

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

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Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.

REPORT
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION

of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney
FOR THE YEAR 1931

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.

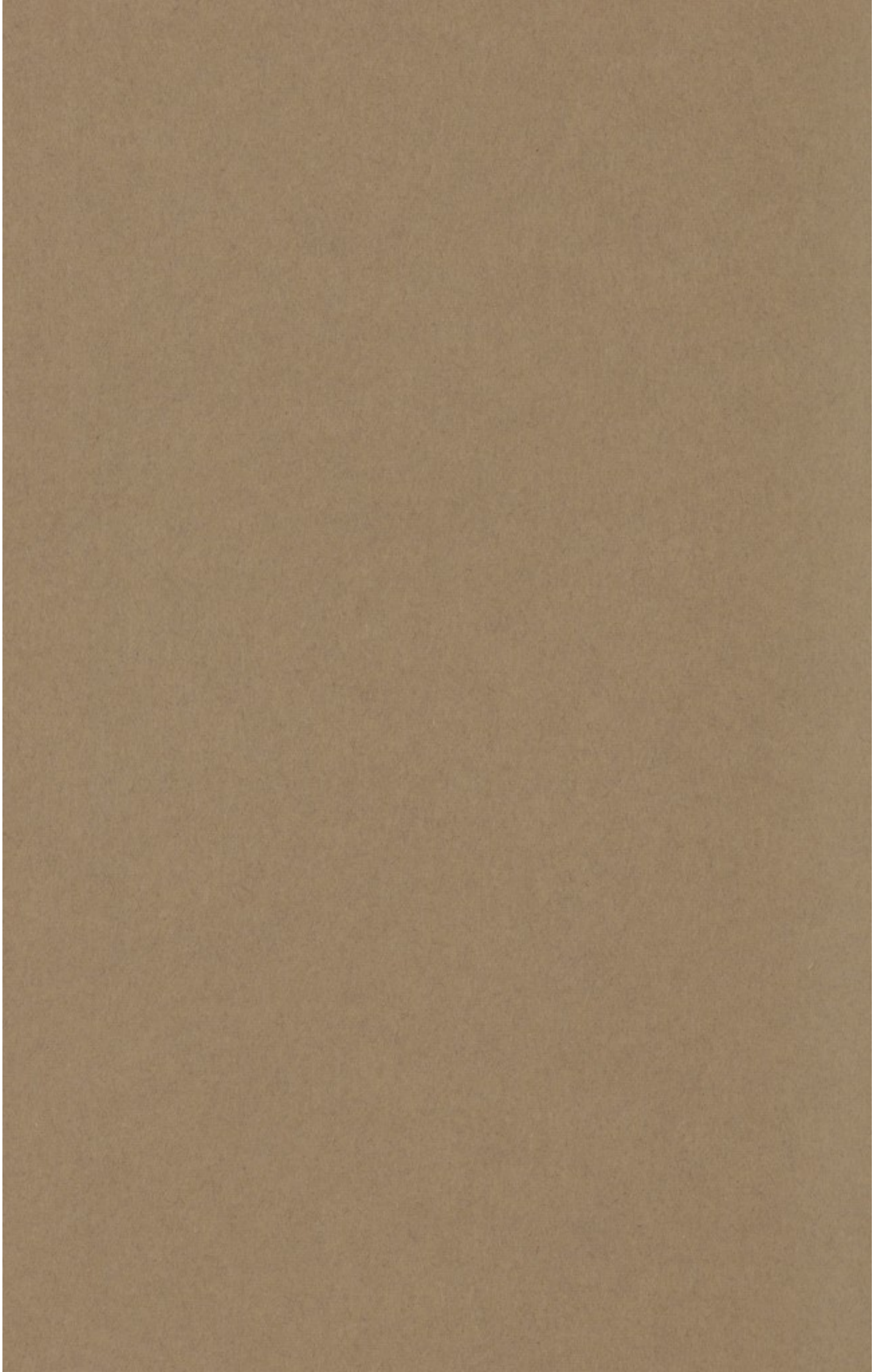
Administrative Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.



CRUSHA & SON, LTD.,
TOTTENHAM, ENFIELD AND WOOD GREEN.
1932.

43



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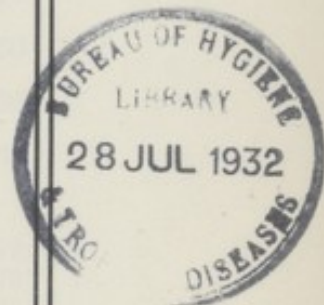
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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

Public Health Committee.

Ex-Officio—Councillor F. W. SNEWIN, J.P. (*Mayor*).

Chairman—Councillor G. A. SMITH.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor M. E. WALDMAN, J.P.

Councillor ASHDOWN, Mrs. F. M.	Alderman HUGHES, W.
„ BOTHWAY, Mrs. N. G.	Councillor LAYLAND, H. (Lieut., T.F.R.)
„ CAPPER, G. H.	„ KNIGHTS, T.
„ CHAPMAN, T., J.P.	„ LATCHFORD, Mrs. E. M.
„ FRANKS, L.	„ MOXHAM, Rev. E. C.
„ GILES, E. J.	„ PRUDEN, F. E. J.
„ GOLDING, C. F.	„ SAMUEL, Mrs. E.
„ HAMMER, N. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	„ SMITH, G. A.
	„ WALDMAN, M. E, 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.) F. M. ASHDOWN.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor (Mrs.) N. G. BOTHWAY.

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

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Sanitary Inspectors.

G. F. HIGH.	C. F. LONG.
H. BODY.	J. E. TRUSLOVE.
R. J. SHEPPARD.	J. NIGHY (Workshops, etc.).
R. H. BEW.	W. E. GALVIN.
W. PEVERETT (Food Premises).	H. K. SMITH (House-to-House Inspection).
W. C. VOBÉ.	G. T. ALEXANDER (Food Premises).
E. S. CROOK (also Canal Boats Inspector).	W. A. BROWN (House-to-House Inspection).
W. GOLDSWORTHY.	E. S. RUSHTON.
A. SADLER.	Miss MABEL PORTLOCK (Outworkers' Premises).
G. FOWLER.	
E. A. HILLIER.	

Health Visitors.

Mrs. A. RHODES.	Miss E. E. WILLIAMSON.
Miss A. K. ROCHE.	Miss G. S. THOMAS.
Miss D. F. VIDAL.	Miss J. D. KIMPSFORD.
Miss M. K. COCKLE.	Miss N. BURR.
Miss S. E. LOVE.	Miss M. HOWMAN.
Miss E. HAMILTON.	Miss D. BOYCE-JONES.
Miss N. V. HOBBS.	Miss I. L. BUCKLEDEE.

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

Public Vaccinators.

MONTAGUE SMITH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	A. G. SOUTHCOMBE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
J. D. ROSS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.	M. ANDERSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Deputy Public Vaccinators.

A. W. F. EDMONDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	K. M. GIFFORD, M.B., CH.B.
A. E. ROSS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	JAMES TURTLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Vaccination Officer.

H. F. BALLARD.

Medical Officers, Municipal Infant Welfare Centres.

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

Consultant Gynaecologists and Obstetricians.

LADY FLORENCE BARRETT, M.D., M.S.

MARGARET BASDEN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

F. N. REYNOLDS, F.R.C.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 Immunisation Clinic Medical Officer.

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

Joint Public Analysts.

LEO TAYLOR, F.I.C.

D. T. LUCKE, B.Sc., A.I.C.

Disinfecting Station Superintendent and Caretakers.

G. E. HASLER.

MRS. E. HASLER.

*Central Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic Caretaker—*W. E. JOLLY.*Mortuary Keeper—*S. W. BOXELL.*Messenger—*H. STOREY.*Clerical Staff.*

P. A. HITCH (Chief Clerk).

H. R. SANDFORD.

J. C. MINTER.

A. YOUNG.

L. W. HARVEY.

T. CONINGTON.

H. E. WHITTAKER.

W. SHERRIFF.

C. J. HAYNES.

L. W. DAWSON.

V. R. WELHAM.

J. R. STRONG.

H. C. BOWMAN.

R. G. PARKER.

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 1931.

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 1931.

A comparative table for the Borough, showing the death, birth and infantile mortality rates for the past 10 years, is set out on page 27.

The death-rate for Hackney for the past year is 11.4, an increase on the previous year's rate of 11.1. The rate for the County was 12.4, as compared with 11.4 for the previous year. Influenza and Pneumonia showed the most striking increases as regards the deaths, a result of the epidemic of Influenza towards the end of the year.

The fall in the number of smallpox cases from 493 in 1930 to 43 in 1931, with the resulting decrease in the number of contacts from 8,361 to 754, made it possible to dispense with the temporary clerical and nursing assistance that had been engaged to assist in dealing with the large number of cases that occurred during the previous year. Smallpox, it must be borne in mind, must be dealt with on the special lines laid down by the Ministry for this disease, which is able to cause enormous annoyance and loss of trade to a community, even when the disease is, fortunately, of the mild type and not comparable to the Asiatic type in which the mortality is very high.

The assistance of Dr. Barlow, Deputy Medical Officer, made it possible to detect several cases at the earliest possible moment and to prevent an erroneous diagnosis of smallpox by medical

practitioners in a considerable number of illnesses presenting skin eruptions such as measles, food rashes, syphilis, chickenpox and other conditions thought to resemble smallpox.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme has been extended to cover the points raised in Memo. 156/M.C.W. of the Ministry of Health of December 11th, 1930.

The Hackney Borough Council Scheme now concurs in practically every particular with Memo. 156/M.C.W., which advised an extension of the ante-natal services in order to prevent maternal mortality.

The Ministry of Health stated that the main causes of maternal death in childbirth were connected with:—

- (1) Absence of ante-natal care;
- (2) Errors of judgment in practice or treatment by doctors or midwives;
- (3) Lack of reasonable facilities available for effective medical care;
- (4) Negligence of the patient or her friends to adopt or carry out medical advice offered to them.

The scheme now in operation at Hackney endeavours to meet these four points as follows:—

(1) *Absence of ante-natal care.*—This is provided for by an additional ante-natal centre and an additional clinic at an existing centre. The work of the centres will be found in detail in the section of the report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, on page 39.

(2) *Errors of judgment in practice or treatment by doctors or midwives.*—This has been met by the appointment of Consulting Specialists to assist medical practitioners with difficult confinements and by arranging a system with the ante-natal centres whereby midwives can have their patients examined and reported upon before the time for confinement arrives. Arrangements had also been made for obtaining, free of cost to the family, X-ray examinations of doubtful pregnancies examined at the clinics. The Council had, with the consent of the Ministry of Health, approved these arrangements shortly before the issue of the Memorandum of the Ministry, so that no additional facilities in this respect were needed.

(3) *Lack of reasonable facilities available for effective medical care.*—This is met by the increased ante-natal accommodation and the hospital beds provided under the agreement with the London County Council by the extension of the scheme.

(4) *Negligence of the patient or her friends to adopt or carry out medical advice offered to them.*—A municipal midwife has been appointed to co-ordinate all ante-natal activities, and her work, which includes the issue of sterilised maternity outfits, together with the talks and lectures which are being introduced at the Ante-Natal Clinics will, it is hoped, remove this difficulty as time goes on, and the increased use of the King's Home for Nurses for maternity nursing, and of midwives as maternity nurses in certain cases should assist in eliminating the "Handywoman." The Council, by paying the fees of midwives caring for necessitous mothers, also assists in that direction.

It will thus be realised that the Council has now put into operation a scheme which covers all the points raised in the circulars of the Ministry, except that, at the present time, it is impracticable to arrange for general practitioners to attend the clinics.

The Council will remember that the London County Council has agreed, in the Northwold Road Clearance Scheme, to build a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, to be leased to the Borough Council, and has been requested to consider the provision of similar accommodation when dealing with Morning Lane and Warburton Square Areas. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is also keenly interested in the possibility of erecting centres when areas are cleared by the Borough Council, and the Housing Committee has the matter under consideration in connexion with the clearance of Nisbet Street Area. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has resolved to bring the matter up for discussion as opportunity arises in the future, since hired premises are obviously unsatisfactory as compared with premises reserved entirely for Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The cost of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service for the coming financial year amounts to a rate of 2.22d., excluding the amount of the "Block Grant" received from Government sources in lieu of the former percentage grant of the Ministry of Health. The last percentage grant from the Ministry of Health was received in the financial year 1929/30, and amounted to £5,148, and an equal amount must be included in the present contribution to the Council so that the actual local expenditure for Maternity and Child Welfare is the equivalent of a rate of 1.34 pence.

Tuberculosis.

The number of primary notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the year is 256. The total number of primary notifications of Tuberculosis, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, number 299, and *this figure is the lowest ever recorded.* The deaths from Tuberculosis number 184.

At the close of 1931 there were 1,216 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 507 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the register.

The Hackney Borough Council Act, 1926, has rendered it possible to effect considerable improvement in the home surroundings of careless infectious persons by reference to the powers of removal contained in that Act. Five patients received residential institutional treatment during the year in cases where improvement of home conditions was not possible.

Housing and Sanitary Inspection.

During the past year the detailed work of sanitary inspection has been carefully and conscientiously carried out. Practically all the time of the house-to-house inspectors has been spent in the work required by the clearance schemes and obtaining evidence that is required by the Ministry of Health for enquiry purposes; this includes, of course, obtaining a great deal of information with regard to social and financial circumstances of families living in the areas and generally takes up a good deal of time that otherwise would be spent in the ordinary duties of sanitary inspection.

Banister Street and Nisbet Street housing schemes are ready as far as plans and general particulars are concerned, and as far as the particulars of sanitary inspection are required the Public Health Department has prepared all that lies within the scope of their duties.

The housing schemes completed by the Borough Council are as follows :—

Houses already erected :—

- 79 houses in Casimir, Cleveleys and Gunton Roads;
- 66 maisonettes in Daubeney Road, Adley Street, Rock Road, Gilpin Road and Homerton Road;
- 48 maisonettes in Fletching Road;
- 1 cottage in Fletching Road;
- 100 flats in Southwold Road;
- 92 maisonettes in Southwold Road and Mount Pleasant Hill;
- 35 flats in Powell Road.

Conversion :—

- 58, Kenninghall Road (St. James's Vicarage) converted into four flats.

Further schemes are under consideration at the moment.

It has been stated that, at their worst, *underground tenements* in London are the most insanitary form of dwellings to be found in the Metropolis. The worst type, that is to say, those where artificial light in the day-time is continuously necessary and where there is also dampness and lack of ventilation are not known to exist in this Borough, but there are a considerable number of underground dwellings which are illegally occupied as they come within the definitions of the sections relating to underground rooms in the Regulations and Housing Acts and these dwellings are undoubtedly unhealthy to a varying extent. In bad cases notices are served and enforced. The sanitary inspectors are engaged in preparing a complete schedule of these dwellings which will be kept on the card index system for future use.

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 6.4 pence. This includes the expenditure required by the expansion of the Maternity and Child Welfare service. No allowance is made in this figure for the Ministry's contribution in the General Exchequer Grant for Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis Dispensary services.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Public Health and Maternity 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.

Comparative Table, Year 1931.

Estimated Population.		Birth-rate.		Death-rate.		Infantile Mortality Rate.	
Wandsworth ..	353,200	Finsbury ..	18.0	Lewisham ..	10.2	Chelsea ..	42
Islington ..	324,600	Poplar ..	17.5	Wandsworth ..	11.3	Lewisham ..	49
Lambeth ..	295,900	Stepney ..	17.5	Greenwich ..	11.4	Deptford ..	53
Camberwell ..	252,100	Bermondsey ..	17.4	Hackney ..	11.4	Stoke Newington ..	53
Stepney ..	226,500	Shoreditch ..	17.1	Woolwich ..	11.6	Camberwell ..	56
Lewisham ..	220,800	Southwark ..	16.9	Hampstead ..	11.7	Battersea ..	57
Hackney ..	217,000	Bethnal Green ..	16.8	Camberwell ..	11.9	Bermondsey ..	57
St. Pancras ..	195,600	Deptford ..	16.3	Deptford ..	12.0	Wandsworth ..	59
Kensington ..	174,800	Islington ..	16.3	Battersea ..	12.1	Woolwich ..	59
Southwark ..	172,900	Battersea ..	15.5	Hammersmith ..	12.2	Hackney ..	60
Battersea ..	159,800	Hackney ..	15.5	Fulham ..	12.3	Hampstead ..	60
Poplar ..	156,300	Hammersmith ..	15.3	Poplar ..	12.4	Lambeth ..	60
Fulham ..	151,200	Lambeth ..	15.2	St. Marylebone ..	12.4	Southwark ..	61
Woolwich ..	147,400	Stoke Newington ..	15.2	Bermondsey ..	12.5	Finsbury ..	62
Paddington ..	140,300	St. Pancras ..	15.1	Bethnal Green ..	12.5	Greenwich ..	64
Hammersmith ..	135,100	Woolwich ..	15.1	City of London ..	12.5	Islington ..	64
Westminster ..	119,600	Fulham ..	15.0	Shoreditch ..	12.5	St. Marylebone ..	65
Bermondsey ..	112,400	Greenwich ..	14.9	Islington ..	12.6	Fulham ..	67
Bethnal Green ..	109,200	Camberwell ..	14.7	Lambeth ..	12.6	Hammersmith ..	68
Deptford ..	107,200	Paddington ..	14.7	Stoke Newington ..	12.7	St. Pancras ..	68
Greenwich ..	100,640	Kensington ..	14.2	Paddington ..	13.0	Holborn ..	74
Shoreditch ..	98,260	Lewisham ..	14.1	Stepney ..	13.1	Shoreditch ..	74
St. Marylebone ..	93,460	Chelsea ..	12.8	St. Pancras ..	13.3	Westminster ..	75
Hampstead ..	87,740	Wandsworth ..	12.2	Westminster ..	13.9	Kensington ..	76
Finsbury ..	70,120	St. Marylebone ..	11.4	Finsbury ..	14.0	Poplar ..	77
Chelsea ..	57,220	Hampstead ..	11.2	Kensington ..	14.0	Stepney ..	78
Stoke Newington ..	51,380	Holborn ..	10.2	Southwark ..	14.0	City of London ..	81
Holborn ..	34,470	Westminster ..	10.1	Chelsea ..	14.1	Bethnal Green ..	87
City of London ..	9,710	City of London ..	5.6	Holborn ..	14.2	Paddington ..	87
County of London ..	4,374,300		15.0		12.4		65

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The Metropolitan Borough of Hackney covers an area of 3,292.389 acres (land and inland water 3,287.192 acres, and tidal water 5.197 acres), and is divided into four Registration Sub-districts—North, Central, South-West and South-East Hackney.

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough, as ascertained at the last Census (1931), was 215,380 (provisional figure). The Registrar-General has estimated that at mid-1931 the population was 217,000. This latter figure gives a density of population of 65.9 persons per acre. The following table shows the estimated population and density of population of London, Hackney and each of the Registration Sub-districts of the Borough :—

	London.	Hackney.	Registration Sub-district.			
			North.	Central.	South-west.	South-east.
Estimated population ..	4,374,300	217,000	54,960	51,310	55,610	55,120
Area in acres	74,816	3,292	1,083	858	586	765
Persons per acre ..	58.4	65.9	50.7	59.8	94.9	72.0

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 Lee 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 (Census 1921)	33,495
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1931)	
according to Rate Books	35,570
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	56,020
Rateable value (December, 1931) ...	£1,428,287
Sum represented by a penny rate	£5,856

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

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.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL DURING THE YEAR AT CLAPTON POND.

Month.	Total rainfall.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Heaviest fall.
	ins.		ins.
January	1.17	16	0.17
February	1.74	17	0.49
March	0.24	5	0.10
April	3.15	16	0.40
May	2.59	14	0.77
June	1.28	11	0.42
July	2.44	15	0.65
August	4.57	16	0.97
September	1.87	14	0.55
October	0.66	5	0.32
November	1.99	15	0.59
December	0.75	8	0.32
	22.45	152	..

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births:—				
Legitimate ..	3,237	1,684	1,553	} Birth-rate 15.5
Illegitimate ..	122	66	56	
Still Births ..	123	79	44	Rate per 1,000 total
				births 35.3
Deaths	2,493			Death-rate 11.4
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions ..				61.5

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth:—

From Sepsis 4 From other causes 7

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births:—

Legitimate, 53 .. Illegitimate, 254 .. Total, 60.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) —
 „ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) 8
 „ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 40

MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE-RATES.

During 1931 there were 1,909 marriages solemnised in the Borough of Hackney. The rate for persons married during this period is therefore 17.6 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 1921-31 :—

Year.	Borough of Hackney.		London.
	Marriages.	Marriage rate.	Marriage rate.
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
1929	2,071	19·3	15·8
1930	1,970	18·4	19·4
Average, 1921-1930	2,059	18·4	17·8
1931	1,909	17·6	18·8

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

The births registered in the Borough of Hackney during the year 1931 numbered 3,938, of which 2,062 were males and 1,876 females. The total shows a decrease of 300 compared with the number registered during 1930, 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., 1,218 births to be transferred to other districts, and 639 to Hackney. After these necessary corrections have been made, the correct total of registered births amongst Hackney residents is 3,359.

The large number of births occurring in the Borough to women who do not normally reside in the area is accounted for by the fact that the Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital is situated within the district. During 1931 no less than 1,446 infants were born in this Institution. Of this number, 1,041 were transferable to districts outside Hackney.

Distributed according to sex and legitimacy the births were as follow :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	1,684	1,553	3,237
Illegitimate	66	56	122
Totals	1,750	1,609	3,359

The following table shows the births and birth-rates for the year in the Borough and the various Electoral Wards:—

District.	Births.	Birth-rates.
The Borough	3,359	15.5
Stamford Hill	561	16.6
West Hackney	266	14.2
Kingsland	319	14.5
Downs	295	17.0
Clapton Park	600	14.4
Homerton	497	14.2
South Hackney	411	18.6
Hackney	410	15.1

The number of births and the birth-rates in England and Wales, London and Hackney in 1931, together with the rates for the previous four years are shown below:—

District.	1931.		Birth-rates in previous years.			
	No. of Births.	Birth-rate.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.
England and Wales ..	632,580	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.7	16.7
London	65,684	15.0	15.7	15.7	15.9	16.1
Hackney	3,359	15.5	16.4	15.9	16.0	15.7

Section 7 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, requires the registration of every still-born child. The number of still-births registered in the Borough during the year was 131. Of this total, 35 have been allocated by the Registrar-General to other districts, whilst the births of 27 still-born children in outlying areas have been transferred to Hackney. The corrected figure is, therefore, 123. This represents a rate for the Borough of 0.56 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.50 for London as a whole.

The total number of illegitimate births registered in the Borough during the year 1931 was 329, but of these the Registrar-

General states that 233 should be transferred to districts outside the Borough, as the mothers were not Hackney residents, and 26 births which took place in other districts should be transferred to Hackney. These corrections having been made, there remain 122 illegitimate births amongst Hackney residents. This is equivalent to an illegitimate birth-rate of 36.3 per 1,000 births.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.—Under the provisions of this Act notifications were received of the birth within the Borough of 3,881 live children and 123 still-born children. Information with regard to the birth of children to Hackney mothers at addresses outside the Borough was received in respect of 602 living and 21 still-born children, whilst particulars of the birth of children within the Borough whose home addresses were situated in other areas were forwarded in the case of 1,168 living and 33 still-born children.

The following table shows the sources from which the notifications of births (corrected and uncorrected) were received :—

	Medical Practitioners.				Midwives.				Parents and others.				Total.			
	Live Births.		Still Births.		Live Births.		Still Births.		Live Births.		Still Births.		Live Births.		Still Births.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Corrected	223	206	7	8	1105	1012	43	28	391	378	19	6	1719	1596	69	42
Uncorrected	216	207	7	8	1596	1438	56	42	217	207	9	1	2029	1852	72	51

DEATHS.

The deaths registered in the Borough during 1931 numbered 2,681, but of these 642 were deaths of non-residents who died *inside* the Borough. There were, however, 454 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 2,493. This is an increase of 112 upon the number of deaths occurring during 1930. The general death-rate from all causes for the year 1931 is 11.4 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death-rates in England and Wales, London, Hackney and the Registration Sub-districts of the Borough in 1931, and the rates for the previous four years :—

District.	1931.		Death-rates in previous years.			
	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.
England and Wales ..	491,635	12.3	11.4	13.4	11.7	12.3
London	53,229	12.4	11.4	13.8	11.6	11.9
Hackney	2,493	11.4	11.1	13.9	11.7	11.6
Sub-districts:—						
North	640	11.6	11.3	12.5	11.5	11.7
Central	580	11.3	11.3	13.9	11.6	11.2
South-west	621	11.1	11.1	14.8	11.9	11.3
South-east	652	11.8	10.7	14.4	11.7	12.1

Death Rates in Parliamentary Districts.

District.	Area (acres).	Population (estimated).	Death-rate.	Infantile Death-rate.
North	1,294	68,530	11.4	63
Central	918	74,510	11.3	55
South	1,080	73,960	11.6	63
Whole Borough ..	3,292	217,000	11.4	60

The following table shows the deaths and death-rates for the year in the Borough and the various Electoral Wards:—

District.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
The Borough	2,493	11.4
Stamford Hill	363	10.7
West Hackney	233	12.4
Kingsland	254	11.5
Downs	203	11.6
Clapton Park	449	10.8
Homerton	444	12.7
South Hackney	248	11.2
Hackney	299	11.0

Deaths in Public and Other Institutions.—There were 1,739 deaths in public institutions in the Borough during 1931; of these, 626 were residents of other districts, and the remaining 1,113 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:—

Number of deaths in Institutions within the Borough.

Name of Institution.	Persons belonging to the Borough.	Persons not belonging to the Borough.	Total Deaths.
Brooke House, Upper Clapton Road ..	1	3	4
Eastern Fever Hospital, Homerton ..	14	56	70
French Hospital, Victoria Park Road ..	7	—	7
German Hospital, Dalston	60	88	148
Hackney Hospital, Homerton	840	196	1036
Hackney Central Institution, Homerton ..	123	27	150
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland ..	33	104	137
Nursing Home, 46, Amhurst Park ..	1	—	1
Do. 7, Dunsmure Road	—	—	—
Do. 11, Powell Road	2	4	6
Do. 18, Southwold Road	—	—	—
Do. 4, Navarino Road	—	1	1
Do. 2, Queensdown Road	1	1	2
Do. 122, King Edward Road ..	—	—	—
St. Francis Home, Richmond Road ..	—	1	1
St. Joseph's Hospice, Mare Street ..	19	113	132
St. Mary's Home, 153, Stamford Hill ..	—	—	—
Salvation Army Maternity Hospital, Lower Clapton Road	11	32	43
Salvation Army Home, 9, Amhurst Park ..	—	—	—
Do. 181, Amhurst Road	—	—	—
Do. 122, Lower Clapton Road ..	—	—	—
Do. 55, Downs Road	1	—	1
Maternity Home, 6, Pembury Road ..	—	—	—
	1,113	626	1,739

*Deaths of persons belonging to the Borough in various Institutions
outside the Borough.*

Mental Hospitals.

Bexley	4	Leavesden	5
Claybury	14	Metropolitan, Caterham	3
Darenth Training Colony ..	1	Tooting Bec	20
Hanwell	6	West Park	1
Horton	3	Miscellaneous	1
Hundred Acres	2		— 60

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.

Brook, Woolwich	1	Park, Lewisham	1
North-Eastern, Tottenham ..	10	South-Eastern, Deptford ..	2
North-Western, Hampstead ..	4	South-Western, Stockwell ..	1
Northern, Winchmore Hill ..	1		— 20

General Hospitals.

Charing Cross	1	Royal Northern	5
Guy's	3	St. Bartholomew's	19
Hampstead	1	St. Columba's	2
Homeopathic	3	St. George's	4
London	34	St. Mark's	1
London Temperance	1	St. Mary's	1
Middlesex	5	St. Paul's	1
Mildmay Mission	3	St. Peter's	1
National	12	University College	1
Poplar	4	Westminster	1
Prince of Wales's, Tottenham	11		— 121
Royal Free	7		

Special Hospitals.

Brompton	3	Home Hospital for Women, Stoke Newington	7
Cancer	1	Infants, Vincent Square	4
Central London Throat and Ear	2	Lambeth	3
Children's, Great Ormond Street	8	London Jewish	9
City of London Maternity	4	National Heart	1
Colindale	1	Northern, Edmonton	2
Downs	1	Queen Charlotte's	1
East London Children's	1	Queen Mary's, Carshalton	3
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson	1	Queen's, Hackney Road	29
Freemasons'	1	Royal Chest	2
Grove Park	1	Victoria Park	8
High Wood	2	Miscellaneous	13
Home for Jewish Incurables	2		— 110

Other Institutions.

Archway Hospital, Islington	2	79A, Bishops Road, Bethnal Green	3
Bethnal Green Hospital	34	St. Leonard's Hospital, Shore-ditch	4
Friern Barnet Infirmary	11	St. Peter's, Stepney	3
6 & 8, Alexandra Road, Stoke Newington	5	77a, Highgate Hill	1
Bancroft Lodge	2	24, Underwood Street, Stepney	1
107, Nightingale Road, Wandsworth	5	Miscellaneous Institutions	35
2A, Bow Road, Poplar	2		— 111
The Forest, Epsom	3		422

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of 203 children under the age of twelve months were allocated to Hackney by the Registrar-General during 1931. This total includes the children of eight women who were admitted for confinement to the Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital from addresses outside the Borough and proceeded with their babies to one or other of the Salvation Army homes for unmarried mothers in the Borough. In a further case a woman who did not normally

reside in Hackney entered the City of London Hospital for confinement and was transferred with her baby to the Maternity Refuge at No. 6, Pembury Road.

These homes for unmarried mothers and their babies are regarded by the Registrar-General as the usual place of residence of the infants, and any deaths occurring among infants from these Institutions are not, therefore, transferable to the district from which the mothers came.

There are no less than nine Institutions of this kind in Hackney, and, although many of the mothers and babies who enter the homes have no real connexion with the Borough, every death occurring therein is allocated to Hackney. Protest has been made to the Registrar-General at the instructions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee without result.

The following is a table of the infantile deaths and death rates in England and Wales, London and Hackney in 1931, together with the infantile death rates in five-year periods.

District.	1931.		Infantile Mortality Rates in five year periods.	
	Number of deaths of children under 1 year of age.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	1926-30.	1921-5.
England and Wales	41,648	66	68	76
London	4,221	65	62	70
Hackney	203	60	59	64

The following table shows the infant deaths and infantile mortality rates for the year in the Borough and the various Electoral Wards:—

District.	Infant Deaths.	Infantile Mortality rate.
The Borough	203	60·4
Stamford Hill	23	41·0
West Hackney	24	90·0
Kingsland	20	62·7
Downs	14	47·4
Clapton Park	40	66·6
Homerton	38	76·4
South Hackney	25	60·8
Hackney	19	46·3

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

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.
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
T.B. Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Meningitis	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Convulsions	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	4
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5	10
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	20	14	11	52
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	10	10	6	37
Suffocation (overlying)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Atelectasis	3	4	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
Congenital defects	1	..	4	..	1	6	3	..	..	1	10
Premature Birth	11	18	4	1	..	34	8	5	..	..	47
Marasmus	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	7
Other causes	2	4	..	..	1	7	2	1	3	2	15
Totals	17	29	9	3	4	62	40	42	31	28	203

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During 1931 there were 11 deaths of Hackney women from causes directly connected with childbirth. This represents a death-rate of 3.1 mothers per 1,000 total births.

The actual causes of death were:—

Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ante and post-partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral thrombosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eclampsia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pulmonary oedema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ruptured ectopic gestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Toxic nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Uraemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

The maternal deaths and death-rates in the years 1927 to 1931 in England and Wales, London and Hackney were as follow:—

				1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
England and Wales	{	Number of Deaths ..	..	2,690	2,920	2,787	2,854	—
		Death Rate ..	..	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.9
London	{	Number of Deaths ..	..	213	260	253	220	246
		Death Rate ..	..	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.6
Hackney	{	Number of Deaths ..	..	9	15	16	6	11
		Death Rate ..	..	2.6	4.3	4.7	1.7	3.1

The special arrangements made by the Borough Council for the investigation of maternal deaths and cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia are described on page 38 of this Report.

SENILE MORTALITY.

The deaths which occurred in Hackney at 65 years of age and upwards during 1931 numbered 1,202, and of these 598 were between the ages of 65 and 75 years, 464 between 75 and 85 years, and 140 at 85 years and upwards. The annual mortality-rate of persons at 65 years and upwards is 5.5 per 1,000 inhabitants.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT FOR 1931 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
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
1930	214,400	4,238	3,515	16.4	2,662	12.4	688	407	174	49	2,381	11.1
1931	217,000	3,938	3,359	15.5	2,681	12.3	642	454	203	60	2,493	11.4

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) *General*.—This is carried out in the Borough by the Hackney District Nursing Association, which employs a staff, including the Superintendent, of 23 trained nurses who attend at the houses of the sick, at such times as are necessary, to carry out skilled nursing.

(b) *Infectious Diseases*.—No alteration has been required in the arrangements which have existed for some years between the Association and the Borough Council for nursing selected cases of infectious disease.

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

The fee paid to the Nursing Association is 1s. 3d. per visit.

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.

Payments by the Borough Council to the Association during the year were as follow :—

	£	s.	d.
Maternity and Child Welfare ...	137	17	0
General Nursing ...	452	10	6
Total ...	£590	7	6

The following table shows the number of cases attended and the visits paid by the nurses during the year.

	No. of Cases Nursed.	No. of Visits Paid.
Infantile Diarrhoea ...	3	24
Maternity Nursing ...	83	1,165
Measles ...	8	128
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	22	686
Pneumonia ...	174	3,591
Tuberculosis ...	38	3,077
Whooping Cough ...	7	149
Other Ailments ...	154	1,744
Totals ...	489	10,564

MIDWIVES.

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 72 midwives practising in the Borough.

DISINFECTION.

(a) *Rooms Disinfected*.—During 1931 there were 2,010 rooms fumigated in the Borough by the staff of the Public Health Department.

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

January	...	...	...	...	...	185
February	...	...	...	...	...	201
March	...	...	...	...	...	233
April	...	...	...	...	...	150
May	...	...	...	...	...	142
June	...	...	...	...	...	148
July	...	...	...	...	...	99
August	...	...	...	...	...	145
September	...	...	...	...	...	129
October	...	...	...	...	...	195
November	...	...	...	...	...	179
December	...	...	...	...	...	204
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,010

(b) *Articles of Clothing, Furniture, etc.*—The number of articles under this head disinfected during last year was 50,265. A table is here given showing details of the articles disinfected during each month of the year.

Description of Articles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
House Linen and Furniture	2824	2796	2715	2189	2468	2462	1638	2233	2151	3294	3105	2616	30491
Men's Clothing	382	361	469	758	680	322	83	68	373	320	314	400	4530
Women's Clothing	876	407	502	581	544	396	164	158	420	398	570	560	5576
Children's Clothing	151	389	273	165	193	205	109	78	215	274	197	278	2527
Other Articles	930	616	679	964	847	552	181	126	356	492	628	770	7141
Totals ..	5163	4569	4638	4657	4732	3937	2175	2663	3515	4778	4814	4624	50265

(c) *Articles Destroyed*.—In addition to the articles disinfected, there were 1,224 destroyed on request by the owners. These are set out in the following table:—

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	89
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	32
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	81
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	91
Sundry Articles	...	...	...	...	...	931
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,224

(d) *Public Library and Other Books*.—The following action was taken during the year in regard to the disinfection or destruction of Public Library and privately-owned books:—

No. of Public Library books removed from infected homes and disinfected	...	...	...	...	389
No. of Public Library books removed from homes in which smallpox had occurred and destroyed	...	...	...	...	26
No. of privately owned books removed from infected homes and disinfected	...	...	...	...	1,329
No. of books removed from the shelves of the Public Libraries and disinfected	...	...	...	...	12,549
Total number of books dealt with	...	...	...	...	14,293

Isolation Shelter.

During the year 240 persons were admitted to the shelter while their homes were being disinfected. This total consisted of 61 men, 65 women, and 114 children. The cost of maintenance of these persons was £27 2s. 11d.

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 4,042 (270 to adults and 3,772 to children). This total shows an increase of 210 upon the number given during 1930.

Of the 4,042 baths given, 829 were sulphur baths for scabies, and 3,213 were hot baths for pediculi. The great majority of the persons presenting themselves for baths were children from the elementary schools in the Borough.

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	..	..	..	..	85	8
Berger Road	..	..	..	..	292	—
Berkshire Road	..	..	..	..	5	—
College Lane	..	..	..	..	3	9
Craven Park	..	..	..	..	25	2
Dalston Central	..	..	..	..	3	—
Daubeney Road	..	..	..	..	289	6
Detmold Road	..	..	..	..	181	45
Eleanor Road	..	..	..	..	1	—
Gainsborough Road	..	..	..	..	2	—
Gayhurst Road	..	..	..	..	41	—
Glyn Road	..	..	..	..	130	—
Hackney Parochial	..	..	..	..	93	—
High Street, Stoke Newington	..	..	..	..	1	—
Holy Trinity	..	..	..	..	1	—
Homerton Row	..	..	..	..	352	32
Laura Place	..	..	..	..	14	—
London Fields	..	..	..	..	1	—
Mandeville Street	..	..	..	..	286	12
Millfields Road	..	..	..	..	35	13
Morning Lane	..	..	..	..	349	12
North Hackney Central	..	..	..	..	16	—
Northwold Road	..	..	..	..	76	88
Percy Road	..	..	..	..	76	—
Queen's Road	..	..	..	..	32	6
Ram's	..	..	..	..	13	—
Rushmore Road	..	..	..	..	86	4
St. Michael's	..	..	..	..	57	—
St. Scholastica's	..	..	..	..	38	—
Shacklewell	..	..	..	..	2	—
Sidney Road	..	..	..	..	165	—
Sigdon Road	..	..	..	..	150	9
South Hackney Central	..	..	..	..	11	—
The Orchard	..	..	..	..	181	—
Upton House	..	..	..	..	21	9
Wilton Road	..	..	..	..	39	—
Other young children	..	..	..	..	11	354
Total	..	..	..	..	3,163	609

The following table gives particulars of the baths given to persons who were treated at the Cleansing Station during the year.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Hot Baths	Men	1	1	2	5	3	2	4	3	4	3	4	35
	Women	1	2	1	3	2	1	..	1	..	3	..	14
	Children	260	253	258	199	251	363	285	86	374	288	201	3163
Sulphur Baths	Men	11	24	21	10	17	7	..	14	18	2	14	138
	Women	8	16	10	1	10	7	6	3	8	8	5	82
	Children	12	86	36	29	94	66	17	51	94	38	75	609

MORTUARY.

Number of bodies deposited in the mortuary	342
1. To await inquests—	(a) Infectious 3
	(b) Non-Infectious 164
2. To await burial	27
3. Result of death certified by Coroner	148
Number of post mortem examinations made	229

Inquests.

Verdict.	Sex.	
	Male.	Female.
Natural Causes	20	13
Accidental Death	40	30
Suicide	25	16
Stillborn	1	2
Infanticide	—	1
Open Verdict	1	—
Misadventure	10	5
Adjourned, or Inquest held elsewhere	2	1
Totals	99	68

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

Nature of Suicide.	No.	Nature of Accidental Death.	No.
Gas Poisoning	20	Street Accidents	33
Poisoning	6	Shock from Fall	20
Drowning	6	Shock from Burns	7
Hanging	4	Shock from Scalds	4
Cut Throat	2	Poisoning	1
Shooting	1	Drowning	1
Fall	1	Asphyxia	3
Others	1	Others	1
	41		70

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The arrangements made with the Camberwell Research Laboratories and the Royal Institute of Public Health for bacteriological examinations have been continued.

Full details of bacteriological examinations during the year will be found in the section of this Report dealing with infectious diseases.

The bacteriological examination of foodstuffs is also carried out at these laboratories as required.

A minimum of 900 samples are purchased annually under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and submitted for chemical analysis to the Joint Public Analysts, Leo Taylor, Esq., F.I.C., and D. T. Lucke, Esq., B.Sc., A.I.C.

Particulars of the samples collected during the year, together with the results of the analyses made, appear on page 76.

INSULIN TREATMENT OF DIABETES.

During the year under review the Ministry of Health agreed to the extension, for a further experimental period of twelve months, of the arrangements made under Section 77 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for the provision of insulin for the treatment of poor persons suffering from diabetes.

Under the arrangements made by the Council, applications for the supply of insulin without cost to the patients are submitted to the Public Health Committee upon receipt of a recommendation from a physician of any hospital.

The cost of the insulin is 1s. 0d. per 100 units.

At the end of the year one patient was being treated at the expense of the Council.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE AREA.

No addition was made in 1931 to the local legislation relating to the public health.

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.

HOSPITALS.

The Hospitals with which the Council have made arrangements for the admission of patients are :—

(1) SITUATED WITHIN THE BOROUGH—

(a) *The Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital, Lower Clapton Road.*—The number of beds provided for the reception of maternity cases, exclusive of isolation and labour beds, is 88.

(b) *St. Joseph's Hospice for the Dying, Mare Street.*—Seventy-five beds are provided at this Institution for the reception of patients in the last stages of illness.

(2) SITUATED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH—

(a) *The City of London Lying-In Hospital, City Road.*

The arrangements made with the two maternity hospitals are described on page 49 of this Report, whilst the use made of St. Joseph's Hospice for the Dying for the isolation of cases of advanced tuberculosis is shown on pages 104 and 105.

HOMES FOR MOTHERS, INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

The following Institutions are subsidised by the London County Council, but not by the Borough Council, 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.
Hostel for East End Mothers and Babies, 159, Richmond Road	Home for 10 mothers and 10 babies	Church of England.
St. Mary's, 153, Stamford Hill	Home for 28 mothers and 40 babies	Church of England.
Maternity Refuge, 6, Pembury Road	Home for 24 mothers and 20 babies	Church of England.

*Closed 30th September, 1931.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *For Infectious Cases.*—Provided by the London County Council. Ambulance Station: Eastern Hospital, Homerton Grove.

(b) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.*—The London County Council has an ambulance station in Paragon Road.

(c) *For Maternity Cases.*—Provided by the London County Council.

Urgent cases are removed at any hour of the day or night free of cost on application by a qualified medical practitioner or certified midwife, provided that a doctor or midwife accompanies the patient.

Non-urgent cases are removed between the hours of 11 p.m. and 8 a.m. free of cost, if letters of admission to maternity hospitals are produced. Such cases can be removed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. upon the application of the Public Health Department at a cost to the Borough Council of 10s. 0d. per case. The Borough Council require patients to refund the whole or a part of this charge according to the financial position of the family.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
<i>(a) Infant Welfare Centres.</i>		
"The Grove Mission I.W.C." Grove Mission, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
"The Lower Clapton I.W.C." 28, Lower Clapton Road	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
"The Mayfield Road I.W.C." Wesleyan Church Schools, Mayfield Road, Dalston	Two clinics weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
"The Northwold Road I.W.C." St. Michael's Hall, Northwold Road, Upper Clapton	One clinic weekly (Doctor) One clinic weekly "weighing" (Health Visitors)	Borough Council.
"The Pedro Street Settlement I.W.C." Rushmore Road, Clapton	Two clinics weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Eton Mission, Gainsborough Road, Hackney Wick	One clinic weekly (Doctor) One clinic weekly "weighing" (Health Visitors)	Eton College, subsidised by Borough Council.
Hackney Mothers' and Babies' Welfare, Mission House, 23, Hackney Grove	One clinic weekly (Doctor) One clinic weekly "weighing" (Health Visitors)	Hackney Mothers' and Babies' Welfare, subsidised by Borough Council.
St. Martin's Mission, Ada Street	One clinic fortnightly "weighing" (Health Visitors) One clinic fortnightly (Doctor)	Hackney Mothers' and Babies' Welfare, subsidised by Borough Council.
West Hackney, Rectory Road	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 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.
Pedro Street Settlement ..	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
Eton Mission, Gainsborough Road, Hackney Wick	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Eton College, subsidised by Borough Council.

*Sessions were held fortnightly at this Clinic until 9th December, 1931, from which date weekly sessions have been held.

(c) *Dental Clinic.*

28, Lower Clapton Road ..	Two clinics weekly (Dentist) One clinic monthly (Dentist and Anaesthetist)	Borough Council.
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(d) *Artificial Sunlight Clinic.*

28, Lower Clapton Road	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
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(e) *Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.*

28, Lower Clapton Road ..	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
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Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
<i>(f) Tuberculosis Dispensaries.</i>		
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road	Tuberculosis Dispensary ..	Borough Council.
City of London Hospital, Bonner Road	Tuberculosis Dispensary ..	Borough Council.
<i>(g) School Clinics.</i>		
Cleansing Station, Millfields Road	Cleansing of verminous persons and inspection and treatment of skin conditions	Borough Council.
Treatment Centre, Clapton Square	Minor ailments	London County Council.
Treatment Centre, Cadogan Terrace	Minor ailments	London County Council
<i>(h) Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.</i>		
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road	Treatment Clinic	London County Council.
<i>(i) Orthopaedic Clinic.</i>		
Dalston Lane	Massage and remedial treatment	British Red Cross.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF MATERNAL DEATHS AND CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 888, dated 23rd April, 1928, the Council appointed Dr. Dorothy B. Gere to conduct enquiries into every death in the Borough of women in childbirth.

In Circular 722, dated 9th August, 1926, relating to the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, the Minister authorised the maternity and child welfare authorities to make provision for the special treatment of women suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia, for consultation with an obstetric specialist, for skilled nursing and for institutional treatment.

Following upon the issue of this Circular, the Council has appointed Lady Florence Barrett, M.D., M.S., Miss Margaret Basden, M.D., F.R.C.S., and F. N. Reynolds, Esq., F.R.C.S., to act as obstetric consultants.

Details of the use made of the Council's provision in this respect during the past year appear on page 91 of this Report.

CONSULTANTS FOR DIFFICULT MATERNITY CASES.

The Ministry of Health has approved the arrangements proposed by this Council for the calling in of Obstetric Specialists by medical practitioners in cases of difficult labour, and has also approved the appointment of Lady Florence Barrett, and Dr. Margaret Basden as her deputy.

The proposed fee is five guineas for each case, as in practically every case operative assistance is required.

With regard to the recovery of cost or part cost from the patient, as these cases are obviously emergency cases, general practitioners and myself decide the payment to be made by the patient according to the circumstances of the family, the patient paying the family contribution direct to the Consultant and the Council paying the balance of the fee, the circumstances of each case being reported to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for consideration and approval.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The work carried out during 1931 under the Council's maternity and child welfare scheme can conveniently be reported upon under the following descriptive titles :—

- (a) Health visiting.
- (b) Infant welfare centres, ante-natal, artificial sunlight and dental clinics.
- (c) Provision of maternity hospital accommodation, convalescent home treatment, midwifery assistance and home helps.
- (d) Nursing assistance.
- (e) Provision of milk and other foods to necessitous mothers and children.

HEALTH VISITING.

The Council employs fourteen Health Visitors for maternity and child welfare work, and each of these officers is allotted a district for visiting purposes. The two voluntary Infant Welfare Centres also employ Health Visitors, who carry out the health visiting work in the areas served by those Centres.

Approximately two-thirds of the time of the Borough Council's Health Visitors is spent in visiting the homes of expectant and nursing mothers, and children under the age of five years, the remainder of their time being devoted to attendance at Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Centres.

Visits are paid as required to all expectant mothers, of whom knowledge is received either through midwives, Ante-Natal Clinics or other means. The Health Visitors also visit the homes of all infants notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907. The first visit is paid as soon as possible after the infant reaches the age of fourteen days. Three further routine visits are paid during the first year of life, and two visits are paid in each subsequent year until the child reaches the age of five years. Additional visits are paid as required to infants and children suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum, measles, whooping cough, etc. It may be said, therefore, that the Borough is adequately served as regards health visiting.

A table showing the visits made by the Health Visitors and the attendances of these officers at the Infant Welfare Centres and other clinics during the year appears on pages 41 and 42.

The following table shows the conditions found at the first visit of the Health Visitor to the homes of infants :—

No. of Infants visited.	Method of Feeding.			Separate cot provided for Infant.		Use of Comforter.		Home conditions.	
	Breast.	Arti- ficial.	Mixed.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Satis- fac- tory.	Unsatis- fac- tory.
3178	2771	247	160	2785	393	1153	2025	2947	231

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

A list of the Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough, which are nine in number, appears on page 44 of this Report. Five of these Centres are provided and maintained by the Borough Council, whilst the remaining four, whose work is co-ordinated with that of the Borough Council, are voluntary Institutions, supported mainly by voluntary contributions and grants from the Borough Council.

Each of the nine Infant Welfare Centres has been allotted a district, and mothers are encouraged to attend the Centre serving the area in which they live.

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 follow :—

1. To 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.

The work done at the Infant Welfare Centres during the year is shown in the following table :—

Centre.	No. of sessions held.	No. of children brought to the Centre for the first time.		Total No. of attendances.		Total No. of attendances of infants and children before Doctor.
		Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	
1. The Grove Mission ..	52	260	57	2637	1233	1751
2. The Lower Clapton ..	48	297	82	3018	1494	1365
3. The Mayfield Road ..	100	351	40	3971	2359	2800
4. The Northwold Road ..	100	352	98	4029	2802	1759
5. The Pedro Street ..	102	226	22	2661	2472	2741
6. *Eton Mission ..	98	159	8	2170	1134	1412
7. *Hackney Mothers' and Babies'	50	157	26	2268	892	1438
8. *St. Martin's Mission ..	26	76	8	559	177	566
9. *West Hackney ..	49	158	43	1613	619	1199
Totals	625	2036	384	22926	13182	15031

* Voluntary centres.

The attendances of children at the Infant Welfare Centres have been fully maintained. The number of children attending the Centres for the first time in relation to the number of births registered during the last five years is as follows:—

1927	...	...	...	62 per cent.
1928	...	...	...	61 „
1929	...	...	...	66 „
1930	...	...	...	71 „
1931	...	...	...	72 „

ANTE-NATAL CENTRES.

Ante-natal consultations are held at four of the five Municipal Infant Welfare Centres and at one of the Voluntary Centres.

The following is a table of the work done at the Ante-natal Centres during the year:—

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. The Lower Clapton ..	102	449	1055	1504	1408
2. The Pedro Street ..	52	204	482	686	521
3. The Grove Mission ..	27	105	250	355	328
4. The Northwold Road ..	51	129	458	587	474
5. *Eton Mission ..	49	142	507	649	359
Totals	281	1029	2752	3781	3090

* Voluntary Centre.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

An Artificial Sunlight Clinic is held weekly upon the premises of the Infant Welfare Centre at No. 28, Lower Clapton Road. The cases treated are principally infants and children under the age of five years who are suffering from nutritional disorders.

The following scale of charges was adopted by the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in December, 1930 :—

Income per head of the family per week, after deduction of rent, insurances, etc.	Fee to be paid.
Under 8s.	No payment.
Between—8s. and 10s.	1s. for course.
10s. and 15s.	2s. „ „
15s. and 20s.	3s. „ „
20s. and 25s.	4s. „ „
25s. and 30s.	5s. „ „
30s. and over	6s. „ „

The following is a summary of the work done at the Clinic during the past five years :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
No. of patients under treatment { Women	..	2	4	1	2
at commencement of the year { Children	54	43	22	25	28
No. of patients who commenced { Women	4	10	5	5	10
treatment during the year { Children	158	116	114	77	107
No. of patients who completed { Women	2	8	5	4	8
treatment during the year { Children	129	103	72	54	96
No. of patients who failed to { Women	..	..	3	..	1
attend for completion of { Children	40	34	39	20	9
treatment					
No. of patients under treatment { Women	2	4	1	2	3
at end of the year { Children	43	22	25	28	30
Total number of attendances of { Women	36	88	60	33	138
patients { Children	2025	1777	1137	886	1485

Payments to the Medical Officer in charge of the Clinic and to the Hackney District Nursing Association for the services of a Nurse at each session amounted during the year to £101. 8s. 0d., whilst a sum of £10 17s. 0d. was received in respect of treatment given during that period.

A report by Dr. Dorothy B. Gere, the Medical Officer in charge, is given here.

Report by Dr. Dorothy B. Gere.

The number of cases treated in 1931 was much larger than in the previous year and individual attendances were well maintained.

One hundred and four cases completed treatment during the year, and these included:—

Malnutrition	38 cases
Rickets	25 „
Failure to gain weight	14 „
Ante-natal	6 „
Debility	7 „
Marasmus	6 „
Cervical adenitis	2 „
Cough	2 „
Post-natal	2 „
Eczema	1 „
Nervousness	1 „

Malnutrition.—It is advisable that specific causes of malnutrition, such as unhealthy tonsils, should be treated before light treatment is commenced, otherwise much improvement cannot be expected. In some cases a short course of light treatment will get the patient into better condition for operation and light treatment can be resumed afterwards.

The average gain in weight during treatment was 8.5 ounces per month.

Rickets.—The cases of rickets treated during the year were of varying severity. As a rule the worst cases occur among children of unsatisfactory parents and difficulty is experienced in securing regular attendance at the Clinic. These severe cases are referred in the first place to the British Red Cross Society's Clinic for X-ray examination.

It is important to get bony defects treated by an orthopaedic surgeon after curing the active disease.

Failure to gain weight.—Some of these children, though appearing well-nourished, had failed to put on weight over a period of weeks or months, through defective metabolism.

The average gain in weight of these patients was 7.2 ounces per month.

Ante-Natal cases.—These included the following:—

(a) *Lumbar muscular pain.*—This patient asked for light treatment, because she had had similar treatment for this condition before her previous confinement. She stated that she had never felt so well as after the previous course of treatment.

(b) *Debility (two cases).*—Both patients were greatly improved in health after treatment.

(c) *Psoriasis.*—This condition was of many years' standing. The patient considered that the rash had definitely improved after light treatment, the spots becoming fewer in number and less scaly.

(d) *Defective lactation.*—This patient had been unsuccessful in her efforts to breast-feed her third child, and only managed to feed the two previous children for between two and three months. The last baby she was still breast-feeding at five months.

(e) *Pruritus of legs*.—This condition was of three weeks' standing when light treatment was commenced. Improvement was noted after the first treatment, and a cure was effected after three treatments.

Debility after acute diseases.—These cases respond rapidly to light treatment.

Marasmus.—Every case treated did well, and the average gain in weight for all those treated, over periods varying from 8 to 27 weeks, was 5.4 ounces per week.

Cervical adenitis.—Two cases were treated. One was cured and the other improved.

Cough.—One child who had developed a chronic cough after whooping cough, was cured, and another with a cough persisting after tonsillectomy was much improved.

Post-natal cases:—

(a) *Rheumatism*.—The pain and swelling of ankles in this case cleared up after treatment.

(b) *Debility*.—This patient was debilitated after her confinement, which had taken place three months previously. She felt very well at the end of the course of treatment.

Eczema of Scalp.—This condition occurred in a baby, and was much improved, but the family left the district and the infant was not brought to the Clinic for the completion of treatment.

Nervousness.—This child suffered from nervousness, and had night terrors. The latter were improved, but he was not cured until his tonsils were removed and he was sent away for convalescence.

DENTAL CLINIC.

A Dental Clinic is established at No. 28, Lower Clapton Road, bi-weekly sessions being held.

Expectant and nursing mothers and children are referred from all the Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough to this Clinic for treatment.

Under this scheme the Council's Dental Surgeon, Mr. Middleton, L.D.S., and the Anæsthetist, Dr. Montague Smith, are paid a fee for each attendance at the Clinic. Payment is also made to the Dental Surgeon in respect of the supply of dentures.

Those patients who are able to contribute towards the cost of their dental treatment are charged fees of 1s. or 2s. for the course of treatment, excluding dentures.

The scale of charges for the supply of dentures is the same as that operating in the case of the supply of milk to necessitous cases, the maximum charge to those persons coming within the scale being £4 for a complete set of dentures (upper and lower). If,

however, the income of the family is more than that allowed under the scale, the National Health Insurance scale is applied, *i.e.*, an amount from £4. 10s. 0d. to £6. 10s. 0d., according to circumstances.

Every applicant for dental treatment is required to fill in a special "Dental Treatment Application Form," to be obtained only at the Welfare Centres. The application is then considered and a voucher issued to the applicant authorising treatment at the Clinic. This voucher is only available for six months.

The work done at the Clinic during the period under review was as follows:—

No. of sessions held	100
	Mothers. Children.
No. of primary attendances	138 74
No. of repeat attendances	703 115
Total attendances	841 189
No. of teeth extracted	1,308
No. of teeth stopped	149
No. of scalings and dressings	72
No. of general anæsthetic cases	239
No. of local anæsthetic cases	82
No. of patients to whom dentures were supplied ...	69 (124 dentures)

The cost of this scheme to the Council during the year was:—

	£	s.	d.
Payments to Dental Surgeon in respect of attendances	157	10	0
Payments to Dental Surgeon for Dentures supplied	129	10	6
Payments to Anæsthetist	25	4	0
Total payments	£312	4	6
Patients' Contributions:—	£	s.	d.
For Dentures	53	18	6
For Extractions, etc.	10	9	0
Total Contributions	64	7	6
Net Cost to the Council	£247	17	0

In 29 cases dentures were supplied without cost to the patients.

The following table is given in order to show the extent to which expectant and nursing mothers and their children have

benefited from the facilities for dental treatment provided by the Council under its Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme since the opening of the Clinic at the end of 1925 :—

Year.	No. of Sessions held.	No. of Attendances.	No. of Extractions.	No. of Fillings.	No. of other treatments.	No. of Persons to whom Dentures were supplied.	No. of Dentures supplied.
1926 ..	53	697	1146	50	85	33	59
1927 ..	51	644	798	21	66	34	61
1928 ..	51	660	762	23	56	44	76
1929 ..	51	544	852	16	61	34	64
1930 ..	81	874	1120	81	74	64	105
1931 ..	100	1030	1308	149	72	69	124
Totals ..	387	4449	5986	340	414	278	489

The continued success of the Dental Clinic is a tribute to the work and popularity of the Dental Surgeon and the Anæsthetist. By the kindly, skilful manner in which Dr. Montague Smith deals with timid children and the nervous pregnant women treated at the Clinic he does much to banish the dread of submitting to dental treatment under anæsthesia.

The following is a Report by the Dental Surgeon :—

Report by H. C. Middleton, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.).

The work of the Dental Clinic was continued on the same general lines as heretofore.

Missionary work is done at the Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Centres and by the Health Visitors in inducing the patients to regard the Dental Clinic rather as a place where teeth are cared for and preserved than as a last resort leading to wholesale extractions and dentures.

Children under school age still exhibit poorly-calcified and carious teeth. When they come under my notice their teeth are already ruined.

During the year, the Deputy Dental Surgeon and I have been investigating the underlying causes of the poor calcification of the teeth which predisposes the enamel to caries. Certain progress has been made and preventive treatment outlined and commenced. The care of the temporary teeth begins as early as the eighth week of foetal life, and is continued until lactation has ceased. This involves a goodly number of attendances, but if, at the age of five or six years, children can be handed over to the care of the school dentist with good, sound teeth, then the object of the dental clinic is achieved.

PROVISION OF MATERNITY HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION, CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT MIDWIFERY ASSISTANCE AND HOME HELPS.

Maternity Hospital Accommodation.—The Council pays the sum of one guinea in respect of each necessitous person admitted from the Borough for treatment at either of the under-mentioned

hospitals. Expectant women are deemed to be eligible for assistance under this scheme if, by reason of poverty or other cause, they are unable to pay an amount equal to one-half the average cost per patient of the maintenance and administration charges of the hospital concerned for the preceding year.

The number of patients assisted under this scheme, together with the cost to the Council during the year, is shown below :—

	Cases.	Cost.		
		£	s.	d.
Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital	115	120	15	0
City of London Lying-In Hospital	135	141	15	0
	250	£262	10	0

Convalescent Home Treatment.—It has not been necessary to make any alteration to the agreement which has existed for some years between the Council and the Invalid Children's Aid Association under which the Association arranges, on behalf of the Council, convalescent home treatment. Under this arrangement the Council is not required to meet any cost other than that which the parents are not able to contribute towards the actual cost of the treatment provided at the convalescent home, or which is not forthcoming from charitable sources.

During 1931 arrangements were made for the convalescence of 1 mother and 32 children. Payments to the Invalid Children's Aid Association during the year amounted to £53 15s. 3d., and to St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Birchington-on-Sea, £6 6s. 0d.

Midwifery Assistance.—In order to meet the needs of those mothers who desire to be confined in their own homes and are unable to pay a midwife's fee, the Council adopted a scheme in 1920 under which it accepts financial responsibility for the whole or part of the cost of a midwife's services.

Application for assistance under this scheme is made upon a printed form, showing the size and income of the family, the name of the midwife to be engaged, the fee to be charged, and other relevant information. The statements made in the form are verified by the Health Visitor, and the Medical Officer of Health considers each application with a view to making an appropriate recommendation to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee as to the suitability of the case for assistance and the sum to be paid by the Council.

The fees of midwives in attendance on 38 mothers were paid by the Council during the year, the payments totalling £32. 6s. 6d.

Home Helps.—One application was approved during 1931 for the assistance of a "home help" under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Nursing Assistance.—A description of the scheme in operation in the Borough for professional nursing in the homes of sick persons is set out on page 28 of this report.

In order to facilitate reference, however, a table is given here to show the extent to which the services of the nurses employed by the Hackney District Nursing Association have been utilised during the past year under the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme:—

Disease.	No. of Cases Nursed.	No. of Visits Paid.
Infantile Diarrhoea	3	24
Maternity Nursing	83	1165
Measles	8	128
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	22	686
Pneumonia	53	1079
Whooping Cough	7	149
Other ailments	154	1744
Totals	335	4975

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

In the consideration of applications received under the Council's scheme for the provision of cow's milk and dried milk to necessitous mothers and children, free of cost or at a reduced price, every source of income, including assistance received from the Local Public Assistance Committee, is taken into account. Health Visitors' reports are obtained in every case with a view to securing verification of the statements made on the application forms, and, in cases in which the applicant is in regular employment, the employers are communicated with in order to ascertain the accuracy of the statement of income.

The following is the scale of income under which grants are made:—

Income per head of the family after deduction of rent and insurances.	Proportion of cost to be borne by the applicant.
Up to 7s. 0d. per week	Free.
Over 7s. 0d. but under 8s. 0d. per week ..	25% of cost.
Over 8s. 0d. but under 9s. 0d. per week ..	50% of cost.
Over 9s. 0d. but under 10s. 0d. per week ..	75% of cost.

One pint of milk daily for a period of 28 days or one packet of dried milk weekly for four weeks is granted to each expectant mother after the sixth month of pregnancy and for each child under three years of age. This age limit is extended to five years when the children are attending Infant Welfare Centres and are certified by a Centre Doctor to be in need of extra nourishment. Assistance is not given in cases in which the income exceeds 10s. 0d. a week for each member of the family unless there are exceptional circumstances such as heavy indebtedness incurred during long periods of unemployment or sickness.

The following are particulars of the applications received, the assistance granted and the cost of the scheme to the Council during the year :—

Form of Assistance.	No. of Applications.		Cost to the Council.
	Received.	Granted.	
			£ s. d.
Cow's Milk	5,711	5,641	2,103 13 2
Dried Milk	1,288	1,269	454 15 7
Totals	6,999	6,910	2,558 8 9

The number of families assisted under the scheme during the year was 1,575.

In addition to the cow's milk and dried milk supplied free of cost or at a reduced price, dried milk is supplied at the Infant Welfare Centres at cost price, whilst other foods, medicines, etc., are supplied free of cost or at cost price. Details of the sale of dried milk and of the sale or free distribution of other foods and medicines are given below :—

Dried Milk, Foods, Medicines, etc., supplied at cost price.

Description of Article.	Value of goods supplied.
	£ s. d.
Cod liver oil and malt	45 6 6
Cow and Gate	338 11 0
Lactagol	18 15 0
Marylebone cream	62 12 7
Ostermilk	67 8 6
Petroleum emulsion	18 19 4
Syrup ferri	14 3 10
Virol	54 18 0
Sundries	108 17 10
Total	729 12 7

Foods, Medicines, etc., supplied free of cost to necessitous mothers.

Description of Article.	Cost to the Council.
	£ s. d.
Cod liver oil and malt	25 3 6
Marylebone cream	28 7 4
Virol	21 19 6
Sundries	39 16 9
Total	115 7 1

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

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

Complaints of defective water fittings at 225 premises were forwarded to the Metropolitan Water Board during the year.

SEWERS.

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors reported 9 premises on which the sewers were defective and repairable by the Borough Council. These were referred to the Borough Engineer for his attention.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

The work of refuse removal and scavenging is under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

House refuse is collected in electrically-propelled vehicles at least once a week, more frequent collections being made in certain streets and from blocks of flats.

All the refuse collected is destroyed in the Council's Destructor at Millfields Road.

During the year the Public Health Department dealt with 2,981 complaints received from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor of houses without dustbins, or with defective dustbins.

One thousand, four hundred and thirty-five informal notices were served, and further action taken as required.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

A summary of the inspections, etc., carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year appears on pages 108 to 123 of this report.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Complaints of Nuisances.

During the year 1931 there were 4,769 complaints of nuisances made to the Public Health Department and investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Borough. Defects or nuisances were discovered in 3,616 of the complaints. Notices for the remedy or abatement of these were served upon the owner or person responsible under the above Act.

Drainage.

Two hundred and twenty plans and notices to execute drainage work and works of construction under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors at 287 premises were reported to the Public Health Committee during the year.

Smoke Abatement.

In addition to 211 observations of chimneys of large works in the Borough made by the Sanitary Inspectors, 1,123 observations on 81 premises were made by an Assistant detailed for that purpose. Twenty-five 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. Four statutory notices were served.

Infectious Diseases.

The occupied dwellings inspected during the year after infectious disease numbered 1,709. 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 7,846, 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 1931 was 5,108. The number of statutory notices served was 1,668; and summonses were issued in 50 cases.

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, 16; poultry slaughterers, 2. Forty-three inspections were made during the year. There were no contraventions of the By-laws.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

Verminous Premises.

Powers are granted by this Act to Local Authorities to cleanse, disinfect or destroy any unwholesome articles in any house, or to require the owner or occupier of any house that is in a verminous condition to cleanse the premises.

For some years past it has been the practice of the School Medical Authority to give notice to the Borough Council of school children who have been required by notice to submit to treatment at the Cleansing Station, and to ask that steps be taken to deal with their homes under the above Act.

Such information was received in 38 cases during the past year, and the 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.
38	9	15	14

The scope of this work was extended in 1931, when arrangements were made for visits to be paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to the homes of all persons who make voluntary attendances at the Cleansing Station.

During the period from 1st September to 31st December, 1931, 847 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.
847	80	50	717

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 were afterwards found present.

There were also 73 notices received from the London County Council in respect of children suffering from scabies, and 4 notices from hospitals in respect of out-patients. Two cases were referred for treatment by private practitioners. The bedding in these cases was disinfected on receipt of information and again 10 days later.

In addition to the cleansing of verminous rooms or premises by owners and tenants after service of notice by the Sanitary Inspectors, 848 rooms at 593 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 with which to apply it, 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 £179. 2s. 9d. was sold for this purpose. This consisted of 3,101 pints of insecticide and 382 sprayers loaned or sold.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

The number of complaints received during the year of premises being infested with rats was 650. 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 40 cases it was necessary to serve notices under the Act upon the occupiers of the land or premises.

Two premises were cleared under the agreement with Messrs. Howard & Son (Rat-catchers), under the supervision of the Council's Sanitary Staff.

Five thousand, seven hundred and eight-four poison baits and 156 varnish traps were provided and laid down under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. Ferrets on occasions have been used. By these means 298 premises have been effectively cleared of rats and 9 premises were under observation and treatment at the end of the year.

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 8. In 5 cases the work required on the notice was carried out, and in the remaining three cases the work required on the notice not having been complied with, notices were served under the Public Health Act for those defects that can be dealt with under that Act. In 2 cases a certificate was applied for but not granted. In 1 of these cases the premises did not come within the scope of the Act, whilst in the second case the work necessary to make the premises fit for habitation in all respects was agreed to and put in hand before a certificate could be issued. 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.

Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925.

House-to-House Inspection.

The inspections required to support the clearance schemes in several districts of the Borough have interfered very largely with the work of making house-to-house inspections under these Regulations.

The number of house-to-house inspections made during the year was 253, and in 175 of these houses nuisances requiring the service of notices were discovered.

Dangerous Structures.

Complaints of alleged dangerous structures at 292 premises were forwarded to the London County Council during the year.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

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

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

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

		No.
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901	.. Workshops and Workplaces	634
Do. do.	.. Outworkers' Premises	1,807
London County Council By-laws	.. Houses let in separate Tenements	195
Do. do.	.. Rag and Bone Dealers	28
Do. do.	.. Offensive Trades—	
	Fur Skin Dressers	16
	Poultry Slaughterers	2

Underground Rooms.

Regulations in respect of underground sleeping rooms have already been made by this Council, bearing date 29th January, 1914.

The problem of the underground dwelling is a serious one, and such dwelling is undoubtedly unhealthy to a varying extent. While there are probably very few underground rooms of the worst type which are used for sleeping purposes, there are a fair number of underground rooms in the Borough which are used as living rooms and occasionally as sleeping apartments, and shortage of housing accommodation makes it difficult to deal with these. Where underground rooms of bad type have been found to be illegally occupied by reason of their not complying with the requirements of the Housing Acts and Regulations notices have been served. These notices are usually complied with by the cessation of the use of the rooms as sleeping apartments. The Sanitary Inspectors have now been instructed to prepare a complete schedule of such dwellings to be kept on a card index system for future use.

REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.

Number of visits to waterways	...	...	...	26
Number of boats inspected	...	...	...	7
Number of boats not registered	...	...	...	—
Number of boats conforming to Acts	...	...	...	7
Number of boats infringing the Acts	...	...	...	—
Number of Certificates examined	...	...	...	7
Number of persons for which boats were registered—				
Adults	...	...	...	28
Children	...	...	...	—
Number of persons living on boats so registered—				
Men	...	...	...	14
Women	...	...	...	—
Children	...	...	...	—
Number of Notices issued	...	...	...	—
Number of Notices complied with	...	...	...	—
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	...	—

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1931.

Inspector.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Public</i> G.A.	<i>Health (London)</i> 21, Spurstowe Terrace	<i>Act, 1891.</i> General insanitary condition	Ordered to abate nuisance within 10 days	..	1 1 0
R.H.B.	6, Farleigh Road	Do. do.	Ordered to pay costs (work done)	..	5 5 0
J.E.T.	171, Wick Road	Do. do.	Summons withdrawn (work done)	..	1 1 0
H.B.	22, De Beauvoir Crescent	Non-compliance with Magistrate's order	Fined	3 0 0	2 2 0
E.S.C.	6, Alvington Crescent	Dust-bin not maintained in a proper condition of repair	Do.	0 10 0	
A.S.	80, Overbury Street	General insanitary condition	Ordered to abate nuisance within 10 days	..	1 1 0
A.S.	7, Blurton Road	Do. do.	Do. do.	..	1 1 0
R.J.S.	24, Fortescue Avenue	Do. do.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	..	1 1 0
R.J.S.	31, Gransden Avenue	Main roof and water-closet roof defective	Summons withdrawn (work done)	..	1 1 0
J.E.T.	7, Gilpin Road ..	No waste pipe to sink	Do. do.	..	1 1 0
G.A.	23, Shacklewell Row	General insanitary condition	Ordered to abate nuisance within 7 days	..	1 1 0
G.A.	38, Spurstowe Road	Kitchen wall damp. Scullery walls and ceiling dirty	Do. do.	..	1 1 0
G.A.	23, Norfolk Road	Drain outlet defective	Ordered to abate nuisance within 21 days	..	1 1 0
G.A.	26, Wellington Road	Drain choked ..	Ordered to abate nuisance forthwith	2 0 0	1 1 0
G.A.	34, Wellington Road	General insanitary condition	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	..	1 1 0
E.S.C.	178, Lr. Clapton Road	General insanitary condition	Summons withdrawn (work done)	..	1 11 6
H.B.	56, Welbury Street	Paper hanging from walls and ceiling of upper staircase	Ordered to abate nuisance within 7 days	..	1 1 0
H.B.	64, Welbury Street	Ceiling of top front room defective	Do. do.	..	1 1 0
H.B.	299, Kingsland Road	Roof defective	Summons withdrawn (work done)	..	1 3 0
H.B.	16, De Beauvoir Crescent	Flooring of basement front room defective, earth beneath damp and space under floor insufficiently ventilated	Do. do.	..	1 11 6

Inspector.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
G.F.H.	173, Graham Road	General insanitary condition	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	..	1 1 0
A.S.	67, Median Road	Do. do.	Do. do.	..	1 1 0
R.J.S.	1, King Edward Road	Roof defective and leaky	Summons withdrawn (work done)	..	1 1 0
G.F.H.	118, Brougham Road	General insanitary condition	Ordered to abate nuisance within 7 days	..	1 1 0
H.B.	104, Haggerston Road	Roof gutter and chimney flue defective	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	..	1 1 0
H.B.	110, Haggerston Road	General insanitary condition	Do. do.	..	1 1 0
G.F.	67, Clapton Common	Do. do.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 21 days	..	1 1 0
R.J.S.	17A, Gransden Avenue	Roof and gutters defective	Summons withdrawn (work done)	..	1 1 0
J.N.	Workshop at rear of 32, Bower Road	Roof and ceiling defective	Summons withdrawn (work done)	..	1 1 0
H.B.	95, Balls Pond Road	Two middle floor rooms in a filthy condition, no proper external ventilation	Order to abate nuisance forthwith	..	..
A.S.	67, Median Road	Non-compliance with Magistrate's order	Fined	5 0 0	2 2 0
G.F.	70, Lynmouth Road	Addition roof leaky and defective	Summons withdrawn (work done)	..	1 1 0
H.B.	299, Kingsland Road	Connection to pan of water-closet defective	Do. do.	..	1 1 0
G.F.H.	15, Sylvester Road	General insanitary condition	Summons withdrawn (work done)	..	3 3 0
<i>Metropolis Management Act, 1855.</i>					
J.E.T.	11, Mabley Street	Did cause a pipe for carrying off waste water from a sink to a sewer to be constructed contrary to bye-law	Summons withdrawn (work subsequently done in compliance with requirements)	..	2 2 0
G.A.	26, Alvington Crescent	Do. do.	Do. do.	..	0 7 6
G.A.	Do. do.	Did fail to give notice of above-mentioned construction to sanitary authority	Summons withdrawn	..	0 7 6

Inspector.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
R.H.B.	72, Reighton Road	Did cause pipes for carrying off waste water from a lavatory basin and a bath to a sewer to be constructed contrary to byelaw	Fined	1 0 0	2 2 0
R.H.B.	72, Reighton Road	Did fail to give notice of above-mentioned construction to sanitary authority			
G.F.	17, Vartry Road	Did cause a pipe for carrying off waste water from a sink to a sewer to be constructed contrary to byelaw	Ordered to pay costs	..	1 1 0
G.F.	Do. do.	Did fail to give notice of above-mentioned construction to sanitary authority	Do. do.	..	1 1 0
G.A.	40, Amhurst Road	Did reconstruct the system of drainage without depositing with the sanitary authority a plan and section of the work	Do. do. (Plan subsequently supplied)	..	0 10 6
G.F.	68, Lynmouth Road	Did cause a pipe for carrying off waste water from a sink to a sewer to be constructed contrary to byelaw	Ordered to pay costs (work reconstructed)	..	1 1 0
G.F.	Do. (alternative summons)	Do. do.	Summons withdrawn	..	..
G.F.	Do.	Did fail to give notice of above-mentioned construction to sanitary authority	Do. do.	..	1 1 0
G.F.	Do. (alternative summons)	Do. do.	Do. do.	..	..

HOUSING.

Arrangements are now completed for proceeding with the Banister Street Clearance Scheme as soon as the enquiry has been held, and the remaining proposals included in the five-year programme are to be brought forward as opportunity permits. The Nisbet Street Scheme has had all particulars prepared as to plans, rehousing, etc., and will be the next scheme to follow the Banister Street Area, unless increased housing accommodation provided by the Lower Clapton Road flats or the County Council flats will permit the Council to deal with some of the purely Clearance Schemes which entail no rehousing in the area cleared, such as Middlesex Wharf or Queen's Court.

Full particulars of the housing in the Borough and the Clearance Areas, etc., appear in the 1930 report and need not now be repeated.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

The housing conditions of the Borough are reported upon in the following form in accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Health.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—*

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... | 9,244 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 37,414 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... | 253 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 759 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (Clearance Areas) ... | 638 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 5,366 |

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	3,406
---	-------

3. *Action under Statutory Powers :—*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

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

(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	...	...	...	...	1

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 4,846

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—
 (a) by owners ... 1,626
 (b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... 2

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 ... None

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 ... None

E.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 ... None

F.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 ... None

SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACTS, 1899-1923.

The total cases where advances have been made by the Borough Council to 31st December, 1931, amount to 363, of which 34 were granted during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of workshops registered in Hackney at the end of 1931 was 634, a decrease of 13 on the number registered at the end of 1930. Of this total, 403 were workshops in which females were employed.

The factories in the Borough number 754, and are inspected and regulated by H.M. Inspectors under the Home Office. The duty of ensuring the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences in factories, however, rests upon the Sanitary Inspectors of the Borough Council.

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.

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	2	Millinery	27
Blouses	2	Needlework	3
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers or		Tailoring	89
Machinists	57	Ties	5
Children's Costumes	3	Trimmings	3
Clothing	1	Underclothing	2
Corsets	4	Vests	2
Dressmakers	46	Waterproofs	1
Dressing and Tea Gowns	1	Miscellaneous	3
Furriers	41		
Hats	2		318
Mantles	24		

(B) OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

Bakers	23	Motor Repairs	8
Baskets	3	Rag Sorting	3
ox Makers	10	Rubber Goods	1
Brush Makers	7	Toy Makers	3
Cabinet Makers	56	Upholsterers	26
Confectionery	3	Upholsterers' Trimmings	1
Cycle Makers	2	Wireless Goods	4
Leather Goods	13	Woodwork	26
Laundries	7	Miscellaneous	102
Metal Work	5		
Pianoforte Makers	11		316
Picture Frames	2		

The following tables show the inspections made and the defects found and remedied in the factories and workshops in the Borough :—

I.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	690	132	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	829	181	1
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	1	1	—
Total	1520	314	1

II.—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	151	158	—	—
Want of ventilation	35	37	—	—
Overcrowding	6	6	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	81	82	—	1
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	20	22	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	112	106	—	—
Not separate for sexes	11	11	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out- work and offences under the Sec- tions mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)	36	36	—	—
Total	452	458	—	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.

IV.—OTHER MATTERS.

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

OUTWORKERS.

The number of outworkers on the register at the end of 1931 was 1,807, as compared with 2,143 at the end of the previous year.

The following analysis shows the trades followed by the out-workers :—

Trade.	No. of Outworkers.	Trade.	No. of Outworkers.
Artificial Flowers	15	Fancy Stationery	3
Baby Linen	20	Furs.. ..	47
Bedding	1	Gaiters	7
Belts and Bags	18	Hats	2
Blouses	40	Hosiery and Knitted Goods ..	2
Boots and Shoes	344	Lace Goods.. ..	17
Boxes and Paper Bags	135	Lamp Shades	1
Braces	2	Leather Goods	7
Brushes	95	Mantles and Costumes	251
Children's Costumes	19	Millinery	60
Children's Millinery	25	Overalls, etc	6
Christmas Crackers, etc... ..	15	Pyjamas and Shirts	34
Cleaning	6	Shoe Bows	5
Clothiers and Outfitters	66	Tailoring	127
Collars and Bibs	4	Ties and Neckwear	95
Confectionery Packing	4	Trimmings	50
Cushions	2	Umbrellas	16
Dolls and Toys	7	Underclothing	24
Dressing Gowns	13	Upholsterers' Trimmings.. ..	11
Dressmaking and Robes	108	Waterproofs	4
Embroidery	17	Miscellaneous	64
Fancy Goods	6		
Fancy Paper Goods	12		1,807

Employers of outworkers are required to submit to the local Medical Officer of Health twice yearly a list of the outworkers employed by them. The following is a summary of the information secured from these lists during the past year:—

	Residing in the Borough.	Residing outside the Borough.	Total.
Number of outworkers employed by firms in the Borough	716	584	1,300
Number of outworkers employed by firms outside the Borough	1,029	—	1,029
Number of outworkers employed by firms in and outside the Borough	62	—	62
Total number of outworkers whose names were included in lists submitted during the year	1,807	584	2,391

During the year Miss Portlock, the Inspector appointed for the inspection of Outworkers' premises, made 937 inspections, and 794 re-inspections. She also made 697 visits without inspection, the outworkers having left the premises (122), or having given up home work (77), or being out at the time of visit (335), or owing to a wrong address being given (72), or the premises being workshops or factories (53), or the outworkers having died (18).

Miss Portlock also discovered one new workshop and handed in the address for registration. During her visits of inspection she found 292 premises with sanitary defects. For the abatement of these she served 292 intimation notices. Of the 937 premises inspected, in only 76 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	...	...	38
„ „ and living room	...	...	24
„ „ „ kitchen	...	...	11
„ and kitchen	...	...	681
„ „ bedroom	...	...	52
„ „ parlour	...	...	41
„ „ scullery	...	...	11
„ „ bathroom	...	...	1
„ „ shop	...	...	2

V.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (Section 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 9, 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.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, etc. ..	226	..	1750	32	..	96	249	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
(2) Cleaning and Washing	2	..	22	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, Lace Curtains and															
Nets	4	..	18	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and Upholstery	4	..	38	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fur Pulling	4	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Umbrellas, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial Flowers ..	2	..	2	1	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Racquet and Tennis Balls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper															
Bags	20	..	280	7	..	21	25	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Brush Making	16	..	104	2	..	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stuffed Toys	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket Making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cosaques, Christmas															
Crackers, Christmas															
Stockings, etc. ..	2	..	44	2	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	280	..	2261	44	..	130	321	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..

† The figures given in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending TWO lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION 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 Food Inspectors, who visit the butchers, slaughter-houses, markets, dairies, etc., and generally by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.—The Borough Council is required by the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, to keep registers of all persons carrying on in the Borough the trade of cowkeeper or dairyman and of all premises in the Borough which are used as dairies.

The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, excludes from registration those premises from which milk is not supplied otherwise than in properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it is delivered, but, following upon a decision of the High Court, the Borough Council registers as purveyors of milk those persons who sell milk in sealed bottles within the Borough.

The following summary shows the state of the Registers at the end of 1930, the additions and deletions made during 1931 and the number of entries remaining at the end of 1931 :—

	Cowkeepers and Cowhouses.	Dairies and Milkshops.	Dairymen, including those whose premises are outside the Borough.	Purveyors of milk in sealed bottles.
On Registers on 31st December, 1930	3	200	215	228
Alterations to Registers (transfer of ownership of business)	..	4	5	19
Added to Registers	..	3	8	26
Removed from Registers	..	1	1	..
On Registers on 31st December, 1931	3	202	222	254
Increase (+) Decrease (—) ..	..	+ 2	+ 7	+ 26

During the year 21 inspections were made of the three cow-houses in the Borough and 779 visits were paid to the dairies and milkshops. There were two instances in which it was necessary to serve notices regarding the use of dirty utensils and five notices were served requiring the cleansing or repairing of premises used as dairies.

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 :—

- (a) "Certified";
 (b) "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)";
 (c) "Grade A"; and
 (d) "Pasteurised."

The Borough Council is authorised to grant licences to any person other than a producer to sell such graded milk. The licences 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 under-mentioned 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:—

Name and Address of Dealer.	Designations of Milk for the sale of which licenses were granted.
J. Akam & Sons, 53, Kynaston Road	(d).
T. B. Evans, 124, Clarence Road	(a) and (b).
T. Francis, 257, Queens Road	(b).
A. Harris, 55, High Street, Homerton	(b).
I. H. Jones, 7, Church Road	(b).
J. W. Jones, 271, Wick Road	(b).
London Co-Operative Society, Rushmore Road	(b) and (d).
Do. do. 140, Stoke Newington Road	(b) and (d).
A. B. Mansfield & Sons, 21, Mare Street	(a), (b) and (d).
Do. do. 2, Maury Road	(a), (b) and (d).
Do. do. 73, Powerscroft Road	(a), (b) and (d).
Do. do. 200, Queens Road	(a), (b) and (d).
Do. do. 49A, Stamford Hill	(a), (b) and (d).
W. A. Mills, 1, West Side	(a) and (b).
E. Morris, 213, Well Street	(b).
T. Protheroe, 79, Shacklewell Lane	(b).
F. W. Snewin, 192, Lower Clapton Road	(b).
S. P. Snewin, 67, Oldhill Street	(b).
A. Stapleton & Sons, Brookland Farm, Northwold Road	(a), (c) and (d).
Do. do. 124, Dalston Lane	(a), (c) and (d).
Do. do. 218, Stamford Hill	(a), (c) and (d).
United Dairies (London), Ltd., 85, Amhurst Road	(d).
Do. do. 74, Chatsworth Road	(d).
Do. do. 86, Dunsmure Road	(d).
Do. do. 46A, Leswin Road	(d).
Do. do. 107, Lower Clapton Road	(d).
Do. do. 23, Oldhill Street	(d).
Do. do. 43, Shacklewell Lane	(a), (b), (c) and (d).
Do. do. 90, Stamford Hill	(d).
Do. do. 164, Stamford Hill	(d).
Do. do. 122, Stoke Newington Road	(d).
Do. do. 83, Upper Clapton Road	(a), (b), (c) and (d).
Do. do. 10, Vartry Road	(d).
Do. do. 180, Victoria Park Road	(d).
Do. do. 23A, Wetherell Road	(a), (b), (c) and (d).
D. Williams, 167, Well Street	(b).

During the year 22 samples of graded milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. The majority of the samples conformed to the standards laid down in the Order, but in some instances adverse reports were received showing the presence in these samples of an excessive number of organisms or of *bacillus coli*. In these cases cautionary letters were sent to the dealers concerned.

Although there has been an increase in the demand for "Certified" and "Grade A" milk, the higher cost of graded milk as compared with untreated milk restricts its sale in a Borough with a large working class population.

A large quantity of milk, especially that supplied by the larger firms, is now pasteurised, although in many cases it is not sold under the designation "Pasteurised" and may not conform to the standard of purity laid down in the Order. No action can be taken, however, against a person selling milk which, upon examination, is shown to have an excessive bacterial content unless the milk is sold under one of the designations.

Milk sold under the designation "Pasteurised" is sold at the same price as untreated milk, and until it is made compulsory for all milk to be pasteurised and sold under this description it will be difficult for the public to feel that this valuable food may not be at times dangerous by reason of contamination.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928: Ice Cream.—Section 29 of this Act requires that any premises, other than premises occupied as a factory or workshop, hotel, restaurant or club, used for the purpose of the manufacture, storage or sale of ice cream shall be registered with the Council.

The following table shows the additions to and deletions from the Register during the year:—

Number of premises on the Register on 31st December, 1930 ...	225
Number of premises removed from the Register during the year	38
Number of premises added to the Register during the year ...	16
Number of premises on the Register on 31st December, 1931 ...	203

During the past year, 326 visits to premises where ice cream is made, stored or sold were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors, and five notices were served in respect of unsatisfactory conditions found.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.—These Regulations require that notice shall be given to the Council by any person who

intends to slaughter any animal. Thus the Council's Food Inspectors are enabled to be in attendance at the slaughtering of all animals in the Borough and to examine the carcasses.

Four hundred and eighty-three visits were made to slaughter-houses, when the carcasses of 2,539 sheep, 370 pigs, 13 calves, and 114 oxen were examined. The following were found to be diseased and were destroyed :—

Carcase and organs of a pig affected with septic pneumonia.

Carcase and organs of an immature pig.

Part of the carcasses of two pigs affected with pleurisy.

Part of the carcase of a pig affected by abscess.

Nine pigs' heads affected with tuberculosis.

Five pigs' mesenteries affected with tuberculosis.

One forequarter of a sheep affected with pneumonia.

Fourteen pigs' plucks affected with pneumonia and cirrhosis.

Two pigs' plucks affected with tuberculosis.

Two ox livers affected with tuberculosis.

One ox liver and spleen affected by abscess.

The Regulations also contain requirements relating to the protection of meat from contamination by dirt and flies in shops, on stalls and during transit. Four notices were served and 22 written warnings given during the year for contraventions of the Regulations.

In one case a stallholder was prosecuted for insufficiently screening the meat stall, omitting to have his name and address inscribed on the stall, and storing meat in a scullery adjoining two sleeping places. Fines totalling 15s. were imposed.

The installation of refrigerators is now common, and most of the shops are provided with this means for the storage of meat.

Twenty-four visits were made to the food factories in the Borough. On each occasion the premises were found to be in a clean condition and the meat sound and free from disease.

Unsound food.—The following foodstuffs were examined and condemned by the Council's Food Inspectors and surrendered to

the Council for destruction in accordance with Section 47 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 :—

130 tins meat.	250 tins cucumber.
100 pots meat.	186 tins tomatoes.
213 rabbits.	50 tins horseradish.
1 ton 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. bacon.	1,500 tins milk.
250 tins fish.	250 jars jam.
200 tins sardines.	24 jars sauce.
800 tins salmon.	72 jars pickles.
100 tins herrings and tomatoes.	12½ cwt. cake powders, etc.
9 cwt. 14 lbs. fish.	2 cwt. cake.
6,000 tins fruit.	11½ cwt. biscuits.
36 bottles fruit.	1 case wafers.
20 cases figs.	2 cases jellies.
5 cases dried fruit.	2 cwt. cheese.
1 cwt. dates.	7,310 boxes cheese.
8 tons 10 cwt. potatoes.	5 cwt. margarine.

The weight of the foodstuffs condemned was :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat, bacon and rabbits	2	2	3	21
Fish	—	9	—	14
Fruit and Vegetables	9	5	1	17
Provisions, etc... ..	15	19	3	17
Total	27	17	1	13

Bakehouses.—There are 98 bakehouses in the Borough, 48 of which are underground. Two hundred and sixty-two inspections of bakehouses were made during the year and 29 notices were served requiring the cleansing of walls and ceilings.

The following is a summary of the food premises in the Borough that are regulated by Statute, together with the number of inspections made :—

		No of premises.	No. of Inspections made.
Artificial Cream Acts, 1929 ..	Artificial Cream Factories	2	4
Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901-1907	Bakehouses (above ground)	50	} 260
	Do. (below ground)	48	
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	Wholesale Margarine Dealers	36	36
Do. do.	Butter Factories	1	8
Hackney Borough Council By-laws, 1927	Market Streets with Food Stalls	..	302
London County Council By-laws, 1891	Slaughter-houses—Cattle	12	} 483
	Do. do. Poultry	2	

			No. of premises.	No. of Inspections made.
London County Council By-laws, 1914	Fish Friers and Curers ..		94	239
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908	Coffee Shops, Restaurants, etc.		165	140
Do. do. ..	Food Street Traders' Stores		330	312
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, and Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924	Butchers' Shops		189	193
Do. do. ..	Do. Stalls		50	1199
Do. do. ..	Do. Stores		41	90
Do. do. ..	Provision Shops		220	218
Do. do. ..	Food Factories		15	24
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928	Ice Cream Premises ..		203	326
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ..	Dairymen		202	} 779
	Purveyors of Milk in Closed Receptacles		254	
	Cowhouses		3	
			1917	4634

In addition, there are a large number of itinerant vendors who hawk food around the streets. The stores of all street traders in food were inspected before a licence was granted or renewed.

Eighty-six complaints as to the condition of food premises or the food sold were received during the year. Notices were served or warnings given, as required. In a number of cases unsound food was surrendered for destruction and a number of samples were submitted for examination.

One hundred and twelve notices were served for defects or contraventions of the law relating to food premises.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.—Samples of food for chemical analysis are collected by the Sanitary Inspectors who are appointed to act as Sampling Officers under this Act. Those samples taken in strict conformity with the requirements of the Act are described in this report as "formal samples," whilst those samples which are purchased without disclosing to the vendor the fact that samples are being taken for analysis are referred to as "informal samples."

The samples taken during the year are described in the following table, the results of analyses being also shown :—

Description of Article.	Formal Samples.		Informal Samples.	
	Number taken.	Number adulterated	Number taken.	Number adulterated
Almonds (ground)	1	..	..	..
Baking Powder	1	..	..	..
Brawn	4	..	..	..
Butter	79	2	38	2
Cake	12	..	..	..
Camphorated oil	6	..	..	..
Cheese	1	..	2	..
Cocoa	12	..	..	..
Coffee	11	..	..	..
,, mixture	3	..	..	..
Corned beef	2	..	..	..
Cream	25	..	7	..
Dripping	13	2	..	..
Fish (tinned)	..	..	1	..
Fish paste	6	..	..	..
Flour	..	..	1	..
Fruit (dried)	12	..	..	..
,, (tinned)	12	..	1	1
Ice Cream	6	..	..	..
Jam	11	..	..	..
Jelly	4	..	..	..
Lard	13	..	..	..
Lemonade powder	1	..	..	..
Margarine	47	2	..	..
Meat (minced or chopped)	33	7	20	6
,, (extract)	..	..	1	..
Milk	545	15	12	2
,, (sterilised)	51	1	..	..
,, (sweetened condensed skimmed)	18	..	2	..
Mincemeat	3	..	..	..
Mineral waters	3	..	2	..
Mustard	9	..	..	..
Olive oil	6	..	..	..
Peas (tinned)	..	..	3	..
Pepper	9	..	..	..
Pickles	13	..	..	..
Sauce	1	..	..	..
Sausages	30	..	..	..
Shredded suet	2	..	..	..
Sweets	24	..	..	..
Syrup	2	..	..	..
Tea	8	..	..	..
Treacle	1	..	..	..
Vinegar (malt)	11	1	..	..
	1051	30	90	11

Details are given below with regard to the adulterated samples and the action taken by the Council in respect thereof :—

Description of Article.	Nature and Extent of Adulteration.		Action taken.
<i>Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.</i>			
2T Sterilised milk ..	0.71%	added water ..	Vendor cautioned.
4T Milk	2.71%	" " ..	" "
9F Margarine ..	0.3%	excess water ..	" "
2P Milk	0.95%	added water ..	" "
7W "	18.7%	fat abstracted ..	Proceedings. Ordered to pay £4 4s. costs.
8W "	4.0%	" " ..	Proceedings. Statutory defence—warranty.
11W "	1.18%	added water ..	Vendor cautioned.
15M "	0.95%	" " ..	" "
13V "	1.18%	" " ..	" "
1N "	6.7%	fat abstracted ..	Proceedings. Ordered to pay £3 3s. costs.
12N "	3.3%	" " ..	Vendor cautioned.
25Y Dripping ..	7.1%	excess free fatty acids ..	" "
33Z Milk	1.76%	added water ..	" "
22N Butter	0.1%	excess water ..	" "
36T "	0.1%	" " ..	" "
24P "	6.7%	fat abstracted ..	Proceedings. Fined £1 and ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.
38A "	3.3%	" " ..	Vendor cautioned.
40M Dripping ..	2.3%	excess free fatty acids ..	" "
31K Margarine ..	0.6%	excess water ..	No action taken.
55O Milk	20.0%	fat abstracted ..	Proceedings. Ordered to pay £3 3s. costs.
32N "	6.7%	" " ..	Proceedings. Ordered to pay £1 1s. costs.
33N "	6.7%	" " ..	Proceedings. Ordered to pay £1 1s. costs.
53Z Malt vinegar ..	Wholly wood vinegar ..		Vendor cautioned.
<i>Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1927.</i>			
6J Chopped meat ..	244 parts per million sulphur dioxide ..		Proceedings. Fined 10s.
16J "	675 " " ..		Proceedings. Fined £3 and ordered to pay £3 3s. costs.
36O "	2,013 " " ..		Proceedings. Fined £5 and ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.
37O "	650 " " ..		Proceedings. Fined £5 and ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.
39O "	1,046 " " ..		Proceedings. Fined £5 and ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.
43O "	458 " " ..		Proceedings. Summons withdrawn on payment of £2 2s. costs.
44O "	1,165 " " ..		Proceedings. Fined £5 and ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.

There were thus nine prosecutions instituted during the year, resulting in the payment of £73 7s. 0d. in fines and costs.

The average composition of the formal milk samples taken in 1931 is shown in the following table in order that a comparison may be made with the standard of genuineness accepted by the Ministry of Agriculture, namely, 3.0 per cent. milk fat and 8.5 per cent. solids not fat:—

Months.	Number of Formal Samples taken.	Average Composition of all Samples.		Average Composition of Genuine Samples.	
		Percentage of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Solids not Fat	Percentage of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Solids not Fat
January ..	48	3.60	8.94	3.60	8.94
February ..	48	3.45	8.83	3.48	8.86
March ..	42	3.51	8.78	3.51	8.78
April ..	38	3.41	8.76	3.46	8.78
May ..	84	3.45	8.80	3.46	8.81
June ..	47	3.37	8.82	3.37	8.82
July ..	38	3.42	8.75	3.44	8.75
August ..	57	3.60	8.77	3.60	8.77
September ..	52	3.61	8.80	3.68	8.97
October ..	64	3.61	8.80	3.70	8.81
November ..	66	3.80	8.86	3.80	8.86
December ..	12	3.70	8.81	3.70	8.81
Average ..	..	3.54	8.81	3.57	8.83

It will be seen that the average fat content of the samples taken in the Borough exceeded the Ministry of Agriculture standard by no less than 0.54 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that 16 of the samples taken were adulterated.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, a purveyor of milk from whom a sample has been taken for analysis may, within 60 hours after the sample of milk was procured, if he proposes to establish a warranty defence, request the local authority to take a sample from a corresponding milking in the course of transit or delivery to his premises. During 1931 requests for the taking of samples in course of transit or delivery were received in nine cases. In six cases samples were not taken from the wholesalers as those secured from the retailers had been certified to be of genuine composition. In the remaining three cases the samples taken from the retailers were reported to be adulterated, whilst those taken from the wholesalers proved to be of genuine composition.

Butter factories are required by the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, to be registered by the owner or occupier with the Food and Drugs Authority.

There is only one registered butter factory in the Borough, and this has been visited on a number of occasions during the year by the Food Inspectors.

Section 10 of the Act provides that if any substance intended to be used for the adulteration of butter is found in any butter factory, the occupier of the factory shall be guilty of an offence, and if any oil or fat capable of being so used is found it shall be deemed to be intended to be so used, unless the contrary is proved.

On one occasion during the year a quantity of margarine was found in the factory. Legal proceedings against the occupier of the factory resulted in the imposition of a fine of £10 with £10 10s. 0d. costs.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.—This Act is designed to regulate the manufacture and sale of any substance resembling cream and containing nothing but the ingredients of cream.

Section 1 (1) provides that no substance shall be sold under a designation including the word "cream" unless that word is immediately preceded by the word "artificial."

Section 2 requires that, with certain specified exceptions, all premises where artificial cream is manufactured or sold must be registered with the Food and Drugs Authority.

At the end of 1931 two premises were on the register kept in this connexion. At one of these artificial cream is made and sold, and at the other this substance is sold but not manufactured.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.—Twenty samples of condensed milk were taken during the year and each was found to comply with the Regulations in every respect.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.—No samples of dried milk were taken during the year.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1927.—The action taken in regard to the samples of food found to contain preservative in contravention of the Regulations is shown on page 77 of this report.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.—All retailers selling food that is required to be marked by the Orders made under this Act have now been notified by leaflet of this requirement, and personal visits have been paid to the shops and stalls by the Food Inspectors.

On the whole the Orders are now being complied with, although many warnings have been required and repeated inspections, especially of the market streets, have been necessary.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.—The name of the laboratories at which this work is performed on behalf of the Council are given on page 34 of this report.

Food Poisoning.—No case of food poisoning has occurred in the Borough during the past twelve months.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in Hackney:—

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.	Erysipelas.
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.	Glanders.
Acute Polioencephalitis.	Hydrophobia.
Acute Poliomyelitis.	Malaria.
Acute Primary Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Plague.
*Chickenpox.	Puerperal Fever.
Cholera.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
Continued Fever	Relapsing Fever.
Diphtheria (or Membranous Croup).	Scarlatina (or Scarlet Fever).
Dysentery.	Smallpox.
Enteric (Typhoid or Paratyphoid) Fever	Tuberculosis.
	Typhus Fever.

* Chickenpox ceased to be notifiable in Hackney on 7th August, 1931.

† Table showing the Notifications received, Removals to Hospitals and Deaths from Infectious Diseases (except Tuberculosis) in 1931.

Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Cases admitted to Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.
Smallpox	43	43	..
Chickenpox	619	39	..
Scarlet Fever	470	440	5
Diphtheria	356	353	15
Enteric Fever	7	5	1
Puerperal Fever	6	5	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	67	65	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	154	69	23
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	33	18	9
Erysipelas	99	81	10
Cerebro-spinal Fever	8	8	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	28	13	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	1	2
Malaria	1	..	..
Dysentery	1	1	..
Totals	1,894	1,141	69

† Cases of mistaken diagnosis are excluded from this table.

Table showing Notifications of Infectious Disease received in 1931, in Age Groups.

Disease.	Cases Notified.												
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.											
		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.
Smallpox	43	..	1	2	..	1	3	4	9	15	1	5	2
Chickenpox	619	12	25	37	47	52	335	75	23	13	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	470	1	24	22	36	46	190	64	38	44	5	..	..
Diphtheria	356	11	23	31	28	39	100	29	28	56	7	4	..
Enteric Fever	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	..
Puerperal Fever	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	53	7	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	154	6	7	8	6	4	12	4	12	15	15	43	22
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	9	9	6
Erysipelas	99	7	..	..	..	1	4	1	5	16	13	30	22
Cerebro-spinal Fever	8	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dysentery	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1894	66	82	101	117	144	646	179	125	228	60	94	52

Cases of mistaken diagnosis are excluded from this Table.

Table showing Notifications of Infectious Disease received in 1931 in Electoral Wards and Registration Sub-Districts.

Disease.	Electoral Wards.								Registration Sub-Districts.			
	Stamford Hill.	West Hackney.	Kingsland.	Downs.	Clapton Park.	Homerton.	South Hackney.	Hackney.	North.	Central.	South-East.	South-West.
Smallpox	..	1	8	5	4	16	6	3	3	4	22	14
Chickenpox	138	39	37	46	76	122	98	63	213	78	223	105
Scarlet Fever	71	35	26	35	116	85	60	42	105	110	152	103
Diphtheria	49	16	42	27	101	62	32	27	75	92	100	89
Enteric Fever	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	3	1	1	2
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	1	3	2	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	7	6	8	20	7	6	3	22	19	12	14
Acute Primary Pneumonia	17	9	13	7	30	49	12	17	26	27	71	30
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	2	4	3	4	6	5	5	4	5	7	15	6
Erysipelas	8	7	13	8	25	13	19	6	16	19	32	32
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	3	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	2	5	2	5	2	2	1	10	7	4	7
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Totals	310	120	157	144	388	363	242	170	482	368	637	407

Cases of mistaken diagnosis are excluded from this Table.

Table showing Age Groups of Deaths from Notifiable Infectious Disease in 1931.

Disease.	Total cases notified.	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.		
Smallpox	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chickenpox	619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scarlet Fever	470	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	
Diphtheria	356	1	1	1	2	..	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	15	
Enteric Fever	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Puerperal Fever	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	154	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	13	3	23	
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	3	9	
Erysipelas	99	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	10	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dysentery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals	1894	3	1	3	2	1	7	5	5	7	3	21	11	69	

VACCINATION.

The following schedule shows the names and addresses of the Public Vaccinators and Deputy Public Vaccinators appointed by the Council to carry out the work of vaccination in the Borough:—

Public Vaccinators' Districts.	Name and Address of Public Vaccinator.	Name and Address of Deputy Public Vaccinator.
North Hackney	Dr. Montague Smith, 10, Kenninghall Road, Clapton, E.5.	Dr. A. W. F. Edmonds, 72, Nightingale Road, Clapton, E.5.
South-West Hackney ..	Dr. J. D. Ross, 251, Mare Street, E.8.	Dr. A. E. Ross, 251, Mare Street, E.8.
Central Hackney	Dr. A. G. Southcombe, 83, Sidney Road, Homerton, E.9.	Dr. K. M. Gifford, 382, Wick Road, E.9.
South-East Hackney ..	Dr. M. Anderson, 224, Mare Street, Hackney, E.8.	Dr. H. A. King, 184, Mare Street, Hackney, E.8.
Hackney Hospital, High Street, E.9.	Dr. J. I. P. Wilson, Hackney Hospital, High Street, E.9.	Dr. J. Turtle, 35, High Street, Homerton, E.9.
Homerton Central Institution, Sidney Road, E.9.		
Homerton Children's Home, Sidney Road, E.9.		

The entire question of conditions of payment and procedure should be carefully considered as soon as the change-over from the Poor Law to the Borough service has been working for a reasonable period, since many alterations could undoubtedly be made with great advantage to the public and the Borough.

The number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinators and Deputy Public Vaccinators during the year were as follow:—

Public Vaccinators' Districts.	At Surgery or elsewhere other than at Home.	At Home.	At Institutions.	Total.
North	44	299	..	343
Central	17	215	..	232
South-West	30	273	..	303
South-East	72	247	..	319
Hackney Hospital, etc.	..	..	21	21
Totals	163	1034	21	1218

A summary of the proceedings under the Vaccination Acts during the year is given on page 86.

Vaccination by the Medical Officer of Health or his Deputy under the powers contained in the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, was not necessary during the past year, although during 1930, when approximately 500 cases of smallpox occurred in the Borough, it was necessary to perform 134 vaccinations under these Regulations to render spread of the disease less likely, and assist the Public Vaccinators who ordinarily are entrusted with the duty of vaccination.

Smallpox.—There were 43 notifications of smallpox in the Borough during 1931, and several cases of smallpox in other Boroughs were related to Hackney in that their movements in the Borough required action by the Public Health Department.

The number of contacts under supervision during the year 1931 was 754. This was a welcome change from the previous year, when 8,361 contacts were discovered and visited. Dr. Barlow's services in visiting suspected cases was of the greatest value to the Department, as in previous years.

The cases of this disease notified in the Borough in the past six years were as follow:—

Year.	No. of cases notified.
1926 ..	—
1927 ..	3
1928 ..	1
1929 ..	58
1930 ..	493
1931 ..	43
Total	598

All the cases notified during the year were, of course, removed to hospital.

There was no death from this disease during the year.

Summary of Proceedings under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1907, during the year 1931.

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	445	279	26	..	..	174	1	28	34	326
Central	1956	752	12	..	..	958	1	751	59	209
South-West ..	454	284	11	..	..	213	..	14	43	311
South-East ..	1078	404	4	..	..	519	1	94	49	260
L.C.C. Estab- lishments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
TOTAL ..	3933	1719	53	..	..	1864	3	887	185	1111

Chickenpox.—Owing to the prevalence of smallpox, the Council made an Order in pursuance of Section 56 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, making chickenpox compulsorily notifiable in the Borough from 7th February, 1930. The Order ceased to operate on the 7th August, 1931. The number of notifications received during the period 1st January to 7th August was 619.

Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.—The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during the year was 497. Twenty-seven of the patients notified as suffering from this disease were found, after admission to hospital, not to be suffering from an infectious disease. The actual number of cases of scarlet fever occurring in the Borough during the year was, therefore, 470. This is a decrease of 460 upon the actual number of cases that occurred during 1930. The attack-rate for scarlet fever was 2.16 per 1,000 persons living, and for England and Wales 2.05.

The number of cases removed to hospital during the year was 440. This is equal to 93.6 per cent. of the total number of notifications received.

The following table shows the distribution of scarlet fever in the Electoral Wards and Registration Sub-districts of the Borough :—

Area.							No. of cases.	Attack-rate per 1,000 living.
The Borough							470	2.1
Wards:—								
Stamford Hill							71	2.1
West Hackney							35	1.9
Kingsland							26	1.2
Downs							35	2.0
Clapton Park							116	2.8
Homerton							85	2.4
South Hackney							60	2.7
Hackney							42	1.5
Registration Sub-districts:—								
North							105	1.9
Central							110	2.1
South-West							152	1.8
South-East							103	2.7

It will be seen that scarlet fever was most prevalent in the Clapton Park Ward of the Borough.

Eleven of the 470 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 11 "return" cases.

The following table shows the housing conditions of those persons under 15 years of age who were attacked by scarlet fever during the year :—

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.
54	266	40	15	8	..

The deaths from scarlet fever during 1931 numbered 5, which is equal to a case mortality of 1.06 per cent. attacked, and a death-rate of 0.023 per 1,000 inhabitants. The mortality rate for London from scarlet fever during the year was 0.02 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Diphtheria.—There were 404 cases of diphtheria notified during the year. Forty-eight of the patients notified were found, after admission to hospital, not to be suffering from an infectious disease. The actual number of cases occurring in the Borough during the year was, therefore, 356. This is a decrease of 313 upon the actual number of cases that occurred in 1930. The attack-rate was 1.64 per 1,000 persons living, compared with 1.27 for England and Wales.

There were 353 cases removed to hospital during the year. This is equal to 99.1 per cent. of the total number of notifications of this disease received.

The following table shows the distribution of diphtheria in the Electoral Wards and Registration Sub-districts of the Borough :—

Area.							No. of cases.	Attack-rate per 1,000 living.
The Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	356	1.6
Wards:—								
Stamford Hill	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	1.4
West Hackney	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	0.8
Kingsland	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1.9
Downs	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1.5
Clapton Park	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	2.4
Homerton	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	1.8
South Hackney	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1.4
Hackney	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1.0
Registration Sub-districts:—								
North	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	1.3
Central	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	1.7
South-West	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	1.6
South-East	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	1.8

It will be seen that diphtheria was most prevalent in the Clapton Park Ward of the Borough.

The following table shows the housing conditions of those persons under 15 years of age who were attacked by diphtheria during the year:—

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.
32	201	26	1	1	..

The deaths from diphtheria during the year numbered 15. This mortality is equal to a death-rate of 4.2 per cent. attacked and 0.06 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with a death-rate of 5.1 per cent. attacked and 0.16 per 1,000 inhabitants for the previous year. The death-rate from diphtheria for London during the same period is 0.06 per 1,000 inhabitants.

During the year 1,184 swabbings from throats of persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria were bacteriologically examined, of which 249 gave positive results, and 1,565 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 55 bottles of anti-toxin of 8,000 units each were supplied to medical practitioners, most of which was used for prophylactic purposes.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—The active immunisation of persons against diphtheria with toxoid-antitoxin mixture has been in progress for some years past, and in London approximately one-half of the Borough Councils have established Clinics for this purpose.

The Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic was opened at the Central Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, No. 28, Lower Clapton Road, on the 6th January, 1928, Dr. F. Porter-Smith being the Medical Officer in charge.

Infants and children from six months of age are treated, and very encouraging results have been obtained, as shown in the following table:—

Year.	Schick Tested.			Com- menced treatment without Schick Test.	Naturally Immune.	Immunised.			Dis- continued treatment and struck off Register.	No. under treatment at end of year.
	Pre- School Age.	School Age.	Adults.			Pre- School Age.	School Age.	Adults		
1928	99	350	7	4	95	53	137	7	45	123
1929	77	282	14	70	73	74	168	4	54	193
1930	140	403	80	52	122	127	168	21	61	369
1931	149	413	8	77	163	174	286	2	109	282

Enquiries as to the effect on the individual of the testing and injections were made as a routine and it can be stated that in no case has any physical disturbance resulted.

Enteric Fever.—During the year under consideration 5 cases of enteric fever and 2 cases of paratyphoid B fever were notified. This shows an increase of 2 on the number of cases that occurred during 1930. The attack-rate was 0.03 per 1,000 inhabitants, compared with 0.06 for England and Wales.

Five of the cases were removed to hospital.

There was 1 death from typhoid fever in the Borough last year.

During the year 49 specimens of blood from persons suspected to be suffering from enteric fever were submitted to Widal's test. Two gave a positive and 47 a negative reaction. One specimen of faeces was examined with a negative result.

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 6 cases of puerperal fever notified during 1931; 5 of these were removed to hospital. The deaths from puerperal septicaemia numbered 4. The attack-rate for the year was 1.71 per 1,000 total births, and the death-rate 1.19 per 1,000 total births. The attack-rate in England and Wales was 3.55.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—During the year 67 cases were notified. Sixty-five cases were removed to hospital. The attack-rate was 19.2 per 1,000 total births, as compared with 8.71 in England and Wales.

Lady Florence Barrett, M.D., M.S., attended as Consultant to 1 case, Miss Margaret Basden, M.D., F.R.C.S., to 2 cases, and Mr. F. N. Reynolds, F.R.C.S., to 2 cases.

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 99 cases of erysipelas notified during 1931. This is equal to an attack-rate of 0.45 per 1,000 inhabitants, compared with 0.38 for England and Wales. Of the 99 cases notified, 81 were removed to hospital.

There were 10 deaths certified to be due to erysipelas.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—During 1931 there were 8 cases of this disease notified in the Borough; all the cases were removed to hospital and 3 terminated fatally.

Polio-myelitis.—No case of polio-myelitis was notified in the Borough during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—During the year there were :—

Cases.			Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
28	15	13	28	..	..	..

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Two cases of this disease were notified during the year, and both terminated fatally.

Influenzal Pneumonia and Pneumonia.—There were 33 cases of influenzal pneumonia and 154 of primary pneumonia notified. As provided in the Regulations, where the nursing was found to be inadequate a nurse was sent from the Hackney District Nursing Association, in accordance with an arrangements made with the Superintendent at a fee of 1s. 3d. per visit. During the year 174 cases, including cases of pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia, were nursed and 3,591 visits were paid to those cases. Influenza, unless complicated by pneumonia, is not notifiable.

Malaria.—One case of this disease was notified during the year. The patient was a missionary who had contracted the disease abroad.

Dysentery.—One case of this disease was notified during the year.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Measles.—This disease is not notifiable by Medical Practitioners in the Borough, but it is possible to give comparative figures relating to its incidence, since voluntary notification of cases has been arranged with the School Medical Service. The following table shows the number of cases discovered by the Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors, or reported to the Public Health Department by the Teachers of the London County Council schools, doctors requiring nurses for patients, charitable agencies, parents, etc. :—

Month.	No. of Cases which came to notice.	
	1931	1930
January	7	355
February	1	705
March	5	928
April	25	311
May	15	78
June	9	27
July	9	34
August	1	4
September	4	2
October	5	4
November	13	9
December	26	4
Totals	121	2,461

As the bi-ennial epidemic of measles was due to appear during the Winter of 1931-1932, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee decided to put into operation the scheme of co-operation between the School Medical Authority and the Borough Councils which was adopted throughout London in the previous epidemic.

The epidemic did not reach large proportions during 1931, and no difficulty was experienced in paying prompt visits to the cases which came to notice or in securing the removal of patients to hospital.

Twenty-nine cases were removed to hospital during the year.

Influenza.—During 1931 there were 69 deaths in the Borough.

This is an increase of 46 on the deaths from this cause registered during 1930. The annual mortality-rate from influenza is 0.31 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 0.26 for London.

Diarrhœa.—The total number of deaths from this cause was 46, and of these 37 were under one year of age. The number of deaths from this disease in 1930 was 33. The annual mortality-rate for diarrhœa and enteritis during the year is 0.21 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Whooping Cough.—The deaths from this cause during the year numbered 8. This is an increase of 4 upon the number registered during 1930. All of these deaths occurred in children under five years of age. The mortality for Hackney is equal to 0.03 per 1,000 inhabitants, and that for London, 0.07 per 1,000 inhabitants. The nurses of the Hackney District Nursing Association attended 7 cases and paid 149 visits.

Information was received from the headmasters and head-mistresses of elementary schools in Hackney of 622 cases occurring among their scholars during the year.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

(For Table of Deaths see pages 124 and 125.)

Cancer.—There were 343 deaths during 1931 due to malignant disease. This is an increase of 24 upon the number registered during 1930. The mortality-rate from malignant disease for last year was, therefore, 1.58 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 Malignant Disease	90	81	94	78
Mortality-rate per 1,000 inhabitants	1.64	1.58	1.69	1.41

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 1931 :—

Years.	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Borough of Hackney :—										
No. of Deaths ..	285	303	310	301	322	302	340	340	319	343
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants ..	1.26	1.33	1.36	1.31	1.40	1.34	1.56	1.59	1.48	1.58
London :—										
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants ..	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.42	1.43	1.48	1.51	1.55	1.64

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

	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	..	1	..	2
Mouth and Annexe ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	9	6	..	1	19
Œsophagus ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	6	..	11
Stomach ..	..	..	..	..	4	7	16	27	8	1	63
Pancreas ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	4	1	12
Intestine (large and small)	..	..	..	..	1	4	12	10	14	3	44
Rectum ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	9	10	6	1	30
Liver ..	..	..	..	1	3	1	5	9	3	..	22
Larynx ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	6
Lung ..	..	..	..	1	3	8	4	8	3	..	27
Bladder ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	12	5	..	25
Breast ..	..	..	..	..	5	4	7	4	7	1	28
Uterus and appendages	..	..	..	..	1	9	5	11	3	1	30
Bones and Joints ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other and ill-defined situations	..	..	..	1	3	8	4	4	2	..	22
Totals ..	..	..	2	3	24	50	83	108	64	9	343

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year under review 256 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 43 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified for the first time under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

The number of primary notifications received in each year since 1920 is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1920 ..	410	139	549
1921 ..	361	105	466
1922 ..	319	85	404
1923 ..	387	89	476
1924 ..	334	115	449
1925 ..	356	109	465
1926 ..	330	88	418
1927 ..	336	80	416
1928 ..	293	80	373
1929 ..	284	79	363
1930 ..	256	70	326
1931 ..	256	43	299

The following is a summary of the age and sex distribution of the cases notified and the deaths from this disease during the year :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
1-5 ..	1	..	3	..	2	..	2	1
5-10 ..	4	..	7	3	..	..	5	1
10-15 ..	2	3	1	6	..	3	2	1
15-20 ..	14	14	1	2	1	5	3	1
20-25 ..	16	31	1	5	6	15	1	1
25-35 ..	34	30	4	2	17	17	..	1
35-45 ..	22	16	1	3	17	10	1	2
45-55 ..	24	10	1	1	20	5	2	..
55-65 ..	18	5	..	1	18	6	..	1
65 and upwards	8	2	1	..	5	7	2	..
Totals ..	144	112	20	23	86	69	19	10

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of 89 new cases of tuberculosis which came to notice during the year otherwise than by notification under the Regulations :—

Age Periods.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 ..	..	..	..	1
1-5 ..	1	..	2	1
5-10 ..	..	1	1	2
10-15 ..	1	..	..	1
15-20 ..	1	4	3	2
20-25 ..	6	4	1	2
25-35 ..	7	13	1	3
35-45 ..	9	1	..	1
45-55 ..	5	..	3	..
55-65 ..	4	3	1	..
65 and up-wards	2	1	1	..
Totals ..	36	27	13	13

The sources from which information of these cases was obtained were as follow :—

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns { From local Registrars	7	4
{ From Registrar-General	5	5
Posthumous Notifications	4	5
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	38	11
Forms I and II (in respect of cases not previously known to the M.O.H.)	9	1
Other Sources	..	..

The total number of cases of both forms of the disease which came to notice during the year in the Borough, the Wards and the Registration Sub-districts, together with the attack-rates per 1,000 persons living, is shown in the following table :—

Area.	No. of Cases.	Attack rate per 1,000 persons living.
The Borough	388	1.7
Wards.		
Stamford Hill	50	1.4
West Hackney	33	1.7
Kingsland	45	2.0
Downs	35	2.0
Clapton Park	63	1.5
Homerton	77	2.1
South Hackney	36	1.6
Hackney	49	1.8
Registration Sub-districts		
North	92	1.6
Central	89	1.7
South-West	105	1.8
South-East	102	1.8

The total number of notifications received during the year was :—

					Form A.	Form I.	
						Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
Pulmonary ..	{ Males	204	66	144			
	{ Females	161	52	108			
Non-Pulmonary	{ Males	26	..	21			
	{ Females	27	..	27			
Totals					418	118	300

During the year there were 21 instances in which the death of an unnotified person was attributed to tuberculosis. In some of these the death certificates showed that the diagnosis was made *post-mortem*. In all the remaining cases the attention of the certifying practitioner was called to his failure to notify and in every instance a satisfactory explanation was received.

As shown in a foregoing table, the deaths from tuberculosis of Hackney residents registered during 1931 numbered 184. These deaths are classified as follows :—

Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	155
General tuberculosis	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	12
Tuberculous peritonitis	...	...	...	5
Lupus	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of other organs	...	...	...	9
				184

This number of deaths gives an annual mortality of 0.84 per 1,000 inhabitants.

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	46	34	41	64
Mortality rate per 1,000 inhabitants	·83	·66	·74	1·16

The number of deaths from tuberculosis and the death-rate in each year since 1920 are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.	Death-rate.
1920 ..	190	59	249	1·10
1921 ..	213	51	264	1·17
1922 ..	202	36	238	1·05
1923 ..	216	40	256	1·13
1924 ..	207	47	254	1·12
1925 ..	191	33	224	·98
1926 ..	180	21	201	·88
1927 ..	181	23	204	·90
1928 ..	160	24	184	·84
1929 ..	205	33	238	1·11
1930 ..	175	27	202	·94
1931 ..	155	29	184	·84

In the following table the deaths from tuberculous disease in the Borough for the last 16 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 1916-1918.
		Per cent.
1916-1918	363	..
1919-1921	261	28.1
1922-1924	249	31.4
1925-1927	209	42.4
1928-1930	208	42.7
1931	184	49.3

The Regulations require the Medical Officer of Health to furnish the County Medical Officer of Health at the end of each quarter with a statement compiled from the register of notifications.

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

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
No. of cases on the Register of Notifications on 1st January	709	602	319	289
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	144	112	20	23
No. of cases brought to notice otherwise than by notification	36	27	13	13
No. of cases transferred from "Non-Pulmonary" to "Pulmonary"	+1	+2	-1	-2
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ..	11	5	1	1
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:—				
(a) recovered	16	10	13	12
(b) removed from the district	103	120	44	59
(c) died	103	78	26	13
(d) been inaccurately diagnosed ..	1	2	2	..
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	678	538	267	240

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Dispensary Treatment of Tuberculosis.—The Council's scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis is carried out at two Tuberculosis Dispensaries, situated upon the premises of (a) the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, E.8, and (b) the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, Victoria Park, E.2. The Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary serves the Stamford Hill, West Hackney, Kingsland and Downs Wards

of the Borough, whilst the City of London Hospital Dispensary provides for those persons living in the Clapton Park, Homerton, South Hackney and Hackney Wards.

The Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary also serves the Borough of Stoke Newington and the City of London Hospital Dispensary the Borough of Bethnal Green.

The estimated population of the areas of the two Dispensaries is as follows :—

Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary Area :—

Stamford Hill	...	...	33,800	
West Hackney	...	...	18,700	
Kingsland	...	...	22,000	
Downs	...	...	17,300	
				91,800
Estimated population (mid-1931), Borough of Stoke Newington	...	...	...	51,380
				143,180

City of London Hospital Dispensary Area :—

Clapton Park	...	...	41,400	
Homerton	...	...	34,800	
South Hackney	...	...	22,000	
Hackney	...	...	27,000	
				125,200
Estimated population (mid-1931), Borough of Bethnal Green	...	...	...	109,200
				234,400
Estimated population (mid-1931), Hackney	...	...		217,000

New Cases.—The number of new cases seen at the Dispensaries during the year was as follows :—

Dispensary.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary	268	277	545
City of London Hospital Dispensary	391	425	816
The Borough	659	702	1,361

The sources through which the new cases were sent to Dispensaries were:—

Source.	Dispensary at			
	Metropolitan Hospital.		City of London Hospital	
	Total No.	No. found to be tuberculous.	Total No.	No. found to be tuberculous.
Medical Officer of Health	132	72	307	30
Local Practitioners	139	38	186	52
War Pensions Committee	..	..	1	..
Contacts of Notified Cases (Tuberculosis Visitors).. ..	257	5	239	2
Metropolitan Hospital	5	1	2	2
London County Council	..	..	12	2
City of London Hospital	5	5	9	9
Other sources	7	4	60	49
Totals	545	125	816	146

The diagnoses made in regard to the new cases examined at the Dispensaries during the year were as follow:—

Diagnosis.	Dispensary at								Totals.
	Metropolitan Hospital.				City of London Hospital				
	Adults.		Children under 15.		Adults.		Children under 15.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	56	39	7	2	65	58	2	2	231
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	4	5	5	3	9	3	4	40
Non-tuberculous	106	151	87	74	160	190	150	151	1,069
Doubtful	1	..	..	1	3	8	5	3	21
Totals	170	194	99	82	231	265	160	160	1,361

Examination of Home Contacts.—The number of persons living in contact with the 388 cases of tuberculosis which came to notice for the first time during the year was 924 (2.4 contacts per patient). Of this number of contacts 517, or 55.9 per cent., were

examined either at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries or by their own doctors. The diagnoses made at the examination of the 496 contacts examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries during the year were :—

Diagnosis.	Dispensary at		Totals.
	Metropolitan Hospital.	City of London Hospital.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	2	6
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	..	1
Non-tuberculous	252	234	486
Doubtful.. ..	..	3	3
Totals	257	239	496

Bacteriological Examinations.—One thousand, two hundred and fifty specimens of sputum were examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries during the year with the following results :—

Result of Examination	Dispensary at		Totals.
	Metropolitan Hospital.	City of London Hospital.	
Tubercle Bacilli Present	128	113	241
Tubercle Bacilli Absent	445	584	1,009
Totals	573	677	1,250

In addition, 358 examinations of specimens of sputum were carried out by the Council's Bacteriologists during the year, with the following results :—

Tubercle bacilli present	...	...	...	44
Tubercle bacilli absent	...	...	...	314
Total	...	...	...	358

The following are additional details relating to the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries during the year :—

	Dispensary at		Totals.
	Metropolitan Hospital.	City of London Hospital.	
Total number of attendances	2,264	5,622	7,886
Systematic examinations at the above ..	1,690	2,553	4,243
Number of letters written	958	1,433	2,391
Number of visits to patients at their homes	148	150	298
*Number of patients sent to hospital or sanatorium by L.C.C.	73	67	140
Number of attendances at:—			
X-ray Department	61	224	275
Dental	8	12	20
Sunlight	..	155	155
Other Departments	43	56	99

* In addition to the patients who received residential treatment under the County Council's tuberculosis scheme upon the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers, 114 patients were sent to hospital or sanatorium by the County Council upon applications by medical officers of hospitals.

Eighty-nine deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis of persons who had attended at one of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries occurred during the year. The following table shows the various stages which the disease had reached before these patients attended a Tuberculosis Dispensary:—

	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.
Number	15	33	41
Percentage	16.8%	37.1%	46.1%

The intervals which elapsed between the onset of illness in these cases and the date of first attendance at a Tuberculosis Dispensary were:—

Under 1 month	...	18 cases.
1 to 3 months	...	15 „
3 to 6 months	...	10 „
6 to 9 months	...	10 „
9 to 12 months	...	11 „
Over 12 months	...	19 „
Period indefinite	...	6 „

The following figures, which relate to the number of persons who died from tuberculosis during the past three years, throw further light upon the matter of the failure of patients to secure medical attention until a late stage of the disease has been reached :—

	1929		1930		1931	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis	205	33	175	27	155	29
Number of cases only notified at death ..	15	6	1	1	4	5
Do. notified within a month of death	21	1	25	6	19	1
Do. do. 3 months of death ..	25	..	23	..	13	..
Do. do. 6 months of death ..	19	..	14	1	19	2
Number of deaths in cases not notified under Tuberculosis Regulations ..	19	3	25	6	12	9

Visits by Tuberculosis Visitors.—The following are particulars of the home visits paid in 1931 by the Council's Tuberculosis Visitors :—

	New Cases.	Contacts.	Sailors and Soldiers.	Other Persons.	Total.	Insured.	Non-insured.
Miss Servanté ..	168	88	54	1785	2095	1214	881
Miss Clarke ..	205	167	64	1747	2183	1304	879
Totals ..	373	255	118	3532	4278	2518	1760

Hackney Borough Council Act, 1926.—Section 54 of this Act, which differs in important details from Section 28 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, enables the Council to secure the compulsory removal to a suitable institution of any person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who is in an infectious state and living under such conditions as to cause risk of infection to other persons. The number of patients who have received

residential treatment under the Act in each year since 1926 is as follows:—

Year.	No. of Patients.	No. of Contacts.
1926	3	6
1927	9	29
1928	10	31
1929	6	25
1930	7	21
1931	5	14
Total ..	40	126

In no case has it been necessary to secure a magistrate's order for compulsory removal.

It has been possible to secure improvement in the home conditions of other patients by making reference to the powers of removal contained in the Act.

Provision of Shelters for Home Isolation.—Upon the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers shelters are loaned and erected in the gardens of patients' homes in order to facilitate home isolation. The number on loan at the end of the year was two.

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 86, with an average attendance of 68. 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.

Boarding-out of Children.—During the year 6 children (contacts of two cases) were recommended by the Tuberculosis Officers for boarding-out under the County Council's scheme.

In one instance the application was withdrawn upon the entry of the patient to Hackney Hospital. The remaining two children were boarded out.

Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.—This form of treatment is provided for Hackney persons at Brompton Hospital for Consumption, City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs and University College Hospital. The cost of "refills" is borne by the Council in cases recommended by the Tuberculosis Officers.

The number of patients treated and the gross cost to the Council in 1931 were :—

Hospital.	No. of Patients Treated.	No. of "Refills" at 10s. 6d.	Gross Cost to Council.
			£ s. d.
Brompton Hospital	5	61	32 0 6
City of London Hospital	23	278	145 19 0
University College Hospital ..	1	2	1 1 0
Totals	29	341	179 0 6

"Finsen" Light and Artificial Sunlight Treatment.—The treatment of lupus by "Finsen" light and of this and other forms of tuberculosis by artificial sunlight is carried out at the London Hospital. Treatment by artificial sunlight is also provided at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs. Financial responsibility for this treatment is accepted by the Borough Council in cases recommended by the Tuberculosis Officers.

The following are details of the cases treated by "Finsen" light and artificial sunlight during the year at the expense of the Council :—

Hospital.	"Finsen" Light.			Artificial Sunlight.		
	No. of Patients Treated.	No. of exposures.	Cost to Council.	No. of Patients Treated.	No. of exposures.	Cost to Council.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
City of London Hospital	..	..	..	5	155	7 15 0
London Hospital	6	141	35 5 0	1	89	4 9 0
Totals	6	141	35 5 0	6	244	12 4 0

Extra Nourishment.—The Council's scheme for the provision of extra nourishment to tuberculous persons came into operation on 6th June, 1921. During 1931 the number of patients to whom grants of milk and eggs were made was 142.

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, providing 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 £401 8s. 7d.

Home Nursing.—The number of cases of tuberculosis attended and the visits paid by the Nurses of the Hackney District Nursing Association during the past five years are shown below :—

Year.	Cases.	Visits.
1927	40	1329
1928	31	1329
1929	49	2308
1930	39	2486
1931	38	3077

After Care.—Effort has been made by the Hackney and Stoke Newington Tuberculosis Care Committee to carry out every duty possible under existing circumstances.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the Committee during the year ended 31st March, 1931 :—

Number of new cases dealt with	300
(Of these, 122 were for assessment)	
Number of old cases dealt with at Committee meetings ...	192
(Of these, 127 were for assessment or re-assessment)	
Number of cases assisted	179

The amount of contributions collected by the Committee towards the cost of sanatorium treatment was £470 11s. 9d.

Number of Committee meetings held :—

Full Committee	11
Case Committee	12

Other meetings attended by the Secretary, 34.

Disinfection.—Disinfection of rooms and their contents is offered in all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis after death or removal to hospital or sanatoria.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—These Regulations confer powers upon local authorities enabling them to prevent persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis from entering the milk trade and to require persons to discontinue any occupation involving the handling of milk when they are found to be suffering from the disease in an infective stage.

Fortunately, it has not been necessary to take formal action under the Regulations.

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. Rody, No. 5 District.	Mr. High, No. 6 District.	Mr. Sheppard, No. 7 District.	Mr. Long, No. 8 District.	Mr. Goldworthy, No. 9 District.
ON COMPLAINT—									
No. of premises inspected ..	257	250	324	221	462	242	418	464	257
No. of premises in which defects were discovered	184	181	268	178	381	187	319	358	197
BUILDERS' NOTICES—									
No. of premises inspected ..	130	79	50	52	121	49	52	68	38
HOUSING (CONSOLIDATED) RE- GULATIONS, 1925 (HOUSE- TO-HOUSE INSPECTIONS)—									
No. of premises inspected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of premises in which defects were discovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of premises in which defects were abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of premises unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of premises not reasonably fit for human habitation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—									
No. of premises inspected ..	179	121	69	150	102	104	97	137	93
No. of premises in which defects were discovered	18	27	26	18	16	15	29	35	11
NOTICES SERVED—									
Total number of Intimation Notices served	264	247	298	266	316	252	358	423	258

INSPECTORS, 1931.

Mr. Galvin, No. 10 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truslove, No. 13 District.	*Mr. Alexander, No. 14 District.	*Mr. Rushton, No. 14 District.	Mr. Smith, Special.	Mr. Brown, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Mr. Peverett, Special.	Mr. Nighy, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	TOTALS.
236	347	339	410	236	266	..	39	..	1	..	..	4769
197	318	215	258	154	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	3616
7	12	61	25	92	30	..	2	..	..	11	..	879
..	..	..	..	..	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	253
..	..	..	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
..	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	71	116	104	60	106	2	12	..	..	42	..	1709
66	21	32	24	18	46	..	2	..	..	..	..	404
235	296	278	298	249	506	..	10	..	..	262	292	5108

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.
Total number of Final Notices served	50	..	1	..	66	11	25	..	..
No. of Statutory Notices served under P.H. (L.) A., 1891 ..	17	37	37	85	86	74	64	203	56
Notices served for Infringements of By-Laws	28	1	2	6	..	11	3	19	..
Notices served for Infringements of L.C.C. (General Powers) Acts, Public Health Acts, etc.	10	30	36	5	..	..	..	17	44
Notices served under Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919..	7	5	12	2	..	3	..	..	..
Proceedings before Magistrate under Public Health (London) Act, etc.	9	3	..	4	9	3	4	..	..
Attendances at Police Court ..	9	7	2	4	23	7	6	1	6
MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS—									
No. of re-inspections. (All forms of inspection)	1730	1879	2158	1310	1370	1725	2610	2453	2736
No. of premises in which defects were discovered. (All forms of inspection)	282	255	298	258	408	252	350	402	258
No. of premises in which defects were abated. (All forms of inspection)	275	234	276	274	399	258	348	464	279
Inspections for Certificates under Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920-1923	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mews and stables	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10
Urinals	6	37	8	3	62	31	18	13	10

INSPECTORS, 1931.

Mr. Galvin, No. 10 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truslove, No. 13 District.	*Mr. Alexander, No. 14 District.	*Mr. Rushon, No. 14 District.	Mr. Smith, Special.	Mr. Brown, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Mr. Peverett, Special.	Mr. Nighy, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	TOTALS.
1	1	21	1	40	49	..	1	..	..	..	6	273
86	125	60	118	107	69	..	..	..	..	40	..	1264
..	28	..	26	13	30	..	1	..	..	..	1	169
22	1	24	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	195
..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
..	..	2	3	9	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	50
..	9	6	5	23	1	3	..	..	5	4	..	121
864	2018	1870	1806	1095	1698	..	54	..	8	716	794	28894
229	343	302	297	267	493	..	12	..	2	252	291	5251
220	347	294	363	260	479	..	6	..	2	213	260	5249
..	..	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
17	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
41	7	13	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	276

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY

INSPECTIONS.	Mr. Fowler, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew, No. 2 District.	Mr. Yobe, 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.
Canal boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visits to waterways	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals improperly kept	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Offensive trades	..	..	1	..	6	2	4	..	8
New buildings (water certificates)	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Floodings	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
Special inspections	167	405	514	582	547	387	580	1046	423
Drains relaid	11	12	29	6	14	11	20	13	12
Drains repaired	42	46	31	17	100	25	45	97	28
Drains and Sanitary Fittings tested and examined	165	132	226	174	351	138	96	242	72
Rat complaints investigated	31	31	40	18	56	20	30	208	17
HOUSES LET IN TENEMENTS—									
No. of inspections	4	6	..	1	..	1	16	3	..
No. provided with additional water supply	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of notices	1	1	..	..	..	..	13	3	..
No. of prosecutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OVERCROWDING —									
No. of houses overcrowded	15	4	1	10	10	9	9	11	8

INSPECTORS, 1931.

Mr. Galvin, No. 10 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Tuslove, No. 13 District.	*Mr. Alexander, No. 14 District.	*Mr. Rushton, No. 14 District.	Mr. Smith, Special.	Mr. Brown, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Mr. Peverett, Special.	Mr. Nighy, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	TOTALS.
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	2	2	3	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	16	..	..	43
2	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
919	1175	239	410	662	426	76	160	103	319	233	..	9373
10	12	18	1	21	26	..	2	..	4	1	..	223
54	39	115	18	63	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	737
104	124	300	75	136	373	..	7	..	1	30	..	2746
24	32	54	19	31	38	..	..	..	1	..	..	650
8	27	..	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2	16	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	13	8	12	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	130

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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.
FOOD ADULTERATION—									
Samples collected for analysis ..	48	48	54	54	54	54	54	54	48
Proceedings taken before Magistrate	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Informal samples obtained ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
PLACES WHERE FOOD IS SOLD, STORED OR PREPARED FOR SALE—									
BAKEHOUSES—									
No. of inspections	16	25	13	26	23	17	16	25	29
No. of notices	4	5	..	6	..	2	..	1	1
No. of prosecutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ICE CREAM PREMISES—									
No. of inspections	15	14	30	28	42	14	21	28	21
No. of notices	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
No. of prosecutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Restaurants and Eating Houses	11	4	9	4	28	6	6	7	17
Fried Fish Shops	3	10	13	13	13	9	4	3	25
Fish Shops	12	5	9	6	18	1	3	3	8
Provision Stores	6	18	11	37	39	14	5	..	7
Other Food Places	13	29	13	11	12	4	7	3	20
Food Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

INSPECTORS, 1931.

Mr. Galvin, No. 10 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truelove, No. 13 District.	*Mr. Alexander, No. 14 District.	*Mr. Rushton, No. 14 District.	Mr. Smith, Special.	Mr. Brown, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Mr. Everett, Special.	Mr. Nichy, Special.	Miss Fortlock, Special.	TOTALS.
60	60	54	54	84	54	55	54	18	58	54	..	1073
..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	118
19	16	13	4	10	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	262
..	3	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	23	18	24	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	326
..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	16	15	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
13	16	7	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
3	2	14	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
24	22	9	..	19	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	218
42	17	8	..	149	..	..	10	..	41	..	..	379
..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	24

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY

INSPECTIONS.	Mr. Fowler, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bow, No. 2 District.	Mr. Yobe, 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.
Food Premises—Notices served	20	..	..	14	..	3	..	3	2
SLAUGHTERHOUSES—									
No. of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of premises where infringements of by-laws discovered..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926—									
No. of cowsheds inspections ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of dairies inspections ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of dirty utensils discovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of premises where infringements of Order discovered ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of proceedings before Magistrate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924—									
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butchers' Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butchers' Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Market Street Inspections ..	3	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..
Hawkers' Food Stores	1	12	4	41	19	2	49	14	22
Notices under Meat Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

INSPECTORS, 1931.

Mr. Galvin, No. 10 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truslove, No. 13 District.	*Mr. Alexander, No. 14 District.	*Mr. Rushton, No. 14 District.	Mr. Smith, Special.	Mr. Brown, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Mr. Peverett, Special.	Mr. Nighy, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	TOTALS.
2	2	5	..	3	14	..	..	..	3	..	..	71
..	..	..	..	191	..	..	..	135	157	..	..	483
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	9	5	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	585	53	..	..	779
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	77	..	..	193
..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	90
..	..	..	..	596	2	..	..	..	601	..	..	1199
..	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	119	..	..	302
37	9	2	8	8	83	..	1	..	..	..	..	312
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY

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INSPECTORS, 1931.

Mr. Galvin, No. 10 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truslove, No. 13 District.	*Mr. Alexander, No. 14 District.	*Mr. Rushton, No. 14 District.	Mr. Smith, Special.	Mr. Brown, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Mr. Peverett, Special.	*Mr. Nighy, Special.	Miss Portlock, Special.	TOTALS.
..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	86
..	..	36	2	6	..	..	..	..	13	358	..	456
..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	108
3	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	783	..	801
..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	170	..	176
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	2	1	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	111	..	151
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	79
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	19
..	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	112
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	36

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY

	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 1930 ..	7	10	5	7	9	5	8	9	7
No. on register at end of 1931 ..	7	10	5	7	9	5	8	9	7
No. above ground	6	6	1	1	5	1	4	2	5
No. underground	1	4	4	6	4	4	4	7	2
HOUSES DIVIDED INTO SEPARATE TENEMENTS—									
No. on register at end of 1930 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
No. on register at end of 1931 ..	4	28	..	5	..	1	82	..	..
ICE CREAM PREMISES—									
No. on register at end of 1930 ..	13	12	15	26	17	7	23	25	13
No. on register at end of 1931 ..	11	11	16	25	13	7	23	17	12
PLACES WHERE FOOD SOLD, STORED OR PREPARED FOR SALE—									
No. on register at end of 1930 ..	44	34	36	56	54	26	50	36	42
No. on register at end of 1931 ..	42	34	36	72	64	26	23	40	62
HOUSING ACTS, 1925 & 30—									
Inspections	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

INSPECTORS, 1931.

Mr. Galvin, No. 10 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truslove, No. 13 District.	*Mr. Alexander, No. 14 District.	*Mr. Rushton, No. 14 District.	Mr. Smith, Special.	Mr. Brown, Special.	Mr. Bobbitt, Special.	Mr. Feyerette, Special.	†Mr. Nighy, Special.	Miss Fortlock, Special.	TOTALS.
11	6	2	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
12	6	2	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
10	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
2	..	2	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
8	38	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
9	38	..	25	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	195
18	14	6	11	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	225
20	13	7	12	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	203
42	65	35	70	..	53	..	..	219	272	..	..	1134
42	66	35	76	..	66	..	..	..	862	..	..	1546
..	..	..	..	..	..	159	145	..	..	..	..	305
..	..	..	..	..	..	479	436	..	..	..	..	915

* District taken over by Mr. Rushton.

*Short List of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life
of Residents of Hackney during 1931.*

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
All causes	M	1239	112	13	13	28	47	115	374	285	252
	F	1254	91	19	15	27	48	134	255	313	352
1 Enteric fever	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2 Smallpox	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Measles	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Scarlet fever	M	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
5 Whooping cough	M	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Diphtheria	M	7	1	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
	F	8	..	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
7 Influenza	M	23	..	..	..	1	2	..	8	6	6
	F	46	..	..	1	..	1	4	8	16	16
8 Encephalitis lethargica ..	M	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
9 Cerebro-spinal fever ..	M	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	86	..	..	2	..	7	34	38	4	1
	F	69	1	..	..	3	20	27	11	6	1
11 Other tuberculous diseases	M	19	1	..	2	7	4	1	2	1	1
	F	10	1	1	..	2	2	3	1	..	..
12 Syphilis	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
13 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ..	M	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
14 Cancer, malignant disease	M	155	..	..	..	..	1	11	70	47	26
	F	188	..	..	..	..	1	16	63	61	47
15 Diabetes	M	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	2
	F	16	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	5	1
16 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	M	48	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	21	16
	F	57	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	23	26
17 Heart disease	M	259	..	..	..	3	4	14	75	74	89
	F	324	..	..	..	4	7	26	55	104	128

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