

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

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Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

FOR THE YEAR 1921,

BY

G. H. DART,

M.D., M.R.C.P., Edin.; D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Camb.

Medical Officer of Health.

Administrative Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.

Executive Tuberculosis Officer.



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1922.

Report of the

REPORT

ANNUARY CONDITION

FOR THE YEAR 1901

BY H. D. DART

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF LANDS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1902

1902

1902

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT



Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

Public Health Committee.

Ex-officio—Councillor WILLIAM PARKER, J.P. (Mayor).

Chairman—Councillor H. P. PIGGOTT.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Mrs. E. BOYCE.

Councillor BECKETT, J.

Councillor LACEY, W. J.

Councillor BENWELL, Mrs. L. C.

LOWETH, W. E.

BOWHILL, H. A.

LUSHER-PENTNEY, G. J.

BOYCE, Mrs. E.

MUIRHEAD, Mrs. E.

BROWN, H.

PIGGOTT, H. P.

CHAPMAN, T., J.P., L.C.C.

RUSHBROOKE, T., J.P., M.A., etc.

Alderman ELLIOTT, E.

SHERMAN, J.

Councillor GENESE, J.

VARDON, A. D., J.P., L.R.C.P.

GOOLD, F. G.

WILKINSON, E. J.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Consisting of Members of the Public Health Committee, and three persons being women and not Members of the Council.

Chairman—Councillor Mrs. E. BOYCE.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor H. P. PIGGOTT.

Members of the Committee—as set out above with the addition of Mrs. M. MYLLES, Mrs. M. S. INKPIN, and Miss B. W. PAYNE.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Sanitary Inspectors.

R. H. ELLIS.	E. A. HILLIER.
R. H. BEW.	E. S. CROOK, also Canal Boats
W. C. VOBÉ.	Inspector.
A. SADLER.	J. E. TRUSLOVE.
H. BODY.	J. W. HALL.
G. F. HIGH.	G. FOWLER.
R. J. SHEPPARD.	A. J. BOBBITT (for Cowhouses, Milk-
C. F. LONG.	shops, Slaughterhouses, etc.)
W. GOLDSWORTHY.	J. NIGHY, } House to House
W. PEVERETT.	W. E. GALVIN, } Inspection.

ALICE TEEBAY (for Workshops, Laundries, &c.).

MABEL PORTLOCK (for Outworkers' Premises)

Health Visitors.

Mrs. A. RHODES.	Miss D. F. VIDAL.
Mrs. E. A. COWLEY.	Miss A. K. ROCHE.
Mrs. L. HARRISON.	Miss M. K. COCKLE.
Miss M. CHITSON.	Miss S. E. LOVE.
Mrs. L. E. BARTHOLOMEW.	
Miss G. M. SERVANTE	} for Tuberculosis cases.
Miss M. CLARKE	

Medical Officers (Temporary Staff) Municipal Infant Welfare Centres.

ELIZABETH WILKS, M.D.	REGINALD BROWN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
J. H. PORTER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	DOROTHY B. GERE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Dispensary Medical Officers (Metropolitan and City of London Hospitals.)

L. UNWIN YOUNG, M.B.	H. TYLFORD HOWELL, M.R.C.S.
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Public Analyst—LEO TAYLOR, F.I.C.

Dust Inspectors.

E. J. TIETJEN.	T. SAUNDERS.
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Disinfecting Station and Shelter Caretakers.

E. G. HASLER.	Mrs. E. HASLER.
---------------	-----------------

Mortuary Keeper—S. W. BOXELL.

Messenger—H. STOREY.

Clerical Staff.

J. D. WILDE.	V. WELHAM.
A. HIGGINS.	H. C. BOWMAN.
P. A. HITCH.	H. R. SANDFORD.
L. W. HARVEY.	
E. WHITTAKER.	

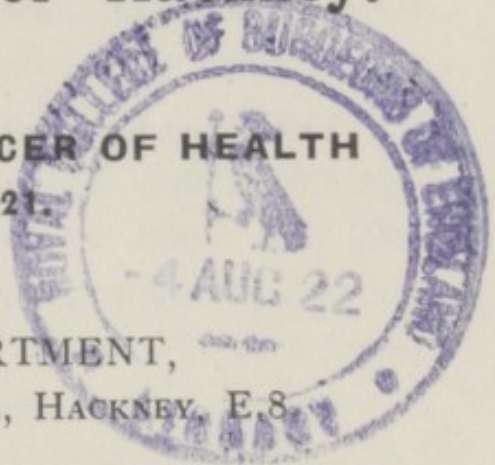
Medical Officer of Health.

G. H. DART, M.D., M.R.C.P., EDIN., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. Camb.

Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1921.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL, HACKNEY, E.8.



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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, the Annual Report on the health of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney for the year 1921.

The report is presented in the form and sequence of subjects suggested by the Ministry of Health; but before proceeding to a detailed description of the sanitary work of the Borough, a short statistical summary and a comparative table as regards the Death, Birth, Zymotic and Infantile Mortality Rates of Metropolitan Boroughs will be found convenient for immediate reference.

A comparative table for the Borough showing the Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality Rates for the past ten years is set out on page 17.

The birth-rate is 22.2 per 1,000 for Hackney, as compared with 22.3 for the whole of the County of London.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the Borough, measured by the number of deaths under one year of age per thousand births registered, is 64 as compared with 81, the figure for last year, the Borough average during the last five years (1916 to 1920), is 90, and the figure for all London is 80, as compared with 75 in 1920.

The Death-rate for Hackney is 11.5, as compared with 12.4 for the County of London, and is slightly higher than the Death-rate of three of the Metropolitan Boroughs.

The Zymotic Death-rate is 0.7, as compared with 1.09, the figure for 1920. The number of scarlet fever cases notified during 1921 was 1,863, as compared with 1,077 during 1920, and the number of diphtheria cases notified during 1921 was 872, as compared with 764 during 1920.

The deaths from scarlet fever numbered only 14, and the deaths from diphtheria 46, being 24 less than those registered in 1920.

Table II., page 41, gives the number of cases of infection diseases notified and removed to hospital during 1921.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Maternity and Child Welfare work in Hackney has been further extended during the year. An additional infant Welfare Centre was opened in February by the Council at Northwold Road, and the Hackney Grove Voluntary Infant Welfare Association opened in October an additional centre for the Hackney Grove District, so that there are now seven centres operating in Hackney; four municipal, and three voluntary. The work of Eton Mission Welfare Centre has also been increased in scope by the institution of an Ante-Natal Clinic, and an additional annual grant of £50 per annum by the Council was sanctioned by the Ministry to date from March 31st. At Overbury Street Centre a weekly, instead of a fortnightly, Ante-Natal Clinic, and an additional Child Welfare Clinic were put into operation.

Sanction to an additional session at Brooksbys Walk Ante-Natal Centre, to the institution of a Dental Clinic, and to other suggested extensions of the work was refused by the Ministry of Health. An agreement was entered into with the Invalid Children's Aid Association to provide convalescent aid to children found at the Centres to be in need of such treatment, see page 81.

Midwifery assistance to 104 mothers confined in their homes, and the provision of Home Helps in 8 cases, was provided, in addition to in-patient hospital treatment to 188 confinement cases at the City of London Maternity Hospital and Mothers' Hospital, Clapton, under the Council's agreements with these Institutions.

The scope of the agreement with the Mothers' Hospital was extended in September of this year.

The King's Home for Nurses has been most helpful to the work of the Public Health Department in dealing with non-notifiable infectious disease such as Measles and Whooping Cough. Nursing assistance was supplied to 70 necessitous cases under the agreement between the Association and the Council, and 1,050 visits were paid to those cases by the Nurses.

The conditions under which milk (fresh and dried) was supplied to necessitous mothers and infants, received careful consideration at the close of 1920, and the arrangement hitherto in force of granting milk through the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres was discontinued and the present system of direct control by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee through the Public Health Department was introduced. Various restrictions in the supply of milk were imposed at different times during the year, on the grounds of economy, by the Ministry of Health, but no alterations were suggested in the detailed administration of the scheme which had been put into operation by the Council, see page 82.

During the short period that the supply of milk was suspended in order that the approval of the Ministry could be obtained to the system adopted by Local Authorities throughout the country, the greatest suffering was experienced by numbers of poor families in the district, and the deterioration noticed in children attending the centres was specially commented upon by the medical practi-

tioners attending the centres at a meeting of these officers held shortly after that time.

During the year 4,300 applications were dealt with. In 3,378 cases the parents were unemployed, and in 311 were on short time. 650 of these families at the time of investigation of circumstances were found to be absolutely destitute.

There is surely no great extravagance to complain of in this direction and it is difficult to understand how any justification can be attempted for the attacks on the Public Health Services that have been made, on the grounds of economy, in the daily press. In this Borough the removal of household refuse represents a rate of 10d. in the pound, a useful figure for comparison as even the most rigid "economist" does not suggest that household refuse should be allowed to accumulate.

The cost of the entire Public Health Department as regards disinfection, inspection of houses, workshops, unsound food, etc., expenditure in connection with infectious disease, mortuary, cleansing station, tuberculosis dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres and doctors, and in every other direction; the entire expenditure, in fact, as regards all the activities of the department represents a rate of little more than half that sum. The net estimated cost to the Borough of Maternity and Child Welfare work, including the supply of milk that has caused so much comment, for the coming year is less than a penny rate; .86d. to be exact.

The Electrical Engineer in a report to the Public Health Committee stated that if every householder in Hackney could be induced to burn his waste paper and other inflammable rubbish instead of putting it into the dustbin for removal to the Destructor, the rates in this one direction alone could be reduced by 3½d. in the pound, more than half the cost of the Public Health Department. In what direction does true economy lie? It has been

pointed out that during the war out of every 9 men of military age in the country only 3 were perfectly fit and healthy, and also that year by year in England over 270,000 years of work are lost on account of sickness. It may or may not prove economical to perpetuate the present state of affairs.

Tuberculosis.

The Tuberculosis Death-rate shows a slight increase, the mortality being 1.17 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1.1 for 1920, the number of deaths being greater by 15 in 1921, although there were 83 fewer primary notifications as compared with 1920.

One of the outstanding features of the tuberculosis service is the extremely unsatisfactory conditions under which the treatment of advanced cases is carried out. There is no adequate provision for the institutional treatment of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis.

It should also be borne in mind that a large proportion of the cases who are tabulated among the deaths in institutions have in reality, during the greater part of the time that the disease was advanced, been under treatment at home, such cases frequently entering and leaving hospitals and infirmaries (see pages 51 and 57), while in an extremely infective condition.

Thus the fact that only 97 deaths, or 45.5 per cent. occurred at home out of a total of 213, is entirely misleading in that the remaining number of cases under treatment in institutions at the time of death by no means represents cases rendered harmless by removal to an institution.

A fact that conveys a more accurate idea of the conditions existing that help to spread infection is that out of the total number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 180 or 84.5 per cent. were unable to secure a separate bedroom during the course

of treatment at home. All the cases under treatment at the dispensaries, or at one time under treatment at the dispensaries, had a sputum examination carried out, and it is therefore known that as regards 53 of the cases who did not have even a bed to themselves, tubercle bacilli were present in the sputum.

A further point of great interest and importance is the stage of the disease at the first attendance of the patients who came under dispensary treatment and died during the year.

There were 116 deaths among dispensary patients and 54 of these patients or 46.5 per cent. were in the final stage of the disease on first attendance, 53 patients or 45.6 per cent. were in the second stage. It also appears from an examination of the case papers that 81 of these cases or 69.8 per cent. had been suffering from this disease for a period varying between three to twelve months, but a great many had evidently been ill for a far longer period, suffering evidently from tuberculosis of the lungs as shown by the fact of the history of such conditions as pleurisy and hæmorrhage, etc., manifestations which were in all probability in every case tuberculous but which the patients did not realise were connected with the final onset; however, no fewer than 50 of the total number of cases, or 43.1 per cent. had known for a longer period than one year that they were suffering from Consumption.

A very great deal could be done for advanced cases by the Tuberculosis Care Committee even under the present unsatisfactory conditions as regards institutional accommodation if sufficient support were given to the Committee, but even the routine work of caring for sanatorium cases has been carried on under very considerable difficulties, owing to the fact that, without any warning whatsoever, the Ministry of Health in a letter dated April 1st, 1921, deducted from the amount of the Tuberculosis Grant payable to the Council, the sum of £100, in respect of Grants to the Tuberculosis Care Committee "as this matter is at

present under consideration, and the Minister is not yet in a position to pay a Grant in aid of this expenditure," and that ever since this pronouncement the Ministry has refused to sanction the Committee except for short periods and after considerable delay.

A report was presented to the Public Health Committee pointing out that the Care Committee had been constituted at the request of the Central authorities, and carried on in accordance with the Circulars of directions issued from time to time, and instructions were given that the Ministry should be requested to state their reasons for adopting this attitude towards the Committee formed under their instructions.

The Ministry thereupon approved the establishment of the Committee for a further period ending September 30th, 1921, in a letter dated August 16th.

Permission for the period September 30th to December 31st was received in October, 1921; permission for the period December 31st to March 31st, 1922 was received in March, 1922. At this time, (April, 1922), the Public Health Committee is still awaiting sanction for the present period.

In other words, the Council having been induced to accept a certain responsibility, is not now permitted to carry it out.

The Report of the Care Committee will be found on page 58.

Notification of Tuberculosis is very perfunctorily performed in many instances as shown by the table giving the interval between notification and death, see page 51.

Circular 194 of the Ministry of Health was issued during the year permitting, as part of the treatment of Tuberculosis, the granting of extra nourishment to necessitous persons undergoing Dispensary treatment. This is a transfer in greatly attenuated form of a power formerly possessed by the Insurance Committee as regards "Sanatorium Benefit." The Circular restricted the

expenditure to an amount not exceeding £2 per 1,000 of the population. Since June 6th, 59 cases of tuberculosis have received assistance under this scheme.

Sanitary Inspection.

The details of the work of Sanitary Inspection, comprising as it does so many services essential to the health of the community, can be found in the report by referring to the index.

This work throughout the year has been carefully and conscientiously carried out, and it is due to this fact that the housing conditions of the Borough have not caused considerable adverse comment.

The position is, however, becoming steadily more difficult. The three additions to the inspecting staff have rendered it possible to give the additional attention that the increasing dilapidation of the housing property renders necessary in order to prevent the formation of large slum areas and maintain housing property in comparatively decent condition, but it is not possible to deal with overcrowding, apart from exceptionally bad cases, or to close a great deal of property that under other circumstances would necessarily be shut down.

There are, as the Council is aware, 37 houses in the Middlesex Wharf and Dockway property alone that the Tyssen Amherst Estate wish to close, and that were reported to the Council in July, 1918. Closing Orders were then made, but owing to the difficulty in finding other accommodation for the tenants, a difficulty by no means less at the present time, the Ministry of Health would not then permit the houses to be closed. A list of troublesome property will be found on page 93. Some of the property, such as Nisbet Street, is only kept habitable by constant attention, but even such property as this has been sufficiently repaired, and some property of this kind, formerly derelict

such as Spring Lane Cottages, Bankstock Buildings and Priory Place have been put by the Owners into good condition. The Closing Orders on Spring Lane Cottages were determined by the Council in March, after the Cottages had been put into thoroughly satisfactory repair.

It is, however, not a business proposition to adequately repair a great many of the houses in the Borough, and only under pressure is it possible to have any work whatever carried out on much of the property.

The following table shows how, with increasing dilapidation, and also as a result of War time neglect, the amount of repairs required has increased, a fact well evidenced by the number of complaints of leaky roofs that follow any heavy downfall of rain.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Year.	Intimation Notices.	Statutory Notices.	Legal Proceedings.
1913	4,852	223	4
1914	3,980	280	13
1918	2,466	258	24
1919	4,780	405	60
1920	6,781	982	116
1921	8,032	1,701	117

Matters that should receive the careful attention of the authorities are the situation that may arise should the Increase of Rents, etc. Act, 1920, lapse, and the increasing tendency on the part of owners and agents to shelve responsibility by inducing incoming tenants to sign agreements to undertake repairs on property, that is, or is about to become, ruinous. (See pages 93-4.)

The River Lee has been in a most offensive and dangerous condition throughout the summer. A short note will be found on page 116.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their support and kind consideration, and I wish to express my appreciation of the manner in which my staff have performed their duties.

I am,

Yours obediently,

G. H. DART

Medical Officer of Health.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, YEAR 1921.

Name of Borough.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate all causes.	Infant Mortality.
Battersea ...	169,200	22.12	1.02	12.17	73.8
Bermondsey ...	120,500	26.81	1.55	13.74	94
Bethnal Green ...	118,300	25.4	1.75	12.9	98.2
Camberwell ...	269,600	23.3	—	11.9	74.9
Chelsea ...	64,290	16.6	0.4	13.5	78.5
Deptford ...	113,500	23.5	0.95	12.2	88
Finsbury ...	76,690	25.9	1.4	14.8	93
Fulham ...	159,400	22.2	—	11.8	83
Greenwich ...	100,493	22.70	0.76	12.41	76
Hackney ...	224,200	22.2	0.7	11.5	64
Hammersmith ...	131,500	21.1	0.98	12.7	88
Hampstead ...	86,890	15.4	0.59	11.2	88
Holborn ...	43,520	14.8	0.42	12.8	79
Islington ...	333,000	23.68	0.86	13.12	81
Kensington ...	175,686	18.7	1.02	13.8	110
Lambeth ...	305,700	29.4	0.7	11.9	56
Lewisham ...	175,800	19.47	0.29	10.47	54
Paddington ...	145,600	19.63	0.95	12.07	92
Poplar ...	164,100	27.28	1.59	12.73	83
St. Marylebone ...	105,200	18.4	0.57	12.8	66
St. Pancras ...	212,900	22.4	1.04	13.0	76
Shoreditch ...	105,200	28.5	1.9	14.4	114
Southwark ...	184,388	27.3	1.23	14.3	90
Stepney ...	249,738	24.7	1.42	12.94	89
Stoke Newington ...	52,590	20.4	—	11.5	53
Wandsworth ...	328,000	18.80	0.70	10.83	67
Westminster ...	141,317	13.6	0.53	11.5	80
Woolwich ...	136,307	23.5	1.05	11.7	62
City of London ...	13,706	9.4	0.22	11.5	93
County of London ...	4,514,405	22.3	—	12.4	80
CITY OF BELFAST ...	—	—	—	14.4	115
" " DUBLIN ...	—	—	—	16.8	128
" " GLASGOW ...	—	—	—	15.5	104
" " EDINBURGH ...	—	—	—	14.4	96
" " LIVERPOOL ...	—	—	—	14.3	107
" " MANCHESTER ...	—	—	—	13.57	97.4

VITAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

Population and Density.

Area=3,287 acres.

Population—Census, 1901	=	219,780
„ —Census, 1911	=	222,674
„ —Census, 1921	=	222,159

The population of the Borough at the middle of the year 1921 is estimated by the Registrar-General to number :

224,200

This gives a density of population for the whole Borough of 68.2 persons per acre, varying from 52.5 persons per acre in the Northern Sub-district to 98.1 persons per acre in the South-western Sub-district. The following table gives the estimated population and density of population per acre for each of the Registration Sub-districts in the Borough :—

Table showing Estimated Population, Area and Density of the Registration Sub-Districts in Hackney at middle of 1921.

	North	Central	South-West	South-East	Total for Hackney	Total for London
Estimated population... ..	56,763	53,016	57,480	56,941	224,200	4,514,405
Area in square acres	1,080	857	586	764	3,287	74,815
Density, persons per acre	52.5	61.8	98.1	74.7	68.2	60.3

* *Marriages and Marriage-rates.*—During 1921 there were 2,358 marriages solemnised in the Borough of Hackney. The

* I have here to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. H. Brougham Loney, Superintendent Registrar, who has kindly abstracted the number of marriages for the year 1921.

annual rate for persons married during this period is therefore 21.0 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table gives the number of marriages and marriage-rates for the Borough of Hackney and London during the 10 years, 1911-1921 :—

Year.	Borough of Hackney.		London.
	Marriages.	Marriage rate.	Marriage rate.
1911	1,919	17.2	17.8
1912	1,967	17.6	18.6
1913	1,941	17.4	16.1
1914	1,970	17.6	19.2
1915	2,723	25.0	25.8
1916	2,206	21.0	20.3
1917	1,962	18.0	18.5
1918	2,011	18.3	21.0
1919	2,571	22.8	23.0
1920	2,380	21.1	21.7
Average, 1910—1920	2,165	19.6	20.2
1921	2,358	21.0	19.6

Births and Birth-rate.—The births registered in the Borough of Hackney during the year 1921 numbered 5,437, of which 2,818 were males and 2,619 females. The total shows a decrease of 1,049 compared with the number registered during 1920, but of these a certain number must be transferred to other districts, and certain births, which occurred in out-lying districts, must be transferred to Hackney in order to get an accurate birth-rate for the Borough. The Registrar-General has supplied the number of these transferable births, viz., 761 births to be transferred to other districts and 302 to Hackney. After these necessary corrections have been made, the correct total of registered births amongst Hackney residents is 4,978. From this figure the birth-rate for Hackney during 1921 has been calculated to be 22.2 per 1,000 of the population. The birth-rate for all London for the same period is 22.3 per 1,000 of the population.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.—Under the provisions of this Act 5,569 notifications of births were received during 1921. This total includes notifications from medical practitioners, midwives, parents and others. It also includes still-births. The total is 132 more than the number registered by the Registrar of Births.

Still-Births.—Amongst the births notified 131 were still-born. This is equal to 2.3 per cent. of those notified. A table is here given showing the number of notifications received, with other details in connection with the same.

NOTIFICATIONS of BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

Notifications of Births (Live and Still-born) received during the year 1921.

Year 1921.	Medical Practitioners				Midwives.				Parents and Others.				Total.			
	Live.		Still.		Live.		Still.		Live.		Still.		Live.		Still.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Totals	611	554	16	13	1,773	1,584	52	36	460	456	8	6	2,844	2,594	76	55

Illegitimate Births and Birth-rate.—The total number of illegitimate births registered in the Borough during the year 1921 was 387, but of these, the Registrar-General states that 274 should be transferred to districts outside the Borough, as the mothers were not Hackney residents, and 30 births which took place in other districts, should be transferred to Hackney. These corrections having been made, there remain 143 illegitimate births amongst Hackney residents. This is equivalent to an illegitimate birth-rate of 25.8 per 1,000 births.

The following table gives the number of registered births, birth-rates, etc., for the Sub-districts in the Borough:—

	Registration District of Hackney	Registration Sub-district				All London
		North	Central	South-West	South-East	
Total No. of births ...	5,437	955	2,015	1,124	1,343	102,070
Rate per 1,000 living ...	24·2	16·7	36·9	19·5	23·6	22·3
No of illegitimate births	143	...	...	...	...	...
Rate per 1,000 births ...	25·8	...	...	...	...	...

It will be noticed that the birth-rate is abnormally high in the Central District compared with other Registration Sub-districts. This is accounted for by reason of 999 births occurring during the year at the Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital, which Institution is situate in the Central District. Of this number 645 births are transferable to districts outside Hackney.

The following table shows the birth-rates for the Borough and its Sub-districts during the years 1911-1921 inclusive:—

Birth-rate for the Borough of Hackney and its Sub-Districts for the years 1911-1921 compared with that of London.

Year	Borough of Hackney	North Sub-District	Central Sub-District	South-West Sub-District	South-East Sub-District	London
1911	24·3	18·8	24·8	28·0	25·2	24·8
1912	24·3	18·7	23·9	28·4	25·7	24·5
1913	25·6	18·9	26·6*	30·3	26·5	24·5
1914	25·5	18·0	32·5	24·4	27·1	24·3
1915	23·0	17·0	28·7	22·3	23·3	22·6
1916	23·9	16·9	32·5	21·6	24·5	23·0
1917	18·9	12·4	29·7	15·4	18·0	17·5
1918	17·2	9·5	30·7	12·7	15·8	16·1
1919	21·0	13·2	33·9	16·5	20·6	18·3
1920	28·7	20·6	41·3	23·6	29·5	26·5
Average 1911-1920	23·2	16·4	30·4	22·3	23·6	22·2
1921	24·2	16·7	36·9	19·5	23·6	22·3

* The Salvation Army's Mothers' Hospital was opened in 1913.

Deaths.—The deaths registered in the Borough during 1921 numbered 2,757; but of these 648 were deaths of non-residents who died *inside* the Borough. There were, however, 471 residents of Hackney who died during the year *outside* the Borough. On making the necessary corrections, the corrected number of deaths amongst Hackney residents is 2,580. This is a decrease of 281 upon the number of deaths occurring during 1920. The general death-rate from all causes for the year 1921 is 11.5 per 1,000 of the population.

Amongst the Registration Sub-districts the death-rate was lowest in the North Sub-district (11.1 per 1,000), the highest in the South-east Sub-district (11.9 per 1,000).

Sub-district.	Population (estimated).	No. of Births.	* Birth rate. Uncorrected.	Total Deaths	Death-rate.	Deaths under 1 year.	* Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. Uncorrected.
North ...	56,763	955	16.7	632	11.1	71	74
Central ...	53,016	2,015	36.9	599	11.3	71	35
South - west	57,480	1,124	19.5	672	11.7	83	74
South - east	56,941	1,343	23.6	677	11.9	104	77
All Hackney	224,200	5,437	24.2	2,580	11.5	329	60

* The uncorrected figure counts in all births and Infant deaths relating to the whole Borough; but some of these having occurred in Institutions, etc., are referred to other districts. For corrected figure see page 19.

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

Year.	Hackney.	London.	Year.	Hackney.	London.
1912	12.3	13.6	1917	14.6	15.0
1913	13.7	14.2	1918	18.9	18.9
1914	13.9	14.4	1919	13.0	13.4
1915	14.9	16.1	1920	12.7	12.4
1916	13.8	14.3	1921	11.5	12.4

The relative position from a health point of view occupied by Hackney as compared with other Metropolitan Boroughs may be seen from the following table, compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, showing the death-rates from all causes and the death-rate of infants under 1 year of age for the year 1921 :—

Boroughs.	Death rate from all causes per 1,000 living.	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 births.
Lewisham	10.4	55
Wandsworth	10.6	67
Hampstead	11.0	65
Woolwich	11.5	62
City of Westminster	11.5	79
HACKNEY	11.5	64
Fulham	11.7	83
Paddington	11.9	90
City of London	11.9	114
Stoke Newington	12.0	59
Battersea	12.1	73
Camberwell	12.1	73
Greenwich	12.1	74
Lambeth	12.1	76
Deptford	12.1	87
Hammersmith	12.4	89
Holborn	12.6	77
St. Marylebone	12.7	73
Poplar	12.8	83
St. Pancras	13.0	75
Bethnal Green	13.0	99
Stepney	13.1	90
Islington	13.2	81
Chelsea	13.4	80
Kensington	13.5	104
Bermondsey	13.8	92
Shoreditch	14.2	110
Southwark	14.3	90
Finsbury	14.9	90

Infantile Mortality.—The deaths under 1 year of age in the Borough during 1921 numbered 329. This is a decrease of 156 upon the number of infants' deaths recorded during 1920. The infant mortality rate for the year is 64 per 1,000 births.

The causes of death are set out in the following table :—

INFANT MORTALITY, 1921.

Nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	7
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Meningitis (Not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	5
Convulsions	1	1	1	...	3	1	1	1	1	7
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	2	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	...	1	2	4	7	14	9	9	43
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	17	24	15	7	65
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suffocation (overlying)	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	8	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	9
Congenital Malformation	15	2	3	3	23	14	2	...	...	39
Premature Birth	40	3	4	5	52	3	...	...	...	55
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	5	1	1	4	11	10	8	4	2	35
Other Causes	5	2	1	4	12	7	11	7	4	41
	78	11	12	22	123	65	67	44	30	329

Senile Mortality.—The deaths which occurred in Hackney at 65 years of age and upwards during 1921 numbered 940, and of these 448 were between the ages of 65 and 75 years, 381 between 75 and 85 years and 111 at 85 and upwards. The annual mortality rate of persons at 65 years and upwards is 4.2 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—There were 1,483 deaths in public institutions in the Borough during 1921; of these 648 were residents of other districts, and the remaining 835 were residents of Hackney.

The following lists give the names of the institutions within the Borough receiving persons from both within and without the Borough, and also the institutions outside the Borough, receiving sick and infirm persons from the Borough, with the number of deaths in each institution during the year 1921 :—

Institutions within the Borough receiving persons both from and without the Borough.

Brooke House, Upper Clapton Road	...	...	...	7
City of London Infirmary, Clifden Road	...	...	...	7
Eastern Fever Hospital, Homerton	...	...	...	200
French Hospital, Victoria Park Road	...	...	...	4
German Hospital, Dalston	...	...	...	133
Hackney Union Infirmary, Homerton	...	...	...	819
„ Central Institution, Homerton	...	...	...	6
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland	...	...	...	183
Nursing Home, 46, Amhurst Park	...	...	...	2
„ „ 2, Amhurst Park	...	...	...	3
„ „ 117, Mount Pleasant Lane	...	...	...	1
„ „ 75, Stamford Hill	...	...	...	1
„ „ 153, Stamford Hill	...	...	...	3
„ „ 18 and 20, Southwold Road	...	...	...	9
„ „ 157, Richmond Road	...	...	...	4
„ „ 2, Queensdown Road	...	...	...	2
St. Joseph's Hospice, Mare Street	...	...	...	78
Salvation Army Nursing Home, 29, Devonshire Road	...	...	...	2
„ „ 9, Amhurst Park	...	...	...	1
Salvation Army Maternity Hospital, Lower Clapton Road	...	...	...	15
„ Home, Rookwood Road	...	...	...	2
„ „ 39, Powerscroft Road	...	...	...	1

1,483

INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH RECEIVING SICK AND INFIRM
PERSONS IN THE BOROUGH.

Bethnal Green Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	3
Brompton Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cane Hill Mental Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caterham Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	3
Central London Throat and Ear Hospital...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street	...	...	...	...	...	12
City of London Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	7
Claybury Mental Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	18
Colindale Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	10
Colney Hatch Mental Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	22
Darenth Industrial Colony	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dartford Heath Mental Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	4
Downs Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	2
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Great Northern Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grove Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hanwell Mental Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hospital for Women	...	...	...	...	...	1
Homeopathic Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Home Hospital for Women, Stoke Newington	...	...	...	...	...	2
Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables, Tottenham	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth	...	...	...	...	...	1
Horton Mental Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Joyce Green Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
King's College Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Leavesden Mental Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	21
London Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
London Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	56
London Temperance Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Long Grove Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
Carried forward						188

	Brought forward	...	188
Middlesex Hospital	...	...	6
Mildmay Memorial Hospital	...	...	1
Mildmay Mission Hospital	...	...	6
Mothers' Home, Commercial Road	...	...	1
National Hospital, Queen Square	...	...	4
Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill	...	...	1
North Eastern Fever Hospital	...	...	15
North Western Fever Hospital	...	...	5
Northumberland Hospital	...	...	1
Park Hospital	...	...	3
Peckham House	...	...	2
Poplar Hospital	...	...	1
Prince of Wales' General Hospital	...	...	7
Queen's Hospital for Children	...	...	49
Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton	...	...	4
Royal Chest Hospital, City Road	...	...	1
St. Anthony's Home, Cheam	...	...	1
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	35
St. Columba's Hospital	...	...	2
St. Luke's House, Kensington	...	...	4
St. Mark's Hospital	...	...	1
St. Peter's Hospital	...	...	1
St. Thomas' Hospital	...	...	3
St. Pancras Infirmary	...	...	2
Shorditch Infirmary	...	...	3
South Eastern Fever Hospital	...	...	5
South West Hospital	...	...	1
Tooting Bec Mental Hospital	...	...	20
University College Hospital	...	...	2
Victoria Hospital	...	...	1
Victoria Park Chest Hospital	...	...	15
West London Hospital	...	...	1
Westminster Hospital	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Institutions	...	...	78
Total			471

TABLE III.—HACKNEY BOROUGH.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1921.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in whole Districts at Subjoined Ages.									Deaths in Public Institutions.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	14	...	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	21
Whooping Cough	16	7	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	7
Diphtheria and Croup	46	3	7	17	17	1	1	...	...	140
Influenza	32	...	...	...	3	1	5	12	11	5
Erysipelas	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3
Dysentery	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	213	...	...	2	14	37	94	60	6	127
Tuberculous Meningitis	19	1	6	4	6	1	1	...	...	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	32	2	5	2	5	7	5	3	3	13
Cancer, Malignant Disease	289	1	...	...	...	1	27	145	115	187
Rheumatic Fever	5	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...
Meningitis	13	5	3	2	...	...	1	2	...	7
Organic Heart Disease	282	2	...	...	6	9	36	84	145	112
Bronchitis	173	7	1	...	...	...	5	45	115	34
Pneumonia (all forms)	234	43	26	11	5	8	26	59	56	134

TABLE III.—HACKNEY BOROUGH—*continued.*
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1921.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in whole Districts at Subjoined Ages.									Deaths in Public Institutions.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	54	...	...	1	1	1	12	19	20	20
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	75	65	7	1	...	...	...	...	2	40
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	23	...	1	...	5	7	6	2	2	17
Cirrhosis of Liver	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	1
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	80	...	...	1	...	2	8	37	32	66
Puerperal Fever	5	..	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	7
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	12	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	9
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	97	94	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	39
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	59	5	1	2	3	8	7	20	13	36
Suicides	25	...	...	...	1	1	6	11	6	6
Other Defined Diseases	758	92	11	7	19	11	64	146	408	434
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	2,580	329	80	58	94	101	324	654	940	1,483
Sub-Entries (included in above figures)—										
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Polio-Myelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2

MORTUARY, 1921.

Number of bodies in Mortuary	...	...	...	...	284
1. To await Inquests—	{ (a) Infectious 2				
	{ (b) Non-infectious .. 279				
2. To await Burial	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Post Mortems	...	...	...	...	103

Inquests.

Verdict.					Sex.	
					Male.	Female.
Natural Causes	...	...	...	...	84	69
Accidental Death	...	...	...	...	31	32
Suicide	...	...	...	...	20	14
Open Verdict	...	...	...	...	9	4
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	—	—
Murder	...	...	...	...	1	2
Misadventure	...	...	...	...	10	5
Totals	...	...	...	...	155	126

Table showing nature of above Suicidal and Accidental Deaths in the Borough of Hackney during the year 1921.

Nature of Suicide.				No.	Nature of Accidental Death.				No.
Hanging	...	...	...	9	Shock from Burns	...	...	...	1
Poisoning	...	...	...	8	Shock from Fall	...	...	...	13
Cut Throat	...	...	...	4	Suffocation in Bed	...	...	...	1
Shooting	...	...	...	2	Drowning	...	...	...	3
Drowning	...	...	...	9	Run over	...	...	...	12
Run over	...	...	...	—	Fracture of Skull	...	...	...	11
Others	...	...	...	2	Fracture of Ribs	...	...	...	2
					Fracture of Thigh	...	...	...	6
					Shock from Scalds	...	...	...	3
					Coal Gas Poisoning	...	...	...	2
					Choked	...	...	...	1
					Others	...	...	...	8
				34					63

TABLE I.—HACKNEY BOROUGH.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1921 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
									Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1912	223,022	5,425	5,267	23·6	2,952	13·2	663	431	426	79	2,720	12·2
1913	223,369	5,733	5,523	24·7	3 156	14·1	665	563	549	99	3,054	13·6
1914	223,718	5,708	5,460	25·5	3,233	14·4	662	557	492	85	3,128	13·9
1915	217,883	5,091	4,827	22·1	3,402	15·6	723	552	520	107	3,231	14·8
1916	209,636	5,331	5,026	22·0	2,917	13·9	617	581	423	84	2,881	13·7
1917	196,598	4,207	3,750	17·1	2,929	14·9	661	585	345	92	2,853	14·6
1918	<i>For Deaths</i> 195,804 <i>For Births,</i> 219,391	3,828	3,266	14·8	3,836	19·5	820	692	365	111	3,708	18·9
1919	<i>For Deaths</i> 216,736 <i>For Births,</i> 225,774	4,748	4,141	21·0	2,990	13·7	673	530	355	85	2,847	13·0
1920	<i>For Deaths</i> 225,372 <i>For Births,</i> 225,542	6,486	6,010	26·6	3,030	13·4	679	510	485	81	2,861	12·7
1921	224,200	5,437	4,978	22·2	2,757	12·6	648	471	329	64	2,580	11·5

SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1921 there were 3,084 cases of acute infectious disease compulsorily notified in the Borough, as set out in Table II.; of these 124 were found subsequently not to be suffering from any notifiable infectious disease, thus reducing the number of genuine cases to 2,960. This total shows a decrease of 786 upon those notified during 1920. The attack-rate in respect of the acute notifiable infectious diseases for the year is 13.2 per 1,000 inhabitants.

In addition there were 361 notifications received of pulmonary tuberculosis and 105 notifications of other forms of tuberculosis.

The deaths from the chief zymotic diseases numbered 157. This is equivalent to a zymotic death-rate of 0.7 per 1,000 living in the Borough, as compared with a zymotic death-rate of 1.09 during the previous year.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox.—There was not any notification of small-pox in the Borough during 1921.

'Summary of Proceedings under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, during the year 1921.

Registration Sub-District.	No. of Cases in Birth Lists received during Year.	No. of Certificates of Vaccination received.	No. of Certificates of Postponement owing to			No. of Certificates under Section 2 of Vaccination Act, 1898, and No. of Statutory Declarations under Section 1 of the Vaccination Act, 1907.	No. of Certificates of Insusceptibility or of having had Smallpox.	No. of Cases.		No. of Entries in Lists sent to Public Vaccinator
			Health of Child.	Condition of House.	Prevalence of Infectious Disease.			Parents Removed out of District.	Otherwise not found.	
North ...	974	504	56	—	2	358	6	30	21	268
Central ...	2,003	603	27	—	—	951	1	342	55	306
South-East	1,393	373	18	—	—	645	—	29	46	435
South-West	1,146	439	31	—	—	551	5	14	16	393
TOTAL ...	5,516	1,919	132	—	2	2,505	12	415	138	1,402

Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.—The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during 1921 was 1,892, but of these 29 were found afterwards not to be suffering from this disease, thus the number of genuine cases was reduced to 1,863. This is an increase of 786 cases upon the number of genuine cases notified during 1920. The prevalence of the disease each week throughout the year is shown on the chart.

The attack rate for scarlet fever was 8.3 per 1,000 persons living. The number of cases removed to hospital during the year was 1,729. This is equal to 92 per cent. of the total notified.

The following table shows the distribution of scarlet fever in the respective Sub-districts of the Borough:—

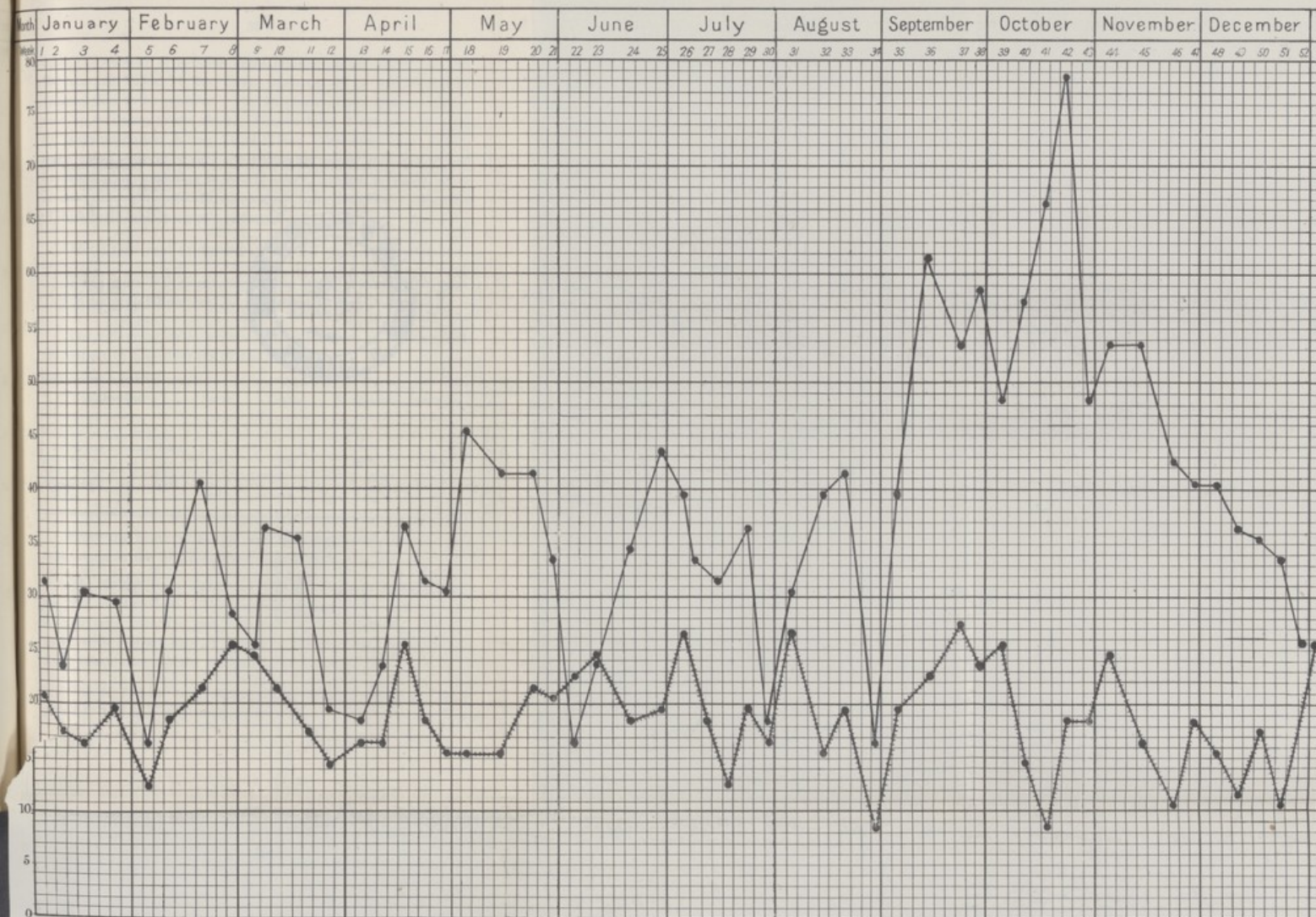
Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-west.	South-east.
Number of cases of Scarlet Fever	437	453	469	504
Attack-rate per 1,000 living	7.7	8.5	8.1	8.8

It will be seen from the above that scarlet fever was most prevalent in the South East Sub-district.

The deaths from scarlet fever during 1921 numbered 14, which is equal to a case mortality of 0.75 per cent. attacked, and a scarlet fever death-rate of 0.064 per 1,000 inhabitants. The mortality rate for London from scarlet fever during the same year was 0.06 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—There were 961 cases of diphtheria and membranous croup notified during the year; but of these 89 cases of diphtheria were found subsequently not to be suffering from this disease, thus the total of genuine cases of diphtheritic disease was reduced to 872. This is an increase of 108

CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA WEEKLY DURING 1921.



NOTES:- Scarlet Fever —●— Diphtheria●.....



upon the number of genuine cases notified during 1920. Of the 89 returned cases 11 had been reported on a bacteriological examination to be positive. The incidence of the disease can be seen by reference to the chart. The Asylums Board were pressed for accommodation during October and November for scarlet fever cases, but it is very gratifying to record that the Board provided accommodation in nearly every instance of cases of a severe type when application was made from the office. All cases of diphtheria were promptly removed.

The attack rate of diphtheria was 3.9 per 1,000 inhabitants.

There were 802 cases removed to hospital during the year. This is equal to 92 per cent. of the cases notified.

The following table shows the distribution of diphtheria in the respective Sub-districts of the Borough :—

Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-west.	South-east.
Number of cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	236	206	139	291
Attack-rate per 1,000 living	4.1	3.8	2.4	5.1

From the above it will be seen that diphtheritic disease was most acute in the South-Eastern Sub-district.

The deaths from diphtheria and membranous croup during the year numbered 46. This mortality is equal to a death-rate of 5.3 per cent. attacked and 0.20 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with a death-rate of 9.1 per cent. attacked, and 0.31 per 1,000 inhabitants for the previous year.

The death rate from diphtheria for London during the same period is 0.25 per 1,000 inhabitants.

During the year 1,071 swabbings from throats of persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria were bacteriologically examined, of which 340 gave positive results, 719 negative results and 12 were returned as doubtful.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin.—In accordance with the Anti-toxin Order of 1910, a supply of diphtheria anti-toxin was provided during the year, and issued as required to medical practitioners applying for it in cases of diphtheria or suspected cases of diphtheria amongst the poorer inhabitants of the Borough. During the year 156 bottles of anti-toxin of 2,000 units each were supplied to medical practitioners, most of which was used for prophylactic purposes.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever.—During the year under consideration, 12 cases of enteric fever were notified, but of these, 5 cases were found subsequently not to be suffering from this disease, thus reducing the genuine cases to 7. This shows a decrease of 7 on the number of genuine cases notified during 1920. The attack rate was 0.03 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Of the 7 cases notified, 5 were removed to hospital.

The table below gives the distribution of the notified cases in the Sub-districts of the Borough:—

Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-west.	South-east.
Number of cases of Typhoid Fever ...	2	2	2	1

The deaths from enteric fever in the Borough last year numbered 2.

During 1921 specimens of blood from 28 persons suspected to be suffering from enteric fever were submitted to Widal's test. All these gave a negative reaction.

The mortality from enteric fever for the same period in London was .01 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Continued Fever.—There were no notifications of continued fever in the Borough during the year.

Typhus Fever.—There was not any notification of typhus fever in the Borough during the year.

Puerperal Fever.—There were 18 cases of puerperal fever notified during 1921; 16 cases were removed to hospital. The deaths from puerperal fever and septicaemia numbered 5. The attack-rate for the year was 3.5 per 1,000 births, and the death-rate 1.0 per 1,000 births.

Plague.—There was not any plague in the Borough during the year.

Cholera.—One case was notified, which was pronounced not to be suffering from Cholera when examination was made at the Infirmary, to which institution the notifying doctor had sent the patient.

Erysipelas.—There were 91 cases of Erysipelas notified during 1921. This is equal to an attack-rate of 0.4 per 1,000 inhabitants. Of the 91 cases notified, 37 were removed to hospital.

The deaths from erysipelas numbered 6. This gives a mortality-rate of 6.6 per cent. attacked, and of .02 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The following table shows the distribution of the disease in the Sub-districts of the Borough:—

Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-west.	South-east.
Number of cases of Erysipelas ...	21	23	26	21
Rate per 1,000 living ...	.37	.45	.45	.37

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—During 1921 there were 2 cases of this disease notified in the Borough. These were removed to hospital.

Polio-myelitis.—There was 1 case of Polio-myelitis notified in the Borough during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—There were 37 cases of this disease notified during the year. 5 of these were removed to hospital. All the cases recovered without any impairment of sight.

Measles and German Measles.—The Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1915, were withdrawn by Order in Council on 31st December, 1919.

Four deaths were recorded from this disease. The annual mortality is therefore .01 per 1,000 inhabitants, compared with London .05 per 1,000 inhabitants. Information of 334 cases of measles was received from headmasters of elementary schools in the Borough.

A few cases were discovered by the Health Visitors, and parents advised (in the event of no medical man being in attendance) to obtain proper treatment for the cases. When the nursing was considered inadequate a nurse was provided at the expense of the Council through the King's Home for Nurses.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—The Public Health (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio Encephalitis) Regulations, 1918, came into operation on 1st January, 1919. During the year 1921 12 cases were notified, of which number 3 were fatal. All the patients were removed to hospital.

All necessary particulars were supplied by the medical practitioners in attendance.

Influenzal Pneumonia and Pneumonia.—There were 9 cases of influenzal pneumonia and 42 of primary pneumonia notified. As provided in the Regulations, where the nursing was found to be inadequate a nurse was sent from the King's Home for Nurses in accordance with an arrangement made with the Superintendent at a fee of 1s. 3d. per visit. During the year 608 visits were so made at a cost to the Council of £38 0s. 0d. Influenza, unless complicated by pneumonia, is not notifiable.

Malaria.—The total number of cases of Malaria certified was 3, all of which, it was ascertained upon enquiry, had been contracted out of England.

Dysentery.—There were 3 cases of dysentery certified, all being contracted abroad; 2 deaths were registered.

London (Notification of Glanders Order), 1907.

No notification of glanders in animals in the Borough was received from the Veterinary Inspectors of the London County Council during 1921.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Influenza.—During 1921 there were 32 deaths in the Borough.

This is a decline of 53 on the deaths from this cause registered during 1920. The annual mortality rate from influenza is 0·14 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Diarrhœa.—There was an increase in the number of deaths due to diarrhœal disease in the Borough during 1921. The total number of deaths from this cause was 75, and of these 65 were under 1 year of age. The annual mortality for diarrhœa and enteritis during the year is 0·33 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The distribution of this disease in the Borough may be seen from the following table :—

Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-west.	South-east.
Number of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis	14	19	22	20

Whooping Cough.—The deaths from this cause during the year numbered 16. This is a decrease of 40 upon the number registered during 1920. Seven of the deaths occurred in children under five years of age. The mortality for Hackney is equal to .07 per 1,000 inhabitants, and that for all London, .12 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Information was received from the head masters and head mistresses of elementary schools in Hackney of 412 cases of whooping cough occurring among their scholars during the year.

TABLE II.—HACKNEY BOROUGH.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1921.

Notifiable Diseases.	Cases Notified in whole District.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality.				Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1	2	3	4	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	North.	Central.	South-East.	South-West.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	872	19	183	441	120	97	10	2	236	206	139	291	802
Erysipelas	91	6	4	6	5	21	42	7	21	23	26	21	37
Scarlet Fever	1 863	13	354	1,253	175	65	3	...	437	453	469	504	1,729
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	7	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	5
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	18	...	...	...	5	13	...	...	3	6	5	4	16
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Polio Myelitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	10	13	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	361	...	3	22	87	175	68	6	81	76	106	98	202
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	105	1	11	53	23	9	8	...	23	29	24	29	33
Encephalitis Lethargica	12	...	1	4	3	1	2	1	4	4	3	1	12
Influenzal Pneumonia	9	...	1	...	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	3	2
Pneumonia	42	1	4	4	5	12	12	4	7	11	15	9	13
Malaria	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Dysentery	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1
Trench Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	3,426	79	562	1,788	427	401	147	22	826	822	803	975	2,859

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

For table of Deaths, see pages 28 and 29.

Cancer.—There were 289 deaths during 1921 due to the different varieties of malignant disease. This is an increase of 43 on the number registered during 1920. The annual mortality rate from malignant disease for last year is therefore 1·28 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The following table gives the distribution of the deaths from this disease in the different sub-districts of the Borough:—

Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-west.	South-east.
No. of Deaths from Cancerous Disease ...	76	61	84	68
Mortality-rate per 1,000 inhabitants ...	1·3	1·1	1·4	1·2

Below is given a table showing the number of deaths and death rates due to malignant disease in this Borough for the 10 years ending 1921:—

London. Borough of Hackney.	Years.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Deaths from Cancer.	213	250	256	276	245	230	236	274	246	289
	Death-rate per 1,000.	·95	1·11	1·14	1·26	1·16	1·17	1·07	1·26	1·09	1·28
	Death-rate per 1,000.	1·11	1·10	1·13	1·16	1·18	1·25	1·26	1·20	1·20	1·31

Alcoholism.

Alcoholism.—During the year under consideration there was one death from alcoholic poisoning; there were, however, 8 deaths registered as due to cirrhosis of the liver, a condition regarded, as a rule, to be due to excessive indulgence in alcohol, extending over lengthy periods.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1921, 466 primary notifications of tuberculosis were received, details of which are given on page 45 of this Report. Bacteriological examination of sputa from 154 cases was made by the Council's Bacteriologist during the same period. In 54 of these examinations the specific organism of the disease was discovered, and in the remainder the result was negative.

The number of deaths from tuberculous disease in Hackney during 1921, was 264, an increase of 15 upon the deaths during 1920. These deaths are classified as follows:—

{ Tuberculous phthisis	...	...	...	199	}
{ "Phthisis"	...	...	...	14	}
General tuberculosis	...	...	...	5	
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	19	
Tuberculous peritonitis	...	...	...	10	
Tabes mesenterica	...	...	...	2	
Tubercle of other organs	...	...	...	15	
				<hr/>	
				264	
				<hr/>	

This number of deaths gives an annual mortality of 1.17 per 1,000 inhabitants.

In the following table the yearly deaths from tuberculous

disease in the Borough for the last 23 years are shown, grouped in periods of three years :—

Three year periods.	Annual average number of deaths from Tuberculous Disease.	Percentage decrease on the period 1898-1900.
		Per cent.
1898-1900 ...	483	—
1901-1903 ...	452	6.4
1904-1906 ...	417	13.7
1907-1909 ...	382	21.0
1910-1912 ...	363	24.8
1913-1915 ...	360	25.4
1916-1918 ...	363	24.8
1919-1921 ...	261	45.9

It will be seen from this that the average annual number of deaths from tuberculosis has progressively decreased during the period in question, the decline from the period 1898-1900 to the period 1919-1921, being equal to 45.9. There is good reason to believe that the Borough Council's Tuberculosis Scheme is doing valuable work, although much might be done in the direction of improving the present scheme.

The deaths are distributed in the sub-districts of the Borough as shown below :—

Sub-Districts.	North.	Central.	South-west.	South-east.
No. of deaths from Tuberculous Disease ...	50	64	67	83
Mortality rate per 1,000 inhabitants ...	.88	1.2	1.1	1.4

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Under these Regulations 975 notifications of tuberculosis were received during the year, of which 800 were pulmonary and 175 non-pulmonary notifications.

Summary of Notifications during the Period from 3rd January, 1921, to 31st December, 1921.

Age Periods.	Notifications on Form A.												Total Notifications on Form A.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Notifications. Primary Total	
Pulmonary Males ... ..	...	3	2	7	17	31	65	39	25	14	1	204	231
" Females ... ..	...	...	6	5	14	25	38	33	15	14	5	155	184
Non-Pulmonary Males ... ..	...	6	21	9	6	5	4	2	1	1	...	55	58
" " Females	1	5	8	12	7	5	2	1	3	3	...	47	55

Age Periods.	Number of Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Form C.		
	Number of Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications.			
Pulmonary Males	2	2	3	37	197
" Females	2	43	103
Non-Pulmonary Males	2	...	2	4	4	28
" " Females	1	1	2	2	22

Visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitors.

	New Cases.	Contacts.	Sailors and Soldiers	Other Persons.	Total.	Insured.	Non-insured.
Miss Servanté...	226	148	664	1,999	3,037	1,621	1,416
Miss Clarke ...	298	318	589	1,906	3,111	1,457	1,654
	524	466	1,253	3,905	6,148	3,078	3,070

Discharged Tuberculous Soldiers and Sailors.

Arrangements were made at the commencement of 1919 with the Ministry of Pensions for the home visiting and after care of discharged soldiers and sailors suffering from tuberculosis.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitors visit the homes of these patients and advise them of any alterations which they deem desirable in the sleeping accommodation, sanitary conditions, cleanliness, etc., and also encourage them to carry out the instructions of the doctor in attendance, or the Tuberculosis Officer, as to their mode of living.

During the year the number of discharged men visited was 466, and the total number of visits of this kind made was 1,253. The proportion of the number of visits of such cases to the total number of visits made by Tuberculosis Health Visitors to tuberculous cases in the Borough was as one is to three.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The scheme for providing dispensary treatment for tuberculous persons in London is set out in the Circular letter of the Local Government Board, dated 19th December, 1913.

The expenditure of the Borough Council on their dispensary scheme, after deducting the payment made by the Insurance Committee in respect of the treatment of insured persons or any other contribution, being made as follows :—

- (a) 50 per cent. from the Board (now the Ministry of Health).
- (b) 25 „ „ the London County Council.
- (c) 25 „ out of the rates of the Borough.

The functions of the Insurance Committee as regards the provision of treatment for insured persons have been transferred to the London County Council both in respect to the dispensaries and the provision of sanatorium treatment, so that the London County Council are entirely responsible for the provision of sanatorium treatment and partly responsible for the provision of dispensary treatment, although the direct responsibility for providing the dispensaries is laid upon the Borough Council. The Council has entered, as previously reported, into contracts for the provision of treatment for tuberculosis with the Metropolitan and City of London Hospitals; the Boroughs of Bethnal Green and Stoke Newington also contracting with these institutions for the part use of the dispensary services.

The Scheme for carrying out Dispensary Treatment and After-care was thrust ready-made upon the Borough Council, so that the following authorities are now interested in the Dispensary treatment of Tuberculosis in Hackney :—

Hackney Borough Council,
 Stoke Newington Borough Council,
 Bethnal Green Borough Council,
 Ministry of Health,
 London County Council,
 Metropolitan Hospital Management Committee,
 Victoria Park Hospital Management Committee.

There can be little doubt, moreover, that the policy of the Central Authorities in endeavouring to turn the Tuberculosis Officers into a sort of combination of Sanitary Inspector, Panel Practitioner, and Medical Officer of Health will yield very little useful result.

The Tuberculosis Officers are appointed primarily for Clinical work. If they are to be of the greatest use they must be regarded as consultants by the general practitioners. Not only will this not result from the policy now being steadily pursued by the Central Authorities, but it is quite evident that the increasing spate of forms and reports required of the Tuberculosis Officers must greatly curtail the time available for clinical work and research to the great disadvantage of the entire scheme.

Mention of some of the forms that do not relate to the actual treatment of patients such as case papers, etc., that would naturally be kept by a physician (but less elaborately than those kept at the Dispensary) may be of interest:—

Form M.P.M.S.D. 28—Relating to Treatment.

Case Card for Index at Dispensary.

Form 1.—Examinations of Sputa Record.

X-Ray examination sheet record.

Form 2.—Details as to person attending Dispensary—Insured and uninsured, home consultations, sputum examined, etc.

Form R. (buff)—Return of work carried out at Dispensary for six monthly periods. Single foolscap sheet.

Form 8.—Examination of Contact Case.

Form A.—Record of Personal History and Primary Examination, (double foolscap) with printed diagram.

Form M.P.M.S.D. 118.—Relating to commencement of treatment for Tuberculous ex-service men combined with vocational training.

Form M.P.M.S.D. 117.—Vocational Training of Tuberculous Men—England. (Form of Application to be sent to War Pensions Committee). (Buff.)

Form M.P.M.S.D. 80.—Certificate relating to Termination or refusal of Treatment for Tuberculosis. (Buff.)

Form A.D. 1. (Buff)—Certificate for Dental Treatment. Ministry of Pensions.

Form M.P.M.S.D. 32.—Ministry of Pensions Special Diet Claim (disabled man). (Buff.)

Form M.P.M.S.D. 119.—Vocational Training of Tuberculous Men—Medical Report.

Card (Green) M.O. 33.—School Children Form, headed with Registration No. and form below for name, age, school, treatment centre, disease, etc.

Typewritten duplicated form (Cir. T. 22A.)—Enquiry for particulars to be furnished to M.O.H. of L.C.C., respecting discharge of patient from Hospital under diagnosis of "tuberculosis not found."

Form C. (IV.).—L.C.C. enquiry for particulars respecting a patient recently under Tuberculosis Scheme of L.C.C. at a Sanatorium or Hospital.

Form Med. 40. National Health Insurance.—First Certificate and Notice of Sickness.

Form for reference of patient from Dispensary to Relieving Officer, with perforations and slip to be sent to Relieving Officer through post.

Form, Invalid Children's Aid Association, for particulars of name, address, age, etc., of patient, nature of disease and requirements, to be sent to I.C.A.A.

Form M.P. X 9 T.—Report to Medical Board.

Form M.P.M.S.D. 28.—For Local War Pensions Committee pension.

Form M.P.A. 36 T.O.—For Local War Pensions Committee, Continuance of treatment, etc.

It should also be remembered that the Tuberculosis Officer in addition to the primary duty of diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, has to attend meetings of the Advisory Committees, Care Committees and Case Committees, and prepare tables of statistics for the information of the Committees. He is also expected, according to Circular 149, to visit at least once, the home of each dispensary patient; and should also visit for the purpose of examining contacts, and for consultation and reporting purposes as often as may be required. The three Tuberculosis Officers appointed at the two Dispensaries are required to carry out the treatment of Tuberculosis in three Metropolitan Boroughs containing in 1920 a total estimated population of 392,997, with 488 deaths from tuberculosis and with 954 primary cases of tuberculosis notified during that year alone.

DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.

Estimated Population in Electoral Wards.

Metropolitan Hospital Area—

Stamford Hill	...	...	33,035
West Hackney	...	...	19,160
Kingsland	...	...	23,217
Downs	...	...	17,204
		—	92,616

Estimated population (1921)—

Borough of Stoke Newington	52,590
	— 145,206

Victoria Park Hospital Area—

Clapton Park	42,868
Homerton	37,490
South Hackney	23,226
Hackney	28,000
	———— 131,584

Estimated population (1921)—

Borough of Bethnal Green ...	118,300
	———— 249,884
	395,090

Estimated Population (1921) Hackney 224,200

DISPENSARY DEATHS.

Condition of Patient on First Attendance.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis 116.

	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.
Number	9	53	54
Percentage	7.76%	45.69%	46.55%

ALL DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Interval elapsing between Notification and Death.

	1920.		1921	
	Pul.	Non-pul.	Pul.	Non-pul.
1. Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis ...	190	59	213	51
2. Number of cases only notified at death	6	16	10	10
3. Do. notified within a month of death	17	1	17	...
4. Do. do. 3 months of death	14	4	23	...
5. Do. do. 6 months of death	23	1	27	1
6. Number of deaths not notified under Tuberculosis Regulations	7	11	23	25

It has been stated that too little attention is paid to the examination of contacts, but every endeavour has been made during the past year to examine the contacts to every notified case.

During 1921, 466 primary cases were notified, and the contacts to these cases number in all 1,285 persons, and of these 431 contacts were examined, making the number examined slightly over 33 per cent. As one must bear in mind that adult contacts generally refuse examination unless in ill-health, under the circumstances already recorded, this percentage is very fair.

During the year 1921, 264 deaths were registered—213 pulmonary and 51 non-pulmonary; but of these 23 pulmonary and 25 non-pulmonary were not originally notified under the regulations. Enquiries as to contacts, however, were made in all cases, with the exception of deaths occurring in Mental Hospitals.

Of the pulmonary deaths, there were 523 contacts, of which 299 were examined, representing 57 per cent. examined; and of the non-pulmonary deaths there were 103 contacts of which 56 were examined, representing 54 per cent. examined.

The actual treatment of patients at the Dispensaries has been most ably and carefully carried out, and the immense amount of useful work done is tabulated in the reports of the medical officers in charge of the dispensaries.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

(Dr. Howell.)

HACKNEY CASES TREATED.

1.—*The Totals of New Cases.*

Males	...	..	...	...	...	405
Females	...	.	...	...	...	405
						<hr/>
Total	...		...	...	...	810
						<hr/>

2.—*The Sources of the New Cases.*

	Total.	Tuberculous.
Medical Officer of Health	132	52
Local Practitioners	141	50
London War Pensions Committee	42	15
Contact cases	426	7
London Insurance Committee }	15	6
London County Council }		
Victoria Park Hospital	33	30
Other sources	21	10

3.—*The Diagnosis of the New Cases.*

Diagnosis.	Insured.		Uninsured.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis... ..	61	19	5	20	32	137
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	2	20	2	1	33
Non-tuberculous	106	79	282	20	109	596
Doubtful	18	6	8	3	9	44
Total	193	106	315	45	151	810

4.—*The Diagnosis of Contact Cases.*

Pulmonary tuberculosis	6
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Non-tuberculous	410
Doubtful	9
Total	426

5.—*Sputum Examinations of Insured and Uninsured Patients.*

	Insured.	Uninsured.	Total.
Tubercle Bacilli present	127	28	155
Tubercle Bacilli absent	368	125	493

6.—*Other Figures.*

	Insured.	Uninsured.
Total number of attendances	3,124	3,235
Systematic examinations at the above	1,209	1,100
Number of letters written	1,890	
Number of visits to patients at their homes... ..	65	42
Number of patients sent to hospital or sanatorium... ..	122	38
Number of patients referred to :—		
X-ray Department	36	22
Other Departments	28	29

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS
DISPENSARY.

(Dr. Young.)

HACKNEY CASES TREATED.

1.—*The Totals of New Cases.*

Males	193
Females	310
Total	<u>503</u>

2.—*The Sources of the New Cases.*

	Total.	Tuberculous.
Medical Officer of Health	70	36
Local Practitioners	91	46
London War Pensions Committee	7	7
Contact cases	275	10
London Insurance Committee	—	—
London County Council	7	4
Metropolitan Hospital	11	9
Other sources	42	19

3.—*The Diagnosis of the New Cases.*

Diagnosis.	Insured.		Uninsured.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis... ..	44	13	5	16	23	101
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	2	17	—	4	30
Non-tuberculous	39	32	148	16	49	284
Doubtful	26	11	28	7	16	88
Total	116	58	198	39	92	503

4.—*The Diagnosis of Contact Cases.*

Pulmonary tuberculosis	3
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	7
Non-tuberculous	246
Doubtful	19
Total	<u>275</u>

5.—*Sputum Examinations of Insured and Uninsured Patients.*

	Insured.	Uninsured.	Total.
Tubercle Bacilli present	77	40	117
Tubercle Bacilli absent	162	66	228

6.—*Other Figures.*

	Insured.	Uninsured.
Total number of attendances	1,463	2,207
Systematic examinations at the above	361	362
Number of letters written	450	261
Number of visits to patients at their homes	18	8
Number of patients recommended for hospital or sanatorium	60	43
Number of patients referred to :—		
X-ray Department	41	22
Other Departments	22	44

Extra Nourishment.

The Scheme came into operation on 6th June, 1921, and from that date to December 31st, 59 cases have received assistance.

The length of time each patient has been in receipt of nourishment has varied from a few days to several weeks.

Those cases who received this assistance for a few days only ceased to receive it on account of their removal to Sanatorium.

The Tuberculosis Officers have entire freedom under Circular 194 as to the granting of Extra Nourishment, provided

that the number of cases in receipt of this assistance is not so large as to cause the approved expenditure to be exceeded.

The total cost to 31st December is £135 3s. 5d.

Advanced Cases.

The following table shows the place of death of Hackney inhabitants, and it is apparent from this table what a large proportion of deaths occur in the patients' homes.

Place where death occurred.	Phthisis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Totals.
At Patients' Homes ...	97	14	111
At Hackney Infirmary ...	56	10	66
At other Institutions ...	60	27	87
	213	51	264

It should be remembered that the deaths which occur in institutions cannot be considered to represent the number of persons who were prevented while in an advanced stage from spreading infection, as, at least the majority of these persons have been treated on several occasions in the infirmary and similar institutions, entering and leaving while in an infective condition, before death occurred. The result of this is placed on record in the Final Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis: "Infection is frequently disseminated by persons suffering from advanced pulmonary tuberculosis who are in the habit of entering and leaving Poor Law Institutions, having regard merely to their own convenience, and not to the interests of their family or of the community in which they live."

Day Sanatorium (Open Air School) for Tuberculous Children.

The work of the Stormont House School, which was opened by the London County Council on 8th September, 1919, is of

increasing value to the tuberculosis service. The number of children on the register is now 84. Dr. Howell, Tuberculosis Officer to the City of London Hospital Tuberculosis Dispensary is responsible for the medical care of the children, and visits the School once weekly.

After Care.—Every effort has been made by the Care Committee to carry out every duty possible under existing circumstances.

Tuberculosis Care Committee Report.

In January 1916 an Interim Tuberculosis Care Committee was formed for the Boroughs of Hackney and Stoke Newington in connection with the London County Council Tuberculosis scheme, which at the time and until October 1921, dealt only with insured patients.

The objects of this Committee were :—

1. To enquire into the home conditions of the patients and to make an assessment of the family's contribution, if any, to the cost of Sanatorium treatment.
2. To arrange for the after care of discharged Sanatorium patients.

The Committee was a voluntary one and the Hon. Secretary was the Secretary of the local branch of the Invalid Children's Aid Association, because many of the patients were children and already known to the Association, and under the London County Council scheme at least one third of the total number of children, i.e., those needing Convalescent Home or boarding out, rather than actual Sanatorium treatment, were dealt with by the Association.

During the War the Committee worked under great difficulties as voluntary Social workers were almost unobtainable.

In 1919 the increase in the amount of the work and the lack of Social Workers, made it impossible for the Hon. Secretary to continue without regular assistance, and application was made to the two Borough Councils requesting that the Interim Committee should be constituted a conjoint Borough Committee with a grant for administrative expenses. In November, 1919, the Public Health Committee of each Borough Council acceded to this request. The agreement being :—

“That the existing Interim Committee be appointed a Tuberculosis Care Committee with the addition of representatives from the Borough Councils. That such Committee be authorised to incur an expenditure in the provision of secretarial and clerical assistance with office facilities, including stationery and postages, to an amount not exceeding £280 per annum, and that such expenditure be apportioned the basis of population between the Borough Councils of Stoke Newington and Hackney.

That the expenditure so defrayed by the contributory Borough Councils be charged to the tuberculosis accounts, with a view to the Ministry of Health refunding 50 per cent. and the London County Council one half of the remaining moiety.”

The Borough Committee has now worked for two years and the following statistics show the number of cases which have been dealt with. The number is rapidly increasing now that the Insured patients are included.

Statistics for the Year ending October 31st, 1920.

No. of cases on Register Oct. 31st, 1919	...	243
„ New cases for year ending Oct. 31st, 1920	151 (Adults 58)	
„ New Cases sent to Institutions	„	89
„ Still away Oct. 31st, 1920	... ..	45
Amount of Patient's payments collected for L.C.C.	£423 12s. 11d.	
No. of cases brought before Committee	...	292

Statistics for the Year ending October 31st, 1921.

No. of cases on Register Oct. 31st, 1920	...	391
„ New cases	... ..	157 (Adults 65)
„ New cases sent to Institutions	... ..	92
„ Cases still away Oct. 31st, 1921	... ..	53
Amount of Patients' payments collected and paid		
to L.C.C.	... ..	£554 3s. 0d.
No. of Cases brought before Committee	...	294
Total No. on Register Oct. 31st, 1921	... ..	551

The functions of a Tuberculosis Care Committee include—

1. Arranging for the provision of Shelters for suitable cases.
2. Assisting in advising parents of tuberculous children with regard to medical appliances; arranging for medical assistance of a minor nature, such as dental and other treatment.
3. Assisting as regards separate sleeping accommodation; provision of beds and bedding.
4. Preventing the spread of infection by arranging for removal to hospital of advanced cases.
5. Advising the parents of tuberculous or pre-tuberculous children in order that they may not become engaged in unsuitable forms of work.
6. Provision of extra nourishment and clothing for debilitated children of tuberculous parents; following up these cases and arranging for open-air school or class attendance.
7. Arranging for the placing of patients returned from sanatorium in suitable occupations, so that the money expended on their treatment shall not be wasted; keeping the family of sanatorium patients under observation and assisting to the fullest possible extent in order to prevent the premature return of patients from sanatorium in order to look after their families.

Hitherto it has been very difficult to provide services beyond those reported upon, as the Committee has had no funds. It is possible in many cases requiring assistance to get the necessary help from existing philanthropic Societies such as the Invalid Children's Aid Association, Charity Organisation Society, Local War Pensions Committees and Board of Guardians, etc., with all of whom the Committee works in close co-operation.

There are some cases, however, which do not come within the scope of any of these Societies, and in order to meet the needs of these, and to fulfil more adequately the duties of an After-Care Committee, it is proposed to start a relief fund which shall be used by the Committee for such emergency cases as cannot otherwise be helped.

Extra food and clothing are frequently required by those sufferers who often have to work short time for a reduced wage, on account of their disability, and therefore are unable to provide these necessities. The co-operation and help of local influential persons in securing either more suitable employment locally or in the country is also much needed.

For these purposes the Committee feels the necessity for more support from the two Boroughs in which it is working.

DISINFECTION.

(a) *Rooms.*—During 1921 there were 3,385 rooms fumigated and 1,041 rooms cleansed in the Borough by the staff of the Public Health Department. In these totals are included disinfections after measles, whooping cough and tuberculosis, in addition to those in connection with the present notifiable infectious diseases.

The number of rooms fumigated and cleansed each month is set out in the following table :—

Number of rooms fumigated and cleansed each month during 1921.

Month.		Rooms fumigated.	Rooms cleansed.
January ...	...	253	86
February ...	...	251	48
March ...	...	239	96
April ...	...	273	82
May ...	...	279	87
June ...	...	276	96
July ...	...	259	83
August ...	...	246	81
September	...	386	81
October ...	...	364	108
November	...	290	105
December	...	269	88
Total ...		<u>3,385</u>	<u>1,041</u>

(b) *Articles of Clothing, Furniture, etc.*—The number of articles under this head disinfected during last year was 20,927. This is an increase of 6,379 upon the number disinfected during 1920. A table is here given showing details of the articles disinfected each month.

Articles Disinfected, 1921.

Description of Articles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
House linen and furniture	1,465	1,380	1,459	1,646	1,425	1,540	1,210	1,235	1,733	1,788	1,768	1,821	18,470
Men's clothing ... ...	...	7	9	...	...	11	8	8	2	...	5	...	50
Women's clothing ... ...	...	2	13	2	9	9	1	3	1	7	11	6	64
Children's clothing ... ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	79	83
Other articles 	219	288	196	212	158	224	68	230	150	125	141	249	2,260
TOTAL 	1,684	1,677	1,677	1,860	1,593	1,784	1,287	1,476	1,886	1,920	1,928	2,155	20,927

Articles Disinfected, 1921.

In addition to these there were 85 articles destroyed on request from the owners. These are set out in the following table :—

Articles Destroyed.

Beds	...	...	...	31
Bolsters	...	...	...	2
Mattresses	...	...	...	23
Pillows	...	...	...	2
Sundry Articles	...	...	...	27
				—
Total	...	...	...	85
				—

(c) *Public Library Books.*—During the past year 835 books from homes in which infectious diseases had occurred were disinfected. The method of disinfection of books practised is to expose the books in a closed chamber to the action of formic aldehyde gas, which is generated in a lamp from formalin tablets.

Books Disinfected.

Month.						Number.
January	...	...	...	...	...	62
February	...	...	...	...	...	60
March	...	...	...	...	...	32
April	...	...	...	...	...	77
May	...	...	...	...	...	46
June	...	...	...	...	...	62
July	...	...	...	...	...	67
August	...	...	...	...	...	30
September	...	...	...	...	...	127
October	...	...	...	...	...	121
November	...	...	...	...	...	81
December	...	...	...	...	...	70
						—
						835
						—

Isolation Shelter.

During the year there were 111 persons admitted to the Shelter whilst their homes were being disinfected. This total consisted of 20 men, 31 women and 60 children. The cost of maintenance of these persons admitted was £16 18s. 0d.

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.

The baths provided by the Borough Council under the above Act for the cleansing of verminous persons, were in constant use during last year. The total number of baths given during that period was 4,883 (483 to adults and 4,400 to children). This total shows a decrease of 2,897 upon the number given during 1920.

Of the 4,883 baths given, 3,028 were sulphur baths for scabies, and 1,855 for pediculi. The great majority of those persons presenting themselves for baths were children from the elementary schools in the Borough. The children received 4,400 baths, a decrease of 2,728 upon the number given during 1920.

The following are the Schools from which children were sent to the Cleansing Station, with the number of baths given :—

Schools.	Number Cleansed.	
	Hot Baths.	Sulphur Baths.
Benthal Road	141	45
Berger Road	96	48
Cassland Road	—	4
Church Street	3	37
Craven Park	58	2
Daubeney Road	199	183
Detmold Road	132	33
Eleanor Road	—	41
Carried forward ...	629	393

Brought forward	...	629	393
Enfield Road	... ..	3	29
Gainsborough Road	... ..	—	4
Gayhurst Road	... ..	37	9
Glyn Road	... ..	114	12
Hackney Parochial	... ..	38	93
Haggerston Road	... ..	—	16
High Street	... ..	1	49
Holy Trinity	... ..	2	8
Homerton Row	... ..	109	85
Lamb Lane	... ..	16	4
London Fields	... ..	1	7
Mandeville Street	... ..	161	119
Millfields Road	... ..	13	26
Morning Lane	... ..	104	95
Newington Green	... ..	3	100
Northwold Road	... ..	108	53
Orchard Street	... ..	75	57
Percy Road	... ..	47	26
Princess May Road	... ..	1	37
Queen's Road	... ..	21	21
Rams	... ..	12	—
Rushmore Road	... ..	56	183
St. James'	... ..	4	36
St. John the Baptist	... ..	—	30
St. Joseph's	... ..	15	—
St. Jude's	... ..	1	48
St. Matthias	... ..	—	49
St. Michael's	... ..	13	8
St. Paul's	... ..	—	3
St. Scholastica's	... ..	—	13
Shacklewell	... ..	2	40
		—	—
Carried forward	...	1586	1653

Brought forward	...	1586	1653
Sidney Road	...	180	134
Sigdon Road	...	54	403
Tottenham Road	...	4	137
Wilton Road	...	—	4
Wordsworth Road	...	—	21
Other young children	...	18	206
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,842	2,558
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The following table gives particulars of the number, etc., of persons who were bathed and cleansed for parasitic disease at the Disinfecting Station during the year.

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals
Receiving Hot Baths.	Men ...	1	...	...	3	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	11
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Children	107	163	108	174	201	241	111	18	144	225	174	176	1842
Receiving Sulphur Baths.	Men ...	21	19	20	24	15	43	22	12	17	13	14	34	254
	Women	13	9	13	54	28	22	16	1	13	13	13	21	216
	Children	351	300	234	281	181	355	193	...	62	152	176	283	2538

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Extension of the work in the following directions is urgently necessary—

Centres.—Reports from the Centres show that the work carried out is meeting a great need, but that the Centres are inadequate for the work required. There are too few Centres, which results in overcrowding, and at Northwold Road Infant Welfare Centre and Brooksby's Walk Ante-natal Centre there is particular need for additional Clinics.

Infectious Disease.—No attempt can be made under present conditions to control non-notifiable infectious disease, such as Measles, Whooping Cough and Epidemic Diarrhœa, which are responsible for so great an infant mortality. The school authorities forwarded notifications during the year of 334 children absent from school on account of Measles.

It is practically impossible to attempt the routine visiting of these cases. Only urgent cases brought to notice can be dealt with. The King's Home for Nurses renders the greatest assistance in regard to these urgent cases, but if one compares the number assisted in this way with the number reported from schools (and school age is much less dangerous than infancy as regards Measles), it is evident that this disease alone requires further measures to bring about any degree of control.

The Health Visiting Staff is barely able to carry out the duties as regards notification of births and Centre work, and any additional duties would mean the relinquishing of work now being performed.

During the past year only four deaths occurred from Measles, but the total number of cases was small as compared with the previous year, when 79 deaths were recorded, and there was an increase of 37 in the deaths under 1 year of age from Epidemic Diarrhœa.

Dental Clinic.—The Medical Officers of the Centres have repeatedly urged the necessity for the installation of a Dental Clinic. Proposals were put forward by the Committee for the establishment of a Dental Clinic at Eton Mission in co-operation with the London County Council School Dental Clinic. The establishment of this Clinic would have cost £130, but the additional expenditure was not approved by the Ministry of Health.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The work carried out during 1921 can be conveniently reported under the following descriptive titles:—

1. Health Visiting;
2. Consultation and Ante-natal Clinics;
3. Provision of Midwifery Assistance and Convalescent Home treatment;
4. Provision of milk and other foods to necessitous mothers and children.

I.—HEALTH VISITING.

The following table gives details of the visits made by the Council's Health Visitors during the year :—

	Miss M. Chitson	Mrs. A. Rhodes	Miss K. Fisher	Miss D. F. Vidal	Mrs. L. E. Bartholomew	Miss S. Love	Miss A. Roche	Mrs. E. A. Cowley	Miss K. Teebay	Mrs. L. Harrison	Miss M. Cockle	Totals.
Number of visits to infants under 1 year of age ...	329	457	451	405	371	145	215	361	149	234	53	3,170
Number of visits to children 1-5 years of age ...	295	360	122	527	168	40	334	181	—	425	141	2,593
Number of secondary visits to infants and children ...	755	628	447	783	152	162	659	463	402	382	90	4,923
Total number of infants and children visited ...	1,379	1,445	1,020	1,715	691	347	1,208	1,005	551	1,041	284	10,686
Number of visits to Measles cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of visits to Pneu- monia cases ...	7	12	8	1	1	2	9	1	3	7	1	52
Number of visits to Ophthal- mia Neonatorum cases ...	16	4	12	10	2	2	—	6	2	5	3	62
Number of visits to expect- tant mothers ...	85	37	6	80	25	5	25	—	11	53	4	331
Number of special visits ...	291	199	138	166	321	18	75	464	213	417	66	2,368
Total number of visits paid during the year ...	1,778	1,697	1,184	1,972	1,040	374	1,317	1,476	780	1,523	358	13,499
Total number of Clinics at- tended during the year ...	107	145	84	160	120	31	92	162	75	128	20	1,124

Conditions Found by the Visitors.

No. of Infants visited.	Method of Feeding.			Separate cot provided for Infant.		Use of Comforter.		Home conditions.		Secondary visits.
	Breast	Arti- ficial.	Mixed.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Satis- fac- tory.	Un- satis- fac- tory.	
3540	2931	345	264	1974	1566	1590	1950	3053	487	4923

2.—INFANT CONSULTATION AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Part-time (temporary i.e., not on the permanent staff) Medical Officers have been appointed to conduct the work of the consultation centres, the duties of medical officers having been arranged as follows:—

1. Attend the centre one afternoon per week.
2. To examine all infants brought to the centre, of parents living in the Borough.
3. To advise the parents as to the feeding and care of their infants.
4. Treat minor ailments in the infant when circumstances indicate the need for this.
5. To enter on a case paper to be provided for each infant, certain particulars, with notes on advice and treatment given, and the condition and progress of the infant.
6. To furnish monthly, a return to the Medical Officer of Health as to the number of infants seen and treated at the centre.

N.B.—If the ailment of the infants is such as to necessitate continuous medical supervision and treatment, the medical officer must refer the case either to the usual medical attendant or to a hospital for children, such as the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney Road. The centre is not intended or fitted to take the place either of the general practitioner or the out-patient department of the hospitals.

(1) *OVERBURY STREET.* (*Dr. Elizabeth Wilks.*)
(Infant Consultation.)

Number of times Centre open	...	...	...	103
Number of primary cases brought to Centre				633
Repeated visits to Centre	...	...	...	6,443
Total attendances	...	...	...	7,076
Total attendances of infants under 1 year...				6,663
Total attendances of children over 1 year	...			413

Dr. Wilks states that even among normally healthy babies it is noteworthy how frequently it happens that after a mother has not brought her child for weeks or months the child on its return is found to have gained no weight and then picks up 2 or 3 lbs. in as many weeks.

The gain in weight is often due to the granting of free milk, or of Cod Liver Oil.

Every week several children in whom a defect is found are referred from Overbury Street to their private doctor, or to a Hospital for special treatment.

Unfortunately there are still a number of artificially fed babies, but the proportion is smaller than formerly, owing to advice given during the Ante-natal period, and even the artificially fed babies are doing better, as they are not so habitually over-fed and wrongly fed.

(Ante-natal Centre.)

Number of times opened	...	...	...	51
Number of expectant mothers attending	...			253
Number of repeated attendances at Centre	...			410
Total attendances	...	...	...	663
Number of visits to expectant mothers at their homes by the Health Visitors—				
Number of cases	...	...	...	16
Number of visits	...	...	...	16

Dr. Wilks states that the Ante-natal Centre justifies its existence over and over again, and makes the importance of ante-natal care and examination very manifest.

A mother attending the Infant Consultation Centre with her babies was repeatedly warned by the Health Visitors of the necessity of ante-natal examination, but she failed to attend. At the confinement a serious abnormality was discovered too late, and the poor woman died.

Another mother warned of an abnormality in the position of the baby failed to enter a Hospital as advised, and lost her baby, to her bitter disappointment.

On the other hand, babies have been saved. For instance, one woman gave a history of a first baby still-born at full term: a year or two ago she attended the Centre, and was advised to enter a Hospital for the confinement, as her pelvis was slightly contracted. She failed to take advice and the second child also was still-born. During her third pregnancy she attended the Centre and arrangements were made for her to enter a Hospital for the confinement, with the result that she now has a healthy, living child.

Two cases of tumour have been discovered—one case after being watched during the whole of pregnancy was admitted to Hospital for Cæsarian Section, but operation, in the end proved unnecessary, and manipulations enabled her child to be born by the natural path.

There are many instances of women in poor health who have been cared for at the Centre and have become well and strong before the confinement. As an example of these numerous cases one may take a poor woman with Heart Disease, who, very ill at her first attendance, has gradually regained her usual health and has lately had a well nourished baby.

With reference to the arrangements for the supply of free milk, Dr. Wilks states that the present income scale places the

small family at a disadvantage as compared with the large family, and that this disadvantage is most marked in the case of the widow, and woman with an illegitimate child.

Dr. Wilks urges the necessity for a dental clinic and a school for mothers.

(2). *BROOKSBY'S WALK.* (*Dr. Reginald Brown.*)
(Infant Consultation).

Number of times Centre open	...	...	52
Number of primary cases brought to Centre			659
Repeated visits to Centre	...	...	4,707
Total attendances	...	...	5,366
Total attendances of infants under 1 year			4,159
Total attendances of children over 1 year			1,207

Dr. Brown reports that every child is examined at its first attendance, and on subsequent occasions as often as is necessary. Altogether 1,511 examinations were made.

During these examinations the following cases were discovered :—

- 1 case of spina bifida,
- 1 „ „ pneumo thorax,
- 1 „ „ pneumonia,
- 1 „ „ congenital facial paralysis, not following instrumental delivery,
- 1 „ „ congenital syphilis,
- 1 „ „ abdominal tubercle and lardaceous disease,
- 1 „ „ mental deficiency,
- 2 cases of Mongolian Imbecility,
- 2 „ „ congenital heart disease,
- 1 case (doubtful) of early Cretinism.

All the cases in which there was a possibility of successful active treatment were referred to the Queen's Hospital for Children.

(Ante-natal Centre.)

Number of times Centre open	...	...	27
Number of expectant mothers attending	...	...	295
Number of repeated attendances at Centre	...	...	194
Total attendances	...	...	489
Number of visits to expectant mothers at their homes by the health visitors	...	...	85

Dr. Brown reports that each case is examined on her first attendance, her pelvic measurements taken, and in the case of primiparæ, a vaginal examination is made.

No case of outstanding interest was found during the year, but one case of moderately contracted pelvis was discovered and referred to Dr. Bright Banister, who admitted her to Queen Charlotte's Hospital where labour was successfully induced and a living child born.

Two cases of acute vaginitis were also seen and treated by Dr. Bright Banister. Many expectant mothers were advised on small points, and any doubtful cases were sent to Dr. Bright Banister at the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Tottenham.

(3). MAYFIELD ROAD. (Dr. J. H. Porter).

Number of times Centre open	...	...	96
Number of primary cases brought to Centre	...	...	640
Repeated visits to Centre	...	...	6,089
Total attendances	...	...	6,729
Total attendances of infants under 1 year	...	...	4,951
Total attendances of children over 1 year	...	...	1,778

Dr. Porter states that during the year 1921 the attendances of mothers and children at the Mayfield Road Infant Welfare Centre has been very well maintained; and that notwithstanding the drastic restrictions in the conditions under which free milk may be granted in exceptional cases.

1,580 consultations with the Medical Officer are recorded. Dr. Porter states that a feature of this year's work has been the special difficulties in which mothers are placed as a result of the prevailing unemployment: in many cases the supply of maternal milk has failed through malnutrition, and in many more the cost of bottle feeding has resulted in an inadequate or unsuitable supply of food. (A similar state of affairs was reported by Dr. Laughton at the close of last year at Hackney Mothers' and Babies' Welfare Centre.)

(4). *NORTHWOLD ROAD.* (Dr. D. B. Gere).

Number of times Centre open	...	...	44
Number of primary cases brought to Centre			519
Number of repeated visits to Centre	...		3,215
Total attendances	...	...	3,734
Total attendances of infants under 1 year			2,534
Total attendances of children over 1 year			1,200

Dr. Gere gives the following description of the methods employed at this Centre:—

1. Breast feeding is always strongly encouraged, and many cases which had been weaned in the early months for insufficient reason, have been got back to breast-feeding or mixed feeding, even after a lapse of several weeks.

2. Where artificial feeding is unavoidable, most cases are now put on to dried (Cow and Gate) milk, made up with Marylebone cream and sugar to human milk standard.

3. Instruction is given to mothers at the Centre on infant management.

4. A large number of cases of chronic otorrhœa have been seen and sent to their own doctor or hospitals, or treatment ordered which is carried out at their own homes by Queen's Nurses. (Dr. Gere states that it would be of great advantage

if some arrangement could be made with the School Clinic for the treatment of these important cases, and the treatment of cases of conjunctivitis.)

5. Many cases, medical and surgical, have been sent for treatment, whenever possible, to private practitioners; otherwise to hospitals. Cases of interest seen have included one case of lipoma, to be operated on shortly; and several cases of mental deficiency, including one of microcephalic, and two cases of mongolism.

(5). *HACKNEY MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELFARE CENTRE, (Dr. J. M. Laughton).*

Number of times Centre open	...	...	108
Number of primary cases brought to Centre			450
Repeated visits to Centre	...	...	3,106
Total attendances	...	...	3,556
Total attendances of infants under 1 year			2,047
Total attendances of children over 1 year			1,509

Dr. Laughton states that during the year the Welfare Centre has progressed steadily. The average attendance has increased, and the mothers have continued to appreciate the advice given to them. By coming to the Centre they have seen for themselves the results of regulated feeding, and have been encouraged to carry it out at home.

As in previous years a large number of visits have been paid to mothers in their own homes by the Superintendent and the other lady workers. These visits have been of great service, especially to young mothers who have had little experience in the management of infants.

Dr. Laughton hopes that the new Centre opened in Ada Street in October will carry the work to the poorest part of the district where it is most required.

(6). *ETON MISSION*, (Dr. E. J. F. Moore).

Number of times Centre open	...	...	98
Number of primary cases brought to Centre			293
Repeated visits to Centre	...	...	4,981
Total attendances	...	...	5,274
Total attendances of infants under 1 year			4,716
Total attendances of children over 1 year			558

Dr. Moore states that many of the babies are brought within the first two weeks of life, and of those brought later the most common reason is some condition due to error of diet, often readily put right.

The smallest baby seen was one of 14 days, (a premature infant), whose weight was only 2 lb. 13 oz., and this child although only partially breast fed, has progressed uninterruptedly and at the last weighing (Feb. 10th, 1922), when child was 7 months' old was 14 lbs. 12 ozs., the child being bright and strong; another infant at 7 weeks when first seen, weighed 7 lbs. 3½ ozs., and Dec. 30th, 1921, when 12 months' old, weighed 22 lbs. 8 ozs.

As before, every endeavour is made to get mothers to breast feed babies, entirely if possible, or with aid of supplementary artificial food, if this is advisable.

Cases requiring medical or surgical treatment such as bronchitis, pneumonia, skin eruptions, discharging ears, circumcision, etc., are referred to private doctors, or local Hospitals.



SUMMARY OF CENTRE WORK.

Infant Consultation Centres.

Centre.	No. of times Centre open	No. of primary cases brought to Centre.	Re-peated visits to Centre.	Total attendances.	Total attendances of Infants under 1 year.	Total attendances of children over 1 year.
1. Overbury Street	103	633	6,443	7,076	6,663	413
2. Brooksby's Walk	52	659	4,707	5,366	4,159	1,207
3. Mayfield Road	96	640	6,089	6,729	4,951	1,778
4. Northwold Road	44	519	3,215	3,734	2,534	1,200
5.*Hackney Mothers' and Babies', Hackney Grove ...	108	450	3,106	3,556	2,047	1,509
6.*Eton Mission, Gainsborough Road	98	293	4,981	5,274	4,716	558
Total	501	3,194	28,541	31,735	25,070	6,665

*These are Voluntary Centres and are co-ordinated with the Infant Welfare work in the Borough. The Hackney Mothers' and Babies' Welfare Centre receives an annual grant of £200 from the Council and the Eton Mission Centre £100.

Ante-Natal Welfare Centres.

	Overbury Street.	Brooksby's Walk.	Eton Mission.
Number of times Centre opened ...	51	27	22
Number of expectant mothers attending	253	295	90
Number of repeated attendances at Centre	410	194	53
Total attendances ...	663	489	143
Number of visits to expectant mothers at their homes by the Health Visitors			
Number of cases ...	16	—	96
Number of visits ...	16	85	255

3.—HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY ASSISTANCE.

(1) *Maternity Hospitals.*—The Council pays the sum of one guinea in respect of each necessitous case admitted from the Borough for treatment at either of these institutions. A necessitous case being considered a patient who, by reason of poverty or other causes, is unable to pay for the treatment received, an amount equal to one-half the average cost per patient of the maintenance and administration charges for the year ended December 31st, 1918.

Necessitous Cases.

	Cases.	Cost.
Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital	72	£ 75 12s. 0d.
City of London Lying-in Hospital	116	£121 16s. 0d.
	—	—
Cases ...	188	£197 8s. 0d.

(2) *Provision of Midwives.*—During the year the fees of midwives in attendance on 104 mothers confined in their homes were paid by the Council and in 8 cases Home Helps were provided.

(3) *Agreement for the Provision of Convalescent Home Treatment.*

1. The Invalid Children's Aid Association Committee agree to submit each case as it arises to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, for approval, before proceeding to obtain convalescent aid for each case.

2. The Invalid Children's Aid Association undertake to submit a detailed financial statement with each case, so that the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee are fully informed as regards every case dealt with.

3. The Invalid Children's Aid Association will carry out investigations on the same lines as hitherto, and will submit a medical certificate in those cases that are not referred directly from the Welfare Centres.

4. In order to avoid overlapping, and to make sure of selecting the best convalescent home for each particular case, cases referred from the Welfare Centres to the Medical Officer of Health will be investigated and exact details obtained for the information of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, through the Staff of the Invalid Children's Aid Association; it being understood that this arrangement shall not be permitted to interfere with the work falling within the scope of the health visitors of the Borough.

5. In those cases where it is decided that the parents are able to contribute to the cost of treatment, contributions will be collected by the Invalid Children's Aid Association, and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee will, in no case, be required to meet any cost other than that which the parents are unable to afford, i.e., no payment will be made to the Invalid Children's Aid Association by the parent or by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee except as a direct contribution towards the actual cost of treatment of each case.

6. It is, of course, understood that only those cases that are strictly within the scope of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee work of the Borough are to be considered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

4.—*PROVISION OF MILK AND OTHER FOODS TO NECESSITOUS MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.*

The supply of milk for necessitous mothers and children was first granted as a Public Health measure in 1918, by the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, and the conditions concerning

the issue of milk were slightly modified by an Order issued in 1919; the Milk Orders were rescinded in March, 1921—the continuance of the service being permitted by sanction of each local scheme under authority given to the Ministry by the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, this action being taken by the Ministry, according to Circular 185, in order to ensure a uniform system of milk distribution throughout the country.

I reported to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee on the points raised by the Ministry in Circular 185, as follows:—

April 8th, 1921.

Supply of Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and for Infants.

The Members of the Committee have probably already been informed by the General Press that the Ministry of Health and the Food Controller have revoked the Orders under which Borough Councils were empowered to supply milk to mothers and infants, and that special sanction is now required before the arrangements for supplying milk, either as at present in force or modified in detail can be continued. In order, therefore, that there should be no delay in presenting the necessary scheme for approval by the Ministry I am reporting on the present arrangements and setting out the details in which the scheme of the Borough Council differs from the scheme suggested by the Ministry in the circular accompanying the copies of the rescission orders.

(1) The circular of the Ministry states that sanction for the supply of milk will be granted only to nursing mothers, expectant mothers in the last three months of pregnancy, and children up to 3 years of age, as a routine measure.

The Committee are aware that expectant mothers, with no restriction as to date of pregnancy, and children up to 5 years of age were previously permitted under the Orders to receive milk.

I may state that it has always been the custom in Hackney to restrict the supply of milk to expectant mothers in the later months of pregnancy, and in all doubtful cases the certificate of a midwife or the Medical Officer of the Centre has been required.

(2) The quantity of milk to be supplied has been reduced to half a pint per diem, but in exceptional cases $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints may be supplied to infants between 3 months and 18 months of age.

(3) The Ministry state that milk should be given only where a Medical Officer is satisfied that a supply is essential on grounds of health. This restriction has also been followed in Hackney, if one considers that starvation is likely to cause injury to health. Special certificates are required where one and a half pints to infants is supplied, and for supplying children between the ages of 3 and 5 years.

(4) Milk should be given to nursing mothers only where they are actually suckling their children.

(5) Applications have not hitherto been considered by the Committee as the Ministry suggest should be done before the Order has been sent to the milk vendor. Applications have been passed by the Medical Officer of Health after the responsible financial officer appointed by the Council for the purpose—Mr. Bowman—has checked the amounts, etc.

Mr. Bowman is responsible under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health for the issue of stores, drugs, dried milks, etc., at the Centres, and the issuing of orders authorised by the Medical Officer of Health to milk vendors.

Mr. Bowman is also responsible for the payment for sales at cost price at the Centres, for checking and making out orders for drugs and dried milks, and he attends the municipal Centres—Northwold Road Centre on Tuesday afternoon; Overbury Street, two sessions on Wednesday; Brooksby's Walk, Thursday afternoon; Mayfield Road, Friday afternoon.

Mr. Bowman must arrange for sufficient stores to be at the Centres one week in advance, and is responsible for seeing that shortage does not occur, and that the accounts are in every detail correct.

So great has been the amount of work caused by the number of applications for milk owing to the prevailing distress, the number of applications being as many as 42 in one day, that it has been necessary to put on an additional temporary clerk—Mr. Shave—to attend to the work of entering and indexing the account and making out the orders. I should like to point out that both these clerks are unable to cope with the work by working in the Council's time only.

The routine working has been as follows:—Each repeat and fresh enquiry form (the enquiry form having been filled in by the Health Visitor when either verbal application or application by letter has been made), has to be turned up in the ledger and in the enquiry form file and indexed. Each order form must be written in duplicate, i.e., including the carbon copy retained for office use, and an order form is made out for each family supplied. The invoices returned by the milk vendors are then checked against the order counterfoils and each corresponding order counterfoil cancelled. The amount in the invoice having been verified is signed as correct by Mr. Bowman. The amount is then entered in the account book, against the particulars of the application and indexed. The invoice signed as correct by Mr. Bowman is signed by the Medical Officer and placed before the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, so that each invoice relating to each family and the total sum owing to each milkman is placed before the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the statement of account owing to each milk vendor is signed by the Chairman, who has at the time of signing each separate invoice before him. The milk enquiry forms giving the financial circumstances are also brought to the Committee meeting.

It is, of course, inevitable that some delay will result in sending out the orders should applications have to wait for consideration until Committee meetings are held.

(6) The scale of income for determining necessity has been adopted by the Council as follows:—

Families with an income per head of

10s. and upwards, full price.

9s to 10s., 75 per cent.

8s. to 9s., 50 per cent.

7s. to 8s., 25 per cent.

Under 7s., Free.

Arising out of my report to the Committee that in 15 Boroughs of London rent is deducted before calculating income per head and that in five Boroughs there is no fixed scale, each case being considered on its merits, the Committee decided that, where circumstances warranted, the Medical Officer should be authorised to deduct rent and other special expenses before calculating the amount of money left per head for the purchase of food.

This arrangement obviated the necessity for a sliding scale, and, in fact, it was considered to be more economical by the Committee than to adopt a recommendation applying to every case that rent and other outgoings should be deducted. It is necessary to submit this scale for approval to the Ministry, and I would suggest that the Ministry be asked to approve the present scale and adopted recommendation.

(7) An enquiry as advised by the Ministry, into the financial circumstances of each applicant for milk at less than cost price is made in every case, the particulars being hitherto filled in by the Health Visitor. The Ministry wish the application to be made on a printed form signed by both parents, and that persons making fraudulent application should be prosecuted.

In my report to the Committee last December I stated that it is difficult to prevent fraudulent applications; that enquiries should be made from employers in all cases of doubt; and that the applicant should be made to sign the application form, and that cases where fraud is proved should be prosecuted.

(8) The Ministry advise that reasonable steps should be taken to verify particulars of income and to prevent overlapping with bodies concerned in the same manner.

It has always been a routine measure to consider the amount of help given by the Guardians and the particulars obtained as regards amount of milk or assistance in kind are entered by the Health Visitor on the enquiry form.

These enquiries hitherto have only been made from the parents and not from the Guardians themselves.

The Committee might consider whether registration with the Mutual Registration of Assistance Association which registers all assistance given by social associations and local authorities in a district should be carried out. The Association for the Mutual Registration of Assistance does not carry out enquiry at the homes but merely hands on information to the various bodies concerned, thus giving information as to what is being done in the way of assistance by such associations as the War Pensions Committee, Tuberculosis Care Committee, Invalid Children's Association, Charity Organisation Society and military associations, and I understand that the Guardians are also registering.

(9) The Ministry suggests that where investigations have not been completed milk should only be distributed at less than cost price after a medical certificate has been obtained, and that where the investigation is satisfactory a supply should be given for not more than a month at a time.

It would be simple enough to put this recommendation into force; and as regards the time limit of one month, this limit has never been exceeded in Hackney in making out the orders to the milkmen, and in fact many orders are made out for a fortnightly

period, and at the expiration of the period a further enquiry form has hitherto been completed and signed as regards every "repeat" case.

(10) The Ministry suggest a model form of invoice. The invoice in use in this Department is considerably better than that suggested by the Ministry. When the order is made out a duplicate carbon copy is filled in at the same time and the order and invoice are sent out together on one sheet (separated by perforations), to the milkmen, the order being retained by the milkman as his authority to supply, and the invoice being retained by the office where the carbon copy of the order is cancelled before the invoice is sent forward to the Finance Committee for payment, after consideration by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Both the order and invoice used in this Department state the proportion of cost to be met by the parent, and in addition on the invoice the vendor certifies that the proportion has in fact been paid.

It is desirable that the present system should be retained and it will be simple enough to insist in the future that the person supplied signs that the milk has been delivered, this being the one improvement on our present form as compared with the model form of the Ministry. It is particularly desirable that the milkman should return a separate invoice for each family, rather than an invoice for several families, as suggested in the Ministry's model form.

(11) If the Ministry wish a milk card to be issued in addition, this can be carried out, but there appears to be no real necessity for such proceeding, particularly if the recipient of the milk is to sign the invoice on completion of the order.

(12) It has been the regular custom to take samples for examination by the Public Analyst. The difficulty of seeing that milk is consumed by the person for whom it is intended is very

great. Some check is possible from the observation of the progress of children at the Centres.

(13) The recommendation of the Ministry that conditions attached to the supply of dried milk at less than cost price should be the same as the conditions attached to the supply of fresh milk should be carried out as strictly as possible.

Voluntary and municipal Centres give this milk free or at cost price, and it will greatly simplify matters if the procedure hitherto followed is continued, i.e., that if, for instance, an applicant is unable to meet the whole cost of the milk and he can afford to pay a proportion of the cost, a quantity of milk is given free and the remaining quantity is purchased at cost price.

This results, as far as the accounts are concerned, in the dried milk being given free, or purchased at cost price, whereas in a certain proportion of cases the parents have in fact contributed a percentage of the cost.

It is advisable in future that applications for dried milk should be made on similar forms as those for wet milk in order to comply more thoroughly with the request of the Ministry of Health.

I should also state that neither of the voluntary Centres give dried milk away unless an enquiry form has been sent to the Health Office and the cost is to be met by the Council, so that the enquiry or application form is filed as regards all cases of free dried milk issued and a Milk Order form respecting each person supplied with dried milk is sent to the Centre concerned, and when the milk has been delivered the invoice is returned for payment to be made to the voluntary Centre supplying the milk.

The Ministry requests that stock books and vouchers should be kept and that there should be periodical stocktakings.

Mr. Bowman has always kept a stock book showing receipts of issues, and there is a yearly stocktaking in addition to the

weekly survey at the municipal Centres. The procedure followed has been that the Medical Officers of the Municipal Centres sign a requisition on the Health Office for goods required for the following week. All goods ordered for the Health Office are, of course, ordered by the Medical Officer of Health.

The voluntary Centres supply their own needs except with regard to the issue of free dried milk. The amount issued to each municipal Centre is entered up into a receipt book signed by the Health Visitor of the Centre. Each day when Mr. Bowman attends a Centre he verifies the stock left from the previous week, adds the stock requisitioned for the current week by the Medical Officer of the Centre, and signed for on delivery by the Health Visitor as stated above, and enters a note of correctness before starting on the day's sales. At the end of the day the difference between the amount of stock started with and that remaining is made up by the money taken by Mr. Bowman, less the stock given free of charge, which is signed for by the Medical Officer of the Centre in a book kept for that purpose in the Consulting Room, in which is entered particulars of applicant's financial condition; the amount to be given free is also entered on the Weight Cards as Mr. Bowman's immediate authorisation to supply without delaying to consult the book already mentioned, which is kept in the doctor's room during the Clinic. A detailed statement of goods sold and goods given is handed in by Mr. Bowman together with the cash after each Centre session.

(14) The practice previously in force of supplying or ordering milk from the Centres was discontinued some months ago, with the exception of dried milks sold at cost price. Distribution of dried milk at less than cost price and distribution of wet milk is entirely carried out through the Health Office. The Ministry recommend that the time of Health Visitors or other trained officers should not be taken up with the clerical work of distribution.

I have already reported to the Committee that the Health Visitors' time is far too urgently needed on their districts to be taken up with clerical work of this description, or, in fact, with any of the clerical work connected with the administration of the Centres.

Applications Received for the Supply of Free Milk.

Total No. of Applications.	No. of unemployed.	No. of unemployed found destitute.	No. of applicants on short time.
4,300	3,378	650	311

The number of applicants in distressing circumstances other than those classified as above was 611.

A number of applications for relief to the Mayor's Distress Fund were made by families containing young children and infants, and visits were made by the Health Visitors, to do anything possible in the direction of preventing injury to the health of the infants and young children and to consider the question of the supply of milk to them. These applications thus referred numbered 3,311.

In every case dealt with, every form of assistance was taken into account, including, of course, that given by the Guardians. Milk supplied free of cost to necessitous cases involved the Council in an expenditure of £3,677 3s. 6d.

Dried Milk, Foods, Medicines, etc.

(a) Supplied free of charge to necessitous mothers:—

	£	s.	d.
Glaxo	302	4	10
Cow and Gate	43	19	8
Virol	20	9	0
Marylebone Cream	19	10	9
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	16	16	9
Sundries	21	0	8
	<hr/>		
	£424	1	8
	<hr/>		

(b) Supplied at cost price—

	£	s.	d.
Glaxo	2,459	6	8.
Cow and Gate	470	11	9
Virol	151	7	0
Sugar	2	18	11
Lactagol	16	12	1
Marylebone Cream	45	14	0
Petroleum Emulsion	44	17	5
Syrup Ferri	17	12	5
Malt	1	18	8
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	15	15	0
Sundries	76	11	4
	<hr/>		
	£3,303	5	3
	<hr/>		

HOUSING AND WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTION.

Housing Scheme.—Considerable progress has been made during the year as regards the provision by the Council of the additional housing accommodation needed in the Borough.

The Housing Scheme of the Council provides accommodation for 21 families in nine houses converted into tenements; and, as a temporary measure, accommodation for 12 families in nine converted Army huts. During the year 40 out of the total 80 cottages to be erected in Casimir, Cleveleys, and Gunton Roads were completed, and a scheme has been adopted for the erection of 62 maisonettes in Daubeney Road, Adley Street, and Gilpin Road.

Housing Conditions in the Borough.

Owing to the age of the houses, neglect during the War, and the cost of carrying out repairs, much of the housing property in the Borough cannot recompense the owner for extensive reconstruction. Property such as Nisbet Street, and Mundford

and Theydon Road flats have been considered from every aspect by the Public Health Committee and all possible steps have been taken to bring about improvement in condition.

Some of the property now causing anxiety is set out below :—

Berger Road, No. 22.

Haywood Buildings, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Crozier Terrace, No. 32.

Duncan Square, Nos. 6, 7 and 8.

Caroline Cottages, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Clarence Cottages, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Clarence Terrace, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Queen's Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Swiss Cottages, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Middlesex Wharf, Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89 and 91.

High Hill Ferry, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Prince of Wales' Terrace, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Fulham Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Lyme Grove, Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 and 31.

Retreat Cottages, Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

The number of certificates granted under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Act, 1920, during the year was 35. In order to obtain any relief under the Sanitary Certificate Section action must be taken by the tenant at the County Court, and there is on this account no eagerness to take advantage of the Section. An owner of property bringing in approximately £2,000 a year in small sums varying from 9s. to 12s. weekly has informed me that when the Act expires steps will be taken as regards this particular housing property, not only to raise the rent, but to induce the tenants to sign repairing agreements.

I am informed that there is nothing to prevent this procedure being adopted on a large scale; in fact, this defence of non-responsibility of the owner, as the result of repairing agreements, has been raised on several occasions recently.

The following illustrates a type of case:—

“In answer to your letter of the 8th inst., I must kindly inform you the true facts of the case. In the first place, I do not possess an agreement as the landlady refused to give me a copy, also that I do not remember signing to put a new lavatory pan in.

I had to do my own decorations, which cost me just on £20, as the place was in a filthy condition, also that I am paying 35s. a week rent, which works out for 12 months at the rate of £2 3s. 0d. a week. You must agree with me that it's scandalous paying all that money for 3 rooms, and on top of that she is trying to make me fix a new pan.

It's the first time I have heard of a weekly tenant being responsible for drains.”

Extract from Agreement signed in above case:—

“I agree and undertake to do all necessary repairs and to keep the drains, soil and other pipes and sanitary and water apparatus in good, sufficient and tenantable repair and condition.”

SANITARY INSPECTION.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

(a)* *Complaints of Nuisances.*—During the year 1921 there were 4,638 complaints of nuisances made to the Public Health Department and investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Borough. Defects or nuisances were discovered in 3,906 of the complaints. Notices for the remedy or abatement of these were served upon the owner or person responsible under the above Act.

(b) *Infectious Diseases*.—The occupied dwellings inspected during the year after infectious disease numbered 2,854. This is an increase of 779 upon the number inspected during 1920. Any nuisances or sanitary defects found were dealt with under the provisions of the above Act.

(c) *General Inspections*.—The number of other inspections made by the Inspectors during the year was 1,955. These inspections are in addition to those made under (a) and (b). The nuisances or sanitary defects found were dealt with in the same manner as those under (a) and (b).

Nuisances or defects found on inspection were remedied in most cases on service of an intimation notice only. The total number of such notices served during 1921 was 7,923. The number of statutory notices served was 1,657; and summonses were issued in 115 cases.

*Prosecutions under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891,
during the year 1921.*

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
28, Percy Terrace ...	General Insanitary condition ...	Withdrawn	—	—
57, Southborough Rd.	Dilapidated dust bin	Order to provide in 7 days	—	2 2 0
203, Queens Road ...	Rooms dirty, defective sashes ...	Order to abate in 14 days	—	2 2 0
26, Lauriston Road ...	Damp wall, no vent under ground floor, W.C. door dilapidated ...	" " "	—	1 15 6
30, Lauriston Road ...	Roof defective, rooms dirty and dilapidated	" " "	—	1 15 6
33, Clifden Road ...	Sink waste pipe untrapped, damp walls ...	Order to abate in 21 days	—	1 5 0
136, Lower Clapton Road	Kitchen stove defective, walls and ceiling of room dirty ...	Order to abate in 14 days	—	1 5 0
Carried forward			—	10 5 0

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7, Ufton Road ...	General Insanitary condition ...	Brought forward	—	10 5 0
1a, Forest Road ...	Separate sanitary accommodation for sexes not provided	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	1 15 0
9, Durrington Road ...	General Insanitary condition ...	Dismissed on technical error	—	—
11, Durrington Road	" " "	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	2 2 0
2, Mortimer Road ...	Non-compliance with Magistrate's order	" "	—	2 2 0
4, " "	" " "	Fined	—	1 13 6
1, Albert Road ...	General Insanitary condition ...	" "	—	1 13 6
17, Southwold Road...	" " "	Order to abate in 21 days	—	2 2 0
36, Nisbet Street ...	Rooms dirty, dust bin, yard paving, and eaves gutters defective ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	1 13 6
40, " "	Rooms dirty, rain water pipe and yard paving defective ...	Order to abate in 14 days	—	1 15 6
39, Berger Road ...	General Insanitary condition ...	" "	—	1 15 6
22, " "	Rooms exposed to weather owing to walls being removed ...	Order to abate in 7 days	—	1 13 6
44, Malvern Road ...	General Insanitary condition ...	Order to abate in 21 days	—	1 15 6
9, Shepherd's Lane ...	Rooms dirty, dust bin and yard paving defective ...	Withdrawn	—	2 2 0
59, Clifden Road ...	No yard paving, W.C. dirty ...	Order to abate in 21 days	—	—
248, Rushmore Road	Yard paving, sink waste pipe and dust bin defective...	Withdrawn (No costs)	—	1 1 0
37, De Beauvoir Sq.	Rooms dirty, W.C. pan broken ...	Order to abate in 14 days	—	2 2 0
12, Homerton Grove ...	Unregistered milk vendor ...	Fined	—	10 6
13, Clarence Road ...	Rooms dirty ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	1 13 6
2, Clarence Terrace	Rooms dirty, eaves gutter and roof defective ...	" "	—	1 13 6
3, Hindrey Place ...	Eaves gutter defective	" "	—	1 13 6
5, " "	Window dilapidated...	" "	—	1 13 6
		Carried forward	—	42 16 0

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
7, Hindrey Place ...	Roof, floors and eaves gutter defective	Brought forward	—			42	16	0
11, " "	Sink waste pipe defective ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—			1	13	6
13, " "	Rooms dirty, window dilapidated ...	" "	—			1	13	6
34, Pembury Grove ...	W.C. and eaves gutter defective ...	" "	—			1	13	6
25, Warwick Villas ...	Rooms dirty, roof and W.C. defective	Order to abate in 21 days	—			1	15	6
19, Wick Road ...	General insanitary condition ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—			1	13	6
171, Sandringham Rd.	Rooms dirty, W.C. defective ...	Order to abate in 14 days	—			1	15	6
Devonshire Works Devonshire Road	W.C. choked ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—			1	15	6
27, Hackney Grove ...	W.C. pan broken ...	" "	—			1	15	6
179, Amhurst Road ...	General insanitary condition ...	" "	—			3	3	0
35, Farleigh Road ...	Rain water pipe and sink waste pipe defective ...	" "	—			1	15	6
113, Overbury Street	Drains defective ...	Order to abate in 21 days	—			1	15	6
31, Cadogan Terrace	General insanitary condition ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—			1	15	6
31, Oswald Street ...	Rooms damp ...	" "	—			1	15	6
82, Clifden Road ...	Rooms and floors damp ...	Order to abate in 21 days	—			1	15	6
57, Tottenham Road	Roof and yard paving defective ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—			1	15	6
81, Paragon Road ...	Drains defective ...	Order to abate in 28 days.	—			1	15	6
203, Queen's Road ...	Non-compliance with Magistrate's order	Fined	1	0		1	15	6
24, Mayfield Road ...	Staircase, walls and ceilings dirty and dilapidated ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—			1	15	6
9, Church Road ...	Wall damp ...	" "	—			1	13	6
63, High Street Homerton	Roof defective, Rooms dirty ...	" "	—			2	2	0
87, Balls Pond Road	Damp wall, no through vent under ground floor ...	Withdrawn	—			—		
12, Mortimer Road ...	Defective W.C. ... Dirty rooms ...	Order to abate in 14 days	—			1	15	6
		Carried forward	1	0		82	19	0

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Brought forward	1 0	82 19 0
9, Balmes Road ...	Dirty rooms, roof and door of workshop defective ...	Order to abate in 14 days.	—	1 15 6
20, Tower Street ...	No dust bin ...	Withdrawn (Bin supplied)	—	1 13 6
6, King Edward Road	House without a proper and sufficient water supply ...	Withdrawn	—	—
18, Durrington Road	No dust bin, yard paving defective...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	1 15 6
6, " "	Dust bin defective ...	Withdrawn (Bin supplied)	—	1 13 6
17, Presburg Street ...	Rooms dirty, eaves gutter and copper defective ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	1 13 6
1a Forest Road ...	Separate sanitary accommodation for sexes not provided	" "	—	2 2 0
6, Frampton Park Rd.	Rooms dirty, sink waste pipe and dust bin defective ...	" "	—	1 15 6
41, Avenue Road ...	Rooms dirty, roof, eaves gutter and rain water pipe defective ...	" "	—	1 15 6
57, Holmbrook Street	Rooms dirty, yard paving and roof defective ...	" "	—	1 15 6
23, Wardle Street ...	General Insanitary condition ...	Order to abate in 14 days	—	2 2 0
10, de Beauvoir Crst.	" " "	Order to abate in 28 days	—	1 13 6
53, de Beauvoir Road	" " "	" "	—	1 13 6
5, Olinda Road ...	Eaves gutter defective	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	1 15 6
31, Trowbridge Road	General insanitary condition ...	Order to abate in 14 days	—	1 15 6
126, Daubeney Road	Rooms dirty ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	1 15 6
38/40, Upper Clapton Road	W.C.'s dirty and dilapidated ...	" "	—	1 15 6
34, Clapton Square ...	W.C. defective ...	" "	—	1 15 6
44, Pembury Grove ...	General Insanitary condition ...	" "	—	1 13 6
40, Victoria Park Rd.	Rooms dirty ...	" "	—	1 15 6
Arches Nos. 372/380 Lamb Lane	Yard in insanitary condition, urinal adjoining Arch 380 defective ...	" "	—	2 2 0
190, Lower Clapton Road	4 tins of salmon unfit for food ...	Fined	2 0 0	2 2 0
		Carried forward	2 1 0	120 18 6

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1, Stoke Newington Common	Damp wall, insufficient dust bin accommodation ...	Brought forward Withdrawn (Work done.)	2 1 0	120 18 6
91, Evering Road ...	Eaves gutter defective, staircase ceilings dirty ...	" "	—	1 15 6
17, Wellington Road	Vent and rain water pipe defective, rooms dirty ...	" "	—	1 15 6
6, Pear Tree Place	Rooms dirty, roof defective ...	" "	—	1 15 6
184, Amhurst Road	Rooms dirty, W.C., gulley and gratings defective ...	Order to abate in 14 days	—	2 2 0
Lawrence Buildings (Factory)	No separate sanitary accommodation ...	Order to abate in 28 days	—	3 3 0
110, Downs Park Rd.	Lavatory waste pipe defective ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	1 15 6
4a, Mead's Place ...	Roof defective ...	Order to abate in 28 days	—	1 15 6
22, Berger Road ...	Rooms exposed to weather owing to walls being removed ...	" "	—	1 15 6
5, Stockmar Road ...	Staircase and passage walls dirty ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	2 0 6
21, Ottaway Street ...	Dust bin defective ...	Withdrawn (New bin supplied)	—	1 15 6
9, Benthall Road ...	Foul stone sink in scullery ...	Order to abate in 14 days	—	2 0 6
134, Well Street ...	General Insanitary condition ...	" "	—	1 15 6
35, Nisbett Street ...	Rooms dirty, rain water pipe, eaves gutter and W.C. defective ...	Dismissed (No proof of ownership)	—	—
38, " " ...	General Insanitary condition ...	Order to abate in 14 days	—	1 15 6
182, Stoke Newington Road	Rooms dirty, roof leaky ...	Order to abate in 21 days	—	2 0 6
1, Southboro' Road ...	Staircase walls dirty ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	1 15 6
32, Holcroft Road ...	Passage and staircase dirty, W.C. defective ...	Order to abate in 14 days	—	1 15 6
1, Caroline Street ...	Ground floor front room damp ...	Order to abate in 14 days	—	1 15 6
		Carried forward	2 1 0	155 6 6

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
253, Glyn Road ...	General insanitary condition ...	Brought forward Order to abate in 8 weeks	2 1 0	155 6 6
6, Glenarm Road ...	Rooms dirty, roof defective ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	1 1 0
79, Paragon Road ...	Sink, waste and roof defective ...	Dismissed (5s. costs against Council)	—	—
158, Morning Lane ...	General Insanitary condition ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	1 15 6
8, St. Thomas' Place	Ground floor back room dirty ...	Order to abate in 14 days	—	1 15 6
43, Well Street ...	Basement front room dirty ...	" "	—	1 15 6
182, " "	Roof defective ...	Order to abate in 7 days	—	1 1 0
23, Clapton Square	No proper water supply to house ...	" "	—	1 4 6
111, Richmond Road	Rooms dirty ...	Dismissed (Tenant liable)	—	—
6, Little Hill ...	Fail to repair W.C.	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	—
6, " "	Fail to provide dust bin ...	" "	—	1 10 0
2, " "	W.C. defective ...	" "	—	1 2 6
45 Cricketfield Road...	General insanitary condition ...	Order to do work in 21 days	—	1 1 0
57, London Road ...	Rooms dirty, flooring, range and copper defective ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	10 6
14, Sylvester Road ...	W.C. defective ...	Order to do work in 14 days	—	1 10 0
92, Richmond Road ...	Stove dilapidated ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	1 3 0
6, Colvestone Crescent	Roof defective, W.C. door dilapidated ...	Order to do work in 7 days	—	1 10 0
13, Arthur Street ...	Rooms dirty, roof defective, no dust bin ...	Withdrawn (Work done.)	—	1 3 0
90, Berkshire Road ...	Rooms dirty, eaves gutter defective ...	Order to abate in 21 days	—	1 1 0
92, " "	Rooms dirty, yard paving and flooring defective ...	" "	—	—
70, Prince Edward Rd.	No dust bin, stove and copper defective ...	" "	—	1 1 0
179, Amhurst Road ...	General insanitary condition ...	Order to abate in 14 days	—	2 2 0
1, Caroline Street ...	Non-compliance with Magistrate's order	Fined	5 0 0	1 1 0
			£7 1 0	178 14 6

Housing and Town Planning Acts.

It was possible during the year to commence a systematic inspection under the Housing and Town Planning Regulations.

The three additional appointments of Sanitary Inspectors recently made permits systematic inspection to be made and an accurate card indexed record to be compiled of the housing conditions of the Borough. The number of houses inspected under these regulations during the year was 1,622.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Factories.—During the year, 310 factories were inspected by the officers of the Public Health Department, 4 being factory laundries, and 306 factories of other occupations. In 26 factories the sanitary accommodation for women was defective, unsuitable or insufficient, or not separate from that for men.

Nuisance.	Found.	Abated by Workshop Inspector.	Abated by District Inspector.	Out- standing.
Unsuitable or defective w.c.s	23	30	—	2
Insufficient w.c.s	—	1	—	—
Not separate to sexes	3	3	—	1

List of Industries in the Borough of Hackney.

The chief staple industries are the manufacture of boots, shoes, cabinets and pianos, but there are also extensive productions of the following :—

Tailored clothes for males and females ; dresses, shirts, ties, clothing and underclothing generally, millinery, hats,

etc., upholstery and furniture generally; lead pencils, brushes, boxes, artificial flowers, toys, leather goods, gas mantles, dolls, rubber goods, scents, drugs, dyes, paints and varnishes, artists' colours, joinery, foundry work (iron), electric signals, electrical instruments, glass, surgical instruments, silk-weaving and embroidery, chemicals; also there are several furriers, and a number of laundries.

Workshops.—The number of workshops registered in Hackney at the end of 1921, was 1,021, an increase of 7 on the number registered at the end of 1920. Of this total, 699 were workshops in which females were employed. Of these latter, 465 were workshops in which articles of wearing apparel were manufactured, altered or prepared for sale, etc., 207 in which other articles were manufactured, etc., and 29 were domestic workshops.

Amongst the workshops in which wearing apparel is manufactured, there were 293 in which females alone and 170 in which both males and females were employed.

In workshops of other occupations, there were 110 in which females alone, and 97 in which both males and females were employed.

Of the domestic workshops, females alone were employed in 17, and both males and females in 12.

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

Complaints—Factories	...	...	...	30
Complaints—Workshops	...	...	...	40
Notices—Workshops	...	...	...	80

Analysis of Occupations Carried on in the Registered Workshops of Hackney.

(A) WEARING APPAREL.

Occupations.	No. of Workshops.	Occupations.	No. of Workshops.
Artificial Flower Makers	7	Furriers ...	63
Baby Linen ...	2	Hats ...	10
Beading ...	1	Infants' Millinery ...	8
Blouses ...	39	Mantles ...	43
Boot and Shoe Manufac- turers ...	53	Millinery ...	24
Boot Machinists ...	115	Stays ...	8
Children's Costumes ...	7	Tailoring ...	96
Clerical Robes ...	1	Ties ...	28
Clothing ...	6	Trimmings ...	9
Collars ...	1	Underclothing ...	14
Dressmakers ...	65	Vests ...	9
Dressing and Tea Gowns	3	Waterproofs ...	4
Fancy Bows on Shoes...	5		<hr/> 621 <hr/>

(B) OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

Bakers and Confectioners	41	Rubber Goods ...	5
Baskets ...	4	Toy Makers ...	13
Box Makers ...	19	Trunk and Bag Makers	11
Brush Makers ...	13	Umbrella Makers ...	2
Cabinet Makers ...	68	Upholsterers ...	13
Doll Manufacturers and Dressers ...	6	Upholsterers' Trimmings	4
Fancy Leather Goods ...	31	Miscellaneous ...	117
Laundries ...	31		<hr/> 400 <hr/>
Pianoforte Makers ...	22		

During 1921, Miss Teebay, the Workshops Inspector, made 2,555 inspections and re-inspections of factories and workshops where females are employed. In connection with these inspections, 352 intimation and 77 statutory notices were served for the abatement of the nuisances found. In ten instances legal proceedings were taken against owners of premises.

The Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	310	70	4
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	2,387	532	6
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	11	8	...
Total	2,708	610	10

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	263	259	...	3
Want of ventilation	34	27	...	...
Overcrowding	18	14	1	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances	98	104	...	1
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	2	3	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	136	137	...	4
Not separate for sexes	13	15	...	3
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	28	28	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	593	588	1	11

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES. SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders Made (Section 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.										
		Con-tractors	Work-men.		Con-tractors	Work-men.									
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, &c.	224	45	2098	29	7	139	63	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Cleaning and Washing	2	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Upholstery ...	12	5	129	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fur Pulling	4	...	5	4	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial Flowers	8	...	129	2	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Racquet and Tennis Balls ...	2	...	8	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags	26	...	289	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush Making	22	...	510	2	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuffed Toys ... ..	...	...	...	3	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket Making ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cosaques, Christmas crack- ers, Christmas stockings, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	302	50	3176	45	7	189	77	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
<div data-bbox="188 501 288 981" style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here. </div> <div data-bbox="300 501 1070 936" style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> </div>	
	1,021

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 133, 1901)	6
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 5, 1901)	Notified by HM.. Inspector ...
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...
Other	70
	53
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the year	51

Outworkers.—The number of outworkers on the register at the end of 1921 was 2,360, against 2,993 at the end of 1920. There were thus 633 outworkers removed from the register during the past year.

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

Trade.	No. of Outworkers.	Trade.	No. of Outworkers.
Artificial Florist ...	74	Hats ...	9
Baby Linen ...	25	Hosiery ...	7
Belts ...	17	Lace Goods ...	8
Blouses ...	154	Lamp Shades ...	1
Boots and Shoes ...	539	Leather Goods ...	3
Boxes ...	197	Mantles and Costumes	174
Braces ...	5	Millinery ...	101
Brushes ...	236	Paper Bags ...	3
Children's Costumes ...	19	Pyjamas and Shirts ...	33
Children's Millinery ...	17	Shoe Bows ...	36
Christmas Crackers, etc	17	Skirts ...	6
Clothiers and Outfitters	70	Tailoring ...	139
Collars and Bibs ...	13	Tennis Ball Covering	13
Confectionery Packing	5	Ties and Neckwear ...	163
Corsets ...	1	Trimmings ...	56
Dolls and Toys ...	11	Umbrellas... ...	13
Dressing Gowns ...	14	Underclothing ...	52
Embroidery ...	5	Upholsterers' Trimmings	28
Fancy Goods ...	7	Miscellaneous ...	23
Feather Trade... ...	6		—
Fur Trade ...	60		2,360

2,104 names and addresses of outworkers residing in Hackney and receiving work from other districts were forwarded by the local authorities concerned. On examination of the lists of

outworkers sent in by employers in this Borough, addresses of 1,659 were found to be in other districts, and these names and addresses were forwarded to the local authorities of the respective districts.

During the year 1921, Miss Portlock, the Inspector appointed for the inspection of Outworkers' premises, made 1,181 inspections and 1,167 re-inspections. She also made 398 visits, without inspections, the outworkers having left the premises (99), or having given up home work (84), or being out at the time of visit (112), or owing to a wrong address being given (71), or the premises being workshops (23), or the outworkers having died (9).

Miss Portlock also discovered 2 new workshops and handed in their addresses for registration. During her visits of inspection she found 468 premises with sanitary defects. For the abatement of these she served 408 intimation, 40 final, and 4 statutory notices. Of the 1,181 premises inspected, in only 8 was a room set apart entirely for the work. In the remainder, work was carried on in rooms used for other purposes as under:—

Workroom, bedroom, kitchen and living rooms	49
„ „ and living room	68
„ „ „ kitchen	114
„ and kitchen	831
„ „ bedroom	92
„ „ parlour	6
„ „ scullery	10
„ „ bath room	2
„ „ landing	1
„ provided separately	8
	<hr/>
	1,181
	<hr/>

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

During the year attention was drawn by the Medical Officer (Education) of the London County Council to 235 homes in the Borough from which children were attending school in a verminous condition, asking that steps be taken to deal with them under the above Act. These homes were inspected, with the following results :—

No. of Homes Inspected.	No. of Homes where Rooms alone were found Verminous.	No. of Homes where Bedding or Clothes and Rooms were found Verminous.	No. of Homes not Verminous.
235	10	19	206

The verminous bedding and clothing were taken to the disinfecting station and steamed, and the verminous rooms fumigated and, where necessary, notices were served upon the owners to cleanse and strip the rooms if vermin was afterwards found apparent.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

The agreement entered into between the Council and Messrs. Howard and Sons, has worked most satisfactorily throughout the year, the scale of fees payable in those cases where the persons responsible for the destruction of rats desire the work to be done by Messrs. Howard under the supervision of the Council's Sanitary Staff is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	
Small houses	1	1	0	each
Warehouses, according to size, say				
on the average	5	0	0	„
Railway arches	1	1	0	„
Stables, up to 10 horses	1	5	0	„

During the year the following premises have been cleared of rats :—

- 1 Factory,
- 1 Religious Institution,
- 37 Houses.

Enquiries are of course made, in all cases where information of the presence of rats is received, into the condition of the drains.

After a premises has been cleared of rats by ferrets, etc., the rat catcher fills in any openings with cement as necessary and carries out any small repairs required to defective footings. After dealing with each house he keeps it under observation for one month to ascertain if there should be any re-invasion by rats.

Drains found to be defective are dealt with in the ordinary way by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Articles of Food Seized or Surrendered as Unfit for Food.

During the year the following articles of food were seized by the inspectors, with the exception of Mr. Bobbitt (Food Inspector), or surrendered to them as being unfit for food, viz., Fish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.; Meat, 77 lbs.; tinned foods, 17 cwts.; 195 rabbits.

*Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-1907.**Samples purchased during 1921.*

Articles Purchased.	Number purchased	Number Adulterated	Number where Proceedings taken
Milk	572	23	14 2 (no name or address on vehicle)
Do. (separated)	5	1	1
Margarine	75	1	1 3 (served in plain wrapper)
Cocoa	23	—	—
Cocoa Essence	1	—	—
Lard	12	—	—
Coffee	21	1	—
Pepper	15	—	—
Mustard	15	1	—
Olive Oil	14	1	1
Custard Powder	6	—	—
Baking Powder	6	—	—
Dripping	9	—	—
Butter	54	—	—
Vinegar (Malt)	21	—	—
Vinegar	3	—	—
Cornflour	9	—	—
Arrowroot	9	—	—
Cream (preserved)	5	—	—
Cream	3	1	—
Cream of Tartar	3	—	—
Camphorated Oil	6	1	—
Whisky	3	2	1
Rum	3	2	1
Gin	3	1	—
Brandy	3	1	—
Syrup of Squill	2	2	1
Totals	901	38	25

Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during the year 1921.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Offence	Result of Legal Proceedings	Fine			Costs		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
134a	Margarine ...	Served in plain wrapper ...	Fined ...	1	10	0			
119a	Milk ...	3.89% added water ...	Withdrawn (abnormal and above standard)						
141a	" ...	3.3% fat abstracted ...	Withdrawn ...						
173a	" ...	13.3% fat abstracted...	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act				3	3	0
160a	Margarine ...	Served in plain wrapper ...	Fined ...	10	0				
4b	Milk ...	4.24% added water ...	Fined ...	1	0	0	2	4	0
	" ...	No name or address on vehicle ...	Fined ...	10	0				
11r	" ...	8.12% added water ...	Dismissed (Warranty proved)						
7r	" ...	10.25% added water...	" "						
13e	" ...	13.3% fat abstracted...	Fined ...	10	0	0	4	4	0
14e	Skimmed Milk	4.48% added water ...	Fined ...	5	0	0			
8p	Milk ...	9.3% fat abstracted ...	Dismissed (Warranty proved)						
	" ...	No name and address on vehicle ...	Fined ...	2	0	0			
12d	" ...	3.77% added water ...	Withdrawn (Incapable of analysis)						
13m	" ...	16.7% fat abstracted...	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act				1	1	0
14m	" ...	3.3% " " ...	" "						
15m	" ...	10.0% " " ...	" "						
16m	" ...	26.7% " " ...	" "				3	3	0
14p	Margarine ...	Served in plain wrapper ...	Fined ...	10	0		1	1	0
20m	" ...	4% excess of water ...					1	4	6
26y	Milk ...	21.88% added water...	Fined ...	10	0	0	2	2	0
29e	Whisky ...	13% excess of water...	Withdrawn on payment of				2	12	6
30e	Rum ...	14.06% excess of water	" "				2	12	6
35n	Olive Oil ...	100% Cottonseed Oil ...	Dismissed						
36m	Syrup of Squill	33.69% deficient in Vinegar of Squill ...	Withdrawn on payment of				2	12	6
		1.85% deficient in Sugar ...							
				31	0	0	26	0	0

Report of Food Inspector during the year 1921, (Mr. A. J. Bobbitt).

Milkshops and Dairies.—1,587 inspections were made during the year.

6 notices have been served for cleansing and repairs, all of which have been complied with.

In 8 cases vendors have been warned for having dirty or unwashed measures in use.

38 new milksellers have been registered.

2 applications for registration have been refused on account of the unsuitability of the premises.

1 unregistered milkseller was prosecuted for selling milk from unsuitable premises and fined 20s. and 10s. 6d. costs.

Cow Houses.—There are now 9 licensed cowkeepers, with 10 sheds, one cowkeeper not having applied for a renewal of his license.

122 inspections were made during the year, and on two occasions I found accumulations of manure in the yards.

In all other respects I found that the premises were kept in accordance with the bye laws.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections.—294 visits were made to these during the usual slaughtering times, when I have examined the carcasses and organs of 145 oxen and heifers, 2 cows, 15 calves, 2,613 sheep and lambs, 54 pigs, and 6 goats. One breach of the bye laws was found, viz., bleeding a pig in the pound instead of in the slaughterhouse, and on one occasion I had to complain of the dirty condition of a pound and the approach thereto. This was promptly remedied on calling the attention of the licensee to same. The carcasses examined have

been remarkably free from disease and only minor affections have been met with. Tuberculosis, the most common disease among bovines, has been entirely absent. One case was discovered in a pig, and then only in a slight degree in the pluck. The following I found diseased and had destroyed :—

Portions 2 fore quarters of an ox extensively bruised.

Livers of 7 oxen and 9 sheep affected with Distomatosis.

Livers of 2 oxen and 4 sheep affected with Abscess.

Livers and lungs of 6 sheep affected with Parasitic Cysts.

1 pig's pluck affected with Tuberculosis.

Wholesale Preserved Provision Factories.—49 visits were made to these, and on each occasion I found the premises kept in a cleanly condition and the meat of various kinds sound and free from disease.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—48 samples were purchased for analysis.

Miscellaneous Inspections and Unsound Food.—500 visits and inspections have been made on complaint and in connection with the sale of food. The market thoroughfares have been frequently visited and the goods on the costers' stalls inspected. One prosecution has been taken during the year for exposing unsound tins of salmon for sale, resulting in a fine of £2, and 2 guineas costs. The Sale of Food Order, 1921, which came into operation on September 1st, imposed on meat retailers the duty of marking all imported meat exposed for sale, and I have found that very few of them knew of its existence. I have observed many failures to comply with the Order and have warned offenders that proceedings may follow if they do not comply with the provisions as to efficient marking of all imported meat exposed for sale. During the year a large number of stall butchers (mostly ex-service men), have started in business in the market

thoroughfares, and considerable time has been devoted to inspecting the premises where they were storing their meat and utensils. Many of them had the idea that any old shed or yard was good enough for the purpose, and in one case I found meat stored in a very dirty stable, with two horses, and which opened direct on to the street without any open yard, and I had to serve this man with a written notice before he would look for more suitable accommodation, which he has now obtained.

The following foodstuffs have been condemned and destroyed :—

516 Tame Rabbits	9 lbs. imported Cheeses
140 Wild „	45 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs of Skinless
1 carcase of Mutton	Hams
10 stones 4 lbs. Beef	47 bales of Dutch Bacon
1cwt. 1qr. 10 lbs.	3 cwts. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. Danish
Pork trimmings	Bacon
9 bags of Peas	32 boxes of Tomatoes
94 Bananas	2 bags of Walnuts
1 barrel of Apples	1 barrel of Herrings
4 boxes „ „	1 box of Herrings
2 bushels „ „	8 boxes of Kippers
170 tins of Milk	2 boxes of Skate
1,354 tins of Sardines	14 lbs. Skate
67 tins of Meat	2 boxes of Haddock
1783 tins of Pineapple	2 boxes of Scotch Eel
526 Eggs	1 case of Cod
32 Australian Cheeses	2 bags of Winkles

Total weights of all foodstuffs destroyed :—

Meat	...	...	...	13 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs.
Bacon and Ham	...	...	...	14 tons 4 cwts. 1 qr. 8 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	8 cwts. 1 qr. 14 lbs.
Fruit	...	...	...	4 cwts. 3 qrs. 19 lbs.
Provisions	...	...	...	1 ton 7 cwts. 1 qr. 8 lbs.

*Report of the Canal Boats Inspector for the year 1921.**(Mr. E. S. Crook.)*

Number of visits to waterways ...	...	43
„ boats inspected ...	...	25
„ boats not registered ...	...	1
„ boats conforming to the		
Acts ...	...	24
„ boats infringing the Acts		—
„ Certificates examined ...	...	24
„ persons for which boats		
were registered—adults...		81
children		—
„ persons living on boats so		
registered—men ...	...	51
women and children ...	...	—

The boats inspected were found to be in a good condition, and there were no infringements of the Acts. The boat not registered under the Canal Boats Acts was a ship registered under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

RIVER LEE.

The following extracts from the Annual Reports of Dr. King Warry, late Medical Officer of Health, are interesting as they show what a continued nuisance the condition of the Lee has been to the Borough of Hackney since the reconstitution of the Lee Conservancy Board, which it was hoped would materially improve the condition of the river:—

1901.—Foul condition of River Lee reported. Medical Officer of Health reported reconstitution of Lee Conservancy Board. A table contrasting Lee Board of 1868 with that of 1900 is printed in the Report. The Report states “The new Board

does not come into office until April, 1901, so that it can hardly be expected that anything radical will be done to remedy the *existing insanitary condition* of the Liver Lee in Hackney during the year, but it would be advisable for the Hackney Borough Council to bring their case at an early date before the new Board."

1902.—A long report on foul condition.

1904.—The Medical Officer of Health reports: "The following analysis of samples of water indicate the kind and extent of pollution to which that river was exposed during the summer months of 1904. Nothing has been done since to reduce the pollution."

1905.—The Medical Officer of Health reports: "This river as it passes through the Borough remains in its usual filthy condition, causing a nuisance during the hot summer months of the year to persons frequenting the large open space adjoining it, as also to persons living in its vicinity."

1906.—"No improvement."

1907.—The Medical Officer of Health reports: "Polluted condition shows no sign of improvement."

1908.—The Medical Officer of Health reports no improvement in condition.

1909 and 1910.—No complaints; but this, as pointed out by the Medical Officer of Health, does not mean that the river was in good condition.

1911.—"River Lea . . . became very offensive." Communication sent to the Local Government Board. River reported to Public Health Committee to be in foul condition.

Certificate of analysis and letter to Local Government Board reported in Annual Report.

1912.—Although no complaints were made during the year—due to low atmosphere temperatures—there was no betterment of effluents received. The Medical Officer of Health states that “absence of complaints does not mean that any improvement has been effected in the condition of the water.”

1913.—“No change” reported.

The War period was evidently an unfavourable time to refer to even such pressing matters as the pollution of the Lee, but during 1921, before I had held the appointment of Medical Officer of Health many months, the foul condition of the river soon manifested itself so plainly as to evidently require the immediate attention of the Council.

As an example I cannot do better than give some extracts from letters received during the summer which by no means exaggerate the condition of the river :—

(a) 26th May, 1921.

“ I have to direct your attention to the filthy condition of the river due to the flow of sewage matter from the direction of Tottenham Lock. Early every morning the mass of pollution is accumulated between my boats and the Wharf edge, and seriously injured the varnish and spoils my work. In addition to this, the smell is obnoxious, and people will not patronise, seriously injuring my position as a ratepayer.”

(b) 24th May, 1921.

“ I have to report that the river is still in a filthy and disgusting condition in the section between the old sluice gates and Tottenham Lock. The filth on the surface here could be gathered with a spade and eventually floats into that portion of the river in the jurisdiction of Hackney.”

(c) 28th May, 1921.

"I note you were taking samples of the water above Spring Hill yesterday. The rains up country the previous day, wind, and the falling temperature had apparently cleared the river somewhat as it was not so bad as on Thursday. At the same time a great amount of pollution was trapped between Messrs. Radley's boats at the bottom of Spring Hill, and higher up the river gas bubbles and matter were rising to the surface, the latter boiling and seething until its 'viciousness' had spent itself. Between the sluice gates and Tottenham Lock the presence of bubbles on the surface presented identically the same appearance as if a shower of rain was in progress and was just as audible."

Analyses of samples taken from time to time showed a high degree of sewage pollution to be present.

Following representation by the Council to the Ministry of Health and to the Members of Parliament for the Borough, a Conference of representatives of the Authorities concerned was held at the Ministry of Health, and the matter was referred to the Engineering Advisors of the Ministry and the Authorities concerned to consider the most practicable means of dealing with the sewage of those Authorities that are at present discharging sewage into the Lee.

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY

	Mr. Ellis, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew. No. 2 District.	Mr. Vobe, No. 3 District.	Mr. Sadler, No. 4 District.	Mr. Body, No. 5 District.	Mr. High, No. 6 District.	Mr. Sheppard, No. 7 District.	Mr. Long, No. 8 District.	Mr. Goldsworthy, No. 9 District.	Mr. Peverett, No. 10 District.
INSPECTIONS. ON COMPLAINT—										
No. of premises inspected ...	173	225	267	286	409	343	488	393	194	318
No. of premises in which defects were discovered ...	158	154	218	247	330	298	420	327	181	283
BUILDER'S NOTICES—										
No. of premises inspected ...	4	28	13	9	...	3	17	15	24	13
HOUSE TO HOUSE—										
No. of premises inspected ...	...	...	73	3	17	...	15	9	4	17
No. of premises in which defects were discovered ...	...	...	56	3	14	...	11	9	4	15
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—										
No. of premises inspected ...	132	204	121	238	341	220	224	189	107	95
No. of premises in which defects were discovered ...	46	77	38	104	167	93	69	87	53	30
No. of re-inspections. (All forms of inspection) ...	1182	1662	2415	2229	1377	2569	2389	2045	1829	2438
No. of premises in which defects were discovered. (All forms of inspection.) ...	226	259	329	398	504	413	545	489	309	352
No. of premises in which defects were abated. (All forms of inspection.) ...	222	209	298	439	483	454	589	511	340	373
Total number of intimation notices served ...	109	270	329	409	482	406	536	489	303	422
Total number of Final Notices served ...	48	52	43	5	23	...	43	10	87	6
Total number of Statutory Notices served ...	10	81	100	98	72	97	83	144	10	167
Proceedings before Magistrate under Public Health (London) Act ...	...	7	15	5	13	5	4	6	9	11
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—										
No. of inspections (other than laundries) ...	...	...	...	4	2	...	7	2	7	17

INSPECTORS, 1921.

Mr. Hillier, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truslove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Hall, No. 14 District.	Mr. Fowler, Special.	Mr. Nighy, Special.	Mr. Galvin, Special.	Mr. Harvey, Special.	Mr. Punter, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Miss Tebbay, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	TOTAL.
253	260	235	402	20	65	59	77	124	...	47	...	4638
227	222	210	310	18	58	37	90	76	...	42	...	3906
...	16	13	42	...	15	...	12	4	...	...	...	228
18	3	147	22	502	920	200	5	...	...	...	...	1955
15	3	134	21	449	795	152	5	...	...	...	...	1686
122	171	239	281	14	32	20	70	34	...	...	...	2854
35	92	130	133	4	17	8	40	8	...	...	...	1231
2756	1733	2862	2031	2556	1930	476	1554	716	...	1084	1167	39000
305	390	491	524	489	870	228	134	89	...	352	468	8164
367	336	503	620	392	615	72	120	94	...	347	408	7792
308	368	517	613	471	892	228	119	89	...	352	320	7923
23	33	...	79	44	...	3	7	27	...	57	40	630
69	70	208	128	96	142	24	13	8	...	77	4	1701
5	5	5	4	4	1	...	1	3	2	10	...	115
...	3	4	5	...	...	...	10	...	...	1403	...	1464

	Mr. Ellis, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew. No. 2 District.	Mr. Vobe, No. 3 District.	Mr. Sadler, No. 4 District.	Mr. Body, No. 5 District.	Mr. High, No. 6 District.	Mr. Sheppard, No. 7 District.	Mr. Long, No. 8 District.	Mr. Goldsworthy No. 9 District.	Mr. Peverett, No. 10 District.
Factories and Workshops continued.										
No. of Inspections (laundries)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of inspections (other workplaces) ... ..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of premises in which defects were discovered	...	...	5	4	...	...	7	2	5	11
No. of premises in which defects were abated	...	...	5	4	...	...	8	1	5	11
BAKEHOUSES—										
No. of inspections	... 8	22	14	16	55	13	19	18	4	51
No. of Notices	... 3	5	7	5	2	1	3	3	4	
No. of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOOD ADULTERATION—										
Samples collected for analysis	... 36	54	54	48	54	54	54	48	55	54
Proceedings taken before Magistrate	... ..	...	...	2	2	1	...	2	1	1
HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS—										
No. of inspections	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSANITARY HOUSES CLOSED—										
No. closed under Public Health (London) Act, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. closed under Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OUTWORKERS' PREMISES—										
No. of premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of premises in which defects were discovered	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of premises in which defects were abated	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY

	Mr. Ellis, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew. No. 2 District.	Mr. Vobe, No. 3 District.	Mr. Sadler, No. 4 District.	Mr. Body, No. 5 District.	Mr. High, No. 6 District.	Mr. Sheppard, No. 7 District.	Mr. Long, No. 8 District.	Mr. Goldsworthy, No. 9 District.	Mr. Peverett, No. 10 District.
VERMINOUS PREMISES										
CLEANSED--										
On notice from London County Council ... ..	...	2	2	...	3	14	15	...	...	45
On complaint ... ..	...	...	31	13	...	...	...	8	...	...
UNDERGROUND ROOMS--										
Illegal occupation dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of rooms closed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PLACES WHERE FOOD PRE- PARED FOR SALE (Restau- rants, Coffee Shops), etc.--										
No. of inspections	5	6	4	3	5	2	8	12	...	24
No. of Notices	4	2	...	3	2	...	...	8	...	17
ICE CREAM PREMISES--										
No. of inspections	15	8	15	10	14	3	19	24	...	13
No. of Notices	3	...	...	2	1	1	2	10	...	4
No. of prosecutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENEMENT HOUSES--										
No. provided with additional water supply ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
OVERCROWDING--										
No. of houses overcrowded	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	...	2	...
No. remedied ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
No. of prosecutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER--										
No. of cowsheds inspected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of dairies inspected ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of dirty utensils dis- covered ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INSPECTORS, 1921.

	Mr. Hillier, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truslove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Hall, No. 14 District.	Mr. Fowler, Special.	Mr. Nighy, Special.	Mr. Galvin, Special.	Mr. Harvey, Special.	Mr. Punter, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Miss Teebay, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	TOTAL
...	...	...	8	22	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	114
7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
...
...
19	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	146
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
4	13	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	...	122
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1587	...	...	1587
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY

	Mr. Ellis, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew, No. 2 District.	Mr. Vobe, No. 3 District.	Mr. Sadler, No. 4 District.	Mr. Body, No. 5 District.	Mr. High, No. 6 District.	Mr. Sheppard, No. 7 District.	Mr. Long, No. 8 District.	Mr. Goldsworthy, No. 9 District.	Mr. Peverett, No. 10 District.
No. of premises where in- fringements of By-laws discovered ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of new registrations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.										
No. of inspections ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of premises where in- fringements of by-laws discovered ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS—										
Mews and stables ... ..	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Urinals	6	10	23	3	33	21	15	27	20	21
Canal boats ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Visits to waterways ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals improperly kept ... ..	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
Offensive trades ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New buildings (water certi- cates)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Floodings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special inspections ... ..	...	153	335	69	94	22	72	259	41	138
Drains relaid or repaired	6	24	42	17	19	20	23	64	15	26
Attendances at Police Court	5	37	15	9	23	17	23	18	12	16
CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD—										
Fish ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 cwt	...
Fruit and Vegetables ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meat (specially state number of carcasses or parts of con- demned for tuberculosis) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.	...

INSPECTORS, 1921.

	Mr. Hillier, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truslove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Hall, No. 14 District.	Mr. Fowler, Special.	Mr. Nighy, Special.	Mr. Galvin, Special.	Mr. Harvey, Special.	Mr. Punter, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Miss Teebay, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	TOTAL
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	...	...	294
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	5	13	3	34	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	243
...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	2	4	6	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	33
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	29	141	28	101	35	...	19	...	1	500	...	398	2435
...	26	31	10	45	74	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	443
...	12	16	6	5	19	...	...	...	8	...	...	19	260
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c qr lbs 8 1 14	...	...	c. qr. lb. 13 2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3 19	...	...	4 3 19
...	...	...	...	...	...	74lbs.	...	...	t c qr lbs 14 18 0 23	...	...	...	t c qr lbs 14 18 3 16

	Mr. Ellis, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew. No. 2 District.	Mr. Vobe, No. 3 District.	Mr. Sadler, No. 4 District.	Mr. Body, No. 5 District.	Mr. High, No. 6 District.	Mr. Sheppard, No. 7 District.	Mr. Long, No. 8 District.	Mr. Goldsworthy, No. 9 District.	Mr. Peverett, No. 10 District.
Tinned foods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	tins	cwts
									23	15½
Other articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	12
SMOKE NUISANCES— No. of observations ...	...	...	11	...	...	...	18	...	12	3
No. of Intimation Notices served ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	3
No. of Statutory Notices served ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of prosecutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL INFORMATION— BAKEHOUSES— No. on Register at end of 1920 ...	8	10	9	7	10	6	8	8	7	13
Do. do. 1921...	8	10	5	8	11	6	8	8	7	13
No. above ground ...	7	6	1	3	6	2	4	1	5	11
No. underground ...	1	4	4	5	5	4	4	7	2	2
HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS— No. on Register at end 1920...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	...	...	...
Do. do. 1921...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	...	...	...
ICE CREAM PREMISES— No. on Register at end 1920...	21	15	16	4	12	4	13	18	9	9
do. do. 1921...	15	8	15	11	10	5	15	18	5	13
PLACES WHERE FOOD PRE- PARED FOR SALE— No. on Register at end 1920...	3	4	14	16	12	3	10	4	7	6
Do. do. 1921...	5	6	4	11	14	3	8	6	6	20

[illegible]

TABLE OF DEATHS.

Of Inhabitants of the Hackney District between 1st Jan. and 31st Dec., 1921.

AGES		Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 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) ...		1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Epidemic Rose Rash, German Measles ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...		...	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Typhus ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...		...	...	...	3	1	3	2	4	8	6	5	...	32
Whooping Cough ...		7	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Mumps ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, Membran- ous Croup ...		3	7	17	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Asiatic Cholera ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...		...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Epidemic Diarrhoea, Epidemic (or Zym.) Enteritis ...		65	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	75

TABLE OF DEATHS—*continued.*

AGES		Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Malarial Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders, Farcy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax Splenic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Septicæmia, Sapraemia	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Puerperal Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Phlegmasia Dolens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infective Endocarditis	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Epidemic Pneumonia, Pneumonic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	6
Septicæmia (not Puer- peral)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pyæmia (not Puerperal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlegmon, Carbuncle (not Anthrax)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Phagedæna	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Other Septic Diseases	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE OF DEATHS—*continued.*

AGES		Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 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.
Tuberculous Phthisis (Pulm. Tuberculosis).	...	...	2	14	35	50	37	28	27	6	...	...	199
“Phthisis”	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	3	2	...	...	...	14
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	1	6	4	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	19
Tuberculous Peritonitis	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	10
Tabes Mesenterica	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Tubercle of other Organs	...	1	2	...	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	13	
General Tuberculosis	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Scrofula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Opium, Morphia Habit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ptomaine Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Poisoning	by Lead...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	by Phos- phorus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	by Arsenic and other Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
Rheumatic Fever, Acute Rheumatism	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rheumatism of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	6

TABLE OF DEATHS—*continued.*

AGES				Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 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	...	...	4	2	4	...	11
Gout ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carcinoma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	42	67	52	25	1	202
Sarcoma ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	5	...	1	1	14
Malignant Cancer ...	Diseases,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	8	20	22	12	1	73
Rickets ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Purpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmophilia, Hæmor- rhagic Diathesis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Leucocythæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	8
Diabetes Mellitus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	6	3	3	...	19
Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Congenital Defects ...	...	...	...	39	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Want of Breast Milk...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Teething ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suffocation-Overlaying	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																
Meningitis, Inflamma- tion of Brain ...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	13
Softening of Brain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	4
General Paralysis of Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	1	...	...	10

TABLE OF DEATHS—*continued.*

AGES	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 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
Chorea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	...	11
Convulsions ...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Laryngismus Stridulus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Locomotor Ataxy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraplegia and Disease of Cord ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	6
Neuritis, Periph, Poly- Neuritis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brain Tumour (not specific) ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	8
Nervous System, other Diseases ...	1	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	3	6	2	1	19
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SENSE.													
Otitis, Mastoid Dis. ...	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	10
Epistaxis, Nose Dis. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia, Eye Dis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents ...	3	1	2	2	3	5	...	9	7	6	4	3	45
Violence	Suicide ...	...	...	1	1	2	4	7	4	6	...	...	25
	Drowned ...	1	...	...	4	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	10
	Murder ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
DISEASES OF HEART.													
Valve Dis., Endocar- ditis ...	...	...	...	4	8	12	14	17	38	55	27	9	184
Pericarditis ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3

TABLE OF DEATHS—continued.

[illegible]

TABLE OF DEATHS—*continued.*

AGES	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 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	7	1	...	...	...	1	4	16	29	64	44	7	173
Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia	1	2	...	...	1	8	7	11	11	12	1	1	55
Broncho, Catarrhal, Lobular Pneumonia	37	18	9	4	3	2	4	9	8	11	8	2	115
Pneumonia	5	6	2	1	4	3	2	10	10	12	6	3	64
Emphysema, Asthma	..	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	10	8	6	...	34
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	...	...	12
Fibroid Dis. of Lung...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Respiratory Dis., other	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	7
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.													
Tonsilitis, Quinsey ...	..	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
Mouth, Pharynx, Dis. (not specific) ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastric Ulcer ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	3	1	...	12
Gastric Catarrh or Gastritis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	7
Stomach, other Dis. (not Malig.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	8
Enteritis (not Epidemic)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Gastro-Enteritis ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Appendicitis, Perity- philitis ... ..	..	1	...	5	7	5	1	1	1	2	...	...	23
Hernia ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	9
Intestinal Obstruction	..	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	2	...	16
Other Dis. of Intestines	22	5	..	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	33
Peritonitis (not puer- peral) ... ..	..	...	...	1	..	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	4

TABLE OF DEATHS—*continued.*

AGES	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 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.
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	4	1	2	...	...	8
Liver and Gall Bladder, other Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	8
Digest. Syst., other Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4
LYMPH DISEASES.													
Spleen Disease
Lymph System, other Diseases	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Thyroid Body Disease
Supra Renal Capsules Disease
DISEASES OF URIN. SYST.													
Nephritis, Acute	1	...	2	2	4	18	17	16	7	5	72
Chronic Bright's Dis. Albuminura	2	...	2	4	...	...	8
Calculus (not Biliary)...
Bladder and Prostate Disease	1	1	3	7	1	13
Urin. Syst., other Dis.	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
DISEASES OF GENER. SYST.													
Ovarian Tumour (not Malig.)
Other Dis. of Ovary	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
Uterinal Tumour (not Malig.)
Other Dis. of Uterus and Vagina	3	2	...	...	1	1	7

TABLE OF DEATHS—*continued.*

AGES	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 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
Gener. and Mam. Orgs., other Dis.
ACCIDENTS CHILDBIRTH.													
Abortion, Miscarriage	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Mania
Puerperal Convulsions
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Accid. of Preg. and Childbirth	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	9
JOINT DISEASES.													
Caries, Necrosis
Arthritis, Periostitis
Other Dis. of Locom. Syst.
SKIN DISEASES.													
Ulcer, Bedsore
Eczema
Pemphigus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Skin Disease, other
ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.													
Atrophy Debility, Marasmus	35	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Old Age	21	69	36	126
Dropsy, Ascites
Tumour
Abscess
Sudden Death (cause unascertained)
Other Ill-defined Causes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Causes not Specified
Totals ...	329	80	58	94	101	155	169	268	386	448	381	111	2580

APPENDICES.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Statistics—Year ended 31st December, 1921.

1.—GENERAL.

(1) Estimated population	...	...	...	224,200
(2) General death-rate	...	...	...	11.5
(3) Death-rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1.17
(4) Infantile mortality...	...	...	...	64
(5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes				34,710
(6) Number of working-class dwelling-houses—Rateable value of £20 or under, approximately	...	...	...	13,000
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected and occupied (portion of scheme for the erection of 80 houses).				40

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

1.—*Inspection.*

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	9,234
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910					1,622
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...				5

- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 70

2.—*Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... No record.

3.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—

(a) by owners ... —

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... —

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... —

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 7,923

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—

(a) by owners	...	...	...	7,792
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	—

C.—Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... Nil.
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil.
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit (Closing Orders made in 1918) ... 17
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil.
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil.

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890 :—

(1) Name of Area	} Nil
(2) Acreage	..	...	...
(3) Number of working-class houses in area	...	...	...
(4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced	...	...	...

4.—Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 Nil.

5.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer ... Nil.

(No officers are exclusively engaged on housing work.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

LABORATORY OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1925

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

FOR THE YEAR 1925

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1926

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1927

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1928

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1929

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1930

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1931

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1932

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1933

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1934

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1935

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1936





