

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

Contributors

Hackney (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Dart, G. H.

Publication/Creation

1930.

Persistent URL

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

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

AC 4365
Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.

dupl.

HAC 79

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

FOR THE YEAR 1929

BY

G. H. DART,

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

Barrister-at-Law.

Medical Officer of Health.

Administrative Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.

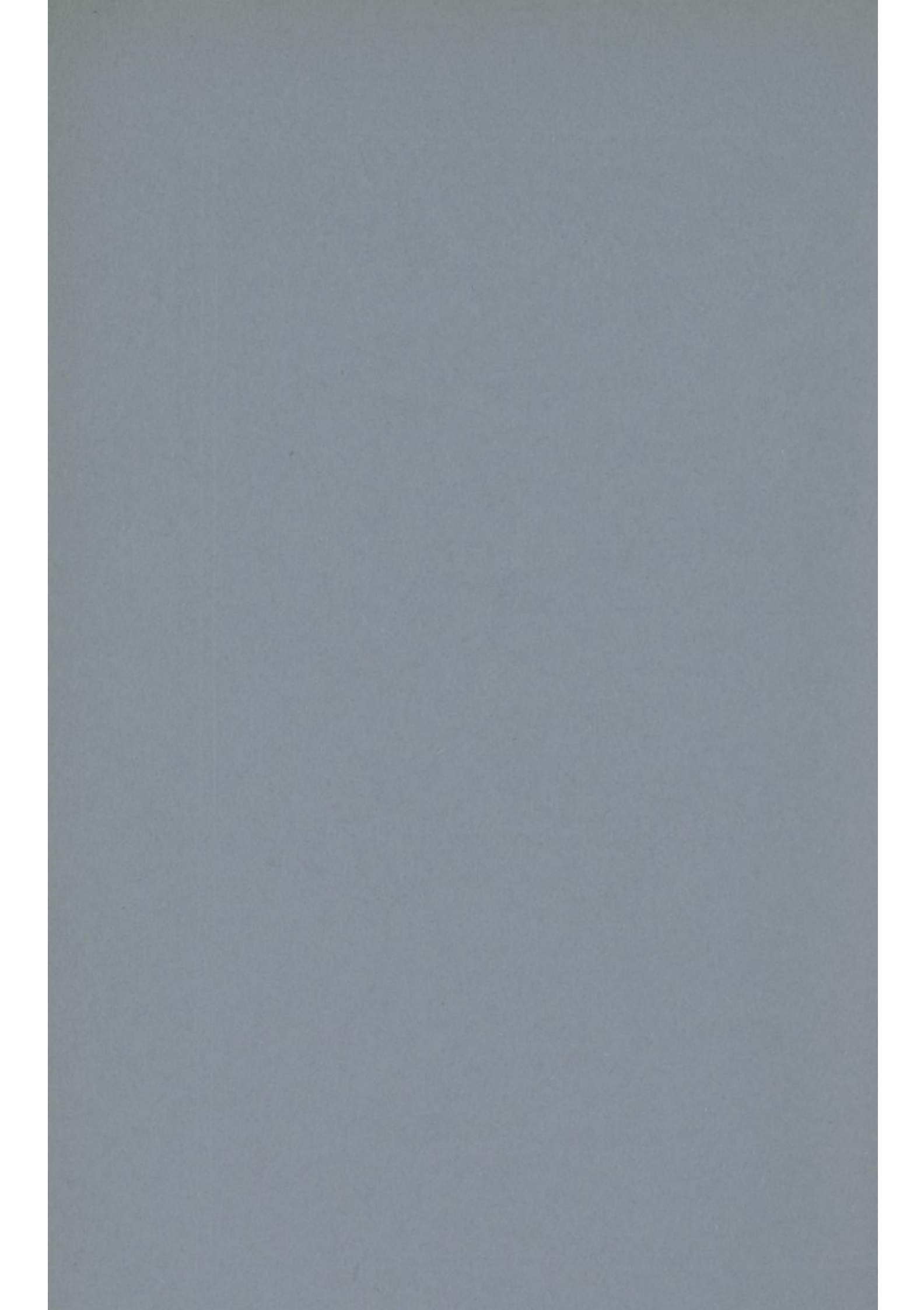
Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.

LONDON :

BUCK BROS. & HARDING, LTD., 6-7, WEST AVENUE, E.17.

1930.





Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

FOR THE YEAR 1929

BY

G. H. DART,

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

Barrister-at-Law.

Medical Officer of Health.

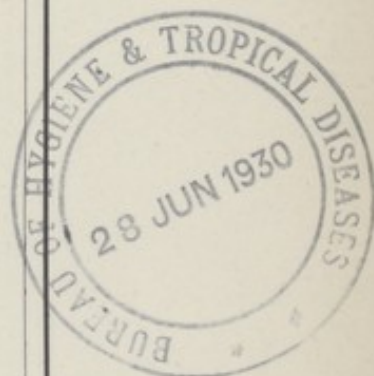
Administrative Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.

LONDON :

BUCK BROS. & HARDING, LTD., 6-7, WEST AVENUE, E.17.

1930.



INDEX.

	PAGE
I. General Statistics	29
II. Extracts from Vital Statistics of year	30
III. Notifiable Diseases during the year	40
IV. Causes of Sickness	72
V. Summary of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, etc.	72
VI. Maternity and Child Welfare	76
VII. Laboratory Work	86
VIII. Sanitary Administration	89
IX. Housing	117
Canal Boats Acts, Report of Inspector	117
Cancer	49
Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897	69
Constitutional Diseases	49
Cowhouses, Dairies and Milkshops	106
Disinfection	67
Disinfecting Station	24
Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by Borough Council or other Authorities	75
Food—	
Articles Surrendered to District Inspectors	106
Articles Purchased for Analysis	111
Chemical and Bacteriological Examination	116
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923	107
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	108
Premises regulated by By-Laws and Regulations	106
Prosecutions under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	113
Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923	103
„ „ (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923	108
„ „ (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925-1927	115
Reports of Food Inspectors	108-111
Housing—	
Legal Proceedings	93
Public Health (London) Act, 1891	89
Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts, 1920-23	89
Unhealthy Areas	25
Verminous Premises	89
Work of Sanitary Inspectors (Table of Inspections)	120-133
Health Education	88

	INDEX.	PAGE
Industrial Statistics—		
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901	...	98
Factories and Workshops, Nuisances found	...	101
Factories and Workshops, General Table of Inspections	...	100
Workshops, Analysis of Occupations	...	99
Home Work	...	103
List of Industries	...	98
Outworkers	...	104
Infectious Diseases—		
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	48
Cholera	...	47
Continued Fever	...	47
Diarrhœa	...	49
Diphtheria	...	44
Diphtheria Anti-toxin	...	45, 86
„ Immunisation Clinic	...	46
Dysentery	...	48
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	48
Enteric Fever	...	46
Erysipelas	...	47
Influenza	...	49
Malaria	...	48
Measles and German Measles	...	48
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	48
Plague	...	47
Pneumonia	...	48
Polio-Myelitis	...	48
Puerperal Fever	...	47
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	47
Scarlet Fever	...	44
Small-pox	...	9, 27, 44
Schick Test	...	46
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	...	46
Typhus Fever	...	47
Vaccination	...	43
Whooping Cough	...	49
Maternity and Child Welfare—		
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	...	83
Clinics	...	73
Confinements in Hospitals	...	81
Convalescent Aid	...	81
Dental Clinic	...	85
Health Visiting	...	79-80
Infant Consultation and Ante-natal Clinics	...	78
Maternal Mortality	...	22, 47
Midwives	...	81
Nursing Assistance	...	81
Provision of Milk and Foods	...	82
Puerperal Pyrexia—Consultations	...	47
Unmarried Mothers—Institutional Provision for	...	76

	INDEX.	PAGE
Mortuary	...	38
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 to 1928	...	92
Rainfall	...	30
Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919	...	90
Sanitary Inspection—Table of Inspections	...	120-133
Shelter	...	69
Slaughterhouses	...	106
Tuberculosis—		
After Care	...	56
Boarding-out of Children	...	56
Dispensary Districts: Population	...	61
Extra Nourishment	...	66
Hackney Borough Council Act, 1926	...	23
Health Visitors—Visits of	...	56
Notifications and Deaths	...	51
Open-air School	...	56
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912	...	53
" " (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925	...	66
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924	...	55
Summary of Notifications	...	54
Summary of Deaths, Number and Classification	...	61
Reports of Medical Officers	...	63-66
Return of Work at Dispensaries	...	57-60
Vital Statistics—		
Acreage of Borough	...	29
Births and Birth Rates	...	31
Deaths and Death Rates	...	33
Deaths in Public Institutions	...	35
Density of Population	...	29
Infantile Mortality	...	34
Institutions outside the Borough receiving Sick from the Borough	...	36
Illegitimate Birth Rate	...	32
Marriage Rate	...	30
Notification of Births	...	32
Population	...	29
Registration of Births	...	32
Senile Mortality	...	35
Still Births	...	31
Tables of Causes of Deaths	...	134-135
Table (Comparative) of Rates for years 1920-1929	...	39
" " " " " year 1929—London Boroughs	...	28

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

Public Health Committee.

Ex-Officio—Alderman G. J. KEETCH, J.P. (*Mayor*).

Chairman—Councillor M. E. WALDMAN,

Vice-Chairman—Councillor G. A. SMITH.

Councillor ALDERSLADE, H. J.	Councillor LUSHER PENTNEY, G. J.
ASHDOWN, Mrs. F. M.	MAYNARD, F.
Alderman BENWELL, Mrs. L. C., J.P.	OLIVER, J.
Councillor BOTHWAY, Mrs. N. G.	POTTIER, A.
Alderman CHAPMAN, T., J.P.	Alderman RUSHBROOKE, T., J.P., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
DU VERGIER, Mrs. F. H., J.P.	Councillor SEYMOUR, H. C.
HUGHES, W.	TRUE, Miss M.
LAYLAND, H. (LIEUT., T.F.R.)	WALKER, Mrs. R. D., J.P.

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.) N. G. BOTHWAY.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor (Miss) M. TRUE.

Members of the Committee—as set out above with the addition of
Mrs. N. Philp, Mrs. T. Smith, and Miss B. W. Payne.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Sanitary Inspectors.

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

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

Miss MABEL PORTLOCK (for Outworkers' Premises).

Health Visitors.

Mrs. A. RHODES.	Miss S. E. LOVE.
Miss M. CHITSON.	Miss E. HAMILTON.
Miss J. D. KIMPSFORD.	Miss N. V. HOBBS.
Miss D. F. VIDAL.	Miss G. S. THOMAS.
Miss A. K. ROCHE.	Miss E. E. WILLIAMSON.
Miss M. K. COCKLE.	Miss N. BURR.
	Miss M. HOWMAN.

Miss G. M. SERVANTÉ }
Miss M. CLARKE } for Tuberculosis cases.

*Medical Officers (Temporary Staff)**Municipal Infant Welfare Centres.*

EILEEN S. P. BARLOW, M.B., CH.B.	MONTAGUE SMITH,
REGINALD BROWN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Anæsthetist.
DOROTHY B. GERE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	H. C. MIDDLETON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.),
EVA MORTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Dental Surgeon.
BEATRICE M. SMITHIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	

Consultant Gynæcologist and Obstetrician—LADY FLORENCE BARRETT, M.D., M.S.

Deputy Medical Officer (Infectious Diseases)—A. M. BARLOW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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

F. W. HAMILTON, M.D., M.R.C.P. H. TYLFORD HOWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Diphtheria Immunization Clinic Medical Officer.

F. PORTER SMITH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Public Analyst—LEO TAYLOR, F.I.C.

Disinfecting Station and Shelter Caretakers.

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

Mortuary Keeper—S. W. BOXELL.

Messenger—H. STOREY.

Clerical Staff.

P. A. HITCH.	V. WELHAM.
J. C. MINTER.	H. C. BOWMAN.
L. W. HARVEY.	H. R. SANDFORD.
E. WHITTAKER.	A. YOUNG.
C. J. HAYNES.	T. CONINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health.

G. H. DART,
M.D., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Camb.),
Barrister-at-Law.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1929.**

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 1929.

The Annual Report to be submitted for 1930 will be a *Survey Report*, describing the measure of progress and the extent and character of the changes made during the preceding five years in the Public Health Services of the Borough, "together with any further action of importance contemplated by the Local Authority or considered desirable by the Medical Officer of Health." I will, therefore, confine this Report to a description of the immediate difficulties that beset us, such as smallpox, and a statement of the work carried out by the Department.

No apology is necessary for referring in considerable detail to the question of smallpox. The disease has been mild and the loss of life inconsiderable; the loss of money, dislocation of industry, and interference with the work of the Department very far from negligible. When one considers the work comprised under the heading "Sanitary Inspection," details of which will be found further on in the Report, bearing in mind that the regular staff consists of only fourteen district Sanitary Inspectors and six Sanitary Inspectors for special purposes, food, etc., it will be realised how much interference with the ordinary duties of the Department has resulted from this cause. You cannot add to the ordinary duties thousands of contacts to be visited during the year—the maximum number reached at any one time being 941 at different addresses—the investigation of the movements of these persons, the visiting of factories and workplaces, etc., arising out of their movements, investigation of chickenpox cases, etc., the supervision of the enormous additional amount of disinfection required, etc., without causing considerable dislocation of the ordinary duties of the Department and very considerable additional work for everyone concerned.

During the past two years I have made no secret of my views that there was a likelihood of a smallpox epidemic in London. I have referred to this fact in my Annual Reports for the years 1927 and 1928, and I have also so reported to the Public Health Committee on several occasions. In a letter dated 6th May, 1929, addressed to the Minister of Health at the request of the Public Health Committee, dealing with the opposition to vaccination, the Ministry were informed as follows:—

“The Public Health Committee of the Borough Council has had under consideration a report of the Medical Officer of Health with regard to smallpox contacts, *from which it appears that over 200 contacts living at different addresses are under observation in Hackney, and this in spite of the fact that an actual case of smallpox has not this year occurred in the Borough.* The Medical Officer of Health also stated that in his opinion smallpox is out of control in and around the London area, and that it is futile to expect Memo. 71A (Med.) of the Ministry of Health to be carried out in any Borough where cases occur from unknown sources of infection, and in addition from two to three hundred households require visiting as a routine measure, unless, of course, the other work of the Department is to be put on one side. The Medical Officer of Health stated that the neglect of vaccination is now so widespread, and vaccination is so generally refused, even by smallpox contacts, that it is impossible to expect adequate supervision from his Department should the state of affairs mentioned above, which has happened in many Boroughs, also occur in Hackney.”

The situation as regards smallpox in London is from one aspect ludicrous, from the other tragic. Contacts must not be excluded from work; they cannot be made to undergo vaccination. Public Health Departments are continually shutting the stable door after the horse is stolen. The Ministry of Health rigidly insist in Memo. 71A (Med.) that contacts should be visited for sixteen days, and that when one of these contacts, who has been permitted to run about during the usual twelve days of incubation, has contracted the disease, enquiries should be made into his movements during the three weeks preceding the commencement of his attack, and the following up of all the additional contacts made as the result of becoming a patient.

The Metropolitan Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health have suggested reasonable modifications of Memo. 71A. (Med.) which would in no way weaken control, such as it is, but without result. The dilemma is obvious. The Memorandum, workable so long as the number of cases only amounted to half a dozen in the year, becomes ludicrous when from six to twelve cases are being notified daily over a period of months, yet to modify the Memorandum might lead to charges of treating the outbreak lightly.

The Ministry, having issued Circular 1025 on 19th August, 1929, with regard to vaccination—obviously calculated to dissuade persons from being vaccinated unless they happen to know the true facts about the encephalitis cases which have occurred during the last few years—these cases being the ostensible reason for the Circular—followed up

this Circular with a letter dated 23rd December, 1929, urging vaccination by the staff of the Public Health Departments in London, in order to prevent any delay through referring contacts to the Public Vaccinator. The fact that very few persons will agree to be vaccinated, whoever offers the operation, is apparently immaterial to the Ministry, provided both the objectors and critics of vaccination on the one hand, and the supporters of vaccination on the other, are quiet.

A great deal of opposition to vaccination has arisen from complaints of sore arms, an unnecessary and very infrequent sequel to vaccination, and an evil, even though transient, and also from rumours with regard to the alleged ill effects of vaccination, and it is desirable that the actual clinical work done should receive some measure of supervision from the Public Health Department. But the Ministry insisted on striking out from the contracts of the Public Vaccinators a clause requiring them to supply clinical particulars of the results of vaccination or method of vaccination, or any such further information as the Medical Officer of Health may reasonably require as regards any vaccinations performed by them. The Ministry of Health, however, had approved without demur a clause on analogous lines with regard to the work of the Tuberculosis Officers employed at the Hospital Tuberculosis Dispensaries in the Borough.

The facts with regard to nervous disease, which resulted in the issue of Circular 1025 by the Ministry of Health, are described in the Report of the Committee on Vaccination, in which it was pointed out that 175 cases of acute nervous disease, from December, 1922, to the end of the second quarter of 1929, occurred among recently vaccinated persons and caused 91 deaths. Approximately 5,500,000 vaccinations took place in the same period. Thus there occurred three cases of acute nervous disease among every 100,000 persons vaccinated. Moreover, during the same period there were notified some 22,300 cases of acute nervous disease among persons who had not been vaccinated or re-vaccinated recently. In other words, these cases could not have had any connection whatever with vaccination.

It is known, of course, that diseases such as measles and scarlet fever also act in the direction of "lighting up" in unvaccinated persons this type of nervous disease which has been so stressed in connection with vaccination, but even if these 175 cases were entirely connected with vaccination, which they obviously were not, the proportion is so small as to be negligible.

The late Professor Wynn, Medical Officer of Sheffield, speaking on the outbreak of smallpox in Sheffield in 1925, reported in the *Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute*, October, 1927, which outbreak was cut short by vaccination, states: "it is particularly important to note that this first recourse to vaccination on a fairly extensive scale was in 1925, or after the very serious outbreak of encephalitis in

1924. Had these dates been reversed, I tremble to think what might have been the deductions drawn by enthusiasts for the supposed relation between vaccination and polio-encephalitis."

Of course, the anti-vaccinationists would have claimed with rapture that the epidemic of polio-encephalitis was entirely due to the vaccinations, which amounted to about 100,000, had it not fortunately happened that the epidemic of encephalitis occurred before the smallpox outbreak and the vaccinations. Professor Wynn goes on to state: "as every doctor knows, recent vaccination must be mentioned on a death certificate; and if a recently vaccinated pedestrian were run over by a motor car, the death would be attributed, in some quarters, to vaccination." Professor Wynn also stated that "since 1917 the United States Army has vaccinated some 4,700,000 of its personnel, and the Navy 950,000, but I have heard of no outbreak of polio-encephalitis resulting from this proceeding."

It is difficult to estimate what the cost of the recent outbreak of smallpox in London has been. If the late Dr. Wanklyn's figure of £200 per case is anything like the cost, it is obvious that the expenditure for all London must have been enormous. The expenditure in this Borough must have run into several hundred pounds, and, of course, the actual treatment of the cases does not fall directly on the Borough rates. Then there is the interference with industry, loss of wages in sickness, and, in some cases, of employment altogether. There has been serious interference with the ordinary work of the Public Health Department for weeks at a time, and yet we are simply told that matters must remain as they are.

As I have stated, I see no reason why smallpox should not become as endemic as measles in this country. We cannot stamp out measles, but we can stamp out smallpox. To say that compulsorily to remove an unvaccinated contact from his work, or to insist on his vaccination, is an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the individual, and that persons have had their goods sold up and gone to prison rather than be subject to vaccination, merely means that there is liberty to spread disease. Persons have gone to prison rather than give up what they consider their right to beat their families, or rather than submit to the coercion of supporting them. When the Earl of Shaftesbury attempted to prevent the exploitation of children by employment in factories, to quote from Sir Malcolm Morris's book on Public Health development, "the abuses to which the unrestrained employment of children had led were gross beyond description. Little mites who had not long learned to walk had to toil twelve, or it might be thirteen hours daily, under the vilest sanitary conditions for a penny a day. Many persons who posed as friends of freedom, both as regards interference with family freedom and freedom of contract, were so strong in opposition that Lord Shaftesbury's first Bill was withdrawn. The opposition offered to factory legislation in the name of freedom of

contract by McCulloch and Nassau, Cobden and Bright, is a glaring instance of the length to which humane men of high character will go in support of an economic theory."

There should be no freedom to spread disease. It is useless to pretend that recent vaccination, properly performed, is not a real safeguard against smallpox; the evidence is overwhelming. *The Societies which disseminate misleading literature and garbled information to members of the Council whenever a Local Authority endeavours to carry out its duty of protecting the public, are in the main composed of persons without the slightest experience of smallpox or any other infectious disease, and by no means interested in the stamping out of any infectious disease.*

The principal supporters of vaccination are the persons concerned with the treatment of smallpox cases, in particular the doctors, matrons, and nurses who have had experience in smallpox hospitals. Dr. Wanklyn, formerly in charge of the M.A.B. Smallpox Hospital Service, stated: "The writer, with an experience of 15,000 cases of smallpox to draw on, has never known one of many hundreds of hospital attendants to contract the disease, though they have been breathing, eating, and living in an atmosphere reeking with infection. This immunity is solely due to vaccination." All Medical Officers and other members of the staff of the smallpox hospitals bear out this statement from their experience. No Medical Superintendent of a smallpox hospital would consider employing an unvaccinated staff, or staff vaccinated only in infancy, or of permitting their immunity to wane by neglect of revaccination, through lapse of time.

Nobody pretends that vaccination is desirable in itself. In the case of a person exposed to smallpox it is a choice between vaccination and smallpox. If vaccination is refused, many of the unvaccinated may escape, particularly if the degree of contact has been slight, and the others spread the disease, widening the circle of infection. During the Boer War more persons died from typhoid fever than in the fighting. The use of vaccines against typhoid fever made the incidence of this disease negligible in the British Army during the Great War. No one would suggest that typhoid vaccination should be brought into London at the present time. Vaccination is only desirable as a protection against smallpox, and there must always be a certain amount of risk in such an operation, just as there is in the drawing of the milk tooth of a child, or in sending a child on an errand which takes him through London traffic.

Smallpox is, and always will be, a menace so long as the Eastern countries remain huge reservoirs of disease, and all medical men—with the exception of the few, who have had no actual experience of smallpox, who prove the rule—take care to protect themselves, their families, and those among their patients who will accept protection. Whatever

one's views may be about the vaccination of the entire population, no one with any knowledge of the protective power of vaccination can fail to advocate that all who are exposed to infection should obtain protection. A person who is exposed to infection should not be permitted to infect his neighbours. There should be no freedom to spread infectious disease and to cause loss to the community and ill health through one's own selfishness. One such unvaccinated person, through turning up to work at a factory in a neighbouring Borough, infected several others, until finally 45 of the workmen had been admitted to hospital, thereby seriously hindering for a time the working of that factory.

The view of the authorities in foreign countries with regard to the unvaccinated state of the population of England was shown clearly by the action taken fairly recently by France as regards English travellers to that country. It cannot be good for the trade of the country that England should be regarded as the home of smallpox, and to suggest that smallpox exists in other countries but that the medical men of those countries stultify themselves, as has been suggested, by ignoring the nature of the disease, is ludicrous. It is ludicrous from the point of view of the actions at law that might result, if from no other reason.

In my report to the Public Health Committee on December 31st, 1929, I emphasised the following points:—

1. Vaccination can be made a safe and harmless operation, that is to say, when care and cleanliness are observed. A modified form is now permitted by the Ministry of Health.
2. Vaccination has become more feared than the disease from which it protects—smallpox—and contacts prefer to run the risk of a mild attack of smallpox than undergo vaccination.
3. The public will require enlightenment as to changes of methods of vaccination, results, value of vaccination, before confidence can be regained.
4. It is an absolute impossibility to eradicate smallpox in the absence of vaccination once the number of cases prevents supervision of contacts during the later days of the incubation period. This present type is mild, and its infectivity is low as compared with the Asiatic type, and the number of cases will fall when the winter is over, but under the present circumstances there appears to be no adequate reason why smallpox should not become as endemic as measles. We cannot stamp out measles, we have no sure specific remedy. We can stamp out smallpox, a sure specific remedy exists, but the community prefers not to use it. There is also this to be remembered, that the introduction of severe smallpox among a community in which the mild type is out of control, will obviously result in an epidemic of appalling severity, as there is no means of differentiating between the mild type of smallpox, which some observers say breeds "true," and the *mild infection* from a severe type of case which, although it may give rise to a mild attack in a particularly insusceptible person, gives rise to a severe attack of severe type as regards ordinary contacts.

5. It cannot be expected that the supervision of contacts on the lines laid down by the Ministry of Health can continue if the number of cases increase more rapidly than at present, unless my staff is considerably augmented.

A table showing some of the details of cases that have occurred in the Borough during the past year is set out. The number of cases amounted to 72, and these occurred between the 27th May and the 31st December; the difference in the figures as compared with the list later on in the Report being due to the fact that I have set out the total number of cases occurring during the calendar year, while the Metropolitan Asylums Board list closed on the 28th December.

The list is divided up primarily into household infections showing how, in the majority of instances, the cases spread through a house owing to the absence of vaccination after the first case was removed. In some instances, more than one family living at the same address were infected. The largest number of cases removed from one address was 5.

These few cases occurring at the latter end of 1929 are only a fraction of the total number that have occurred in the Borough up to the present date, but they show some of the particulars and manner of spread of the disease well enough to give the reader some idea of the situation.

As already stated, vaccination, if the immunity had not been permitted to wane through lapse of time, would have prevented every one of these cases, just as vaccination protected the staff who dealt with them in the Borough, and the staffs of the institutions to which they were sent. Vaccination is always offered to persons who are known to have been in contact to smallpox cases. Since it has been found that a person exposed to infection but successfully vaccinated within three days of the exposure to infection is usually sufficiently protected to escape infection, as the action of the vaccine is more rapid than the action of the smallpox virus, I have starred the cases, 32 in number, who would, in my opinion, have certainly escaped infection if they had accepted vaccination which was offered when the first case was removed. A considerable number of those not starred would in all probability have escaped also, and a certain number have benefited by having a less sharp attack. In spite of the fact that many of the cases were very mild, and all of them of the mild type as compared with the deadly variety existing in Asiatic countries, the majority of the attacks were severe enough to be alarming to the patient and family of the patient, and caused considerable temporary distress. In three of the cases the appearance of the patient was sufficiently distressing to lead me to enquire from the County Council Medical Officer whether the hospital authorities considered those cases of the mild type, but I was informed that they did so consider them.

The * shows the cases that, in my opinion, would have been absolutely protected by vaccination after the disease was recognised and the first, or infecting, patient removed to Hospital.

SMALLPOX, 1929.

G.P.—General Practitioner.
M.O.H.—Medical Officer of Health.
M.O.H. (Dep.)—do. Deputy.

Case No.	Case.	Source of Infection.	Date of Rash.	Date of Removal.	Family Doctor treated for	Sent to Hospital by	Vaccinated.
1	H.H.	Place of Employment (in Borough)	27.5.29	27.5.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
3	E.W.	Not known	6.8.29	1.9.29	Chickenpox	M.O.H. (Dep.)	Infancy (Present Age 24)
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Playmate, E. W.—Case No. 3)							
4	I.S.	Playmate	9.9.29	9.9.29	Known contact	M.O.H. (Dep.)	No
11	*E.M.S.	Home	26.9.29	26.9.29	Known contact	M.O.H. (Dep.)	No
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 2, who was infected from Case No. 3)							
2	R.H.	Playmate	27.8.29	1.9.29	Smallpox suspected	G.P.	No
6	*E.H.	Home	13.9.29	14.9.29	Known contact	M.O.H. (Dep.)	Infancy (Present Age 44)
7	*S.H.	Home	14.9.29	14.9.29	Known contact	M.O.H. (Dep.)	Infancy (Present Age 44)
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 5).							
5	A.P.	Place of Employment (outside Borough)	5.9.29	11.9.29	Acne	M.O.H.	No
8	L.P.	Home	17.9.29	17.9.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 9).							
9	D.M.S.	Not known	21.9.29	26.9.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H.	No
12	*G.S.	Home	11.10.29	12.10.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
13	*C.S.	Home	11.10.29	12.10.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
14	*J.S.	Home	11.10.29	12.10.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
15	A.E.P.	Not known	13.10.29	14.10.29	Rheum. & Gastritis	M.O.H.	No
16	E.W.	Not known	29.10.29	29.10.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H. (Dep.)	No
10	N.D.	Not known	20.9.29	26.9.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H.	No

Case No.	Case.	Source of Infection.	Date of Rash.	Date of Removal.	Family Doctor treated for	Sent to Hospital by	Vaccinated.
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 17)							
17	A.B.	Not known	30.10.29	5.11.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H.	No
23	*L.B.	Home	15.11.29	2.11.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
26	*R.B.	Home	18.11.29	16.11.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
18	J.H.P.	Not known	3.11.29	19.11.29	Acne	M.O.H.	No
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 19)							
19	E.S.	Not known	4.11.29	6.11.29	Smallpox suspected	G.P.	Infancy (Present Age 48)
30	*L.S.	Home	24.11.29	24.11.29	Smallpox suspected	G.P.	No
31	*E.S.	Home	24.11.29	24.11.29	Smallpox suspected	G.P.	No
20	W.W.	Place of Employment (outside Borough)	9.11.29	12.11.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H. (Dep.)	Infancy (Present Age 15)
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 21)							
21	P.B.	Place of Employment (outside Borough)	11.11.29	13.11.29	Smallpox suspected	G.P.	No
41	*A.S.B.	Home	6.12.29	8.12.29	Known contact	G.P.	Infancy (Present Age 44)
60	*A.B.	Home	28.12.29	28.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
62	*M.B.	Home	24.12.29	26.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
63	*G.B.	Home	25.12.29	26.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 22)							
22	L.G.	Not known	13.11.29	16.11.29	Smallpox suspected	G.P.	No
38	*A.J.B.	Home	2.12.29	8.12.29	Smallpox suspected	G.P.	No
39	*M.B.	Home	3.12.29	8.12.29	Smallpox suspected	G.P.	No
58	*F.B.	Home	24.12.29	26.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
59	*E.B.	Home	26.12.29	26.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
24	B.V.C.	Not known	13.11.29	17.11.29	Smallpox suspected	G.P.	No

Case No.	Case.	Source of Infection.	Date of Rash.	Date of Removal.	Family Doctor treated for	Sent to Hospital by	Vaccinated.
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 25)							
25	J.T.B.	Not known	16.11.29	17.11.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H. (Dep.)	No
33	*J.B.	Home	2.12.29	2.12.29	Known contact	G.P.	No
43	*I.B.	Home	8.12.29	9.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	Infancy (Present Age 49)
61	*G.B.	Home	26.12.29	28.12.29	Known contact	G.P.	No
27	E.B.	Not known	17.11.29	21.11.29	Influenza and Acne	M.O.H.	Infancy (Present Age 43)
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 28)							
28	D.A.E.	Not known	21.11.29	23.11.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H.	No
32	E.E.	Home	26.11.29	26.11.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
29	A.M.B.	Not known	22.11.29	24.11.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H.	No
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 34)							
34	E.S.	Not known	5.12.29	6.12.29	Smallpox suspected	G.P.	No
66	*E.B.	Home	27.12.29	27.12.29	Known contact	G.P.	No
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 35)							
35	E.D.	Not known	4.12.29	6.12.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H.	No
65	*E.K.	Home	26.12.29	27.12.29	Known contact	G.P.	Infancy (Present Age 53)
(The following cases were employed in a factory outside the Borough and have different home address— first factory case removed 3rd December, 1929)							
36	E.D.	Place of Employment	4.12.29	7.12.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H.	No
42	F.N.	Place of Employment	8.12.29	9.12.29	Known contact	G.P.	No
45	J.H.	Place of Employment	6.12.29	9.12.29	Chickenpox	M.O.H.	No
46	J.W.F.	Place of Employment	6.12.29	9.12.29	Fish poisoning	M.O.H.	Infancy (Present Age 55)
47	E.N.	Place of Employment	9.12.29	10.12.29	Influenza catarrh	M.O.H.	No
67	*A.D.	Place of Employment	27.12.29	27.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H. (Dep.)	No
44	A.J.D.	Place of Employment	9.12.29	9.12.29	Chickenpox	M.O.H.	No
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 44)							
68	*G.D.	Home	27.12.29	28.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
69	*E.D.	Home	27.12.29	28.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No

Case No.	Case	Source of Infection.	Date of Rash.	Date of Removal.	Family Doctor treated for	Sent to Hospital by	Vaccinated.
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 49—also employed at the factory outside Borough)							
49	E.R.L.	Place of Employment	12.12.29	12.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
70	*E.L.	Home	30.12.29	30.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	Infancy (Present Age 53)
71	*K.L.	Home	30.12.29	30.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
(The source of infection in Case No. 64 was Case No. 46 (father))							
64	*F.F.	Father	24.12.29	27.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 37)							
37	C.A.R.	Not known	2.12.29	7.12.29	Chickenpox	M.O.H.	No
53	*F.A.B.	Home	17.12.29	19.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
54	*O.B.C.	Home	17.12.29	19.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	Infancy (Present Age 21)
40	J.A.H.	Not known	5.12.29	8.12.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H. (Dep.)	Infancy (Present Age 29)
(The primary source of infection in these cases was Case No. 48)							
48	A.J.P.	Not known	10.12.29	11.12.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H.	No
56	*A.B.P.	Home (fiancée of No. 48)	22.12.29	23.12.29	Known contact	M.O.H.	No
50	A.K.	Not known	11.12.29	14.12.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H.	No
(The primary cause of infection in this Household was Case No. 51—3 other cases occurring in 1930)							
51	A.B.	Not known	10.12.29	16.12.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H.	Infancy (Present Age 55)
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 52—1 other case occurring in 1930)							
52	G.H.A.	Not known	15.12.29	17.12.29	Scabies	M.O.H.	No
55	R.H.S.	Not known	19.12.29	20.12.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H.	No
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 57—4 further cases occurring in 1930)							
57	H.R.	Place of Employment (in Borough)	22.12.29	24.12.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H.	No
(The primary source of infection in this Household was Case No. 72—1 further case occurring in 1930).							
72	W.B.	Not known	24.12.29	31.12.29	Smallpox suspected	M.O.H.	No

The actual cases undergoing treatment only represent a small fraction of the waste resulting from the presence of the disease. *It would be fair to state, for instance, that for every case removed to hospital, 10 medical examinations have been made of suspects such as chickenpox cases, contacts, suspicious cases referred by the family doctor, cases referred by the School Authorities, and so on.* In the investigation of these cases there occurs suppression of facts, false information, the actual following up of hundreds of contacts, arranging disinfection, and so on, so that the actual cases can give little impression of the waste of time, money, and effort involved. The actual number of contacts under supervision during 1929 was 3,494, although the number of cases in this Borough was only 72 during that year. It should be borne in mind that it is impossible to distinguish between degrees of contact. A contact is a person who has been in the company of a person actually in an infectious state whether for a short or long period; all such persons must receive the same supervision. From January 1st to May 31st, 1930, there have been 345 cases of smallpox in Hackney.

The Council have arranged for an additional Sanitary Inspector and three nurses for visiting, extra clerical assistance has also been provided, and I must mention the enormous assistance given by Dr. Barlow, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, whose skill and energy have made it possible to carry on without disaster or serious complaint. Some notes with regard to the diagnosis of smallpox were circulated to the general practitioners of the Borough (page 27).

A comparative table for the Borough, showing the death, birth, and infantile mortality rates for the past 10 years, is set out on page 39.

The death-rate for Hackney for the past year is 13·9, an increase on the previous year's rate of 11·7, this rate being slightly higher than the County rate, which is 13·8, as compared with 11·6 for the previous year. Influenza showed the most striking increase as regards the deaths.

The infantile mortality rate of the Borough, measured by the number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births, was 56·7, as compared with 67·0 for the previous year; the Borough average during the last five years, 1925-1929, is 62, as compared with 67 for the previous five years. The figure for London for the year 1929 is 70.

The zymotic death-rate is 0·47, as compared with 0·54 for 1928. The number of scarlet fever cases notified during 1929 was 856, as compared with 947 in 1928, and the number of diphtheria cases notified in 1929 was 670, as compared with 741 during 1928. The deaths from scarlet fever numbered 1, being six less than the previous year, and the deaths from diphtheria 28, this figure being the same as that for 1928. A Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic commenced work at 28,

Lower Clapton Road, at the beginning of 1928, and a statement on the working of the Clinic appears on page 46.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The year's working of the *Municipal Centre at 28, Lower Clapton Road*, which includes Ante-natal, Child Welfare, Light, and Dental Clinics is described fully on pages 83 to 86 of this Report.

The *Light Clinic* opened on January 14th, 1926, and one session of two hours weekly is held. The lamp is a KBB type K lamp, Mercury Vapour; the amperage, starting, is 4·5, running 2·7, series resistance 44 ohms; the current used is direct, 240 volts. Dr. Gere has treated 77 cases successfully this year, the length of time required for treatment varying from 4 weeks in skin diseases to 6 months in that troublesome condition, rickets.

An arrangement has been made with the British Red Cross Clinic, Dalston Lane, to supply Dr. Gere with X-Ray photographs of the rickets cases, so that the improvement in the bone condition can be noted. Dr. Gere has also had good results following the irradiation of dried milk. Arrangements have now been made for X-Ray examination of expectant mothers at the Hackney Hospital in those cases where the Clinic medical officers suspect the presence of twins or other unusual type of pregnancy.

The value of the *Dental Clinic* has also been proved beyond question by the results of the year's working. Dental work of every description, including the fitting of dentures and the necessary treatment for some very severe cases, has been most satisfactorily carried out. Cases of such severity as to require a general anæsthetic which was administered by Dr. Montague Smith numbered 157, and a local anæsthetic was required in 46 cases.

Dentures were fitted to 64 nursing and expectant mothers, at a total cost of £88 12s. 3d., £37 1s. 3d. being recovered in contributions.

The scheme under which there is an exchange of information between midwives and the Ante-natal Centres has continued to operate during the year with success, and is of undoubted value in preventing the disabilities that sometimes arise as the result of childbirth.

During the year under review the Ministry of Health approved the decision of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to pay a fee of sixpence to midwives for each report of a confinement sent to the Medical Officers of the Ante-natal Centres.

On the 3rd September, 1929, an Ante-natal Centre was opened at the Northwold Road Centre, thus making provision for the care of expectant mothers residing in the northern part of the Borough.

An application from the Hon. Secretary of the Hackney Mothers' and Babies' Welfare for an increase of the annual grant was favourably considered, and, with the approval of the Ministry, the grant was increased from £250 to £300.

On the recommendation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, the Council decided to urge the L.C.C. to make provision for the establishment of a Nursery School in the Borough.

The question of *maternal mortality* was considered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in June, 1928, in connection with Circular 888 of the Ministry of Health, which suggested that there should be an investigation in every area by a competent and experienced Medical Officer of all maternal deaths and of all cases of puerperal fever, with a view to ascertaining more exactly the actual causes which lead to maternal mortality, in order to provide further means of prevention. It was decided that the enquiry should include investigations into every death of a woman arising out of pregnancy or child-birth, and every death from the following diseases should be included in those to be investigated:—

- Abortion.
- Ectopic gestation.
- Other accidents of pregnancy.
- Puerperal hæmorrhage.
- Other accidents of child-birth.
- Puerperal sepsis.
- Phlegmasia alba dolens not returned as septic.
- Puerperal embolism and sudden death.
- Puerperal nephritis and uraemia.
- Puerperal convulsions.
- Puerperal albuminuria and Bright's disease.
- Puerperal insanity and similar conditions.
- Puerperal diseases of the breast.

The Ministry of Health approved the appointment of Dr. Dorothy Gere, Medical Officer to the Northwold Road and Lower Clapton Road Centres, to assist in the investigation of these deaths. During the year Dr. Gere submitted 13 reports regarding maternal deaths, after very careful and painstaking investigation of all the details of each pregnancy and confinement.

The Ministry of Health approved the appointment of Lady Florence Barrett, M.D., M.S., as Consultant Gynæcologist and Obstetrician, and Dr. M. M. Basden, F.R.C.S., as Assistant Consultant, in difficult cases of labour and puerperal infection.

The cost of the Maternity and Child Welfare service for the coming financial year amounts to a rate of 1·05 pence, the Ministry of Health contribution formerly given as a service grant now being contained in the block grant.

Tuberculosis.

The number of primary notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis for the year is 284. The total number of notifications of tuberculosis, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, is 363, and *this figure is the lowest ever recorded.* The deaths from tuberculosis number 238.

At the close of 1929 there were 1,404 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 668 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register.

At the *Tuberculosis Dispensaries* 1,262 suspected cases, including 477 contacts of notified cases, were examined. Sputum examinations numbered 1,125. The total number of attendances at the Dispensaries was 6,756, and 179 cases were sent for treatment to residential institutions. A full report on the working of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries is contained on pages 57-60.

The circulars forwarded to medical practitioners, containing an extract from Circular 549 of the Ministry of Health, which suggested action by the local authority when notification had not been carried out by medical practitioners, has greatly improved notification, and there is now no delay in notifying these cases; but as regards cases sent for treatment at the Dispensaries, there is still considerable room for improvement. The deaths among Dispensary patients during the past year numbered 129, and 48 of these patients, or 37 per cent., were in the final stage of the disease on first attendance; 57 patients, or 44 per cent., were in the second stage. It also appears, from examination of the case papers, that 44 of these cases, or 34 per cent., had been suffering from the disease for a period varying from 3 to 12 months before being referred to the Dispensary.

The Hackney Borough Council Act, 1926, has been of considerable assistance as regards those persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who were infectious and living under such circumstances as to cause risk of infection to other persons. It has been possible to effect considerable improvement in the home surroundings by reference to the powers of removal contained in that Act, so that legal proceedings and removal to hospital have not been necessary. Six cases received residential institutional treatment during the year. The Section of the Act relating to pulmonary tuberculosis, the Council has been informed, is still in force, as Section 28 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, differs in important details from the provisions of the Hackney Borough Council Act.

Sanitary Inspection.

During the past year 5,906 Intimation Notices and over 1,600 Statutory Notices have been served, and the detailed work of sanitary inspection has been carefully and conscientiously carried out. The

work of sanitary inspection can only be realised by carefully considering the tables of inspection of food premises, food seizure, drain testing, sampling, notices served, nuisances abated, and other details of the work of the Department set out in the body of this Report.

Nuisance from smoke is always a matter difficult to deal with, and the Council agreed to recommend that the London County Council should be asked to make a bye-law for the County of London prescribing that the amount of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes from any one chimney, other than a private dwelling house, shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be a nuisance.

During 1929 no fewer than 210 premises have been cleared of rats, 422 rooms sprayed or otherwise cleared of vermin, 2,705 rooms disinfected, 66,341 articles disinfected, and 3,275 adults and children cleansed from parasitic infection, by the staff of the Public Health Department.

Disinfection.

The Council has purchased a small high-pressure steam disinfecter for the disinfection of small articles, such for instance as the clothing of verminous persons. This became necessary by reason of the increased amount of work that has now to be done. During the year it was found that the boiler at the Disinfecting Station had developed a serious leakage, and upon examination it was found to have wasted badly at the base. After the necessary repairs had been completed, an improvement was made by refixing the boiler in what was previously the coal store, which has now been converted into a separate boiler house.

The water storage tank was found to be nearly rusted through, and a new and enlarged tank has now been provided. The cart shed has been converted into a coal store, so that coal can be stored near the boiler. Particulars of disinfection will be found on pages 67 & 68. Smallpox has caused considerable additional expense and overtime work in this respect.

A bathroom has been provided for the men engaged in the cleansing of verminous rooms, the removal of verminous bedding and disinfecting work, so that they can cleanse themselves before returning to their homes.

Housing.

The Council expressed the opinion that the suspensory provisions in the bye-laws as to houses divided into separate tenements should cease to have effect as regards houses which become wholly decontrolled under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.

The Council expressed their agreement with the proposal that legislation should be promoted to extend the scope of Part I. of the Housing Act, 1925, in its application to London, so as to enable unsatisfactory basement rooms used as living rooms to be deemed to be so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and consequently to subject them to the provisions of that part of the Act in relation to closing orders.

In April, 1928, I completed a report embodying the results of a survey of the whole Borough, with plans of areas, and a description of the undesirable housing property throughout the Borough. This report was considered at joint meetings of the Public Health Committee and Housing Committee, and forwarded to the Ministry of Health and London County Council.

Particulars of four areas described as the Northwold Road, Duncan Square, Warburton Square, and Morning Lane areas were officially represented by me as Unhealthy Areas to the London County Council, in pursuance of my duties under the powers contained in the Housing Act, 1925.

The Council were informed that the London County Council had agreed to deal with these areas by means of an Improvement Scheme, which will accommodate the population of these areas within the Borough.

An Official Representation was placed before the Council with regard to property in the neighbourhood of Banister Street. The Representation and the particulars of the inspections concerning the area were referred to the Housing Committee, in order that the matter may be considered from the point of view of the preparation of an Improvement Scheme.

The Housing Schemes undertaken by the Borough Council are as follows:—

Houses already erected:—

- 79 houses situated in Casimir, Cleveleys and Gunton Roads.
- 66 maisonettes situated in Daubeney Road, Adley Street, Rock Road, Gilpin Road and Homerton Road.
- 48 maisonettes situated in Fletching Road.
- 1 cottage situated in Fletching Road.
- 100 flats in Southwold Road.

Schemes now being carried out:—

- 92 maisonettes in Southwold Road and Mount Pleasant Hill.
- 35 flats in Powell Road.

Conversions:—

- 58, Kenninghall Road, converted into four flats.

The River Lea has been the cause of some complaint owing to sewage pollution.

The entire cost of the Public Health service in the Borough, including all staff, and the maintenance of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries, the Welfare Centres, Disinfecting Station, Isolation Shelters and Mortuary, and all forms of assistance under the Tuberculosis and Maternity and Child Welfare schemes is estimated during the coming financial year to amount to a rate of fivepence. This includes the expenditure required by the expansion of the Maternity and Child Welfare service. The money which would be formerly given by the Ministry of Health to the Health services in the form of special grants is now included in the block grant.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Public Health and Child Welfare Committees for their support and kind consideration, and I also 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.

NOTES ON SMALLPOX.

Several medical practitioners in the Borough have stated that it would be of use to them if a few notes on the diagnosis of smallpox were circulated. I have therefore prepared the following notes, setting out those points which appear to me to be of particular value at the present time. I have placed the notes in what appears to me to be their order of importance and in the form of the questions that occur to one when visiting a suspected case. Some information as, for instance, incubation period and history of the case, mode of onset, and so forth, obtained from relatives and friends may tend to mislead, and this information should be regarded as corroborative. In fact, the diagnosis of smallpox depends not on one particular piece of evidence, but on the whole body of evidence.

IS THE RASH A FACE AND LIMB RASH, OR A BODY RASH? This is a question of the first and paramount importance. Smallpox is centrifugal, affecting the face, and areas near the face, and limbs; it also affects irritated and exposed surfaces. Chickenpox, though the face may be fairly heavily affected, is principally a body rash. Smallpox is certainly infectious from the time of the appearance of the papular rash. The distribution and the type of rash, aided by the corroborative evidence which can always be obtained, should enable a diagnosis to be made in this papular stage of the disease. Where the evidence is scanty, Consultant aid can be obtained by applying to the Public Health Department.

WHAT IS THE DISTRIBUTION OF RASH ON THE BODY? Smallpox affects the back more than the front, the shoulders more than the loins, the chest more than the abdomen. Smallpox avoids the hollows, the flexures, and protected parts, it attacks exposed or irritated parts.

WHAT IS THE CHARACTER OF THE RASH? A smallpox patient presents a rash that may be described as homogeneous; it is roughly speaking papular at the same time, vesicular at the same time; pustular at the same time. It is true that since the rash comes out first on the face, the face at first may be more advanced than the lower limbs, where it appears last, since the eruption is in an earlier stage on the lower limbs, but the face, for example, should pass through papular, vesicular, and pustular stages to be completely pustular on the sixth day, and pustulation is generally complete over the whole body on the eighth day. There will not, for instance, be present on the face, vesicles, pustules and scabs, neither will this phenomenon be observed on any other region of the body, whereas in chickenpox, owing to "cropping," this phenomenon of a rash in different stages may be observed on the same region of the body, as, for instance, on the face or the abdomen.

WHAT IS THE DEPTH OF THE RASH? Smallpox is a deep rash lying deep among the epidermal cells, hence the "shotty" feel in the papular stage, which, however, should not be considered an all-important piece of information. The deep-seated pearly look of the pustule on the hands or where the skin is thick is due to the deep-seated focus of the lesion, whereas in chickenpox the rash is superficial, immediately under the cuticle, and there are almost certain to be one or two of the fragile-looking "glass" pocks or blister-like pocks, raised, obviously superficial vesicles, often of varying shapes. Here again it must be remembered that a mild smallpox infection tends to be more superficial than a severe infection.

HOW DID THE RASH DEVELOP? Smallpox first coming out on the face and wrists and spreading principally over the limbs and areas near the face, the order of development being face (especially forehead) and scalp, wrists, trunk and remaining parts of upper extremities, lower extremities, develops generally through a regular progression of papules, vesicles, and pustules, the rash generally becoming pustular after the fourth day of the rash, that is to say, if the rash first appeared on the Sunday, it would probably be vesicular on the Tuesday and Wednesday, and pustular from Thursday to Sunday, beginning to dry on the Monday following. Chickenpox, on the other hand, tends to be irregular in eruption and in maturation, many of the pocks maturing so rapidly that they appear to begin as vesicles. Here also it must be remembered that the mild smallpox infection may not develop with such regularity, the rash maturing more quickly than in a severe infection, but there will be the same sequence of development.

WHAT WAS THE INVASION OR ONSET? It is, of course, an almost invariable rule that immediately before the development of the rash in a case of smallpox of the severe type, symptoms such as prostration, backache, pains, and vomiting are experienced. This invasion period may last for two days. It may be entirely absent from a mild case of smallpox. The number of cases under observation who have shown no systemic disturbance prior to the development of the rash warrants the statement that absence of prostration and systemic disturbance should not be permitted to influence the diagnosis. In this connection it should be remembered that the "history" given by patients and relatives is often incorrect and misleading.

Comparative Table, year 1929.

Population.		Birth-rate.		Death-rate.		Infantile Mortality rate.	
Wandsworth	346,700	City of London	7.4	Lewisham	11.5	Lewisham	44
Islington	319,800	Holborn	10.2	Woolwich	12.6	Stoke Newington	47
Lambeth	294,400	Westminster	10.4	Wandsworth	12.8	Hampstead	54
Camberwell	256,900	Hampstead	11.4	St. Marylebone	13.2	Hackney	56
Stepney	241,800	Chelsea	11.7	Bethnal Green	13.3	Wandsworth	61
Hackney	214,400	St. Marylebone	11.9	Deptford	13.3	Battersea	62
Lewisham	207,900	Wandsworth	13.0	Greenwich	13.3	Hammersmith	62
St. Pancras	203,900	Kensington	14.4	Fulham	13.4	City of London	62
Southwark	178,500	Paddington	14.9	Stoke Newington	13.4	Woolwich	62
Kensington	175,800	Fulham	15.2	Hampstead	13.5	Bethnal Green	64
Battersea	161,800	Camberwell	15.3	Camberwell	13.6	Lambeth	67
Poplar	160,000	St. Pancras	15.5	Stepney	13.6	Camberwell	68
Fulham	153,700	Lambeth	15.6	Hammersmith	13.7	Chelsea	70
Paddington	142,800	Lewisham	15.7	Hackney	13.9	Greenwich	70
Woolwich	141,600	Greenwich	15.8	City of London	14.0	Bermondsey	71
Hammersmith	136,900	Hammersmith	15.8	Battersea	14.2	Fulham	72
Westminster	125,800	Hackney	15.9	Poplar	14.2	Islington	73
Bermondsey	113,800	Stoke Newington	16.1	Bermondsey	14.5	Holborn	74
Deptford	111,000	Battersea	16.2	Islington	14.8	Finsbury	75
Bethnal Green	110,500	Woolwich	16.3	Westminster	14.8	Poplar	75
St. Marylebone	102,400	Deptford	16.8	Lambeth	14.9	Deptford	76
Greenwich	99,900	Islington	17.2	St. Pancras	15.3	St. Marylebone	77
Shoreditch	99,710	Stepney	17.2	Kensington	15.4	Westminster	77
Hampstead	84,830	Southwark	18.1	Paddington	15.4	Southwark	81
Finsbury	70,980	Bethnal Green	18.3	Holborn	15.6	St. Pancras	83
Chelsea	62,680	Poplar	19.1	Southwark	15.6	Kensington	84
Stoke Newington	50,040	Finsbury	19.3	Chelsea	15.7	Shoreditch	88
Holborn	38,380	Bermondsey	19.8	Finsbury	16.0	Stepney	89
City of London	10,980	Shoreditch	20.6	Shoreditch	16.0	Paddington	101
County of London	4,417,900		15.7		13.8		70

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres)	3,287
Population—Census, 1901	219,780
Census, 1911	222,674
Census, 1921	222,142
Estimated, 1929	214,400

Physical Features and General Character of the Area.—The Borough varies in elevation between 16 feet and 110 feet above ordnance datum. The north-west portion lies on yellow clay, and there is a considerable area on a bed of gravel and sand of varying depths, other portions are on brick earth, and in the Lea Valley there is a bed of alluvial gravel. Underlying the whole of the Borough is the London blue clay, which in a few places appears near the surface.

Number of inhabited houses (1929) ...	35,355
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	56,020
Rateable value (December, 1929) ...	£1,463,111
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£6,000

Social Conditions, including the chief occupations of the inhabitants, and the influence of any particular occupation on public health. The population is mainly working class, and the chief occupations are the manufacture of boots, shoes, cabinets and pianos, and the production of tailored clothes. The factories and workshops are in very good condition and the sanitary arrangements are kept under constant supervision.

Population.—The population for the whole Borough gives a density of 65·2 persons per acre, varying from 50·2 persons per acre in the Northern Sub-district to 93·8 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 1929.

	North	Central	South-West	South-East	Total for Hackney	Total for London
Estimated population	54,280	50,690	54,980	54,450	214,400	4,417,900
Area in square acres	1,080	857	586	764	3,287	74,816
Density, persons per acre	50·2	59·1	93·8	71·2	65·2	59·0

Register of Rainfall during the year at Clapton Pond.—1929.

Month.	Total rainfall. ins.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Heaviest fall. ins.
January ...	0·65	11	0·23
February ...	0·25	4	0·17
March ...	0·01	1	0·01
April ...	1·01	11	0·28
May ...	1·08	8	0·27
June ...	0·99	11	0·41
July ...	1·62	8	0·68
August ...	1·70	10	0·71
September ...	0·25	3	0·12
October ...	2·86	13	0·68
November ...	5·40	18	0·83
December ...	3·90	23	0·41
	19·72	121	

II. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births—		Total.	M.	F.			
Legitimate	...	3,304	1,756	1,667	Birth Rate	15·9	
Illegitimate	...	119					
Deaths	...	2,989	Death Rate		...	...	13·9

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth:—

From sepsis ... 10 From other causes ... 6

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births:—

Legitimate, 53 Illegitimate, 147 Total, 56·7

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 5.

„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) 24.

„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) 36.

**Marriages and Marriage-rates.*—During 1929 there were 2,071 marriages solemnised in the Borough of Hackney. The annual rate for persons married during this period is therefore 19·3 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 years 1919-1929.

Year.	Borough of Hackney.		London.
	Marriages.	Marriage rate.	Marriage rate.
1919	2,571	22·8	23·0
1920	2,380	21·1	21·7
1921	2,358	21·0	19·6
1922	2,212	19·6	18·3
1923	1,971	17·4	17·3
1924	2,024	17·8	17·3
1925	2,039	17·8	17·2
1926	1,888	16·5	17·2
1927	2,014	17·9	17·9
1928	2,052	18·8	18·6
Average, 1919-1928	2,151	19·0	18·8
1929	2,071	19·3	15·8

* I have here to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. A. W. Brewer, Superintendent Registrar, who has kindly abstracted the number of marriages for the year 1929.

Births and Birth-rate.—The births registered in the Borough of Hackney during the year 1929 numbered 4,267, of which 2,179 were males and 2,088 females. The total shows a decrease of 106 compared with the number registered during 1928, but of these a certain number must be transferred to other districts, and certain births, which occurred in outlying 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., 1,365 births to be transferred to other districts and 521 to Hackney. After these necessary corrections have been made, the correct total of registered births amongst Hackney residents is 3,423. From this figure the birth-rate for Hackney during 1929 has been calculated to be 15·9 per 1,000 of the population. The birth-rate for all London for the same period is 15·8 per 1,000 of the population.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.—Under the provisions of this Act 4,225 notifications of births were received during 1929. This total includes notifications from medical practitioners, midwives, parents and others. The total is 42 less than the number registered by the Registrars of Births.

Still-births.—Section 7 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1927, requires the registration of every still-born child. The number of still-births registered in the Borough during the year was 141. Of this total 48 have been allocated by the Registrar-General to other districts, whilst the births of 18 still-born children in outlying areas have been transferred to Hackney. The corrected figure is, therefore, 111. This represents a rate for the Borough of 0·51 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0·53 for London as a whole.

One hundred and thirty notifications were received during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, in respect of still-born children. This is equal to 3·0 per cent. of those notified. A table is here given showing the number of notifications received, with other details in connection with the same.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

Notifications of Births (Live and Still-born) received during the year 1929.

Year 1929	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 ...	236	248	6	6	1,592	1,523	55	49	334	292	6	8	2,162	2,063	67	63

Illegitimate Births and Birth-rate.—The total number of illegitimate births registered in the Borough during the year 1929 was 375, but of these, the Registrar-General states that 278 should be transferred to districts outside the Borough, as the mothers were not Hackney residents, and 32 births which took place in other districts should be transferred to Hackney. These corrections having been made, there remain 129 illegitimate births amongst Hackney residents. This is equivalent to an illegitimate birth-rate of 37·6 per 1,000 births.

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

	Registra- tion District of Hackney	Registration Sub-district				All London
		North	Central	South- West	South- East	
Total No. of births	4267	462	2173	657	975	70,090
Rate per 1,000 living ...	19·9	8·5	42·8	11·9	17·9	15·8
No. of illegitimate births ...	129	...	...	...	...	...
Rate per 1,000 births ...	37·6	...	...	...	...	...

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 1,607 births occurring during the year at the Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital, which Institution is situate in the Central District. Of this number 1,154 births are transferable to districts outside Hackney.

The following table shows the birth-rates for the Borough and its Sub-Districts during the years 1919-1929, inclusive:—

*Birth-rate for the Borough of Hackney and its Sub-Districts
for the years 1919-1929 compared with that of London.*

Year.	Borough of Hackney.	North Sub- District.	Central Sub- District.	South-West Sub- District.	South-East Sub- District.	London.
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
1921	24.2	16.7	36.9	19.5	23.6	22.3
1922	23.4	15.8	37.7	18.3	22.5	21.0
1923	22.3	14.5	38.7	17.4	19.8	20.2
1924	21.1	13.6	36.5	17.5	18.0	18.7
1925	21.0	13.1	37.6	15.8	18.7	18.0
1926	20.8	12.4	39.3	14.6	18.3	17.1
1927	19.5	9.5	40.1	12.2	17.6	16.1
1928	20.1	9.6	41.9	11.9	18.4	15.9
Average 1919-1928	22.2	13.9	38.3	16.7	20.7	19.4
1929	19.9	8.5	42.8	11.9	17.9	15.7

Deaths.—The deaths registered in the Borough during 1929 numbered 3,302, but of these 771 were deaths of non-residents who died *inside* the Borough. There were, however, 458 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 2,989. This is an increase of 438 upon the number of deaths occurring during 1928. The general death-rate from all causes for the year 1929 is 13.9 per 1,000 of the population.

Amongst the Registration Sub-districts the death-rate was lowest in the North Sub-district (12.5 per 1,000), the highest in the South-West Sub-district (14.8 per 1,000).

Sub-district.	Population (estimated)	Total No. of Births. Uncor- rected.	*Birth rate. Uncor- rected.	Total Deaths Cor'cted	Death- rate.	Deaths under 1 year.	*Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births. Uncor- rected.
North ...	54,280	462	8.5	689	12.5	36	78
Central ...	50,690	2,173	42.8	706	13.9	55	25
South-West ...	54,980	657	11.9	812	14.8	53	81
South-East ...	54,450	975	17.9	782	14.4	50	51
All Hackney ...	214,400	4,267	19.9	2,989	13.9	194	45

* 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 correct figure see page 39.

DEATH RATES IN PARLIAMENTARY DISTRICTS.

District.	Area (acres).	Population (estimated).	Death-rate.	Infantile Death-rate.
North	1,290	67,700	13·9	52
Central	918	73,610	14·3	61
South	1,079	73,990	13·6	56
Whole Borough ...	3,287	214,400	13·9	57

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

Year.	Hackney.	London.
1920	12·7	12·4
1921	11·5	12·4
1922	12·7	13·4
1923	10·6	11·2
1924	11·4	12·1
1925	10·9	11·7
1926	10·8	11·6
1927	11·6	11·9
1928	11·7	11·6
1929	13·9	13·8

Infantile Mortality.—The deaths under 1 year of age in the Borough during 1929 numbered 194. This is a decrease of 42 upon the number of infant deaths recorded during 1928. The infant mortality rate for the year is 56·7 per 1,000 births.

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

INFANT MORTALITY, 1929.

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

Cause of Death.	Under 24 hrs.	1 day to 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total.
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	9
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
T.B. Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Meningitis (not T.B.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
Convulsions ...	...	8	1	2	...	11	...	2	3	1	17
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia (all forms) .	...	1	1	1	1	4	7	7	13	9	40
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	8	3	32
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation (overlying)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...	3	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Atelectasis ...	3	2	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Cong. defects ...	2	5	3	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	13
Premature Birth ...	8	13	1	5	3	30	2	...	...	...	32
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	...	1	1	1	2	5	2	1	1	...	9
Other causes ...	3	...	1	...	2	6	4	3	2	1	16
Totals ...	19	33	9	9	8	78	33	32	31	20	194

Senile Mortality.—The deaths which occurred in Hackney at 65 years of age and upwards during 1929 numbered 1,371, and of these 660 were between the ages of 65 and 75 years, 549 between 75 and 85 years, and 162 at 85 years and upwards. The annual mortality rate of persons at 65 years and upwards is 6·4 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—There were 2,012 deaths in public institutions in the Borough during 1929; of these 763 were residents of other districts, and the remaining 1,249 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 1929 :—

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE BOROUGH IN 1929—3,302.

Number of deaths in Institutions within the Borough in 1929.

Name of Institution.	Persons be- longing to the Borough.	Persons not belonging to the Borough.	Total Deaths.
Brooke House, Upper Clapton Road	2	10	12
Eastern Fever Hospital, Homerton .	28	125	153
French Hospital, Victoria Park Road	—	—	—
German Hospital, Dalston ...	66	104	170
Hackney Hospital, Homerton ...	1,037	208	1,245
Hackney Central Institution, Homerton	27	5	32
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland ...	53	132	185
Nursing Home, 46, Amhurst Park ...	1	1	2
do. 7, Dunsmure Road	—	—	—
do. 11, Powell Road ...	3	2	5
do. 18, Southwold Road	—	2	2
do. 4, Navarino Road .	—	1	1
do. 2, Queensdown Rd.	1	5	6
do. 122, King Edward Rd.	—	—	—
St. Joseph's Hospice, Mare Street ...	21	137	158
Salvation Army Maternity Hospital, Lower Clapton Road ...	10	26	36
do. 9, Amhurst Park ...	—	—	—
do. 181, Amhurst Road ...	—	1	1
do. 122, Lower Clapton Rd.	—	1	1
do. 55, Downs Road ...	—	1	1
Maternity Home, 6, Pembury Road	—	2	2
	1,249	763	2,012

Deaths of Persons Belonging to the Borough in Various Institutions Outside the Borough in 1929.

Asylums.

Bexley Mental ...	3	Leavesden Mental ...	1
Camberwell House ...	3	Metropolitan, Watford ...	1
Cane Hill Mental ...	5	Tooting Bec Mental ...	13
Claybury Mental ...	22	West Park Mental ...	3
Hanwell Mental ...	4	Miscellaneous ...	1
Horton Mental ...	8		—

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.

Brook, Shooter's Hill	...	1	North-Western, Hampstead	...	3
Fountain	...	1	Park, Lewisham	...	1
Grove, Wandsworth	...	1	Western, Fulham	...	1
North-Eastern, Tottenham	...	10			— 18

General Hospitals.

Charing Cross	...	3	Royal Northern	...	7
Guy's	...	2	St. Bartholomew's	...	28
Hampstead	...	1	St. George's	...	2
London	...	32	St. Mark's	...	1
Middlesex	...	7	St. Mary's	...	1
Mildmay Mission	...	3	St. Peter's	...	3
Poplar	...	2	St. Thomas's	...	2
Prince of Wales', Tottenham	...	17	University College	...	9
Royal Free	...	4	Westminster	...	3
					— 127

Special Hospitals.

Brompton	...	4	Hospital for Women, West-		
Cancer	...	2	minster	...	3
Central London Throat and Ear	...	3	London Jewish	...	3
Chelsea Hospital for Women	...	2	London Temperance	...	1
Cheyne, Chelsea	...	1	Mothers' Home, Commercial		
Children's Great Ormond Street	...	4	Road	...	1
City of London Maternity	...	4	National, Queen's Square	...	1
Colindale	...	11	Northern	...	3
East London Children's	...	3	Queen Charlotte's	...	2
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson	...	1	Queen Mary's, West Ham	...	2
Evelina	...	1	Queen Mary's, Wandsworth	...	1
Freemason's, Chelsea	...	1	Queen Mary's, Carshalton	...	2
Grove, Wandsworth	...	2	Queen's, Hackney Road	...	29
Grove Park	...	2	Royal London Ophthalmic	...	1
Heart	...	1	St. Columba's, Hampstead	...	1
High Wood	...	1	St. George's Home	...	2
Home for Jewish Incurables	...	2	St. Luke's, Paddington	...	3
Home Hospital for Women,			Victoria Park	...	19
Stoke Newington	...	6	Whipps Cross	...	1
Homeopathic	...	6	Miscellaneous	...	2
					— 134

Other Institutions.

Bethnal Green Hospital	...	6	St. Leonard's Hospital, Shore-		
Friern Barnet Infirmary	...	16	ditch	...	8
Hackney Branch In., Brentwood	...	3	77a, Highgate Hill	...	1
North Middlesex Hospital,			Miscellaneous Institutions	...	35
Edmonton	...	3			— 75
Nursing Home, Highbury					
Quadrant	...	2			—
Nursing Home, Devonshire St.,					414
St. Marylebone	...	1			—

MORTUARY, 1929.

Number of bodies in Mortuary	396
1. To await Inquests—	
(a) Infectious	—
(b) Non-Infectious	265
2. To await Burial	44
3. Result of death certified by Coroner	87
Number of Post Mortems	185

Inquests.

Verdict.	Sex.	
	Male.	Female.
Natural Causes	55	25
Accidental Death	71	46
Suicide	26	14
Open Verdict	15	11
Manslaughter	—	—
Murder	—	—
Misadventure	—	1
Totals	167	97

Table showing nature of Suicidal and Accidental Deaths in the Borough of Hackney during the year 1929.

Nature of Suicide.	No.	Nature of Accidental Death.	No.
Gas Poisoning	19	Shock from Fall	51
Poisoning	8	Street Accidents	38
Drowning	5	Shock from Scalds	6
Cut throat	3	Gas Poisoning	2
Hanging	5	Drowning	2
		Asphyxia	6
		Shooting	1
		Others	11
	40		117

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1929 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
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	224,142	5,437	4,978	22·2	2,757	12·6	648	471	329	66	2,580	11·5
1922	225,400	5,270	4,743	21·0	3,098	13·7	678	459	344	72	2,879	12·7
1923	226,400	5,065	4,433	19·6	2,561	11·3	554	399	257	58	2,406	10·6
1924	226,900	4,802	4,214	18·5	2,844	12·5	680	424	254	60	2,588	11·4
1925	228,300	4,806	4,093	17·9	2,866	12·5	696	444	268	65	2,614	10·9
1926	228,500	4,763	3,949	17·2	2,751	12·0	678	399	234	59	2,472	10·8
1927	224,700	4,389	3,535	15·7	2,883	12·8	691	419	227	64	2,611	11·6
1928	217,200	4,373	3,477	16·0	2,902	13·3	764	413	236	67	2,551	11·7
1929	214,400	4,267	3,423	15·9	3,302	14·0	771	458	194	57	2,989	13·9

TABLE II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1929 (Age groups of notifications).

Diseases.	Cases Notified													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 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards.	North.	Central.	South-East.	South-West.	
Small-pox	58	1	...	...	1	1	5	8	10	19	10	3	...	4	19	25	10	58
Diphtheria	670	11	33	51	48	46	298	77	36	52	11	6	1	184	116	189	181	657
Erysipelas	64	6	2	...	...	...	1	1	5	9	13	21	6	10	13	22	19	34
Scarlet Fever	856	3	14	42	45	62	422	150	57	50	6	5	...	177	184	279	216	810
Enteric Fever	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4
Paratyphoid Fever	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
Puerperal Fever	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	1	2	4	4	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	40	8	1	...	12	15	7	18	47
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2
Polio Myelitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	6	13	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	347	...	1	...	...	...	6	8	39	150	45	87	11	70	90	101	86	213
Other forms of Tuberculosis	97	1	1	3	2	4	26	11	7	28	7	7	...	17	16	38	26	43
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	39	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	1	19	5	7	9	15	7	10
Acute Primary Pneumonia	70	2	1	...	3	1	9	3	6	14	8	15	9	10	11	27	23	35
Malaria	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	2	1	...	2
Dysentery	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	2,322	62	55	98	100	114	771	261	166	380	116	167	32	509	491	716	606	1945

Notifiable Diseases during the year 1929 (Age Groups of Deaths).

Disease.	Total cases notified.	Cases removed to Hospital.	Age Groups of Deaths.												Total deaths at all ages.
			Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	670	657	...	1	2	2	1	17	3	2	...	...	...	...	28
Erysipelas	64	34	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	6
Scarlet Fever	856	810	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fever	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	1	...	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	52	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Polio Myelitis	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	37	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Influenzal Pneumonia	39	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	11
Acute Primary Pneumonia	70	35	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	5	11
Malaria	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1878	1689	1	5	5	2	1	19	4	5	4	9	8	10	73

Summary of Proceedings under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, during the year 1929.

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	462	382	52	...	1	165	1	28	10	157
Central	2163	711	34	...	...	1105	2	757	113	185
South-West	644	465	49	...	1	323	1	46	16	293
South-East	1000	421	21	...	...	502	...	236	129	235
TOTAL	4269	1979	156	...	2	2095	4	1067	268	870

Small-pox.—There were 58 notifications of small-pox in the Borough during 1929, and several cases of small-pox were, so to speak, related to Hackney in that their movements in the Borough required action by the Public Health Department. No death from this disease occurred during the year.

Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.—The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during 1929 was 856. This is a decrease of 91 upon the number of cases notified during 1928.

The attack rate for scarlet fever was 4·0 per 1,000 persons living, and for England and Wales 3·05. The number of cases removed to hospital during the year was 810. This is equal to 94·6 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 ...	177	184	279	216
Attack-rate per 1,000 living ...	3·3	3·7	5·0	4·0

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

Twenty-eight patients notified as suffering from scarlet fever were found, after admission to hospital, not to be suffering from an infectious disease, and were returned home.

Twenty of the 856 cases of scarlet fever were patients in the same family as a person who had within the previous 28 days returned from hospital after having been treated for this disease.

Cases of this kind are called "return" cases, and careful investigation is made in these cases with a view to ascertaining whether there is any direct evidence that infection has been conveyed by the discharged patient. No such evidence could be obtained in regard to the twenty "return" cases.

The deaths from scarlet fever during 1929 numbered 1, which is equal to a case mortality of 0·01 per cent. attacked, and a scarlet fever death-rate of 0·005 per 1,000 inhabitants. The mortality rate for London from scarlet fever during the same year was 0·02 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—There were 670 cases of diphtheria and membranous croup notified during the year. This is a decrease of 71 upon the number of cases notified during 1928.

The attack rate of diphtheria was 3·1 per 1,000 inhabitants, compared with 1·59 for England and Wales.

There were 657 cases removed to hospital during the year. This is equal to 98·1 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	184	116	189	181
Attack-rate per 1,000 living ...	3·3	2·3	3·5	3·3

From the above it will be seen that diphtheria was most prevalent in the South-West Sub-district.

Seventy-six patients notified as suffering from diphtheria were found, after admission to hospital, not to be suffering from an infectious disease, and were returned home.

The deaths from diphtheria and membranous croup during the year numbered 28. This mortality is equal to a death-rate of 4·2 per cent. attacked and 0·13 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with a death-rate of 3·7 per cent. attacked and 0·12 per 1,000 inhabitants for the previous year.

The death-rate from diphtheria for London during the same period is 0·08 per 1,000 inhabitants.

During the year 2,044 swabbings from throats of persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria were bacteriologically examined, of which 289 gave positive results, and 1,755 negative results.

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 120 bottles of anti-toxin of 8,000 units each were supplied to medical practitioners, most of which was used for prophylactic purposes.

The following table shows the number of attacked persons under 15 years of age not known to have had a previous attack of scarlet fever and diphtheria as they are housed, as follows:—

Disease.	Cases removed to Hospital			Cases nursed at Home		
	Less than 1 person per room	1 to 2 persons per room	More than 2 persons per room	Less than 1 person per room	1 to 2 persons per room	More than 2 persons per room
Scarlet Fever ...	95	549	59	24	11	—
Diphtheria ...	77	403	75	8	1	—

It is not possible to show the attack-rates per 1,000 persons under 15 years of age, as the records do not give the information as to the housing conditions of the population coming within this age period.

REPORT OF DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION CLINIC.

(Dr. F. J. Porter-Smith.)

The work of the Clinic was continued in 1929, and the attendances at the sessions have been maintained, as the following figures demonstrate:—

Clinic open for 50 sessions.	
First attendances of patients	443
Total attendances	2,053
Patients received certificates of immunity	246*
Patients who have not completed treatment	14
Patients under treatment at end of year ...	211

* Of this number, 73 were found to be naturally immune.

Parents are taking a keen interest in the Clinic, and are recommending friends to bring their children for treatment. I am looking forward to the time when a large percentage of the children in the Borough will be immunised, when, I am confident, the incidence of the disease will be greatly diminished.

The enthusiasm of my assistants at the Clinic has materially helped the smooth running of this work.

Enteric Fever Group.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.—During the year under consideration, 4 cases of typhoid fever and *4 cases of paratyphoid fever "B" were notified. This shows a decrease of 11 on the number of genuine cases notified during 1928. The attack rate was 0·04 per 1,000 inhabitants, compared with 0·07 for England and Wales.

All the cases 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 and Paratyphoid Fever ...	4	4	—	—

There was one death from typhoid fever in the Borough last year.

* Examination of the blood of two of the patients notified as suffering from paratyphoid fever failed to reveal the presence of a bacillus associated with the enteric group. Thus the diagnoses of paratyphoid fever in these two cases were inaccurate.

During the year 35 specimens of blood from persons suspected to be suffering from enteric fever were submitted to Widal's test. All gave a negative reaction.

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 11 cases of puerperal fever notified during 1929; all the cases were removed to hospital. The deaths from puerperal fever and septicæmia numbered 10. The attack-rate for the year was 3·2 per 1,000 births, and the death-rate 2·9 per 1,000 births.

Maternal Deaths.—Puerperal sepsis, 7; septic abortion, 3; hæmorrhage following placenta prævia, 2; eclampsia of pregnancy, 1; concealed ante-partum hæmorrhage, 1; pregnancy and parturition, 1.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—(*The Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, Dated 31st July, 1926*).

During the year 52 cases were notified. Forty-seven cases were removed to hospital. The attack-rate was 15·2 per 1,000 births.

Lady Florence Barrett, M.D., M.S., attended as Consultant to two cases, and Dr. Margaret Basden, M.D., F.R.C.S., to one case.

Plague.—There were no notifications of plague in the Borough during the year.

Cholera.—There were no notifications of cholera in the Borough during the year.

Erysipelas.—There were 64 cases of erysipelas notified during 1929. This is equal to an attack-rate of 0·29 per 1,000 inhabitants, compared with 0·45 for England and Wales. Of the 64 cases notified, 34 were removed to hospital.

There were 6 deaths certified to be due to erysipelas.

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 ...	10	13	22	19
Rate per 1,000 living	·18	·26	·40	·35

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—During 1929 there were three cases of this disease notified in the Borough; two of the cases were removed to hospital, and there were two deaths.

Polio-myelitis.—There were two cases of polio-myelitis notified in the Borough during the year, one of which was removed to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—(*Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926, Dated 31st July, 1926.*)—During the year there were :—

Notified	Cases		Vision Un-impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	At Home	In Hospital				
37	26	11	37	—	—	—

Encephalitis Lethargica.—The Public Health (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis) Regulations, 1918, came into operation on 1st January, 1919. During the year 1929 three cases were notified, whilst the deaths of four persons were attributed to this disease. All the patients were removed to hospital.

Influenzal Pneumonia and Pneumonia.—There were 39 cases of influenzal pneumonia and 70 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 167 cases, including cases of pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia, were nursed and 3,038 visits were paid to those cases. Influenza, unless complicated by pneumonia, is not notifiable.

Malaria.—There were four notifications of malaria in the Borough during the year. Two of the patients were removed to hospital.

Dysentery.—There was one notification of dysentery in the Borough during the year. The patient was removed to hospital.

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 1929.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

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

Five deaths were recorded from measles. The annual mortality is, therefore, 0·02 per 1,000 inhabitants, compared with London 0·04 per 1,000 inhabitants. Information of 556 cases of measles and 940 cases of German 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.

Influenza.—During 1929 there were 142 deaths in the Borough.

This is an increase of 114 on the deaths from this cause registered during 1928. The annual mortality rate from influenza is 0·66 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 0·69 for London.

Diarrhœa.—The total number of deaths from this cause was 42, and of these 32 were under 1 year of age. The number of deaths from this disease was the same in 1929 as in 1928. The annual mortality rate for diarrhœa and enteritis during the year is 0·19 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Whooping Cough.—The deaths from this cause during the year numbered 24. This is an increase of 13 upon the number registered during 1928. Twenty-one of these deaths occurred in children under five years of age. The mortality for Hackney is equal to 0·11 per 1,000 inhabitants, and that for all London, 0·26 per 1,000 inhabitants. The King's Home for Nurses attended to 11 cases and paid 369 visits.

Information was received from the headmasters and headmistresses of elementary schools in Hackney of 771 cases of whooping cough occurring among their scholars during the year.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

For Table of Deaths see pages 134 and 135.

Cancer.—There were 340 deaths during 1929 due to the different varieties of malignant disease. This is equivalent to the number registered during 1929. The annual mortality rate from malignant disease for last year is therefore 1·59 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	85	77	109	69
Mortality-rate per 1,000 inhabitants ...	1·6	1·5	2·0	1·3

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 1929 :—

London Borough of Hackney	Years.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Deaths from Cancer	246	289	285	303	310	301	322	302	340	340
	Death-rate per 1,000 ...	1·09	1·28	1·26	1·33	1·36	1·31	1·40	1·34	1·56	1·59
	Death-rate per 1,000 ...	1·20	1·31	1·30	1·35	1·40	1·40	1·42	1·43	1·48	1·51

CANCER, 1929.

Analysis of the Deaths from Cancer, Malignant Tumour, Sarcoma and other forms.

	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 and up-wards.	Total
Brain and Meninges	1	3	...	6	3	...	...	13
Mouth and Annexa	1	3	1	8	5	...	18
Œsophagus	2	8	6	2	...	18
Stomach	1	3	13	15	23	12	1	68
Pancreas	1	1	6	...	1	...	9
Intestine (large or small)	1	1	4	10	17	13	1	47
Rectum	1	2	5	2	8	3	...	21
Liver	1	3	7	7	5	...	23
Larynx	2	2	3	1	...	8
Lung	1	...	1	7	3	1	1	...	14
Bladder	3	6	5	1	...	15
Breast	1	8	6	5	8	1	29
Uterus and appendages	1	11	7	10	2	...	31
Bones and Joints	1	...	2	2	...	...	5
Other and ill-defined situations ...	1	...	1	...	2	3	6	5	3	...	21
	1	...	2	4	18	65	87	103	57	3	340

Alcoholism.

Alcoholism.—During the year under consideration there were not any deaths from alcoholic poisoning. There were, however, nine 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.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
1- 5 ...	...	...	4	3	...	...	3	3
5-10 ...	1	3	15	6	1	1	4	3
10-15 ...	3	5	8	2	...	2	1	1
15-20 ...	12	24	3	3	4	11	1	2
20-25 ...	23	28	4	8	5	12	2	1
25-35 ...	34	38	5	5	26	15	2	3
35-45 ...	26	12	2	3	24	15	1	2
45-55 ...	34	12	1	6	38	11	1	1
55-65 ...	14	7	...	...	23	8	...	1
65 and upwards	4	4	...	...	3	6	...	...
	161	133	42	37	124	81	15	18

During 1929, 363 primary notifications of tuberculosis were received, details of which are given on page 52 of this Report. Bacteriological examination of sputa from 399 cases was made by the Council's Bacteriologists during the same period. In 60 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 1929 was 238, an increase of 54 upon the deaths during 1928. These deaths are classified as follows:—

Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	205
General tuberculosis	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	13
Tuberculous peritonitis	...	...	...	3
Tubercle of other organs	...	...	...	15
				238

This number of deaths gives an annual mortality of 1.11 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Primary Notifications and Deaths during the years 1920-1929.

Year.	Primary Notifications.			Deaths.			Death Rate.
	Pul.	Non-pul.	Total.	Pul.	Non-pul.	Total.	
1920	410	139	549	190	59	249	1.1
1921	361	105	466	213	51	264	1.17
1922	319	85	404	202	36	238	1.05
1923	387	89	476	216	40	256	1.13
1924	334	115	449	207	47	254	1.12
1925	356	109	465	191	33	224	.98
1926	330	88	418	180	21	201	.88
1927	336	80	416	181	23	204	.90
1928	293	80	373	160	24	184	.84
1929	284	79	363	205	33	238	1.11

In the following table the yearly deaths from tuberculous diseases in the Borough for the last 32 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
1922-1924	...	249	48.2
1925-1927	...	209	56.7
1928-1929	...	211	56.3

There were twenty-three instances where a notification was not received, and in these cases the diagnosis was made after death. In accordance with circular letter 549 of the Ministry of Health, dated 22nd December, 1924, the attention of the medical attendant in most of the cases was called to their neglect to notify. In every case the explanation was satisfactory.

It will be seen from the preceding table 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 year 1929 being equal to 56.3 per cent. 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	37	59	74	68
Mortality rate per 1,000 inhabitants	·68	1·1	1·3	1·2

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Under these Regulations 1,137 notifications of tuberculosis were received during the year, of which 946 were pulmonary and 191 non-pulmonary.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 30th December, 1928, to 28th December, 1929.

Age Periods.	Notifications on Form A. and Primary Notifications.												Total Primary Notifications.	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 up- wards			
Pulmonary Males ... ..	...	...	1	3	12	23	34	26	34	14	4	151	177
" Females ... ..	...	...	3	5	24	28	38	12	12	7	4	133	165
Non-Pulmonary Males ... ..	...	4	15	8	3	4	5	2	1	...	...	42	50
" " Females	1	3	6	2	3	8	5	3	6	...	...	37	45

Age Periods.	Number of Notifications on Form B.					Number of Notifications on Form C.		
	Number of Primary Notifications.				Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15					
Pulmonary Males	44	163
" Females	46	114
Non-Pulmonary Males	31
" " Females	17

Supplemental Return.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the same period, **otherwise** than by notification on Form A or Form B, under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Age periods.	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	Total Cases.
Pulmonary Males	1	1	...	2	3	11	4	11	5	2	40
" Females	1	...	1	6	7	3	2	2	1	23
Non-Pulmonary Males	2	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	8
" " Females	1	3	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	10

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns { from local Registrars	7	5
{ from Registrar General	7	4
Posthumous Notifications	11	3
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	34	6
Forms C and D (in respect of cases not previously known to the M.O.H.)	4	—
Other Sources	—	—

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924.

The following is a summary of the quarterly returns under these regulations during the year :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number of cases on Register at 1st January, 1929	783	593	342	313
Number of cases notified under Regulations (1912) during the year and added to the Register	151	133	42	37
Number of cases coming to the notice of Medical Officer of Health other than by notification under the Regulations and added to the Register	38	25	8	10
Total number of cases added to the Register	189	158	50	47
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year ...	187	132	36	48
Total number of cases on Register at 31st December, 1929	785	619	356	312
	1404		668	

Visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitors.

	New Cases.	Contacts	Sailors and Soldiers	Other Persons.	Total.	Insured.	Non-insured.
Miss Servanté	160	96	114	1840	2210	1295	915
Miss Clarke ..	242	172	153	1778	2345	1280	1065
	402	268	267	3618	4555	2575	1980

The Staff of the King's Home for Nurses paid 2,308 visits to 49 cases requiring nursing assistance.

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 average number on the roll for the year is 85, with an average attendance of 70. 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.

Boarding-out of Children.

During the year 11 children (contacts of 4 cases) were recommended by the Tuberculosis Officers for boarding-out, under the County Council's scheme.

The application in respect of four children was withdrawn upon the admission of the infectious person to the Hackney Hospital. The remaining seven children were boarded out.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing the work of the Dispensaries during the year 1929.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A. NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	103	79	3	6	7	10	9	2	110	89	12	8
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	8	3
(c) Non-tuberculous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	172	102	92
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	3	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	5	4	...
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	3	1
(c) Non-tuberculous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	148	99	109
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured	2	1	1	1	2	2	9	2	4	3	10	3
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non- tuberculous (including cancella- tion of cases notified in error) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	337	209	203
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st:												
(a) Diagnosis completed	407	366	39	26	42	66	132	78	449	432	171	104
(b) Diagnosis not completed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	2	...

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	1179	9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	12
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	65	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
		(a) At Homes of Applicants	47
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	161	(b) Otherwise	525
4. Died during the year	139	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	277
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	11	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	3573
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	6756	13. Number of	
		(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	1151
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision	—	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	229
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for		14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	560
(a) "Light" treatment	496	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	330
(b) Other special forms of treatment	169	16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :—	
		(a) Form G.P. 17	1
		(b) Form G.P. 36	124

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing in summary form the condition of all patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensaries at the end of 1929, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment.

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Unclassified Previous to 1926 Cases.	Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926					1926					1927					1928					1929								
		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus							
			Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)				
17	Alive.	Discharged as cured.	Chil- dren	M.	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				F.	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				M.	3
				F.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Disease arrested	Chil- dren	M.	16	2	3	...	5	1
				F.	17	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				M.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				F.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Disease not arrested	Chil- dren	M.	61	32	53	16	101	9	10	8	2	20	9	11	10	7	28	7	9	21	10	40	28	13	28	22	63	
				F.	71	22	33	13	68	8	3	9	3	15	18	7	10	1	18	14	7	24	5	36	34	10	16	17	43	
				M.	17	1	1	3	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	3
				F.	11	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	2	3	
835	Condition not ascertained during the Year.		23	4	4	1	9	3	...	1	...	1	3	1	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost sight of or other- wise removed from Dispensary Register.		55	13	37	2	52	7	12	16	8	36	12	4	10	1	15	5	4	7	3	14	4	1	3	1	5			
1140	Dead	Chil- dren	M.	14	3	24	7	34	12	5	12	36	53	3	1	20	10	31	2	4	12	15	31	2	...	1	13	14		
			F.	4	2	22	7	31	5	3	12	7	22	8	6	15	5	26	7	4	7	6	17	5	...	1	3	4		
			M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Totals ...				319	79	179	48	306	50	34	58	57	149	53	30	68	24	122	38	28	73	41	142	80	25	49	58	132		

(b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Unclassified Previous to 1926 Cases.	Condition at the time of the last record made during to year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926					1926					1927					1928					1929				
		Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.	
58	Discharged as cured.	Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.	
	
	
	
	Disease arrested	Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.	
	
	
	
	Disease not arrested	Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.	
	
	
	
	Transferred to Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Condition not ascertained during the Year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost sight of or other- wise removed from Dispensary Register.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dead	Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.		Children	Adults	M.	F.	

	Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.

*Estimated Population in Electoral Wards.**Metropolitan Hospital Area—*

Stamford Hill	...	...	...	33,400
West Hackney	...	...	...	18,500
Kingsland	...	...	...	21,800
Downs	...	...	...	17,100
				90,800

Estimated population (1929)—

Borough of Stoke Newington	50,040
	140,840

Victoria Park Hospital Area—

Clapton Park	...	...	...	40,800
Homerton	...	...	...	34,400
South Hackney	...	...	...	21,700
Hackney	...	...	...	26,700
				123,600

Estimated population (1929)—

Borough of Bethnal Green	...	110,500
		234,100

374,940

Estimated population (1929) Hackney 214,400

DISPENSARY DEATHS.

Condition of Patient on First Attendance.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

				1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.
Number	...	...	...	24	57	48
Percentage	...	...	...	18.6%	44.2%	37.2%

Duration of illness before attending Dispensary.

Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	19
1 to 3 months	...	...	...	...	31
3 to 6 months	...	...	...	...	17
6 to 9 months	...	...	...	...	14
9 to 12 months	...	...	...	...	13
Over 12 months	...	...	...	...	25
Period indefinite	...	...	...	...	10

ALL DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.
Interval elapsing between Notification and Death.

	1927.		1928.		1929	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
1. Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis ...	181	23	160	24	205	33
2. Number of cases only notified at death ...	12	10	4	1	15	6
3. Do. notified within a month of death	15	1	13	8	21	1
4. Do. do. 3 months of death ...	19	1	14	...	25	...
5. Do. do. 6 months of death ...	11	...	8	1	19	...
6. Number of deaths in cases not notified under Tuberculosis Regulations ...	7	4	15	8	19	3

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 1929 363 primary cases were notified, and the contacts to these cases number in all 1,041 persons, and of these 579 contacts were examined, making the number examined nearly 55 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. Some of these contacts were examined privately and not at the Dispensary.

During the year 1929, 238 deaths were registered—205 pulmonary and 33 non-pulmonary. Enquiries as to contacts were made in all cases, with the exception of deaths occurring in mental hospitals.

Of the pulmonary deaths there were 539 contacts, of which 350 were examined, representing 64·9 per cent. examined; and of the non-pulmonary deaths there were 57 contacts, of which 15 were examined, representing 26·3 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	...	...	...	...	...	325
Females	...	...	...	...	...	424
Total	...	...	...	...	...	749

2.—The Sources of the New Cases.

	Total.	Tuberculous.
Medical Officer of Health	285	45
Local Practitioners	192	77
War Pensions Committee	1	—
Contact Cases (Tuberculosis Visitors)	218	11
London County Council	13	1
City of London Hospital	3	3
Other sources	37	27

3.—The Diagnosis of the New Cases.

Diagnosis.	Adults.		Children under 15.		Total.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	60	70	2	7	139
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.	3	6	12	4	25
Non-tuberculous	120	214	117	117	568
Doubtful	8	6	3	—	17
Totals	191	296	134	128	749

4.—*The Diagnosis of Contact Cases.*

Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	8
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	3
Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	200
Doubtful	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	<u>218</u>

5.—*Sputum Examinations.*

Tubercle Bacilli present	...	...	...	135
Tubercle Bacilli absent	...	...	...	533
Total	...	...	...	<u>668</u>

6.—*Other Figures.*

Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	4409
Systematic examinations at the above	...	...	...	...	2327
Number of letters written	...	...	...	...	1387
Number of visits to patients at their homes	...	...	...	...	153
Number of patients sent to hospital or sanatorium by London County Council	...	...	...	...	92
Number of attendances at :—					
X-ray Department	...	...	...	...	180
Dental „	...	...	...	...	5
Sunlight „	...	...	...	...	260
Other Departments	...	...	...	...	39

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS
DISPENSARY.

(Dr. Hamilton.)

HACKNEY CASES TREATED.

1.—*The Totals of New Cases.*

Males	...	...	...	...	266
Females	...	...	...	...	247
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>513</u>

2.—*The Sources of the New Cases.*

	Total.	Tuberculous.
Medical Officer of Health	110	64
Local Practitioners	122	45
War Pensions Committee	1	1
Contact Cases (Tuberculosis Visitors)	259	4
Metropolitan Hospital	6	3
Other sources	15	9

3.—*The Diagnosis of the New Cases.*

Diagnosis.	Adults.		Children under 15.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	67	38	2	—	107
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.	7	5	5	2	19
Non-tuberculous	94	116	89	86	385
Doubtful	2	—	—	—	2
Totals	170	159	96	88	513

4.—*The Diagnosis of Contact Cases.*

Pulmonary tuberculosis	3
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Non-tuberculous	255
Doubtful	—
Total	<u>259</u>

5.—*Sputum Examinations.*

Tubercle Bacilli present	132
Tubercle Bacilli absent	325
Total	<u>457</u>

6.—Other Figures.

Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	2347
Systematic examinations at the above	...	...	...	...	...	1457
Number of letters written	...	...	...	...	...	681
Number of visits to patients at their homes	...	...	...	...	...	139
Number of patients sent to hospital or sanatorium by L.C.C.						87
Number of attendances at :—						
X-ray Department	...	...	...	...	...	49
Dental „	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sunlight „	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	16

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These Regulations have been found helpful from a preventative point of view in dissuading persons known to be tuberculous from entering the milk trade, and inducing relatives of persons engaged in the milk trade from refusing institutional treatment. It has fortunately not been necessary to take formal action under these Regulations or to serve notices, as required under Section 5.

Extra Nourishment.

The Scheme came into operation on 6th June, 1921, and during the year 158 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 the cases come within the "necessity" limit of the Council, are early or sanatorium cases, and 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 for the year is £469 3s. 5d.

DISINFECTION.

(a) *Rooms*.—During 1929 there were 2,705 rooms fumigated in the Borough by the staff of the Public Health Department. In these totals are included disinfections after measles and whooping cough, in addition to those in connection with the present notifiable infectious diseases.

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

Number of rooms fumigated each month during 1929.

January	...	...	...	...	...	189
February	...	...	...	...	...	213
March	...	...	...	...	...	186
April	...	...	...	...	...	209
May	...	...	...	...	...	250
June	...	...	...	...	...	164
July	...	...	...	...	...	208
August	...	...	...	...	...	170
September	...	...	...	...	...	194
October	...	...	...	...	...	305
November	...	...	...	...	...	331
December	...	...	...	...	...	286
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,705

(b) *Articles of Clothing, Furniture, etc.*—The number of articles under this head disinfected during last year was 66,341. This is an increase of 7,429 upon the number disinfected during 1928. A table is here given showing details of the articles disinfected each month.

Articles Disinfected, 1929.

Description of Articles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
House Linen and Furniture	3701	2735	2500	2467	1643	3342	2930	2389	3955	4203	5697	5544	41106
Men's Clothing	177	163	141	115	238	107	192	159	519	447	737	1613	4608
Women's Clothing	513	233	341	339	287	216	639	292	668	878	1433	2091	7930
Children's Clothing	117	83	77	98	82	115	131	95	185	223	361	416	1983
Other Articles .	508	401	349	353	332	316	539	338	718	890	2268	3702	10714
Totals ...	5016	3615	3408	3372	2582	4096	4431	3273	6045	6641	10496	13366	66341

In addition to these there were 938 articles destroyed on request from the owners. These are set out in the following table:—

Articles Destroyed.

Beds ...	...	...	...	...	91
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	35
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	144
Pillows	...	...	...	...	80
Sundry Articles	...	...	...	...	588
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	938
					<hr/>

(c) *Public Library Books.*—During the past year 581 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 burning sulphur.

Books Disinfected.

January	...	...	...	...	56
February	...	...	...	...	29
March	...	...	...	...	47
April ...	...	...	...	...	55
May	...	...	...	...	37
June	...	...	...	...	29
July	...	...	...	...	46
August	...	...	...	...	30
September	...	...	...	...	28
October	...	...	...	...	96
November	...	...	...	...	82
December	...	...	...	...	46
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	581
					<hr/>

Isolation Shelter.

During the year there were 399 persons admitted to the shelter while their homes were being disinfected. This total consisted of 103 men, 111 women, and 185 children. The cost of maintenance of these persons admitted was £41 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. The total number of baths given during the year was 3,979 (188 to adults and 3,791 to children). This total shows an increase of 71 upon the number given during 1928.

Of the 3,979 baths given, 599 were sulphur baths for scabies, and 3,380 for pediculi. The great majority of those persons presenting themselves for baths were children from the elementary schools in the Borough. The children received 3,796 baths, an increase of 110 upon the number given during 1928.

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

Schools.	Hot Baths.	Sulphur Baths.
Benthal Road	153	8
Berger Road	246	10
Berkshire Road	—	2
College Lane	1	—
Craven Park	24	—
Dalston Central	5	—
Daubeney Road	415	10
Detmold Road	201	23
Eleanor Road	2	15
Enfield Road	—	6
Gainsborough Road	—	5
Gayhurst Road	45	—
Glyn Road	139	4
Hackney Parochial	82	17
Carried forward	1,313	100

Schools.					Hot Baths.	Sulphur Baths.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	1,313	100
Holcroft Road	...	...	...	...	99	13
Homerton Row	...	...	...	...	442	15
London Fields	...	...	...	...	4	6
Mandeville Street	...	...	...	...	309	34
Millfields Road	...	...	...	...	39	46
Morning Lane	...	...	...	...	299	7
North Hackney Central	...	...	...	...	7	17
Northwold Road	...	...	...	...	108	10
Percy Road	...	...	...	...	83	63
Queen's Road	...	...	...	...	35	2
Ram's	...	...	...	...	8	5
Rushmore Road	...	...	...	...	53	11
St. Joseph's	...	...	...	...	35	—
St. Michael's	...	...	...	...	30	—
St. Scholastica's	...	...	...	...	3	3
Shacklewell	...	...	...	...	1	—
Sidney Road	...	...	...	...	208	7
Sigdon Road	...	...	...	...	144	34
Skinner's	...	...	...	...	—	9
The Orchard	...	...	...	...	71	—
Upton House	...	...	...	...	21	—
Wilton Road	...	...	...	...	38	7
Other young children...	...	...	...	...	4	53
Total					3,354	442

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

			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Receiving Hot Baths	Men ...	...	1	4	1	...	...	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	20
	Women	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6
	Children	...	179	183	236	244	323	317	373	61	455	419	361	203	3354
Receiving Sulphur Baths	Men ...	...	11	5	8	6	2	3	2	5	16	4	1	7	70
	Women	...	17	5	3	5	5	19	7	11	8	...	1	11	92
	Children	...	39	67	25	13	32	77	30	24	64	27	16	23	437

IV.—CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

The insufficiency of present methods for preventing infectious disease, in particular non-notifiable diseases in infancy and childhood, naturally results in enfeebled constitutions unable at any time to combat any additional stress. The high number of deaths from cancer, heart diseases, bronchitis, and the pneumonias is evidence of this. The housing accommodation is inadequate, and much misery and ill-health exists as a result of this fact.

V.—SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the Home—

(a) *General.*—This is carried out in the Borough by the King's Home for Nurses, who employ a staff, including the Superintendent, of 19 trained nurses who attend at the houses of the sick, at such times as are necessary, to carry out skilled nursing.

(b) *For Infectious Diseases.*—Arrangements made between the King's Home and the Borough Council for nursing selected cases of infectious disease, the agreed working being as follows:—

1. Nursing assistance is granted under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme in cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever, measles and German measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhoea and polio-myelitis.

One half of the money expended under this head is returned by the Ministry of Health.

Except as regards ophthalmia neonatorum and puerperal fever, no attempt is made to grant routine nursing assistance to any but emergency cases; by emergency I mean that only where representation is made by a member of my staff or by medical practitioners that nursing is an urgent necessity is this assistance granted; the scheme does not permit the granting of routine nursing assistance.

Of these diseases ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever and polio-myelitis only are notifiable in this Borough.

2. Nursing assistance is granted under the various regulations, etc., to cases of tuberculosis, pneumonia, dysentery, etc., and here again nursing assistance is only granted to those most urgently requiring this assistance.

3. The agreed amount to be paid to the nursing association is 1s. 3d. per visit.

4. A return is rendered by the Superintendent of the King's Home for Nurses, giving the details of the cases nursed as regards name, age, sex, address, disease, number of visits made and amounts, if any, of contributions given to the Home by those in charge of the patients nursed.

5. Where the patients or their relatives are able to make a contribution to the nursing association, the amount so contributed is deducted from the amount payable by this Council to the nursing association.

6. The amount estimated, which will probably be expended during the current year, under the Maternity and Child Welfare heading, is £120, and under the general nursing heading £300, making in all a total of £420 for nursing assistance.

For information as to visits see page 79.

Midwives—

There are no whole-time midwives employed by the Council. The fees of midwives attending the confinements of necessitous persons are paid as regards cases approved by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. There are 39 midwives practising in the Borough.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—

(a) Infant Welfare Centres.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Wesleyan Church Schools, Mayfield Road, Dalston	Two clinics weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
Grove Mission, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
Pedro Street Settlement Clapton Park	Two clinics weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
St. Michael's Hall, North- wold Road, Upper Clapton	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
28, Lower Clapton Road ..	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
Hackney Mothers' and Babies' Welfare, Mis- sion House, 23, Hackney Grove (Voluntary Centre)	One clinic weekly (Doctor) One weekly "weighing" (Health Visitors)	Hackney Mothers' and Babies' Welfare, sub- sidised by Borough Council.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
St. Martin's Mission, Ada St. (Voluntary Centre)	One fortnightly "weighing" (Health Visitors) One clinic fortnightly (Doctor)	Hackney Mothers and Babies Welfare, subsidised by Borough Council.
Eton Mission, Gainsborough Road, Hackney Wick (Voluntary Centre)	One clinic weekly (Doctor) One clinic weekly "Weighing"	Eton College, subsidised by Borough Council.
West Hackney, Rectory Rd. (Voluntary Centre)	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	West Hackney Infant Welfare Committee, subsidised by Borough Council.

(b) *Ante-Natal Clinics.*

Grove Mission, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton	One clinic fortnightly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
Pedro Street Settlement	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
28, Lower Clapton Road ..	Two clinics weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
St. Michael's Hall, Northwold Road ...	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
Eton Mission, Gainsborough Road, Hackney Wick (Voluntary Centre)	One clinic fortnightly (Doctor) One clinic fortnightly (Health Visitor)	Eton College, subsidised by Borough Council.

(c) *Dental.*

28, Lower Clapton Road ..	One clinic weekly (Dentist)	Borough Council.
Do.	One clinic monthly (Dentist & Anæsthetist)	Borough Council.

(d) *Artificial Sunlight Clinic.*

28, Lower Clapton Road ..	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
---------------------------	----------------------------	------------------

(e) *Diphtheria Immunisation.*

28, Lower Clapton Road ..	One clinic weekly	Borough Council.
---------------------------	-------------------	------------------

(f) *Tuberculosis.*

Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road	Tuberculosis Dispensary	Borough Council.
City of London Hospital, Bonner Road, E.2	Tuberculosis Dispensary	Borough Council.

(g) School Clinics.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Cleansing Station, Mill-fields Road, E.5	Inspection and Treatment of skin conditions	Premises by Borough Council, Staff by London County Council.
Treatment Centre, Clapton Square	Minor ailments	London County Council.
Orthopædic Clinic, Dalston Lane	Massage and remedial treatment	British Red Cross.

(h) Venereal Diseases.

Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, E.8	Treatment Clinic	London County Council.
--	------------------	------------------------

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the London County Council.—

	Name and Situation.	By whom provided.
(1) Tuberculosis	St. Joseph's Hospice for the Dying (34 beds for Tuberculosis), Cambridge Lodge, Mare Street	This is a Religious Institution, but beds are obtainable by Local Authorities. In London residential treatment of tuberculosis is provided by the London County Council.
(2) Maternity ..	Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital, Lower Clapton Road, and City of London Lying-in Hospital, City Road	Agreement with these two Institutions to pay sum of one guinea in respect of each necessitous case admitted from the Borough. A necessitous case is defined on page 81.
(3) Children ...		Agreement with the Invalid Children's Aid Association whereby this Association arranges convalescent aid under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. There is no Hospital for Children in the Borough.
(4) Fever ...	Eastern Fever Hospital, The Grove, Homerton	This Hospital is the property of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.
(5) Other Hospitals	Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road German Hospital, Ritson Road, Dalston Hackney Hospital, High Street, Homerton	A General Hospital supported by voluntary contributions. It has accommodation for in- and out-patients. Ditto. Maintained by the Hackney Board of Guardians.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children.—

The following institutions are subsidised by the Ministry of Health, but not by the Borough Council, with the exception of the Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital, Clapton, and afford, in most instances, accommodation for both married and unmarried mothers.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Hope Lodge, 4, Clapton Common	Home for 22 mothers and 10 babies	Salvation Army.
Cotland, 9, Amhurst Park ...	Home for 30 mothers and 18 babies.	Salvation Army.
Cotswold, Downs Road ...	Home for 37 mothers and 26 babies.	Salvation Army.
Hillsborough House, 181 & 183, Amhurst Road ...	Home for 29 mothers and 18 babies.	Salvation Army.
Lorne House I., 16, Rectory Road	Home for 12 mothers and 8 babies	Salvation Army.
Lorne House II., 126 & 128, Lower Clapton Road	Home for 24 mothers and 20 babies	Salvation Army.
Sapsworth House, 122 & 124, Lr. Clapton Road	Home for 28 mothers and 19 babies	Salvation Army.
Mothers' Hospital, 153, Lower Clapton Road	Maternity Hospital for 90 mothers and 90 babies.	Salvation Army.
Hostel for East End Mothers and Babies, Richmond Road	Home for 10 mothers and 10 babies	Church of England.
St. Mary's, 153, Stamford Hill	Home for 24 mothers and 15 babies	Church of England.
Maternity Refuge, 6, Pembury Road	Preventive and Rescue Aid—16 mothers and babies	Church of England.

Ambulance Facilities.—

(a) *For infectious cases.*—Provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Ambulance Station: Eastern Hospital, Homerton Grove.

(b) *For non-infectious and accident cases.*—The Council has repeatedly urged the establishment in Hackney of an ambulance station by the London County Council.

VI.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The work carried out during 1929 can be conveniently reported under the following descriptive titles:—

1. Health Visiting;
2. Consultation and Ante-natal Clinics;
3. Provision of Hospital Treatment, Convalescent Home Treatment, Midwifery Assistance, Home Helps;

4. Nursing assistance;
5. Provision of milk and other foods to necessitous mothers and children.

1.—HEALTH VISITING.

The following tables (pages 79 and 80) give details of the visits made by the Health Visitors during the year.

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	Artificial.	Mixed.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	
2632	2364	192	76	2217	415	683	1949	2565	67	24880

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 on each session.
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 infant 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.

ANTE-NATAL WELFARE CENTRES.

CENTRES.	No. of times Centre open.	No. of Expectant Mothers attending first visits.	No. of repeated attendances at Centre.	Total attendances	No. of examinations by Doctor.
1. Lower Clapton Road					
(Morning) ...	51	134	476	610	571
(Afternoon) ...	51	320	588	908	822
2. Pedro St. Settlement	51	233	483	716	530
3. Brooksby's Walk ...	26	90	213	303	255
4. Northwold Road ...	17	33	62	95	89
5. *Eton Mission ...	48	121	352	473	192
Totals ...	244	931	2174	3105	2459

* Voluntary Centre.

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.	No. of attendances of infants and children before Welfare Doctor.
1. Lower Clapton Rd.							
(Infant Welfare)—	49	380	3634	4014	2697	1317	1337
(Sunlight)	51	114	1023	1137	153	984	1137
(Dental) ...	51	65	63	128	...	128	...
2. Northwold Road ...	52	340	4929	5269	3053	2216	1662
3. Pedro St. Settlement							
(Morning) ...	51	98	2204	2302	1088	1214	1264
(Afternoon) ...	51	164	2506	2670	1396	1274	1383
4. Brooksby's Walk ...	51	332	2962	3294	2571	723	1729
5. Mayfield Road							
(Morning) ...	50	152	2648	2800	1836	964	1259
(Afternoon) ...	50	277	3451	3728	2663	1065	1571
6. *Hackney Mothers' & Babies', Hackney Grove (Tuesdays) ...	44	...	682	682	475	207	1205
(Fridays) ...	50	146	1823	1969	1372	597	
Ada Street ...	51	56	734	790	560	230	
7. *Eton Mission							
(Wednesdays) ...	48	4	1529	1533	977	556	...
(Fridays) ...	50	183	1834	2017	1713	304	1411
8. *West Hackney ...	48	159	1690	1849	1426	423	882
Totals ...	747	2470	31712	34182	21980	12202	15274

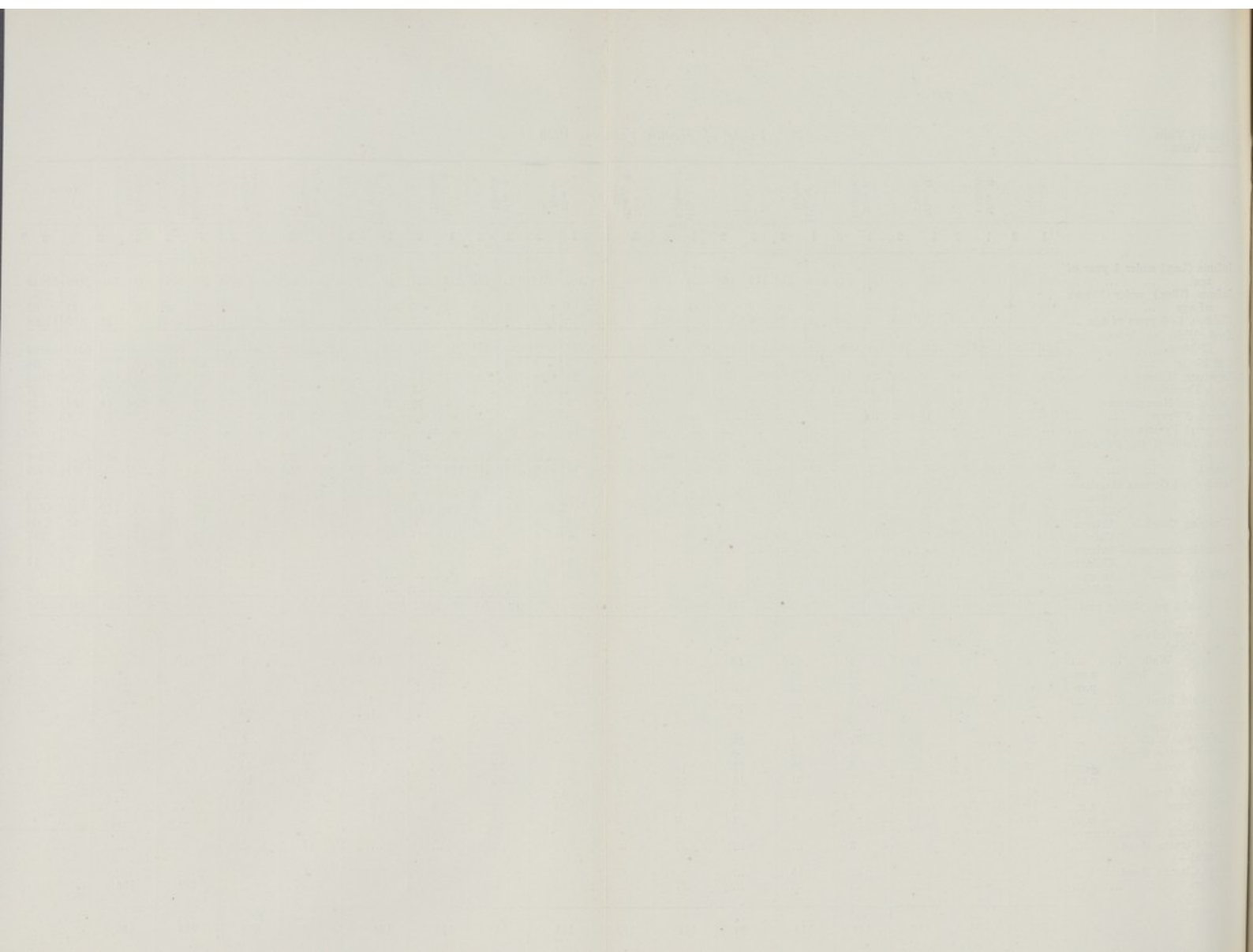
In addition to the above table, 9 Expectant Mothers made 60 attendances at the Sunlight Clinic, and 84 Expectant Mothers made 416 attendances at the Dental Clinic.

*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 £300 from the Council, and the Eton Mission Centre £100.

The West Hackney Centre receives an annual grant of £50.

Visits of Health Visitors, 1929.

	Miss N. Burr.		Miss M. Clifton		Miss M. Cockle		Miss E. Hamilton		Miss N. V. Hobbs		Miss M. L. Howman		Miss J. D. Kimpford		Miss S. E. Love		Miss A. Roche		Miss A. Rhodes		Miss G. S. Thomas		Miss D. F. Vidal		Miss E. E. Williamson		Temporary Visitors.		Eton Mission (voluntary)		Hackney Grove (voluntary)		Totals.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Infants (Leg.) under 1 year of age	225	881	110	418	132	339	191	816	199	516	112	460	574	286	678	136	517	151	660	213	751	243	476	190	817	205	663	207	1343	341	740	3169	10649	
Infants (Illeg.) under 1 year of age	4	4	...	...	1	3	3	2	8	3	4	4	4	4	4	1	8	2	4	3	3	...	2	2	3	3	2	31	2	9	36	87	
Children, 1-5 years of age	5	704	...	1107	...	565	5	1039	4	1081	3	678	...	814	8	1128	...	1252	6	1307	...	872	50	947	...	1720	21	1156	5	1348	...	1738	107	17456
Total Visits to Infants and Children	234	1589	110	1525	133	905	199	1858	205	1605	118	1141	232	1392	298	1810	137	1777	159	1971	216	1626	293	1423	192	2539	229	1822	214	2722	343	2487	3312	28192
Still Births	7	7	5	5	3	3	11	11	6	6	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	3	3	8	8	5	5	13	13	6	6	96	96	
Expectant Mothers	25	49	47	58	34	44	34	117	42	74	28	43	17	24	48	48	26	88	19	30	57	67	29	38	23	32	54	85	69	161	47	95	599	1053
Death Enquiries	3	3	14	14	6	6	11	11	9	9	5	6	6	11	11	7	7	6	6	11	13	16	16	7	7	15	16	10	10	17	17	154	157	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	17	2	4	1	3	2	5	2	5	4	5	12	12	3	8	5	15	6	18	3	3	6	13	10	28	3	14	66	150
Puerperal Fever	1	1	1	1
Pauperal Pyrexia
Other Visits (Outs, Removals, etc.)	...	288	...	211	...	149	...	376	...	446	...	167	...	564	...	253	...	253	...	110	...	389	...	447	...	49	...	331	...	881	...	492	...	5406
Special	60	62	128	587	77	97	79	83	34	178	41	45	70	91	154	250	67	406	64	75	128	128	166	166	202	202	125	126	6	6	...	1401	2502	
Measles and German Measles—	3	3	1	1	2	2	6	6	1	1	1	1	12	12	20	22	46	48
Infants	21	24	21	21	20	20	...	4	4	6	6	11	13	23	23	31	31	22	22	21	21	70	70	54	54	62	63	73	99	172	172	611	643	
Children	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	5	5	7	7	4	4	6	6	1	1	15	29	2	5	49	66
Whooping Cough—	14	17	18	20	4	4	10	10	26	26	...	...	...	23	23	6	6	24	24	17	17	81	81	14	14	23	23	16	19	15	33	291	317
Epidemic Diarrhoea—	1	1	2	4	3	5
Infants	4	8	7	17
Children	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio Myelitis—
Infants
Children	1	1
Total Visits paid during year...	369	2044	353	2461	283	1236	346	2470	328	2333	203	1415	346	2101	574	2435	288	2593	310	2254	470	2291	669	2267	521	2926	520	2485	452	4002	605	3321	6637	38654
Clinics attended :—																																		
Ante-Natal—																																		
Brooksby's Walk	...	2	...	...	19	...	1	...	...	13	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Clapton Road	a.m.	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	p.m.	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northwold Road	...	16	...	30	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pedro Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infant Welfare—																																		
Brooksby's Walk	...	26	...	...	40	...	22	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	48	...	...	30	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Clapton Road...	...	3	...	...	4	...	43	...	46	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	42	...	4	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayfield Road	a.m.	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	28	...	17	...	44	...	45	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	p.m.	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	31	...	14	...	44	...	45	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northwold Road	...	41	...	2	34	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	8	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	3	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pedro Street	a.m.	16	...	31	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	1	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	p.m.	29	...	31	10	...	...	...	1	3	...	6	...	2	...	46	...	10	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria Immunisation—																																		
Lower Clapton Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dental—																																		
Lower Clapton Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	292	...	136	...	...	...
	137	95	110	135	174	80	164	149	143	94	142	128	153	206	292	136	...																	



3.—HOSPITAL, CONVALESCENT 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 the undermentioned 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, 1928.

Necessitous Cases.

	Cases.	Cost.
Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital ...	65	£68 5 0
City of London Lying-in Hospital ...	140	147 0 0
	<u>205</u>	<u>£215 5 0</u>

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

An agreement has been entered into, with the sanction of the Ministry of Health, with the Invalid Children's Aid Association, whereby the Association arranges, on behalf of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, convalescent aid under the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, under this arrangement, is not required to meet any cost other than that the parent is unable to contribute towards the actual cost of the treatment provided at the convalescent home.

The number of cases assisted during the year was 28.

(3) *Provision of Midwives.*—During the year the fees of midwives in attendance on 24 mothers confined in their homes were paid by the Council.

4.—NURSING ASSISTANCE.

	No. of Cases Nursed.	No. of Visits Paid.
Pneumonia	49	773
Whooping Cough	11	369
Measles	8	143
Bronchitis	1	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	24	650
Maternity Nursing	80	1,494
Other Ailments	123	1,346
Totals	<u>296</u>	<u>4,784</u>

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

In each 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 £1,511 18s. 6d. for cows' milk and £422 3s. 4d. in respect of dried milk.

The applications dealt with for milk numbered 3,659, and those for milk food amounted to 1,108.

Dried Milk, Foods, Medicines, etc.

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

	£	s.	d.
Ostermilk and Cow and Gate ...	329	17	2
Virol	9	3	0
Marylebone Cream	17	4	3
Cod Liver Oil and Malt ...	36	16	0
Sundries	27	0	8
	<u>£420</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

(b) Supplied at cost price:—

	£	s.	d.
Ostermilk	86	16	0
Cow and Gate	821	0	6
Virol	87	4	0
Lactagol	18	15	0
Marylebone Cream	91	1	9
Petroleum Emulsion	25	17	8
Syrup Ferri	13	10	6
Cod Liver Oil and Malt ...	70	11	0
Sundries	112	2	2
	<u>£1,326</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>7</u>

6.—ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT CLINIC, LOWER CLAPTON ROAD.

Opened—14th January, 1926.

Total number of patients treated during 1929 :—

114 infants and children, 9 mothers.

Repeat attendances 1,083

Fee charged, 1/- and 2/-, according to circumstances.

Total amount received in fees during the year, £30 7s. 0d.

REPORT ON SUNLIGHT CLINIC, 1929.

Dr. DOROTHY GERE.

In this report there are considered only those cases which completed a full course of treatment. A number of patients ceased to attend for treatment for various reasons, such as the family moving from the district, the mother having to go out to work, and so on. Many made one attendance only at the Clinic, which is unsatisfactory, and it is desirable that those persons sending patients should urge the necessity for regular attendance until treatment is completed.

The cases treated included :—

Malnutrition	20 cases
Failure to gain weight	19 „
Rickets	14 „
Ante-Natal cases	5 „
Marasmus	5 „
Skin diseases	4 „
Cough	3 „
Muscular weakness	3 „
Chilblains	1 „
Debility	1 „
Sub-acute rheumatism	1 „
Tuberculosis of hand	1 „

The lamp used is a K.B.B. atmospheric mercury-vapour lamp. Treatments are begun at a distance of three or four feet from the lamp for a period of four or five minutes, according to the patient. The distance is gradually lessened and the time of exposure increased until patients get six or seven minutes' treatment or longer at eighteen inches or one foot. Erythema is not aimed at. It is found that children tolerate stronger doses than adults as a rule.

The results obtained were as follow :—

Malnutrition.—The only children suffering from malnutrition who failed to gain weight following treatment were those in whom some definite cause for the condition could be found, such as unhealthy tonsils. Even in these cases it is well to improve the general tone of the patient with “light” treatment before the tonsils are removed.

Typical cases are those of children who are pale, thin, restless, nervous and much under weight. After a few treatments the mothers frequently volunteer such information as "he is much better in every way since beginning treatment," "much less restless," "walks alone now" (this of a child of over two years).

Some of these cases come from fairly good homes, others live at the top of large buildings, and with, perhaps, five flights of stairs it is impossible for a woman with four young children to get them out enough.

Failure to Gain Weight.—These cases are among children who, though apparently normal, fail to gain weight for months at a time.

Typical cases are :—

R.W., aged $9\frac{1}{2}$ months. He had gained $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds during the previous three months. After $2\frac{1}{2}$ months' treatment he gained $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, began to walk and cut two teeth. After the first four treatments his mother said "he has never been so well since he was born."

K.P., aged 3 years and 10 months. Had lost thirteen ounces since finishing a course of light treatment some weeks before. A tall child, weighing 37 lbs. 11 ozs. After nineteen treatments he weighed 40 lbs. 13 ozs. and has not apparently gone back since this second course.

Some of these treatments have been given in Winter and some in Summer.

Marasmus.—In those cases in which no organic disease is found remarkably good results are obtained.

Typical cases are :—

R.G., aged 4 months. Weight 9 lbs. 11 ozs. (birth weight about 7 lbs.) Fed on dried milk and cod-liver oil from birth. A miserable, peevish baby. At eight months, after twelve treatments, had gained $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight, could stand and was very well.

G.I., an illegitimate baby of $2\frac{1}{2}$ months. Weight 8 lbs. (only two ounces more than her birth weight). Fed on dried milk and cod-liver oil. At $5\frac{1}{2}$ months, after nine treatments, weighed $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and was very well.

Rickets.—All cases which continued in attendance until the completion of treatment were cured. This does not necessarily mean that the leg bones were straight when the rickets had healed, especially in those cases in which treatment was begun late, for the Surgeon at the Queen's Hospital for Children who treats these cases for us by orthopædic means prefers us to get the rickets healed before under-

taking an operation for straightening the bones. X-ray photographs of some of these cases were taken at the British Red Cross Society's Clinic.

Skin Diseases.—These included two cases of septic spots, one of eczema and one of alopecia. All were greatly improved. The case of eczema was in a baby whose mother was taking it to Shanghai and there was only time for three treatments, but the condition was sufficiently improved for the child to be taken abroad. In the case of alopecia, a boy of three years, there was a patch which appeared seven months previously after a fright. After $2\frac{1}{2}$ months' treatment the patch was well covered with growing hair.

Ante-Natal Cases.—These included one of persistent cough, one of anæmia and debility and three of myositis. All these cases, with the exception of one of the myositis cases, made good progress.

Other cases.—All the remaining cases in children improved with treatment. A child of two years with chronic bronchitis was constantly getting bad attacks and had gained no weight for two months. Treatment was commenced on January 31st and continued for four months. He had one slight attack of bronchitis on March 7th, but remained well after that, despite the cold, damp weather. He also gained $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. in weight.

7.—DENTAL CLINIC, LOWER CLAPTON ROAD.

Opened : 17th December, 1925.

No. of Sessions during the year, 1929	51		
No. of first attendances	...	...	149
No. of repeat attendances	...	...	395
Total attendances	...	...	544
No. of teeth extracted	...	...	852
No. of teeth stopped	...	...	16
No. of scalings and dressings	...	...	61
General anæsthetic cases	...	...	157
Local anæsthetic cases	...	...	46
No. of dentures—Nursing and expectant mothers	...	...	64
Total cost of dentures supplied	...	£88 12 3	
Total amount received from patients	...	37 1 3	
Cost to Council	...	£51 11 0	

Nineteen of the cases where dentures were fitted did not contribute towards the cost as their circumstances did not permit of any charge being made.

An amount of £10 6s. 0d. was collected during the year from patients whose circumstances allowed the treatment fees of 1s. and 2s. respectively to be charged.

VII.—LABORATORY WORK.

Arrangements have been made with the Camberwell Research Laboratories and the Royal Institute of Public Health for bacteriological examinations at the following charges:—

Camberwell Research Laboratories.	Diphtheria swabs 3s. 0d., sputa 3s. 0d., blood of suspected enteric fever cases 3s. 6d. plus charges for telephone and telegraph, the Laboratories providing outfit.
Royal Institute of Public Health.	Diphtheria swabs, sputa and blood 3s. 0d. plus telephone and telegraphic charges. Council charged for outfits. Special Examinations 1 to 2 guineas.

Full details of bacteriological examinations during the year will be found under the heading of Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Arrangements have been in force for some time past in this Borough for supplying Diphtheria Antitoxin to medical practitioners on request.

Antitoxin can be obtained at any time by a medical practitioner on applying to this department during office hours, and after office hours to the hall porter.

It has been my experience that not only is the mortality increased by delay in injecting antitoxin, but that paralytic and other complications are far more likely to occur.

The medical practitioners in the Borough have been circularised on this matter, and a copy of the following memorandum is issued with each dose of antitoxin:—

"The Ministry of Health suggest that Medical Officers of Health should arrange to send out with each phial of antitoxin a slip stating that the whole of the contents of each phial of 8,000 units of antitoxin should be regarded as ordinarily constituting a single dose for a patient of any age.

The Ministry state that 'Experience has shown that for the purposes of treatment it is seldom safe practice to rely on any dose which is less than 8,000 units, whatever the age of the patient may be. The magnitude of the initial dose and the occasions on which subsequent doses are given must be determined by close observation of the case, and it is impossible to lay down a stereotyped procedure. As an indication it may be stated, especially from the experience of Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals, that when in a case seen early in the attack an initial dose of 8,000 units (16,000 or more if the case is severe), is followed by definite improvement at the end of about 12 hours, further administration of antitoxin is unnecessary. On the other hand, if at the end of about 12 hours (or sooner in urgent cases) there is no evidence of improvement, or it is clear that the disease is advancing, a second dose of similar magnitude should be given, followed by a further dose if no distinct improvement occurs.

Larger initial doses, *e.g.*, from 16,000 to 30,000 units, are specially required when for any reason the administration of antitoxin has been delayed until the third or fourth day from the onset. The need for further administration will be determined by the progress of the disease, on the lines just indicated.' "

In 1920, when the Asylums Board were pressed for accommodation during the last quarter of the year, medical practitioners were advised to administer the maximum dose of antitoxin, but even in that year only 82 bottles of antitoxin of 2,000 units each were requisitioned.

The number of applications for antitoxin last year increased, 120 bottles of antitoxin of 8,000 units each being supplied to medical practitioners, as compared with 73 the previous year.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply.—The water supply of the Borough is under the control of the Metropolitan Water Board. Any complaints from householders regarding the condition of the water were investigated. There were no adverse reports of the samples taken for analysis.

Sewers.—During the year the Sanitary Inspectors reported 8 premises on which sewers were defective and repairable by the Borough Council. These were referred to the Borough Engineer for his attention.

Premises and Occupations (other than Food Premises) controlled by Statute, By-laws or Regulations.

	No.
Factory and Workshop	
Act, 1901 ... Workshops and Workplaces ...	741
do. ... Outworkers' Premises ...	2,304
Canal Boats Act ... Canal Boats (inspected during year) ...	15
London County Council	
By-laws ... Rag and Bone Dealers ...	27
do. ... Offensive Trades—	
Fur Skin Dressers ...	17
Poultry Slaughterers ...	1
Local Regulations ... Underground Rooms (approx.)	7,700

Local By-laws and Regulations.

By-laws made under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (approved February 9th, 1894).

Tanks and Cisterns.

Water-closets.

Nuisances in streets.

Offensive matter.

Keeping of animals.

Paving of yards.

Regulations prescribed by the Council under Section 17 (7) of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, for Underground Rooms, (Approved April 27th, 1914.)

By-laws.—Trading in streets by licensed street traders.

Hackney Borough Council Act, 1926.

Health Education.—Lectures are held at Centres and before various societies and associations. Pamphlets and booklets with regard to health and infectious disease are distributed.

VIII.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

HOUSING AND WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTION.

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
1922	6,713	1,207	95
1923	6,553	1,376	42
1924	6,241	1,608	57
1925	5,822	1,580	51
1926	6,181	1,663	49
1927	5,828	1,675	65
1928	6,021	1,828	75
1929	5,906	1,606	61

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts, 1920 and 1923.

The number of certificates granted under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts during the year was 21. In 16 cases the work required on the notice was carried out; in 3 cases the work was partly done, in one case the tenant removed, and in the remaining case the premises has been rebuilt. In one case a certificate was applied for but not granted, as the work necessary to make the premises satisfactory in all respects was put in hand and completed without delay. Under Section 5 of the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Act, 1923, it is not now necessary for the tenant to take proceedings at the County Court, but a copy of the certificate must be served on the landlord, who may, if the work is completed satisfactorily, obtain a certificate to this effect from the Sanitary Authority on payment of one shilling.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

During the year attention was drawn by the Medical Officer (Education) of the London County Council to 49 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.
49	5	19	25

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

There were also 35 notices received from the London County Council in respect of children suffering from scabies, and 2 notices from hospitals in respect of out-patients. Three cases were referred for treatment by private practitioners. The bedding in these cases was disinfected on receipt of information and again ten days later.

In addition to the cleansing of verminous rooms or premises by owners and tenants after service of notice by the Sanitary Inspectors, 422 rooms at 284 premises, where neither tenant nor owner could be shown to be directly responsible, were cleansed of vermin by spraying by the staff of the Public Health Department.

During the year, owing to the difficulties in obtaining reliable insecticide and the apparatus to apply it with, arrangements were continued to loan hand sprayers and sell insecticide at cost price to owners and tenants in order to assist them in clearing their premises of vermin. Material to the value of £113 8s. 3d. was sold for this purpose.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

The number of complaints received during the year of premises being infested with rats was 488. These complaints were effectually dealt with in most cases by the repair or reconstruction of defective sewers, drains and sanitary fittings, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors.

In 34 cases it was necessary to serve notices under the Act upon the occupiers of the land or premises.

Seven premises were cleared under the agreement with Messrs. Howard & Son (Ratcatchers), under the supervision of the Council's Sanitary Staff.

Three hundred and forty poison baits were provided and laid down under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. By this means 210 premises have been effectively cleared of rats and 7 premises were under observation and treatment at the end of the year. This method has proved to be very successful, and has resulted in the extermination of a very large number of rats without any complaints of smells after the rats have been poisoned.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Complaints of Nuisances.

During the year 1929 there were 5,148 complaints of nuisances made to the Public Health Department and investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Borough. Defects or nuisances were discovered in 4,076 of the complaints. Notices for the remedy or abatement of these were served upon the owner or person responsible under the above Act.

Drainage.

Plans and notices to execute drainage work and works of construction under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors at 279 premises were reported to the Public Health Committee during the year.

Smoke Nuisance.

In addition to 293 observations of chimneys of large works in the Borough, made by the Sanitary Inspectors, 1,080 observations on 64 premises were made by an Assistant detailed for that purpose. Thirty Intimation notices were served on the persons responsible for the issue of black smoke in contravention of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926. Seven Statutory Notices were served. Two prosecutions were instituted.

Water Fittings.

Complaints of defective water fitting at 457 premises were forwarded to the Metropolitan Water Board during the year.

Dust Receptacles.

During the year 825 complaints received from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, of houses without dust bins, or with defective dust bins, were dealt with.

Four hundred and ninety-one informal notices were served, and further action taken as required.

Offensive Trades.

The only offensive trades carried on in the Borough are those of fur skin dressing and poultry slaughtering. These are controlled under special by-laws. They number at present: fur skin dressers, 17; poultry slaughterers, 1. Fifty-seven inspections were made during the year. There were no contraventions of the by-laws.

Infectious Diseases.

The occupied dwellings inspected during the year after infectious disease numbered 1,598. This is a decrease of 150 upon the number inspected during 1928. Any nuisances or sanitary defects found were dealt with under the provisions of the above Act.

Inspections other than on Complaint.

The number of inspections, other than those arising on complaint, after infectious disease, and under the Housing and Town Planning Regulations, made by the Inspectors during the year was 8,485, and the nuisances or sanitary defects found were dealt with in the same manner as those on complaint.

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 1929 was 5,906. The number of statutory notices served was 1,606; and summonses were issued in 61 cases.

*Housing Act, 1925.**House to House Inspection.*

A systematic inspection is being made and an accurate card indexed record compiled of the housing conditions of the Borough. The number of houses inspected under these regulations during the year was 407.

The following roads have been inspected during the year :—

Big Hill (Nos. 2 to 10).	Overbury Street (Nos. 57 to 125 and 52 to 100).
Clevedon Passage.	Reading Lane.
Goring Street.	St. Thomas's Place (Nos. 1 to 8).
Hedgers Grove.	Selman Street.
Landfield Street.	Spring Lane (Nos. 1 and 2 to 16).
Little Hill (Nos. 1 to 19).	
Mellington Street.	
Ottaway Street.	

In addition to these inspections a detailed house-to-house inspection has been carried out in order to obtain the particulars required to support clearance schemes in several districts of the Borough.

These particulars are still under consideration.

Dangerous Structures.

Complaints of alleged dangerous structures at 313 premises were forwarded to the London County Council during the year.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911-1928.

There is only one factory in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured. Two inspections were made during the year, and the conditions were found to be satisfactory on each visit.

Two samples of flock in course of manufacture were taken from this factory during the year. On examination, both samples proved to be satisfactory.

Summary of Legal Proceedings during 1929.

Inspector.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's decision.	Fine.	Costs
A.S.	37, Powerscroft Road	Did fix sink and waste pipe connected therewith without giving notice.	Fined	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. —
A.S.	do. do.	Did cause a pipe for carrying off waste water from a sink to sewer to be improperly constructed.	Fined	0 10 0	1 1 0
A.S.	3, Rushmore Cres.	Dirty walls and ceilings; roof leaky.	Ordered to execute necessary works within 10 days	—	1 1 0
H.K.S.	435, Wick Road	Gutter defective; dirty walls and ceilings.	Ordered to pay costs (work done)	—	1 1 0
R.J.S.	26, Fortescue Av.	General insanitary condition.	Ordered to repair roof within 7 days, the other works having been completed	—	1 1 0
C.F.L.	42, Morpeth Road	Soil and vent pipes defective.	Summons withdrawn (work done)	—	0 10 6
J.E.T.	100, Berkshire Rd.	Ceiling and walls defective and dirty; sashcords and window pulley defective.	do. do.	—	1 1 0
H.B.	16, De Beauvoir Cres.	General insanitary condition.	do. do.	—	1 11 6
C.F.L.	2, Percy Road	do. do.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	1 11 6
J.W.H.	10, Sandringham Road	Copper flue defective.	Ordered to pay costs (work done)	—	2 2 0
G.F.	32, Linthorpe Rd.	Did fix lavatory basin, bath and sink waste pipes without giving notice.	Ordered to pay costs	—	1 1 0

Inspector.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's decision.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
G.F.	32, Linthorpe Rd.	Did cause pipes for carrying off waste water from lavatory basin, bath and sink to be improperly constructed.	Ordered to pay costs	—	1 1 0
W.G.	16, Crozier Ter.	General insanitary condition.	Ordered to pay costs (work done)	—	1 1 0
C.F.L.	101, Morning Lane	do. do.	Summons withdrawn (work done)	—	0 10 6
R.J.S.	26, Gransden Av.	Smoke nuisance and effluvia from flue of factory.	Ordered to abate nuisance forthwith	—	2 2 0
G.F.	39, Grove Lane	Walls and ceilings dirty and defective.	Summons withdrawn (work done)	—	1 1 0
W.P.	Shed in Glaskin Mews	Did carry on an offensive business (slaughterer of poultry), without having first obtained sanction to establish anew such business.	Fined	5 0 0	2 2 0
W.P.	do. do.	Did fail to admit inspector with intent to prevent discovery of an offensive business	Fined	5 0 0	2 2 0
C.F.L.	19, Eaton Place	General insanitary condition.	Summons withdrawn (work done)	—	0 10 6
C.F.L.	85, Morning Lane	do. do.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	1 1 0
A.S.	171, Rushmore Rd.	Did partially reconstruct a soil pipe and water-closet connected thereto without giving notice.	Fined	0 10 0	—
A.S.	do. do.	Did partially reconstruct a soil pipe and water-closet connected thereto in an unsuitable and inefficient manner.	Ordered to pay costs	—	1 1 0

Inspector.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's decision.	Fine.	Costs.
R.J.S.	24, Ada Street	Front wall demolished, permitting first floor front room and occupants to be exposed to inclement weather. Roof leaky.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 21 days	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 1 1 0
R.J.S.	30, do.	Front wall demolished, permitting first floor front room to be exposed to inclement weather.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 7 days	—	1 1 0
R.J.S.	26, Exmouth Pl.	Leaky roof and gutter at rear.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 7 days	—	1 1 0
J.W.H.	170, Amhurst Rd.	Walls and ceiling dirty and plaster broken.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	2 2 0
J.E.T.	15, Gilpin Road	General insanitary condition.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 7 days	—	1 1 0
G.F.	70, Dunsmure Rd.	Did fix a sink and waste pipe without giving notice.	Fined	1 0 0	1 1 0
G.F.	do. do.	Did cause a pipe for carrying off waste water from a sink to be improperly constructed.	Fined	1 0 0	1 1 0
J.N.	28, Marlow Road	Leaky roof.	Summons withdrawn (work done)	—	1 1 0
J.N.	4, Ribstone Street	General insanitary condition.	do. do.	—	1 1 0
R.J.S.	33, Gransden Av.	do. do.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	1 1 0
R.J.S.	Ash Grove Works, Ash Grove	Dense volumes of smoke emitted from chimney shaft.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 21 days	—	2 2 0
R.J.S.	24, Ada Street	Non-compliance with magistrate's order.	Fined	5 0 0	1 11 6
R.J.S.	23, Warburton Rd.	Dustbin not maintained in proper condition of repair.	Summons withdrawn (new bin supplied)	—	1 1 0

Inspector.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's decision.	Fines. £ s. d.	Costs.
R.J.S.	25, Warburton Rd.	Main roof leaky.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	1 1 0
R.J.S.	30, do. do.	Non - compliance with magistrate's order.	Fined	2 0 0	1 1 0
J.E.T.	17, Marsh Hill	Roof and gutter leaky; kitchen walls damp.	Summons withdrawn (work done)	—	1 1 0
A.S.	13, Blurton Road	Roof and gutters leaky.	Ordered to pay costs (work done)	—	2 2 0
A.S.	74, Overbury St.	Roofs leaky.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	1 11 6
A.S.	78, do. do.	Accumulation of rubbish; roofs leaky.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	1 11 6
J.E.T.	120, Roding Road	General insanitary condition.	Summons withdrawn (work done)	—	1 1 0
J.E.T.	45, Pedro Street	do. do.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 7 days.	—	1 11 6
G.F.	21, East Bank	Did cause a pipe for carrying off waste water from lavatory basin and bath to be constructed without giving notice.	Ordered to pay costs	—	1 1 0
G.F.	do. do.	Did cause a pipe for carrying off waste water from lavatory basin and bath to be improperly constructed.	Ordered to pay costs	—	1 1 0
C.F.L.	18, Havelock Rd.	General insanitary condition.	Summons withdrawn (work done)	—	0 10 6
C.F.L.	19, do. do.	do. do.	do. do.	—	0 10 6
C.F.L.	20, do. do.	do. do.	Summons withdrawn (work done)	—	0 10 6
W.E.G.	15, Antwerp St.	do. do.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	0 10 6
W.E.G.	17, do. do.	Roof gutter defective.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	0 10 6

Inspector.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's decision.	Fines.	Costs.
W.E.G.	19, Antwerp St.	Roof gutter defective	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 0 10 6
W.E.G.	18, Andrews Road	General insanitary condition.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	0 10 6
W.E.G.	20, do. do.	Water-closet not maintained in proper condition of repair.	Summons withdrawn (work done)	—	1 1 0
W.E.G.	7, Warburton Rd.	Dust receptacle not maintained in proper condition of repair.	Ordered to pay costs (bin supplied)	—	1 1 0
W.E.G.	9, do. do.	Roofs and flues defective	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	0 10 6
W.E.G.	38, Ada Street	Water closet not maintained in proper condition of repair.	Fined	5 0 0	2 2 0
J.E.T.	5, Ballance Road	Roof and gutter defective.	Ordered to pay costs (work done)	—	1 1 0
E.A.H.	32, Bower Road	General insanitary condition.	Ordered to pay costs (work done)	—	1 1 0
E.A.H.	do. do. (Workshops)	Staircase and flooring in dis-repair.	Ordered to pay costs (work done)	—	1 1 0
W.C.V.	4, Clarence Ter.	Main roof leaky. Sash lines required.	Summons withdrawn (work done)	—	0 10 6
A.S.	48, Lockhurst St.	Roof leaky and defective.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	1 1 0

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.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

During the year 479 inspections were made of factories and 1,834 of workshops by the officers of the Public Health Department. In 95 of these premises the sanitary accommodation was defective, unsuitable or insufficient, or not separate for the sexes.

Nuisance.	Found.	Abated by Workshop Inspector.	Abated by District Inspector.	Out- standing.
Unsuitable or defective W.C.s ...	83	71	12	—
Insufficient W.C.s	4	4	—	4
Not separate for sexes	8	5	—	3
Other defects	239	171	70	—

Workshops.—The number of workshops registered in Hackney at the end of 1929 was 741, a decrease of 73 on the number registered at the end of 1928. Of this total, 496 were workshops in which females were employed. Of these latter, 352 were workshops in which articles of wearing apparel were manufactured, altered or prepared for sale, etc., 119 in which other articles were manufactured, etc., and 25 were domestic workshops.

Amongst the workshops in which wearing apparel is manufactured, there were 170 in which females alone, and 182 in which both males and females were employed.

In workshops of other occupations, there were 49 in which females alone, and 70 in which both males and females were employed.

Of the domestic workshops, females alone were employed in 16, and both males and females in 9.

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

Complaints—Factories	...	...	...	22
Complaints—Workshops	...	...	...	25
Notices—Workshops	...	...	...	89

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 ...	6	Millinery ...	21
Blouses ...	5	Needlework ...	3
Boot & Shoe Manufacturers		Shirts ...	1
or Machinists ...	61	Tailoring ...	109
Children's Costumes ...	5	Ties ...	13
Clothing ...	1	Trimmings ...	3
Corsets ...	4	Underclothing ...	4
Dressmakers ...	58	Vests ...	3
Dressing & Tea Gowns ...	2	Waterproofs ...	1
Furriers ...	55	Miscellaneous ...	9
Hats ...	2		—
Infants' Millinery ...	2		409
Mantles ...	41		—

(B) OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

Bakers	29	Motor Repairs	12
Baskets	3	Rag Sorting	5
Box Makers	9	Rubber Goods	1
Brush Makers	5	Toy Makers	9
Cabinet Makers	60	Upholsterers	17
Confectionery	4	Upholsterers' Trimmings	2
Cycle Makers	3	Wireless Goods	3
Fur Skin Dressers	2	Woodwork	19
Leather Goods	18	Miscellaneous	97
Laundries	8		—
Metal Work	5		332
Pianoforte Makers	18		—
Picture Frames	3		

During 1929, Miss Teebay, the Workshops Inspector, made 1,872 inspections and re-inspections of factories and workshops where females are employed. In connection with these inspections, 166 Intimation and 22 Statutory Notices were served.

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

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	479	96	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1834	208	1
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	4	1	—
Total	2317	305	1

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	169	169	—	—
Want of ventilation	7	7	—	—
Overcrowding	7	7	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	56	58	—	1
<i>Sanitary accommodation—</i>				
Insufficient	4	4	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	83	83	—	—
Not separate for sexes	8	5	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)	—	—	—	—
Total	334	333	—	1

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

3.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Cycle Makers	1
For Skin Dressers	2
Leather Goods	18
Laundries	101
Metal Work	5
Pianoforte Makers	13
Picture Framers	3
...	...
During 1929, Miss Taylor, the H.M. Inspector of Factories, visited 101 registered workshops and 101 laundries. In addition, 22 unregistered workshops were served.	...
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	741

4.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (S. 133) ...	31
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (S. 5) ...	47
Notified by H.M. Inspector	47
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	59
Other ...	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the year ...	40

5.—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 Outworkers 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. ...	260	...	2152	31	...	142	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Cleaning & Washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, Lace Curtains and															
Nets	4	...	28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Upholstery	8	...	68	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fur Pulling	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial Flowers ...	6	...	27	1	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Racquet and Tennis Balls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper, &c., Boxes, Paper															
Bags	26	...	386	4	...	39	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush Making	20	...	226	1	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuffed Toys	2	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket Making ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cosaques, Christmas															
Crackers, Christmas															
Stockings, &c.	2	...	54	2	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	332	...	2950	39	...	198	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Outworkers.—The number of outworkers on the register at the end of 1929 was 2,304, against 2,412 at the end of 1928.

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

Trade.	No. of Outworkers.	Trade.	No. of Outworkers.
Artificial Florist	37	Fur Trade	76
Baby Linen	23	Gaiters	6
Belts and Bags	21	Gloves	1
Blouses	78	Hats	4
Boots and Shoes	485	Hosiery & Knitted Goods ...	5
Boxes and Paper Bags ...	188	Lace Goods	14
Braces	2	Leather Goods	10
Brushes	120	Mantles and Costumes ...	295
Children's Costumes	18	Millinery	85
Children's Millinery	27	Overalls, etc.	11
Christmas Crackers, etc. ...	23	Pyjamas and Shirts	46
Clock Case Makers	1	Shoe Bows	8
Clothiers and Outfitters ...	110	Tailoring	130
Collars and Bibs	12	Ties and Neckwear	121
Confectionery Packing	10	Trimmings	34
Cushions	3	Umbrellas	23
Dolls and Toys	2	Underclothing	28
Dressing Gowns	20	Upholsterers' Trimmings ...	23
Dress Making and Robes ...	69	Waterproofs	1
Embroidery	18	Miscellaneous	82
Fancy Goods	10		
Fancy Paper Goods	23		2,304
Feather Trade	1		

Names and addresses of outworkers residing in Hackney and receiving work from other districts were forwarded by the local

authorities concerned in 2,320 cases. On examination of the lists of outworkers sent in by employers in this Borough, addresses of 1,528 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 1929 Miss Portlock, the Inspector appointed for the inspection of Outworkers' premises, made 1,056 inspections, and 619 re-inspections. She also made 458 visits without inspection, the outworkers having left the premises (139), or having given up home work (124), or being out at the time of visit (91), or owing to a wrong address being given (51), or the premises being workshops or factories (43), or the outworkers having died (10).

Miss Portlock also discovered 3 new workshops and handed in their addresses for registration. During her visits of inspection she found 284 premises with sanitary defects. For the abatement of these she served 242 intimation notices. Of the 1,056 premises inspected, in only 62 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 ...	53
„ „ and living room ...	18
„ „ „ kitchen ...	25
„ and kitchen ...	768
„ „ bedroom ...	78
„ „ parlour ...	46
„ „ scullery ...	5
„ „ landing ...	1
„ provided separately ...	62
	<hr/> 1,056 <hr/>

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

The food premises of the Borough are kept under observation both as to their sanitary condition and cleanliness and the condition and soundness of the food stored, sold or prepared for sale, by two Sanitary Inspectors, who visit the butchers, slaughter-houses, markets, dairies, etc., and generally by the District Sanitary Inspectors. The registration of street traders and the increasing amount of work in connection with plans and supervision of drainage work, also in connection with the preparation of registers of various food traders, etc., necessitated the special services of Mr. Peverett, whose assistance in these and other matters has been of the greatest value to the Public Health Committee. Mr. Peverett has not been able to devote

the whole of his time, as was intended, to inspection of food and food premises.

The following food premises are regulated by Statute—By-laws or Regulations :—

London County Council By-laws	Fish-friers and Curers	...	86
do. do. ...	Slaughter-houses—Cattle	...	13
do. do. ...	Cowhouses	... ..	3
Milk Dairies Order, 1926	Milk Purveyors	...	422
Factory and Workshops Act	Bakehouses (above ground)	...	50
	do. (underground)	...	49
London County Council (General Powers) Act	Ice Cream Premises	...	212
London County Council (General Powers) Act and Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924	Coffee Shops, Restaurants, &c.	...	153
do. do. ...	Preserved Meat Factories	...	4
do. do. ...	Butchers	... ..	154
do. do. ...	Meat Stalls	... ..	60
do. do. ...	Provision Shops	...	39
do. do. ...	Butchers' Stores	...	60
London County Council (General Powers) Act	Various	... ..	400
Hackney Borough Council By-laws	Food Stalls	... ..	381

In addition there are a large number of itinerant vendors who hawk food around the streets. The food traders' stores now number 367. All were inspected before a licence was granted.

During the year 4,851 inspections were made of food premises, and 123 notices were served for defects or contraventions of the law relating to food premises.

The total amount of food surrendered or seized for destruction was :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat, bacon and rabbits	—	17	0	27
Fish	—	6	1	22
Fruit and vegetables	2	3	0	0
Provisions, etc.	1	8	0	16
Milk	2	churns.		

Purity of Food.—During the year 1,000 samples of food and drugs were taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act. As a result 14 vendors were warned and 21 prosecutions instituted, resulting in the payment of £52 6s. 0d. in fines and costs.

One hundred and fifty-four samples of milk for analysis were taken in the course of delivery from farmers to retailers in the Borough. Of these 9 were found not to be genuine. Four hundred and eighty-two samples of milk were taken in shops or in the streets of the Borough in course of delivery by roundsmen to customers. Of these 17 were found not to be genuine. Percentage of adulteration of all samples of milk procured during the year—4·0.

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Thirty-two informal samples of food were purchased or obtained for examination.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

The special designations under which milk may be sold or offered or exposed for sale in pursuance of this Order are the following:—“Certified,” “Grade A. (Tuberculin tested),” “Grade A.” and “Pasteurised,” and the Borough Council is authorised to grant licenses to any person other than a producer to sell such graded milk. The licenses are valid for a period ending on the 31st December of the year in which they are granted.

Applications were received during the year from the undermentioned dealers, all of whom satisfied the Local Authority that their arrangements for the storage, treatment and distribution of the milk complied with the conditions required:—

United Dairies, Ltd., 83, Upper Clapton Rd.	“Certified,” “Grade A.” and “Pasteurised.”
do. 180, Victoria Park Rd.	“Certified,” Pasteurised, and “Grade A. (Tuberculin tested.)”
A. Stapleton & Sons, Brookland Farm, North- wold Road 	“Grade A. (Tuberculin Tested.)” and “Pasteurised.”
A. Stapleton & Sons, 124, Dalston Lane ...	“Grade A. (Tuberculin Tested.)”
United Dairies, Ltd., 164, Stamford Hill ...	“Pasteurised.”
A. B. Mansfield & Sons, 2, Maury Road ...	“Pasteurised” and “Grade A. (Tuberculin Tested.)”

J. Akam & Sons, 53, Kynaston Road ...	...	"Pasteurised."
S. P. Snewin, 67, Oldhill Street ...	...	"Grade A. (Tuberculin Tested.)"
D. Thomas, 3, Elsdale Street ...	...	"Grade A. (Tuberculin Tested.)"
W. A. Mills, 1, West Side ...	...	"Grade A. (Tuberculin Tested.)"
F. W. Snewin, 192, Lower Clapton Road ...	...	"Grade A."
United Dairies, Ltd., 74, Chatsworth Road ...	...	"Pasteurised."
do. 43, Shacklewell Lane ...	...	"Certified," "Pasteurised," and "Grade A."
do. 86, Dunsmure Road ...	...	"Pasteurised."
do. 90, Stamford Hill ...	...	do.
do. 46a, Leswin Road ...	...	do.
do. 122, Stoke Newington Road ...	...	do.
do. 85, Amhurst Road ...	...	do.
do. 37, Wilton Road ...	...	do.
do. 107, Lower Clapton Rd.	...	do.
do. 10, Vartry Road ...	...	do.
do. 23, Oldhill Street ...	...	do.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, made under Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.—Under this Act 9 applications were made by retailers, from whom samples of milk had been procured, to have samples of milk taken from their respective wholesalers in the course of delivery to them. No action was taken in 6 cases as the retailers' samples were certified to be genuine. For the action taken in respect of the 5 samples taken in response to the remaining 3 applications, see table of Prosecutions, samples Nos. 505, 506, 507, 106, and 113, page 113.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923.

There were no contraventions of these Regulations during the year. Twenty-four samples of condensed milk were taken for analysis, all being found to be genuine. No samples of dried milk were purchased during the year.

REPORT OF FOOD INSPECTOR (Mr. A. J. BOBBITT).

Dairies and Milkshops.—1,349 visits of inspection were made during the year. Forty-six new milksellers have been registered. The number of milksellers on the Register is now 422.

Cowhouses.—Forty visits were made during the year to the three cowhouses in the Borough, and on each occasion I found the premises kept in a cleanly condition.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.—Five hundred and four visits were made to slaughterhouses, when the carcasses of 4,383 sheep, 461 pigs, 25 sows, 41 calves, 185 oxen and heifers, 6 cows and 4 boars were examined. The following were found to be diseased and were destroyed :—

Carcase and organs of a pig affected with tuberculosis.
 Three pigs' heads and two plucks affected with tuberculosis.
 Lungs and ribs of a sow and a cow affected with pleurisy.
 Lungs of a sow, a boar and two pigs affected with pneumonia.
 The liver of a sow affected with blood cysts.
 23 ox and 18 sheep livers affected with distomatosis.
 7 ox livers affected with multiple abscess.
 5 sheep plucks affected with parasitic cysts.

Wholesale Meat Factories.—Thirty-eight visits were made to these, when I found the premises clean and the meat sound and free from disease.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.—Fifty-four samples were purchased for analysis.

Miscellaneous Inspections and Unsound Food.—Four hundred and seven visits and inspections were made on complaint and in connection with the sale of food. The market thoroughfares have been frequently visited and the goods on the street traders' stalls inspected. Observation has been kept on the butchers' shops and stalls for the labelling of imported meat, and two summonses have been heard resulting in a fine of £10 for not labelling imported meat, and £5 for failing to have the name and address of the proprietor painted on the stall. The following foodstuffs have been condemned and destroyed :—

1 box of soles.	3 tins of apples.
1 „ „ herrings.	1 hamper of pork trimmings.
1 „ „ skate.	2 gammons of bacon.
5 boxes of kippers.	1 case of pomegranates.
3 tins of salmon.	1 bag of chestnuts.
3 „ „ corned beef.	10 barrels of Russian horseradish.
1 tin of ham.	260 rabbits.

Weight of foodstuffs condemned :—

Meat and bacon	... ..	9 cwts., 0 qrs., 6 lbs.
Fish	... ..	3 cwts., 2 qrs., 3 lbs.
Fruit and vegetables	... ..	1 ton, 4 cwts., 1 qr., 21 lbs.

REPORT OF FOOD INSPECTOR (Mr. W. PEVERETT).

During the year I have made 1,942 visits of various kinds. These included 985 inspections of butchers' premises, and premises where meat was sold, stored, or prepared for sale, 136 visits to market streets regarding screening of meat and condition of goods exposed for sale, 148 visits to other food premises, 27 visits to slaughterhouses, where I examined the carcasses and organs of 106 sheep, 8 bullocks, and 18 pigs, and 570 special inspections.

Food Complaints.—Thirty-six complaints as to food sold, or as to condition of food premises were investigated, and action taken as required. In addition to verbal warnings and advice given, 13 Notices were served for contraventions of Meat Regulations, and 47 Notices were served in respect of defects found in food premises. These contraventions and defects included the following:—

Insufficient screening of meat	...	...	...	3
Refuse receptacles—defective or insufficient	...	...	...	6
Food rooms dirty	...	...	...	2
Improper storage of food	...	...	...	4
Shops dirty	...	...	...	3
Food store not properly constructed	...	...	...	3
Drains defective	...	...	...	3
Other defects	...	...	...	47

There are now on the register 154 butchers' shops (including 37 Kosher butchers), 60 butchers' stalls—mostly in market streets, 60 butchers' stores used by stallholders for the storage of meat, 39 provision shops where meat is sold from open fronts, and 91 food rooms in connection with the above premises, where meat is prepared and cooked.

Seven inspections have been made at the railway stations in the Borough for the purpose of seeing that the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, in regard to the cleanliness of churns, suitability of the churn lids, etc., were being complied with.

Food Sampling.—Sixty-one samples were taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act for analysis, and 28 informal samples of food were purchased or obtained for examination or analysis as to soundness or adulteration.

Screening of Meat Exposed for Sale.—The screening of meat on sale at stalls and shops has been on the whole fairly maintained by the stallholders and shopkeepers, but the stallholders require constant supervision, especially during the busy period.

Meat Storage.—The installation of refrigerators is now common, and most of the larger shops have refrigerators for the storage of perishable goods. Several butchers' shops have been provided with glass fronts during the year.

Unsound Food.—The following foodstuffs were condemned and destroyed as unfit for human food:—

2 boxes of fish.	1½ bushels of pickled cucumbers.
56 lbs. of prawns.	2,016 tins of milk (for pig feeding).
3½ cwts. of cherries.	99 lbs. of tea.
57 lbs. of pork.	13½ cwts. of figs.
1,424 packets of cheese.	1 box of preserved cherries.
3 boxes of candied peel.	33 lbs. of chocolate.
1 box of sultanas.	12 tins of salmon.
84 lbs. of biscuits.	
69 rabbits.	

Weight of foodstuffs condemned:—

Meat	...	...	...	2 cwts. 3 qrs. 25 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	1 „ 1 „ 12 „
Fruit, etc	...	...	...	18 „ 2 „ 7 „
Provisions, etc.	...	1 ton 8 „ 0 „ 16 „		

A part of my time has been occupied in supervision of work at the Disinfection Station, etc., and special work in the Department at the request of the Medical Officer of Health.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Samples purchased during 1929.

Sample.	No. purchased.	No. adulterated.	No. where proceedings taken.
Milk	588	25	17
„ (sterilised)	45	1	1
„ (condensed, sweetened, skimmed)	24	—	—
„ (purified)	2	—	—
„ (pasteurised)	1	—	—
Butter	63	3	1

Sample.					No. purchased.	No. adulterated.	No. where pro- ceedings taken.
Margarine	...	...	...	...	51	3	—
Lard	...	...	...	...	12	—	—
Dripping	...	...	...	...	13	1	—
Coffee	...	...	...	...	11	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	12	—	—
Sweets	...	...	...	...	15	—	—
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	4	—	—
Canned Fruit	...	...	...	...	6	—	—
Jam	...	...	...	...	6	—	—
Sausages	...	...	...	...	15	—	—
Flaked Beef Suet	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Luncheon Sausage	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Breakfast do.	...	...	...	...	5	—	—
Preserved Beef Sausage	...	...	...	...	3	—	—
Brawn	...	...	...	...	6	—	—
Minced Meat	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	6	—	—
Cream	...	...	...	...	13	—	—
Artificial Cream	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Sterilised Cream	...	...	...	...	3	—	—
Pepper	...	...	...	...	10	—	—
Mustard	...	...	...	...	4	1	—
Pickles	...	...	...	...	9	—	—
Sauce	...	...	...	...	4	1	1
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	6	—	—
Mixed Peel	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	4	—	—
Chopped Meat	...	...	...	...	10	1	1
Cake	...	...	...	...	6	—	—

Sample.	No. purchased.	No. adulterated.	No. where proceedings taken.
Ginger Wine	1	—	—
Ginger Essence	1	—	—
Cordials	3	—	—
Lemon Squash	1	—	—
Camphorated Oil	6	1	—
Tea	1	1	—
Currants	2	—	—
Sultanas	1	—	—
Dried Peas	1	—	—
Olive Oil	6	—	—
Malt Vinegar	5	—	—
Wood Vinegar	7	—	—
Totals	1000	39	21

Summary of Legal Proceedings during 1929.

No. of Sample.	Inspector.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fine. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.
2 P	G.F.	Milk	8.0% fat abstracted	Summons dismissed on payment of costs.	—	2 12 6
3 P	G.F.	do.	10.0% do.	do. do.	—	2 12 6
11 P	G.F.	Butter	36.0% foreign fat	Fined ...	2 0 0	2 2 0
17 M	E.S.C.	Milk	16.7% fat abstracted	Ordered to pay costs ...	—	2 2 0
18 P	G.F.	do.	12.7% do.	do. do.	—	3 3 0
13 V	R.H.B.	do.	10.0% do.	Summons dismissed (warranty proved)	—	—
505	C.W.I.	do.	6.7% do.	do. do.	—	—
506	C.W.I.	do.	3.3% do.	do. do.	—	—
507	C.W.I.	do.	3.3% do.	Summons withdrawn (bottle containing third part of sample burst)	—	—

No. of Sample.	Inspector.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fine.			Costs.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
106	A.B.C.	Milk	10·0% fat abstracted	Ordered to pay costs ...	—			10	10	0
113	A.B.C.	do.	3·3% do.	do. do.	—			5	5	0
22 D	G.F.H.	do.	7·3% do.	Summons withdrawn (bottle containing third part of sample burst)	—			—		
23 H	R.J.S.	do.	6·7% do.	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs	—			2	2	0
22 R	C.F.L.	do.	5·0% do.	Fined ...	1	0	0	2	2	0
17 Y	A.S.	Sterilised Chopped Meat	Sulph. Dioxide 3330 parts per million	do. ...	1	0	0	1	1	0
25 V	R.H.B.	Milk	5·0% fat abstracted	Summons withdrawn (bottle containing third part of sample burst)	—			—		
28 V	R.H.B.	do.	6·0% do.	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act	—			5	5	0
40 E	A.J.B.	Margarine	Sample contained more than 10·0% butter fat, i.e., 85·0% butter fat.	Ordered to pay costs ...	—			0	2	0
40E	A.J.B.	do.	Sample not delivered in a paper wrapper with word "Margarine" printed on outside, etc.	do. do.	—			0	2	0
41 E	A.J.B.	do.	do	Summons withdrawn (paper wrapper part of a larger parcel which was properly marked. Technical offence only)	—			—		
38 L	J.W.H.	Milk	11·7% fat abstracted	Summons dismissed (warranty proved)	—			—		
45 V	R.H.B.	do.	5·7% do.	Fined ...	3	3	0	1	1	0
36 N	W.G.	do.	6·7% do.	Ordered to pay costs ...	—			2	2	0
51 S	J.E.T.	Sauce	Copper ·003% or ·21 grains per pound.	do. do.	—			3	3	0

Sale of Food Order, 1921.

Inspector.	Address.	Offence.	Magistrate's decision.	Fine. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.
A.J.B.	Stall in Ridley Road	Did unlawfully expose for sale a quantity of imported meat not properly labelled.	Fined ...	3 0 0	—

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Inspector.	Address.	Offence.	Magistrate's decision.	Fine. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.
A.J.B.	Stall in Ridley Road	Did fail to keep name and address inscribed on meat stall.	Fined ...	10 0 0	—

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Inspector.	Address.	Offence.	Magistrate's decision.	Fine. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.
J.N.	Morning Lane	Did fill with milk and close a half-pint bottle in the open street.	Fined ...	1 0 0	1 1 0
J.N.	do.	Did abet as above	do. ...	1 0 0	—

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925—1927.

These regulations were further amended in certain detail by Regulations issued June 25th, 1927.

During the year 889 samples were obtained and examined by the Public Analyst for the presence of "Preservative," these included:—

Milk 636	Mincemeat 6
Butter 63	Mineral Waters and Cordials 6
Margarine 51	Sponge Mixture 6
Sausages 18	Breakfast Sausage 5
Sweets 15	Meat Paste 4
Cream 13	Sauce 4
Chopped Meat 10	Sterilised Cream 3
Pickles 9	Luncheon Sausage 2
Dried Fruit 7	Mixed Peel 2
Brawn 6	Sausage Meat 2
Canned Fruit 6	Artificial Cream 1
Fish Paste 6	Dried Peas 1
Jam 6	Tea 1
	889

Proceedings were taken against a vendor for selling chopped meat containing sulphur dioxide, and another vendor for selling sauce containing copper sulphate. Particulars of the fines and costs imposed in these two cases will be seen on page 114.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

Laboratories at which work is carried out:—Royal Institute of Public Health, Camberwell Research Laboratories, and the Laboratory of the Public Analyst.

Enquiries are made into the nature of foodstuffs thought to be harmful. It was not necessary to make any such special enquiries during 1929.

REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR

(Mr. E. S. CROOK).

Number of visits to waterways	...	...	23
Number of boats inspected	...	...	15
Number of boats not registered	...	...	—
Number of boats conforming to Acts	...	...	15
Number of boats infringing the Acts	...	...	—
Number of Certificates examined	...	...	15
Number of persons for which boats were registered—Adults	...	...	50
Children	...	...	—
Number of persons living on boats so registered—Men	...	...	30
Women	...	...	—
Children	...	...	—
Number of Notices issued	...	...	—
Number of Notices complied with	...	...	—
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	—

IX.—HOUSING.

1.—GENERAL.

Number of Houses erected during the year:—

- (a) Total 11, and 144 flats
- (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—
 - (i) By the Local Authority... 100 flats
 - (ii) By other bodies or persons 11, and 44 flats

2.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

1.—Inspection.

- (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 9,471
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 322
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation —

(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	6,121
---	-------

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	4,415
--	-------

3.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of informal notices—	
(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	5,906
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) by owners	1,285
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	—
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	...	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	—

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899—1923.

The total cases where advances have been made by the Borough Council to 31st December, 1929, amount to 279, of which 51 were granted during the year.

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY

INSPECTIONS.	Mr. Fowler, 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.
ON COMPLAINT—									
No. of premises inspected ...	392	207	333	279	560	315	533	439	212
No. of premises in which defects were discovered ...	311	149	269	213	452	264	359	349	174
BUILDER'S NOTICES—									
No. of premises inspected ...	131	94	63	69	93	67	69	17	38
HOUSING (HOUSE-TO-HOUSE) ACT, 1925.									
No. of premises inspected ...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	28
No. of premises in which defects were discovered ...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
No. of premises in which defects were abated ...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
No. of premises unfit for human habitation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of premises not reasonably fit for human habitation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—									
No. of premises inspected ...	118	142	59	108	119	139	111	109	52
No. of premises in which defects were discovered ...	37	58	20	27	25	52	42	51	9
NOTICES SERVED—									
Total number of Intimation Notices served ...	399	310	299	316	418	402	414	398	265
Total number of Final Notices served ...	62	...	7	2	50	4	7	5	...
Number of Statutory Notices served under P.H. (L), A., 1891 ...	17	65	55	73	122	93	80	206	37
Notices served for Infringements of By-Laws ...	3	..	5	6	1	17	17	17	3

INSPECTORS, 1929.

Mr. Nigby, No. 10 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truolove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Hall, No. 14 District.	Mr. Galvin, Special.	Mr. Smith, Special.	Mr. Watkins, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Mr. Peverett, Special.	Miss Teebay, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	TOTAL.
280	293	289	328	369	53	76	152	...	...	38	...	5148
237	271	232	276	277	44	62	107	...	...	30	...	4076
29	7	61	43	72	2	14	20	...	...	...	...	889
...	...	2	...	...	24	...	322	...	...	...	...	407
...	...	2	...	...	24	...	256	...	...	...	...	305
...	...	1	...	...	24	13	132	...	...	...	...	192
...
...
91	94	85	113	178	11	22	47	...	...	...	...	1598
46	45	31	48	63	7	9	3	...	...	...	...	567
338	338	278	330	463	71	86	370	...	3	166	242	5906
...	5	11	...	55	...	...	26	...	...	42	...	276
96	110	45	97	59	29	38	80	...	...	8	...	1310
...	17	14	15	31	4	5	2	...	...	14	...	171

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY

INSPECTIONS.	Mr. Fowler, 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.
Notices served for Infringe- ments of L.C.C. (General Powers) Acts, Public Health Acts, etc.	8	6	20	9	...	3	...	11	4
Notices served under Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proceedings before Magistrate under Public Health (London) Act, etc. ...	7	...	1	9	1	...	11	8	1
Attendances at Police Court ...	13	14	1	7	5	3	26	16	6
MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS									
No. of re-inspections. (All forms of inspection) ...	2379	2108	2249	1383	1176	1755	2628	2244	2154
No. of premises in which de- fects were discovered. (All forms of inspection). ...	391	302	299	319	480	411	414	426	276
No. of premises in which de- fects were abated. (All forms of inspection)	402	277	281	305	469	363	406	420	207
Inspections for Certificates under Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restric- tions) Acts, 1920-1923 ...	1	2	4	...	2	...	5	2	...
Mews and stables ... ..	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Urinals	22	22	5	3	22	17	13	13	14
Canal boats ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Visits to waterways ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals improperly kept ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Offensive trades ... ..	...	2	2	...	4	2	4	...	9
New buildings (water certi- ficates)	3	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...
Floodings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Special inspections	532	1259	987	1722	1974	1793	1566	2074	1785
Drains relaid	12	14	25	7	15	10	31	16	21

INSPECTORS, 1929.

Mr. Nibby, No. 10 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truslove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Hall, No. 14 District.	Mr. Galvin, Special.	Mr. Smith, Special.	Mr. Watkins, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Mr. Peverett, Special.	Miss Teebay, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	TOTAL.
...	2	12	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
...	3	1	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
2	2	...	6	2	8	1	...	...	2	...	...	61
5	2	3	15	13	20	8	8	4	5	...	...	174
...
1133	2762	1289	1742	1583	446	336	841	...	3	824	619	29654
285	349	343	367	469	83	70	357	...	24	214	284	6163
263	321	301	350	435	77	92	214	...	23	210	266	5592
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	21
14	6	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
32	13	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	23	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	6	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	16
...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	57
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
2112	1434	1981	1314	1808	294	622	1053	407	570	...	...	25287
11	14	8	10	33	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	228

INSPECTIONS.	Mr. Fowler, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bay, 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. Goldworthy, No. 9 District.
Drains repaired	73	94	24	34	195	54	59	31	39
Drains and Sanitary Fittings tested and examined ...	180	113	254	150	397	341	115	107	99
Rat complaints investigated ...	27	53	16	11	60	17	47	83	15
HOUSES LET IN TENEMENTS—									
No. of inspections	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
No. of notices	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of prosecutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENEMENT HOUSES—									
No. provided with additional water supply ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of prosecutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OVERCROWDING—									
No. of houses overcrowded ...	3	2	2	16	16	2	14	4	9
No. remedied	2	...	1	5	3	...	6	2	5
No. of prosecutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VERMINOUS PREMISES—									
Verminous Premises Cleansed	7	5	18	10	1	15	14	64	13
Inspections after complaint by London County Council ...	1	3	3	3	10	6	22	4	2
Verminous conditions found after complaint by L.C.C. ...	1	...	1	...	1	2	8	1	1
UNDERGROUND ROOMS—									
Illegal occupation dealt with ...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
No. of rooms closed ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

INSPECTIONS.	Mr. Fowler, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew, No. 2 District.	Mr. Vobe, No. 3 District.	Mr. Soller, 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.
SMOKE NUISANCES—									
No. of observations	19	4	13	...	10	4	111	...	10
No. of Intimation Notices served ... ..	...	1	1	...	2	4	8	...	2
No. of Statutory Notices served ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1
No. of prosecutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
OUTWORKERS' PREMISES—									
No. of premises inspected ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of premises in which defects were discovered ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of premises in which defects were abated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOOD ADULTERATION—									
Samples collected for analysis	54	60	54	54	54	53	54	54	60
Proceedings taken before Magistrate	4	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	1
Informal samples obtained ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
PLACES WHERE FOOD IS SOLD, STORED OR PREPARED FOR SALE.									
BAKEHOUSES—									
No. of inspections	18	20	11	25	28	17	16	17	16
No. of notices	10	2	...	10	1	1	...	3	...
No. of prosecutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ICE CREAM PREMISES—									
No. of inspections	16	21	55	27	38	16	26	25	17
No. of notices ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	...
No. of prosecutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Restaurants and Eating Houses	10	5	...	13	1	1	1	12	...

Mr. Nigby, No. 10 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truslove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Hall, No. 14 District.	Mr. Galvin, Special.	Mr. Smith, Special.	Mr. Watkins, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Mr. Peverett, Special.	Miss Tenby, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	TOTAL.
...	1	12	73	34	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	293
...	...	4	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1514	1514
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	284
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	266
24	54	54	54	48	48	54	30	54	61	...	...	978
...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28	...	...	32
...
...
28	13	4	4	21	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	242
2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...
...
60	32	13	21	34	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	403
...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...
3	8	6	...	3	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	69

[illegible]

INSPECTORS, 1929.

Mr. Nisby, No. 10 District.	Mr. Hiller, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truslove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Hall, No. 14 District.	Mr. Galvin, Special.	Mr. Smith, Special.	Mr. Watkins, Special.	Mr. Boblitt, Special.	Mr. Feyeret, Special.	Miss Teebay, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	TOTAL.
15	17	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	61
12	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	27	...	...	119
39	5	10	1	...	...	...	17	9	85	...	...	289
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	10	...	...	69
...	2	5	4	3	...	1	...	...	47	...	...	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	504	27	...	...	561
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1349	4	...	...	1353
...
...
...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	46
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	199	...	...	201
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	...	...	742
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	159
30	8	2	16	58	7	...	22	1	12	...	...	314
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13

[illegible][illegible]

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY

INSPECTIONS.	Mr. Fowler, 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.
BAKEHOUSES—									
No. on register at end of 1928	7	10	5	7	10	5	8	8	8
No. on register at end of 1929	7	10	5	7	9	5	8	8	8
No. above ground	6	6	1	1	5	1	4	1	6
No. underground	1	4	4	6	4	4	4	7	2
HOUSES DIVIDED INTO SEPARATE TENEMENTS—									
No. on register at end of 1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
No. on register at end of 1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
ICE CREAM PREMISES—									
No. on register at end of 1928	18	14	27	17	16	9	22	27	17
No. on register at end of 1929	12	13	13	21	15	8	20	25	16
PLACES WHERE FOOD SOLD, STORED OR PREPARED FOR SALE—									
No. on register at end of 1928	46	34	44	81	64	26	66	34	62
No. on register at end of 1929	49	36	44	76	64	26	66	35	62
HOUSING ACT, 1925 (Part II)									
Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING ACT, 1925 (Part I)									
Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INSPECTORS, 1929.

INSPECTIONS.	Mr. Nibby, No. 10 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truslove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Hall, No. 14 District.	Mr. Galvin, Special.	Mr. Smith, Special.	Mr. Watkins, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Mr. Peverett, Special.	Miss Tebbey, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	TOTAL.
BAKEHOUSES—													
No. on register at end of 1928	12	6	2	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
No. on register at end of 1929	12	6	2	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
No. above ground	10	6	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
No. underground	2	...	2	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
HOUSES DIVIDED INTO SEPARATE TENEMENTS—													
No. on register at end of 1928	8	20	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
No. on register at end of 1929	8	20	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
ICE CREAM PREMISES—													
No. on register at end of 1928	20	14	8	13	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
No. on register at end of 1929	18	12	4	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
PLACES WHERE FOOD SOLD, STORED OR PREPARED FOR SALE—													
No. on register at end of 1928	47	73	32	76	66	...	...	...	...	364	...	...	1115
No. on register at end of 1929	47	79	33	76	63	...	...	...	...	336	...	...	1092
HOUSING ACT, 1925 (Part II)													
Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	*292	...	...	...	...	...	292
HOUSING ACT, 1925 (Part I)													
Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Inspection made with Messrs. Galvin, Watkins, or Fowler.

Short List of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life of Residents of Hackney during 1929.

Causes of Death.		Sex.	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75
All causes	...	M	1515	122	29	22	43	58	165	461	322	293
		F	1474	72	26	26	41	56	135	362	338	418
1 Enteric fever	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2 Small-pox	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Measles	...	M	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Scarlet fever	...	M	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Whooping cough	...	M	9	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
		F	15	6	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
6 Diphtheria	...	M	13	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...
		F	15	...	1	4	8	2	...	...	...	...
7 Influenza	...	M	67	...	1	2	2	1	9	28	14	10
		F	75	...	2	2	1	2	10	19	19	20
8 Encephalitis lethargica	...	M	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
		F	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
9 Meningococcal meningitis	...	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		F	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	M	124	...	...	...	1	9	50	61	3	...
		F	81	...	...	...	3	23	30	19	4	2
11 Other tuberculous diseases	...	M	15	...	2	1	5	3	3	1	...	...
		F	18	1	2	1	4	3	5	2	...	...
12 Cancer, malignant disease	...	M	146	...	...	...	...	1	7	65	48	25
		F	194	...	...	1	...	1	15	87	55	35
13 Rheumatic fever	...	M	7	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	...
		F	5	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...
14 Diabetes	...	M	15	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	4	3
		F	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	4
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	M	38	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	11	17
		F	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	23	24

Causes of Death—continued.

[illegible]

