurance.

Infant mortality and the employment of married women in factory labour before and after confinement.

The regulation of the placing of infants out to nurse.

The amendment of the Infant Life Protection Act.

The chemistry of infant foods.

Increase of the powers of local authorities with regard to milk supply.

The operation of the Midwives Act in England, with a view to its extension to Scotland and Ireland, in relation to infantile mortality.



As a result of the discussion of the foregoing subjects the following resolutions were passed by the Conference :—

1. That the Education Department be urged to add instruction in elementary hygiene with reference to the dietary and rearing of infants to their present scheme for systematically training girls in the senior classes in the practice and principles of personal hygiene and the elements of dietary.

2. That, in the opinion of this Conference, immediate legislation is required enabling Sanitary Authorities to establish or support depôts for the supply of pure, or modified, or sterilised milk, and to defray any cost out of the monies available for public health purposes.

3. That, in view of the information submitted, the Conference is of opinion that all still births should be notified within 48 hours to the medical officer of health of the district in which they occur, and that no burial should take place without a medical certificate.

4. That notification of all births be given within 48 hours to the medical officer of health of the district in which they occur.

5. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the question of the insurance of infant lives under twelve months is one demanding serious consideration, and, with a view to receiving reliable information, the Government should be asked to appoint a Departmental Committee of Inquiry on the whole question.

6. (a) That the period of one month's absention from factory work away from home now imposed on mothers, be extended to at least three months, and that, on their return to work, evidence must be produced satisfactory to the local authority that proper provision has been made for the care of the child.

(b) That no employer of labour shall permit a woman advanced in pregnancy to engage in factory labour unless her ability therefore has been certified to the satisfaction of the local authority.

7. (a) That, having regard to the ascertained fact that in centres of industries where women are largely employed away from their homes, an excessive number of deaths of infants takes place



and that this is contributed to by the improper conditions existing at the houses in which infants are placed out to nurse, it is necessary that the persons by whom, and the places into which infants are received should be under supervision by the local sanitary authority.

(b) That the Infant Life Protection Act be amended to remedy abuses which are not at present provided against.

8. That all preparations offered or sold as food for infants should be certified by a Government analyst as non-injurious, and that each packet should contain its analysis.

9. That the Dairies, Milkshops, and Cowsheds Order is defective, and that any amendment should extend the definition of disease as applied to animals, and should make the provision of regulations by local authorities compulsory. That the scope of the regulations should be extended to cover dirty milk, and should enable local authorities to prohibit the sale of any milk which fails to comply with the conditions of purity agreed upon.

10. That in the opinion of this Conference the appointment of qualified women specially trained in the hygiene of infancy is necessary as an adjunct to public health work.

11. That in the opinion of this Conference the Midwives Act, 1902, should be extended to Scotland and Ireland.

**Senile Mortality.**—The deaths at 65 years and upwards which occurred in the Borough during 1906 numbered 840, and of these 422 occurred between the ages of 65 and 75 years; 307 between the ages of 75 and 85 years, and 111 were at 85 years and upwards. The annual mortality rate of persons at 65 years and upwards is 3·6 per 1,000 persons living.

**Deaths in Public Institutions.**—There were 1,286 deaths in public institutions in the Borough during 1905. Of these 465 were residents of other districts, and the remainder, 803 were residents of Hackney.

The following gives the institutions within the Borough receiving persons both from the Borough, and also persons from without, with the number of deaths in each institution during the year 1905.

# INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE BOROUGH RECEIVING PERSONS BOTH FROM AND WITHOUT THE BOROUGH.

Brooke House, Upper Clapton	...	...	...	2
City of London Workhouse	...	...	...	9
Eastern Fever Hospital	...	...	...	146
11, Devonshire Road—S.A. Nursing Home...	...	...	...	21
French Hospital	...	...	...	5
Hackney Infirmary	...	...	...	605
„ Workhouse	...	...	...	29
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland	...	...	...	224
German Hospital	...	...	...	130
Mare Street S.A. Maternity Home	...	...	...	21
Home for Aged Jews, 23, Well Street	...	...	...	5
St. Joseph's Hospice Cambridge Lodge Villas	...	...	...	44
West Ham Workhouse (Branch of)	...	...	...	1
Sacred Heart Orphanage	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
				1,244
				<hr/>

# INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT RECEIVING SICK AND INFIRM PERSONS FROM THE DISTRICT.

Manor Asylum, Epsom	...	...	...	1
Tooting Bec Asylum	...	...	...	6
Dartford Heath Asylum	...	...	...	4
Darenth Asylum	...	...	...	2
Horton Asylum, Epsom	...	...	...	6
Whitechapel Infirmary	...	...	...	1
Claybury Asylum	...	...	...	29
North-Eastern Children's Hospital	...	...	...	53
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	...	21
London Hospital	...	...	...	62
Hanwell Asylum	...	...	...	10
Colney Hatch Asylum...	...	...	...	10
N.E. Fever Hospital	...	...	...	8
University College Hospital	...	...	...	3



New Hospital for Women, St. Pancras	...	...	1
Great Northern Hospital	...	...	2
Middlesex Hospital	...	...	3
Royal Free Hospital	...	...	1
Royal Chest Hospital, City Road	...	...	2
Cane Hill Asylum	...	...	7
Friedenheim Hospital...	...	...	2
West London Hospital	...	...	2
National Hospital, Queen's Square	...	...	1
Banstead Asylum	...	...	13
City of London Chest Hospital	...	...	3
Guy's Hospital...	...	...	3
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street	...	...	10
St. Luke's House, Kensington	...	...	2
Homœopathic Hospital	...	...	3
St. Giles Workhouse	...	...	5
Bethnal House Asylum	...	...	4
King's College Hospital	...	...	5
City of London Lying-in Hospital	...	...	1
Hostel of God	...	...	1
Leavesden Asylum	...	...	4
Westminster Hospital...	...	...	1
Islington Infirmary	...	...	1
Strand Workhouse, Edmonton	...	...	1
Belmont Hospital	...	...	1
Bethnal Green Infirmary	...	...	6
British Hospital for Incurables	...	...	1
East London Hospital	...	...	3
Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	2
Shoreditch Infirmary	...	...	6
Caterham Asylum	...	...	3
Mount Vernon Hospital, Hampstead	...	...	1
Heart Hospital, Soho Square...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Institutions	...	...	35



# HACKNEY DISTRICT.

*Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and Previous Years.*

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Deaths under One year of age.		Deaths at all Ages. Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	Death 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
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	222429	6453	29·0	1069	165	4033	18·1	1142	520	294	3807	17·1
1900	218976	6359	29·0	1035	162	3898	17·7	1114	518	291	3652	16·7
1901	219780	6318	28·7	918	145	3634	16·5	1903	463	326	3497	15·9
1902	221730	6266	28·3	804	128	3526	15·8	1102	516	368	3378	15·3
1903	223716	6180	26·3	802	129	3287	14·7	1182	453	328	3162	14·1
1904	225663	6148	27·2	953	155	3537	15·6	1238	436	372	3473	15·4
1905	227630	5873	25·7	822	140	3397	14·9	1255	465	367	3299	14·4
Averages for years 1896-1905.	220988	6277	28·2	943	147	3665	16·5	1134	473	319	3509	15·8
1906	229596	5868	25·5	721	123	3315	14·8	1226	536	352	3131	13·6

\* 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).	Total population at all ages .. .. .										219,288	} At Census of 1901.
	Number of Inhabited houses .. .. .										30,419	
	Average number of persons per house .. .. .										7·2	

# HACKNEY DISTRICT.

## Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1906 and Previous Years.

Names of Localities.	1. All Hackney.				2. North Sub-District.				3. Central Sub-District.				4. S. East Sub-District.				5. S. West Sub-District.			
	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.
Year.																				
1898	219540	6445	3631	1013	49528	1110	594	150	47672	1464	754	232	59079	1933	1334	325	63261	1938	940	306
1899	222429	6453	3807	1052	50182	1116	591	129	48302	1512	770	257	59855	1864	1448	350	64090	1961	998	316
1900	218976	6359	3652	1035	50498	1131	626	125	50463	1408	732	215	58171	1899	1233	390	59844	1921	1061	305
1901	219780	6318	3497	871	50713	1072	650	120	50720	1530	839	212	58372	1818	1068	302	59975	1898	940	237
1902	221730	6266	3378	804	51269	1103	596	96	51462	1470	758	194	58850	1844	1076	304	60149	1849	948	210
1903	223716	6180	3162	786	51848	1032	591	119	52203	1460	678	167	59324	1819	1024	294	60341	1869	869	206
1904	225663	6148	3473	953	52404	1026	671	141	52945	1404	740	202	59801	1904	1078	328	60513	1814	984	282
1905	227630	5873	3299	822	52972	1030	620	95	53686	1442	778	211	60696	1646	1005	296	60276	1755	896	220
Averages of years 1898-1905	222433	6255	3487	917	51176	1077	617	122	50931	1461	756	211	59268	1841	1158	323	61056	1875	954	260
1906	229596	5868	3131	721	53541	1021	622	95	54427	1382	716	190	60751	1722	887	233	60877	1743	906	230

# HACKNEY DISTRICT.

*Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1906.*

Notifiable Disease.	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 upwards.	North.	Central (H.)	South-West.	South-East (W.)	North.	Central (H.)	South-West	South-East (W.)
Small-pox .. ..	9	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	1	2	6	..	1	2	6
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	373	9	150	149	37	28	..	72	124	72	105	50	106	63	94
Membranous Croup ..	14	1	10	3	..	..	..	1	6	1	6	1	5	..	3
Erysipelas .. ..	298	9	12	21	31	193	32	44	55	49	150	3	12	9	49
Scarlet Fever .. ..	1052	7	297	623	101	24	..	196	291	265	300	139	269	235	281
Typhus Fever .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Enteric Fever .. ..	92	..	1	25	28	38	..	13	36	19	24	11	32	17	21
Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .. ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Puerperal Fever .. ..	19	..	..	..	3	16	..	2	8	4	5	1	2	2	4
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis .. ..	44	2	..	..	7	35	..	9	6	17	12	..	..	6	..
Totals .. ..	1904	28	470	827	209	338	32	337	528	430	609	205	427	335	459

Isolation Hospital—Eastern Hospital, Homerton.



HACKNEY DISTRICT.  
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1906.

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 65.	65 and upwards.	North Sub-district.	Central Sub-District.	South-West Sub-District.	South-East Sub-District.	
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	61	13	43	3	2	..	..	6	23	11	21	8
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	22	1	10	9	2	..	..	4	8	3	7	51
Whooping-cough .. .. .	34	16	17	1	..	..	..	4	5	11	14	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .. .. .	20	..	14	5	1	..	..	3	6	6	5	50
Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus Enteric Other continued } .. .. .	14	..	..	2	3	9	..	2	4	2	6	25
Epidemic Influenza .. .. .	21	..	4	..	..	10	7	11	3	5	2	..
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa .. .. .	205	155	33	3	1	5	8	32	60	51	62	67
Enteritis .. .. .	43	28	5	..	..	8	2	9	11	13	10	6
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	9	..	..	..	2	7	..	3	3	1	2	2
Erysipelas .. .. .	17	5	..	..	..	8	4	3	8	1	5	10
Other Septic Diseases.. .. .	28	3	2	2	5	14	2	3	6	6	13	15
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) .. .. .	287	1	3	9	56	205	13	54	60	98	75	151
Other Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	128	42	33	17	10	23	3	15	34	37	42	42

HACKNEY DISTRICT—*continued.*  
*Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1906.*

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 65.	65 and upwards.	North Sub-District.	Central Sub-District.	South-West Sub-District.	South-East Sub-District.	
Cancer, malignant disease .. .. .	175	1	1	2	2	106	63	46	39	46	44	86
Bronchitis .. .. .	255	33	12	2	2	65	141	53	49	87	66	78
Pneumonia .. .. .	215	44	57	5	8	64	37	39	43	56	77	58
Pleurisy .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	18	..	4	..	1	3	10	5	2	8	3	9
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	43	..	..	..	..	36	7	7	8	18	10	8
Venereal Diseases .. .. .	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	16
Premature Birth .. .. .	99	99	..	..	..	..	..	13	34	26	26	17
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ..	5	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	4	..	1	..
Heart Diseases .. .. .	256	3	1	11	14	146	81	51	55	85	65	103
Accidents .. .. .	101	24	17	7	2	28	23	23	16	30	32	52
Suicides .. .. .	24	..	..	..	1	19	4	8	6	6	4	10
All other causes .. .. .	1028	233	43	31	26	262	433	227	229	286	286	377
 All causes .. .. .	 3131	 721	 299	 109	 140	 1022	 840	 622	 716	 906	 887	 1244

# TABLE OF DEATHS

Of Inhabitants of the Hackney District between 1st Jan. and 31st Dec., 1906.

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.	All Ages.
Small- pox.	Vaccinated	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Not „	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Doubtful	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cowpox. Effects of vaccination .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles (Morbilli) .. ..			13	43	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Epidemic Rose Rash, German Measles .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..			1	10	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Typhus .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. ..			..	4	..	..	2	2	4	2	4	2	1	21
Whooping Cough .. ..			16	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Mumps .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria, Membran- ous Croup .. ..			..	14	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Cerebro Spinal Fever .. ..			..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Simple Continued Fever .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..			..	..	2	3	2	4	2	1	..	..	..	14
Asiatic Cholera... ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Diarrhoea, Epidemic (or Zym.) Enteritis .. ..			114	20	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	140



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.	All Ages.
Diarrhœa, Choleraic												
Diarrhœa .. ..	41	13	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	61
Dysentery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	4
Malarial Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrophobia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders, Farcy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax Splenic Fever	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tetanus .. ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Syphilis .. ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Septicæmia, Sapræmia .. ..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Puerperal Pyæmia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Phlegmasia Dolens .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Infective Endocarditis	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Epidemic Pneumonia, Pneumonia Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	5	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	4	..	..	17
Septicæmia (not Puerperal) .. ..	3	2	2	3	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	18
Pyæmia (not Puerperal) .. ..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
Phlegmon, Carbuncle (not Anthrax) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Phagedæna .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3



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.	All Ages.
Rheumatic Arthritis, Rheumatic Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	5
Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carcinoma	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	8	16	24	25	8	..	83
Sarcoma	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	12
Malignant Diseases, Cancer	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	19	25	20	8	1	80
Rickets	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Purpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmophilia, Hæmor- rhagic Diathesis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anæmia, Leucocythæmia	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	4	10	2	..	23
Premature Birth	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Congenital Defects	..	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Injury at Birth	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Atelectasis	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Want of Breast Milk	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Teething	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Debility	..	97	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
														1362
DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.														
Meningitis, Inflamma- tion of Brain	..	22	18	8	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	..	..	57
Softening of Brain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	2	2	11
General Paralysis of Insane	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	4	3	..	..	..	..	19



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.	All Ages.
Insanity (not Puerperal) .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	6	1	..	12
Chorea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy .. ..	2	..	1	4	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	13
Convulsions .. ..	35	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Laryngismus Stridulus .. ..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Locomotor Ataxy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Paraplegia and Disease of Cord .. ..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	5	3	..	14
Neuritis, Periph, Poly-Neuritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Brain Tumour (not specific) .. ..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	7
Nervous System, other Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3
												192
DISEASE OF ORGANS OF SENSE.												
Otitis, Mastoid Dis. .. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Epistaxis, Nose Dis. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia, Eye Dis... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accident... ..	24	17	7	2	5	6	8	9	12	7	4	101
Violence { Suicide .. ..	..	..	..	1	4	3	8	4	4	..	..	24
Violence { Drowned .. ..	..	..	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	..	..	15
Violence { Murder .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
												143
DISEASE OF HEART.												
Valve Dis., Endocar- ditis .. ..	..	1	5	14	15	16	31	41	38	16	1	178
Pericarditis .. ..	..	..	5	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	9

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.	All Ages.
Hypertrophy of Heart..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	7
Angina Pectoris ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	2	..	9
Dilatation of Heart ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	1	1	1	10
Fatty Degeneration of Heart .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	13	9	6	..	33
Syncope Heart Dis. (not specified) ..	3	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	10
												256
DISEASE OF BLOOD VESSELS.												
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Emb., Throm. ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	13	23	31	23	3	97
Apoplexy, Hemiplegia...	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	13	13	9	5	44
Aneurysm .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	1	..	..	1	11
Senile Gangrene ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	7
Embolism, Thrombosis (not Cerebral) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Phlebitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Varicose Veins ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blood Vessels, other Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
												163
DISEASE OF RESPIRA- TORY ORGANS.												
Laryngitis .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Membranous Laryngitis (not Diphtheritic) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup (not Spasmod. or Membr.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larynx, other Dis. (not specified) .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	5



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.	All Ages.
Bronchitis ... ..	33	12	2	2	2	5	17	41	76	53	12	255
Lobar (Croupous-Pneu- monia) .. ..	1	2	..	3	2	5	1	1	2	..	..	17
Broncho, Catarrhal, Lobular, Pneumonia	22	39	3	3	..	1	5	3	13	3	1	93
Pneumonia .. ..	21	16	2	2	10	10	15	11	15	3	..	105
Emphysema, Asthma ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	..	7
Pleurisy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Fibroid Dis. of Lung ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Dis., other	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
												491
DISEASE OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.												
Tonsilitis, Quinsey ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Mouth, Pharynx, Dis., (not specific) .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastric Ulcer .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	1	..	1	..	9
Gastric Catarrh.. ..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
Stomach, other Dis. (not Malig.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Enteritis (not Epid.) ..	11	3	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	19
Gastro-Enteritis .. ..	13	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	18
Appendicitis, Perity- phlitis .. ..	..	..	6	4	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	14
Hernia .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	3	..	..	10
Intestinal Obstruction..	..	..	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	..	13
Other Dis. of Intestines	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Peritonitis (not Puerperal .. ..	..	..	..	3	2	3	3	1	4	..	..	16





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.	All Ages.
Disorders of Menstrua- tion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Gener. and Mam. Orgs., other Dis. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
ACCIDENTS CHILDBIRTH.												
Abortion, Miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Mania ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Placenta Prævia, Flooding .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other Accid. of Preg- nancy and Childbirth ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
												5
JOINT DISEASE.												
Caries, Necrosis .. ..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	8
Arthritis, Periostitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Dis. of Locom. Syst. .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
												10
SKIN DISEASE.												
Ulcer, Bedsore .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eczema .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pemphigus .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
												2
Skin Disease, other ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Old Age .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	36	114	73	224
												227
Totals .. ..	721	299	109	140	177	218	290	337	422	307	111	3131



## SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS OR ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

During the year there were 1,860 cases of infectious disease compulsorily notified in the Borough, but of these 117 cases were subsequently found not to be suffering from infectious disease, thus reducing the genuine cases of notifiable infectious disease to 1,743 cases, a decline of 123 cases upon the number notified in 1905. The attack rate for the year is therefore 7·5 per 1,000 persons. The deaths from the seven chief zymotic diseases numbered 356, This is equal to a zymotic death rate of 1·7 per 1,000 living persons in the Borough.

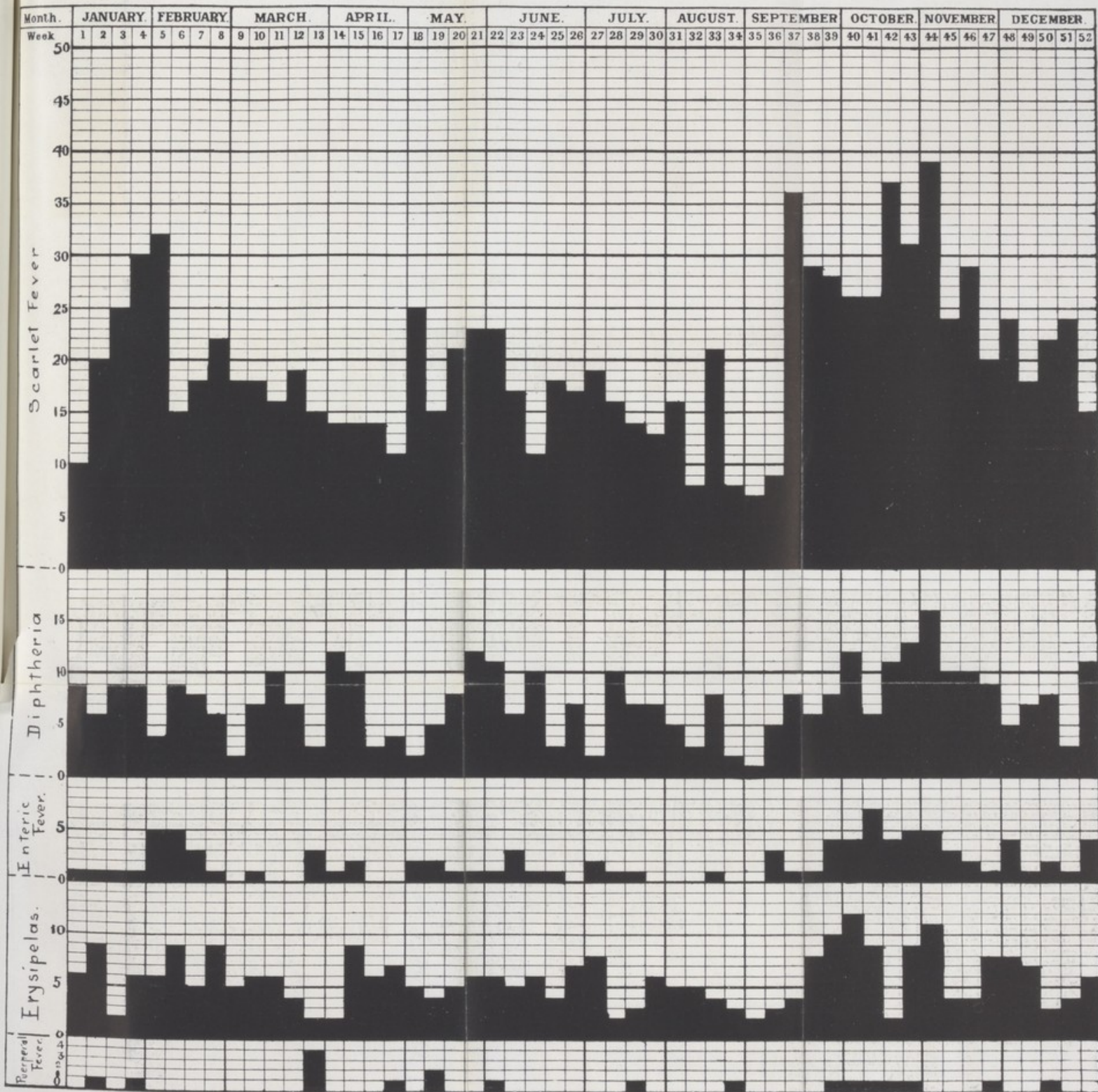
### A.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

**Smallpox.**—There were 9 cases of this disease notified in the Borough during 1906, all of which recovered. The following is an account of the circumstances connected with these cases :—

On the 15th February, Daisy W. age 10 years, of 5, Elm T. was notified to me as suffering from smallpox. On enquiry at this address, I found the patient's father carried on the business of boot and shoe manufacturer and that the patient's sister Eleanor, age 17 years, had been suffering from what was thought to be chickenpox three weeks before. On examining her I found a few scars of a dark red tint on her wrists and face. Another sister, Beatrice, 20 years, I learned, had suffered 4 weeks before in the same way. She also showed similar scars on the wrist and palms of the hand. These two latter worked with their father in the boot and shoe making. Further enquiry revealed the fact that another of Mr. W's workwomen, Henrietta B., age 24. of Bethnal Green had also suffered from what was thought to be chickenpox five weeks before. (This case I heard afterwards had been notified to the Bethnal Green Medical Officer of Health as chickenpox). On examination this woman showed scars on the face and wrists. Another worker, Lavinia R. aged 18 years, who was then away from work was stated to be suffering from some eruptive malady. On examination she was found to be suffering from smallpox of a very mild form.



Chart showing the number of cases of notifiable Infectious Diseases during each Week of the Year 1906.







Daisy W. and Lavinia R. were removed to hospital, but the earlier cases which had recovered were not removed, but their clothes were disinfected, also the workshop of Mr. W. and its contents.

Henrietta B. of Bethnal Green seems to have introduced the disease amongst Mr. W's workshop hands. As to the source of her infection, it appears that on the 24th December, 1905, she visited Devonport and stayed with a sister in that place until the 31st December, on which date she returned to London. On Sunday the 7th January, she fell ill with what was thought to be a severe cold. On Monday 8th she felt worse, and on this day noticed a red rash on the skin of her arms and legs and in the evening a few spots on her face. On Tuesday, January 9th the red rash had faded away and the spots remained and became larger, others also appearing on her wrists. When examined on the 16th February she had two small pigmented scars on her face and one on her wrist. In Plymouth smallpox was epidemic at the time of Henrietta's visit, and although there was no proof that she had been in contact with a case of smallpox in that town, she was probably infected either there or on her way back to London.

The measures adopted were sufficient to prevent any further spread of the disease from this centre.

Another series of cases of smallpox occurred in the district in the month of March. On the 19th of this month I was asked to see certain suspected cases of smallpox at 43, N. Street. On enquiry at this address and examination of all the members of the family, I found the father Arthur H. aged 37 years, and his sons Arthur, aged 14, John aged 12, Willie aged 10 and Henry aged 8 years suffering from mild but well marked smallpox. None of these children had ever been vaccinated and the father only in childhood. The mother and the youngest child were not infected, the latter having been vaccinated somewhat recently. The source of the infection of these cases could not at the time be ascertained.



Perhaps connected with these cases was the following : William B. aged 8 years, 41, N. Street was notified on the 13th May as suffering from smallpox and was removed to hospital. He had never been vaccinated. Subsequently the mother admitted that two of her other children Florrie, aged 9 years and Rosie, aged 6 years had had some weeks previous to William falling ill a few spots on their face and arms (although at the time of William's removal she denied to me on my visit of enquiry that any other of the children had been ill), and although these two were vaccinated twice after William's removal to hospital the operation failed on both occasions. These facts I obtained from Dr. Rickets, the Medical Superintendent to the Smallpox Hospitals, and he further added in connection with these cases "From these facts it may be presumed that Florrie and Rosie were insusceptible to vaccination. But natural insusceptibility to vaccination is extremely rare, and it follows almost certainly that these two children had acquired their immunity from previous attacks of smallpox. I suggest that these attacks were recent, and that they preceded and originated the attack in the case of the brother William."

The dates of the appearance of the eruption on Florrie and Rosie are very indefinite but it is not improbable that the illness of the H's who lived next door may have been connected with these cases.

One other case of smallpox occurred in the district, that is Chas. H. aged 31 years, of 20, A. Road. The case was brought to my notice by the patient calling one morning on me at my office and requesting a certificate that he was free from ill-health and fit to return to work. It appears he had been absent from work some time with what he thought was influenza. On examining him I found unmistakable evidence that he had been suffering from smallpox and had not at that time completely recovered. He had still several scabs on his arm and legs. I notified the case and had him removed to hospital. It appears this man worked at a workplace in Bunhill Row, and that in all probability his infection originated there.



**Scarlet Fever.**—The total number of cases of this disease notified in Hackney during 1906 was 1,052, but of this number 55 were afterwards found not to be suffering from this disease. This reduces the number of genuine cases notified to 997. This figure shows a decline of 60 upon the number notified during 1905. The attack rate for the year is 4·3 per 1,000 living persons.

With the exception of a rise in the number of notifications in the first week in February, the incidence of the disease kept low until the third week in September, when there was a considerable rise in the notifications. This rise was maintained until the second week in December, when a fall took place which continued to the end of the year. These variations in the incidence of scarlet fever are shown in the accompanying chart. The number of cases of scarlet fever removed to hospital during the year was 924, which is equivalent to over 87 per cent. of the total notified. The following table shows the dates of removal of these cases in relation to the date of notification :—

#### SCARLET FEVER—1906.

Nursed at Home.	Removed to Hospital.		Removal to Hospital after Notification.				
	Before Receipt of Notification.	Same Day as Noti- fication Received.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	Over 7 Days.
128	571	316	22	5	1	4	5

Total Cases Removed, 924.

The following table shows the distribution of the disease in the respective sub-districts of the Borough.

Sub-districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Cases of Scarlet Fever.	196	291	265	300
Attack rate per 1,000.	3·8	5·3	4·3	4·9

It will be seen from this table that scarlet fever was more prevalent in the Central and South-East sub-districts.

Of the cases notified, 924 were removed to Hospital. This is equal to nearly 88 per cent. of the total.

The deaths from scarlet fever numbered 22. This is equal to an annual mortality of 22 per 1,000 attacked and .09 per 1,000 living persons.

The mortality rate for London during the same period is .11 per 1,000 living persons.

During the year another report was presented to the Metropolitan Asylums Board respecting return cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria by their Medical Investigator, Dr. F. M. Turner. The following summary gives the chief conclusions drawn by Dr. Turner from his investigations :—

**Summary on Return Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria  
Notified for the Three Years, 1902, 1903, and 1904, by  
F. M. TURNER, M.D.**

---

The chief conclusions to be drawn from this investigation are :—

1. The alleged return cases include some coincidences as well as true cases, but the proportion of the former is small. Among scarlet fever outbreaks, arising after the discharge of scarlet fever cases, the proportion is probably less than 10 per cent. Among diphtheria outbreaks following diphtheria, and in outbreaks where the diseases are different, the proportion is probably higher than in the former group.
2. The convalescent hospitals discharge fewer scarlet fever infecting cases in proportion than the acute hospitals.
3. Classification in scarlet fever has not yet caused any notable reduction in the infectivity rate.



4. In diphtheria cases, the adoption of routine bacteriological examination before discharge has not caused any reduction in the infectivity rate.
5. The connection between a high infectivity rate and the weather is not close enough to permit of any notable reduction of return cases by withholding the discharge of patients on bad days.
6. In regard to Group C—diphtheria following discharge of a scarlet fever case—it has been suggested that a routine examination of scarlet fever patients for diphtheria bacilli before discharge would abolish such outbreaks. In the light of the very inconclusive results obtained hitherto by bacteriology in reducing return diphtheria cases, I cannot recommend its adoption for scarlet fever.

These conclusions as a whole are disappointing. Had a positive result been obtained in each of the above lines of inquiry, we might have hoped to adopt measures to seriously reduce the percentage of infecting cases discharged.

The lower proportion at the convalescent hospitals is undoubted; and past experience leads to the hope that return cases might be reduced to about two-thirds or less of the present number by discharging all cases from the convalescent hospitals. The experience of the three years does not lead to any similar hope as regards further classification or bacteriological examination. It is true that classification has hardly had a fair trial, and other systems or a further trial of those already in use may give better results.

I have to thank many of the Medical Officers in the Board's service for assistance in preparing this Report. I have also to acknowledge the help of Mr. Beresford, my clerk, in the tracing of cases and other portions of the work.

*January, 1906.*

**Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.**—The number of cases of this disease notified during 1906 was 387, but of these, 49 diphtheria and 2 membranous croup cases were subsequently found not to be suffering from any infectious disease, so the genuine cases of diphtheria and membranous croup for the year is reduced to 336. This is equal to an attack rate of 1·4 per 1,000 living persons. This is a slight decline in the prevalence of the disease upon that during 1905, when the attack rate was 1·5 per 1,000 living persons.

As may be seen from the Chart, the disease remained low, with small fluctuations, during the whole year.

The following shows the distribution of diphtheritic disease in the various sub-districts of the Borough during 1906:—

Sub-districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Cases of Diphtheria.	72	124	72	105
Do. do., Membranous Croup.	1	6	1	6
Total attack rate per 1000.	1·3	2·4	1·2	1·8

It will be seen from the above, that diphtheritic disease was most prevalent in the Central sub-district and least in the South-West sub-district. Of the cases notified 322 were removed to Hospital. This is equal to 83 per cent. of the total notified.

The deaths from diphtheria and membranous croup numbered 20 during the year. This is equal to 5·9 per cent. attacked, and ·09 per 1,000 living persons. The death rate from diphtheritic disease for all London is ·15 per 1,000 living persons.



During the year, 140 swabbings from the throats of persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria were bacteriologically examined with the result that 48 gave positive, and 92 negative, results.

**Typhoid or Enteric Fever.**—During the year 1906 there were 95 notifications of enteric or typhoid sent in, of these 11 cases were found not to be suffering from this or any other notifiable disease. This reduces the genuine cases of typhoid fever occurring in Hackney to 81. This is equivalent to an attack rate of  $\cdot 35$  per 1,000 living. This rate is lower than that for the year 1905, the number of genuine cases during the latter year being 149, and the attack rate  $\cdot 65$  per 1,000 living.

The disease was prevalent in Hackney during the whole year but not in a very marked degree. There was the usual seasonal increase in the months of September, October and November, but the excess was not great.

The following table gives the distribution of the cases in the sub-districts of the Borough.

Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Cases of Typhoid.	13	36	19	24
Attack rate per 1,000 living.	$\cdot 24$	$\cdot 66$	$\cdot 31$	$\cdot 40$

This table shows the incidence of the disease to be greater in the Central and South-East sub-districts than in the other sub-districts. Of the number notified 81 were removed to hospital. This is equal to nearly 90 per cent. of the total.



The deaths from enteric fever numbered 14, which is equal to an annual mortality rate of 17·2 per cent. attacked, and ·06 per 1,000 living persons.

The mortality rate of enteric fever for London for the same period is ·06 per 1,000 living persons.

During the year 13 specimens of blood from persons suspected to be suffering from enteric or typhoid fever were examined; of these 4 gave the reaction known as "Widal's." In the remainder the examination results were negative.

I give below details of certain groups of secondary cases of typhoid fever which appear to me to have arisen from personal infection while nursed at home.

**Group 1.**—Geo. V. H., aged 19 years, of 189, W. Road, fell ill on the 19th March with enteric fever, and was removed to hospital on the 30th March. During this time he was nursed at home. Percy H., aged 15 years, brother of the above and living in the same house, fell ill with enteric fever on 2nd April, and was removed to the fever hospital on the 9th April. Percy not only lived in the same house as George, but slept in the same room and shared the same bed.

**Group 2.**—W. P., aged 34 years, of 5, C. Road, is said to have fallen ill with enteric fever on the 19th September, and was removed to the fever hospital on the 22nd September. At the same address a child of the above, age 2 years, died on the 20th September, from diarrhoea and vomiting. Mr. P. was by occupation a cellarman, and occupied with his wife and two children a tenement of two rooms.

**Group 3.**—Thomas G., age 39 years, 14, C. Street, fell ill with enteric fever on or about the 27th August, and was removed to hospital on the 17th September. He was treated at home during this interval. On the 11th October W. G., son of the above, aged 10 years, was found to be suffering from enteric fever and removed

to the fever hospital the same day. These patients were members of a family consisting of two adults and two children, and belonging to the coster class. They occupied a tenement of three rooms.

**Group 4.**—Florence G., of 234, D. Road, age 35, fell ill with enteric fever about 28th September, and was removed to the fever hospital on the 10th October. George G., age 40 years, husband of above, is said to have fallen ill about 1st October from the same disease, and was removed to hospital on the 6th October. These two patients seem to have contracted the disease about the same time, or within a day or two. Enquiry as to the source of their illness reveals the fact that another lodger in the same house, a Mrs. B., had been suffering from diarrhoea for several weeks before the illness of Mr. and Mrs. G. These latter patients belong to a family consisting of father, mother and seven children. They occupied a tenement of three rooms. The father was a tram driver.

**Group 5.**—Martha W., of 230, D. Road, age 12 years, fell ill on or about 29th September with enteric fever, and was removed to the fever hospital on the 10th October. On the 14th October Rosie W., sister of above, fell ill with enteric fever, and was removed to hospital on the 25th October. On the 17th, Thomas W., father of the above patients, age 45 years, fell ill with enteric fever, and was removed to hospital on the 29th October. Louisa W., age 17 years, daughter of Thomas W., fell ill with enteric fever on the 23rd October, and was removed to hospital on the same date as her father, the 29th October. This family consists of eight members, six adults and two children, and they occupied a tenement of five rooms. Mr. W. was a dock labourer by occupation.

In all of these groups of cases the more usual sources of infection were excluded.

In three cases of enteric fever the patients had been away from home at different places out of London, and in all probability had become infected during their absence. One had been to Maldon in Essex, another at Southend, and the third at Folkestone.



**Typhus.**—One case only of this disease was notified during the year, which ultimately recovered. The source of infection could not definitely be determined, but at the time of the occurrence of this case others were observed in the Borough of Stepney.

**Continued Fever.**—Under this name two cases of fever were notified, both of which recovered.

**Puerperal Fever.**—Nineteen cases of puerperal fever were notified in the Borough during 1906, of which 9 were removed to hospital. The deaths numbered 9, which is equal to a death rate of 47·3 per cent. attacked. The attack rate per 1,000 births is 3·2 and the mortality per 1,000 births equals 1·5.

**Plague.**—No case of this disease occurred in the Borough of Hackney during 1906.

**Erysipelas.**—No less than 298 cases of erysipelas were notified during 1906, being equivalent to an attack rate of 1·2 per 1,000 living persons. Of the total cases notified 73 were removed to hospital, which is equivalent to over 24 per cent.

Below is given the distribution of the disease in the several sub-districts of the Borough.

Sub-districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Cases of Erysipelas.	44	55	49	150
Rate per 1,000 living.	·8	1·0	·8	2·4

The deaths from this disease numbered 17. This is equivalent to an annual mortality of 5·7 per cent. attacked, and 0·7 per 1,000 living.



## B. NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

**Influenza.**—There were 21 deaths due to this cause in the Borough during 1906. This shows a decrease of 7 upon the number during the previous year. The mortality rate is equivalent to .09 per 1,000 living persons. That for all London—per 1,000 living persons.

**Chicken-Pox.**—No deaths from this disease was registered in the Borough during 1906.

**Diarrhœa.**—The deaths from diarrhœa during the year numbered 205. In addition there were 37 deaths due to enteritis. The mortality rate for the whole district from this disease is .89 per 1,000 living persons. The mortality rate for London for the same period is .94 per 1,000 living persons.

The distribution of the deaths from diarrhœa is given below :—

Sub-districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Deaths from Diarrhœa.	32	60	51	62
Death-rate per 1,000 living.	.6	1.1	.8	1.0

**Measles.**—Judging from the deaths, this disease appears to have been less prevalent in the Borough during 1906 than during the previous year, the deaths in 1906 numbering 61, with a mortality rate of .26 per 1,000 living, against 74 deaths, with a mortality rate of .32 per 1,000 living in 1905.

The following table gives the distribution of the deaths in the different sub-districts :—

Sub-districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Deaths from Measles.	6	23	11	21
Mortality rate per 1,000 living.	·11	·42	·18	·34

The mortality rate for the whole of London is ·41 per 1,000 living persons.

During the year under review information was received from the headmasters of elementary schools of 1,101 cases of measles either amongst scholars or at their homes.

**Whooping Cough.**—The deaths from whooping cough in the Borough during 1906 numbered 34. This shows a decline in the deaths compared with the year 1905, the number occurring during the latter year being 64. The mortality rate for this disease for last year is ·15 per 1,000 living, against a mortality rate of ·28 per 1,000 living during 1905.

The mortality rate for all London for 1906 was ·26 per 1,000 living. The deaths were distributed in the Borough of Hackney in the following proportions:—

Sub-districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Deaths from Whooping Cough.	4	5	11	14
Mortality rate per 1,000 living.	·07	·09	·18	·23



During the year information was received from the headmasters of elementary schools in the Borough of the existence of 213 cases of whooping cough.

### CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

**Tuberculosis.**—During the year 1906, there were 415 deaths in the Borough due to tuberculous disease, they are classified as follows :—

Tuberculous Phthisis	...	...	...	183
Phthisis	...	...	...	104
General Tuberculosis	...	...	...	45
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	38
„ Peritonitis	...	...	...	16
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	18
Tubercle of other Organs	...	...	...	10
Scrofula	...	...	...	1
				415

The death rate for London for Phthisis is 1·44 per 1,000 living. The annual mortality rate for the Borough is 1·7 per 1,000 living. The deaths are distributed in the different sub-districts in the following proportions :—

Sub-districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Deaths from Tuberculous Disease.	69	94	135	117
Mortality rate per 1,000 living.	1·2	1·7	2·2	1·6

Early in the year a communication was received from the London County Council on the subject of the notification of phthisis, and asking “whether the Hackney Borough Council is of opinion (a) that phthisis should be declared under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to be a notifiable infectious disease, or, (b) that



the system of voluntary notification of the disease should be adopted throughout London."

The Public Health Committee, to whom the matter was referred, reported in favour of adopting the system of voluntary notification of the disease in the Borough. This view was approved of by the Council, and from this date phthisis has been a voluntary notifiable disease in Hackney. The fee payable to the Medical Practitioner is the same as that for the other notifiable diseases.

The first case was notified on the 9th June, 1906, and from that date to the end of the year 44 cases had been notified. The procedure adopted on notification is, if allowed by the patient, the occasional disinfection of dwelling, bedding and clothes, &c., giving instruction by means of a leaflet sent to the premises, describing the nature of the disease and the means to be adopted to prevent its spread. The result of voluntary notification of phthisis will, I believe, result in educating the public to know the real nature of this disease.

During the year, 42 specimens of sputa from persons suspected to be suffering from phthisis were bacteriologically examined: in 10 of the specimens the examination gave positive; in 32, negative results.

**Cancer.**—The number of deaths in Hackney due to this disease during 1906 was 175. This is 28 deaths less than the number dying from the same disease during 1905. The annual death rate is  $\cdot 75$  per thousand living.

The deaths were distributed in the sub-districts in the following proportions:—

Sub-districts.	North.	Central.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of Deaths from Cancerous Disease.	46	39	46	44
Mortality rate per 1,000 living.	$\cdot 85$	$\cdot 71$	$\cdot 75$	$\cdot 72$

Below is given a table showing the number of deaths and death rates in this Borough during the ten years ending 1906:—

Borough of Hackney.    London.	Years.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Deaths from Cancer.	164	199	200	190	182	190	192	182	203	175
	Death rate per 1,000.	·75	·90	·87	·86	·82	·85	·85	·80	·90	·75
	Death rate per 1,000.	·88	·92	·95	·95	·93	·99	·87	·99	1·00	1·05

The death rate from this disease for all London during 1906 was 1·05 per 1,000 living.

### ALCOHOLISM.

During 1906 there were 7 deaths due to acute alcoholic poisoning. In addition there were 36 deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, a disease in all probability caused in almost all cases by excessive continual indulgence in alcohol.

### VACCINATION.

I give below a summary of the Vaccination Officer's returns for the half year ending June 30th, 1906. During this period there were 2,970 births registered in the Borough, and of these 1,519 were successfully vaccinated. Of the remainder, certificates of conscientious objection were received in respect of 58 births, 321 died unvaccinated, the vaccination was postponed on a medical certificate in 68 cases, 746 removed to other districts or to unknown places, and 267 are entered as not being accounted for. After deducting the 321 which died unvaccinated from the total births, the successful vaccinations equalled 57 per cent. of the remaining births. This is much less than during the corresponding half-year of 1905. The proportion during this latter half-year was 66·4 per cent.



Return made on the 8th February, 1907, 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, 1906, 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, 1906.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1907, in cols. I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :—					No. of these Births which on 31st Jan., 1907, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			No. of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1907, 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).	Number of Certificates of Conscientious Objections actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth to which they relate, during the calendar year 1906.
		Col. I. "Successfully Vaccinated."	Column II. "Insusceptible of Vaccination." "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 had 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 ..	508	339	..	..	11	39	27	6	68	18	48
Central Hackney ..	711	377	1	..	15	92	7	2	162	55	26
South-East Hackney	864	311	..	..	13	95	22	2	250	171	25
South-West Hackney	887	492	..	..	19	95	12	58	198	23	22
Total .. ..	2970	1519	1	..	58	321	68	68	678	267	121
Total for the period of 1905 (1st Jan. to 30th June)	2988	1799	9	..	36	349	41	87	517	280	69

## PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

(a) **Complaints of Nuisances.**—During the year 1906 there were 1,968 complaints of nuisances received. Most of these, on investigation, were found to be due to some cause removable under the above Act. These complaints were investigated and dealt with by the respective Sanitary Inspectors of the various districts.

(b) **Infectious Disease.**—There were 1,743 occupied dwellings inspected during the year in which notifiable infectious disease had occurred. Any nuisances discovered, although not necessarily related in the way of cause to the disease, were immediately brought to the notice of those persons responsible for their abatement.

(c) **House to House Inspections.**—The inspections made during the year under this head numbered 1,325. This is an increase of 371 over the number in 1905, the inspections during this latter year having been 954. The largest number of inspections were made in the following localities, viz.: London Fields 186; Homerton 485; Kingsland 142; and in the High Hill Ferry District 125. These inspections were independent of inspections made in consequence of complaints or the occurrence of infectious disease.

The nuisances found on inspection were abated in the majority of cases on the service of an Intimation Notice alone; 303 were abated on the service of both Intimation and Statutory Notices, and 30 required the issue of a summons to appear before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction before the nuisance was abated. The result of the prosecutions is given in the appendix to this report.

The following details refer to the house-to-house inspections made during the year by the special Inspectors appointed for this purpose.



Details of house to house inspections made in the London Fields District during the year 1906 by Inspector Walter C. Vobe :—

Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	186
Intimation notices served	...	...	...	...	...	160
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	19

<i>Nuisances.</i>	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>	<i>In hand.</i>	<i>Out-standing.</i>
House or part in a dirty condition ... ..	84	13	56	15
House or part in a damp condition ... ..	45	5	36	4
House or part in a dilapidated condition ... ..	52	10	30	12
Inlet to the surface drain improperly trapped ...	4	0	4	0
W.C. so foul as to be a nuisance ... ..	22	3	16	3
W.C. with a deficient supply of water ... ..	17	2	13	2
W.C. improperly constructed	13	2	10	1
W.C. so defective as to be a nuisance ... ..	13	2	9	2
W.C. choked... ..	3	—	3	—
Insufficient external light and ventilation to W.C. ...	13	2	11	—
Soil pipe unventilated ...	6	2	4	—
Defective yard paving ...	36	6	24	6
Yard dirty ... ..	10	—	4	6
Yard undrained ... ..	2	2	—	—
Gully trap improperly placed within the house ... ..	11	2	7	2
Sink waste connected direct to the drain ... ..	6	—	4	2
Sink untrapped ... ..	37	3	23	11
Sink defective ... ..	5	2	2	1
Lavatory waste connected direct to the drain ...	1	—	1	—
Lavatory waste untrapped ...	3	—	3	—

<i>Nuisances.</i>	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>	<i>In hand.</i>	<i>Out-standing.</i>
No dust bin or dilapidated dust bin ... ..	38	—	30	8
Drain choked ... ..	3	—	3	—
Rain water pipe connected direct to the drain ...	9	—	7	2
Rain water pipe defective ...	13	4	9	—
Roof defective ... ..	44	13	30	1
Guttering defective ... ..	17	5	10	2
Area improperly paved ...	2	—	2	—
Wash-house paving defective	9	1	8	—
Animals improperly kept ...	4	—	4	—
House or part overcrowded	7	—	7	—
No ventilation or insufficient ventilation beneath the ground floor ... ..	56	8	45	3
Forecourt unpaved ... ..	18	3	10	5
No draw tap on the main ...	2	—	2	—
Smoke nuisance from defective copper ... ..	2	—	2	—
Ventilation shaft not a safe outlet for foul air ... ..	2	—	2	—
Defective sink in wash-house	2	1	1	—
Defective drains ... ..	46	9	36	1

Details of house to house inspection made in the Homerton District during the year 1906, by Inspector Jas. W. Hall:—

Houses inspected ... ..	327
Re-inspections made ... ..	2,600
Intimation notices served ... ..	380
Statutory notices served ... ..	52

<i>Nuisances.</i>	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>	<i>In hand.</i>	<i>Out-standing.</i>
House or part in a dirty condition ... ..	238	167	36	35
House or part in a damp condition ... ..	83	57	15	11



<i>Nuisances.</i>	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>	<i>In hand.</i>	<i>Out- standing.</i>
House or part in a dilapidated condition ... ..	18	18	—	—
W.C. without a water supply	3	2	1	—
W.C. with a deficient water supply ... ..	32	28	3	4
W.C. improperly constructed	14	11	1	2
W.C. so defective as to be a nuisance ... ..	20	7	9	4
W.C. stopped ... ..	13	13	—	—
Insufficient external ventilation to W.C. ... ..	19	19	—	—
Yard paving defective ...	110	75	21	14
Yard in a dirty condition ...	7	7	—	—
Gully improperly placed within house ... ..	4	4	—	—
Sink waste improperly trapped ... ..	22	14	7	1
Sink waste defective ...	37	21	7	9
Water cistern in dirty condition ... ..	12	8	3	1
Water cistern without proper cover ... ..	10	6	3	1
Accumulation of rubbish in yard ... ..	10	10	—	—
Defective dust bin ... ..	91	64	12	15
Defective drain ... ..	96	58	21	17
Choked drain ... ..	10	8	—	2
Ventilation pipe of drain defective ... ..	3	3	—	—
Drain unventilated ... ..	5	5	—	—
Rain water pipe directly connected to drain ... ..	16	11	5	—
Rain water pipes defective ...	69	42	21	6
Defective roof ... ..	103	61	26	17
Defective Guttering ... ..	67	37	16	10
Defective paving of area ...	23	18	3	2

<i>Nuisances.</i>	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>	<i>In hand.</i>	<i>Out-standing.</i>
Defective Wash-house paving	54	43	6	5
Back addition walls defective	3	3	—	—
Beer cellars defectively paved	2	2	—	—
Proper manure receptable required ... ..	5	4	—	1
Animals improperly kept ...	3	2	1	
House, or part, overcrowded	5	4	—	—
Space below ground, &c., floor, insufficiently ventilated ... ..	141	89	25	27
Defective flooring, &c., of workshops ... ..	4	4	—	—
Public House urinal paving defective ... ..	1	1	—	—
Stables paving defective ...	2	2	—	—
Food improperly stored ...	1	1	—	—
Various ... ..	50	40	6	4

### **Articles Seized and Surrendered as Unfit for Food.—**

During 1906 the following articles were seized by the Inspectors, or surrendered as being unfit for food, viz., 17 cwt., 7 lbs. meat; 4 tons, 2 cwt., 3 qrs. fish; 6 cwt., 10 lbs. fruit and vegetables; 10 cwt., 1 qr., 7 lbs. tinned foods. In addition to these, 114 cocoa-nuts and two trunks of haddocks were surrendered and destroyed.

### **DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS AND MILK-SHOPS.**

**Cow-houses.**—There are now 22 licensed cow-keepers in the Borough, with 31 cow-sheds. During the year one license for two sheds lapsed. The Inspector reports that he made 250 visits of inspection to these during the year, discovering defects in 4 instances. These defects were remedied by the service of a notice.

On the 15th September, 1906, the Public Health Committee made an inspection of the cow-houses of the Borough. The



condition of the cow-houses was satisfactory in the majority of cases, but 3 were found to be dirty, 1 of which had an abnormal quantity of filth on the premises. In another instance, the yard paving was found defective.

**Dairies and Milk-shops.**—During the year 1906, there were 24 milk places removed from the register and 30 added. At the end of the year there remained 368 milk places on the register. Two registered milk-sellers were summoned for using dirty milk utensils, each being fined £1 and ordered to pay £1 3s. costs. Three milk sellers were summoned for neglecting to register as milksellers; one was ordered to pay 1s. as fine and 2s. as costs, another £1 as fine and £1 3s. as costs; the third summons was withdrawn.

Inspector Bobbitt reports that he made 981 visits of inspection to these premises and discovered dirty utensils on 22 of these visits. A caution was sent to each of these latter sellers. Repairs were supervised by the Inspector in 18 dairies and 6 notices were served.

**Offensive Trades.**—There is only one offensive trade now licensed in the Borough, and that is a tripe boiler. The Inspector made 15 visits to these premises during the year.

**Slaughter Houses.**—There are 25 licensed slaughter-houses in the Borough, one having been removed from the register during the year. The number on the register at the end of 1905 was 26. The Inspector reports that he made 392 visits to these 25 slaughter-houses during the year.

The Public Health Committee visited these slaughter-houses on the 15th September. In connection with one, the pound was found dirty, and in another case the slaughter-house was being used as a builder's yard. With these exceptions the slaughter-houses were found to be in a very satisfactory condition.

The following statement gives particulars as to the milk-places, cowsheds, slaughter-houses, and offensive trades in the Borough.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of Inspections, 1906.	Number of Notices, 1906.	Number of Prosecutions.
	On Register at end of 1905.	Added in 1906.	Removed in 1906.	On Register at end of 1906.			
Milk premises .. ..	362	30	24	368	981	6	5
Cowsheds .. ..	33	—	2	31	250	—	—
Slaughter-houses .. ..	26	—	1	25	392	2	—
Other offensive trade premises	1	—	—	1	15	—	—

During the visits to the slaughter-houses the Inspector reports that he examined the carcasses and organs of 203 oxen, 2,960 sheep and lambs, 9 pigs, and 5 calves. He found the undermentioned parts diseased and had them destroyed as unfit for food of man.

#### OXEN.

2 hind-quarters and organs affected with Tuberculosis.	
2 fore-quarters	„ „ „
3 livers	„ Abscess.
4 „	„ Distomatosis.

#### SHEEP.

3 livers affected with	Distomatosis.
2 plucks „	Parasitic cysts.

**Preserved Provision Factories.**—There are eight wholesale provision factories in the Borough. The Inspector made 73 visits of inspection to these during the year. With the exception of one dropsical pig's head which was surrendered to him, all the meat examined was found to be free from disease.



**Smoke Nuisances.**—During the year the Smoke Inspector made 802 smoke observations of chimney shafts of factories, workshops, &c., in the Borough. These observations lasted from half-an-hour upwards. The Intimation Notices served numbered 79, and the Statutory Notices 2 during the same period.

**Water Supply.**—Sec. 48 (2) Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Under this section 28 certificates of proper and sufficient supply of water were issued under this section to owners of either new houses or houses rebuilt. The certificates refer to 90 houses and tenements.

**By-Laws for Houses let in Lodgings.**—At the end of 1906 there were 463 houses let in lodgings on the Register, 12 only of which were unoccupied. During 1906 the whole of the registered houses were inspected, and below will be found a detailed account of the result of these inspections. During 1906 new By-laws for houses let in lodgings were drafted by the Borough Council and submitted for approval to the Local Government Board. On the 6th October the Board approved of them, and they are now in force in the Borough. A copy of these By-laws will be found in the appendix to this report.

Houses let in lodgings, 1906—London Fields—

Houses on Register...	...	...	...	...	...	237
Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	230
Houses empty	...	...	...	...	...	7
Intimation Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	217
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	3

<i>Nuisances.</i>	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
House, or part, in a dirty condition	113	112
House, or part, in a damp condition	16	16
House, or part, in a dilapidated condition	24	24
Inlet to the surface drain improperly trapped	2	2

<i>Nuisances.</i>						<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
W.C. so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	23	22
W.C. with a deficient supply of water	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
W.C. so defective as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
W.C. stopped	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Defective yard paving	...	...	...	...	...	19	19
Yard dirty	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
Gully trap improperly placed within the house	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Sink waste untrapped	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Sink waste defective	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
No dust bin or dilapidated dust bin	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
Drain defective	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Rain-water pipe defective	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Roof defective	...	...	...	...	...	44	43
Guttering defective	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Area dirty	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Washhouse paving defective	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Back addition walls defective	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
House, or part, overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	37	37
An underground room occupied as a dwelling contrary to provisions of Act	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
No ventilation, or insufficient ventilation, beneath ground floor	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
No draw tap on main	...	...	...	...	...	3	3

Houses let in lodgings—Hackney Wick—

Houses on Register	...	...	...	...	...	226
Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	221
Houses empty	...	...	...	...	...	5
Intimation Notices	...	...	...	...	...	137
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	14
Nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	137
Nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	137



<i>Nuisances.</i>					<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
House, or part of house dirty	...	...	...	...	84	84
House, or part of house damp	...	...	...	...	3	3
House, or part of house dilapidated	...	...	...	...	5	5
W.C. so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	9	9
W.C. without a water supply	...	...	...	...	1	1
W.C. with a deficient supply	...	...	...	...	5	5
W.C. defective as to be a nuisance...	...	...	...	...	3	3
W.C. stopped	...	...	...	...	3	3
W.C. soil pipe defective	...	...	...	...	1	1
Yard paving defective	...	...	...	...	11	11
Yard dirty	...	...	...	...	3	3
Yard undrained	...	...	...	...	2	2
Gulley traps inside the house	...	...	...	...	4	4
Waste pipe and sink connected with drain...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Water cistern so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	1	1
Water cistern without a close fitting cover...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Without proper dust bins	...	...	...	...	12	12
Dust bin defective	...	...	...	...	1	1
Drain defective	...	...	...	...	1	1
Drain choked or stopped	...	...	...	...	4	4
Rain-water pipe connected to drain	...	...	...	...	1	1
House without proper water supply	...	...	...	...	4	4
Rain-water pipe defective	...	...	...	...	13	13
Roof defective...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Guttering defective	...	...	...	...	15	15
Paving of washhouse defective	...	...	...	...	5	5
Back addition walls defective	...	...	...	...	2	2
Want of proper manure receptacle...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	4	4
Houses overcrowded	...	...	...	...	11	11
Space under ground floor unventilated	...	...	...	...	7	7
Space under ground floor insufficiently ventilated	...	...	...	...	5	5

## **CUSTOMS & INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1890.**

During the year 1906, applications were made to me by 52 owners of tenement properties to inspect their property, with a view to giving certificates that the tenements were so constructed "as to afford suitable accommodation for each of the families or persons dwelling therein, and that due provision is made for their sanitary requirements," for the purpose of obtaining exemption from Inhabited House Duty. The 52 applications had reference to 864 tenements. These I inspected and granted the required certificates, after the execution of any required alterations.

## **CANAL BOATS ACT, 1877-1894.**

The Canal Boats Inspector of the Borough reports that he made 79 visits to the waterways in the Borough during the year, and inspected 81 canal boats. Amongst these he only found one infringement of the Regulations, *i.e.* the marking on the boat required by the Act was not legible. The remainder of the boats were found to be in good repair, clean and habitable.

## **ICE CREAM VENDORS.**

During the year 1906, there were 158 premises inspected where ice creams were manufactured. The necessary cleansing, &c., was done on the service of intimation notices.

## **HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890-1903.**

During the year 1905, I represented the premises known as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Queen's Court, to the Sanitary Authority as being unfit for habitation, and that negotiations had been opened between the owners of the property and the Sanitary Authority, to render the property fit for habitation. This was the position of affairs at the time of writing my annual report for 1905. Since then further progress has been made. The owners were informed that, in order to render the cottages habitable, it was necessary at least to make the following alterations:—



1. Provide through ventilation under ground room floors.
2. Provide through ventilation in living rooms.
3. The present w.c's. to be removed, and a w.c. provided for each cottage where it will not be a nuisance.
4. Provide water with sink &c., in each cottage.
5. Abate dampness of walls.
6. Relay yard paving.

The owners agreed to comply with these requirements, and to that end submitted the following specification of works to be executed on the property. The specification met with the approval of the Sanitary Authority. At the time of writing, the alterations are approaching completion.

### SPECIFICATION.

*April, 1906.*

The whole of the workmanship and material to be of the best of their respective kinds. The existing range of W.C.'s to be cleared away and the existing drains to same to be grubbed up and trenches well coated with quick lime before the ground is filled in.

Take down front wall of end cottage as shown on plan. Remove the roof and floors and cut away the chimney breasts on both floors, and take down chimney stack to roof level. Remove the staircase and make good all work disturbed. Strip off the paper and hack off the plaster from walls and distemper walls inside W.C.'s.

Erect the W.C.'s as shown on plan, of deal framed fronts and 2-inch slate partitions. Each W.C. to have a ledged door secured with Norfolk latch and 4-inch bolt, with framed louvres over of not less area than 2 superficial feet, the roof to be of zinc, laid to fall to the front and have o.g. gutter and stack pipe. The paving hereafter specified to the court to be continued over the space occupied by the end cottage, and to be laid to fall towards the court, including floors of W.C.'s.

The W.C. apparatus to be an approved County Council pattern, wash down apparatus connected to drain by means of easy bends,

and to have hardwood seat. Provide to each W.C. approved 2 gallons flushing tank with  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch lead downfall pipe connected to pan.

The existing W.C. at No. 1 to have the existing partition to lobby cleared away, and the doorway to living room blocked up in brickwork in cement. A new doorway to be cut in the front wall and the door to be similar to those specified for the other W.C.'s. Lay new floor of 4-inch cement concrete, floated off in Portland, and provide skylight in roof of not less than 3 feet superficial area, made to open. Make good roof of this W.C. A new apparatus to be fixed to this W.C., similar to that specified for the other W.C.'s. Construct in positions shown on plan two manholes on the existing sewer in brickwork in cement on proper footings and concrete, the bottom of each to be of 6-inch cement concrete, and the walls inside to be rendered in Portland cement and sand  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick. Lay in manholes glazed stoneware channel pipes, and at sewer side of front manhole fix intercepting trap with cleansing eye. Also fix fresh air inlet with mica flap, inlet pipe to be carried up 6 feet against wall of W.C., recessed in wall and fixed about 9 inches above ground level, outside face protected by cast iron perforated grating. Construct the new drainage as shown by red lines on plan, of 6-inch and 4-inch glazed stoneware socket jointed drain pipes, the joints to be made in cement, and with all necessary bends and junctions, and carry up at highest point 4-inch heavy County Council ventilation pipe, to be carried well above roof of main house and have wire dome cover on top. The gulleys for sink waste to be 4-inch stoneware, gully set in cement concrete with a cement channel from gully to outlet of sink waste 1 foot 6 inch long to each waste. Provide and fix to each cottage a glazed stoneware sink with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch lead waste with lead S trap and cleansing screw, and lay on water, to cover same with  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lead pipe and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch screw down tap. Take up the present ground floors of cottages. Excavate as necessary and lay down 6-inch cement concrete and relay floors on proper sleeper walls, or lay wood block flooring and put concrete



floor under each sink. Also insert two air bricks to each cottage under floor as directed and form flues to same. Construct in each roof over staircase a glazed skylight 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet, hung to open to give through ventilation to each house. Relay the paving of yard from end to a line with W.C. wall of No. 1, with  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch granolithic paving, laid to fall on proper hard core foundation, well rammed.

The whole of the drainage and sanitary works to be carried out to the satisfaction of the Surveyor of the Hackney Borough Council.

### THE RIVER LEA.

No improvement has been effected in the condition of the river Lea during the year 1906. During the hot months of last summer complaints, by persons frequenting the large open space adjacent to the river, were frequent.

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

#### Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

##### 1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.*	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries) .. .. .	15	4	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) .. .. .	2,191	361	..
Workplaces (Other than Out-workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.) ..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	2,206	365	..

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness .. ..	225	154	..	..
Want of ventilation .. ..	31	22	..	..
Overcrowding .. ..	19	17	..	..
Want of drainage of floors ..	8	2	..	..
Other nuisances .. ..	149	87	..	..
<i>Sanitary accommodation—</i>				
Insufficient .. ..	1	1	..	..
Unsuitable or defective ..	110	60	..	..
Not separate for sexes .. ..	7	2	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ..	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirement for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).				
Other offences .. ..	..	..	..	..
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total .. ..	550	345		



### 3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.								Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PRE- MISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFEC- TED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Add- resses of Outwor- kers receiv'd from other Councils.	Numbers of Add- resses of Outwor- kers forwarded to other Councils.	Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				Failing to keep or per- mit inspec- tion of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
	Lists.	Out- workers	Lists.	Out- workers											
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, &c. . .	396	3436	47	157	2505	1640	..	2	1364	1	1	..	..	..	
(2) Cleaning and Washing ..	2	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets ..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Furniture and Up- holstery ..	2	28	..	..	39	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	
Fur Pulling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Umbrellas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Paper Bags and Boxes ..	2	14	2	25	79	15	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	
Brush Making ..	2	73	1	33	100	40	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	
Stuffed Toys ..	2	39	..	..	1	20	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	
File Making ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Electro Plate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cables and Chains..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Anchors & Grapnels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cart Gear ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Locks, Latches and Keys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	355	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	408	3596	50	215	3082	1785		2	1431	1	1				

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1906	Number.
<p>Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bake-houses, may be enumerated here.</p>	1,125
Total number of workshops on Register .. ..	1,125

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) .. .. .	68
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	132
Notified by H.M. Inspector.. ..	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	9
Other .. .. .	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .	1
In use at the end of the year .. .. .	50



**Factories.**—During the year 1906 there were 15 factories inspected; of these 8 were factory laundries, and 7 were factories where articles of clothing and furniture, &c., are manufactured, and where female young persons are employed. In 4 factories the sanitary conveniences were found unsuitable or defective.

#### FACTORIES.

Nuisance.	Found.	Abated by Workshop Inspector.	Abated by District Inspector.	Total.
Unsuitable or Defective	4	3	1	4

**Workshops.**—The number of workshops registered in the Borough of Hackney, at the end of 1906, was 1,125, an increase of 125 on the number registered at the end of 1905. Of the above total, 833 are workshops in which articles of wearing apparel are manufactured, and 292 in which other articles are manufactured. Below is a list of these two classes of workshops with the occupations carried on therein.

Amongst workshops in the Borough where wearing apparel is made or altered, there are 567 where females alone are employed, 124 where both males and females are employed, and 38 males alone. There are 104 domestic workshops registered in the Borough, in 79 of which females alone are employed, and in 25 both males and females.

In workshops and places of other occupations, females alone are employed in 168, males and females in 66, and males alone in 58.

Thus in both classes (*a* and *b*) of workshops and work-places, females alone are employed in 814, males and females in 215, and males alone in 96.

During the year the following notices and complaints were received from H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—

Complaints—Factories	...	...	...	...	2
„ Workshops	...	...	...	...	16
Notices—Factories	...	...	...	...	0
„ Workshops	...	...	...	...	114

## ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONS CARRIED ON IN THE REGISTERED WORKSHOPS OF HACKNEY.

### (A) WEARING APPAREL.

Occupations.	No. of Workshops.	Occupations.	No. of Workshops.
Boot and Shoe Manufac- turer ... ..	154	Shirt Makers	...
Fur Trimming	2	Baby Linen	...
Mantle Makers	63	Blouse Makers	...
Tailoring	29	Millinery	...
Artificial Flower Makers	6	Collars	...
Boot Machinists	63	Pinafores	...
Dressmakers	135	Skirts	...
Underclothing	28	Trimmings	...
Fancy Bows on Shoes	11	Costumers	...
Furriers	50	Beading	...
Infants' Millinery	10	Waterproofs	...
Tie Making	76	Gloves	...
Stay Makers	6	Belts	...
Vest Makers	20	Overalls	...
Children's Costumes	14		
Dressing and Tea Gowns	12		
Hat Manufacturer	4		
			833



## (B) OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

Occupations.	No. of Workshops.		Occupations.	No. of Workshops.	
Cabinet Making ...	...	37	Pianofortes ...	...	14
Trunk and Bag Makers ...	...	2	Upholsterers' Trimming ...	...	4
Box Makers ...	...	11	Doll Manufacturers and		
Upholsters...	...	4	Dressers...	...	4
Toy Makers ...	...	11	Fancy Leather ...	...	7
Rubber Manufacturer ...	...	1	Laundries ...	...	111
Confectioners ...	...	13	Miscellaneous ...	...	65
Skin Dressers ...	...	1			—
Bookbinders ...	...	2			292
Brushes ...	...	5			—

During the year Miss Teebay, the Workshop Inspector, made 285 inspections of workshops and places where females are employed. In connection with these visits she served 285 Intimations and 5 Statutory Notices for the abatement of the nuisances found. The following table gives further details relating to the inspection of workshops in the Borough :—

### NUISANCES IN WORKSHOPS, 1906.

	Outstanding at end of 1905.	Found in 1906.	Outstanding at end of 1906.	Abated in 1906.		
				By Inspector of Workshops.	By District Inspector.	Total.
Want of Cleanliness .. ..	48	225	112	154	7	161
Want of Ventilation .. ..	7	31	15	22	1	23
Overcrowding .. ..	4	19	5	17	..	17
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	2	8	8	2	..	2
Other Nuisances .. ..	3	149	31	87	34	121
Insufficient Sanitary Accommo- dation .. ..	2	1	..	3	..	3
Unsuitable or defective Sanitary Accommodation .. ..	13	110	30	60	23	83
No separate Sanitary Accommo- dation for sexes .. ..	1	7	3	5	..	5



**Outworkers.**—The number of registered outworkers employed in the borough at the end of 1906 was 4,322, against 3,366 at the end of 1905. There were thus 956 additional outworkers added to the register during the past year.

The following analysis shows the trades followed by these outworkers :—

Trade.	No. of Outworkers.	Trade.	No. of Outworkers.
Boots and Shoes ...	...1136	Skirts and Mantles ...	573
Ties ...	... 284	Blouses ...	... 256
Millinery ...	... 232	Underclothing ...	... 205
Fur Trade ...	... 131	Trimming ...	... 26
Tailoring ...	... 151	Collars and Bibs ...	... 14
Pinafores ...	... 72	Shirts ...	... 156
Brushes ...	... 104	Baby linen... ...	... 21
Shoe Bows... ...	... 75	Net chenilling ...	... 14
Children's Costumes ...	... 14	Corsets ...	... 5
Waistcoats ...	... 22	Overalls ...	... 3
Artificial Florist ...	... 13	Vests ...	... 22
Belts ...	... 79	Miscellaneous ...	... 44
Clothiers and Outfitters ...	91	Trade not stated ...	... 456
Boxes ...	... 73		—
Upholsterers Trimmings ...	13		4,322
Beading ...	... 26		—
Tea Gowns... ...	... 11		

The local authorities from which we have received names and addresses of outworkers during the last year are the following :—

City of London ...	... 661	Hampstead ...	... 4
Finsbury ...	... 659	Paddington ...	... 6
Islington ...	... 216	Southwark... ...	... 19

Shoreditch ...	...	...	74	St. Pancras ...	...	...	9
Bethnal Green ...	...	...	279	Tottenham... ..	...	...	5
Poplar ...	...	...	61	St. Marylebone ...	...	...	18
Westminster ...	...	...	9	Walthamstow ...	...	...	12
Holborn ...	...	...	2	West Ham... ..	...	...	2
Camberwell ...	...	...	2	Kensington ...	...	...	8
Stoke Newington ...	...	...	44	Hove ...	...	...	2
Stepney ...	...	...	50	Lambeth ...	...	...	1
Hornsey ...	...	...	2				—
Leyton ...	...	...	10				2,163
Bermondsey ...	...	...	2				—
Chelsea ...	...	...	6				

On examination of the lists of outworkers sent in by employers in this Borough during 1906, we found 1758 whose addresses were in other districts. The names and addresses of these were forwarded to their respective local authorities, as given in the following list:—

Bethnal Green ...	...	...	464	Southwark... ..	...	...	12
Stepney ...	...	...	129	Edmonton ...	...	...	12
Tottenham ...	...	...	103	East Ham ...	...	...	9
Camberwell ...	...	...	53	Croydon ...	...	...	2
Ilford ...	...	...	2	Hampstead ...	...	...	1
St. Pancras ...	...	...	8	New Southgate ...	...	...	2
Bermondsey ...	...	...	12	Poplar ...	...	...	138
Wood Green ...	...	...	3	Stoke Newington ...	...	...	94
Richmond ...	...	...	2	Hornsey ...	...	...	2
Woolwich ...	...	...	1	Lambeth ...	...	...	7
Shoreditch ...	...	...	258	Westminster ...	...	...	1
Leyton ...	...	...	67	Barking ...	...	...	1



Chatham ... ..	2	Battersea ... ..	1
Hammersmith ... ..	4	Cricklewood ... ..	2
Tunbridge Wells ... ..	1	City of London ... ..	3
St. Albans ... ..	1	Brentford ... ..	1
Ealing ... ..	2	Hendon ... ..	2
Brentford ... ..	1	Finchley ... ..	1
Paddington ... ..	1	Greenwich ... ..	1
West Ham... ..	38	Enfield ... ..	1
Finsbury ... ..	10	Wandsworth ... ..	1
Walthamstow ... ..	133		—
Islington ... ..	160		1,758
Deptford ... ..	9		—

During the past year, Miss Newton, the Inspector entrusted with the inspection of home workers' premises, made 2,754 visits to the homes of outworkers. Among these she discovered 61 workshops and 21 domestic workshops. In 55 of the premises visited, male outworkers were employed, and in 1,328 premises, work had ceased either temporarily or permanently, or the outworkers had moved to other premises.

Miss Newton made 1,431 inspections of home workers premises during 1906, and found 461 nuisances, for the abatement of which 261 Intimation Notices and 8 Statutory Notices were served. The character of the nuisances found and other details are given in the following table :—

### NUISANCES IN OUTWORKERS' PREMISES, 1906.

	Outstanding at end of 1905.	Found in 1906.	Outstanding at end of 1906.	Abated in 1906 :—		
				By Inspector of Outworkers.	By District Inspector.	TOTAL.
Want of Cleanliness .. ..	35	167	34	153	15	168
Want of Ventilation .. ..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Premises on which other Nuisances found.. ..	24	192	54	135	29	164
Sanitary Accommodation De- fective .. ..	6	92	18	57	23	80



Of 397 workrooms in the Borough, visited by Miss Newton, only 63 were found which were used alone as a workroom. The uses of these workrooms are set out below :—

Workroom, bedroom and kitchen	...	...	72
„ and kitchen	...	...	230
„ „ bedroom	...	...	32
„ alone	...	...	63
Total			397

### **SECTION 108, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.**

During the year one instance occurred where it was necessary to give notice to the occupier of a workshop that a certain place in which work was carried on in connection with such workshop was in such a condition as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein. The occupier of the workshop ceased to give out work to be done in this place.

### **SECTIONS 109, 110, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.**

No case occurred during the year requiring prosecution under Section 109, or an order to be served under Section 110. Several instances occurred where scarlet fever attacked children living in the same dwelling where wearing apparel was being made or altered, but immediately the diagnosis of scarlet fever was made, the case was removed to hospital and the premises disinfected. (See table of Cases of Scarlet Fever removed to Hospital, page 35.)

### **SANITARY CONVENIENCES.**

#### **SECTION 38, PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.**

The provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces in London is dealt with by Section (38), Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Here the local authority appears to be the sole judge of suitability and sufficiency, but on the question of the provision of separate sanitary conveniences for both sexes in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces,

which is also dealt with in the same section, no discretion appears to be left with the local authority. This latter part of Section (38) would, I am of opinion, if literally and rigidly enforced in any London Borough, operate in certain cases severely upon a large class of small employers, without any corresponding health advantages.

I can illustrate my meaning by quoting typical cases, drawn from inspection work in the Borough of Hackney.

1. Mr. L., Boot Manufacturer, lives in a house of 14 rooms, the two rooms in the basement constituting his workshop. He lets off two of the rooms of the house to a man and his wife. Besides himself he employs in his workshop two men and one woman. The only sanitary conveniences on the premises is one W.C., approached from the yard. Thus there is one W.C. for four men, three women and two children, of which the workpeople, two men and one woman, are on the premises only during working hours, while on the other hand, the male lodger and his wife are away from the premises during working hours.

2. Mr. S., Boot Machinist, lives in a house of 12 rooms and a retail shop with his wife and two children. He reserves one room in the basement for his workshop, in which he employs one man and one woman, he of course working with them. Two rooms of the house are let out to a man and his wife, one of which rooms is used as a retail shop for provisions. The only sanitary accommodation on the premises is one W.C. Thus there is one W.C. for three men, three women and two children, one man and one woman being on the premises only during working hours.

3. Mr. M., Tailor, lives in a house of eight rooms and a retail shop, reserving one room on the ground floor as a workshop. Besides himself there is employed in the workshop two men and three women. Mr. M.'s family consists of his wife, a grown up daughter and three children. An additional man works in a retail shop, for which one room is reserved. The sanitary accommodation here is one W.C. for four men, five women and three children, but two men and three women are on the premises only during working hours.



The above cases represent a class of workshop of which there is a large number in the Borough of Hackney. They exhibit very very plainly some of the difficulties in the administration of those parts of the Factories and Workshops Acts relating to the provision of sanitary conveniences, especially having regard to the requirement of separate conveniences for the sexes.

Is it reasonable or requisite to enforce separate accommodation when the number of a particular sex does not exceed those in the above quoted cases, the number of persons of the opposite sex being small also? If it is not reasonable or requisite, then—1st, a standard should either be fixed by law, *i.e.*, it should be definitely laid down whether one, two or more females may, having regard to decency, use the same sanitary conveniences provided for males, where the number of males does not exceed a certain number; or one, two or more males may, under the same circumstances, use the sanitary conveniences provided for females. 2nd. Or the difficulty might be met by giving power to the local authority to exercise some discretion in this question of the separation of the sexes, the same as they may in regard to the sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for dwellings: and a strong argument for allowing such discretion may be found in the fact that we are really dealing in many instances with dwelling houses, a part of which is used as a workshop or workplace. 3rd. If neither of these suggestions is adopted, it should definitely be declared that separate accommodation must be provided even for a single male or a single female if employed with persons of the opposite sex.

In many cases where employers of labour have been called upon to provide separate conveniences where one or two females have been employed with a larger number of males, and *vice-versa*, the employers have dismissed the females or males, retaining only persons of one sex in their employment. In other cases employers have made arrangements with the owners of neighbouring property for the sanitary conveniences there to be at their disposal for the use of the one or two males or females for whom no separate



accommodation is provided in connection with their workshop or workplace. The dismissal of workpeople as a result of the administration of the Factory and Workshops Acts is not desirable, nor calculated to make employers of labour sympathetic towards factory and workshop legislation; but is calculated to provoke a sense of injury, and opposition to workshop legislation. Is the latter arrangement satisfactory? In many cases I think it is an arrangement which in practice does not work well.

To those who would force all small workshops in private dwellings to close, and drive all labour into large factories or workshops the above suggestions (1 and 2) would be condemned; for, obviously, the way to bring such a condition about is to make the lot of the small employer of labour as hard as possible, and no more effectual means exists than to press literally upon him the various sections of the Factory and Workshops Acts, but I am of opinion that to bring about such a result would be lamentable, and here draw attention to the subject of separate sanitary conveniences, with the hope that the Home Office will deal with this aspect of the question.

**Ventilation and Heating.**—To see that workshops shall be provided with adequate means of ventilation, and that such ventilation shall be maintained is the duty of the local authority; to see that a proper degree of temperature is maintained is the duty of the Home Office through their Inspectors. Now the ventilation and heating of a building are so interdependent that the two matters cannot satisfactorily be separated and dealt with by two authorities. I am of opinion that that part of the Factory and Workshop Act dealing with the heating of workshops should be handed over to the local authority, or that dealing with ventilation should also be administered by the Home Office. The present system is altogether unsatisfactory, and produces needless friction between the officers of the two authorities, and is also needlessly worrying to employers of labour.



## DISINFECTION.

(a) **Rooms.**—During the year 1906 there were 2,154 rooms fumigated, and 845 rooms cleansed by the Staff of the Public Health Department. Amongst this number is included the disinfection after cases of phthisis, measles and whooping cough.

The disinfection and cleansing done each month of the year is set out in the following table.

**Number of Rooms Fumigated and Cleansed each Month  
during 1906.**

Month.				Rooms Fumigated.	Rooms Cleansed.	Remarks.
January	..	..	..	174	80	The method of fumigation is by burning sulphur. After fumigation the rooms to be cleansed are stripped of their wall-paper and cleansed with a solution of carbolic. The ceilings are afterwards whitened.
February	..	..	..	145	70	
March	..	..	..	183	63	
April	..	..	..	188	53	
May..	..	..	..	275	70	
June	..	..	..	202	68	
July..	..	..	..	152	58	
August	..	..	..	90	56	
September	..	..	..	134	46	
October	..	..	..	246	93	
November	..	..	..	202	107	
December	..	..	..	163	81	
Total	..	..	..	2,154	845	





### Articles Disinfected During the Year 1906.

Description of Articles.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
HOUSE LINEN.													
Beds (feather, flock, wool) ..	129	101	126	82	108	92	83	71	139	187	128	109	1355
Bed Vallance.. ..	..	..	5	2	7	7	..	..	5	1	..	1	28
„ Covers .. ..	14	9	18	12	31	19	23	5	37	26	15	19	228
„ Furniture .. ..	1	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Blankets .. ..	259	234	245	140	237	167	120	81	206	240	262	180	2371
Bolsters .. ..	102	71	70	52	78	63	66	62	109	106	96	68	943
Box Covers .. ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	8
Carpets .. ..	2	1	17	4	6	7	4	12	1	2	13	4	73
Chair Bed Cushions..	27	31	3	3	41	15	15	18	17	28	31	27	256
Coverlets .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6
Cushions .. ..	23	6	29	16	15	8	18	13	19	14	24	17	202
Glass Cloths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hearth Rugs .. ..	10	1	1	12	3	4	6	1	1	6	1	..	46
Mattresses (Horse-hair, Wool, Straw, or Spring) ..	66	64	58	53	80	71	53	47	45	86	87	66	776

**Articles Disinfected During the Year 1906—continued.**

Description of Articles.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Mats .. .. .	3	..	2	2	1	171	..	..	..	..	1	..	180
Matting .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Palliasses .. .. .	5	10	15	10	8	8	8	6	1	6	1	..	78
Pillows .. .. .	265	195	230	170	234	206	191	129	197	373	292	216	2698
Pillow and Bolster Cases ..	5	6	8	4	11	4	6	4	29	17	7	18	119
Quilts .. .. .	150	125	135	69	135	85	82	63	89	178	164	118	1393
Round Towels .. .. .	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Rugs .. .. .	11	10	5	2	19	2	3	6	2	7	11	11	89
Sheets.. .. .	157	127	147	82	152	113	110	74	130	230	182	131	1635
Sofa Squabs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Table Cloths .. .. .	3	..	3	2	1	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	15
Toilet Covers.. .. .	3	3	2	..	1	6	1	1	2	4	..	4	27
Towels .. .. .	11	16	23	4	30	1	3	4	28	31	16	10	177
Window Blinds .. .. .	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Window Curtains .. .. .	8	9	8	11	35	19	15	8	7	12	21	16	169
													12890



**Articles Disinfected During the Year 1906—continued.**

Description of Articles.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
MEN'S.													
Caps .. ..	7	2	10	7	13	4	5	1	..	2	3	2	56
Coats .. ..	30	2	35	2	35	25	12	12	12	28	32	23	248
Collars .. ..	..	15	..	2	3	2	3	..	..	..	4	..	29
Drawers .. ..	3	..	1	2	4	5	1	3	2	8	4	13	46
Flannels .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	19	5	33
„ Vests .. ..	23	11	6	8	12	10	15	7	12	24	..	14	142
Hats .. ..	3	1	..	1	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	12
Neck Ties .. ..	3	1	..	2	6	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	20
Night Shirts .. ..	15	14	10	3	15	13	12	13	6	15	17	20	153
Shirts .. ..	2	9	20	10	24	16	12	16	13	27	18	15	182
Socks .. ..	15	9	10	12	29	19	25	..	8	23	26	22	198
Suits of Clothes .. ..	7	2	5	..	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	22
Trousers .. ..	12	5	17	6	26	13	5	1	4	15	14	6	124

**Articles Disinfected During the Year 1906—continued.**

Description of Articles.				January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	
Ulsters	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	1430
Waistcoats	..	..	..	21	6	16	11	30	12	6	2	9	21	15	10	159	
WOMEN'S																	
Aprons	..	..	..	9	..	7	3	6	3	1	2	1	2	7	18	59	
Caps	..	..	..	6	1	1	2	5	4	1	5	..	4	7	9	45	
Chemises	..	..	..	33	25	12	6	43	14	13	6	16	26	24	21	239	
Cloaks..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	8	..	4	20	
Collars	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	8	
Corsets	..	..	..	8	17	6	2	17	13	12	2	3	15	16	10	121	
Cuffs	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	9	
Drawers	..	..	..	22	19	5	16	23	18	12	3	29	12	14	10	183	
Dresses	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	13	
Dress Bands	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	7	
Dressing Gowns	..	..	..	6	8	11	8	13	2	6	3	6	5	7	14	89	



**Articles Disinfected During the Year 1906—continued.**

Description of Articles.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	
Flannel Petticoats .. ..	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	10	
„ Vests .. ..	19	17	9	6	26	13	17	5	6	30	21	15	184	
Jackets .. ..	12	7	9	3	8	7	3	1	..	8	11	11	80	
Night Dresses .. ..	23	23	16	7	43	27	29	14	41	31	38	54	346	
Petticoats .. ..	26	29	30	24	49	33	23	2	43	32	46	22	359	
Petticoat Bodices .. ..	6	5	21	1	..	26	13	9	30	15	2	3	131	
Sashes.. ..	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	
Shawls .. ..	20	20	16	6	20	11	6	2	5	30	37	16	189	
Skirts .. ..	18	4	15	6	24	13	5	6	6	12	11	13	133	
Stockings .. ..	20	20	32	8	25	11	11	9	57	18	28	20	259	
														2490
CHILDREN'S.														
Boys' Knickers .. ..	5	5	12	8	17	10	16	5	10	23	10	7	128	
„ Jackets.. ..	16	10	19	17	35	10	15	3	11	35	14	22	207	
„ Suits .. ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	23	

**Articles Disinfected During the Year 1906—continued.**

Description of Articles.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	
Feeders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	759
Frocks .. .. .	14	14	13	9	18	19	14	4	137	15	18	8	283	
Pelisses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pinafores .. .. .	6	12	5	6	12	16	12	..	24	13	7	5	118	
<b>OTHER ARTICLES.</b>														
Boots .. .. .	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	4	..	11	
Handkerchiefs .. .. .	21	17	8	7	27	21	16	8	14	24	19	8	190	
Shoes .. .. .	..	2	2	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	..	14	31	
Slippers .. .. .	1	..	10	2	8	2	..	2	..	1	..	6	32	
<b>SUNDRIES .. .. .</b>														
	95	69	112	54	109	87	53	28	112	308	47	97	1171	1435
	1806	1433	1669	1004	1981	1555	1183	798	1704	2399	1900	1572		
													Total	19004



*Summary of persons lodged and maintained at the Council's Shelter, in Millfields-road, Clapton, N.E.,  
during the year ended 31st December, 1906.*

Month.	No. of Persons admitted.				Cost of Maintenance.			Average period of Stay.	Diseases.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	£	s.	d.		
January .. ..	5	5	7	17	2	2	6	2 days.	4 Cases of Scarlet Fever. 2 " Enteric Fever.
February .. ..	3	6	6	15	1	17	6	2 "	3 " Diphtheria. 2 " Scarlet Fever.
March .. ..	1	2	3	6	1	7	6	3·6 days.	1 Case Small-pox. 1 " Diphtheria.
April .. ..	3	3	5	11	1	11	3	2·2 "	1 " Scarlet Fever. 1 " Diphtheria.
May .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June .. ..	1	3	5	9	1	1	0	1·8 days.	1 Case Scarlet Fever. 1 " Mem. Croup.
July .. ..	1	1	5	7		17	6	2 "	1 " Diphtheria.
August .. ..	1	3	..	4		12	6	2·5 "	1 " Scarlet Fever. 1 " Diphtheria.
September ..	2	2	3	7	1	1	3	2·4 "	2 Cases Scarlet Fever.
October .. ..	3	4	8	15	1	16	3	1·9 "	3 " " " 1 Case Diphtheria.
November ..	5	5	5	15	1	17	6	2 "	5 Cases Scarlet Fever.
December.. ..	1	3	4	8	1	0	0	2 "	2 " " "
	26	37	51	114	15	4	9	2·2 days.	

## THE SHELTER.

During the year 1906 there were 114 persons admitted to the Shelter while their homes were being disinfected. This total consisted of 26 men, 37 women, and 51 children, and shows an increase of 21 persons upon the number admitted during 1905. The total cost for maintenance during their residence at the shelter was £15 4s. 9d. The average period of stay was 2·2 days.

The table on page 86 gives further particulars concerning these contacts.

**Conveyance to and from the Shelter.**—The following are particulars of expenses incurred for the conveyance of persons to and from the Shelter during the year 1906.

Vehicle Hired	Cost of Hiring.	No. of Families.	No. of Persons.	Disease.
Cab .. ..	5/-	1	2	Smallpox.
Cab .. ..	10/-	1	5	Diphtheria.
Cab .. ..	5/-	1	4	Scarlet Fever.

## CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

During the year 1906 the facilities for cleansing provided by the Borough Council under the above Act were utilised to a greater extent. The total number of persons bathed and cleansed during that year was 330. This is an excess of 89 on the number for 1905. In connection with this effort to deal with parasitic skin disease, it is very desirable that some effort should be made to combat the parasite causing ring-worm. The most recent and effectual mode of dealing with this filth disease is the application of the X-rays. Our disinfection station seems specially adapted to meet this need. The initial expense of an X-ray apparatus would be very small, and the results would be incalculably valuable.



The following table gives particulars of the number, &c., of persons who were bathed and cleansed for parasitic disease at the disinfecting station during the year:—

Month ..		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals.
Receiving Hot Baths.	Men .. ..	19	9	18	13	16	14	19	32	12	21	4	7	184
	Women .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	7	11	1	22
Receiving Sulphur Baths.	Men .. ..	2	3	4	10	5	3	..	..	4	..	..	4	35
	Women .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	10	2	..	18
	Children .. ..	..	1	14	9	4	10	..	..	21	7	4	1	71

The following shows the expenditure in detail incurred in connection with the disinfecting station, including that relating to the shelter.

## EXPENDITURE AT DISINFECTING STATION FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1906.

### SHELTERS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages—Female Caretaker...				42	15	0
Subsistence allowance				15	7	3
Maintenance—Repairs, etc.						
Electricity Supply	7	6	11			
Water	3	12	9			
Electric fittings	1	11	1			
Coals	1	19	1			
Stores, etc.	3	4	8			
Hire of Ambulance for conveyance of contacts...	1	0	0			
Repairs at Shelter	0	18	8			
Overalls for Female Caretaker	0	17	2			
				20	10	4
				78	12	7

### DISINFECTING STATION.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages				363	9	3
Electricity Supply				14	13	10
Water...				7	5	6



	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Horse—						
Fodder ... ..	45	8	0			
Shoeing and Clipping Horse ... ..	4	16	2			
Repairs to Harness ... ..	1	19	0			
Hire of Horse ... ..	1	2	6			
Veterinary attendance on Horse ... ..	0	12	0			
	<hr/>			53	17	8
Repairs—						
To Station ... ..	0	19	0			
To Boiler ... ..	24	13	1			
To Wicket Gate ... ..	0	13	7			
To Lodge ... ..	4	10	9			
	<hr/>			30	16	5
Rubber Boots for Caretaker ... ..				1	7	0
Fixing Lamps over gate ... ..				9	0	9
Recording pressure guage ... ..				16	11	0
Fence Materials ... ..				14	18	7
Electric fittings ... ..				3	2	4
India rubber Mats ... ..				11	9	1
Coals—						
Steam ... ..	39	9	0			
Kitchen (lodge) ... ..	3	18	2			
	<hr/>			43	7	2
Stores, firewood, etc. ... ..				6	8	6
Potassium Sulphide ... ..				1	1	8
				<hr/>		
				£577	8	9
				<hr/>		

## REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

During the year 1906 there were 37,962 tons 11 cwts. 2 qrs. of house refuse removed from dwellings in the Borough, and conveyed for destruction to the Borough Destructor. From the Northern Division 17,026 tons 11 cwts. 1 qr. and 7 lbs. were removed, and from the Southern Division 20,936 tons and 21 lbs. The total cost for the removal of house refuse during the year is £7,962 11s. 9d. The quantity of refuse removed during 1905 was 37,953 tons 5 cwts. and 3 qrs. at a total cost of £8,010 0s. 5d. The figures for 1906 therefore show an increase of about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  tons in the amount of refuse removed with a decrease in the cost of £47 8s. 8d. This decreased cost is due to the fact that at the beginning of April, 1906, the contractor for the Northern Division reduced his price for the removal of refuse 1d. per ton.

The cost of the destruction of house refuse for 1906, including the cost of disposal of residue and clinker, etc., has been estimated by the Electrical Engineer to the Borough at £6,722 8s. 5d., at a rate of 3s.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton, therefore the total cost for removal and disposal of house refuse for the year is £14,685 0s. 2d., which works out at a rate of 7s.  $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton for the Northern Division, and 7s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton for the Southern Division. Distributing the total cost over the whole population of the Borough, it amounts to 1s.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. per head.



# DUSTING ACCOUNT, 1906.

MONTH.	NORTHERN DIVISION.				SOUTHERN DIVISION.				TOTALS.					
	Weight.		Cost.		Weight.		Cost.		Weight.		Cost.			
	tns.	cts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	tns.	cts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
January *	1739	10	0	21	355	2	11	2119	7	1	0	459	3	10
February *	1594	18	2	21	325	12	8	1914	5	2	7	414	15	3
March *	1455	10	2	21	297	1	3	1774	19	0	14	384	11	7
April ..	1512	14	2	14	302	11	0	1814	17	1	7	393	4	5
May ..	1648	17	0	7	331	5	9	1986	19	0	21	430	10	2
June ..	1273	19	3	0	254	16	0	1584	7	3	21	343	5	8
July ..	1263	15	3	7	252	12	0	1590	14	1	0	344	13	2
August ..	1117	3	3	0	223	8	8	1453	4	0	21	314	17	3
September	1121	7	1	7	224	4	0	1439	17	1	0	311	19	4
October ..	1283	1	3	21	256	12	3	1605	16	0	7	347	18	6
November	1491	11	0	0	298	6	3	1813	8	3	14	392	18	4
December	1524	0	2	0	304	16	0	1838	3	0	21	398	5	6
Totals ..	17026	11	1	7	3426	8	9	20936	0	0	21	4536	3	0

@ 7s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. =  
£6,441 9s. 2d.

@ 7s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. =  
£8,243 11s. 0d.

Cost of Destruction .. £6,722 8 5  
£14,685 0 2

\* N.B.—During the first quarter of the year the price for the North Division was 4s. 1d. per ton, and from 1st April 4s. per ton.

I give below the usual table showing the number of "refusals" and "no answers" given to the dustmen at their weekly calls.

### DUST REFUSALS AND NO ANSWERS FOR THE YEAR 1906.

Week ending			Refusals.	No answers.	Week ending			Refusals.	No answers.
Jan.	6th	..	4850	519	July	1st	..	5814	631
"	13th	..	5201	548	"	8th	..	5680	585
"	20th	..	5739	497	"	15th	..	6318	568
"	27th	..	4982	518	"	22nd	..	6614	572
Feb.	3rd	..	5163	483	"	29th	..	5815	672
"	10th	..	6087	476	Aug.	4th	..	6209	541
"	17th	..	5892	513	"	11th	..	6531	527
"	24th	..	5649	592	"	18th	..	5719	562
Mar.	3rd	..	5713	567	"	25th	..	6486	498
"	10th	..	6005	519	Sept.	1st	..	6225	543
"	17th	..	5861	613	"	8th	..	6318	612
"	24th	..	5302	563	"	15th	..	5596	547
"	31st	..	5713	614	"	22nd	..	5738	581
April	7th	..	6119	637	"	29th	..	6114	597
"	14th	..	5811	572	Oct.	6th	..	5217	554
"	21st	..	6115	585	"	13th	..	5603	509
"	28th	..	6090	546	"	20th	..	5184	548
May	5th	..	5815	671	"	27th	..	6021	587
"	12th	..	5786	683	Nov.	3rd	..	5417	483
"	19th	..	5452	592	"	10th	..	5229	576
"	26th	..	6114	567	"	17th	..	5415	561
June	3rd	..	5385	549	"	24th	..	5213	582
"	10th	..	6097	588	Dec.	1st	..	4765	398
"	17th	..	5773	596	"	8th	..	5122	441
"	24th	..	6413	613	"	15th	..	5319	473
					"	22nd	..	5611	419
					"	29th	..	5207	458

The following table shows the number of requests received for the removal of house refuse from dwelling houses during the ten years ending December, 1906. This shows an improvement upon the previous year.



*List of the requests for the removal of Dust received during the ten years, ending December 31st 1906.*

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Jan. ..	21	22	26	50	13	31	28	28	12	14
Feb. ..	20	6	7	7	4	6	11	3	5	5
March ..	15	6	3	9	9	20	23	10	6	6
April ..	8	19	37	22	18	20	63	21	10	14
May ..	11	3	21	11	12	11	43	11	10	7
June ..	12	11	22	20	18	12	45	18	16	13
July ..	17	11	43	37	27	119	47	19	16	16
August ..	9	6	14	8	12	53	12	10	8	3
Sept. ..	6	8	2	18	17	17	25	6	9	8
Oct. ..	8	3	10	8	7	15	13	14	6	1
Nov. ..	9	4	6	2	8	16	10	5	6	4
Dec. ..	7	15	18	13	13	35	11	10	4	7
Totals ..	143	114	220	205	158	355	331	155	108	98

## 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 death, &c.

Number of bodies deposited in mortuary	...	...	424
1. To await inquests—(a) Infectious	...	...	2
(b) Non-Infectious...	...	...	396
2. To await burial	...	...	26
Number of post-mortems made	...	...	417

## INQUESTS.

Verdicts.							Sex.	
							Male.	Female.
Natural causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	107
Accidental death	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	50
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	6
Open Verdict	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5
Manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Totals							227	169

Table showing nature of above Suicidal and Accidental Deaths  
in the Borough of Hackney during the year ended 1906.

Suicides.					Accidental Deaths.			
Nature of Suicide.				No.	Nature of Accidental Death.			No.
Poisoning	..	..	..	6	Kicked by horse	..	..	2
Cut throat	..	..	..	3	Fall..	..	..	43
Drowning	..	..	..	9	Suffocated	..	..	16
Fall	..	..	..	3	Shock from burns	..	..	12
Shooting	..	..	..	2	Drowning	..	..	6
Hanging	..	..	..	4	Run over	..	..	5
Run over	..	..	..	3	Shock from scalds	..	..	7
Stabbing	..	..	..	1	Fracture of skull	..	..	3
					spine	..	..	2
					Suffocated in bed	..	..	16
					Others	..	..	9
Total				31	Total			121



## REGISTER OF

	Mr. Ellis, Stamford Hill.	Mr. Harvey, West Hackney.	Mr. Legg, Hackney.	Mr. Bew, Clapton.	Mr. Body, Kingsland.	Mare Street and South Hackney.	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Mr. High.	Mr. Sheppard.
INSPECTIONS—							
Made on complaint .. ..	107	220	120	112	265	225	181
Workshops .. ..	2	23	3	1	1	20	80
House to house .. ..	59	15	12	33	142	95	62
Houses after infectious disease	76	142	125	213	143	151	165
Premises re-inspected ..	2019	2268	2401	2521	1862	2486	2559
Fishmongers' and poulterers' yards	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Slaughterhouses .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cowhouses (premises), dairies and milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous inspections ..	7	13	6	7	..	17	..
Greengrocers' yards.. ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Schools .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Bakehouses .. ..	..	15	1	8	..	11	5
Urinals .. ..	3	7	..	1	5	14	3
Canal boats .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals improperly kept ..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Laundries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Offensive trades .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Outworkers' premises .. ..	9	15	3	..	..	..	..
New buildings .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Special inspections .. ..	..	125	80	187	32	13	71
Houses let in lodgings .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mews and stables .. ..	4	13	..	..	..	1	2

## SANITARY WORK, 1906.

Mr. Punter, No. 8.	Mr. Haben, Homerton, E. No. 9.	Mr. Peverett, Homerton, N. No. 10.	Mr. Kemp, Homerton, S. No. 11.	Mr. White, Clapton, N. E. No. 12.	Mr. Hall, Special.	Mr. Vobe, Special.	Mr. Bobbit, Special.	Miss Teohay, Special.	Miss Newton, Special.	Totals.
153	191	162	77	70	..	77	..	8	..	1968
4	14	9	..	..	..	1	..	285	..	443
28	83	82	76	125	327	186	..	..	..	1325
127	206	216	80	74	..	25	..	..	..	1743
2787	2621	3049	3031	1616	2600	2426	..	1712	951	36909
2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	392	..	..	392
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1231	..	..	1231
7	7	..	7	7	5	8	149	..	..	240
..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	16	22	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
1	..	3	40	2	..	2	..	..	..	81
..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	81
..	8	2	4	..	2	6	1	..	..	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	..	210
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	17
4	..	6	10	1	..	..	..	..	478	526
12	24	29	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	82
29	136	186	16	38	..	38	..	..	2	953
..	..	..	226	..	..	230	..	..	..	456
..	..	5	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	33

## REGISTER OF SANITARY

	Mr. Ellis, Stanford Hill	Mr. Harvey, West Hackney	Mr. Legg, Hackney	Mr. Bew, Clapton	Mr. Body, Kingsland	Mare Street and South Hackney	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Mr. High.	Mr. Sheppard.
<i>INSPECTIONS—continued.</i>							
Floodings .. .. .	..	..	..	52	..	..	..
Places where food prepared for sale	..	3	..	..	..	..	14
Other workplaces .. ..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
Ice cream premises .. ..	13	7	32	8	10	13	14
Intimation notices served ..	169	258	169	302	269	303	559
Peremptory or final notices served	32	..	14	..	50	..	23
Statutory notices served ..	5	19	5	30	12	10	32
Proceedings before Magistrates or Justices under the Public Health Act	1	3	..	3	..	1	1
Nuisances abated .. ..	124	233	158	234	254	275	179
<i>SEIZED AND CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD—</i>							
Fish .. .. .	..	..	1 cwt.	..	..	..	13 cwt.
Fruit and vegetables .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 cwt.
Tinned Foods .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other articles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Open spaces cleared .. ..	7	..	..	..	..	1	..
Special reports to Medical Officer of Health	6	..	21	6	..	..	47
<i>FOOD ADULTERATION—</i>							
Samples collected for analysis	66	60	..	74	66	66	63
Proceedings taken before Magistrates	6	3	..	6	5	5	1

WORK, 1906—*Continued.*

Mr. Punter.	Mr. Haben, Homerton, E.	Mr. Peverett, Homerton, N.	Mr. Kemp, Homerton, S.	Mr. White, Clapton, N.E.	Mr. Hall, Special.	Mr. Vobe, Special.	Mr. Bobbit, Special.	Miss Teebay, Special.	Miss Newton, Special.	Totals.
No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.						
..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
11	12	14	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	158
231	408	296	223	101	380	498	6	285	261	4718
32	33	20	37	..	20	20	..	65	75	421
12	45	42	23	7	52	26	..	5	8	333
1	..	1	..	1	8	3	5	2	..	30
222	286	279	217	90	276	365	..	345	289	3826
1½ cwt.	..	4½ cwt.	4½ cwt.	..	..	3 cwt.	tns. cwt.	..	..	tns. cwt. qrs.
..	..	..	1 qr.	..	1 cwt.	66 lbs.	2 15½	..	..	4 2 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½ cwt.	..	..	cwt. qrs. lbs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	cwt. lbs.	..	..	6 0 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 7	..	..	cwt. qrs. lbs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 cwt.	..	..	17 0 7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 qr. 7 lbs.	..	..	cwt. qrs. lbs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 1 7
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	6	..	10	4	5	21	..	..	128
74	70	71	65	67	60	66	68	..	..	936
7	5	7	2	6	4	11	6	..	..	74



## 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 1906.

1906.		Temperature.							Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Rain.	
		Means.					Extremes.				Amount.	No. of Days.
		9 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Range	Mean.	Min.	Max.				
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		in.	
JANUARY	..	43·4	39·6	47·6	8·0	43·6	29·6	53·0	86	6·6	3·29	18
FEBRUARY	..	40·3	36·6	44·5	7·9	40·6	20·6	49·7	86	6·6	1·65	20
MARCH	..	43·8	38·5	48·8	10·3	43·6	29·8	64·0	80	7·0	1·03	16
APRIL	..	49·8	40·0	56·3	16·3	48·2	34·4	71·5	69	4·5	·73	9
MAY	..	55·5	48·3	61·8	13·5	55·0	36·7	75·2	73	7·8	1·23	11
JUNE	..	60·4	52·6	67·6	15·0	60·1	44·2	77·3	72	6·0	2·82	8
JULY	..	64·4	56·9	71·9	15·0	64·4	49·6	79·9	73	3·7	·60	6
AUGUST	..	66·1	58·9	73·7	14·8	66·3	51·9	89·3	70	6·0	·98	6
SEPTEMBER	..	60·7	53·8	67·7	13·9	60·8	45·1	90·4	72	4·7	1·49	9
OCTOBER	..	55·9	50·9	60·3	9·4	55·6	39·7	69·2	82	6·4	2·76	16
NOVEMBER	..	48·4	44·1	52·0	7·9	48·0	33·7	59·8	85	7·8	3·56	17
DECEMBER	..	39·4	35·1	42·7	7·6	38·9	24·4	55·0	85	8·0	2·00	16
Year	..	52·3	46·3	57·9	11·6	52·1	24·4	90·4	77·8	6·3	22·14	152

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

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

May 9th, 1907.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

# APPENDIX.

## CANAL BOATS.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report upon the canal boats inspected under the Canal Boats Acts and Regulation, 1877 and 1884.

The Barges inspected, with one exception, were found to be in good structural repair and were kept in clean and habitable condition.

Number of visits to waterways	...	...	...	79
„ „ boats inspected	...	...	...	81
„ „ „ conforming to Acts	...	...	...	80
„ „ „ infringing „	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ inspected not used as dwellings	...	...	...	7
Certificates examined	...	...	...	74

	Adults.	Children.	Women
Number of persons registered for	263	4	0
Number of persons living on boats			
so registered	130	6	5
Number of notices issued	...	...	1
„ „ „ complied	...	...	0
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	0

### Details of infringements—

(a) Registration	...	...	...	None.
(b) Notification of change of master	...	...	...	„
(c) Certificates	...	...	...	„
(d) Marking	...	...	...	1
(e) Overcrowding	...	...	...	None.
(f) Separation of the sexes	...	...	...	„
(g) Cleanliness	...	...	...	„
(h) Ventilation	...	...	...	„
(i) Painting	...	...	...	„
(j) Provision of water cask	...	...	...	„
(k) Removal of bilge water	...	...	...	„
(l) Notification of infectious disease	...	...	...	„
(m) Admittance	...	...	...	„

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE WHITE,

*Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under Canal Boats Acts.*



METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.

---

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, SEC. 94.

---

**BY-LAWS**

Made by the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney with respect to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family in the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.

---

*Interpretation of Terms.*

1. In these by-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and expressions have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them : that is to say—

“Council” means the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.

“Lodging-house” means a house or part of a house in the said Borough, which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

“Landlord,” in relation to a lodging-house, means the person for the time being receiving the rack rent of the lodging-house, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such premises were let at a rack rent.

“Tenant,” in relation to a lodging-house, means the person (whatever may be the nature or extent of his interest in the premises) by whom or on whose behalf the lodging-house is let in lodgings, or for occupation by members of more than one family, or who for the time being receives or is entitled to receive the profits arising from such letting, whether on his own account, or as agent or trustee for any other person.

“Lodger,” in relation to a lodging house, means the person to whom any room or rooms in the lodging-house may have been let as a lodging for himself and his family, if any, or for use and occupation by himself and his family, if any.

### *Exempted Houses.*

2. In any of the following cases a lodging-house shall be exempt from the operation of these by-laws ; that is to say—

- (a) Where the tenant himself resides on the premises, and the sub-letting by such tenant is to not more than one lodger.
- (b) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger occupying not more than one room, and exclusive of any charge for the use by the lodger of any furniture, is at the rate of not less than four shillings and sixpence per week, and such room is occupied by not more than two persons.
- (c) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger occupying not more than one room, and inclusive of any charge for the use by the lodger of any furniture, is at the rate of not less than six shillings per week, and such room is occupied by not more than two persons.
- (d) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger occupying two or more rooms, and exclusive of any charge for the use by the lodger of any furniture, is at the rate of not less than seven shillings and sixpence per week.



- (e) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger occupying two or more rooms, and inclusive of any charge for the use by the lodger of any furniture is at the rate of not less than ten shillings per week.
- (a) *For fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.*
- (b) *For the registration of houses so let or occupied.*
- (c) *For the inspection of such houses.*
- (d) *For enforcing drainage for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses.*
- (e) *For the cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of the premises.*
- (f) *For the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease.*

3. A lodger in a lodging-house and subject to the provisions of these by-laws, the landlord and tenant of the lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of three hundred cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age exceeding ten years, and of one hundred and fifty cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding ten years to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is used exclusively for that purpose, and which, in the case of the lodger, has been let to that lodger.

4. A lodger in a lodging-house and subject to the provisions of these by-laws, the landlord and tenant of the lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of four hundred cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age exceeding ten years, and of two hundred cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding ten years to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is not used exclusively for that purpose, and which, in the case of the lodger, has been let to that lodger.

5. The tenant of a lodging-house, within a period of fourteen days after he shall have been required by a notice in writing signed by the Town Clerk of the said Borough and duly served upon or delivered to the tenant to supply the information necessary for the registration of the lodging-house by the Council shall himself, or by his agent duly authorised in that behalf, sign and furnish to the Council a true statement of the following particulars with respect to such house, that is to say—

- (a) The total number of rooms in the house.
- (b) The total number of rooms let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family.
- (c) The manner of use of each room.
- (d) The number, age and sex of the occupants of each room used for sleeping.
- (e) The christian name and surname of the person to whom each room in the house is let and the christian name and surname of the landlord of the lodging-house.
- (f) The amount of rent or charge per week payable by each such person.

6. Where the tenant of a lodging-house resides in any part of the premises, the tenant, and where the tenant of a lodging-house does not reside in any part of the premises, every lodger who is entitled to have or to exercise the control of the outer door of the premises shall, at all reasonable times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Council in that behalf, afford every such officer free access to the interior of the premises for the purpose of inspection.

7. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Council in that behalf, afford every such officer free access for the purpose of inspection to the interior of any room or rooms which may have been let to the lodger.



8. Where the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Council in that behalf, has, for the purpose of inspection, obtained access to the interior of a lodging-house, or to the interior of any room or rooms in a lodging-house, a person shall not wilfully obstruct any such officer in the inspection of any part of the premises, or without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse, when required by any such officer, to render him such assistance as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of his inspection.

9. Where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any court, court-yard, area, or any other open space within the curtilage of the premises, the lodger, and where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any court, court-yard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, the tenant shall, subject to the provisions of these by-laws, cause the court, court-yard, area, or other open space to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as is requisite for the purpose of keeping the same in a cleanly condition.

10. Subject to the provisions of these by-laws the landlord or the tenant of a lodging-house shall cause every drain or means of drainage, with which any water-closet belonging to the lodging-house may communicate to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

Such landlord or tenant shall (subject as aforesaid) also cause all such means of ventilation as are or may be provided in or in connection therewith to be maintained at all times in good order.

Subject, as aforesaid, if such drain or means of drainage or ventilation shall not be in good order owing to any want or defect of a structural character, it shall be the duty of the landlord to comply with this by-law, in other cases it shall be the duty of the tenant to do so.

11. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause the floor of every room which has been let to him to be thoroughly swept once at least in every day, and such parts thereof as are not covered with carpet or other unwashable material nailed or fixed down to be thoroughly washed as often as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining cleanliness.

12. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause every window, every fixture or fitting of wood, stone or metal and every painted surface in every room which has been let to him to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time, as often as may be necessary.

13. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause all solid or liquid filth or refuse to be removed once at least in every day from every room which has been let to him, and shall once at least in every day cause every vessel, utensil, or other receptacle for the said filth or refuse, to be thoroughly cleansed.

14. Where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any staircase, landing or passage in the lodging-house, the lodger shall cause every part of the staircase, landing or passage to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as is requisite.

15. A person shall not in a lodging-house keep any animal in any room or elsewhere upon the premises, in such a manner as to render the condition of such room or premises filthy or unwholesome

16. Subject to the provisions of these by-laws, the tenant of a lodging-house shall cause every common landing or passage, or staircase in the lodging-house to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as is requisite.

17. Subject to the provisions of these by-laws, the landlord of a lodging-house shall, in the month of April, May or June in every year, cause every part of the premises to be cleansed.



Subject, as aforesaid, the landlord of a lodging-house shall, in the same period, except in such cases as are hereinafter specified in this by-law, cause every area, the interior surface of every ceiling and wall of every water-closet belonging to the premises, and the interior surface of every ceiling and wall of every room, staircase, and passage in the house to be thoroughly lime-washed, in every case where lime-washing is necessary for effective cleansing.

Subject, as aforesaid, where the internal surface of the rooms, staircases and passages, in a lodging-house or of any part thereof is painted or where the material of or with which such surface is constructed or covered is such as to render the lime-washing thereof unsuitable or not necessary for effective cleansing, the landlord shall in the same period aforesaid cause such surface to be thoroughly cleansed and the paint or other covering thereof to be renewed if the renewal thereof shall be necessary for the purpose of keeping the premises in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

Provided always that where such cleansing or lime-washing or removal of paint as is hereinbefore prescribed shall have been duly carried out at any time within three months prior to the months aforesaid, nothing in the said by-law contained shall be deemed to require such cleansing, lime-washing, or removal of paint in any of the months aforesaid save in so far as the same shall be necessary for the purpose of keeping the premises in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

18. Subject to the provisions of these by-laws the landlord of a lodging-house shall provide adequate means of ventilation in or in connection with every room, landing, passage and staircase in such house, and shall from time to time repair and renew the same when necessary, and the tenant of a lodging-house shall, subject to the provisions of these by-laws cause such means of ventilation in any room occupied by him and in any common passage and staircase in such house to be maintained at all times in good order.

19. A lodger in a lodging-house shall cause all such means of ventilation as may be provided in or in connection with any room in such house in his occupation and in or in connection with any staircase, landing or passage therein, to the exclusive use of which he is entitled, to be maintained at all times in good order.

20. Where a duty imposed upon or a prohibition applied to the landlord or the tenant of a lodging-house, as the case may be, is by any by-law expressly imposed or applied, subject to the provisions of these by-laws, proceedings shall not be taken against the landlord or the tenant for an offence against the by-law unless and until the landlord or the tenant after service upon him of a notice in writing by the Council requiring him within such reasonable time as is specified in the notice to comply with the by-law has failed to comply with the by-law within the time so specified.

### *Penalties.*

21. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing by-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after failure to comply with a written notice of the offence from the Council.

Provided, nevertheless, that the Justices or Court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this by-law.

### *Repeal of By-laws.*

22. From and after the date of the confirmation of these by-laws, all by-laws with respect to houses let in lodgings or occupied by



members of more than one family previously in force in the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney shall be repealed.

The Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney was affixed hereto on the Twenty-sixth day of July, 1906.

FRANCIS HOWSE, *Mayor*,

G. YARROW BALDOCK,	} <i>Members.</i>
W. PENGELLY,	

W. A. WILLIAMS, *Town Clerk*.

Allowed by the Local Government Board this Sixth day of October, 1906.

S. B. PROVIS,

*Secretary.*

Acting on behalf of the said Board under the Authority of their General Order dated the Twenty-sixth day of May, 1877.

## HACKNEY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

---

PREVENTION OF MUMPS.

**Mumps.**—This is a very infectious disease, attacking children usually at school ages. It may occur at any time of the year, but at certain seasons, particularly in the spring and autumn, the number of cases increases very rapidly, sometimes assuming the features of a widespread epidemic. It attacks males rather more frequently than females, and has a tendency to spread very rapidly in schools and similar institutions. The disease is not regarded as very dangerous to life, but complications may occur during the course of the disease which may seriously impair health for a considerable time or may lead to a fatal issue. Owing to its frequent occurrence amongst school children, mumps may seriously interfere with school education. It is therefore desirable, both for the maintenance of the child's health as well as to prevent interference with school education, that parents and those in charge of children should learn something as to the nature of this disease and the measures which should be adopted to prevent its spread.

**Symptoms.**—A child will not usually show any sign of having been infected until two or three weeks after exposure to infection. This period is known as the incubation period. The first symptom to show itself is feverishness, which is usually slight but may be severe. At the same time the child complains of pain just below the ear on one side. Here a slight swelling appears which gradually increases in size, extending over the side of the cheek and neck. The other side of the neck and face is usually affected in the same way after a



day or two. The swelling is due to an inflammation of a gland, known as the parotid salivary gland, which is situated on each side of the neck just below the ear. The swelling causes great inconvenience to patients, especially in attempting to take food, for it is difficult to open the mouth when the disease is at all severe. There may not be much pain, but there is an unpleasant feeling and tightness about the neck. Earache, with inflammation of the interior of the ear may be present. In very severe cases the fever is very high and the patient may even be delirious. Various complications may arise in the course of the disease which may either lead to a fatal result or much subsequent ill-health. The disease is one in which relapses are of frequent occurrence.

## MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF MUMPS.

1. As soon as there is any suspicion of a child sickening for mumps it should be removed to a warm, well ventilated room, free from draughts, apart from the remainder of the household, from which all unnecessary clothings, hangings, carpets, etc., have been removed.

2. The washable clothings and bedding, and the towels used by the patient should, before removal from the bedroom, be placed in a tub of water to which some disinfectant has been added. Cups, saucers, spoons, etc., should be scalded before being used by others.

3. Persons attending upon a child ill from mumps should wash their hands before leaving the sick room and associating with others.

4. After recovery, the room, bedding, clothes, etc., used by the patient should be well disinfected before being used again, and this will be done free of charge on application to the Public Health Department, either by the Medical Attendant or person in charge of a case of mumps.

5. No child should be allowed to go to school from a house in which there is a case of mumps until the complete recovery of the patient, and the disinfection of the house, etc.

6. No child should be allowed to attend school who has been exposed to the infection of mumps until 25 days after exposure, and not even then if there are signs of the disease having been contracted.

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

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.

*December, 1906.*



**Record of Prosecutions under the Public Health (London)  
Act, 1891, &c., during the year 1906.**

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
13. Mentmore- terrace	Defective drain ..	Order to do work in 28 days		0 2 0
268, Glyn-road ..	S.W.P. contrary to L.C.C. by-laws	Withdrawn (work done)		
270, do. ..	do.	do. ..		
272, do. ..	do.	do. ..		
257, Evering-road ..	R.W.P. and B.W.P. improperly connec- ted to drain, S.P. defective and in- sufficiently ventila- ted, drains defective	Order to do work in 28 days		0 2 0
198, Cassland-road..	Defective traps and defective joint, both below the W.C. pan	Withdrawn (work done)		
8, Walden-terrace ..	An occupied house without a proper and sufficient water supply	Order to close premises		0 4 0
"Marquis of Lans- downe," 48, Stoke Newington-road	Urinal so foul as to be a nuisance	Fined .. ..	0 1 0	0 2 0
23, Groombridge- road	Defective drain ..	Dismissed. £5 5s. costs against Council		
Clapton Park Tavern, Chats- worth-road	Urinal so con- structed as to be a nuisance and offensive to public decency.	Withdrawn (work done)		
7, Twemlow-terrace	Three untrapped lavatory wastes. Three untrapped sink wastes in rear improperly dis- charging into a R.W.P.	do. ..		
32, Kenton-road ..	Defective drain ..	do. ..		
14, Casterton-street	do. ..	do. ..		

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Penalty	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21, Darnley-road ..	Defective drain ..	Order to do work in 28 days		0 4 0
3, Twemlow-terrace	do. ..	Order to abate nuisance in 28 days, so far as relates to drain outlet from B to D on plan		
31, Bentham-road ..	do. ..	Order by consent to abate nuisance in 28 days (without prejudice to defendants legal rights)		0 4 0
33, do. ..	do. ..	do. ..		0 4 0
35, do. ..	do. ..	do. ..		0 4 0
37, do. ..	do. ..	do. ..		0 4 0
39, do. ..	do. ..	do. ..		0 4 0
41, do. ..	do. ..	do. ..		0 4 0
43, do. ..	do. ..	do. ..		0 4 0
38, Ash-grove ..	Fail to send to Local Authority list of outworkers to 1st August, 1906	Withdrawn ..		
14, do. ..	do. ..	Fined .. ..	1 0 0	1 3 0
6, Stellman-streat ..	Dirty milk utensil ..	do. .. ..	1 0 0	1 3 0
Do. ..	Unregistered milk vendor	do. .. ..	0 1 0	0 2 0
9, Landfield-street ..	do. ..	do. .. ..	1 0 0	1 3 0
Do. ..	Dirty milk utensil ..	do. .. ..	1 0 0	1 3 0
198, Queen's-road ..	Unregistered milk vendor	Withdrawn ..		
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Queen's-court	In a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Withdrawn (work done)		
Total			£ 4 2 0	6 16 0



## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1879-1899.

## SAMPLES PURCHASED DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Article purchased.	No. purchased.	No. adulterated.	No. where Proceedings taken.	No. of Samples adulterated, with percentage of adulteration.
Milk .. ..	520	96	30	See Samples of Milk Analysed (next page).
Butter .. ..	215	19	14	6—100% foreign fat. 1—98%            " 1—92%            " 1—87%            " 2—80%            " 1—45%            " 1—44%            " 1—2.4% excess of water. 1—2.2%            " *1—4%            " *1—1.2%           " *1—1.1%           " *1—33%           "
Coffee .. ..	48			
Margarine .. ..	37	11	11	1—13.4% excess of water. 1—9.4%            " 1—7.4%            " 1—1.12%           " 1—5.7% mashed potato. 1—5.6%            " 1—3.3% excess of butter fat. 1—3%            " 3 Served in plain wrapper. *1—2.7% butter fat. *1—1% excess of water. *1—1.8%            " *1—1% rice starch. *1—45% starch and sugar. *1—1 to 2% arrowroot.
Cocoa .. ..	24	3		
Pepper .. ..	14			
Lard .. ..	12			
Olive Oil .. ..	12			
Mustard .. ..	11			
Malt Vinegar .. ..	11	2		
Whisky .. ..	8	1	1	*2—Acid derived from wood. 1—12.4% excess of water.
Paregoric .. ..	6			
Arrowroot .. ..	6			
Camphorated Oil .. ..	6	2	2	1—5% deficient in camphor. 1—69%            "
Gin .. ..	5	3	2	1—55.5 degrees under proof. 1—7.47% excess of water. *1—1.05% added water.
Rum .. ..	3			
Demerara Sugar .. ..	3			
Castor Sugar .. ..	3			
Brandy .. ..	2	1		*1—3.1% excess of water.
	946	138	60	* No action taken.

## RETURN OF SAMPLES OF MILK ANALYSED

For the Twelve Months ended 31st December 1906, showing the percentage of samples found "Genuine" and "Adulterated."

SAMPLES.					Percentage of Samples found.		
No. examined.	No. found genuine.	No. adulterated below 5% in which no action was taken.		No. adulterated above 5% in which action was taken.	Adulterated.		Genuine.
					Above 5%	Below 5%	
520	424	1 to 2% 1		5 to 6% 5	5.7	12.6	81.5
		2 „ 3% 17		6 „ 7% 5			
		3 „ 4% 33		7 „ 8% 4			
		4 „ 5% 15		8 „ 9% 2			
				9 „ 10% 1			
				10 „ 11% 3			
				11 „ 12% 1			
				13 „ 14% 1			
				14 „ 15% 1			
				15 „ 16% 2			
				27 „ 28% 1			
				30 „ 31% 1			
				44 „ 45% 1			
				72 „ 73% 2			
520	424		66	30	5.7	12.6	81.5



**Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and  
Margarine Acts during the Year, 1906.**

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
33	Milk ..	6·24% added water ..	Withdrawn— Warranty proved		
35	Milk ..	6·59% added water..	Fined .. ..	4 0 0	0 2 0
40	Milk ..	7·53% added water..	Fined .. ..	2 0 0	0 2 0
62	Butter ..	45% foreign fat ..	Fined .. ..	5 0 0	0 2 0
62	Margarine	45% excess of butter fat	Conviction ..	..	0 2 0
76	Milk ..	7·53% added water..	Dismissed— Government Analyst certified 1½% only, 30s. costs against Council		
111	Milk ..	7·6% added water ..	Fined .. ..	0 7 6	0 12 6
138	Milk ..	10% fat abstracted..	Fined .. ..	2 0 0	0 12 6
129	Margarine	3·3% excess of butter fat	Withdrawn by order of Public Health Committee		
132	Margarine	3% excess of butter fat	Dismissed— Trifling offence		
152	Butter ..	100% foreign fat ..	Fined .. ..	3 0 0	0 12 6
152	Margarine	Served in plain wrapper	Conviction ..	..	0 2 0
133	Margarine	Served in wrapper with words "Margarine" not distinctly legible	Fined .. ..	2 0 0	0 2 0
133	Margarine	1·12% excess of water	Conviction ..	..	0 12 6
164	Milk ..	10% added water ..	Fined .. ..	0 7 6	0 12 6
168	Milk ..	5% added water ..	Fined .. ..	0 2 6	0 12 6

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
154	Gin ..	55.5 degrees under proof	Conviction ..	..	2 2 0
188	Milk ..	5.88% added water..	Fined .. ..	1 0 0	0 12 6
221	Milk ..	14.7% fat abstracted	Fined .. ..	2 0 0	0 12 6
227	Butter ..	92% foreign fat ..	Fined .. ..	1 0 0	0 12 6
227	Margarine	Served in plain wrapper	Conviction ..	..	0 2 0
267	Milk ..	13.89% added water	Fined .. ..	2 0 0	0 12 6
291	Butter ..	2.4% excess of water	Withdrawn— Defendant dead		
303	Milk ..	11.5% fat abstracted	Fined .. ..	0 15 0	0 12 6
319	Milk ..	10% fat abstracted..	Fined .. ..	0 10 0	0 12 6
320	Milk ..	7.89% added water..	Fined .. ..	0 10 0	0 12 6
335	Milk ..	9.4% fat abstracted..	Fined .. ..	0 10 0	0 12 6
357	Milk ..	5.8% added water ..	Fined .. ..	0 10 0	0 12 6
400	Butter ..	2.2% excess of water	Fined .. ..	0 7 6	0 12 6
413	Margarine	Served in plain wrapper	Fined .. ..	1 0 0	0 12 6
454	Margarine	Served in plain wrapper	Conviction ..	..	0 2 0
454	Butter ..	100% foreign fat ..	Fined .. ..	1 0 0	0 12 6
480	Milk ..	15% fat abstracted..	Dismissed— Warranty proved		
510	Milk ..	8% fat abstracted ..	Fined .. ..	1 0 0	0 12 6
516	Butter ..	100% foreign fat ..	Fined .. ..	2 0 0	0 12 6
516	Margarine	Served in plain wrapper	Conviction ..	..	0 2 0
539	Whisky	12.4% excess of water	Fined .. ..	1 0 0	0 12 6



No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
542	Camphorated Oil	5% deficient in camphor	Dismissed— 10s. costs against Council		
545	Camphorated Oil	69% deficient in camphor	Fined .. ..	0 10 0	0 12 6
550	Butter ..	98% foreign fat ..	Withdrawn by order of Public Health Committee	..	1 1 0
550	Margarine	Exposed for sale unlabelled	Withdrawn by order of Public Health Committee		
550	Margarine	Served in plain wrapper	Withdrawn by order of Public Health Committee		
573	Milk ..	72.4% fat abstracted	Dismissed— (Analyst's certificate defective). 30s. costs against Council		
571	Milk ..	72.7% fat abstracted	Dismissed— (Analyst's certificate defective). 30s. costs against Council		
591	Milk ..	44.7% fat abstracted	Withdrawn by order of Public Health Committee	..	0 12 6
593	Milk ..	6.7% fat abstracted	Fined .. ..	0 1 0	0 12 6
619	Butter ..	44% foreign fat ..	Fined .. ..	2 0 0	0 12 6
622	Butter ..	80% foreign fat ..	Fined .. ..	5 0 0	0 12 6
622	Milk ..	No name and address on barrow	Fined .. ..	0 5 0	0 2 0
641	Margarine	Served in plain wrapper	Conviction ..	..	0 2 0
641	Butter	100% foreign fat ..	Fined .. ..	2 0 0	0 12 6

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
655	Milk ..	6·35% added water	Withdrawn by order of Public Health Committee		
656	Milk ..	6·8% added water ..	Dismissed— 3rd sample broken		
661	Butter ..	80% foreign fat ..	Fined .. ..	..	0 12 6
661	Margarine	Served in plain wrapper	Conviction ..	..	0 2 0
667	Milk ..	8·8% added water	Fined .. ..	1 0 0	0 12 6
673	Milk ..	30% fat abstracted	Dismissed— (Analyst's certificate defective). 30s. costs against Council		
684	Milk ..	5% fat abstracted ..	} Withdrawn by order of Public Health Com'ittee		
684	Milk ..	4·12% fat abstracted			
688	Milk ..	5·18% added water	Dismissed— Warranty proved		
719	Butter ..	100% foreign fat ..	Fined .. ..	3 0 0	0 12 6
719	Margarine	Served in plain wrapper	Fined .. ..	..	0 2 0
727	Butter ..	87% foreign fat ..	Fined .. ..	2 0 0	0 12 6
727	Margarine	Served in plain wrapper	Fined .. ..	..	0 2 0
740	Margarine	Served in plain wrapper	Fined .. ..	0 10 0	0 12 6
768	Milk ..	15·29% added water	Fined .. ..	10 0 0	1 3 0
824	Margarine	13·4 %excess of water	} Fined .. ..	10 0 0	0 12 6
824	Margarine	13% mashed potato			
825	Margarine	5·6% mashed potato	Withdrawn— £3 3s. costs		



No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fine.	Costs.
827	Margarine	9.4% excess of water	Fined .. ..	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 0 12 6
829	Margarine	5.7% mashed potato	Withdrawn— £3 3s. costs		
847	Gin ..	7.47% excess of water	Dismissed— £2 2s. costs against Council..		
866	Margarine	7.4% excess of water	Fined .. ..	0 10 0	0 12 6
869	Margarine	Served in plain wrapper	Fined .. ..	2 0 0	0 12 6
882	Milk ..	5.5% added water ..	Fined .. ..	1 0 0	0 12 6
891	Milk ..	27.8% added water ..	Fined .. ..	0 10 0	0 12 6
				74 16	29 9 0

## LIST OF LICENSED COW-SHEDS

IN THE HACKNEY DISTRICT, OCTOBER, 1906.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	No. of SHEDS.
Jones, David ... ..	46, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton ...	1
Jenkins, John ... ..	2, Buckingham Road, Kingsland ...	2
Lloyd, Daniel ... ..	72, Church Road, Homerton ...	1
Wright, Wm. and Jno. ...	84, Clifden Road, Clapton Park ...	2
Francis, Hannah ... ..	67, Downham Road, Kingsland ...	1
Thomas, Evan ... ..	11, Downham Road, Kingsland ...	1
Evans, Morgan... ..	6, Florfield Road, Hackney ...	1
Snegin, W. H.... ..	47, Old Hill Street, Upper Clapton ...	1
Rumbal, T. E. ... ..	83, Upper Clapton Road ...	4
Pocock, B. ... ..	46A, Leswin Road, Stoke Newington	1
Warner, J. C. ... ..	23, Mare Street ... ..	1
Lewis, J. ... ..	6, Palace Road, Hackney ...	1
Lewis, D. J. ... ..	257, Queen's Road, Dalston ...	1
Williams, T. R. ... ..	79, Shacklewell Lane, Hackney ...	1
Welford, R. W. ... ..	Sigdon Road, Hackney ...	1
Welford, R. W.... ..	Spring Hill, Clapton ... ..	2
Stapleton, A. E. & J. G.	Stoke Newington Common ...	5
Briggs, J. J. ... ..	180, Victoria Park Road ...	1
Thomas, David ... ..	3, Warburton Road, Hackney ...	1
Brace, A. E. ... ..	133, Well Street, South Hackney ...	1
Jones, John ... ..	271, Wick Road, Homerton ...	2
Emerton & Sons, Ltd. ...	37, Wilton Road ... ..	1
Total Cow-Sheds		—
		33



## LIST OF LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

IN THE HACKNEY DISTRICT, OCTOBER, 1906.

NAME.		ADDRESS.
Friday, Richard...	...	235, Amhurst Road
Raymond, George	...	186, Cassland Road
Hussey, A. J. ...	...	37, Church Road, Homerton
Wood, Hy. Peter	...	90, Frampton Park Road
Wragg, W. J. ...	...	57, Holly Street
Roberts, F. ...	...	49, High Street, Kingsland
Gooch, H. ...	...	71, High Street, Kingsland
Woollven, W. H.	...	73, Upper Clapton Road
Goodwin, H. J....	...	78, Stamford Hill
Joyce, John ...	...	531, Kingsland Road
Fish, Arthur ...	...	222, Lower Clapton Road
Witherden, C. A.	...	133, Lower Clapton Road
Tyler, A. J. ...	...	80, Mare Street
Teat, Thos., & Sturch, Fredk.	...	177, Mare Street
Frost, Fredk. ...	...	200, Queen's Road, Dalston
Hammer, William	...	103, Rendlesham Road
Ebbels, E. ...	...	94, Southgate Road
Row, Fredk. Wm.	...	130, High Street, Stoke Newington
Young, C. J. ...	...	220, Stoke Newington Road
Stoneman, P. ...	...	3, Terrace Road
Clarke, C. ...	...	150, Upper Clapton Road
Tyler, Robert ...	...	92, Well Street
Austin, W. E. ...	...	51, Wilton Road
Spallacy, Frank	...	258, Wick Road
Browning, J. ...	...	West Side, London Fields

## LIST OF BAKE-HOUSES, 1906.

## NAME.

## ADDRESS.

## No. 1 DISTRICT.

Hall, J.	...	...	...	77, Upper Clapton Road
Buddin, J.	...	...	...	87, Reighton Road
† Vincent, A.	...	...	...	74, Old Hill Street
Gibson, R. T.	...	...	...	9, Northwold Road
† Austin, W. H.	...	...	...	74, Fountayne Road
Reis	...	...	...	8, Cazenove Road

## No. 2 DISTRICT.

Guthrie, J., & Sons	...	...	...	176, High Street, Stoke Newington
Pile, W.	...	...	...	114, High Street, Stoke Newington
† Newell & Co.	...	...	...	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
† Rasey, R.	...	...	...	40, Shacklewell Lane
† Karsch, J.	...	...	...	237, Amhurst Road
Rung, P.	...	...	...	55, Shacklewell Lane

## No. 3 DISTRICT.

† Silver, S.	...	...	...	134, Sandringham Road
† Martin, J.	...	...	...	50, London Road
† Gibbons, G.	...	...	...	26, Downs Road
Reis, W. C.	...	...	...	215, Lower Clapton Road
† Parish, W.	...	...	...	117, Lower Clapton Road
† Prestage, T. H.	...	...	...	71, Lower Clapton Road
Cowley, Mrs. J.	...	...	...	9, Clarence Road
† Newell & Co.	...	...	...	393, Mare Street
Gentry, W. R.	...	...	...	38, Amhurst Road
Seward, R.	...	...	...	240, Dalston Lane



## No. 4 DISTRICT.

Carpenter, A. ...	...	...	13, Median Road
† Lunken, J. ...	...	...	52, Mandeville Street
Saur, H. ...	...	...	258, Rushmore Road
Mankertz, L. ...	...	...	182, Chatsworth Road
Gerber, P. ...	...	...	138, „
Ruhl, J. G. ...	...	...	94, „
† Lunken, H. ...	...	...	71, „
† Maloney, J. ...	...	...	36, „
† Woods, E. ...	...	...	19, „
† Heinlen, L. ...	...	...	219, Glynn Road
Benson, C. ...	...	...	326, „

## No. 5 AND 6 DISTRICT.

Shedden, W. ...	...	...	121, Richmond Road
Liebsch, H. ...	...	...	49, Greenwood Road
† Spenner, A. ...	...	...	81, Wilton Road
† Goodwin, J. ...	...	...	178, Dalston Lane
† Hohl, J. ...	...	...	72, „
Shedden, W. ...	...	...	64, Richmond Road
Mules, J. ...	...	...	20 and 22, Forest Road
† Rowe, J. ...	...	...	207, Queen's Road
† Spenner, H. ...	...	...	68, Lansdowne Road
† Birkett, T. ...	...	...	25, West-side, London Fields
† Grainger, J. ...	...	...	550, Kingsland Road
Norman, A. ...	...	...	513, „
Best, C. ...	...	...	376, „
Pain, —. ...	...	...	89, Tottenham Road
† Claridge, G. ...	...	...	329, Kingsland Road
† Henkelmann, H. ...	...	...	174, Southgate Road
Allardyce, S. W. ...	...	...	98, „
Lerner, J. ...	...	...	40, Downham Road
† Calton, A. ...	...	...	48, De Beauvoir Road
Stein, H. ...	...	...	24, Tottenham Road

†Pay, E. T.	...	...	106, Hertford Road
†Roessle, W.	...	...	88, High Street, Kingsland
†Willicombe, F.	...	...	28, John Campbell Road
†Howe, —.	...	...	103c, Dalston Lane
†Pipe, J. R.	...	...	69, High Street, Kingsland
†Grainger, J.	...	...	1, Balls Pond Road
Janke, Bros.	...	...	107, 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
†Wragg, A. H.	...	...	27, Morning Lane
†Zahn, A. H.	...	...	77, Frampton Park Road
†Eley, J.	...	...	101, Mare Street
Gallowitz	...	...	77, „
Meek	...	...	52, Sheep Lane

## No. 8 DISTRICT.

†Cannon, G. D.	...	...	13, Loddiges Road
†Skaer, P.	...	...	76, Well Street
Martin, J.	...	...	105, „
†Mustard, Mrs. E. C.	...	...	79, Lauriston Road
†Holzapfel, C.	...	...	142, Victoria Park Road
†Slade, C.	...	...	106, Gore Road

## No. 9 DISTRICT.

Grimwood, T.	...	...	39, High Street, Homerton
Grimwood, T.	...	...	59, „ „
†Gibbons, G.	...	...	131, „ „
Bradford, G.	...	...	162, „ „



Jessup, H.	...	...	167, High Street, Homerton.
Juniper, J. T.	...	...	18, Brooksby's Walk
Hertz, J.	...	...	14, The Grove, Homerton
Herman, G. O.	...	...	3, Churchill Road

## No. 10 DISTRICT.

Werner, A. & L.	...	...	220, Wick Road
Harris, J.	...	...	184, Cassland Road
Hassell, Thos.	...	...	16, Gloucester Road
Weber, A. F.	...	...	92, Wick Road
†Gunner, G.	...	...	34, Church Road, Homerton
Hohloch, C.	...	...	12, Berger Road
Weber, G.	...	...	50, Kenton Road
Holman, A. S.	...	...	154, Well Street
†Stark, W.	...	...	186, „
Fey, F....	...	...	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
Lunken	...	...	276, Wick Road
Dance, Mrs. A.	...	...	315, „
Brake, G.	...	...	2, Victoria Road
James, G.	...	...	3, Montague Buildings
Ingram, E.	...	...	41, Osborne Road
Attwater, I. J....	...	...	13, Gainsboro' Cottages
Davis, S.	...	...	71, Felstead Street

## No. 12 DISTRICT.

†Collis & Co.	...	...	2, Beecholme Terrace
†Mason, F.	...	...	200, Lower Clapton Road

† Underground Bake-houses