

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

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Dart, G. H.

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Metropolitan Borough of Hackney

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney

FOR THE YEAR 1936.

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.

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1937.



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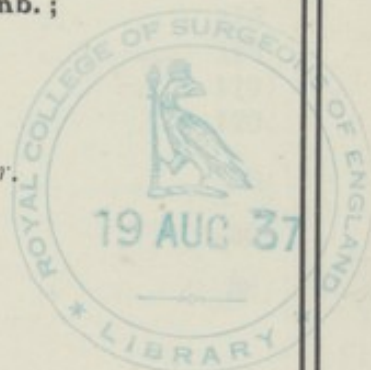
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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

Public Health Committee.

Ex-Officio—Alderman H. W., BUTLER, J.P. (*Mayor*).

Chairman—Councillor R. DAY.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Mrs. C. GOOCH.

Councillor BATES, C. GORDON.	Alderman HUGHES, W.
„ BENWELL, Mrs. L. C., J.P.	Councillor LEE, F. S.
„ BURTON, Mrs. M. G.	„ MAHONEY, Mrs. E. F.
Alderman DU VERGIER, Mrs. F. H., J.P.	„ MANN, Mrs. F. E.
Councillor FELDMAN, J.	„ PHILLIPS, A., M.R.C.S.,
„ FRY, Mrs. R. M.	L.R.C.P.
„ GOLBOURN, Mrs. L. E.	Alderman POWER, Lady William
„ GOODRICK, J. H.	Councillor PRUDEN, F. E. J.
„ HOMA, Mrs. I.	

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

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

Chairman—Councillor Mrs. M. G. BURTON.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor F. S. LEE.

Members of the Committee—As set out above with the addition of
Mrs. M. A. DAY, Mrs. L. E. GOODSPEED, Mrs. M. A. PROCTER and
Mrs. R. I. WILLBOURNE.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Sanitary Inspectors.

W. PEVERETT (Chief Sanitary Inspector).	H. K. SMITH.
R. H. BEW.	G. T. ALEXANDER (Food Premises).
W. C. VOBÉ.	W. A. BROWN.
E. S. CROOK (also Canal Boats Inspector).	E. S. RUSHTON.
W. GOLDSWORTHY (Food Premises).	M. W. HUNT (Workshops, etc.).
A. SADLER.	W. BIGNELL.
G. FOWLER.	L. W. DAWSON.
E. A. HILLIER.	H. E. W. ELLERY (Housing).
C. F. LONG (Housing).	R. T. GRATWICK (Housing).
J. E. TRUSLOVE.	E. C. J. KIPPING.
W. E. GALVIN.	P. G. WOODS (Houses let in Tenements and Outworkers' Premises).
	G. E. A. LANEY (Housing).

Health Visitors.

Miss A. K. ROCHE.	Miss N. BURR.
Miss D. F. VIDAL.	Miss M. HOWMAN.
Miss S. E. LOVE.	Miss D. BOYCE-JONES.
Miss N. V. HOBBS.	Miss I. L. BUCKLEDEE.
Miss E. E. WILLIAMSON.	Miss A. RANGLES.
Miss G. S. THOMAS.	Miss E. HAZELDEN.
Miss J. D. KIMPSFORD.	Miss W. C. PEVERETT.

Miss E. THURGOOD.

Miss G. M. SERVANTÉ	} Tuberculosis cases.
Miss E. HAMILTON	

Miss M. H. BEVIS (Child Protection Visitor).

Public Vaccinators.

M. ANDERSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
A. M. BARLOW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
N. NEWMAN, M.B., CH.B.

Deputy Public Vaccinators.

A. G. BURKE, M.B., CH.B.
H. A. KING, M.B., CH.B.
FREDA M. LUCAS, M.B., CH.B.

Vaccination Officer.

H. F. BALLARD.

Medical Officers, Municipal Infant Welfare Centres.

EILEEN S. P. BARLOW, M.B., CH.B.
J. G. CORMIE, M.B., CH.B.
DOROTHY B. GERE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
EVA MORTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
BEATRICE M. SMITHIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
A. W. F. EDMONDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Anaesthetist.
H. C. MIDDLETON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.), Dental Surgeon.

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.

F. W. HAMILTON, M.D., M.R.C.P.	Metropolitan Hospital Tuberculosis Dispensary.
H. TYLFORD HOWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	} City of London Hospital Tuberculosis Dispensary.
F. TEMPLE CLIVE, M.B., B.S., 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., F.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).

J. C. MINTER.

L. W. HARVEY.

C. J. HAYNES.

V. R. WELHAM.

H. TOWLE.

H. R. SANDFORD.

A. YOUNG.

T. CONINGTON.

W. SHERRIFF.

J. R. STRONG.

R. G. PARKER.

D. B. DAVIES.

L. A. WHEELER.

D. N. W. IRVINE.

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 1936.

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 Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, my Annual Report upon the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration, and the state of the public health generally in the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney during the year 1936.

The increase in the general death-rate (crude death-rate) from 10.6 in 1935 to 12.0 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1936 was largely accounted for by heart disease (in the age groups 55 and upwards), influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis.

The infantile mortality-rate of the Borough showed an increase from 47.6 to 62.9 per 1,000 births. An increased infantile mortality-rate was general throughout the County and also occurred in England and Wales. In Hackney this was caused principally by measles and whooping-cough which, as the result of the epidemics of these diseases, showed an increase over the previous year, as did pneumonia and diarrhoea. There were also a larger number of deaths from congenital defects but this last cause was not reflected in the maternal mortality.

There were only four deaths in 1936 of women from causes directly associated with childbirth, the smallest number of maternal deaths ever recorded in the Borough. The maternal mortality-rate of 1.28 per 1,000 total (live and still) births was also a low record. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 3.6.

There were fewer cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever notified in 1936 than in the previous year and the attack-rates were approximately equal to those for the country as a whole. Only seven deaths from diphtheria occurred during the year, the lowest mortality ever recorded in the Borough, and there were only two deaths from scarlet fever. As regards diphtheria, epidemic conditions in 1934, continuing into 1935, gave for those years a total of more than 900 cases with 40 deaths; accordingly a proportion of the less protected children were infected and this may be the reason for the lesser prevalence this year since immunisation is too little adopted to affect, to any noticeable extent, the attack or death-rates. There have been no deaths of immunised children in the Borough.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified for the first time during the year was 249, the lowest figure previously recorded in the Borough being 299 in both 1931 and 1934.

I wish to draw particular attention to the sections in this Report dealing with the completion of the first five years' clearance schemes under the Housing Acts of 1925 and 1930 which were first contemplated in the year 1929, a conference being held in 1930 with the County Council to decide as to the allocation of areas for clearance by the County Council and Borough Council respectively.

The sections of the Report dealing with overcrowding and rehousing are also of particular importance, as also are those relating to the extension of the maternity and child welfare scheme and the provision of specially constructed and equipped centres to take the place of those now operating in church and other public halls used for a variety of purposes.

The importance of the metropolitan boroughs, from the point of view of population and the difference in the problems arising in the various boroughs, is not appreciated owing to their combination in the Administrative County of London. For instance, it is not generally realised that the population of Hackney is larger than 26 of the 62 Administrative Counties of England and Wales; larger, for instance, than such important counties as Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, Cumberland and Herefordshire, and larger than 66 of the 83 County Boroughs in England and Wales, as, for instance, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bournemouth, Brighton, Barnsley, Huddersfield, Northampton, Plymouth, Southampton and Newport. In fact, the additional population that the London County Council is bringing into the Borough from overcrowded and cleared areas is equivalent to that of many important urban district such as, for instance, Barnet, Bognor Regis, Cowes, Leatherhead, Llandudno and Tilbury.

Particularly important also from the housing point of view are the measures taken in the Borough to keep municipal tenements free from vermin. It cannot be too much emphasised that it was impossible in some of the old and neglected dwellings that have been cleared or are now being cleared to eradicate vermin. The Ministry of Health request this year particular information on this subject. It is interesting to note that the first cyanide gas chamber constructed in Great Britain for the purpose of vermin destruction was the Hackney cyanide gas chamber. Other municipalities have now erected similar chambers, using copies of our plans and specification for the purpose.

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 7.30 pence. 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 express my appreciation of the manner in which my staff have performed their duties. The work of a Public Health Department is onerous and exacting and, by reason of the animosities that necessarily arise as the result of faithful performance of many of their duties, the work must be carried out with meticulous care in every respect. I am satisfied that the Council has in the Public Health Department a competent and conscientious staff. It would be invidious to mention individual members of my staff. I can state, however, that the Council is fortunate in having in my Department some officers of exceptional ability.

I am,

Yours obediently,

G. H. DART,

Medical Officer of Health.

Comparative Table—1936.

Estimated Population.		Birth-rate.		Crude Death-rate.		Adjusted Death-rate.		Infantile Mortality-rate.	
Wandsworth ..	343,000	Deptford ..	15.7	Hampstead ..	10.2	Hampstead ..	9.6	Stoke Newington	44
Islington ..	301,000	Bermondsey ..	15.4	Lewisham ..	10.8	Lewisham ..	10.9	Greenwich ..	49
Lambeth ..	277,500	Islington ..	15.2	Westminster ..	11.1	Stoke Newington	10.9	Deptford ..	50
Camberwell ..	229,300	Hammersmith ..	15.1	Woolwich ..	11.2	Wandsworth ..	10.9	Chelsea ..	53
Lewisham ..	224,000	Poplar ..	15.0	Greenwich ..	11.3	Westminster ..	11.4	Lewisham ..	55
Hackney ..	209,100	Fulham ..	14.9	City of London ..	11.4	Greenwich ..	11.5	Camberwell ..	58
Stepney ..	207,800	Shoreditch ..	14.9	Stoke Newington ..	11.4	Chelsea ..	11.6	Wandsworth ..	58
St. Pancras ..	183,900	Southwark ..	14.8	Wandsworth ..	11.7	Kensington ..	11.7	Battersea ..	59
Kensington ..	176,100	Stepney ..	14.7	Holborn ..	11.9	Woolwich ..	11.8	Lambeth ..	59
Southwark ..	152,200	Battersea ..	14.6	Hackney ..	12.0	Lambeth ..	12.4	Southwark ..	59
Woolwich ..	146,500	Hackney ..	14.4	Deptford ..	12.2	Islington ..	12.5	Woolwich ..	59
Battersea ..	145,500	Camberwell ..	13.9	Islington ..	12.4	St. Marylebone ..	12.5	Bermondsey ..	60
Fulham ..	141,300	Lambeth ..	13.9	Hammersmith ..	12.5	Camberwell ..	12.6	Hammersmith ..	60
Poplar ..	140,300	Finsbury ..	13.8	Kensington ..	12.5	City of London ..	12.6	Islington ..	61
Paddington ..	139,200	Greenwich ..	13.8	Lambeth ..	12.5	Deptford ..	12.6	Hackney ..	62
Hammersmith ..	127,700	Paddington ..	13.8	Poplar ..	12.5	Hackney ..	12.6	Holborn ..	62
Westminster ..	124,100	Woolwich ..	13.8	Camberwell ..	12.6	Fulham ..	12.7	Fulham ..	64
Bermondsey ..	100,400	Stoke Newington ..	13.7	Fulham ..	12.6	Paddington ..	12.8	Hampstead ..	65
Deptford ..	98,900	Bethnal Green ..	13.5	Stepney ..	12.6	Holborn ..	12.8	Westminster ..	65
Bethnal Green ..	96,900	Lewisham ..	13.0	St. Marylebone ..	12.6	Battersea ..	12.9	Paddington ..	72
Greenwich ..	95,900	St. Pancras ..	13.0	Bethnal Green ..	12.7	Hammersmith ..	12.9	Poplar ..	72
St. Marylebone ..	92,400	Kensington ..	12.7	Bermondsey ..	12.8	Poplar ..	13.8	Kensington ..	73
Hampstead ..	90,700	Wandsworth ..	11.4	Shoreditch ..	12.8	St. Pancras ..	13.8	Shoreditch ..	75
Shoreditch ..	85,400	Chelsea ..	11.3	Paddington ..	12.9	Southwark ..	14.0	St. Marylebone ..	75
Finsbury ..	60,800	Hampstead ..	10.4	Battersea ..	13.0	Shoreditch ..	14.1	St. Pancras ..	79
Chelsea ..	56,500	St. Marylebone ..	9.8	Southwark ..	13.1	Bethnal Green ..	14.3	Finsbury ..	81
Stoke Newington ..	50,350	Westminster ..	8.5	St. Pancras ..	13.5	Bermondsey ..	14.6	Bethnal Green ..	98
Holborn ..	34,850	Holborn ..	8.2	Chelsea ..	13.7	Stepney ..	14.7	Stepney ..	100
City of London ..	9,100	City of London ..	7.5	Finsbury ..	14.0	Finsbury ..	15.3	City of London ..	147
County of London	4,141,100		13.6		12.5	—			66
England and Wales ..	..		14.8		12.1	—			59

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

ACREAGE, PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER 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 three Registration Sub-districts—Hackney North includes the Stamford Hill, Downs and West Hackney Wards, Hackney South-West includes the Hackney, Kingsland and South Hackney Wards, whilst Hackney South-East is made up of the Clapton Park and Homerton Wards.

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

INHABITED HOUSES.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931) ..	34,155
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936)	
according to Rate Books	37,279

RATEABLE VALUE.

Rateable Value (December, 1936)	£1,505,031
Sum represented by a penny rate	£6,044

REGISTER OF RAINFALL DURING THE YEAR AT CLAPTON POND.

Month.				Total rainfall.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Heaviest fall.
				ins.		ins.
January	..	..	..	3·83	21	0·63
February	..	..	..	1·40	15	0·35
March	..	..	..	1·16	14	0·25
April	..	..	..	1·31	13	0·28
May	..	..	..	0·43	6	0·17
June	..	..	..	3·39	18	0·61
July	..	..	..	2·87	23	0·54
August	..	..	..	0·50	8	0·20
September	..	..	..	2·59	18	0·59
October	..	..	..	1·72	13	0·46
November	..	..	..	3·20	19	0·85
December	..	..	..	2·04	18	0·69
				24·44	186	..

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.

The extent of unemployment amongst Hackney residents is indicated by the following tables:—

1.—*Unemployed residents of Hackney on Registers of Employment Exchanges.*

Date.	Men aged 18 and over.	Women aged 18 and over.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.
1935.				
25th March	5,856	1,472	68	7,396
24th June	5,347	1,635	56	7,038
23rd September	4,745	1,078	65	5,888
16th December	4,676	1,441	43	6,160
1936.				
23rd March	4,456	1,490	66	6,012
22nd June	4,109	1,608	39	5,756
21st September	3,485	1,168	63	4,716
14th December	3,433	1,402	55	4,890

2.—*Residents of Hackney in receipt of Domiciliary Relief.*

Week ended.	No. of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief (excluding medical relief only).	No. of persons in receipt of medical relief only.
1935.		
30th March	5,360	31
29th June	5,063	28
28th September	4,926	29
28th December	4,931	27
1936.		
28th March	4,935	57
27th June	4,453	28
26th September	4,137	25
26th December	4,201	22

The following tables relating to the results of routine medical inspection of 9,992 elementary school children in Hackney during 1936, kindly supplied by the School Medical Officer of the London County Council, give an indication of the influence of unemployment upon the health and physique of the residents of the Borough.

It will be seen from the first of these tables that as regards nutrition, clothing and boots and personal cleanliness the condition of Hackney children compares favourably with that of all London elementary school children. The second table shows that 193 children up to 14 years of age (1.9 per cent. of the children examined) were found to be suffering from malnutrition severe enough to require treatment. There were only 11 cases of rickets (8 not requiring treatment) among the children examined.

TABLE 1.—RESULTS OF ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF 9,992 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN HACKNEY DURING 1936.			
Category	Hackney	London	Percentage
Malnutrition severe enough to require treatment	193	1,200	1.9
Rickets (8 not requiring treatment)	11	150	0.1
Defective teeth	1,200	1,500	12.0
Defective vision	1,500	1,800	15.0
Defective hearing	1,800	2,000	18.0
Defective skin	2,000	2,200	20.0
Defective clothing and boots	2,200	2,500	22.0
Defective personal cleanliness	2,500	2,800	25.0
Defective nutrition	2,800	3,000	28.0
Defective physique	3,000	3,200	30.0
Defective health	3,200	3,500	32.0
Defective general condition	3,500	3,800	35.0
Defective mental condition	3,800	4,000	38.0
Defective emotional condition	4,000	4,200	40.0
Defective social condition	4,200	4,500	42.0
Defective economic condition	4,500	4,800	45.0
Defective political condition	4,800	5,000	48.0
Defective cultural condition	5,000	5,200	50.0
Defective religious condition	5,200	5,500	52.0
Defective moral condition	5,500	5,800	55.0
Defective physical condition	5,800	6,000	58.0
Defective mental condition	6,000	6,200	60.0
Defective emotional condition	6,200	6,500	62.0
Defective social condition	6,500	6,800	65.0
Defective economic condition	6,800	7,000	68.0
Defective political condition	7,000	7,200	70.0
Defective cultural condition	7,200	7,500	72.0
Defective religious condition	7,500	7,800	75.0
Defective moral condition	7,800	8,000	78.0
Defective physical condition	8,000	8,200	80.0
Defective mental condition	8,200	8,500	82.0
Defective emotional condition	8,500	8,800	85.0
Defective social condition	8,800	9,000	88.0
Defective economic condition	9,000	9,200	90.0
Defective political condition	9,200	9,500	92.0
Defective cultural condition	9,500	9,800	95.0
Defective religious condition	9,800	10,000	98.0
Defective moral condition	10,000	10,200	100.0

TABLE 2.—RESULTS OF ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF 9,992 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN HACKNEY DURING 1936.			
Category	Hackney	London	Percentage
Malnutrition severe enough to require treatment	193	1,200	1.9
Rickets (8 not requiring treatment)	11	150	0.1
Defective teeth	1,200	1,500	12.0
Defective vision	1,500	1,800	15.0
Defective hearing	1,800	2,000	18.0
Defective skin	2,000	2,200	20.0
Defective clothing and boots	2,200	2,500	22.0
Defective personal cleanliness	2,500	2,800	25.0
Defective nutrition	2,800	3,000	28.0
Defective physique	3,000	3,200	30.0
Defective health	3,200	3,500	32.0
Defective general condition	3,500	3,800	35.0
Defective mental condition	3,800	4,000	38.0
Defective emotional condition	4,000	4,200	40.0
Defective social condition	4,200	4,500	42.0
Defective economic condition	4,500	4,800	45.0
Defective political condition	4,800	5,000	48.0
Defective cultural condition	5,000	5,200	50.0
Defective religious condition	5,200	5,500	52.0
Defective moral condition	5,500	5,800	55.0
Defective physical condition	5,800	6,000	58.0
Defective mental condition	6,000	6,200	60.0
Defective emotional condition	6,200	6,500	62.0
Defective social condition	6,500	6,800	65.0
Defective economic condition	6,800	7,000	68.0
Defective political condition	7,000	7,200	70.0
Defective cultural condition	7,200	7,500	72.0
Defective religious condition	7,500	7,800	75.0
Defective moral condition	7,800	8,000	78.0
Defective physical condition	8,000	8,200	80.0
Defective mental condition	8,200	8,500	82.0
Defective emotional condition	8,500	8,800	85.0
Defective social condition	8,800	9,000	88.0
Defective economic condition	9,000	9,200	90.0
Defective political condition	9,200	9,500	92.0
Defective cultural condition	9,500	9,800	95.0
Defective religious condition	9,800	10,000	98.0
Defective moral condition	10,000	10,200	100.0

1.—*Routine Medical Inspection of Elementary School Children in Hackney.*

Age groups.	Number examined.	Clothing and Boots.			Nutrition.				Cleanliness of Head.			Cleanliness of Body.			Teeth.			Vision.		
		Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Good.	Average.	Below Normal.	Bad.	Clean.	Nits.	Pediculi.	Clean.	Dirty.	Pediculi.	All Sound.	Less than 4 decayed.	4 or more decayed.	6/6 in both eyes.	6/9 in either or both eyes.	6/12 or worse in either or both eyes.
Entrants:—																				
Boys ..	1425	650	772	3	379	980	65	1	1417	7	1	1419	5	1	858	442	125	—	—	—
Girls ..	1346	611	734	1	330	945	71	—	1329	12	5	1343	3	—	761	463	122	—	—	—
Age 7:—																				
Boys ..	1000	471	526	3	254	694	52	—	992	7	1	999	—	1	747	216	37	682	205	102
Girls ..	1065	584	479	2	249	755	60	1	1058	2	5	1064	—	1	774	254	37	708	218	132
Age 11:—																				
Boys ..	1263	597	664	2	285	915	62	1	1261	2	—	1259	4	—	984	272	7	929	158	174
Girls ..	1305	701	602	2	382	879	43	1	1294	9	2	1302	3	—	1008	288	9	940	193	169
Age 14:—																				
Boys ..	1297	588	706	3	371	885	41	—	1289	6	2	1292	4	1	925	357	15	974	140	182
Girls ..	1291	655	636	—	396	867	28	—	1286	4	1	1284	7	—	922	355	14	932	167	188
Total ..	9992	4857	5119	16	2646	6920	422	4	9926	49	17	9962	26	4	6979	2647	366	5165	1081	947
Percentage ..	—	48.6	51.2	0.2	26.5	69.2	4.3		99.3	0.5	0.2	99.7	0.3	0.0	69.8	26.5	3.7	71.8	15.0	13.2
London ..	—	56.4	43.2	0.4	16.6	77.4	6.0		97.5	2.2	0.3	99.2	0.7	0.1	70.5	26.1	3.4	66.2	19.3	14.5

2.—*Examination of Elementary School Children in Hackney.*

				Boys.								Girls.							
				Entrants.		Age 7.		Age 11.		Age 14.		Entrants.		Age 7.		Age 11.		Age 14.	
Number examined				1425		1000		1263		1297		1346		1065		1305		1291	
				Cases.	*	Cases.	*	Cases.	*	Cases.	*	Cases.	*	Cases.	*	Cases.	*	Cases.	*
Malnutrition .. ..	..	..	..	40	33	31	30	36	32	16	16	42	32	24	16	29	28	7	6
Skin disease .. ..	..	..	..	9	6	6	3	8	8	7	7	8	5	10	10	6	5	14	13
Defective teeth .. ..	..	..	..	—	545	—	238	—	245	—	356	—	554	—	274	—	290	—	360
Enlarged tonsils .. ..	..	..	..	156	65	82	31	37	17	25	18	151	61	96	43	42	15	25	10
Adenoids .. ..	..	..	..	19	10	3	1	4	4	1	1	8	4	11	7	1	1	1	—
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids ..	..	..	..	101	87	29	28	16	13	7	7	60	50	29	25	23	18	4	4
Other nose and throat defects ..	..	..	..	21	11	9	4	1	—	3	2	14	8	6	4	4	2	2	1
Enlarged glands .. ..	..	..	..	31	3	16	3	11	2	—	—	19	3	4	1	1	—	1	—
Eye disease .. ..	..	..	..	29	20	13	6	8	6	6	5	33	16	12	9	9	7	6	4
Vision defect .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	84	—	138	—	156	—	—	—	110	—	125	—	178
Otorrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	5	3	4	2	4	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Other ear disease .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	4	2	1	1	—	—	8	3	2	1	2	2	1	1
Defective hearing .. ..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Speech defects .. ..	..	..	..	6	1	3	1	7	2	5	3	5	2	1	—	1	1	—	—
Heart defects .. ..	..	..	..	10	—	7	1	4	1	7	2	13	—	14	1	19	2	15	2
Anaemia .. ..	..	..	..	7	3	6	1	3	—	9	3	5	3	5	1	5	1	12	3
Lung defects .. ..	..	..	..	28	11	13	7	10	2	2	—	36	12	7	4	3	—	2	1
Nervous defects .. ..	..	..	..	5	1	4	1	10	2	—	—	5	1	6	3	10	6	3	—
Phthisis .. ..	..	..	..	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Other T.B. disease .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Spinal deformities .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	3	3
Other deformities .. ..	..	..	..	12	4	3	—	4	2	9	7	4	2	5	1	8	4	6	3
Other defects .. ..	..	..	..	41	28	19	11	34	27	20	12	34	26	46	30	43	26	23	11
Number of children noted for treatment .. ..	..	..	..	—	690	—	377	—	411	—	497	—	657	—	434	—	456	—	524

* Defects, however slight, are included under "cases"; those severe enough to require treatment are shown under *.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births:—	Total.	M.	F.			
Legitimate ..	2,915	1,495	1,420	} Birth-rate ..	..	14.4
Illegitimate ..	103	50	53			
Still Births ..	94	57	37	Rate per 1,000 total		
				births ..	..	30.2
Deaths ..	2,514			Death-rate {	Crude Rate ..	12.0
					Adjusted Rate ..	12.6

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions .. 65.5

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth:—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Total Births
Puerperal Sepsis	1	0.32
Other Puerperal causes ...	3	0.96
Total	4	1.28

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

Legitimate, 58.3 .. Illegitimate, 194.1 .. Total, 62.9

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 45

„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) 18

„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .. 38

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough, as ascertained at the last Census (1931), was 215,333. The Registrar-General has estimated that at mid-1936 the population was 209,100. This latter figure gives a density of population of 63.6 persons per acre. The following table shows the estimated population and density of population of London, Hackney and each of the Electoral Wards and Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough:—

District.	Estimated Population.	Acreage (Land and Inland Water).	Persons per Acre.
London	4,141,100	74,850	55.3
Hackney	209,100	3,287	63.6
<i>Wards:—</i>			
Stamford Hill	35,270	726	48.5
Downs	18,650	299	62.4
West Hackney	17,560	216	81.3
Hackney	24,980	282	88.5
Kingsland	20,080	231	86.9
South Hackney	21,630	282	76.7
Clapton Park	39,140	754	51.9
Homerton	31,790	497	63.9
<i>Registration Sub-Districts:—</i>			
Hackney North	71,480	1,241	57.6
Hackney South-west ..	66,690	795	83.8
Hackney South-east ..	70,930	1,251	56.7

MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE-RATES.

During 1936 there were 2,065 marriages solemnised in the Borough of Hackney. The rate for persons married during this period is therefore 19.7 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 1926-36:—

Year.	Borough of Hackney.		London.
	Marriages.	Marriage rate.	Marriage rate.
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	19.1
1930	1,970	18.4	19.4
1931	1,909	17.6	18.8
1932	1,862	17.4	18.0
1933	1,947	18.1	18.9
1934	1,995	18.9	20.4
1935	2,057	19.5	20.0
Average, 1926-1935	1,976	18.2	18.8
1936	2,065	19.7	21.4

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

The births of living infants registered in the Borough of Hackney during the year 1936 numbered 3,474, of which 1,772 were males and 1,702 females. The total shows a decrease of 17 compared with the number registered during 1935. In calculating the birth-rate for the Borough the births of children whose mothers do not normally reside in Hackney have to be deducted and births of children to Hackney women in other districts have to be added. The Registrar-General has supplied the number of these transferable births, viz., 1,428 births to be transferred to other districts, and 972 to Hackney. After these necessary corrections have been made, the correct total of registered births amongst Hackney residents is 3,018.

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 1936 no fewer than 1,607 infants were notified as having been born in this Institution. Of this number, 1,249 were transferable to districts outside Hackney.

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

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	1,495	1,420	2,915
Illegitimate	50	53	103
Totals	1,545	1,473	3,018

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	3,018	14.4
Stamford Hill	605	17.1
Downs	270	14.4
West Hackney	259	14.7
Hackney	336	13.4
Kingsland	274	13.6
South Hackney	341	15.7
Clapton Park	514	13.1
Homerton	419	13.1

The number of births and the birth-rates in England and Wales, London and Hackney, in 1936, together with the rates for the previous four years are shown below:—

District.	1936.		Birth-rates in previous years.			
	No. of Births.	Birth-rate.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.
England and Wales ..	605,659	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.4	15.3
London	56,273	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.2	14.3
Hackney	3,018	14.4	14.0	14.2	14.0	14.5

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 119. Of this total, 49 have been allocated by the Registrar-General to other districts, whilst the births of 24 still-born children in outlying areas have been transferred to Hackney. The corrected figure is, therefore, 94. This represents a rate for the Borough of 0.44 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.53 for London as a whole.

The total number of births of illegitimate infants registered in the Borough during the year 1936 was 285 (275 living and 10

still-born children), but of these the Registrar-General states that 217 should be transferred to districts outside the Borough, as the mothers were not Hackney residents, and 39 births which took place in other districts should be transferred to Hackney. These corrections having been made, there remain 107 illegitimate births amongst Hackney residents. This is equivalent to an illegitimate birth-rate of 34.3 per 1,000 total births.

Notification of Births.—During the year 1936, notifications were received of the birth within the Borough of 3,458 live children and 113 still-born children. Information with regard to the birth of children to Hackney mothers at addresses outside the Borough was received in respect of 934 living and 22 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 1,413 living and 49 still-born children.

The following table shows the sources from which the notifications of birth (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	73	79	3	2	1195	1116	41	26	261	255	9	5	1529	1450	53	33
Uncorrected	73	78	3	2	1613	1520	61	44	89	85	2	1	1775	1683	66	47

DEATHS.

The deaths registered in the Borough during 1936 numbered 2,624, but of these 751 were deaths of non-residents who died *inside* the Borough. There were, however, 641 residents of Hackney who died during the year *outside* the Borough. On making the necessary corrections, the number of deaths amongst Hackney residents is 2,514. This is an increase of 280 upon the number of deaths occurring during 1935. The crude death-rate from all causes for the year 1936 is 12.0 per 1,000 of the population.

The crude death-rate of an area is not strictly comparable with that for the country as a whole or with that for any other district by reason of the variation of the sex and age group components of which the populations are constituted. In order that a more accurate index of the mortality-rates of the various areas might be arrived at, the Registrar-General has furnished adjusting factors, known as areal comparability factors.

The areal comparability factor for Hackney is 1.05 and when the crude death-rate of the Borough is multiplied by this factor a corrected death-rate of 12.6 is secured for comparison with the crude death-rate of the country or with the similarly adjusted rates of other areas.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death-rates in England and Wales, London, Hackney and the Electoral Wards of the Borough in 1936, and the rates for the previous three years :—

District.	1936.		Crude Death-rates in previous years.		
	No. of Deaths.	Crude Death-rate.	1935.	1934.	1933.
England and Wales ..	495,798	12.1	11.7	11.8	12.3
London	51,454	12.5	11.4	11.9	12.2
Hackney	2,514	12.0	10.6	11.7	11.5
<i>Wards :—</i>					
Stamford Hill	382	10.8	10.3	12.4	11.5
Downs	243	12.9	10.0	11.4	10.5
West Hackney	283	16.1	10.5	11.3	11.5
Hackney	322	12.8	9.3	10.5	11.9
Kingsland	287	14.2	14.1	14.7	14.3
South Hackney	283	13.0	10.7	11.9	11.9
Clapton Park	317	8.0	8.6	9.4	10.0
Homerton	397	12.4	12.3	13.0	11.6

Death Rates in Parliamentary Districts.

District.	Area (acres).	Population (estimated).	Crude Death-rate.	Infantile Death-rate.
North	1,294	68,880	13.3	79.2
Central	918	70,940	12.2	60.9
South	1,080	69,280	10.4	46.1
Whole Borough ..	3,292	209,100	12.0	62.9

Deaths in Public and Other Institutions.—There were 1,768 deaths in public institutions in the Borough during 1936. Of these, 713 were residents of other districts, and the remaining 1,055 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 ..	2	4	6
Convent of the Sacred Heart, Homerton ..	—	1	1
Eastern Fever Hospital, Homerton ..	44	166	210
French Hospital, Victoria Park Road ..	2	3	5
German Hospital, Dalston	46	72	118
Hackney Hospital, Homerton	781	209	990
Hackney Central Institution, Homerton ..	107	41	148
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland ..	38	78	116
Nursing Home, 46, Amhurst Park ..	2	1	3
Do. 4, Navarino Road	—	—	—
Do. 2 and 3, Queensdown Road ..	4	5	9
Do. 262, Victoria Park Road ..	6	6	12
St. Francis Home for Incurables, 157, Richmond Road	—	3	3
St. Joseph's Hospice, Mare Street ..	15	96	111
St. Mary's Home, 153, Stamford Hill ..	—	—	—
Salvation Army Maternity Hospital, Lower Clapton Road	8	27	35
Salvation Army Home, 9, Amhurst Park ..	—	—	—
Do. 181, Amhurst Road	—	—	—
Do. 4, Clapton Common	—	1	1
Do. 55, Downs Road	—	—	—
Do. 122, Lower Clapton Road ..	—	—	—
	1,055	713	1,768

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

Mental Hospitals.

Bexley	4	Hundred Acres	5
Claybury, Woodford	16	Leavesden, Abbots Langley	2
Fountain, Tooting	1	Tooting Bec	11
Friern Barnet	12	Miscellaneous	7
Horton, Epsom	9		—
			67

Hospitals for Infectious Disease.

Brook, Woolwich	4	North-Western, Hampstead	1
Grove, Tooting	1	Park, Hither Green	6
Joyce Green, Dartford	2	South-Eastern, New Cross	7
North-Eastern, Tottenham	7	Western, Fulham	1
			—
			29

Public Assistance Hospitals and Institutions.

Archway, Islington	10	St. Andrew's, Poplar	2
Bancroft Lodge	4	St. Benedict's, Wandsworth ..	2
Bethnal Green	152	St. George-in-the-East, Stepney	3
Bow Institution	27	St. Luke's, Chelsea	2
Highgate	1	St. Nicholas, Woolwich	1
Lambeth	11	St. Peter's, Whitechapel.. ..	5
North Middlesex County,		Whipps Cross	1
Edmonton	1	4, King's Road, St. Pancras ..	4
Poplar Institution.. ..	1	Miscellaneous	11
Queen Mary's, Sidcup	1		— 239

General Hospitals.

Battersea General.. ..	1	Queen Mary's, West Ham	3
Charing Cross	5	Royal Free, Gray's Inn Road ..	7
Guy's, Borough	1	Royal Northern, Holloway Road	4
King's College, Denmark Hill ..	1	St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield ..	12
London, Whitechapel	31	St. Columba's, Hampstead	1
Middlesex, Mortimer Street	5	St. George's, Hyde Park Corner..	1
Mildmay Memorial, Newington		St. John and St. Elizabeth,	
Green	2	Hampstead	1
Mildmay Mission, Bethnal Green	3	St. Thomas's, Embankment	5
National Temperance, Hampstead	1	Woolwich Memorial	1
Prince of Wales's, Tottenham ..	22	Miscellaneous	13
			— 120

Special Hospitals.

Brompton Consumption, Chelsea	2	Jewish Maternity, Stepney	4
Cancer Free, Fulham	2	London Homoeopathic, Great	
Central London Throat, Nose and		Ormond Street	2
and Ear, Gray's Inn Road ..	2	London Jewish, Stepney.. ..	11
Children's, Great Ormond Street	6	National for Diseases of Heart,	
City of London for Diseases of		Westmoreland Street	1
Heart and Lungs, Victoria		National for Diseases of Nervous	
Park	12	System, Queen Square	3
City of London Maternity, City		Queen Charlotte's, Marylebone ..	2
Road	3	Queen Mary's, Carshalton	1
Colindale, Hendon	3	Queen's for Children, Hackney	
Grove Park, Lee	2	Road	39
Home for Jewish Incurables,		Royal for Incurables, Putney ..	1
Tottenham	2	St. Luke's, Lowestoft	1
Home Hospital for Women, Stoke		St. Luke's for Dying, Paddington	3
Newington	6	St. Mark's for Diseases of Rectum,	
Infants', Vincent Square.. ..	4	City Road	2
Jewish Home of Rest, Wands-		St. Peter's for Stone, Westminster	1
worth	1	St. Paul's Genito-Urinary, Endell	
		Street	1
			— 117

Other Institutions.

Various nursing homes, etc. ..	22
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INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of 190 children under the age of twelve months were allocated to Hackney by the Registrar-General during 1936. Deaths of children in the Salvation Army and Church Homes for unmarried mothers are included in these figures. There are eight institutions of this kind in Hackney, and although many of the mothers and babies who enter the homes have no real connection with the Borough, every death occurring therein is allocated to Hackney.

The following is a table of the infantile deaths and death rates in England and Wales, London and Hackney in 1936, together with the infantile death rates in five-year periods.

District.	1936.		Infantile Mortality Rates in five year periods.	
	Number of deaths of children under 1 year of age.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	1931-35.	1926-30.
England and Wales	35,236	59.0	62	68
London	3,746	66.0	63	64
Hackney	190	62.9	53	59

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	190	62.9
Wards:—		
Stamford Hill ..	29	47.9
Downs	18	66.6
West Hackney ..	22	84.9
Hackney	31	92.2
Kingsland	18	65.6
South Hackney ..	15	43.9
Clapton Park ..	30	58.3
Homerton	27	64.4

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 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	8
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	..	11
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
T.B. Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	5
Convulsions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	1	..	7
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	2	15	10	5	9	41
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	12	4	37
Suffocation (overlying) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Atelectasis	2	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Congenital defects	2	6	2	4	..	14	6	1	4	1	26
Premature Birth	12	7	..	..	1	20	2	1	..	..	23
Marasmus .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	2	..	7
Other causes .. ..	..	4	1	..	2	7	4	1	2	1	15
Totals ..	18	20	5	6	5	54	49	33	32	22	190

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During 1936 there were 4 deaths of Hackney women from causes directly connected with childbirth. This represents a death-rate of 1.28 mothers per 1,000 total births. The total number of births was 3,112.

The actual causes of death were :—

1. Obstetric shock. Syncope following prolonged labour.
2. Toxaemia. Pregnancy (full term). Chronic parenchymatous nephritis.
3. Uraemia. Acute nephritis. Toxaemia of pregnancy. Ante-partum haemorrhage.
4. Pulmonary oedema. Cerebral haemorrhage. Embolism from placental site. Parturition 5 days.

An attempt in this Report to review the causes of maternal deaths in Hackney in recent years would serve no useful purpose. The four deaths in 1936 like practically all the deaths which have occurred in recent years were not preventable by any ante-natal scheme of maternal supervision according to our present knowledge. It rarely happens that ante-natal supervision has not been given except to cases of concealed pregnancy or cases where abortion has occurred. No amount of ante-natal supervision, for instance, can prevent a cerebral hæmorrhage where no reason exists for suspecting the possibility of such an occurrence.

The maternal deaths and death-rates in the years 1932 to 1936 in England and Wales, London and Hackney were as follow:—

				1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
England and Wales	{	Number of Deaths ..	..	2,587	2,618	2,748	2,457	*
		Death Rate ..	..	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.6
London ..	{	Number of Deaths ..	..	178	201	158	144	*
		Death Rate ..	..	2.6	3.5	2.6	2.5	*
Hackney ..	{	Number of Deaths ..	..	11	10	5	9	4
		Death Rate ..	..	3.4	3.2	1.6	2.9	1.2

* Information not yet available.

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 63 of this Report.

SENILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of Hackney residents of 65 years of age and upwards which occurred during 1936 numbered 1,254, and of these 587 were between the ages of 65 and 75 years, 533 between 75 and 85 years, and 134 at 85 years and upwards. The annual mortality-rate of persons at 65 years and upwards is 5.9 per 1,000 inhabitants.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH FOR 1936 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
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
1932	214,200	3,847	3,114	14.5	2,648	12.3	661	486	168	53	2,473	11.5
1933	214,300	3,710	3,004	14.0	2,609	12.2	655	520	152	50	2,474	11.5
1934	211,120	3,686	3,013	14.2	2,759	13.6	734	456	170	56	2,481	11.7
1935	210,600	3,491	2,959	14.0	2,360	11.4	767	641	141	47	2,234	10.6
1936	209,100	3,474	3,018	14.4	2,624	12.5	751	641	190	62	2,514	12.0

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The following is a list of the addresses, all of which were illustrated with films or lantern slides, given by the staff of the Public Health Department during the year:—

Date.	Audience.	Subject.	Speaker.	Approx. Atten- dance.
Jan. 13th	London Fields Fellowship	Housing	Mr. W. Peverett	100
„ 21st	Shop Assistants' Group ..	„	„ „	25
„ 23rd	Women's Co-operative Guild	Public Health	„ „	75
Feb. 5th	Stamford Hill Congrega- tional Church	The Work of a Public Health Department	Medical Officer of Health	40
„ 6th	London Fields Women's Adult School	Maternity and Child Welfare	Miss E. Hamilton	30
„ 21st	Central Hackney Conserva- tive Association	Housing and Public Health	Mr. W. Peverett	60
Mar. 4th	N. Hackney Labour Party (Women's Section)	Public Health	Mr. C. J. Haynes	40
„ 17th	N. Hackney Labour Party (Women's Section)	The Work of a Public Health Department	Mr. W. Peverett	30
April 18th	Council at 28, Lower Clap- ton Road	The Work of a Public Health Department	Medical Officer of Health	20
„ 21st	S. Hackney Labour Party (Women's Section)	Food Supply	Mr. W. Peverett	45
„ 28th	B.M.A., City Div., and Hackney Medical Practi- tioners' Society	Technique of Diphtheria Immunisation	Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. Bousfield and Dr. F. Porter- Smith	35
„	N. Hackney Labour Party (Women's Section)	Housing	Mr. W. Peverett	40
May 5th	Speldhurst Mission ..	„	„ „	55
„	Hackney Photographic Society	„	„ „	25
„ 7th	Women's Co-operative Guild	Maternity and Child Welfare	Mr. C. J. Haynes	75

Date.	Place.	Subject.	Speaker.	Approx. Attendance.
May 7th	Central Hackney Conservative Association	Housing	Mr. W. Peverett	80
„ 13th	S. Hackney Labour Party (Women's Section)	Maternity and Child Welfare	Miss E. Hamilton	40
July 1st	Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition	Maternity and Child Welfare	Mr. C. J. Haynes	60
„ 2nd	„ „	Children's Clothing ..	Miss E. Hamilton	60
„ 3rd	„ „	Feeding the Toddler ..	Miss D. B. Jones	50
„ 6th	„ „	Maternity and Child Welfare and Home Hygiene	Miss N. Burr and Miss N. Hobbs	80
„ 7th	„ „	Maternity and Child Welfare	Miss N. Burr ..	80
		Duties of a Foster-Mother	Miss M. H. Bevis	
		Home Hygiene ..	Mr. W. Peverett	
Nov. 2nd	Old Gravel Pit Sick and Provident Society	Duties of the Borough Council and the Individual	„ „	100
„ 3rd	Royal College of Nursing ..	Housing and Slum Clearance	„ „	70
„ 13th	Hackney Girl Guides ..	Public Health (Rangers) Badge	Mr. C. J. Haynes	35
„ 17th	Clapton Park Literary Society	Housing and Slum Clearance	Mr. W. Peverett	40
„ 22nd	London Fields Fellowship	General health talk ..	„ „	100
„ 27th	Hackney Girl Guides ..	Public Health (Rangers) Badge	Mr. C. J. Haynes	50
Dec. 2nd	Royal College of Nursing (Public Health Section)	Slum Clearance ..	Mr. W. Peverett	30
„ 8th	N. Hackney Labour Party (Women's Section)	Houses and Housing ..	„ „	30
„ 14th	Highbury Quadrant Congregational Church	„ „	„ „	25

A maternity and child welfare exhibition was held at the Electricity Showrooms during National Baby Week, 1st to 7th July, 1936, at which there were stalls dealing with diets for expectant mothers and children, infants' and toddlers' clothing, improvised furniture (cot, play-pen, etc.), sunlight and dental treatment and diphtheria immunisation. Stalls were also provided by the Health and Cleanliness Council, the Dental Board of the United Kingdom and the National Milk Publicity Council. The Council's Health Visitors were in attendance at the stalls throughout the week.

There was also a stall, attended by Sanitary Inspectors, dealing with ventilation, destruction of vermin, unsound food and rat destruction.

Many posters were displayed in the Showrooms and there was a stall from which appropriate literature was distributed. Books dealing with maternity and child welfare, which may be borrowed from the Public Libraries, were also displayed on this stall.

Addresses were given each day in the Showrooms Demonstration Hall by members of the staff of the Public Health Department and many films were displayed.

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., F.I.C.

Particulars of the samples collected during the year, together with the results of the analyses made, appear on page 123.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *For Infectious Cases.*—Provided by the London County Council—Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton Grove, E.9.

(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 at any hour of the day or night free of cost if admission to a maternity bed has previously been arranged, and a card (issued by the London County Council to hospitals, maternity homes, etc.) for such admission obtained. The card must be handed to the ambulance attendant at the time of removal. The husband or a female friend must accompany the patient.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

The nursing of the sick poor in their homes is carried on in the Borough by the Hackney District Nursing Association which employs a staff, including the Superintendent, of 28 trained nurses.

The Association undertakes on behalf of the Borough Council the nursing service which the Council is authorised to provide by the various public health and maternity and child welfare Acts and Regulations.

During 1936 the Council changed the method of payment for this service from a fee of 1s. 3d. per visit less patients' contributions to a grant of £600 per annum—£360 for nursing infectious and other cases within the scope of the public health Acts and Regulations and £240 for maternity and child welfare nursing.

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	..	..	..	..	2	19
Maternity Nursing	..	..	..	..	117	1,508
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	289	3,874
Ophthalmia Neonatorum or slight inflam- mation of eyes	..	..	..	..	26	795
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	85	1,366
Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	43	4,956
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	12	189
Other Ailments ..	..	..	..	..	220	2,823
Totals	..	..	..	..	794	15,630

The value of the services given by the Association to the Public Health Department cannot be estimated from a mere list of cases nursed. In many homes the services of these nurses have made all the difference between death and life, chronic disease and return to good health. The Association is also particularly helpful in supplying assistance in emergencies at the Clinics.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
<i>(a) Infant Welfare Centres.</i>		
"The Brooksby's Walk I.W.C." Grove Mission, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
"The Lauriston Road I.W.C." Hampden Chapel, Lauris- ton Road	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
"The Lower Clapton I.W.C." 28, Lower Clapton Road	Two clinics weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
"The Mayfield Road I.W.C." Wesleyan Church Schools, Mayfield Road, Dalston	Two clinics weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
"The Northwold Road I.W.C." St. Michael's Church Hall, Northwold Road, Upper Clapton	Two clinics weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
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)	Hackney Mothers' and Babies' Welfare, subsidised by Borough Council.
St. Martin's Mission, Ada Street	One clinic fortnightly (Doctor)	Hackney Mothers' and Babies' Welfare, subsidised by Borough Council.
West Hackney, Congregational Church Hall, Rectory Road	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	West Hackney Infant Welfare Committee, subsidised by Borough Council.

(b) Ante-Natal Clinics.

Brooksby's Walk, Homerton	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
Lauriston Road	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
28, Lower Clapton Road ..	Two clinics weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
Mayfield Road	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
Northwold Road	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
Eton Mission, Gainsborough Road, Hackney Wick	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Eton College, subsidised by Borough Council.

(c) Dental Clinic.

28, Lower Clapton Road ..	Two clinics weekly (Dentist) (Anaesthetist attends monthly)	Borough Council.
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Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
<i>(d) Artificial Sunlight Clinic.</i>		
28, Lower Clapton Road ..	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
<i>(e) Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.</i>		
28, Lower Clapton Road ..	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
<i>(f) Day Nursery.</i>		
Hackney Day Nursery, 85, Hackney Grove	Accommodation for 30 children	Hackney Day Nursery Committee, subsidised by Borough Council.
<i>(g) Tuberculosis Dispensaries.</i>		
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road	Tuberculosis Dispensary ..	Borough Council.
City of London Hospital, Bonner Road	Tuberculosis Dispensary ..	Borough Council.
<i>(h) 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>(i) Venereal Disease Treatment Centre.</i>		
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road	Treatment Clinic	London County Council.
<i>(j) Orthopædic Clinic.</i>		
Dalston Lane	Massage and remedial treatment	British Red Cross, subsidised by Borough Council.

ORTHOPÆDIC, RHEUMATISM AND X-RAY CLINIC.

The British Red Cross Society's Clinic at No. 92, Dalston Lane is equipped with an X-ray department, an ultra-violet ray department in which there are two mercury vapour lamps, an exercise room for medical gymnastics, three treatment rooms equipped with radiant heat baths, infra-red ray lamps and apparatus for all kinds of electrical treatment, and a diathermy department.

The Clinic will shortly be installing a paraffin wax bath and a Zotofoam bath, also a coloured light treatment department.

The Clinic now has the services of C. E. Iredell, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., and John Roth, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R.E.

The staff of the Clinic are fully qualified sisters under the direction of Sister K. F. Taylor, C.S.M.M.G., M.E., M.G., M.S.R., and they are all members of the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics.

The following are particulars with regard to the work done at the Clinic during 1936:—

	Totals.	Hackney Residents.		
		Children		Adults.
		0-4 years.	5-13 years.	
Number of Patients Admitted ..	831	20	36	360
Number of Attendances	9,932	357	588	4,372
Number of Treatments given ..	23,750	552	826	7,232
Number of Radiographs taken ..	257	—	—	131

A fee of 4s. per attendance is charged, but only a small proportion of the patients are able to contribute at this rate and the majority of the cases are treated at a reduced fee. Many cases are treated free of charge, especially in the case of children referred to the Clinic by the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

The Council makes an annual grant of £150 towards the costs of the treatment given to the poorer inhabitants of the Borough.

HOSPITALS.

The Hospitals with which the Council has 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 90.

(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 Maternity Hospital, City Road.*

The arrangements made with the two maternity hospitals are described on page 62 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 page 157.

INSULIN TREATMENT OF DIABETES.

During the year under review the Ministry of Health agreed to the extension, for a further 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 three patients were being treated at the expense of the Council.

DISINFECTION.

(a) *Rooms Disinfected*.—During 1936 there were 3,086 rooms in 2,498 premises in the Borough disinfected by the staff of the Public Health Department, after the occurrence of infectious and contagious diseases.

The number of rooms so dealt with in each month of the year is set out in the following table :—

January	..	..	..	..	..	261
February	..	..	..	..	..	265
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	371
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	338
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	293
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	220
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	254
August	..	..	..	..	..	155
September	..	..	..	..	..	218
October	..	..	..	..	..	270
November	..	..	..	..	..	223
December	..	..	..	..	..	218
Total	..	..	..	..	..	3,086

(b) *Articles of Clothing, Furniture, etc.*—The number of articles under this head disinfected or destroyed during last year was 59,236. In addition, 99 van-loads of verminous or dirty articles were collected and destroyed at the Disinfecting Station. A table is here given showing details of the articles dealt with during each month of the year.

Month.	Infected Articles Disinfected.						Infected Articles Destroyed.					Verminous Articles Disinfected.						Verminous Articles Destroyed.					Totals.	Loads of Verminous or Filthy Goods Destroyed.
	Beds, Overlays or Mattresses.	Other Bedding Materials.	Men's Clothing.	Women's Clothing.	Children's Clothing.	Other Articles.	Beds, Overlays or Mattresses.	Other Bedding Materials.	Men's Clothing.	Women's Clothing.	Other Articles.	Beds, Overlays or Mattresses.	Other Bedding Materials.	Men's Clothing.	Women's clothing.	Children's Clothing.	Other Articles.	Beds, Overlays or Mattresses.	Other Bedding Materials.	Men's Clothing.	Articles of Furniture.	Other Articles.		
January ..	317	2453	249	325	334	236	3	2	—	—	9	1	3	—	—	—	1	23	29	20	4	9	4035	17
February ..	459	3506	509	425	581	374	12	17	8	—	18	6	42	9	1	2	—	29	7	—	35	19	6068	9
March ..	373	2948	281	405	581	388	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	22	—	3	34	45	6	26	27	5160	7
April ..	298	2297	202	234	427	320	2	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	1	—	—	19	10	—	53	12	3895	9
May ..	450	3179	389	326	457	529	10	11	2	1	20	7	10	—	—	—	—	27	22	1	39	9	5496	7
June ..	312	2304	195	194	413	395	9	9	—	—	1	10	25	1	1	—	—	23	21	—	35	—	3952	4
July.. ..	332	2206	113	226	348	309	5	—	—	—	4	10	23	—	—	—	—	36	40	—	85	9	3752	6
August ..	262	1919	118	314	318	283	6	19	10	—	1	20	45	—	—	—	—	24	4	—	48	3	3406	12
September ..	434	2985	156	267	466	402	6	25	—	—	39	15	43	2	10	30	8	22	18	—	33	3	4969	5
October ..	604	5064	194	617	1035	739	7	6	—	—	5	3	12	—	—	—	—	16	4	—	10	22	8343	5
November ..	369	2865	191	439	894	716	5	1	—	—	3	4	15	—	2	—	—	14	28	—	38	6	5600	10
December ..	358	2765	236	370	373	357	6	2	2	—	—	6	13	—	—	—	—	19	22	—	21	2	4560	8
Totals ..	4568	34491	2833	4142	6227	5048	71	92	22	1	100	86	252	12	37	32	12	286	250	27	427	121	59236	99

(c) *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	685
No. of Public Library books removed from homes in which smallpox had occurred, and destroyed ..	—
No. of privately-owned books removed from infected homes, and disinfected	1,093
No. of books removed from the shelves of the Public Libraries, and disinfected	7,326
Total number of books dealt with	9,104

Isolation Shelter.

During the year 37 persons were admitted to the shelter while their homes were being disinfected. This total consisted of 7 men, 7 women, and 23 children. The cost of maintenance of these persons was £2 6s. 6d. Letters of appreciation of the service are not uncommon.

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.

The facilities 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 1,354 (423 to adults and 931 to children), whilst 2,875 head cleansings, not necessitating bathing were carried out. The total number of cleansings or treatments at the Cleansing Station during the year was, therefore, 4,229.

Of the 1,354 baths given, 1,267 were sulphur baths for scabies and 87 hot baths for pediculi. The great majority of the persons presenting themselves for baths or cleansing 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 treatments given:—

Schools.	Head Cleansings.	Baths for Scabies.
Ballance Road	100	35
Benthal Road	16	53
Berger Road	252	43
Berkshire Road	3	—
Cassland Road	2	—
College Lane	—	—
Craven Park	9	11
Dalston Secondary	35	3
Daubeney Road	193	18
Detmold Road	178	24
Eleanor Road	7	10
Enfield Road	—	—
Gainsborough Road	1	—
Gayhurst Road	143	14
Glyn Road	147	25
Hackney Parochial	76	23
Homerton Row	221	38
Lady Holles'	—	—
Laura Place	19	—
Lauriston Road	7	10
London Fields	4	14
Mandeville Street	226	62
Millfields Road	43	78
Morning Lane	260	96
Mount Pleasant	64	44
North Hackney Central	26	5
Northwold Road	—	—
Queen's Road	108	34
Ram's.. .. .	18	—
Rushmore Road	105	11
St. James'	10	13
St. Michael's.. .. .	24	9
St. Scholastica's	28	—
Shacklewell	8	7
Sidney Road	28	64
Sigdon Road	100	—
South Hackney Central	—	—
South Hackney Parochial	58	—
Stormont House	3	—
The Orchard	136	31
Tottenham Road	1	—
Upton House	33	8
Wilton Road	135	41
Other young children	48	107
Totals	2,875	931

The following table gives particulars of the treatments given to persons who attended at the Cleansing Station during the year.

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Head Cleansings	Children . .	182	283	217	119	245	272	332	48	414	328	256	179	3875
Baths for Verminous Condition	Men . . .	6	7	15	4	6	5	5	1	7	3	10	6	75
	Women . . .	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	12
	Children . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baths for Scabies	Men . . .	16	26	7	3	28	3	10	16	11	10	10	3	143
	Women . . .	24	6	4	7	32	6	21	8	9	29	23	24	193
	Children . . .	60	34	50	43	93	55	40	9	115	121	153	158	931

MORTUARY.

During 1936 the Council was informed of the desire of the Stoke Newington Borough Council to demolish the public mortuary in that Borough and granted the request of that Council to be allowed the use of the Hackney public mortuary for the reception and post-mortem examination of persons dying in Stoke Newington.

Number of bodies deposited in the mortuary	293
1. To await inquests—	(a) Infectious —
	(b) Non-Infectious 95
2. To await burial	39
3. Result of death certified by Coroner	159
Number of post mortem examinations made	231

Inquests.

Verdict.	Sex.	
	Male.	Female.
Accidental Death	16	17
Suicide	16	7
Natural Causes	19	4
Misadventure	2	6
Stillborn	1	—
Open Verdict	2	1
Adjourned, or Inquest held elsewhere	3	1
Totals	59	36

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.
Drowning	9	Shock or Injury from Fall ..	16
Gas Poisoning	4	Street Accidents	10
Poisoning	4	Anaesthetic Shock	1
Cut Throat	1	Drowning	3
Hanging	3	Operative Shock	6
Shock or Injury from Fall ..	2	Burns	2
		Gas Poisoning	1
		Infection of Finger	1
		Infection of Face	1
		Intestinal Obstruction	1
		Crushing	1
		Injuries while Motor Cycle Racing	1
Totals	23		44

LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE AREA.

No addition was made in 1936 to the local legislation relating to the public health.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The work carried out during 1936 under the Council's maternity and child welfare scheme can conveniently be reported upon under the following headings:—

- (a) Infant welfare, ante-natal, post-natal, artificial light and dental clinics, and day nursery.
- (b) Health visiting.
- (c) Provision of maternity hospital accommodation, midwives and midwifery assistance, arrangements for investigation of maternal deaths and cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, consultants for difficult maternity cases, homes for mothers and children, home helps and nursing assistance.
- (d) Provision of milk and other foods to necessitous mothers and children.
- (e) Infant life protection.

INFANT WELFARE, ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT AND DENTAL CLINICS, AND DAY NURSERY.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council gave considerable attention during 1936 to the need for improved facilities for carrying on the maternity and child welfare work of the Borough. As I have stated in previous reports, four of the five municipal maternity and child welfare centres are established in Church Halls, the only Centre carried on in premises adapted and used exclusively for maternity and child welfare being that at No. 28, Lower Clapton Road. The hired halls are used as maternity and child welfare centres on one or two days a week and during the rest of the week for various parochial activities, and their use by the Council in common with other organisations has tended to limit the scope of the Council's work. For example, it has not been possible because of lack of space to install more than the barest necessities in the way of equipment for ante-natal and infant welfare consultations and it has not been possible to carry on in any of these premises the various ancillary services such as dental and artificial light treatment or to institute post-natal or toddlers' sessions. It has, therefore, been necessary to carry out all dental and sunlight treatment at the Centre at No. 28, Lower Clapton

Road. Another difficulty that arises at the four hired premises is the need for storing away equipment and records at the end of the day so as to avoid interference with the other activities carried on in the premises.

It is probable that a considerable increase in the population of the Borough will result from the erection by the London County Council of several housing estates in the Borough, and it must be remembered that these additional residents will be drawn from overcrowded slum areas in this and neighbouring districts, persons having the greatest need for efficient and well-equipped maternity and child welfare centres. The additional population (approximately 17,500) is equal to that of many well-known urban districts such as Dorking or Tonbridge.

Consideration of the circumstances has led the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to the conclusion that the time has arrived when the present centres held in hired halls should be replaced with specially-constructed and fully-equipped centres. The work carried out from the old centres has helped to lower the Infantile Mortality Rate by 50 per cent. during the past fifteen years but the time has come for an improvement in the facilities provided for this work. The Council accordingly acquired the premises at No. 136, Richmond Road, at a cost including surveyors' fees of £1,925, and a two-storey building is being erected upon the site at a cost of £8,649, furniture and equipment being provided at a cost of £1,423. The plans and photographs of this building are reproduced overleaf. The accommodation to be provided comprises:—

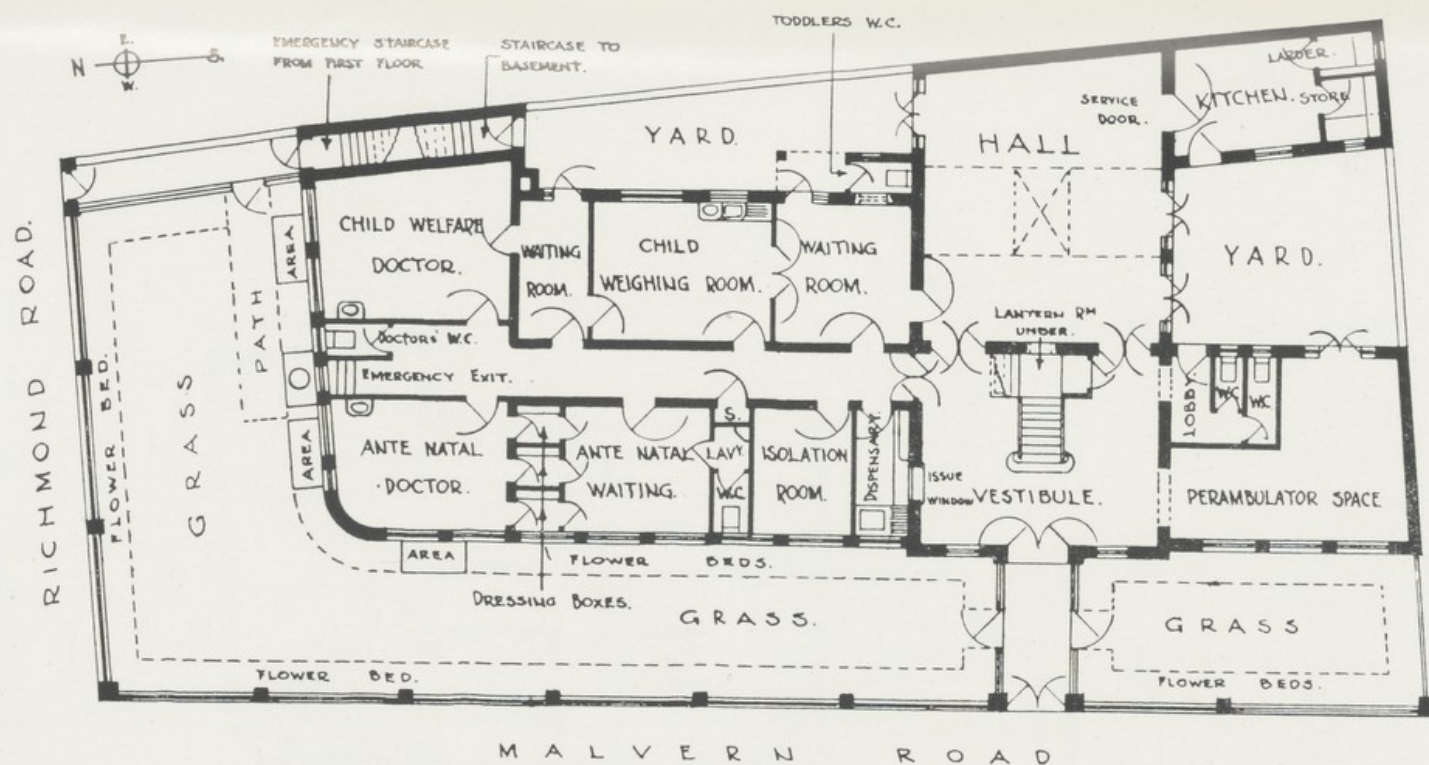
Ground Floor.

- Ante-natal: waiting room, dressing cubicles, consulting and examination room.
- Child welfare: waiting room, weighing room, medical examination waiting room, consulting and examination room.
- Other accommodation: isolation room, dispensary, lecture and demonstration hall with projector room, perambulator store, kitchen, adult and junior lavatory accommodation, store room.

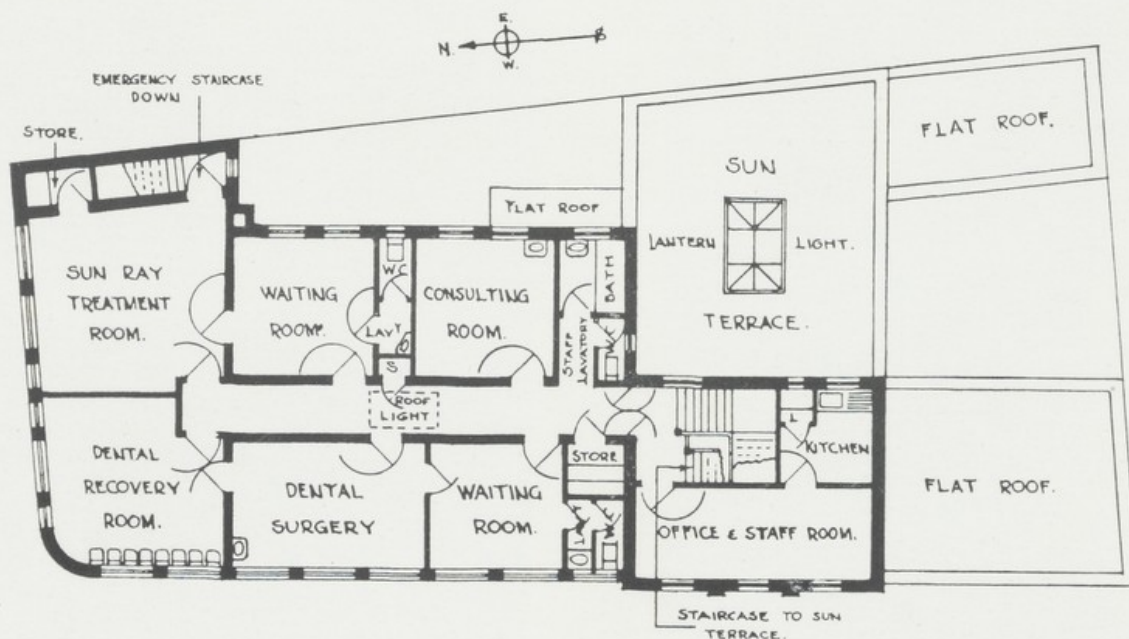
First Floor.

- Dental treatment: waiting room, surgery, recovery room.
- Light treatment: waiting room, treatment room.
- Breast feeding: instruction room.
- Other accommodation: office, kitchen, bathroom, patients' lavatory accommodation, staff lavatory accommodation.

This Centre, which it is hoped will be opened in April, 1937, will replace that now carried on at the Wesleyan Chapel Schools, Mayfield Road, and the following is a comparison of the sessions



• RICHMOND ROAD MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE •

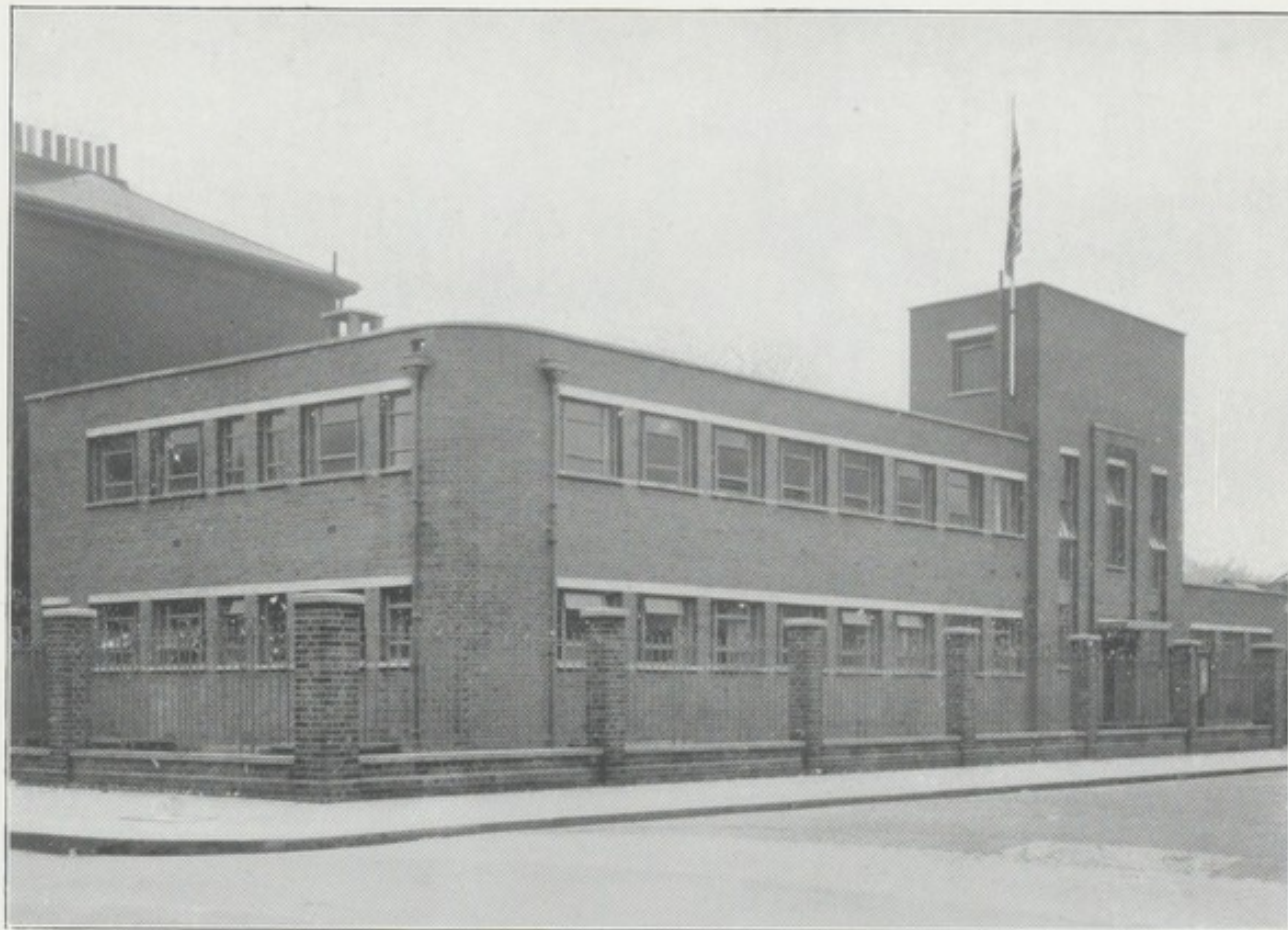


• FIRST FLOOR PLAN •

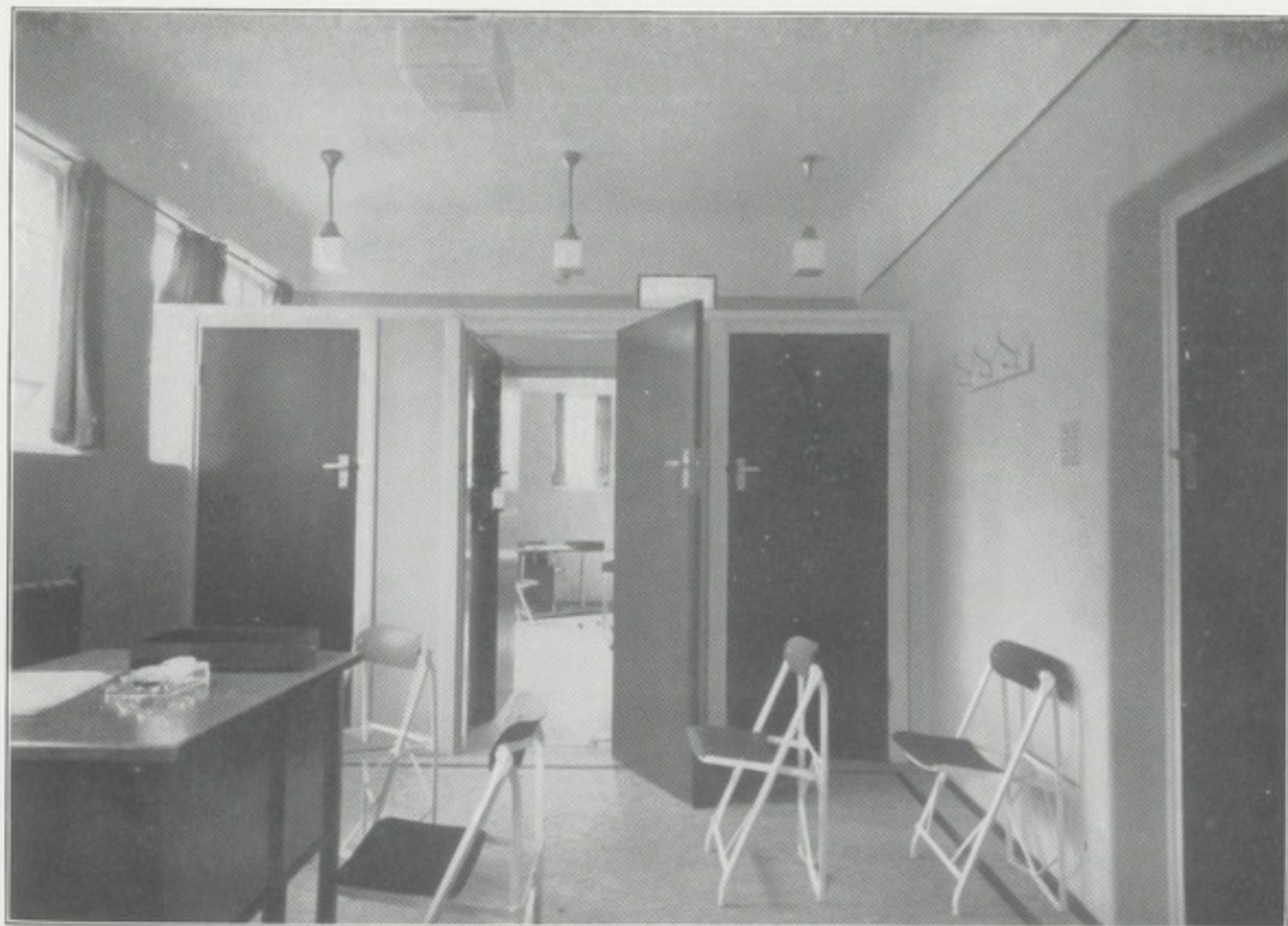
• SCALE - $\frac{1}{16}" = 1 \text{ FOOT}$ •

PERCIVAL HOLT, M.INST.C.E.
BOROUGH ENGINEER ARCHITECT,
TOWN HALL, HACKNEY, E.8.

RICHMOND ROAD MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE



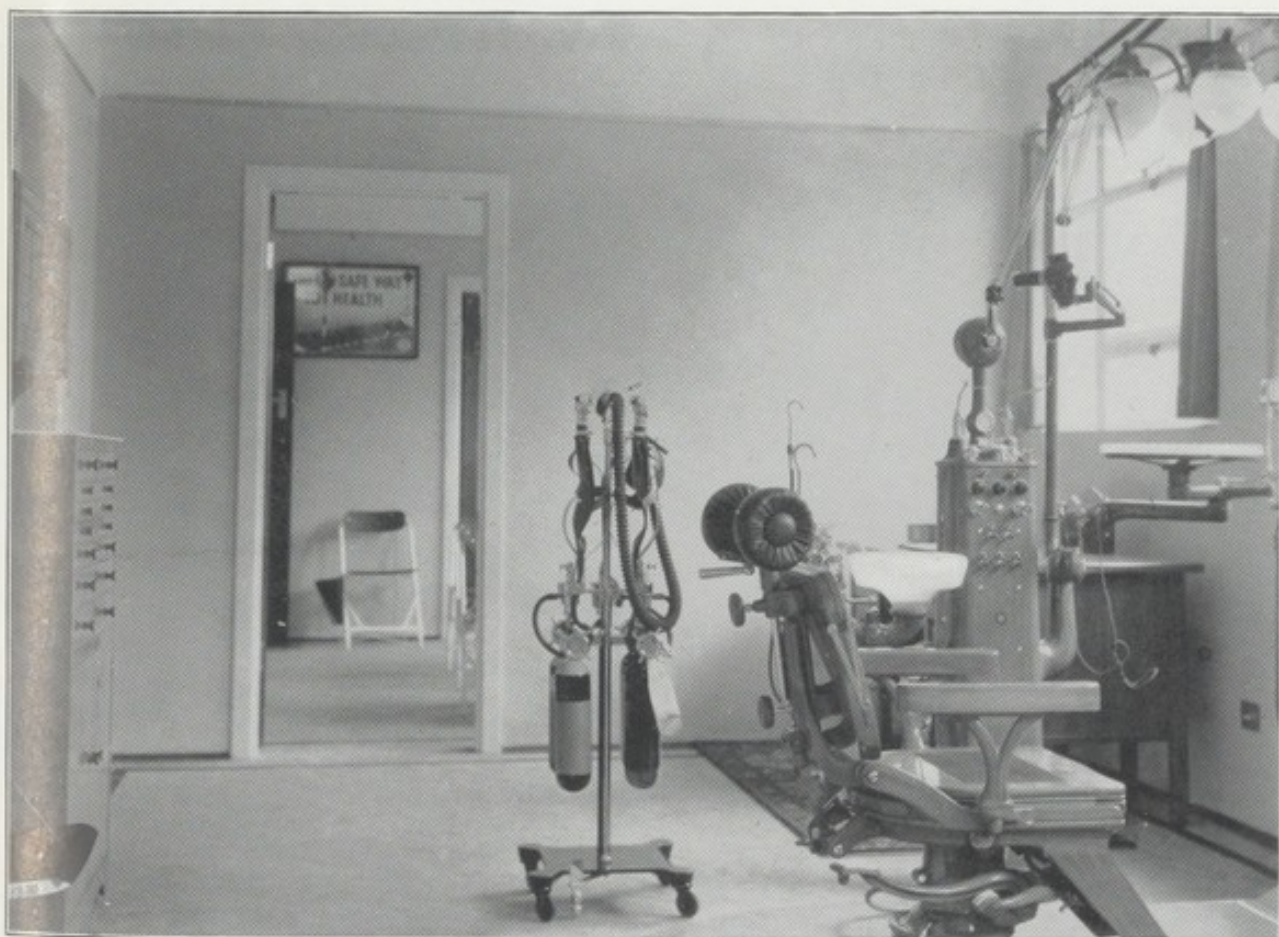
MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, No. 136, Richmond Road.



RICHMOND ROAD MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE CENTRE—Ante-natal waiting room, showing dressing cubicles leading to consultation and examination room.



RICHMOND ROAD MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE CENTRE—Lecture and waiting hall.



RICHMOND ROAD MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE CENTRE—Dental surgery, showing waiting room.

proposed to be held at Richmond Road and those at present conducted at Mayfield Road :—

<i>Richmond Road Centre.</i>			<i>Mayfield Road Centre.</i>		
		No. of half-day sessions per week.			No. of half-day sessions per week.
Ante-natal .. ..	..	1	Ante-natal .. ..	..	1
Post-natal .. ..	..	1	Infant welfare .. ..	..	2
Infant welfare .. ..	..	2			
Toddlers .. ..	..	1			
Breast feeding	As required				
Light .. ..	..	3			
Dental .. ..	..	1			
Diphtheria immunisation		1 (if required)			

The Council has also acquired premises in Elsdale Street and Well Street in order to secure a site for a second new centre and street improvements. The estimated value of the land to be used for the welfare centre, including surveyors' fees, is £1,787 and the cost of the building, excluding furniture and equipment, will be £9,120.

This new centre will replace the present centre carried on at Hampden Chapel, Lauriston Road, and will also provide full-time maternity and child welfare service as compared with a half-day infant welfare session and a half-day ante-natal session each week, the extent of the services now available at Lauriston Road.

Negotiations are proceeding with a view to the building of a centre at Brooksby's Walk to replace the present centre held at the Grove Mission, Brooksby's Walk.

The present centre at St. Michael's Hall, Northwold Road, is to be replaced by a maternity and child welfare centre to be erected by the London County Council on the site of the Northwold Road clearance area and leased to the Borough Council for a period of 40 years at a rental of £400 per annum. This centre has been planned to provide sufficient accommodation for the purposes of a school treatment centre in addition to that necessary for carrying on ante-natal, infant welfare, dental treatment and artificial light treatment sessions. The accommodation needed for the purposes of the school treatment centre will be sub-leased to the County Council.

It is hoped that by the end of 1937 all the municipal maternity and child welfare centres in the Borough will be established in suitable premises excellently equipped for the provision of full-time service.

A list of the present infant welfare centres in the Borough appears on page 34 of this report. The work of the four centres controlled by voluntary agencies is co-ordinated with that of the Borough Council. These voluntary centres are supported by voluntary contributions and grants from the Borough Council.

Each of the nine centres has an allotted district and mothers are encouraged to attend the centre serving the district in which they live.

The consultation work of the centres is conducted by part-time Medical Officers. These Medical Officers are not in competition with the general practitioners or out-patient departments of the hospitals. Their principal duties are advisory and consultative, and their long experience as specialists in diseases of women and children makes their advice particularly useful to parents and doctors who are in doubt, but primarily their function is to advise in order to prevent disease, and their duties are as follows:—

Expectant Mothers.

- (a) Examine as often as may be necessary all expectant mothers who attend at the ante-natal clinics.
- (b) To give advice and treatment or ensure that the patient receives any necessary treatment.
- (c) To co-operate with the midwives practising in the district by supplying to the midwives reports upon the examination of their patients.

Child Welfare.

- (a) Examine all infants and children brought to the centres.
- (b) Advise parents as to the feeding and care of their children.

Post-natal Cases.

- (a) At the first attendance of a mother at an infant welfare centre following confinement to enquire as to the state of her health.
- (b) To refer mothers to the ante-natal clinics for examination when the need for this is indicated.

Generally.

- (a) Treat trivial ailments, which might become serious if neglected as is probable, or refer cases needing continuous medical supervision and treatment either to the usual medical attendant or to an appropriate hospital or clinic. Minor ailment clinics have not yet been established by the Borough Council. This question is under consideration at the present time. The County Council has entrusted to medical practitioners in the district the work of equipping and administering a school treatment centre. A building is now being adapted for the purpose and it is possible that the Borough Council may consider referring cases to this centre.
- (b) Refer cases needing dental or artificial light treatment to the Council's centre at No. 28, Lower Clapton Road.
- (c) Recommend to the Medical Officer of Health mothers and children in need of convalescence.
- (d) Enter particulars of each case on a case paper, giving notes of the advice and treatment given and the progress of the mother or child.

Infant Welfare Centres.—The number of infant welfare sessions held in 1936 and the attendances thereat are shown in the following table:—

Centre.	No. of sessions held.	No. of children brought to the Centre for the first time.		No. of children who attended at the Centre during the year and who, at the end of the year, were:—		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.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	
1. Brooksby's Walk ..	52	221	42	209	323	2544	1901	854
2. Lauriston Road ..	52	263	34	226	264	3013	1295	513
3. Lower Clapton Road ..	96	389	99	336	536	5018	2695	984
4. Mayfield Road ..	100	351	74	309	534	4638	3040	1251
5. Northwold Road ..	100	390	120	330	565	4688	3520	1092
6. *Eton Mission ..	102	150	18	127	306	1863	1997	1790
7. *Hackney Mothers and Babies ..	50	128	9	98	136	1675	802	879
8. *St. Martin's Mission ..	26	30	12	28	33	212	125	307
9. *West Hackney ..	48	173	28	149	265	2086	1217	444
Totals ..	626	2095	436	1812	2962	25737	16592	8114

* 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:—

1932	86 per cent.
1933	84 „
1934	84 „
1935	84 „
1936	84 „

Ante-Natal Centres.—Ante-natal consultations are held at all the 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:—

Centre.	No. of Sessions held.	No. of Expectant Mothers attending (first visits)	No. of repeated attendances at Centre.	Total attendances.	No. of examinations by Doctor.
1. Brooksby's Walk ..	52	91	261	352	332
2. Lauriston Road ..	52	128	338	466	443
3. Lower Clapton Road ..	104	203	737	940	884
4. Mayfield Road ..	48	119	395	514	483
5. Northwold Road ..	48	110	352	462	412
6. *Eton Mission ..	50	52	348	400	250
Totals ..	354	703	2431	3134	2804

* Voluntary Centre.

The number of women who attended at the six ante-natal centres for the first time during the year (703) is equivalent to 22.5 per cent. of the total births registered in that period. It should be remembered, however, that a large proportion of the births to Hackney women occur in hospitals, principally in the Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital, Clapton, and the London County Council's local general hospital (Hackney Hospital). Women who book to enter these hospitals for confinement, with the exception of a few who are admitted as emergency cases, are referred to the ante-natal clinics established at the hospitals.

Ante-natal sessions are now held three times weekly at the Hackney Hospital, and I am informed by the Medical Superintendent that 940 women attended at the ante-natal clinic for the first time during 1936, the total attendances numbering 5,480. Of the 908 deliveries in the hospital during the year, 770 were to Hackney women.

Three hundred and fifty-eight births to Hackney mothers were notified from the Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital in 1936.

It may be estimated, therefore, that the number of women normally resident in the Borough who received attention at ante-natal clinics during the year was equivalent to 60 per cent. of the births registered in that period.

For some years past the Council has had an arrangement with the London County Council under which women showing signs of abnormal or multiple pregnancy are referred to Hackney Hospital for X-ray examination. During 1936 an arrangement was made with the authorities of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, Victoria Park, for the X-ray examination of expectant mothers referred from the ante-natal clinics to the Hospital for an expression of opinion upon heart conditions.

Eight mothers were referred to Hackney Hospital and one to the City of London Hospital during 1936 for X-ray examination under these arrangements.

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 :—

		1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
No. of patients under treatment at commencement of the year	Women	3	—	—	—	—
	Children	30	37	21	20	39
No. of patients who commenced treatment during the year	Women	5	—	2	2	2
	Children	122	94	87	96	114
No. of patients who completed treatment during the year	Women	5	—	2	2	2
	Children	90	99	66	62	82
No. of patients who failed to attend for completion of treatment	Women	3	—	—	—	—
	Children	25	11	22	15	35
No. of patients under treatment at end of the year	Women	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	37	21	20	39	36
Total number of attendances of patients	Women	65	—	22	16	4
	Children	1846	1330	1185	1195	1694

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 £7 8s. 6d. 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.

Light Clinic.

During the year 1936 eighty-two children and two women completed treatment. These comprised the following cases:—

Malnutrition	..	..	..	..	..	38
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	25
Debility	..	..	..	..	..	8
Anaemia	..	..	..	..	..	4
Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ante-natal	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis and Cough	..	..	..	..	..	2
Skin Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	2

Malnutrition.—These cases respond well to treatment provided no underlying cause, such as septic tonsils, is present. The average gain in weight was 9.2 ozs. per month, whereas the previous gain over a period of some months had been 4.5 ozs. per month, the previous weights of all but two cases being ascertained.

Rickets.—Unfortunately there are still a large number of these cases coming for treatment in spite of all the preventive work at the clinics, though in almost all the cases the condition is slight. Prolonged treatment is, as a rule, necessary.

Debility.—Of the eight cases treated three had had no acute disease. One of these improved, though gaining little, but the other two showed little improvement, and one of them was sent away for convalescence. The remaining five, who had recently had pneumonia, whooping-cough or measles, did very well, gaining on an average over 10 ozs. per month.

Anaemia.—Of the four cases treated two were entirely cured and the other two much improved, but required tonsillectomy.

Marasmus.—The three cases treated were the following:—

A. Aged $3\frac{1}{2}$ months. Weight $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (birth weight $7\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.). At $7\frac{1}{2}$ months after 4 months' treatment she weighed 16 lbs. and was very well.

B. Aged $3\frac{1}{2}$ months. Weight $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (birth weight unknown). Pale—not doing well. At $9\frac{1}{2}$ months, after treatment, she weighed 15 lbs. 11 ozs., had two teeth and was very well and active.

C. Aged 2 months. Weight 8 lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. (birth weight 8 lbs.). At 6 months, after 4 months' treatment, she weighed 14 lbs. 10 ozs. and was very well.

Ante-Natal.—One woman with aphonia of 14 days' duration, during which she had been having treatment at a hospital, was able to speak the next day after one treatment. The other patient had two treatments on account of toxæmia of pregnancy, but she had to be admitted to hospital. This treatment should be valuable for mild cases of toxæmia if begun early.

Bronchitis and Cough.—One case of persistent cough after whooping-cough, with a family history of tuberculosis, did not entirely clear up, though no tuberculosis could be found on examination at hospital. The other case, one of chronic bronchitis, only had one attack, a mild one, after beginning treatment.

Skin Diseases.—One case was successfully treated for septic spots in order that he could be admitted to a convalescent home. The other, a case of lichen urticatus, did not clear up, as it was due to improper diet.

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. H. C. Middleton, L.D.S., and the Anaesthetist, Dr. A. W. F. Edmonds, 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
						Mothers.	Children.
No. of primary attendances	..	..	..		139		75
No. of repeat attendances	..	..	..		680		101
Total attendances	..	..			819		176
No. of teeth extracted	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,269
No. of teeth stopped	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
No. of scalings and dressings	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
No. of general anaesthetic cases		..	..	..	..	..	308
No. of local anaesthetic cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
No. of patients to whom dentures were supplied					..	62	(115 dentures)

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

	£	s.	d.
Payments to Dental Surgeon in respect of attendances	157	9	0
Payments to Dental Surgeon for Dentures supplied	154	7	6
Payments to Anaesthetist	23	12	6
Total payments	£335	9	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Patients' Contributions:—						
For Dentures	37	4	0			
For Extractions, etc.	11	5	0			
Total Contributions	48	9	0			
Net Cost to the Council	£287	0	0			

In 34 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 during the past five years:—

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.
1932 ..	100	993	1213	81	90	56	102
1933 ..	99	995	1175	96	107	60	102
1934 ..	100	922	989	121	98	56	103
1935 ..	98	956	1165	125	95	56	103
1936 ..	101	995	1269	157	106	62	115
Totals ..	498	4861	5811	580	496	290	525

A Report by H. C. Middleton, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.) is given here.

Dental Clinic.

The work of the Dental Clinic proceeds along the same lines as in previous years. The dental work is now accepted as an essential part of the health services of the Borough. Pregnant and nursing mothers now freely offer themselves for treatment. This is due to the persuasive efforts of the Health Visitors during previous years. The mothers also display eagerness to have their children's teeth attended to before commencing school.

Some years ago it was a common occurrence to see a child of three years of age with ten or more carious and septic teeth. I am glad to report an improvement in the condition of infants' teeth. This has been brought about by better food and improved methods of feeding. The continuous advice on questions of diet which the mothers receive at the various centres is bearing fruit.

I consider that preventive dentistry is one of the most important parts of the work. Unfortunately the dental condition of many of the mothers is such that only extensive extractions can render their mouths healthy. The subsequent provision of dentures (at little or no cost to themselves) leads to a marked improvement in their general health and such patients fully appreciate the value of the health services.

Day Nursery.—The Hackney Day Nursery, established by a voluntary committee at No. 85, Hackney Grove in 1934, provides accommodation for ten babies under 2 years and twenty children between 2 and 5 years.

The Nursery was open on 227 days during the year, when the following attendances of infants and children were made:—

Attendances of infants under 2 years	..	..	2,053
Attendances of children between 2 and 5 years	..		4,262
Total number of attendances	..	..	<hr/>6,315 <hr/>

A charge of 10d. a day is made for the care of a child or 1s. 4d. a day for two children from the same family.

An annual grant of £200 is made by the Borough Council to the committee of the Nursery.

The following are extracts from the Annual Report of the Day Nursery:—

Chairman's Report.

It is an exceedingly pleasant experience to all those who are connected with the Hackney Day Nursery, either in an administrative or an advisory capacity to look back to the time when the Nursery was founded. A consideration of the progress which has been made, as well as of the work which has been and is being done, shows a most remarkable record of achievement.

It was evidently a happy augury for those responsible for the original idea that Lady Amherst of Hackney consented to be the President of the organisation, and that she so kindly and generously retains her interest. But this, in fact, is one of the most striking attributes which the Nursery possesses—the power to attract and to retain the services of those most eminently suited to maintain its ideals.

The excellent committee is stable in its personnel, and it would be impossible to find a body more devoted to the aims which it serves or more unanimous in its enthusiasm. Their names are recorded elsewhere, but our Treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Brown, and our Secretary, Mrs. R. Izzard, are certainly an inspiration to those associated with them. The death of Mrs. Mortlock in October deprived the Committee of the services of a Member whose loss is deeply felt. An invitation which was extended to H. J. Whitehead, Esq., of the Rotary Club of Hackney, was most kindly accepted, and as a member of an Association which is always ready to do all that it can in such a worthy cause, as well as for his own personal ability, he is doubly welcome.

It is perhaps unnecessary to remark that without the co-operation of a loyal Matron and Staff it would not have been possible to accomplish what has been done. However, in the Matron, Miss Newbegin, and her Staff, there is a perfect combination which is obviously keenly interested in every detail and with a deep appreciation of the purposes of the Nursery.

It is in the same strain of grateful acknowledgment that I record the services of Dr. Turtle. His visits are an absolute necessity and it is impossible to imagine what might happen if our Honorary Medical Adviser were to decide to retire. The importance of proper medical attendance and supervision cannot be overestimated and his influence and good work will be acknowledged as long as the Nursery exists. Also in this connection the constant advice and careful investigation by Dr. Dart of the details which come within his official sphere in his position as Borough Medical Officer of Health are very keenly appreciated. There are many problems apart from periodical fumigation which are taken to Dr. Dart for a solution which is always most readily forthcoming. Here also must be recorded the untiring devotion and service of those voluntary workers who spend so much time assisting in the Nursery work, and this year I would specially mention the names of Mrs. Fotheringham and Mrs. W. White.

Having dealt as far as is possible here with the executive side of the Nursery, it is a pleasant duty to mention some of the principal sources from which its support is forthcoming. It was most specially gratifying to receive such practical assistance from and to observe the genuine interest shown by His Worship the Mayor of Hackney, Alderman H. E. Goodrich, J.P., L.C.C., and the Mayoress, Mrs. Goodrich; we had the pleasure of a visit from them for the purpose of inspection, and also they presided on the occasion of our outstandingly successful Pound Day. With their most kind help to look back on, we hope we may look forward to receiving similar assistance from the Mayors and Mayoresses of Hackney for many years to come. It is also the unanimous wish of the Committee that specially grateful thanks should be

accorded to Miss Weston and to all her helpers from the Star Laundry Co., Ltd., who have rendered such enormously valuable aid to the Nursery on our "Pound Day."

Now for some names which are indissolubly connected with this Nursery. The Rotary Club of Hackney have been mentioned above, and the names of the Clapton Tradesmen's Association and the Michaelmas Players are ever to be remembered for their charitable enterprises: details of their assistance may be found further on. Also we are anticipating a handsome donation as the result of a dance held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, under the genial Presidency of Mr. C. H. Brown, assisted by the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. A. Hardwick. The Scholars of Lady Holles School again rendered material aid by means of their Christmas Carol Party, a very enjoyable occasion, and very substantial was the outcome of the Children's Welfare Flag Day. Many sellers of flags took part in this well-known method of raising money, but it cannot be over-emphasised that there can never be too many helpers.

The South Hackney Parochial Charities have rendered very appreciable assistance. Indeed, this report may easily develop into an account of all those whose interest has been evidenced throughout the year. However, as it is no part of a general report to deal with such matters, and, in fact, the task is one, however pleasant, which must be left to the Honorary Auditors, Messrs. Button, Stevens and Witty. Their labours entitle them to a special word of gratitude, for their undertaking is no sinecure, as the Financial Report shows.

It remains to record various improvements in the facilities now possessed. A new boiler has been fitted and big improvements have been made in the bathing facilities. The construction of an awning in the garden is a really handsome addition which enables our proteges to have as full a ration of fresh air as possible under favourable climatic conditions. New fire extinguishers have been installed in various positions in accordance with the expert advice given by a Fire-Inspector, who was kind enough to spend much time considering the existing arrangements and suggesting additions and alterations for the sake of perfect security.

It would be possible to continue at greater length, but those who are interested will refer to the following pages in the knowledge that there will be found the many necessary omissions from this report, which must close with a sincere hope that interest will continue to be shown by his Worship the Mayor and the Mayoress, the Aldermen and the Councillors of the Hackney Borough Council, whose valuable support is such an encouragement to the many others who know and realise the importance of the work of the Hackney Day Nursery.

Matron's Report.

Once again the Hackney Day Nursery has had a busy year. During 1936, the Nursery was open 227 days. There have been 6,315 attendances, of which 2,053 were children under two years of age, and 4,262 of toddlers from two to five years. This shows a very good average indeed, especially when one takes into consideration the fact that there has been so much illness during the year, partly due, no doubt, to the lack of sunshine.

The new baths which have been provided during the summer in the Toddlers' bathroom have proved to be a great help. It is now possible to bath the toddlers more quickly and easily. The additional wash-hand basin provided for the staff has also been very much appreciated.

HEALTH VISITING.

In recent years the Council has employed fourteen Health Visitors for maternity and child welfare work, each of whom has an allotted district for visiting purposes. The Health Visitors spend approximately two-thirds of their time upon home visiting and the remainder in attendance at maternity and child welfare centres. The considerable increase in the number of sessions to be held at the new centres has, however, necessitated an augmentation of the Health Visiting staff and four additional Visitors have been appointed and will commence work in 1937.

Two of the three voluntary associations providing in the Borough infant welfare centres also employ Health Visitors, who carry out the health visiting work in the areas served by those centres.

Visits are paid as required to all expectant mothers of whom knowledge is received through midwives, Ante-Natal Clinics or other means. There is a scheme of co-operation between the Borough Council and the London County Council under which mothers who attend at the Ante-Natal Clinic established at the Hackney Hospital are notified to the Public Health Department in order that the Borough Council's Health Visitors might visit the homes. Women who lapse in their attendance at the Clinic are also notified to the Public Health Department for the further attention of the Health Visitors.

The Health Visitors also visit the homes of all infants notified under Sec. 255 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (notification of births). 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.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has greatly assisted the maternity and child welfare work of the Council by investigating cases of child neglect brought to its notice. Mr. Rivers, the Society's local inspector, calls at the Town Hall once a week for information of any such cases found by the Health Visitors and through his efforts and authority the conditions under which some children were living have been greatly improved.

During 1936 the Health Visitors and Infant Life Protection Visitor referred 19 cases to the Society's Inspector, 17 cases in which neglect was alleged and two in which the advice of the Inspector was sought. In one of these cases Police Court proceedings were taken by the Society and the mother was found guilty of gross neglect. Her child was removed to the care of the London County Council. In the cases where proceedings were not taken, improvement in the care of the children rendered it unnecessary to take such proceedings.

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 60 and 61.

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.
2851	2364	298	189	2686	165	514	2337	2782	69

1. Primary Visits.
2. Total Visits.

	Miss M. H. Barnes (Infant Life Protection Valley)		Miss D. Boyer-Jones		Miss I. L. Brookden.		Miss N. Barr.		Miss M. Cochin.		Miss E. Hamilton.		Miss E. Hadden.		Miss N. V. Holba.		Miss M. L. Rowman.		Miss J. D. Kinsford.		Miss S. Love.		Miss W. C. Peverett.		Miss A. Randall.		Miss A. K. Reeds.		Miss G. S. Thomas.		Miss E. Thurgood.		Miss D. F. Vidal.		Miss E. E. Williamson.		Eton Mission (by centre).		Hockey Grove and Stoke Newington (voluntary centres).		Totals.		
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
Infants (Leg.) under 1 year of age	22	78	131	544	144	672	169	691	65	168	123	448	100	761	325	492	141	620	176	645	178	551	54	223	—	—	204	634	314	705	83	372	189	615	115	607	172	1290	216	958	2781	1679	
„ „ „ („ Illeg.) under 1 year of age	43	294	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	4	4	2	3	1	1	—	—	3	17	7	34	70	365	
„ „ „ 1–5 years of age	23	827	1	1410	—	1241	—	1387	15	314	—	543	—	1263	47	728	11	963	2	981	15	877	5	443	—	—	—	1469	10	996	7	506	67	1104	1	1037	14	2274	5	1591	223	19954	
Total Visits to Infants and Children	88	1199	133	1965	145	1914	169	2078	81	483	124	992	160	2021	375	1223	152	1583	178	1626	194	1429	60	667	—	—	205	2104	228	1705	92	781	257	1720	116	1644	189	3581	228	2583	3074	31291	
Skill-Births	—	—	3	3	4	7	7	2	2	4	4	4	4	8	8	1	1	10	10	3	3	1	1	2	2	8	8	5	5	3	3	6	6	2	2	4	4	9	9	86	86		
Expectant Mothers	8	24	62	221	75	237	84	263	13	44	40	125	61	177	58	101	49	150	41	154	69	113	11	43	673	12	11	41	139	112	276	23	97	72	154	196	127	260	50	123	1795	4176	
Death Enquiries	1	1	11	11	11	14	14	14	11	11	9	9	14	14	13	13	4	4	11	11	16	16	5	5	—	—	11	11	10	10	3	3	6	6	12	12	6	8	16	16	184	186	
Pneumonia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	3	6	1	1	5	10	1	4	1	1	—	1	3	2	4	1	1	—	—	1	4	2	8	22	56		
Periperal Pneumonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Periperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Visits (Fruitless calls, Removals, etc.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nurses and German Midwives	10	16	128	129	128	180	98	133	110	110	167	179	222	251	268	281	259	260	61	62	199	201	7	55	73	76	73	116	147	150	43	51	218	234	277	277	105	35	35	2628	2901		
Infants	—	—	2	2	3	3	34	42	2	10	10	50	50	3	4	3	3	5	5	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	9	—	—	4	4	30	30	4	4	11	195	220	4	171
Children	30	31	95	113	112	140	111	194	32	32	41	41	107	107	22	22	112	139	33	33	114	123	1	1	—	—	43	43	128	138	—	—	24	24	110	110	111	195	220	1421	1622		
Crouping Cough—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Children	—	—	9	9	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	—	—	5	7	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Epidemic Diarrhoea—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Infants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Polymyelitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total Visits paid during year	137	1381	447	2802	481	3071	520	3090	233	837	399	1562	621	3494	655	2142	594	2663	344	2427	607	2366	86	1143	748	1945	401	2721	657	2771	166	1146	611	2583	677	2278	565	5025	548	3520	9517	48967	
Clinics attended:—																																											
Ante-Natal																																											
Brookby's Walk	—	—	47	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104		
Lower Clapton Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	6	—	40	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	
Lower Clapton Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	50	—	—	—	4	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	72	—	—	—	—	—	207		
Weyfield Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96		
Northwood Road	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	21	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	
Infant Welfare—																																											
Brookby's Walk	14	48	—	46	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	4	8	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208		
Laureston Road	20	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	23	—	—	47	—	32	1	16	—	—	—	—	9	48	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208		
Lower Clapton Road	20	—	6	2	28	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	90	76	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	384		
Weyfield Road	93	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	2	—	—	5	84	—	90	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400		
Northwood Road	—	—	2	90	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400		
Diphtheria Immunisation—																																											
Lower Clapton Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dental—																																											
Lower Clapton Road	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	
Others	14	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	366	
Totals	161	148	173	150	14	129	195	186	141	139	175	65	98	144	149	58	135	216	152	118	2746																						

PROVISION OF MATERNITY HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION, MIDWIVES AND MIDWIFERY ASSISTANCE, ARRANGEMENTS FOR INVESTIGATION OF MATERNAL DEATHS AND CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA, CONSULTANTS FOR DIFFICULT MATERNITY CASES, HOMES FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN, HOME HELPS AND NURSING ASSISTANCE.

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	49	51	9	0
City of London Maternity Hospital	135	141	15	0
	<hr/> 184	<hr/> £193	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 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 for children up to the age of five years. 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 1936 arrangements were made for the convalescence of 43 children. In addition, eleven nursing mothers and their babies were sent to convalescent homes during the year.

The total cost to the Council of convalescent home treatment in 1936 was £125 18s. 7d.

Midwives and Midwifery Assistance.—There are 54 midwives residing in the Borough who have notified to the local supervising authority (the London County Council) their intention to practise, and 11 midwives who practise in the Borough but reside elsewhere. Of the total number 15 are engaged in private practice, the remaining number being employed by hospitals and voluntary associations.

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.

The fees of midwives in attendance on 52 mothers were paid by the Council during the year, the payments totalling £61 9s. 6d.

Maternity Outfits.—Sterilised maternity outfits are kept at the Town Hall for issue to expectant mothers who arrange for their confinements to take place in their homes. These outfits are supplied to the Council at a cost of 6s. 0d. each, and are issued to applicants at or below cost price, or free of cost to persons who are unable to make a contribution.

Seventy outfits were issued during the year. Seven were sold at cost price, 6 at a reduced price, and 57 were supplied free of cost. The sum collected from the sale of outfits was £2 13s. 6d. and the net cost to the Council was, therefore, £18 6s. 6d.

Arrangements for the Investigation of Maternal Deaths and cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—No alteration has been necessary in the Council's arrangements made under Circular 722 of the Ministry of Health.

Details of the use made of the Council's Consultant Obstetricians in cases of puerperal pyrexia during the past year appear on page 140 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.

During 1936 the services of an Obstetric Specialist were required in two cases.

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 23 mothers and 12 babies	Salvation Army.
Cotland, 9, Amhurst Park ..	Home for 27 mothers and 19 babies	Salvation Army.
Cotswold, 55, Downs Road..	Home for 32 mothers and 22 babies	Salvation Army.
Lorne House I., 16, Rectory Road	Home for 10 mothers and 7 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 8 mothers and 8 babies	Church of England.
St. Mary's, 153, Stamford Hill	Home for 28 mothers and 40 babies	Church of England.

Home Helps.—Fifty-seven applications were received during 1936 for the assistance of a "home help" under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. This is a marked increase in the use of this facility. The previous year only 2 applications were received.

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 33 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	2	19
Maternity Nursing	117	1508
Measles (children under 5 years of age) ..	223	3061
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	26	795
Pneumonia (children under 5 years of age)	28	482
Whooping Cough (children under 5 years of age)	12	189
Other ailments (nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age)	162	2216
Totals	570	8270

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

During the year under review 6,075 applications were received from 1,813 families for grants of milk, free or at less than cost price, under the Council's maternity and child welfare scheme. These applications were dealt with as follows:—

Form of Assistance.	No. of Applications.		Gross cost to the Council.
	Received.	Granted.	
Cow's Milk	5,062	5,033	£ s. d. 1,955 18 3
Dried Milk	1,013	1,003	309 19 0
Totals	6,075	6,036	2,265 17 3

Under an arrangement between the Council and the London County Council the cost of milk supplied under the Council's scheme to families in receipt of help from the Public Assistance Committee is reclaimed from the County Council. The sum repaid by the County Council to the Borough Council in respect of grants made during 1936 amounted to £478 17s. 8d.

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	81 2 0
Cow and Gate	522 7 6
Lactagol	13 10 0
Marylebone cream	79 7 8
Ostermilk	83 18 9
Petroleum emulsion	5 17 0
Syrup ferri	11 0 2
Virol	49 2 0
Sundries	78 6 6
Total	924 11 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	74 7 6
Lactagol	1 15 0
Marylebone cream	38 5 4
Virol	99 6 0
Sundries	36 14 7
Total	250 8 5

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

At the end of 1936 there were in the Borough 138 persons who had been registered under Part XIII of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. Ninety of these registered foster-mothers had 107 children in their care for reward.

There were four instances in 1936 in which persons were found to have taken charge of children for reward without giving notice to the Council. In one case an Order was secured from a Justice of the Peace for the child's immediate removal to a place of safety, followed by Police Court proceedings when the person was bound over in her own recognisance in a sum of £5. In the second case Police Court proceedings were also taken and resulted in a fine of ten shillings. The persons concerned in the remaining two cases were cautioned.

The death of a foster-child was reported to the Coroner during the year. The cause of death was certified by the Coroner to be broncho-pneumonia.

The following is a summary of the visits paid by the Infant Life Protection Visitor during the year:—

	First Visits.	Total Visits.
Infants under 1 year of age	45	295
Children 1 to 5 years of age	29	792
Children 5 to 9 years of age	11	423
Verification of return of child to the care of parents, etc.	125	125
Special visits	434	434
Attendances at Police Courts	—	3
Attendances at Juvenile Courts	—	—
Fruitless calls—removed, out, etc. ..	—	232
Totals	644	2,304

In addition to the visits mentioned above, 29 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of ascertaining particulars of the occupation and sanitary condition of the homes of foster-mothers. Notices were served in three instances.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the Borough is under the control of the Metropolitan Water Board.

Complaints of defective water fittings at 314 premises were forwarded to the Metropolitan Water Board during the year.

SEWERS.

During the year intimations were given to the Borough Engineer with regard to 13 sewers, taking the drainage of 34 premises, which were defective and repairable by the Borough Council.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

The Council has adopted an improved scheme for the collection and disposal of house refuse and in this connection 19 new vehicles are to be purchased and the loading arrangements are to be transferred to a new depot at Homerton Wharf. The scheme is to be put into operation during 1937 and full details will be given in the next Report.

An electrically-propelled vehicle was purchased to augment the fleet of vehicles engaged upon disposal of road sweepings and market refuse, and six new steel tipping bodies were obtained for the existing vehicles engaged on this service.

Two new motor sweeping machines have been purchased.

A gulley-emptying machine was purchased and another was overhauled and repaired in 1936.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

A summary of the inspections, etc., carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year appears on pages 161 to 178 of this Report.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891 and 1936.

Complaints of Nuisances.—During the year 1936 there were 5,260 complaints of nuisances made to the Public Health Department and investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Borough. Defects or nuisances were discovered in 4,011 of the complaints. Notices for the remedy or abatement of these were served upon the owner or person responsible under the above Acts.

Drainage.—One hundred and eighty-two plans and notices to execute drainage work and works of construction under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors at 249 premises were reported to the Public Health Committee during the year.

Smoke Abatement.—In addition to 162 observations of chimneys of large works in the Borough made by the Sanitary Inspectors, 1,276 observations on 102 premises were made by an Assistant detailed for that purpose. Thirty-six intimation notices were served on the persons responsible for the issue of black smoke in contravention of the Public Health (London) Acts, and the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926. One statutory notice was served.

Infectious Diseases.—The occupied dwellings inspected during the year after infectious disease numbered 1,092. Any nuisances or sanitary defects found were dealt with under the provisions of the above Acts.

Inspections other than on Complaint.—The number of inspections under the Public Health (London) Acts, 1891 and 1936, 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 5,752, 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 1936 was 5,283. The number of statutory notices served was 1,320; and summonses were issued in 57 cases.

Offensive Trades.—The offensive businesses carried on in the Borough at the end of the year were—fur skin dressers 7, poultry slaughterers 3.

Sixty-two inspections were made of these premises during the year and no contraventions of the By-laws relating to the conduct of businesses were noted.

Common Lodging Houses.—The common lodging house at No. 50, Well Street was closed during the year. The situation of the two remaining common lodging houses in the Borough and the accommodation for lodgers available therein are as follow:—

Address	No. of lodgers for which licensed
1 High Street, Homerton	100 men.
23 and 25 Well Street	174 „

At the annual census of homeless persons carried out during the night of 19th-20th February, 1937, the following numbers of lodgers were found at the two common lodging houses:—

1, High Street, Homerton .. .	41 men.
23 and 25, Well Street .. .	79 „

The number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to the common lodging houses during the year was 45.

DESTRUCTION OF BED BUGS.

Information as to the action taken by the Public Health Department for the eradication of vermin has appeared in my Annual Reports for some years past, but the Ministry of Health now ask all Medical Officers of Health to report on this subject under the following four heads:—

- (1) *The number of (a) Council Houses, (b) other houses,*
 (i) *found to be infested, (ii) disinfested.*

There were in the possession of the Council at the end of the year 808 dwellings. Bug infestation of varying degree was found during 1936 in 95 of these dwellings. The belongings of the tenants in these instances had not been dealt with in the cyanide chamber prior to the tenants moving in. The destruction of vermin in these dwellings was dealt with by the staff of the Public Health Department in 20 instances and by the staff of the Housing Department in a further 20 cases. The remaining 55 dwellings, in which only slight infestation had occurred, were cleared of vermin by the tenants as a result of visits by the Housing Welfare Visitors employed in the Housing Department.

With the exception of six cases of slight infestation vermin were found to exist only in Council dwellings which were occupied prior to May, 1934, since which time it has been the practice of the Borough Council to treat with hydrogen cyanide the belongings of all persons removing from clearance areas before delivery to the

Council's dwellings and, when thought necessary or desirable, to treat in the same manner the belongings of other persons taking occupation of a Council dwelling or transferring from one Council dwelling to another. As regards three of the six cases in which slight infestation of a new flat occurred, hydrogen cyanide disinfection was carried out by a contractor by the van method in 1934 and in the other three cases the belongings of the tenants were treated by the Council's staff in the cyanide chamber erected at the Disinfecting Station in 1934.

The number of other houses found during 1936 to be bug-infested was 864 and the rooms affected numbered 1,343. In all these cases the rooms were disinfested by the staff of the Public Health Department.

(2) *The methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs.*

The methods used by the Public Health Department vary according to circumstances. Usually, where conditions are suitable, premises are fumigated with sulphur dioxide. Very good results are being obtained by burning powdered sulphur to which has been added 5 per cent. potassium nitrate. Rooms are sealed with pasted grease-proof paper and the fumigating material burnt in tins containing about one-half pound of material distributed about the rooms. Approximately six pounds of fumigating material is used to 1,000 cubic feet of air space. Where possible the rooms are kept closed overnight, but in many cases they have to be re-occupied the same evening and in these circumstances the rooms are closed early in the day and opened six to eight hours later. A charge of 2s. 6d. per room is made for fumigation except in cases of poverty or where the infestation is obviously not due to neglect on the part of the owner or the present occupier.

Contact sprays are used where the conditions are not safe or suitable for sulphur dioxide fumigation. Experience has shown that the various contact sprays are not so effective as fumigation, but they are useful in dealing with early or slight infestations and for restricting infestation in old property, and can be used with safety by tenants. For the convenience of the public a liquid contact spray and hand sprayer are supplied by the Public Health Department at cost prices. This facility is in great demand and during the year 4,922 pint bottles of insecticide and 420 hand sprayers were supplied. This sale at as low a price as possible of material for dealing with infestations as they arise has been tried for some years past and the Sanitary Inspectors report a marked decrease in the number and extent of infestations in recent years.

The contact spray in use in Hackney has been selected for (a) its lethal effect upon bugs and their eggs, (b) its effectiveness in driving out vermin from behind woodwork, etc., (c) its non-staining character (it can be used without damage to bedding, clothing and furniture), and (d) its safety and simplicity of application.

Several experiments have been made in the Borough in the use of hydrogen cyanide for house disinfection, but the difficulty of clearing premises of the gas and the danger to the occupiers of adjoining houses is such that it has been decided to rely upon other methods of house fumigation.

There is no doubt that bed bugs are carried from house to house by the transfer or sale of old furniture and belongings. It is now found that really heavy infestations of vermin are seldom discovered except in the rooms occupied by aged and infirm persons who are unable to keep their homes in a clean condition, and the death or removal to hospital of such persons is generally followed by a distribution of effects among relatives and neighbours or sale to dealers. The improvement in the Borough in this respect is remarkable. With a view to preventing the infestation of vermin-free houses in this way the Public Health Department collects free of charge verminous or discarded belongings and this material is destroyed in an incinerator erected for the purpose at the Disinfecting Station in 1935. During 1936 collections of old material for destruction were made in 33 instances following the death or removal to hospital of the owners. Similar collections were made from 344 other premises during the year. In many instances a full van-load of material was collected for destruction. It is also the practice of the Public Health Department to collect and destroy discarded possessions left behind by persons removing from clearance areas to Council houses or flats.

It must not be thought from the figures given that Hackney has an unusually large number of verminous houses. In fact, it is probable that this Borough would compare favourably with most London boroughs in this respect, and the large amount of work carried out by the Public Health Department in connection with the extermination of bugs arises from the fact that it is now generally known to owners and occupiers that the Department is able and willing to assist in this matter, and the presence of bugs is no longer regarded as an evil to be accepted as inevitable in certain types of property. In order to secure the co-operation of the public a leaflet is issued describing the facilities offered by the Public Health Department and a film 800 feet in length has been made by the Department depicting slum clearance operations and the methods of vermin disinfection and this film is used at lectures.

(3) *The methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.*

The contents of the homes of all persons removing from clearance areas, and where necessary from other houses, to the Council's dwellings are treated with hydrogen cyanide (Zyklon B) in the brick-built fumigation chamber erected at the Disinfecting Station in 1934. The internal measurements of the chamber are 26 feet long, 14 feet 3 inches high and 10 feet wide and the chamber is, therefore, large enough to accommodate any type of furniture van. Gas is introduced into the chamber without danger to the operators who need not wear protective gas masks. Three van-loads, comprising the possessions of three to nine families, can be treated in the chamber daily and the process necessitates a delay in the delivery of tenants' belongings of only three hours. The gas chamber method of cyanide fumigation is quicker, cheaper, safer and more effective than the alternative method of treating goods in sealed furniture vans.

In transferring families from clearance areas to the Council's flats the Housing Committee hire furniture vans and labour by the day. The loaded vans are taken to the Disinfecting Station and placed in the fumigation chamber, treated with hydrogen cyanide, freed from gas and, after thorough testing to ensure that no trace of gas remains, the belongings are delivered to the new homes. Soft goods and articles which might possibly retain gas are put into a room in the new flat, the window of which is left open, and the door of the room is sealed until the next day. Beds and bedding are collected separately in the Public Health Department's vans and dealt with in the steam disinfecting apparatus.

The small number (6) of slight infestations of the Council's flats erected since 1934, following the cyanide gas method of disinfection, indicates that this method is not only effective but is of permanent value and results in considerable saving of expense, trouble and inconvenience. The successful use of the cyanide gas chamber has led to the building of an additional chamber of smaller dimensions (6 feet 8 inches long, 6 feet 4 inches high and 6 feet 10 inches wide) for use in dealing with small quantities of furniture and other articles and in particular for dealing with bedsteads which cannot be dealt with efficiently by other methods.

Enquiries are constantly being received from public health officials and others interested in the question of vermin disinfection in this country and abroad as to the construction and method of operating the Hackney cyanide gas chambers. Similar chambers

have, in fact, already been erected in and outside London and other authorities are considering a similar scheme. The following description of the chambers by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. Peverett, may prove of assistance to other authorities :—

“The cyanide disinfestation plant consists of two gas-tight chambers with airing shelter, gas store, etc. The larger chamber, with a capacity of approximately 3,600 cubic feet, will receive and entirely enclose the largest type of furniture removal van holding the effects of one to three families. This chamber was erected in 1934 at a cost of £780. The walls, which are 1ft. 2in. thick, are of fletton bricks laid in cement and sand, rendered internally with sand and cement and finished with seraphite plaster. The roof is of reinforced concrete covered with asphalte.

“The sliding entrance door is the full size of the entrance end of the chamber, is made of deal and lined with zinc and braced on the outside with lengths of channel iron which take the strain and distribute the pressure of the clamps with lathe cut screws which pull the door tight against a rubber insertion let into the door frame. A strip of rubber also runs round the door itself so as to obtain a joint of rubber against rubber. The door runs on a Coburn track with special swivel joints to allow of lateral movement when the door is clamped.

“The chamber is heated by three steam radiators, one of which is enclosed to form a hot air cabinet with a 9in. fan to draw heated air into the chamber when the gas is being drawn out. A 12in. exhaust fan is fixed at the end of the chamber with a 12in. exhaust vent carried up above the roof. Five air inlets are provided for use after fumigation to clear the furniture of gas.

“The cyanide is introduced into the chamber without danger to the operators or the need of gas masks. A special cutter is operated from outside the chamber. The cutter takes out one end of a tin containing one kilogramme of cyanide in the form of Zyklon B, and the contents of the tin fall on to a zinc tray with perforated corrugations which is heated by one of the radiators fixed below. A small motor fan drives the gas into the interior of the van by means of a hood fixed over the cutter and tray and a pipe laid on the floor of the van.

“Two small observation windows are provided for the use of the operators, one at each end of the chamber.

"To assist in the removal of the gas a length of 6in. flexible pipe connected to the exhaust fan is laid in the van on top of the furniture.

"Gas-tight stoppers are provided to the outlets and inlets and a thermometer with an external indicator registers temperature.

"Capped tubes are inserted in several places in the chamber so that the concentration of gas can be tested at any time when the chamber is closed for use.

"Experience has shown that a period of two hours for fumigation and one hour to clear the gas is sufficient. Three vans each containing the effects of one to three families can therefore be treated daily.

"The smaller chamber has been constructed on the same lines as the larger one and has a capacity of approximately 250 cubic feet. Its purpose is the fumigation of small quantities of articles and furniture that cannot be treated by steam or treated efficiently in the home.

"The plant is operated under the supervision of two of the disinfecting staff who are engaged on house fumigation when not operating the chamber. The men engaged in loading the vans with furniture before fumigation are loaned overalls, which are fumigated with the furniture on its delivery to the chamber, and clean overalls are provided for the men's use when delivering the fumigated furniture.

"All vans are tested for gas before leaving the station and all soft goods or articles likely to hold gas are placed in one room of the new home until the following morning. This room is sealed until tested by the officer in charge.

"Cyanide kept in stock is stored in a brick and concrete built store at the rear of the gas chamber. This has a ventilating shaft carried above the roof of the chamber.

"Gas masks and a first-aid outfit are kept in case of need."

Cyanide disinfestation has been carried out at the request of the Shoreditch and Bethnal Green Housing Associations in regard to the possessions of families removing from those boroughs to houses erected by the Associations in Hackney. The belongings of 16 such families were dealt with in 1936.

(4) *Whether the work of disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority or by a contractor.*

With the exception of the disinfection of the possessions of 127 families transferred from clearance areas to Council flats in 1934, which were treated by hydrogen cyanide by the van method by a contractor, all disinfection work in the Borough has been carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department.

The following is a statement of this work in the past three years :—

Year.	Houses disinfested by Staff of Public Health Department.		Families' belongings treated with hydrogen cyanide.	
	Houses.	Rooms.	By Staff of Public Health Department.	By Contractor.
1934	760	1,205	—	127
1935	819	1,238	199	—
1936	864	1,343	70	—

Removal of Aged and Infirm Persons.—Action was taken in two cases during the year under Section 28 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, which gave authority for the compulsory removal to an institution of persons who are aged or infirm or physically incapacitated and residing in premises which are insanitary and who cannot devote to themselves or receive from persons with whom they reside proper care and attention. A magistrate's Order for removal to hospital was obtained in each case.

This Section was repealed by the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and power to secure the removal of aged or infirm persons to a suitable hospital or other institution or other suitable place is now contained in Section 224 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

Shops Act, 1934.

This Act places upon Metropolitan Borough Councils responsibility for ensuring that suitable and sufficient means of ventilating and maintaining a reasonable temperature shall be provided in every

shop in which persons are employed about the business of the shop and that suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences are available in every such shop not being a shop exempted by the Council from this requirement of the Act.

During the past year 555 inspections of shops were made under the Act.

Notices were served requiring the provision of sanitary conveniences at three adjoining lock-up shops and as these were not complied with, legal proceedings were instituted. The summons was withdrawn owing to a technical difficulty in proving ownership of the premises and it was considered inadvisable to take further action when the upper part of the premises became vacant and the occupiers of the shops claimed to have the privilege of using the water-closet on the second floor.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are three swimming baths in the Council's Central Public Baths at Lower Clapton Road, the total capacity of the baths being 313,000 gallons. Filtration plant was installed by the Council in two units, one in 1925 and the other in 1928, and this comprises:—

- Eight cylindrical filters each eight feet in diameter;
- Two aerators;
- Three air compressors, and
- Chlorine gas units.

Cleaning is carried out by the method of mechanical agitation. Sulphate of alumina is used as a coagulant and the chlorine content of the swimming bath water is maintained in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of 1929 of the Ministry of Health, tests of the water being made daily and recorded.

During 1936 the Council decided that the premises of the Central Baths, which were erected in 1897, had reached a stage when they can be regarded as generally out of date and not in accordance with modern requirements. A scheme of reconstruction has, therefore, been decided upon under which it is proposed to build upon the site of the present Baths three swimming baths, Turkish and vapour baths with accommodation for 60 bathers, foam, radiant heat and sun-ray treatment accommodation for 20 bathers, a foot clinic, washing or slipper baths for 62 males and 42 females and an establishment laundry.

A system of filtration and aeration of the water in the swimming baths by up-to-date chemical processes is to be installed, each bath to be separately connected to the plant.

There is also an open-air swimming pool on London Fields under the control of the London County Council.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

The number of complaints received during the year of premises being infested with rats was 583. 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.

Seven thousand, six hundred and forty-seven poison baits and 78 varnish traps were provided and laid down at 342 premises under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. By these means 336 premises have been cleared of rats and 6 premises were under observation and treatment at the end of the year.

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920-1933.—The number of certificates granted to tenants under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts during the year was eight. In four cases the work specified in the certificates was carried out, in two the work was in hand at the end of the year, in one the repair work had not been commenced by the end of the year, and in the remaining case the premises were demolished.

Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932.

House-to-House Inspection.—The number of houses inspected and recorded under these Regulations during the year was 1,216, and in 401 instances nuisances were discovered requiring the service of notices under the Public Health (London) Act.

Dangerous Structures.

Complaints of alleged dangerous structures at 605 premises were forwarded to the London County Council during the year.

Rag Flock.

There is now no factory in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured.

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

			No.
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901	..	Workshops and Workplaces	406
Do. do.	..	Outworkers' Premises	1,565
London County Council By-laws	..	Houses let in separate Tenements..	477
Do. do.	..	Rag and Bone Dealers	19
Do. do.	..	Offensive Trades—	
		Fur Skin Dressers	7
		Poultry Slaughterers	3

REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.

Number of visits to waterways	..	..	26
Number of boats inspected	..	..	—

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1936.

Inspector.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Public</i> J. E. T.	<i>Health (London) Act, 1891.</i> 240, Rushmore Road	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fined	1 0 0	—
R. H. B.	128, Stoke Newington Road	Bakehouse in such a state as to be on sanitary grounds unfit for use or occupation as a bakehouse.	Adjourned sine-die	—	—
E. A. H.	405, Wick Road..	General insanitary conditions	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	}	1 1 0
E. A. H.	429, Wick Road..	Do. do.	Do. do.		
H. K. S.	2, West Side ..	Main front entrance steps leaky	Ordered to abate within 7 days		
W. E. G.	134, Well Street..	General insanitary conditions	Adjourned sine-die	—	—
A. S. ..	67, Median Road	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Fined	2 0 0	2 2 0
W. C. V.	4, Walsingham Road	Main roof leaky ..	Summons dismissed (nuisance abated)	—	1 0 0
E. S. R.	39, Florfield Road	Window sash, roof and gutter defective	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	1 1 0
G. E. L.	104, Woodland Street	Ceiling dirty and wall damp	Ordered to abate within 14 days	—	1 1 0
J. E. T.	58, Brooksby's Walk	Defective scullery roof, gutters, copper and yard paving. Passage and scullery walls dirty	Ordered to abate within 7 days	—	1 1 0
J. E. T.	5, Gilpin Road ..	Main roof defective	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	1 1 0
W. H. B.	407, Wick Road..	Walls damp ..	Do. do.	—	1 1 0
W. H. B.	433, Wick Road..	Rear gutter defective	Do. do.	—	1 1 0
W. H. B.	435, Wick Road..	Rain water pipe missing, causing dampness. Scullery sink waste pipe defective	Do. do.	—	1 1 0
L. W. D.	25, Wetherell Road	Top floor back room walls and ceiling dirty	Ordered to abate within 7 days	—	1 1 0
W. A. B.	17a, Gransden Avenue	Addition and scullery roofs leaky	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	1 1 0
A. S. ..	65, Tottenham Road	Forecourt drain defective	Ordered to abate within 21 days	—	3 3 0
A. S. ..	67, Tottenham Road	Portion of main drain and forecourt drain defective	Do. do.	—	—
W. E. G.	138, Well Street..	Roof leaky; ceiling and walls dirty	Summons dismissed, proof of ownership insufficient	—	—

Inspector.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
G. T. A.	268a, 268b, 268c, Stamford Hill	Premises without a proper and sufficient water supply	Dismissed. Magis- trate apparently considering such supply unnecessary for use of three lock-up shops	—	—
R. H. B.	3, Stoke Newing- ton Common	Bathroom walls damp	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	2 2 0
E. S. R.	21, Homerton High Street	General insanitary conditions	Ordered to abate within 7 days	—	1 1 0
E. K. . .	17, Ferncliff Road	Do. do.	Ordered to abate within 14 days	—	1 1 0
W. H. B.	393, Wick Road . .	General insanitary conditions	Ordered to abate within 14 days	—	1 1 0
W. H. B.	395, Wick Road . .	Do. do.	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	1 1 0
W. H. B.	397, Wick Road . .	Do. do.	Do. do.	—	1 1 0
W. H. B.	401, Wick Road . .	Scullery sink waste pipe untrapped, de- fective and leaky	Ordered to abate within 14 days	—	1 1 0
W. H. B.	Do. do.	Roof defective and leaky. Ground floor passage walls damp	Do. do.	—	1 1 0
W. H. B.	405, Wick Road . .	General insanitary conditions	Ordered to abate within 7 days	—	1 1 0
W. H. B.	423, Wick Road . .	Do. do.	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	1 1 0
W. H. B.	66, Berkshire Road	Manhole cover broken. Stopper missing from clear- ing arm of inter- ceptor	Do. do.	—	1 1 0
W. H. B.	61, Chapman Road	Roof defective and leaky	Ordered to abate within 14 days	—	1 1 0
<i>Public Health (London) Act, 1936.</i>					
M. W. H.	24, Tudor Grove	Accumulation of re- fuse in yard	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	1 1 0
J. E. T.	8, Lion Flats . .	Front sitting room flue defective	Do. do.	—	1 1 0
G. F. . .	152, Osbaldeston Road	General insanitary conditions	Do. do.	—	1 1 0
G. F. . .	7, Wilderton Road	Interceptor trap of drainage system de- fective and not accessible	Do. do.	—	0 10 6
A. S. . .	8, Downham Road	General insanitary conditions	Do. do.	—	2 2 0
H. W. E.	71, North Street . .	Ground floor back addition room dirty and damp. Main roof leaky	Do. do.	—	1 1 0

Inspector.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
E. S. R.	8, Fenn Street ..	Scullery sink insanitary. Waste pipe untrapped	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	—
E. A. H.	59, Overbury Street	General insanitary conditions	Ordered to do structural work within 14 days	—	1 1 0
R. H. B.	72, Stoke Newington High Street	Do. do.	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	1 1 0
P. G. W.	92, Dunlace Road	Drainage system defective and leaky	Adjourned sine-die	—	—
P. G. W.	94, Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	—	—
P. G. W.	96, Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	—	—
P. G. W.	98, Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	—	—
P. G. W.	100, Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	—	—
P. G. W.	102, Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	—	—
P. G. W.	104, Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	—	—
H. K. S.	118, Brougham Road	General insanitary conditions	Ordered to abate within 14 days	—	1 1 0
E. K. ..	104, Woodland Street	Drains defective and leaking	Do. do.	—	1 1 0
E. K. ..	106, Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	—	1 1 0
H. W. E.	33, London Lane	Damp walls ..	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	1 1 0
H. K. S.	84, Graham Road	Defective window sashes and portable range	Ordered to abate within 14 days	—	1 1 0
<i>Metropolis Management Act, 1855, as amended by the Metropolis Management Acts Amending Byelaws Act, 1899.</i>					
R. H. B.	9, Batley Road ..	Did fix a new sink waste pipe which was not constructed in accordance with L.C.C. Drainage Byelaws	Fined	0 5 0	1 1 0
<i>London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908.</i>					
A. S. ..	In Hertford Road	Being a person carrying on business of rag and bone dealer did distribute toys in connection with his business	Fined	0 1 0	—
G. F. ..	In Lynmouth Road	Do. do.	Fined	0 5 0	—
<i>Shops Act, 1934.</i>					
G. T. A.	268a, 268b, 268c, Stamford Hill	Absence of sanitary conveniences	Summons withdrawn ownership not proved	—	—

HOUSING.

CLEARANCE AND REHOUSING.

It is now possible to report that as far as the Public Health Department is concerned the first five-year programme of "Clearance" is completed since the Ministry of Health Inquiry into the Broadway Area Representation was closed on November 3rd, 1936. The second programme is proceeding rapidly.

It is gratifying also to be able to report that to the end of 1936 confirmations have been received from the Ministry of Health of all Clearance Areas represented by me and upon which Inquiries have been held. Some details of these are given in the following pages, showing the position of each individual Clearance Area at the end of 1936.

It is desirable that there should be some record of the buildings cleared, and some details of their condition and construction; some photographs of buildings are also recorded so that this report is supplemental to the 1930 report which dealt specially with the housing problem.

All the Clearance Areas represented by me are now referred to the London County Council in the preliminary stage to enable that Council to make inspections of the Areas. In addition to the Clearance Areas wholly dealt with by the Borough Council, individual inspections and enquiries are made by myself and my staff and evidence prepared in support of the County Council at the Public Inquiries of the Ministry of Health as regards those Areas "taken over" by the London County Council.

It is impossible, almost without exception, since the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney was constituted to find an annual report of the Medical Officer of Health that does not give some mention of unsatisfactory housing in the Borough and the practical impossibility of placing that housing in a satisfactory condition by the abatement of nuisances under the Public Health (London) Act or under the Housing Acts prior to 1925. My predecessors as well as myself have pointed out from time to time the practical impossibility of dealing with unhealthy and slum areas under previous "nuisance," "closure" and "demolition" powers which did not then require simultaneous provision of accommodation for rehousing the persons evicted. Previous Acts such as Housing of the Working Classes Acts and the Housing and Town Planning Acts made it possible to close and demolish but there was no provision of rehousing accommodation. For instance, Dr. King Warry pointed out that Clearance schemes under those Acts actually made the outlook considerably worse in many respects.

The position, however, was changed by the Housing Acts of 1925 and 1930, as regards rehousing and clearance procedure in a way that has brought about most desirable improvements.

It is perfectly true that the abatement of nuisances, repairs, attention to dampness as far as possible, drainage—the work of District Sanitary Inspection, in short—greatly alleviated the difficulties arising from badly-planned, worn out dwellings, and this work of Sanitary Inspection has been most carefully and thoroughly done, but always there has been the practical difficulty of renovating the worn-out building and of accommodating tenants who, if that building were pulled down, would be worse off than before.

Consider the evidence given at the local inquiries as to what constitutes a satisfactory dwelling. In order to get an idea, for instance, of what the East Street Area houses really were, imagine three boxes placed one over the other, the lowest box sunk into the ground, entrance to the middle box at street level, opposite the lowest box a 4ft. area containing a water tap, and under the pavement

opposite the door opening into the lowest box a water-closet. The three boxes had no windows at the back, therefore, no through ventilation. These boxes were the three rooms of the house. The copper in the lowest box and the tap in the area were the only means of securing cleanliness. The copper when used filled the house with steam. The lowest room was too dark and damp to use satisfactorily as a room but the middle room was still more unsatisfactory and was not so used, the tenants preferring the basement. There was no food store and no way of drying clothes except by hanging them in the area exposed to the dust of the road or in one of the rooms. This is an accurate description of these houses.

It must be admitted that everything possible as regards abatement of nuisances had been done to these houses under the Public Health (London) Act and that the decorations and structure which had been dealt with under "dangerous structure" notice some years previous could not be made the subject of a notice.

The following is an abridged description of these houses extracted from a typewritten statement produced at the Inquiry and put in by a witness of great experience in house management who frequently has appeared at such Inquiries in opposition to clearance. I give this evidence at some length as it illustrates the type of evidence given in opposition to clearance. Usually evidence of this description is given by a chartered surveyor, a house agent and a builder, and it is my opinion that on the weight of evidence of this description every Inquiry would have gone against the Council and few, if any, houses cleared. Nisbet Street, for instance, was defended on these lines with the utmost vigour. Fortunately the houses themselves give evidence following the Inquiry.

"I submit that the houses are not in any way of the description which are intended by the Housing Acts for clearance or demolition.

"Although they may not in some ways comply with modern standards and by-laws, they provide healthy and comfortable homes for the occupants.

"The London County Council and other local authorities in their new blocks of flats for the working classes are now providing a certain proportion of two room tenements for small families and married couples with no children.

"To demolish these houses will be a most wasteful proceeding. Three families who are now happy and comfortable under quite reasonably good sanitary conditions will have to be re-housed, and they cannot afford to pay the rents charged by local authorities.

"There is only one defect which can be alleged against them; that they have no back yard and no back windows.

"As to this, it is counteracted by the fact that if the front door is opened, and the front window on the upper storey is opened, a current of fresh air is at once set up, and this operation can be put in motion as often as necessary.

"I produce and hand in plans and sections of the houses in detail and in block showing exactly the accommodation and arrangement of them.

"These small houses each contain a living room, a bedroom, and a scullery. They are ideal homes in a neighbourhood like Hackney in the centre of London, for a married couple with one or two children. It is true the heights of the rooms are not so much as the present regulations require, but that is really a very unimportant detail.

"The houses are quite equal to the standard prevailing in the district. The drains have been reconstructed and are quite sanitary.

"The basements (which are not used or intended as habitable rooms) provide admirable sculleries.

"There is a copper for laundry purposes and a water tap in the front area to each of them and there is a separate modern W.C. to each house as well as ample space for storage of coal and fuel.

"There is a good open street on two sides, with forecourts. The houses are not in courts or alleys, and there is no congestion.



POWELL HOUSE, Lower Clapton Road.



BANISTER HOUSE, Homerton High Street—View from College Street.



BANISTER HOUSE—Quadrangle.

Now that so much has been done with regard to the clearance of unsatisfactory areas and the erection of blocks of flats to serve the double purpose of re-housing dwellers in those areas and to abate overcrowding from more satisfactory dwellings, the most amazing and incredible opposition has arisen from the point of view of the suitability or otherwise of flat dwellings. It has been stated that these flats are more unsatisfactory than the cramped, ill-ventilated, dark, damp dwellings without baths, foodstores or adequate sanitary conveniences, that are being cleared. This statement is made on the grounds that gardens, facilities for keeping pets and play space for children were lost and even that these flats lead to an increase of criminal tendencies among children, and are "anti-social"; criticisms of this kind have even been made by social and religious workers. This criticism appears to be imaginative considering that in many Scottish cities, of which I have had considerable experience, practically the entire population live in such flats and have done so for many generations without any considerable increase in crime. Moreover the houses demolished had no gardens or had merely shut-in yards in many cases of only a few square feet and the only play place for the children was the street. There cannot, in my opinion, be anything to be said in favour of the street as a playground as compared with the playgrounds of the flats.

When one considers the conditions under which such people lived, even though it is admitted that houses and gardens are preferable, the provision of flats for persons living in ill-planned, damp, worn-out houses with a tap in the yard as the owner's contribution towards the means of personal cleanliness, is very far from being an "anti-social" measure.

The following is a description of a block of flats newly erected :—

"They would be of the very latest design with every facility in the way of fittings and equipment for the comfort of the tenants.

"In each flat, in addition to the rooms mentioned, there would be a fitted kitchenette, with a cooker, sink, dresser and all the conveniences needed in a kitchen; a bathroom with bath and lavatory basin; a separate w.c.; and a private balcony.

"The buildings would be of five storeys in height, and some of the larger dwellings on the fifth floor would be maisonettes, with additional bedroom accommodation overhead. In all the flats there would be facilities for the use of electricity for all purposes—lighting, cooking, heating and hot water heating. All the bedrooms and sitting-rooms would have sunny aspects, the buildings being so arranged that none of the rooms faced north. There would also be goods lifts.

"The estate would be laid out on the most modern lines. There would be a large open space between the buildings, and in the centre a community hall where the tenants could gather for social and recreational purposes. Another new feature would be the provision of electrical appliances for washing and drying clothes, by means of which each family's washing could be done in about an hour and a half."

It is interesting to note also that only six of the municipal dwellings housing tenants whose belongings were put through Cyanide gas treatment before removal have required further action as regards bugs, and only in very minor degree; this arises no doubt also from the fact that the Welfare Workers appointed by the Council are able to advise the tenants in this respect as well as in many other matters vital to their comfort. An advantage not also perhaps appreciated is that the municipality as landlord must keep their housing property in really good repair and that the standard which many property owners and agents consider satisfactory would be impossibly low for a municipality. One of the principal objections to the repeal of the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts and to the removal of the protection enjoyed by the controlled tenant, would be that

tenants liable to eviction would tend to conceal unhealthy conditions, would not complain, or might even resent visits from a Sanitary Inspector from fear of eviction.

It has been demonstrated on so many occasions that it is not true that people like living under slum conditions and would speedily reduce any new dwellings into slums, that this slander is now largely abandoned. It is true many municipal dwellings were rendered verminous by the new tenants when their belongings were removed from verminous premises without disinfestation. It is perhaps not generally known that the majority if not all the houses in most clearance areas are not only verminous, but cannot be freed from vermin, since the only certain method, cyanide gas, is too dangerous for use in such circumstances. Theoretically bugs can be cleared from dwellings and the presence of bugs is accordingly not mentioned as a ground of clearance, but as a matter of fact, in the Abbott Street Area for instance, the best efforts of the owners, the tenants who in many cases suffered very considerably from this cause, and the Public Health Department entirely failed to do more than alleviate conditions for short periods.

Not only are tenants now installed in their municipal homes vermin free, but are assisted to remain in that condition, are informed of the dangers of purchasing cheap second-hand furniture, or exchanging articles of furniture, and are given further help when necessary.

DETAILS OF CLEARANCE AREAS.

In addition to the Areas represented by me and taken over by the London County Council, I have since 1930, represented to the Borough Council forty-eight Clearance Areas, comprising 907 buildings, housing 4,382 residents.

At the end of 1936, 277 buildings in 16 Clearance Areas have been demolished, and 1421 residents from these re-housed in new flats erected by the Borough Council. Clearance Orders as regards 27 areas (477 houses) have been confirmed by the Ministry of Health.

Six Clearance Areas have been allocated for the re-housing of residents from Clearance Areas and include Banister Street Areas Nos. 1 and 2; Nisbet Street Area and Shacklewell Lane Area; Hindle Street Area; and High Street (Homerton) Area No. 1, upon which a Public Inquiry is pending. Confirmations from the Ministry of Health have been received in respect of the first five mentioned Areas.

Surveys of all buildings in Clearance Areas dealt with by the Borough Council are made and plans are prepared entirely by the staff of the Public Health Department. This entails a great amount of detailed enquiry and inspection, and to the end of 1936, 2,354 original prints and plans have been prepared for use with my Representations and Clearance Orders, which includes 264 original surveys and plans of the Clearance Areas and Clearance Orders made by this Council.

In addition, detailed general evidence must be prepared for use at the Public Inquiries, at which I have to attend and give evidence supporting my previous representations.

1930 AND 1935 CLEARANCE AREA PROGRAMMES.

List of Clearance Areas Included in the Council's Clearance Programme, 1930.

Photographs of these Areas appeared in the 1930 report:—

- Banister Street Nos. 1 and 2 Areas.
- Abbott Street Area.
- Elsdale Street Area.
- Otley Terrace Area.
- Queen's Court Area.

Prince of Wales's Terrace Area.
 East Street Area.
 Nisbet Street Area.
 Clarence Terrace Area.
 Fulham Place Area.
 Austin's Buildings Area.
 Pear Tree Court Area.
 Dockway Nos. 1 and 2 Areas.
 Middlesex Wharf Area.

Areas Taken Over by County Council for County Rehousing Schemes.

Northwold Road Area.
 Duncan Square Areas 1 and 2.
 Warburton Square Areas 1, 2 and 3.
 Morning Lane Area.
 High Hill Ferry Areas 1 and 2.

The following list gives the details of streets and buildings included in the Clearance Areas.

Banister Street Area No. 1 (51 buildings).

Banister Street : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

College Street : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

Homerton Row : Nos. 28, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42.

Properties in this Area comprised two, three and four-roomed cottage type dwellings with addition single storey wash-houses at the rears, many of which were used as living rooms. The buildings were very aged and the interior planning bad; street doors opened directly into living rooms; floors were below street levels and the staircases led directly out of the rooms; rooms inter-communicated and the dwellings lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and natural light, and had cramped and low rooms and low-pitched ceilings, with heights of 5ft. at the eaves.

All the dwellings were found to be damp, without concrete sites and damp-proof courses, and generally lacked proper maintenance; the majority were without sinks and had external water supplies in the yards, and in some instances the water-closets were situated at the far end of the yards and approximately 40 feet from the house. Structures were weak, bulged, settled, and in general disrepair.

Banister Street Area No. 2 (4 buildings).

Hayward's Buildings : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

This Area comprised four very aged properties each of two floors, possessing no sanitary or other conveniences and were without drainage, and according to local history, were originally cow sheds. There was no permanent means of artificial lighting, the tenants using oil lamps or candles. There was one communal water supply and wash copper, situated in a communal wash-house. The water-closet accommodation was situated on the opposite side of the narrow passage. There were no yards.

Internal planning was very bad, floors were below the level of the ground, there was no through ventilation, and internal ventilation was very unsatisfactory and aggravated by the cramped and shut-in site and overshadowing. The structures were weak and worn out. These areas, Banister Street No. 1 and No. 2 Areas, with some vacant intervening land, were eventually developed for re-housing purposes, and now known as Banister House.

Represented on January 23rd, 1930. The Clearance Orders were made on December 16th, 1931. Public Inquiries were held on June 21st, 1932, and buildings demolished during 1934 after confirmation by the Ministry of Health on January 20th, 1933.

Abbot Street Area (34 buildings).

Abbot Street: Nos. 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 27a, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57.

This Area consisted of aged cottage-type properties situated in a cul-de-sac and on a low-lying site, comprising two and four-roomed dwellings, many of which were single back types surrounded and overshadowed by high buildings in the vicinity.

Interior planning was very bad, the dwellings lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and natural light. Street doors opened directly into living rooms and staircases led directly out of rooms.

Many were without sinks and had external water supplies in the yards, some of which were used in common. All the houses were damp and structurally worn out. A particularly bad feature of this Area was the very heavy bug infestation which it was impossible to eradicate and very difficult to keep down to even a tolerable extent.

Represented on June 17th, 1932. Clearance Order made on June 21st, 1933. Public Inquiry held on October 10th, 1933. Buildings demolished during 1935/6 after confirmation by the Ministry of Health on December 12th, 1933.

Elsdale Street Area (10 buildings).

Middlesex Place: Nos. 1, 2, 3.

Milborne Street: Nos. 3, 3a, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13.

An Area consisting of various types of properties; several had basements wholly below the ground level. These dwellings were lacking in internal ventilation and natural light and had very badly-planned and cramped interiors. Many rooms were without through ventilation. All the dwellings were damp and totally unfit, and the structures worn out. In some instances the yards were shut in and overshadowed by an adjacent building.

Represented on June 17th, 1932. Clearance Order made on June 21st, 1933. Public Inquiry held on October 10th, 1933, and buildings demolished during 1934/5 after confirmation by the Ministry of Health on December 12th, 1933.

Otley Terrace Area (14 buildings).

Otley Terrace: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

This Area consisted of various types of properties, comprising two floors, and were originally constructed as two-roomed single back types, but subsequently had additions added for use as wash-houses. All these cottages were very aged, badly planned internally, with low, small, cramped and badly-lighted rooms, and lacked satisfactory internal ventilation, with overshadowing at the fronts. In most instances the street doors opened directly into living rooms and staircases were narrow and steep and led directly out of rooms. All the dwellings were damp and many had the interiors of the walls wood-lined. Some of the floors were considerably below the levels of the adjoining ground. All the structures were weak and worn out and some of the external walls were formed in weather boarding. Considerable internal settlement was present. At the Inquiry these dwellings were

contested with even unusual vigour, evidence from the house-management, chartered surveyors and builders' point of view being called in opposition, but evidence of this type was always forthcoming at all Inquiries.

Represented on June 17th, 1932. Clearance Order made on June 21st, 1933. Public Inquiry held on October 10th, 1933. Buildings demolished during 1934 after confirmation by the Ministry of Health on December 12th, 1933.

Queen's Court Area (13 buildings).

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

Priory Place: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; two cottages rear of 17 and 17a.

The dwellings in this Area were situated in very narrow culs-de-sac and on a congested site, were very aged and back-to-back types, without through ventilation and without yards. In Queen's Court most of the water-closets were situated in one block at the far end of the cul-de-sac, adjoining a communal wash-copper without covering. In Priory Place two communal water-closets were used by the residents of five cottages and a communal wash-house was situated at the far end of the cul-de-sac.

Internal planning and ventilation and natural light were extremely bad. Rooms were very cramped and low; street doors opened directly into living rooms; staircases led directly out of rooms, and all the buildings were totally unfit for human habitation and structurally weak and worn out.

Represented on June 17th, 1932. Clearance Order made on June 21st, 1933. Public Inquiry held on October 10th, 1933. Buildings demolished during 1934/5 after confirmation by the Ministry of Health on December 12th, 1933.

Prince of Wales Terrace Area (8 buildings).

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

These dwellings were situated on a low-lying, water-logged site on the towing-path of the River Lee and were subject to constant flooding. Some of the structures were erected in series of vaulted arches. The dwellings were in a ruinous state, very aged, totally unfit, badly arranged internally, in general disrepair and structurally very weak.

Represented on June 17th, 1932. Clearance Order made June 21st, 1933. Public Inquiry held on October 10th, 1933. Buildings demolished during 1934 after confirmation by the Ministry of Health on December 12th, 1933.

East Street Area (3 buildings).

East Street: Nos. 1, 2.

North Street: No. 60.

The dwellings were badly designed back-to-back properties situated on a very cramped site. The buildings consisted of three-room dwellings, were without yards, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and natural light, had basement rooms wholly below the ground level, were without sinks, sanitary conveniences consisted of water taps in the dry areas and a copper in the basement which could not be used without filling the house with steam. There was no through ventilation and internal planning was extremely bad. The water-closets were situated under the street pavement and approached by the dry area.

All the dwellings were very damp and structurally worn out.

Represented on June 17th, 1932. Clearance Order made June 21st, 1933. Public Inquiry held on October 10th, 1933. Buildings demolished during 1934 after confirmation by the Ministry of Health on December 12th, 1933.

Nisbet Street Area (72 buildings).

Nisbet Street: Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72.

Crozier Terrace: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Bones Cottages: Nos. 1, 2.

With the exception of two small cottages (Bones Cottages) this Area consisted of typical terrace type dwellings of four rooms and addition wash-houses. The dwellings were small and very cramped, lacked internal ventilation and natural light, had very cramped and low rooms and were badly planned internally. The street doors opened directly into short passages communicating directly with the back living rooms. Staircases led out of the rooms and the ground floor rooms and wash-houses directly communicated and ventilated into each other. All the dwellings were originally of poor construction and had deteriorated through lack of proper maintenance, the structures were very weak and in a state of disrepair. considerable dampness and other sanitary defects were found.

Bones Cottages consisted of two very aged and small dwellings in an enclosed court, were of single back type and lacked through ventilation and natural light. There were no means of permanent artificial lighting and the residents had the use of communal water supply, wash-house and water-closet. The structures were very aged, damp and worn out.

Represented on December 2nd, 1932. Clearance Order made on July 19th, 1933. Public Inquiry held on December 5th, 1933. Buildings demolished during 1935/6 after confirmation by the Ministry of Health on March 1st, 1934.

This Area has since been acquired for re-housing residents from other confirmed Clearance Areas.

Clarence Terrace Area (12 buildings).

Clarence Terrace: Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

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

This Area consisted of seven small two-storey single-back type cottages and a terrace of five two-storey houses, situated in a cul-de-sac. All the dwellings were without through ventilation and had floors below the street level, were overshadowed due to the narrowness of the street. Yards were very restricted and shut in. There was no concrete over the sites and considerable dampness was found in all the dwellings. The structures were originally of bad construction, weak, in disrepair, and showed signs of serious settlement. Planning was bad in all instances and the dwellings were situated on a very cramped and congested site. Several houses were without sinks and had external water supplies in the yards.

Represented on December 2nd, 1932. Clearance Order made on July 19th, 1933. Public Inquiry held on December 5th, 1933. Buildings demolished during 1935 after confirmation by the Ministry of Health on March 1st, 1934.

Fulham Place Area (8 buildings).

Fulham Place: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

A terrace of small three-roomed cottages, situated in a cul-de-sac on a very congested site, with very restricted and shut-in yards, badly overshadowed at the rears and approached from the public street by a narrow passage. Artificial lighting was necessary during the day in all the rear rooms. Street doors opened from the forecourts direct into the living rooms, and the ground floor rooms

and wash-houses directly communicated and ventilated into each other, in most instances the latter were used as living rooms. Staircases led directly out of the rooms. All the dwellings lacked natural light and internal ventilation and the upper back rooms had very small windows of insufficient superficial areas. All the rooms were low and cramped. There were no sinks and the external water supplies were situated in the very restricted yards. All the houses were damp and the structures weak and in disrepair.

Represented on December 2nd, 1932. Clearance Order made on July 19th, 1933. Public Inquiry held on December 5th, 1933. Buildings demolished during 1935 after confirmation by the Ministry of Health on March 1st, 1934.

Austin's Buildings Area (10 buildings).

Austin's Buildings: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

The houses were situated in a narrow cul-de-sac and on a congested site and principally of the back-to-back type. Most of the houses were two-storey structures each of two rooms only. All the buildings were badly planned and arranged internally, rooms were very cramped and low, poorly lighted, inadequately ventilated and without yards, and the staircases narrow, dark and unventilated. Sanitary arrangements were communal and consisted of a range of five water-closets, three water-taps and a hand flushing cistern which was fixed over a drain gully for the disposal of slops, all of which were situated in the open cul-de-sac. The buildings lacked natural light and through ventilation, were damp, worn out, and totally unfit for human habitation.

Represented on May 12th, 1933. Clearance Order made on October 25th, 1933. Public Inquiry held on December 5th, 1933. Buildings demolished during 1935 after confirmation by the Ministry of Health on March 1st, 1934.

Pear Tree Court Area (6 buildings).

Pear Tree Court: Nos. 5, 6.

Pear Tree Place: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

The dwellings were situated in a cul-de-sac and on a very congested site. Five of the houses contained three rooms and a wash-house and the remaining house had two rooms only. All the dwellings were badly planned and arranged internally, street doors opened directly into living rooms and the staircases led directly out of the rooms. All the rooms were very cramped and low, badly lighted and ventilated, and the usual conveniences were not provided. Five houses were without sinks and internal water supplies, and all the buildings were very aged, damp, structurally weak, worn out and unfit for human habitation.

Represented on May 12th, 1933. Clearance Order made on October 25th, 1933. Public Inquiry held on December 5th, 1933. Buildings demolished during 1935/6 after confirmation by Ministry of Health on March 1st, 1934.

Dockway Area No. 1 (5 buildings).

Dockway: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

This Area was formed by a terrace of five houses situated on a low-lying site near the River Lee and were of single-back type, each having two rooms and a wash-house. All the dwellings were badly planned internally, were very damp, neglected, and lacked through ventilation, and all the rooms were low and cramped. Street doors opened directly into living rooms and dark and unventilated staircases led out of rooms. The structures were very weak and in a state of disrepair and worn out.

Represented on June 15th, 1934. Clearance Order made on December 19th, 1934. No Public Inquiry was held in this instance and the buildings were demolished during 1935 after confirmation by the Ministry of Health on April 6th, 1935.

*Dockway Area No. 2 (2 buildings).**Dockway : Nos. 6, 7.*

Two semi-detached dwellings comprised this Area, each containing four rooms and a wash-house. Internal planning was bad and the houses lacked internal ventilation, were damp, and structurally very weak and worn. Staircases were dark and unventilated; rooms were low and cramped; street doors opened directly into the living rooms; and the dwellings were situated on a low-lying site near the River Lee.

Represented on June 15th, 1934. Clearance Order made on December 19th, 1934. No Public Inquiry was held in this instance and the buildings were demolished during 1935 after confirmation by the Ministry of Health on April 6th, 1935.

Middlesex Wharf Area (25 buildings)

Middlesex Wharf : Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34; 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91.

All the houses in this Area were situated on a very low-lying site and on the bank of the River Lee. Each dwelling consisted of two floors, and the accommodation provided in each dwelling varied from four rooms and wash-house to a converted property of nine rooms, shop and two wash-houses. All the buildings had been erected on water-logged land and during the time that investigations were in progress water was found at a depth of approximately three feet. Some of the buildings were in such a state of structural disrepair that they had to be supported by flying shores.

All the houses were very damp and there was an absence of concrete over the sites and of damp-proof courses. The buildings were generally neglected, structurally weak and in a state of disrepair, the majority of staircases were dark and unventilated, and rooms cramped and low. These houses had been represented unsuccessfully for clearance under earlier powers by Dr. King Warry, the former Medical Officer of Health.

Represented on June 15th, 1934. Clearance Order made on December 19th, 1934. No Public Inquiry was held in this instance and the buildings were demolished during 1935 after confirmation by the Ministry of Health on April 6th, 1935.

Northwold Road Area (65 buildings).

Ashton Cottages : Nos. 1 and 2.

Caroline Street : Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19; 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26; land and ruins adjoining 18, Caroline Street.

Northwold Road : Nos. 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205.

Rossington Street : Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37.

Conduit Street : Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27; workshop and loft, 22a; garage and loft between 22a and 24; 24, 26, 28, 30.

This Area was represented by me to the London County Council in November, 1929, under the Housing Act, 1925, and was taken over and dealt with by the London County Council under the 1930 Act. The details given include all buildings in Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders and properties purchased by private treaty, as confirmed by the Ministry of Health on 11th May, 1934. This Area has since been wholly re-developed by erecting flats, all of which are now occupied by residents removed from other Areas.

Duncan Square Area No. 1 (76 buildings).

Duncan Square : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49;

workshop and yard adjoining No. 36; workshop and yard rear of No. 37; land corner of Duncan Square and Duncan Road; stables and store, No. 12a; store, yard and outbuildings, No. 9.

Duncan Road: Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21.

Sheep Lane: Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22.

Devonshire Place: Stables, stores, manure pit and yard.

Duncan Square Area No. 2 (6 buildings).

Devonshire Place: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Westgate Street: No. 61.

These Areas were represented by me to the London County Council in November, 1929, under the Housing Act, 1925, and were taken over and dealt with by the London County Council under the 1930 Act. The details given include all buildings in Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders and properties purchased by private treaty, as confirmed by the Ministry of Health on the 22nd February, 1935. These Areas have since been re-developed by erecting flats for re-housing residents from other Areas, many of which are now occupied and the remainder are in course of erection.

Warburton Square Area No. 1 (111 buildings).

Helmsley Place: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Exmouth Place: Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Warburton Road: Nos. 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44; 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41.

London Fields (East Side): Nos. 19, 20, and chapel, forecourt, yard and outbuilding.

Warburton Street: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Triangle Road: Nos. 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36; 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

Warburton Square: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21; houses, shop, yard and outbuildings, 22 and 35; 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.

Helmsley Street: Nos. 1, 2.

Warburton Square Area No. 2 (26 buildings).

Exmouth Place: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.

Warburton Road: Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16; 5, 7, 9, 11, 13; cowshed and stables, No. 6.

Warburton Square Area No. 3 (10 buildings).

Triangle Road: Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13; 6, 8, 10.

These Areas were represented by me to the London County Council in November, 1929, under the Housing Act, 1925, and were taken over and dealt with by the London County Council under the Housing Act, 1930. The details given include all buildings in Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders and properties purchased by private treaty, as confirmed by the Ministry of Health on the 27th February, 1936. Demolition of the buildings is proceeding.

Morning Lane Area (116 buildings).

Ribstone Street: Nos. 2, 4; 14, 16, 18, 20; 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21; houses, stables and part of yard, No. 20.

Hockley Street: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18a, 19, 20, 21; garage and land between 21 and 23; 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

Woolpack Place : Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16.

Durham Grove : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; factory, forecourt, yard and out-buildings, etc., workshop, forecourt, yard and outbuilding.

Morning Lane : Nos. 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216.

This Area was represented by me to the London County Council in November, 1929, under the Housing Act, 1925, and was taken over and dealt with by the London County Council under the Housing Act, 1930. The details given include all buildings in Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders and properties purchased by private treaty, as confirmed by the Ministry of Health on the 4th June, 1936. Demolition of the buildings has not yet been commenced.

High Hill Ferry Area No. 1 (9 buildings).

Spring Lane : Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16; land adjoining No. 4.

High Hill Ferry Area No. 2 (139 buildings).

Big Hill : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Little Hill : Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34; land rear of 8 to 12; land rear of 8 and 10.

High Hill Ferry : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, land and ruins adjoining "Bee Hive" B.H.

Orchard Hill Cottages : Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10; 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19; and land.

Retreat Cottages : Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; and land.

Harrington Hill : Stable and loft rear of the "Anchor and Hope" B.H.

Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58; 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47.

Lea Place : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Ivy Terrace : Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12.

Mount Pleasant Lane : Nos. 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197.

These Areas were represented by me under the Housing Act, 1930, to the Hackney Borough Council as Harrington Hill, Retreat Cottages, Spring Lane and Little Hill Clearance Areas, and were taken over and dealt with by the London County Council and confirmed by the Ministry of Health on the 17th July, 1936. Demolition of the buildings in the Area has been commenced.

List of Clearance Areas Included in the Council's Clearance Programme, 1935.

Dyssel Street Area.

Dunn Street Area.

Olinda Place Area.

Welshpool Street Area.

Jackson's Buildings Area.

Hartwell Street (Market Row) Area.

Shacklewell Lane Area.

High Street (Homerton) Area No. 1.

High Street (Homerton) Area No. 2.

Hindle Street Area.

Station Buildings Areas Nos. 1 and 2.

Bankstock Buildings Area.

Selman Street Area.

Grove Lane Area.

Swiss Cottages Area.

Bridge Street Area.



DYSSEL STREET AREA—Front view of houses in Dyssel Street.



DUNN STREET AREA—Front view of houses in Dunn Street.

Essex Street Area.

Lyne Grove Areas Nos. 1 and 2.

Blackshaw Place Area.

Sanford Cottages Area.

Bohemia Place Area.

Frederick Place Area.

Clevedon Passage Area.

Hindrey Place Area.

Bonby Place Area.

Long's Cottages Area.

Laburnum Cottages Area.

Elizabeth Buildings Area.

Prout Road Area.

Areas Taken Over by the County Council for County Re-Housing Schemes.

North Street Area.

Mead Place Areas Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Broadway Area.

*Dyssell Street Area (42 buildings).**Dyssel Street* : Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26.*Ramsgate Street* : Nos. 25, 27, 29; 26, 28.*Tyssen Street* : Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38.

Most of the houses in this Area were occupied as tenements. Each building comprised two floors and the majority each consisted of six rooms and wash-house. All the houses were typical terrace types, fronting on narrow streets restricted against vehicular traffic, and situated on a very congested site.

The dwellings were badly planned and arranged internally, lacked adequate circulation of air and natural light at the rears, due to very restricted and shut-in yards; some were partly single and back-to-back types, without through ventilation. There was considerable overshadowing both at the fronts and rears of the properties. Structures were weak and settled, mostly damp and in an advanced state of structural disrepair. Most of the rooms were low, cramped, overshadowed and dark. Sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory and insufficient, as most of the dwellings were occupied as tenements.

Represented on December 10th, 1934. Clearance Order made on July 24th, 1935. Public Inquiry held on January 14th, 1936. Confirmed by the Ministry of Health on March 27th, 1936. The buildings are not yet demolished.

*Dunn Street Area (4 buildings).**Dunn Street* : Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14.

There were four dwellings in this Area, differing in planning, and all terrace types. Three houses were two-storey dwellings, each consisting of four rooms and wash-house, and one was a single-storey building comprising two rooms and a combined living room and wash-house.

The houses were badly planned and arranged internally, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation, and one was of single-back type, without through ventilation.

Structures were weak, settled, very damp and in an advanced state of structural disrepair. All the staircases were dark and unventilated, and rooms low, cramped and mostly dark. Sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory and wash-houses were dark, over-shadowed and badly ventilated.

Represented on February 10th, 1935. Clearance Order made on October 23rd, 1935. Public Inquiry held on January 14th, 1936, and confirmed by the Ministry of Health on March 27th, 1936. The buildings are not yet demolished.

*Olinda Place Area (8 buildings).**Olinda Place* : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

All the houses in this Area were terrace types, situated in a cul-de-sac restricted against vehicular traffic, and each consisted of two floors with four rooms, and four of the houses fronted on a narrow passage leading to the cul-de-sac. Three dwellings were without yards and four had very restricted yards forming the rear boundaries to a main highway. All the buildings were without proper wash-houses, the wash-coppers being situated in rooms used for living purposes. One dwelling was of back-to-back type and two of single-back type, all without through ventilation. Three houses were provided with a range of water-closets situated in the north-east corner of the cul-de-sac, which were not readily accessible and approached through a narrow covered and dark passage. A communal brick-built ashpit was situated in the north-east corner of the cul-de-sac for the use of three dwellings. In all cases the planning and internal arrangements were bad; the street doors opened directly into living rooms and the floor levels of five houses were below the level of the cul-de-sac. Three houses had external water supplies in the yards and four were without sinks. All the buildings lacked internal ventilation, rooms were low and cramped and directly communicated and ventilated into each other, and some were overshadowed. Staircases led directly out of the rooms and were dark and unventilated. Structures were weak, settled, very damp and in an advanced state of disrepair.

Represented on February 10th, 1935. Clearance Order made on October 23rd, 1935. Public Inquiry held on January 14th, 1936, and confirmed by the Ministry of Health on March 27th, 1936. The buildings are not yet demolished.

*Welshpool Street Area (4 buildings).**Welshpool Street* : Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37.

The houses in this Area were of single-back types, consisting of two floors and fronting on a narrow street. Three houses each had two rooms and one four rooms. All the buildings were without proper wash-houses and sinks, but washing accommodation in three instances was provided by wash-coppers in the yards fixed under lean-to roof and exposed to inclement weather; in one dwelling the wash-copper was situated in the water-closet. All the water supplies were external and provided over gullies and in yards.

The houses were badly planned and arranged internally, lacked internal and through ventilation and were very damp. In three instances the street doors opened directly into living rooms and the staircases led directly out of living rooms and were dark and unventilated. Rooms were low, cramped, dark and overshadowed.

Structures were weak, settled and in an advanced state of disrepair and the dwellings were totally unfit for human habitation.

Represented on February 10th, 1935. Clearance Order made on October 23rd, 1935. Public Inquiry held on January 14th, 1936, and confirmed by the Ministry of Health on March 27th, 1936. The buildings were demolished during May, 1937.

*Jackson's Buildings Area (3 buildings).**Jackson's Buildings* : Nos. 1, 2, 3.

This Area consisted of three terrace-type cottages of similar planning each consisting of two floors with two rooms and wash-house. The houses are situated in a cul-de-sac restricted against vehicular traffic. The houses were badly planned and arranged internally, of single-back type and lacking through ventilation. Street doors opened directly into the living rooms, and the dark and



OLINDA PLACE AREA—Rear view of houses in Olinda Place.



JACKSON'S BUILDINGS AREA—Front view of Jackson's Buildings.



HARTWELL STREET AREA—Rear view of houses in Hartwell Street.



HIGH STREET, HOMERTON, AREA No. 1—Rear view of houses in Marian Street.

unventilated staircases led directly out of the addition wash-houses, and had very low head room of 6ft. 0ins. Rooms were low and cramped and some overshadowed, and the living rooms and wash-houses directly communicated and ventilated into each other. Two houses had very restricted yards and all sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory. Structures were weak, settled, very damp and in an advanced state of structural disrepair.

Represented on February 10th, 1935. Clearance Order made on October 23rd, 1935. Public Inquiry held on January 14th, 1936, and confirmed by the Ministry of Health on March 27th, 1936. The buildings were demolished during April, 1937.

Hartwell Street (Market Row) Area (3 buildings).

Market Row : Nos. 20, 21, 22.

Three worn-out terrace-type properties, fronting on a narrow right-of-way, formed this Area. Two houses each consisted of two floors with four rooms and wash-house, and one house comprised three floors with six rooms and wash-house, with space under the ground floor used as a cellar.

The houses were badly planned and arranged internally, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and in two instances had dark and unventilated staircases which led directly out of living rooms. All the rooms were low and some were cramped, dark and overshadowed. In two instances the floors were below the levels of the cul-de-sac.

The structures were weak, settled and in an advanced state of structural disrepair, one building was supported by four raking and one flying shore. All the houses were very damp and sanitary conveniences unsatisfactory.

Represented on February 10th, 1935. Clearance Order made on October 23rd, 1935. Public Inquiry held on January 14th, 1936, and confirmed by the Ministry of Health on March 27th, 1936. The buildings were demolished during April, 1937.

Shacklewell Lane Area (12 buildings).

Shacklewell Lane : Nos. 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143.

This Area consisted of aged terrace-type properties, fronting on a public road. Eight houses each consisted of four floors with seven rooms and wash-house and three each comprised four floors with nine rooms and wash-house, and one consisted of four floors with eleven rooms, scullery, wash-house and lock-up shop.

All the buildings had rooms situated in basements and mansard roofs, were badly planned and arranged internally, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation, particularly as regards the rooms in the basement and mansard roofs. Many of the rooms, especially those situated in the basements and mansard roofs, were very low and cramped. The basement rooms had floors varying in depths below the levels of the adjoining ground, with small areas in the forecourts and yards for the purpose of procuring direct external light and ventilation to the rooms. All the buildings were damp, had defective and leaky drainage systems, and structures were weak, badly bulged, settled, tied in, and in an advanced state of structural disrepair.

Represented on May 13th, 1935. No Public Inquiry was held and the site was purchased by agreement in 1936 for re-housing and confirmed by the Ministry of Health on March 31st, 1936. The buildings were demolished during May, 1937.

High Street (Homerton) Area No. 1 (58 buildings).

Marian Street : Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 ; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32.

High Street (Homerton) : Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66.

Bridge Street: Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27; 2, 4, 6, 8; 12, 14, 16, 18.

An area containing fifty-eight aged properties of terrace type, many of which were situated in a narrow cul-de-sac, others fronted on narrow main highways. Some of the buildings consisted of combined shop and dwelling. Many houses had basement living rooms and cellars with floors varying in depths below the levels of the adjacent streets and some contained living rooms wholly below the street levels. The accommodation provided in the buildings varied considerably, the minimum individual accommodation consisted of three rooms only and the maximum comprised shop, eight rooms, wash-house, cellar and outbuilding. Washing accommodation in most instances was provided by wash-coppers situated in basements and living rooms. Five houses were without internal water supplies and four were without sinks, and there was an entire absence of proper provision for food storage. The buildings were badly planned and arranged internally, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and many were of single-back type without through ventilation.

Structures were weak, bulged, settled, damp and in a state of structural disrepair, and contained dark, cramped and overshadowed rooms. In many instances the street doors opened direct into shop or staircases. Staircases in many of the buildings led directly out of and into rooms and were mostly dark and unventilated, and sanitary conveniences were generally unsatisfactory.

Represented on July 8th, 1935. Clearance order made on June 24th, 1936. Public Inquiry held on January 26th, 1937, and the Ministry of Health's decision is awaited.

High Street (Homerton) Area No. 2 (43 buildings).

Rosina Street: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Rosina Cottages: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

Shepherd's Lane: Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15.

This Area consisted of typical terrace-type cottages fronting on narrow streets, situated on a congested site and forming a cul-de-sac, and some fronted on a narrow public highway. The accommodation provided in the buildings varied considerably, the minimum individual accommodation consisted of two rooms only and the maximum comprised seven rooms and wash-house. Four houses were of single-back type and one back-to-back, and three of these houses were without through ventilation.

Many of the buildings were without proper wash-houses, but had wash-coppers provided either in living rooms or yards. Six houses were without washing accommodation and twelve had external water supplies in the yards, ten were without sinks, and two had sinks situated in yards. Many of the houses were badly planned and arranged internally, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation, were overshadowed and contained low and cramped rooms, some had ground floors below the levels of the adjacent streets and yards, and street doors opening directly into living rooms. Staircases in many instances led directly out of the living rooms and were dark and unventilated. Structures were bulged, settled, damp and in a state of disrepair. Sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory, and with one exception the houses were without proper provision for food storage. Many of the yards were very restricted and below the required superficial area.

Represented on July 8th, 1935, and Clearance Order made on May 10th, 1937.

Hindle Street Area (82 buildings).

Hindle Street: Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52; 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13.



HIGH STREET, HOMERTON, AREA No. 2—Front view of houses in Rosina Street.



HIGH STREET, HOMERTON, AREA No. 2—Rear view of houses in Shepherds Lane and Rosina Street.

James Place : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Brown's Place : Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

Dunn's Cottages : Nos. 1, 2, 3.

Middle Street : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Dunn Street : Nos. 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40; 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.

Arcola Street : Nos. 67, 69, 71, 73.

An Area consisting of eighty-two terrace-type properties, situated in a low-lying site forming a large cul-de-sac, containing narrow streets, some of which were restricted against vehicular traffic. The accommodation in the buildings varied and included seventy-two houses each with four rooms and wash-house. The houses had external water supplies in the yards and nine were without sinks. Many of the houses were badly planned and arranged internally, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation, had floors below the levels of the adjacent streets, were overshadowed and all the buildings contained low and cramped rooms. Staircases generally were sunken, winding, dangerous and in many instances dark and unventilated and led directly out of living rooms.

Structures were weak, bulged, settled, cracked, damp and generally in a bad state of disrepair. Some of the yards were restricted and below the required superficial area, and sanitary conveniences were mostly damp and unsatisfactory.

Represented on October 14th, 1935. Clearance Order made on April 29th, 1936. Public Inquiry held on September 21st, 1936, and confirmed by the Ministry of Health on November 30th, 1936. The buildings have not yet been demolished. This Area is to be developed for re-housing.

Station Buildings Area No. 1 (19 buildings).

Station Buildings : Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32.

Haggerston Road : Nos. 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157.

The houses in this Area were all terrace types, situated on a congested site, many fronting on a narrow cul-de-sac. The accommodation provided in the buildings ranged from a two-roomed cottage to a building with five rooms. Seven houses had external water supplies in the yards, eight were without sinks, seven were without wash-houses and six had wash coppers situated in the yards exposed to inclement weather. The houses were mostly badly planned and arranged internally, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and natural light and had floors below the levels of the adjoining ground. Many were overshadowed and all the buildings contained low and cramped rooms. Some of the buildings had street doors opening directly into living rooms. Staircases in many instances were dark and unventilated and led directly out of living rooms. Structures were weak, bulged, settled, damp and generally in a bad state of disrepair, the sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory and some of the yards were restricted and below the required superficial area.

Represented on December 9th, 1935. Clearance Order made on March 25th, 1936. Public Inquiry held on June 22nd, 1936, and confirmed by the Ministry of Health on August 13th, 1936. The buildings have not yet been demolished.

Station Buildings Area No. 2 (9 buildings).

Acton Street : Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37.

This Area consisted of nine aged terrace-type dwellings, each consisting of two floors with four rooms and wash-house.

Most of the houses were badly planned and arranged internally, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and natural light, and had floors below the level of the adjoining ground. All the buildings contained low and cramped rooms and unventilated passages. Staircases were dark, unventilated, sunken and in many instances led directly out of living rooms. Structures were weak, bulged, settled,

damp and generally in a bad state of disrepair, and all the sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory, damp and not readily accessible.

Represented on December 9th, 1935. Clearance Order made on March 25th, 1936. No Public Inquiry was held in this instance and confirmation from the Ministry of Health was received on August 13th, 1936. The buildings have not yet been demolished.

Bankstock Buildings Area (14 buildings).

Bankstock Buildings: Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16.

All the buildings in this Area consisted of terrace-type cottages fronting on a narrow cul-de-sac restricted against vehicular traffic and situated on a congested site.

Twelve houses each contained two rooms and wash-house and two each contained four rooms and wash-house.

All the buildings were of single-back type, badly planned and arranged internally, lacked satisfactory internal and through ventilation and natural light, were overshadowed, contained low and cramped rooms, and living rooms and wash-houses directly communicating and ventilating into each other. Most of the houses were without passages and had narrow, steep, winding, dark and unventilated staircases leading directly out of and into rooms. Most of the street doors opened directly into living rooms and four buildings had floors below the level of the adjacent cul-de-sac. All the buildings were without sinks and had external water supplies in the yards.

Structures were weak, bulged, settled, damp and in a general state of disrepair. Six buildings had restricted yards below the required superficial area.

Represented on January 13th, 1936. Clearance Order made on April 29th, 1936. No Public Inquiry was held in this instance and the Ministry of Health confirmed the Order on August 29th, 1936. The buildings have not yet been demolished.

Selman Street Area (30 buildings).

Selman Street: Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11; 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10; 14, 16, 18, 20.

Cassland Road: Nos. 215, 217.

Wick Road: No. 228.

There were thirty aged buildings included in this Area, mostly of terrace type fronting on public streets. The accommodation provided in the houses ranged from buildings each with four rooms to a dwelling with eight rooms, wash-house and scullery. Six houses were without sinks and had external water supplies in the yards. Five dwellings were without proper wash-houses and had wash-coppers in rooms used for living purposes, and one house was without a yard and five had restricted yards, below the required superficial area.

Most of the houses were badly planned and arranged internally, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and natural light and had floors below the level of the adjacent ground. Some of the buildings were overshadowed and all contained low and cramped rooms.

Some buildings were without passages and had the street doors opening directly into living rooms. Staircases were generally sunken and in many instances led directly out of living rooms and were dark and unventilated. Structures were mostly weak, bulged, settled, damp and generally in a bad state of disrepair, and sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory.

Represented on April 20th, 1936. Clearance Order made on September 23rd, 1936. Public Inquiry held on January 26th, 1937, and the Ministry of Health's decision is awaited.



HINDLE STREET AREA—Front view of houses in Arcola Street.



STATION BUILDINGS AREA No. 1—Rear view of Station Buildings.

Grove Lane Area (11 buildings).

Grove Lane : Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53.

This Area consisted of eleven typical aged terrace-type cottages fronting on a public street. Ten houses each contained four rooms and wash-house and one contained six rooms and wash-house. Most of the buildings were badly planned and arranged internally, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and natural light and had floors below the level of the adjacent ground.

All the buildings contained low and cramped rooms and unventilated passages. Staircases were mostly dark and unventilated, sunken and winding and led directly out of living rooms. Structures were weak, bulged, settled, damp and in a state of disrepair, and sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory and not readily accessible.

Represented on April 20th, 1936. Clearance Order made on September 23rd, 1936. No Public Inquiry was held and the Ministry of Health confirmed the Order on March 31st, 1937. The buildings have not yet been demolished.

Swiss Cottages Area (37 buildings).

Lauriston Road : Nos. 103a, 105, 107.

Swiss Cottages : Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,

Wetherell Road : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

Some of the buildings in this Area were found to be exceedingly aged and accordingly to local history, about 400 years old. The Area includes fifteen different types of properties, the minimum accommodation consisting of a shop and two rooms only with the maximum comprising shop, six rooms, wash-house, workshop and outbuilding.

Six dwellings were without wash-coppers and twelve without internal water supplies, and fifteen without sinks. The buildings were badly planned and arranged internally, contained low and cramped rooms, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and many had windows of insufficient area, were overshadowed and lacked natural light. In twelve instances the street doors opened directly into living rooms and eighteen buildings were without passages. Many had floors below the level of the adjoining ground.

Staircases of many dwellings led directly out of living rooms and were dark, unventilated, narrow, steep and dangerous. Some of the buildings were without yards and some had restricted yards below the required superficial area.

Sanitary conveniences were generally unsatisfactory and not readily accessible and some buildings had internal water-closets opening and ventilating directly into rooms where food was prepared and cooked. Structures were generally very aged, weak, bulged, settled, damp and in general disrepair.

Represented on May 11th, 1936. Clearance Order made on October 28th, 1936. Public Inquiry held on April 5th, 1937. The Ministry of Health's decision is awaited.

Bridge Street Area (14 buildings).

Bridge Street : Nos. 29, 31-31a-32, 31.

Morning Lane : Nos. 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201.

The buildings in this Area were all aged terrace-type properties fronting on a main highway. The accommodation in the houses included seven different types, the minimum individual accommodation consisted of three rooms only and the maximum comprised shop, eight rooms, two wash-houses and temporary addition structure. Most of the buildings were badly planned and arranged internally, contained low and cramped rooms, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and natural light and were overshadowed. Six dwellings were of single-back type and one partly back-to-back. In some instances the street doors opened directly into living rooms and nine buildings were without passages. Several houses had floors below the level of the streets and dark and unventilated staircases leading

directly out of living rooms. Sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory and structures were generally bulged, weak, settled, damp and in a state of structural disrepair.

Represented on June 15th, 1936. Clearance Order made on October 28th, 1936. Public Inquiry held on April 5th, 1937. The Ministry of Health's decision is awaited.

Essex Street Area (21 buildings).

Essex Street: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

This Area consisted of typical aged terrace-type cottages of two storeys, each containing four rooms and wash-house. The houses contained low and cramped rooms, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and many contained dark rooms with windows of insufficient superficial area. Several buildings were badly planned and arranged internally and had dark and unventilated staircases leading direct out of living rooms, were without sinks and had external water supplies in the yards and floors below the level of the adjoining ground. Structures were weak, bulged, settled, damp and in a state of disrepair and sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory and not readily accessible.

Represented on June 15th, 1936. Clearance Order made on October 28th, 1936. Public Inquiry held on April 5th, 1937. The Ministry of Health's decision is awaited.

Lyme Grove Area No. 1 (8 buildings).

Lyme Grove: Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22.

This Area consisted of eight very cramped and aged terrace-type cottages of two storeys each, fronting on a narrow street restricted against vehicular traffic; the accommodation provided in the buildings comprised one house with two rooms, wash-house and scullery; one with three rooms and scullery; three each with two rooms and wash-house; and three each with three rooms and wash-house.

The dwellings were single-back types, badly planned and arranged internally, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and contained low and cramped rooms, were without passages and had the street doors opening directly into staircases and small lobbies. Most of the buildings had floors below the level of the adjacent ground, and staircases, some of which were dark and unventilated, leading directly out of living rooms and small lobbies.

Structures were generally weak, bulged, settled and damp and the sanitary conveniences unsatisfactory.

Represented on June 15th, 1936. Clearance Order made on October 28th, 1936. No Public Inquiry was held and the Ministry of Health's decision is awaited.

Lyme Grove Area No. 2 (10 buildings).

Lyme Grove: Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31; 37.

The buildings in this Area were situated in a cul-de-sac and on a congested site. Most of the dwellings were three-storey buildings and the accommodation provided comprised one house with two rooms and temporary wash-house, one with four rooms, one with five rooms, four each with six rooms, and three each six rooms and wash-house.

The houses lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and natural light, contained low and cramped rooms, most of the buildings had floors below the level of the adjoining ground and some were overshadowed.

Several houses were without wash-houses and had wash-coppers situated in living rooms and some were without facilities for washing.

Three dwellings were without yards and three had yards below the required superficial area. Structures were generally weak, bulged, settled, damp and in a state of disrepair and sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory.

Represented on June 15th, 1936. Clearance Order made on October 28th, 1936. Public Inquiry held on April 5th, 1937. The Ministry of Health's decision is awaited.



SWISS COTTAGES AREA—Rear view of Swiss Cottages.



BRIDGE STREET AREA—Front view of No. 31, Bridge Street, and houses in Morning Lane.



ESSEX STREET AREA—Front view of houses in Essex Street.



LYME GROVE AREA No. 2—Rear view of houses in Lyme Grove.

*Blackshaw Place Area (4 buildings).**Blackshaw Place* : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

There were four aged houses in this Area situated in a cul-de-sac and on a congested site. All were of single-back type and each contained two rooms. There were no wash-houses and two houses were without washing facilities, the remaining two having wash-coppers in the small covered yards. Three buildings were without sinks and had external water supplies in the yards. All the houses were badly planned and arranged and lacked satisfactory internal ventilation. The street doors opened directly into the living rooms, there were no passages and the dark and unventilated staircases led directly into rooms. All the rooms were low and cramped and without through ventilation. In two instances the floors were below the level of the adjoining ground. Yards were very restricted, shut in, covered with glazed roofs and below the required superficial area.

Structures were weak, bulged, settled, damp and in a state of disrepair. Sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory and situated in the small yards.

Represented on September 14th, 1936. Clearance Order made on January 27th, 1937. Public Inquiry held on May 31st, 1937. The Ministry of Health's decision is awaited.

*Sanford Cottages Area (13 buildings).**Sanford Cottages* : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.*Sanford Lane* : Nos. 1, 3; 10, 12, 14, 16, and Birchwood Cottage.

The houses in this Area consisted of aged, semi-detached and terrace-type properties. Seven buildings were situated in a narrow cul-de-sac and some fronted on a narrow street. Eight houses each consisted of two floors, two each consisted of three floors, and three each consisted of four floors. The accommodation in the buildings varied considerably, the minimum individual accommodation comprised two rooms and scullery, the maximum six rooms. Three houses contained basement rooms.

Most of the buildings were badly planned and arranged internally, contained low and cramped rooms, lacked satisfactory internal and through ventilation and natural light, and eight dwellings were partly of single-back type.

In several instances the street doors opened directly into living rooms and were without passages and had dark and unventilated staircases leading directly out of living rooms. Eight buildings had floors below the level of the adjoining ground. Two buildings were without yards and three had yards below the required superficial area. Four dwellings were without washing accommodation and three had external water supplies in the yards, and four were without sinks.

Structures were generally weak, bulged, settled, damp and in a state of disrepair and sanitary conveniences unsatisfactory; two dwellings had water-closets which were entered directly from sculleries where food was prepared and cooked.

Represented on September 14th, 1936. Clearance Order made on January 27th, 1937. Public Inquiry pending.

*Bohemia Place Area (19 buildings).**Bohemia Place* : Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.*The Churchyard* : Nos. 2; 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

The houses in this Area were very aged, terrace-type properties, several of which fronted on a narrow cul-de-sac forming the approach to a tramway depot and others fronted on a very narrow passage restricted against vehicular traffic; the latter had additional entrances in the yards from the cul-de-sac at the rear. The buildings consisted of two, three and four storeys and the accommodation provided varied; the minimum individual accommodation consisted of four rooms and the maximum comprised seven rooms and wash-house. Some of the buildings were badly planned and had living rooms and wash-houses situated in the basements with floors varying in depth below the levels of the adjoining ground.

All the houses contained low and cramped rooms and many lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and natural light.

Seven buildings had external water supplies in the yards and were without sinks. Structures were weak, bulged, settled, damp and in a state of disrepair, and sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory and in many instances not readily accessible.

Represented on September 14th, 1936. Clearance Order made on January 27th, 1937. Public Inquiry pending.

Frederick Place Area (17 buildings).

Frederick Place: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

This Area consisted of a complete terrace of aged properties, situated on a congested site and fronting on a very narrow street restricted against vehicular traffic. The dwellings each comprised four rooms and wash-house and contained low, cramped and dark rooms, and three buildings were of single-back type, without through ventilation. Most of the houses were overshadowed, and some had floors below the level of the adjoining ground. All the buildings were damp and structures mostly weak, bulged, settled and in a state of general disrepair. Sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory and not readily accessible.

Represented on September 14th, 1936. Clearance Order made on January 27th, 1937. Public Inquiry pending.

Clevedon Passage Area (4 buildings).

Clevedon Passage: Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10.

There were four single-back type houses in this Area, fronting on a very narrow street and situated on a congested site. Each building contained four rooms and wash-house.

All the houses were damp, badly planned and arranged internally and lacked satisfactory internal and through ventilation. The street doors opened directly into small lobbies and there were no passages. Staircases were central and situated between the rooms, were unventilated and partly dark.

All the buildings contained low and cramped rooms.

Sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory, the water-closets were entered from and ventilated into the wash-houses, where food was prepared and cooked. All the buildings were without yards.

Represented on September 14th, 1936. Clearance Order made on January 27th, 1937. Public Inquiry pending.

Hindrey Place Area (13 buildings).

Hindrey Place: Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15; 2, 4.

Clarence Terrace: Nos. 1, 2, 3.

The houses in this Area were mostly aged terrace type properties fronting on narrow culs-de-sac. Six buildings each consisted of three floors with seven rooms and wash-house, five each consisted of two floors with four rooms and wash house, and two each consisted of two floors with five rooms and wash-house.

Two houses were of single back type, having parts without through ventilation and floors below the levels of the adjoining ground; the remainder were badly arranged internally and had dark and unventilated staircases. All the buildings contained low and cramped rooms and several lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and natural light.

All the houses were damp and many of the structures were weak, bulged, settled and in a state of disrepair, and three had restricted yards below the required superficial area. Water-closets were mostly unsatisfactory and not readily accessible.

Represented on October 12th, 1936. Clearance order made on February 8th, 1937.



BOHEMIA PLACE AREA—Rear view of houses in Bohemia Place.



FREDERICK PLACE AREA—Front view of houses in Frederick Place.



CLEVEDON PASSAGE AREA—Rear view of houses in Clevedon Passage.



*Bonby Place Area (6 buildings).**Bonby Place*: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

The houses in this Area were aged terrace type situated on a congested site and fronting on a narrow cul-de-sac. All the buildings were two-storey structures each with four rooms and wash-house, contained low and cramped rooms and with the exception of one, very restricted yards below the required superficial area.

Water-closets were unsatisfactory and not readily accessible and the structures were bulged, settled, damp and in a state of disrepair.

Represented on October 12th, 1936. Clearance order made on February 8th, 1937.

*Long's Cottages Area (6 buildings).**Long's Cottages*: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

An Area of aged and terraced type properties, fronting on a narrow undrained cul-de-sac and situated on a congested and cramped site.

All the buildings were two-storey dwellings, five each contained four rooms and wash-house and one four rooms and wash-house and addition structure.

The houses contained low and cramped rooms and three had restricted yards below the required superficial area. Five dwellings had floors below the level of the adjoining ground and all the wash-houses had windows of insufficient area. One house was badly planned and arranged internally and lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and natural light.

Structures were weak, budged, badly settled, cracked, damp and in a state of disrepair. Water-closets were unsatisfactory and not readily accessible.

Represented on October 12th, 1936. Clearance order made on February 8th, 1937.

*Laburnum Cottages Area (2 buildings).**Laburnum Cottages*: Nos. 1, 2.

There were two semi-detached houses in this Area, fronting on a private right of way forming a cul-de-sac entered directly from a public street under premises situated at the entrance to the private right of way. Both buildings consisted of two floors; one contained four rooms and wash-house and the other five rooms, wash-house and temporary wood structure outbuildings.

The houses were of single back type, badly planned and arranged internally and lacked satisfactory internal and through ventilation and natural light, contained low and cramped rooms and dark and unventilated staircases.

Structures were weak, bulged, settled, damp and in a state of disrepair and the yard of one house was very restricted, shut in and below the required superficial area and the other building was without a yard at the rear but had the use of the private right of way at the front and open space at the side of the dwelling. Water-closets were unsatisfactory.

Represented on October 12th, 1936. Clearance order made on February 8th, 1937.

*Elizabeth Buildings Area (24 tenements).**Elizabeth Buildings*: Block "A." Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Block "B." Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Block "C." Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

The dwellings in this Area are contained in three blocks each entered from a common yard, which fronted on a public street. The individual dwellings were entered from common passages and staircases.

Four dwellings each contained one combined room, twelve each contained two rooms and small scullery, four each contained three rooms and four each contained three rooms and small scullery.

All the dwellings were badly planned and some were wholly or part back to back type and some were wholly or part single back type. Many lacked satisfactory internal and through ventilation and contained dark and overshadowed rooms, and some rooms required artificial light during the day.

Water closets were mostly entered from common staircases and used by occupants of two dwellings, were inadequate and not readily accessible.

Washing accommodation was inadequate and not readily accessible; the wash coppers provided were situated on the roof over the third floor of each block and were used in common by the occupants of four or six dwellings. Structures were weak, bulged, settled, cracked and tied in and not in a satisfactory state of repair.

Represented on December 7th, 1936. Clearance order made on March 8th, 1937.

Prout Road Area (30 buildings).

Prout Road: Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25; 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.

All the buildings in this Area were aged terrace types fronting on a narrow public street and situated on a very congested site. The accommodation in the dwellings varied considerably, the minimum individual accommodation comprised two rooms and store and the maximum shop, seven rooms, cellars, wash-house and two-storey out-building. Twenty-four buildings were without sinks and had external water supplies in the yards. Four houses were without washing facilities and many had wash coppers under temporary wood structures or in open yards exposed to inclement weather. Several wash coppers were situated in outbuildings and not readily accessible.

One building was without a yard and twenty-eight had restricted yards below the required superficial area.

The houses were mostly badly planned and overshadowed and had street doors opening directly into living rooms, were without passages and had dark and unventilated central staircases leading directly out of the living rooms, cramped and low rooms, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and natural light, and many houses had floors below the level of the adjoining ground.

The water-closets were unsatisfactory and not readily accessible and the structure bulged and settled and had evidence of internal settlement. All the buildings were damp.

Represented on December 7th, 1936. Clearance order made on March 8th, 1937.

North Street Area (60 buildings).

North Street: Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26; 30, 32, 34; 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54; 58.

This Area consisted of sixty aged terrace-type properties.

The dwellings were situated on a congested site and fronted on a public street. Many had basement living rooms and cellars with floors varying in depths below the levels of the street and adjoining ground. The accommodation

provided in the buildings varied considerably, the minimum individual accommodation consisting of shop and three rooms and the maximum comprised seven rooms.

In many instances the wash coppers were situated in living rooms, some were in the yards and exposed to inclement weather, and several dwellings were without proper facilities for washing.

Thirty-two houses had external water supplies fixed in the yards and twenty-eight were without sinks.

Most of the buildings were badly planned and arranged internally, lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and natural light and some had parts which were overshadowed. All the dwellings contained low and cramped rooms. In some instances the houses were without passages and had doors opening directly into living rooms. Staircases were mostly dark and unventilated, sunken and dangerous and many led directly out of the rooms.

Structures were weak, bulged, settled, damp and in a state of disrepair and sanitary conveniences unsatisfactory and not readily accessible.

Represented on September 14th, 1936, and taken over by the London County Council for a re-housing site.

Mead Place Areas Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Inspections were commenced by my staff on these Areas when, by arrangement, they were taken over by the London County Council, who are now dealing with the matter. The Inquiry has not yet been held.

The approximate details of the buildings included in these Areas are as follows:—

Mead Place Area No. 1 (123 buildings).

Elsdale Street: Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23.

Mead Place: Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14; 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13; 19, 21, 23, 25, 27,

Margaret Street: Nos. 1a, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41.

Brunswick Street: Nos. 19 and buildings rear of 17; garage at rear of No. 6; 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55; 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34.

Arthur Street: Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 37, 39; 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34; 56, 58, 60, 62, 64.

Mead Place Area No. 2 (4 buildings).

Alice Place (Mead Place): Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Mead Place Area No. 3 (12 buildings).

Elsdale Street: Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43.

Milborne Street: Nos. 1, 2, 4.

Broadway Area (174 buildings).

Inspections of the buildings in this Area had been completed by my staff when it was agreed at a Conference held at the County Hall on the 16th January, 1935, that the Area be taken over by the London County Council. In view of this arrangement it was agreed that Hindle Street Area should be dealt with by the Borough Council. The Broadway Area has since been represented by the London County Council and the Public Inquiry was held on the 2nd November, 1936. The Ministry of Health's decision is now awaited.

Goring Street: Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; 21a, 21b, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and Ware-house at rear.

Ada Street: Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43; 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44.

Sheep Lane: Nos. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74; land and buildings rear of 74; building rear of 44; 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86.

Antwerp Street: Nos. 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27 and land and buildings rear of; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32; building adjoining No. 3.

Urban Place: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Andrews Road: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

OVERCROWDING.

At the preliminary survey of the Borough carried out between November, 1935 and February, 1936, when 35,883 houses occupied by 61,615 families were visited, 2,651 families were found to be living in overcrowded conditions. For the purpose of this survey it was necessary only to secure the measurements of rooms occupied by 7,880 families.

Section 62 (2) of the Housing Act, 1936, places upon the local authority the duty of informing the landlord or occupier of a dwelling house of the number of persons who may occupy the house, and this information together with a summary of the provisions of the Act relating to overcrowding must be entered in every rent book or other similar document as from the 1st July, 1937, the date fixed by the Minister of Health on and after which it will be an offence for a landlord or occupier of a house in the Borough to cause or permit the house to become overcrowded.

The work of measuring the dwellings occupied by the remaining 53,735 families was commenced on 1st October, 1936, and it is hoped to complete the record of the number of persons permitted to occupy the working class dwellings in the Borough by July, 1937.

The following is a summary of the cases of overcrowding recorded in the Public Health Department at the end of 1936:—

1. Cases of overcrowding found in the preliminary survey of 1935-36—

(a) In privately owned dwellings	2,538
(b) In Borough Council's dwellings	43
(c) In London County Council's dwellings	70

2,651

2. Cases of overcrowding found during 1936

225

3. Total number of overcrowded families recorded

2,876

4. Cases of overcrowding relieved in 1936—

(a) In privately owned dwellings	
(including 45 cases relieved in slum	
clearance operations)	364
(b) In Borough Council's dwellings	7
(c) In London County Council's dwellings	30

401

5. Cases of overcrowding remaining to be dealt with

2,475

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) ..	11,380
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	40,198
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..	1,216
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,318
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (suitable for Demolition) ..	344
(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 ..	5,067

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	3,581
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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 formal notices—	
(a)	by owners	2
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners ..	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses at which work was in progress at the end of the year	—

In addition, 8 houses were made fit as the result of the service during 1936 of informal notices without proceeding to the service of formal notices under Section 17, and one informal notice had not been complied with by the end of the year.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4,744
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a)	by owners	1,280
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners ..	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
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- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit —

Twenty-four Closing Orders in respect of 28 underground rooms were in operation at the end of the year. Eight undertakings affecting 9 rooms were accepted from owners not to re-let underground rooms for human habitation and two such undertakings were cancelled during the year, the three rooms concerned having been made to comply with the Regulations. The number of such undertakings remaining in operation at the end of the year was 38 (41 rooms).

4. *Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding:—*

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	2,475
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	2,475
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	11,769
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	225
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	401
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	2,026
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—

SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACTS, 1899-1923.

The total cases where advances have been made by the Borough Council to 31st December, 1936, amount to 532, of which 6 were granted during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of workshops registered in Hackney at the end of 1936 was 406, an increase of 36 on the number registered at the end of 1935. Of this total, 235 were workshops in which females were employed.

The factories in the Borough number 862, 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, i.e., suits, costumes, dresses, dressing gowns, blouses, shirts, pyjamas and underclothing generally; engineering and iron foundry work; cardboard and wood boxes; printing; brushes and lead pencils; leather goods; embroidery; paper goods; scientific and surgical instruments; upholstery and upholstery trimmings and paints and varnishes; also there are several fur skin dressers and dyers 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
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers or		Milliners	17
Machinists	32	Tailors	54
Cap Maker	1	Tie Makers	5
Children's Costumiers	2	Trimmings Maker	1
Cleaners	7	Underclothing Maker	1
Corset Makers	2	Vest Makers	2
Dressmakers	22	Miscellaneous	2
Embroidery Makers	2		
Furriers	18		176
Mantle Makers	8		

(B) OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

Artificial Flower Makers	3	Paper Goods Makers	3
Bakers	9	Pianoforte Makers	5
Box Makers	9	Printers and Stationers	6
Brush and Bristle Makers	10	Rubber Goods Makers	3
Builders	4	Shop Fittings Makers	4
Cabinet Makers	37	Sign Writers	6
Coopers	4	Stone Masons	2
Cycle Makers	3	Toy Makers	2
Disinfectant Makers	2	Upholsterers	26
French Polishers	5	Wireless Goods Maker	1
Garages	7	Woodworkers	14
Laundries	4	Miscellaneous	23
Leather Goods	9		
Metal Workers	15		230
Motor Car Body Builders	3		
Motor Repairs	11		

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) ..	2666	299	1
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	744	67	1
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	18	5	—
Total	3428	371	2

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	121	118	—	1
Want of ventilation	6	6	—	—
Overcrowding	2	2	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Other Nuisances	165	163	—	1
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	6	7	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	135	133	—	—
Not separate for sexes	13	13	—	—
<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)	—	—	50	—
Total	449	443	50	2

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

During the year notices of the occupation of workshops and complaints of unsatisfactory conditions in such premises were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, as follows:—

Complaints—Factories	9
Complaints—Workshops	3
Notices of Occupation—Workshops	23

OUTWORKERS.

The number of outworkers on the register at the end of 1936 was 1,565, as compared with 1,587 at the end of the previous year.

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

Trade.	No. of Outworkers.	Trade.	No. of Outworkers.
Artificial Flowers	37	Furs.. .. .	42
Baby Linen	8	Gaiters	3
Belts and Bags	29	Gloves	2
Blouses	28	Hair Nets	1
Boots and Shoes	214	Hosiery and Knitted Goods	19
Boxes and Paper Bags	123	Lace Goods.. .. .	5
Brushes	48	Lamp Shades	1
Children's Costumes	18	Leather Goods	11
Children's Millinery	4	Mantles and Costumes	265
Christmas Crackers, etc... .. .	8	Millinery	38
Cleaning	3	Overalls, etc.	7
Clothiers and Outfitters	77	Pyjamas and Shirts	10
Collars and Bibs	4	Shoe Bows	5
Confectionery Packing	7	Tailoring	110
Corsets	2	Ties and Neckwear	67
Cushions	4	Trimmings	11
Dolls and Toys	10	Umbrellas	20
Dressing Gowns	19	Underclothing	8
Dressmaking and Robes	172	Upholsterers' Trimmings.. .. .	7
Embroidery	17	Waterproofs	1
Fancy Goods	8	Miscellaneous	29
Fancy Paper Goods	52		
Fancy Stationery	11		
			<hr/> 1,565 <hr/>

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	497	441	938
Number of outworkers employed by firms outside the Borough	1,043	—	1,043
Number of outworkers employed by firms in and outside the Borough	25	—	25
Total number of outworkers whose names were included in lists submitted during the year	1,565	441	2,006

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 109, 110).
	Twice in the year. †			Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.										
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, etc. ..	178	..	1172	14	..	82	177	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
(2) Cleaning and Washing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, Lace Curtains and															
Nets	2	..	5	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and Upholstery	4	..	12	2	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fur Pulling .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas, etc.	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial Flowers	6	..	79	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Racquet and Tennis Balls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper															
Bags	22	..	257	2	..	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Brush Making	12	..	35	3	..	18	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stuffed Toys .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Basket Making .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cosaques, Christmas															
Crackers, Christmas															
Stockings, etc. ..	..	..	..	2	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Totals	226	..	1563	26	..	127	227	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..

† 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, Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.—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 and, subject to the provisions of Section 2 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, the Council on the application of any person proposing to carry on in the district any of the above-mentioned trades shall register such person or such premises. Section 2 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, gives power to the Council to refuse registration of, or remove from the register, retailers of milk if it is satisfied that the public health is likely to be endangered by any act or default of any retailer who is registered or seeks to be registered, but before such removal or refusal becomes operative the person concerned must have had an opportunity to appear before the Council to show cause why such removal or refusal should not be made and, furthermore, when the matter has been finally determined by the Council the applicant may still carry on business for a further 21 days.

One applicant was refused registration during the year.

The following summary shows the state of the Registers at the end of 1935, the additions and deletions made during 1936 and the number of entries remaining at the end of 1936:—

	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, 1935	3	203	248	367
Alterations to Registers (transfer of ownership of business) .. ..	..	5	..	13
Added to Registers .. ..	..	6	5	29
Removed from Registers .. ..	..	82	50	20
On Registers on 31st December, 1936	3	127	203	376
Increase (+) Decrease (—) ..	..	—76	—45	+ 9

The annual licences in respect of the keeping of cows at the three cow-houses in the Borough were renewed by the Borough Council during the year. Particulars of these premises are given below :—

Name of licence holder.	Cow-house situated at	No. of cows permitted to be kept.
Evans, E.	11, Downham Road	29
Protheroe, T.	79, Shacklewell Lane.. ..	7
Snewin, S. P.	67, Oldhill Street	8

Sixty-seven inspections were made of the cow-houses during 1936, and no nuisances or contraventions of the Order requiring formal action were observed.

The number of visits paid to the dairies and milkshops was 1,051. There were 20 instances in which it was necessary to serve notices regarding contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1923 and 1936.—The Order of 1923, under which the Council was authorised to grant licences to any person other than a producer to sell milk under the designations “Certified,” “Grade A (Tuberculin Tested),” “Grade A” and “Pasteurised,” was revoked by the Order of 1936 which came into operation on 1st June, 1936.

The special designations which may now be used in relation to milk are “Tuberculin Tested,” “Accredited” and “Pasteurised.”

The licences granted under the Order of 1923 and in force during the year 1936 were :—

Licences to sell milk as “Certified” :—

- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) Licences in respect of premises in the Borough at or from which the milk is sold | 10 |
| (b) Supplementary licence to sell milk from premises outside the Borough | 1 |

Licences to sell milk as “Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)” :—

- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) Licence in respect of an establishment at which the milk is bottled | 2 |
| (b) Licences in respect of premises in the Borough at or from which the milk is sold | 24 |
| (c) Supplementary licence to sell milk from premises outside the Borough | 1 |

Licences to sell milk as "Grade A":—

(a) Licences in respect of premises in the Borough at or from which the milk is sold	5
(b) Supplementary licence to sell milk from premises outside the Borough	1

Licences to sell milk as "Pasteurised":—

(a) Licences in respect of an establishment in which the process of pasteurising is carried on and of any shop or other premises in the Borough from which the milk is sold	4
(b) Licences in respect of premises in the Borough at or from which the milk is sold	32
(c) Supplementary licences to sell milk from premises outside the Borough	6

During the year, 181 samples of specially designated milk were purchased and submitted to bacteriological examination for the purpose of ascertaining whether they conformed to the standards laid down in the Order. Nineteen samples of "Pasteurised," two of "Grade A (T.T.)," two of "Certified" and one of "Grade A Pasteurised" milk did not conform to the standards for these grades of milk. The vendors concerned furnished explanations, which were accepted, as to why the milk did not conform to the standards. Further samples of milk obtained from these firms at later dates proved to be satisfactory.

Milk Supplied to Hospitals and Schools.—Samples of the milk supplied to the London County Council's hospitals and schools in the Borough are taken periodically and submitted to bacteriological or chemical examination.

Details of the examination of samples taken during the year are given below:—

Samples taken at Hospitals.				Samples taken at Schools.			
Bacteriological Examination.		Chemical Analysis.		Bacteriological Examination.		Chemical Analysis.	
No. which conformed to standard.	No. which did not conform to standard.	Genuine Composition.	Adulterated.	No. which conformed to standard.	No. which did not conform to standard.	Genuine Composition.	Adulterated.
48	4	75	—	51	11	51	—

The action taken in regard to the fifteen samples which did not conform to the standard for "Pasteurised" milk is reported above.

Seventeen of the samples submitted to bacteriological examination were also tested for the purpose of ascertaining whether tubercle bacilli were present in the milk. One sample was found to contain tubercle bacilli and this fact was reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the county in which the milk was produced.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936.—Section 187 of this Act requires the registration with the local authority of all premises used for :—

- (a) the sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream;
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food intended for sale.

The following table shows the additions to and deletions from the register of food premises during the year :—

Business carried on.	Premises on register at beginning of year.	Premises registered during the year.	Premises removed from the register.	Premises on register at end of the year.
Manufacture, sale or storage of ice cream	317	43	47	313
Preparation of sausages and/or preservation of meat	155	4	4	155
Fish curing	34	—	1	33
Bacon curing	2	—	—	2
Preparation of meat pies and/or jellied eels	7	—	—	7
Totals	515	47	52	510

Fifteen samples of ice cream were submitted to bacteriological examination during the year and only one unsatisfactory result was obtained. The manufacturer of this sample was warned and samples taken at later dates were satisfactory.

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.

Six hundred visits were made to slaughterhouses when the carcasses of 4,073 sheep and lambs, 314 pigs and 196 calves and oxen were examined. The following were found to be diseased and were destroyed :—

CALVES AND OXEN:

Three heads	Tuberculous glands.
Three livers	Cirrhosis.
Five livers	Distomatosis.
Three livers	Pyogenic abscesses.
Two livers	Tuberculous glands.
Three plucks	“ ”

PIGS:

Five carcasses and organs	Generalised tuberculosis.
One head	Tuberculous glands.
Three plucks	Tuberculosis.
Twelve plucks	Pneumonia.
Twelve livers	Cirrhosis.
Two livers	Degenerated cysts.
One mesentery	Tuberculosis.

SHEEP:

One carcase	Septicaemia.
Seven forequarters	Pleurisy.
Eleven livers	Cirrhosis.
Four livers	Distomatosis.
Four livers	Degenerated cysts.
Eleven plucks	Pneumonia—strongyli.
Seven plucks	Pneumonia and pleurisy.

The Regulations also contain requirements relating to the protection of meat from contamination by dirt and flies in shops, on stalls and during transit. Sixty-two notices were served for contraventions of the Regulations.

Proceedings were taken against the owner of a butcher's shop for failing to observe due cleanliness in regard to a room in which meat was exposed for sale and a fine of £3 with one guinea costs was imposed.

Two hundred and twenty-seven visits were made to the food factories in the Borough. The premises generally were found to be in a clean condition and the food sound and free from disease. Nine notices were served for contraventions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—Sixteen applications for the renewal of slaughtermen's licences were received and granted during the year.

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 180 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 :—

MEAT, POULTRY, GAME AND

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES:

PROVISIONS:

Bacon, 1 ton 1 qr. 14 lbs.
 ,, (tinned hocks) 1 cwt. 24 lbs.
 Corned beef, 6 lbs.
 Fowls, 3.
 Liver (tinned), 20 lbs.
 Meat, 6 cwts. 3 lbs.
 Meat paste, 10 lbs.
 Rabbits, 28.

Apricots, 197 boxes.
 Mushrooms, 2 boxes.
 Peaches, 20 trays.
 Peas (tinned), 3 cases.
 Plums, 2 cases.
 Tomatoes, 76 boxes.

FISH:

Catfish, 4 boxes.
 Cod fillets, 14 boxes.
 Dabs, 1 box.
 Kippers, 58 boxes.
 Skate, 7 boxes.
 Smoked fillets, 5 boxes.

The weight of the foodstuffs condemned or surrendered, including the diseased meat condemned at the slaughterhouses, was :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat, Poultry, Game and Provisions	1	16	3	4
Fish	—	13	2	25
Fruit and Vegetables	1	15	2	19
Total	4	6	0	20

During the year there were four instances in which unsound food deposited for sale was seized by the Food Inspectors and condemnation by a magistrate secured. The following is a summary of the legal proceedings instituted in respect of seized unsound food :—

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.
38 & 40, Upper Clapton Road	Did deposit for sale 87 tins of food (various) intended and unfit for food of man.	Summons dismissed, intention to sell for food of man not proved.
2, Median Road ..	Did have in possession chestnuts intended and unfit for food of man.	Fined 10s. and £2 2s. costs.
Do. ..	Did wilfully obstruct Inspector and prevent him from seizing chestnuts mentioned above.	Fined 10s.
Stall, Ridley Road..	Did have in possession five boxes of confectionery exposed for sale and unfit for food of man.	Fined £3 and £1 1s. costs.
68-72, Ridley Road	Did have in possession two dead fowls exposed for sale and unfit for food of man.	Fined £1 and £1 1s. costs.

Proceedings were also taken during the year against a shop-keeper for failing to observe due cleanliness in regard to biscuits exposed for sale, and against a stallholder who failed to protect from contamination confectionery exposed for sale on his stall. A fine of 10s. 6d. was imposed in each case.

Bakehouses.—There are 89 bakehouses in the Borough, 43 of which are underground. Two hundred and seventy-seven inspections of bakehouses were made during the year and 48 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.
Artificial Cream Act, 1929	Artificial Cream Factories	1	18
Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901-1907	Bakehouses (above ground)	46	277
	Do. (below ground)	43	
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	Wholesale Margarine Dealers	26	21
Do. do.	Butter Factories	1	14
Hackney Borough Council By-laws, 1927	Market Streets with Food Stalls .. ..	..	1,020
London County Council By-laws, 1891	Slaughter-houses—Cattle	8	600
	Do. do. Poultry	3	30
London County Council By-laws, 1914	Fish Friers	65	165
	(Fish shops (wet)	16	90

			No. of premises.	No. of Inspections.
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908	Coffee Shops, Restaurants, etc.		206	248
Do. do.	Food Street Traders' Stores		287	825
Do. do.	Greengrocers'		148	167
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, and Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924..	Butchers' Shops (not regd.)		25	396
Do. do. ..	Do. Stalls ..		38 (See Market Streets)	
Do. do. ..	Do. Stores ..		38	344
Do. do. ..	Provision Shops		257	475
Do. do. ..	Food Factories		17	227
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ..	Dairies and Milkshops ..		127	1,051
	Purveyors of Milk in Closed Receptacles		376	(Included under Provision Shops etc.)
	Cowhouses		3	67
Public Health (London) Act, 1936	Ice Cream Premises ..		313	537
	Preserved Food Premises:—			
	Butchers' Shops, etc. ..		129	476
	Provision Shops ..		29	42
	Fish Curers		33	50
	Others		6	6
			2,241	7,146

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.

Three hundred and four 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	3	—	—	—
Brawn	6	—	—	—
Brisling	—	—	1	—
Butter	63	2	9	—
Cake mixture	2	—	—	—
Cherries (crystallised)	1	—	—	—
Camphorated oil	9	—	—	—
Cocoa	12	—	2	—
Coffee	8	—	—	—
„ and chicory	4	—	—	—
„ (extract)	3	—	2	—
Confectionery	12	—	6	—
Corned beef	12	—	—	—
Cordial	6	—	3	—
Cream	13	—	—	—
„ (tinned)	4	—	2	—
„ (coffee)	1	—	—	—
Custard powder	—	—	1	—
Dripping	20	1	—	—
Fish paste	7	—	8	—
Fruit (dried)	18	—	3	—
„ (glace)	2	—	—	—
„ (tinned)	12	—	3	—
Ginger chips	1	—	—	—
„ (crystallised)	1	—	1	—
Honey and glucose	—	—	1	—
Ice cream	—	—	7	—
Jam	15	—	—	—
Jelly	3	—	4	—
Lard	12	1	—	—
Lemonade powder	—	—	1	—
Margarine	36	—	—	—
Meat (minced or chopped)	19	4	2	—
„ paste	5	—	1	—
Milk	350	3	55	—
„ (sterilised)	32	—	2	—
„ (condensed)	27	—	9	—
Mincemeat	11	—	—	—
Mineral water	12	—	—	—
Mint (dried)	—	—	2	—
Mustard	2	—	1	—
„ compound	10	—	—	—
Nutmeg	—	—	1	—
Oatmeal	—	—	2	—
Olive oil	9	—	1	—
Peel (mixed)	4	—	—	—
Peas (tinned)	9	—	2	—
Pepper	12	1	1	—
Pickles	12	—	2	—
Carried forward	800	12	136	—

Description of Article.	Formal Samples.		Informal Samples.	
	Number taken.	Number adulterated.	Number taken.	Number adulterated.
Brought forward	800	12	136	—
Pineapple (glace)	2	—	—	—
Pork (pressed)	1	—	—	—
Rice custard	—	—	1	—
Salmon	—	—	1	—
Salt	—	—	1	—
Saltpetre	—	—	1	—
Sardines	—	—	6	—
Sauce	6	—	—	—
Sausages	21	—	5	—
,, (luncheon)	4	—	—	—
,, (preserved)	10	—	2	—
Sild	—	—	3	—
Spice (mixed)	—	—	1	—
Sponge mixture	3	—	—	—
,, pudding	1	—	—	—
Suet (shredded)	11	—	—	—
,, (flaked)	1	—	—	—
Sugar	1	—	6	—
Syrup	1	—	—	—
Tea	12	—	—	—
Tomato sauce	—	—	2	—
Vinegar (malt).. ..	13	1	—	—
,, (wood)	5	—	1	—
Totals	892	13	166	—

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

Description.	Nature and Extent of Adulteration.		Action taken.
14.F Milk	6.7%	fat abstracted ..	Proceedings. Summons dismissed on payment of £1 ls. costs.
20.G ,,	21.7%	,, ,, ..	Proceedings. Fined £1 and £2 2s. costs.
32.S ,,	3.0%	,, ,, ..	Vendor warned.
64.N Butter	0.6%	added water ..	,, ,, ..
31.K ,,	0.4%	,, ,, ..	,, ,, ..
11.Z Malt Vinegar ..	17.5%	,, ,, ..	Proceedings. Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.
19.W Pepper.. ..	13.0%	added magnesium carbonate	,, ,, ..
35.Y Dripping ..	Excess of free fatty acids as oleic acid		Vendor warned.
10.H Lard	Mainly fats other than lard		No action. Sold as lard substitute
37.Y Chopped Meat..	Sulphur dioxide 326 parts per million		Proceedings. Fined £2 and £2 2s. costs.
47.Y ,, ,, ..	Sulphur dioxide 134 parts per million		Proceedings. Fined £3.
51.Y ,, ,, ..	Sulphur dioxide 64 parts per million		Proceedings. Fined £3 and £1 ls. costs.
81.N ,, ,, ..	Sulphur dioxide 51 parts per million		Vendor warned.

There were thus seven prosecutions instituted during the year, resulting in the payment of £15 6s. in fines and costs.

The average composition of the formal milk samples taken in 1936 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 ..	—	—	—	—	—
February ..	36	3.34	8.91	3.34	8.91
March ..	84	3.37	8.86	3.37	8.86
April ..	54	3.45	9.00	3.47	9.00
May ..	44	3.28	9.13	3.28	9.13
June ..	34	3.28	9.14	3.28	9.14
July ..	24	3.37	9.12	3.37	9.12
August ..	36	3.36	9.09	3.36	9.09
September ..	6	3.46	8.93	3.58	8.95
October ..	29	3.60	9.06	3.60	9.06
November ..	18	3.75	9.08	3.75	9.08
December ..	17	3.54	9.05	3.54	9.05
Average..	—	3.43	9.03	3.44	9.03

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 0.43 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that 3 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 1936 requests for the taking of samples in course of transit or delivery were received in five instances. In two of these the original samples were reported to be of genuine composition and it was not necessary to secure samples from the wholesalers in response to these applications. In the remaining cases samples taken in the course of delivery to the retailers were found 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 butter factory in the Borough. Fourteen inspections were made of these premises during the year and no offences were noted.

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.

There are two premises in the Borough which are registered for the manufacture or sale of artificial cream. No offences were noted at these premises during the year.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.—Twenty-seven formal and nine informal 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, 1925-27.—Four samples of chopped meat were found to contain preservative in contravention of the Regulations and legal proceedings were instituted in respect of three of the samples. In the fourth case the vendor was warned.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.—Letters of warning and explanatory circulars regarding the various marking Orders are issued to shopkeepers and stallholders as found necessary. No legal proceedings were instituted by the Council during the year for offences under these Acts.

FOOD POISONING.

Section 182 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, requires any medical practitioner attending on any person, if he suspects or becomes aware that such person is suffering from food poisoning, to notify the Medical Officer of Health and to give particulars of the food poisoning from which such person is suspected to be suffering.

On the 24th July, I received a notification of a case of food poisoning from a general practitioner in the Borough, and it was found that four of the five members of the household had been affected with diarrhoea and abdominal pain. The four sufferers had eaten on the following day brawn purchased from a local firm of provision dealers on the 18th July, but the fifth person in the house who had escaped indisposition, had not eaten any of the meat.

On the 27th July I received information from medical practitioners of a further twelve persons, members of four households, who were suffering from food poisoning.

It was not possible to obtain specimens of the actual brawn supplied to the patients as it had all been consumed, but samples of the brawn then on sale in the shop and of each of the various ingredients used were secured and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination.

The five persons engaged in the business were given a medical examination and specimens of the blood and faeces of five of the patients, the staff at the shop and a relative of one of the employees who was stated to have had an illness of the same nature were secured and despatched to the Council's Bacteriologist for examination. A suspicious circumstance was the fact that the man responsible for making the brawn had injured his hand with a meat hook on the 15th July and, although he had his hand bandaged and had treated the wound with hydrogen peroxide, apparently at the time the patients were infected the wound was open. The wound was healed on the 27th July when there was a considerable scar about lin. in diameter.

The firm at this time discontinued the making of brawn.

On the 28th July further cases were reported to me and upon making enquiries it was ascertained that seven cases had been reported to the Medical Officer of Health for Tottenham but no cases had occurred in any other district.

The following is a summary of the 25 cases reported in Hackney and Tottenham :

Hackney cases.—Eighteen.

Date Notified.	Initials and Age.				Brawn Purchased.	Brawn Eaten.	Date of Attack.
24.7.36	Mr. S.	..	27	..	18.7.36	19.7.36	20.7.36
	Mrs. S.	..	27	..			
	Mr. F.	..	26	..			
	Child F.	..	3	..			
27.7.36	G.J.	..	58	..	24.7.36	24.7.36	25.7.36
	H.J.	..	52	..			26.7.36
	H.J.	..	21	..			25.7.36
	G.J.	..	18	..			
	B.J.	..	15	..			
	A.J.	..	13	..			

	L.W.	..	48	23.7.36	24.7.36	25.7.36
	J.B.	..	44	23.7.36	23.7.36	25.7.36
	A.T.	..	42	..	..	
	A.T.	..	18	..	..	
	E.S.	..	72	..	..	
28.7.36	W.H.B.	..	39	24.7.36	24.7.37	25.7.36
	F.L.B.	..	34	..	..	
	W.R.B.	..	7	..	..	

Tottenham cases.—Seven.

Mr. D.	..	43	..	..	21.7.36	22.7.36	22.7.36
Mr. Y.	..	24	..	..	22.7.36	22.7.36	22.7.36
Mrs. Y.	..	24	..	..	22.7.36	22.7.36	22.7.36
4 children of Mr. P.	..	..	..	..

It will be seen from this table that brawn was purchased on five different days. These five days' sales were from two different makings. From the average number of sales per day it was estimated that over four thousand customers bought brawn from these two batches during the five days, and it is possible that three times that number of persons ate some of it. As only 25 cases of food poisoning were reported, it appeared evident that the whole of the brawn could not have been infected and that infection of the meat had occurred subsequent to its preparation, and further enquiries were based on this assumption.

The Council's Bacteriologist reported that organisms identifiable as *Salmonella Newport* had been cultured from the faeces of two of the patients. Appropriate measures were taken as regards these persons.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. A. M. Barlow, throughout the investigation rendered the most useful assistance and the benefit of his clinical experience was fully realised by myself and by the Food Inspector, Mr. G. T. Alexander, who investigated the circumstances with his usual thoroughness and competency.

In addition to the cases reported during this outbreak 26 cases of food poisoning were reported during the year. As regards 22 of these patients the illness resulted in little more than temporary indisposition but removal to hospital was necessary in the remaining four cases. One of these cases had a fatal termination. The patient, a child of nine months, was taken to hospital nine days after the commencement of slight diarrhoea and vomiting. The *Bacillus Aertrycke* was later isolated from the child's stools and death occurred on the twenty-first day of her illness, the cause of her death being certified as pneumonia and enteritis.

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.
Anthrax	Plague.
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	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.

† *Table showing the Notifications received, Removals to Hospitals
and Deaths from Infectious Diseases (except Tuberculosis) in 1936.*

Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Cases admitted to Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	525	492	2
Diphtheria	294	284	7
Enteric Fever	5	5	..
Puerperal Fever	19	18	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	75	70	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	127	94	29
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	14	9	7
Erysipelas	126	101	6
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	25	14	..
Poliomyelitis	2	2	..
Dysentery	12	12	..
Malaria	2	1	..
Totals	1,227	1,103	54

† *Cases of mistaken diagnosis are excluded from this table.*

Table showing Notifications of Infectious Disease received in 1936, 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.
Scarlet Fever	525	4	22	32	41	52	178	104	29	51	10	2	..
Diphtheria	294	8	16	19	29	26	98	46	16	29	6	1	..
Enteric Fever	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	6	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	67	3	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	127	4	4	3	3	6	12	9	7	25	11	35	8
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	2	3	3
Erysipelas	126	3	2	2	..	..	2	5	6	28	17	36	25
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	12	..	4	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Malaria	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Totals	1227	44	48	58	75	87	295	164	68	218	57	77	36

Cases of mistaken diagnosis are excluded from this Table.

Table showing Notifications of Infectious Disease received in 1936 in Electoral Wards and Registration Sub-Districts.

Disease.	Electoral Wards.								Registration Sub-Districts.		
	Stamford Hill.	Downs.	West Hackney.	Hackney.	Kingsland.	South Hackney.	Clapton Park.	Homerton.	Hackney North.	Hackney South-West.	Hackney South-East.
Scarlet Fever	109	25	55	54	54	78	78	72	189	186	150
Diphtheria	45	33	31	23	25	31	44	62	109	79	106
Enteric Fever	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	2
Puerperal Fever	4	1	1	3	4	3	2	1	6	10	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	13	9	8	6	4	7	20	8	30	17	23
Acute Primary Pneumonia	19	8	9	22	12	11	22	24	36	45	46
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	3	4	1	..	..	1	2	3	8	1	5
Erysipelas	20	12	15	15	6	19	21	18	47	40	39
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	1	2	6	4	..	4	5	6	10	9
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Dysentery	1	..	..	1	..	4	4	2	1	5	6
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Totals	219	93	123	131	110	154	199	198	435	395	397

Cases of mistaken diagnosis are excluded from this Table.

Table showing Age Groups of Deaths from Notifiable Infectious Disease in 1936.

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.	
Scarlet Fever	525	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diphtheria	294	1	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Enteric Fever	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia	127	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	14	11	29
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	7
Erysipelas	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1227	3	1	1	2	..	4	2	3	1	2	18	17	54

Smallpox.—There were no cases of smallpox notified in the Borough during the year.

The three districts into which the Borough is divided for vaccination purposes are Hackney North, Hackney South-West and Hackney South-East, and the boundaries of these are co-terminous with and consist of the Electoral Wards of the Borough, as follows :—

Hackney North	...	Stamford Hill, Downs and West Hackney Wards.
Hackney South-West	...	Hackney, Kingsland and South Hackney Wards.
Hackney South-East	...	Clapton Park and Homerton Wards.

The following schedule shows the names and addresses of the Public Vaccinators and Deputy Public Vaccinators carrying out the work of vaccination in the Borough at the end of the year :—

Public Vaccinators' Districts.	Name and Address of Public Vaccinator.	Name and Address of Deputy Public Vaccinator.
Hackney North	Dr. A. Malcolm Barlow, 88, Dalston Lane, E.8.	Dr. A. G. Burke, 88, Dalston Lane, E.8.
Hackney South-West ..	Dr. M. Anderson, 224, Mare Street, E.8.	Dr. H. A. King, 184, Mare Street, E.8.
Hackney South-East ..	Dr. N. Newman, 58, Cadogan Terrace, E.9.	Dr. F. M. Lucas, 382, Wick Road, E.9.
Hackney Hospital, 230, High Street, E.9.	Dr. J. I. P. Wilson, Hackney Hospital, 230, High Street, E.9.	Dr. C. F. Swinton, Hackney Hospital, 230, High Street, E.9.
Hackney Institution, 2, Sidney Road, E.9.		
Homerton Children's Homes, 42-56, Sidney Road, E.9.		

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

Public Vaccinators' Districts.	At Surgery or elsewhere other than at Home.	At Home.	At Institutions.	Total.
Hackney North	50	582	—	632
Hackney South-West	38	288	—	326
Hackney South-East	20	231	—	251
Hackney Hospital, etc.	—	—	—	—
Totals	108	1,101	—	1,209

There were three prosecutions of parents who neglected to have children vaccinated and fines of 10s. 0d. and 10s. 6d. costs in two cases and 5s. 0d. and 10s. 6d. costs in the third case were imposed.

A summary of the proceedings under the Vaccination Acts during the year is given on page 135.

No vaccinations were performed during the year by the Medical Officer of Health or his Deputy under the powers contained in the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Summary of Proceedings under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1907, during the year 1936.

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	1974	800	49	..	1	815	4	785	79	650
South-West ..	357	140	13	..	..	188	1	35	27	350
South-East ..	1158	337	36	..	..	543	1	127	97	331
L.C.C. Establishments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Births occurring outside the Borough ..	701	506	51	..	..	..	6	..	96	..
Total ..	4190	1783	149	..	1	1546	12	947	299	1333

Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.—The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during the year was 552. 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, 525. This is a decrease of 83 upon the actual number of cases that occurred during 1935. The attack-rate for scarlet fever was 2.51 per 1,000 persons living, and for England and Wales, 2.53.

The number of cases removed to hospital during the year was 492. This is equal to 93.7 per cent. of the actual number of cases which occurred in the Borough during the year.

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							525	2.51
Wards:—								
Stamford Hill							109	3.09
Downs							25	1.34
West Hackney							55	3.13
Hackney							54	2.16
Kingsland							54	2.68
South Hackney							78	3.60
Clapton Park							78	1.99
Homerton							72	2.26
Registration Sub-districts:—								
Hackney North							189	2.64
Hackney South-West							186	2.78
Hackney South-East							150	2.11

Five of the 525 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 “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.
44	346	10	12	17	—

There were two deaths from scarlet fever during 1936. This gives a case mortality of 0.38 per cent. attacked, and a death-rate of 0.009 per 1,000 inhabitants. The mortality rate for London from scarlet fever during the year was 0.01 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Diphtheria.—There were 344 cases of diphtheria notified during the year. Fifty 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, 294. This is a decrease of 95 upon the actual number of cases that occurred in 1935. The attack-rate was 1.40 per 1,000 persons living, compared with 1.39 for England and Wales.

There were 284 cases removed to hospital during the year. This is equal to 96.6 per cent. of the actual number of cases which occurred in the Borough during the year.

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	294	1.40
Wards:—		
Stamford Hill	45	1.27
Downs	33	1.76
West Hackney	31	1.76
Hackney	23	0.92
Kingsland	25	1.24
South Hackney	31	1.43
Clapton Park	44	1.12
Homerton	62	1.95
Registration Sub-Districts:—		
Hackney North	109	1.52
Hackney South-West	79	1.18
Hackney South-East	106	1.49

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.
24	195	17	1	1	—

The deaths from diphtheria during the year numbered 7. This mortality is equal to a death-rate of 2.38 per cent. attacked and 0.033 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with a death-rate of 3.34 per cent. attacked and 0.061 per 1,000 inhabitants for the previous year. The death-rate from diphtheria for London during the same period is 0.05 per 1,000 inhabitants.

During the year, 2,296 swabbings from throats of persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria were bacteriologically examined, of which 136 gave positive results, and 2,160 negative results. At the request of the local branch of the Invalid Children's Aid Association the Medical Officer of Health took swabbings from the noses and throats of 160 children who were about to be admitted to convalescent homes.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin.—In accordance with the Anti-toxin Order of 1910, a supply of diphtheria anti-toxin is provided by the Council 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 25 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 has been available for Hackney residents since January, 1928, when the Council established a Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic at the maternity and child welfare centre at No. 28, Lower Clapton Road. The work of the Clinic was supplemented during 1936, by the adoption of a scheme under which the Council pays a fee to local medical practitioners for administering immunising injections.

The Council has approved 23 applications to be placed on the list of medical practitioners taking part in this work.

During 1936 these medical practitioners referred 143 patients to the Council's Clinic for Schick testing. Three were found to be naturally immune, two failed to re-attend at the Clinic and the remaining 138 returned to the medical practitioners for injections. Eight of these completed the course of treatment during the year.

These medical practitioners' cases are included in the following table of the work carried out under the Council's scheme :—

Year.	No. of New Cases.	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	460	99	350	7	4	95	53	137	7	45	123
1929	443	77	282	14	70	73	74	168	4	54	193
1930	675	140	403	80	52	122	127	168	21	61	369
1931	647	149	413	8	77	163	174	286	2	109	282
1932	398	101	208	8	81	91	146	168	3	63	209
1933	1033	217	497	20	299	128	270	218	2	57	567
1934	1012	221	474	33	284	166	460	314	2	108	529
1935	1337	155	698	12	472	205	549	505	—	157	450
1936	1090	192	509	17	334	115	387	238	4	124	672

The Council has an arrangement with the Poplar Borough Council for the immunisation of children from that Borough at a charge of 10s. for a complete course of treatment and 2s. 6d. for a case found to be naturally immune and therefore not requiring immunising injections.

Fifty-five persons were referred to the Clinic from the Poplar Public Health Department in 1936.

The following is a report by the Medical Officer in charge of the Clinic :—

The work of the Clinic during the past year has proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily. The excellent attendance of patients has been maintained and it has occasionally been found necessary to duplicate the Clinics to deal effectively with emergency periods.

In May, 1936, the scheme of co-operation between the Council and local general practitioners was commenced and work under the scheme is also progressing satisfactorily and gradually extending. The Clinic is always available for the necessary testing and consultations with the doctors interested in the scheme.

Enteric Fever.—During the year under consideration 3 cases of enteric fever and 2 cases of paratyphoid B fever were notified. This shows a decrease of 9 on the number of cases that occurred during 1935. The attack-rate was 0.02 per 1,000 inhabitants, compared with 0.06 for England and Wales.

All the cases were removed to hospital. There were no deaths from this disease during the year.

During the year 2 specimens of blood and 9 specimens of fæces from persons suspected to be suffering from enteric fever were submitted to bacteriological examination. All gave a negative result.

Puerperal Fever.—There were 19 cases of puerperal fever notified during 1936; all but one of these occurred in or were removed to hospital.

None of these patients lived in a house in which there had occurred recently a case of scarlet fever.

The attack rate for the year was 6.10 per 1,000 total births as compared with a rate of 3.27 in England and Wales. The deaths from puerperal sepsis numbered 1, giving a death rate per 1,000 total births of 0.32 as compared with 1.34 for England and Wales.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—During the year 75 cases were notified. Seventy-three cases occurred in or were removed to hospital. The attack-rate was 24.10 per 1,000 total births, as compared with 9.64 in England and Wales. The higher incidence of puerperal pyrexia in Hackney as compared with the country as a whole is due to some extent to the allocation to this Borough of cases occurring among unmarried women having no permanent address, who are admitted for confinement to the Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital, Clapton, from Rescue Homes in the Borough. Further, many of the notifications are received from institutions where, of course, the precautions taken would naturally result in the detection of pyrexia in the early stages of the lying-in period.

The services of the Council's Consultant Obstetricians were required by general practitioners on only one occasion during the year.

Influenzal Pneumonia and Pneumonia.—There were 14 cases of influenzal pneumonia and 127 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. During the year 85 cases were nursed and 1,366 visits were paid to those cases. Influenza, unless complicated by pneumonia, is not notifiable.

Erysipelas.—There were 126 cases of erysipelas notified during 1936. This is equal to an attack-rate of 0.60 per 1,000 inhabitants compared with 0.40 for England and Wales. Of the cases notified, 94 were removed to hospital.

There were 6 deaths certified to be due to erysipelas.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—During 1936 there was one case of this disease notified in the Borough; the case was removed to hospital. Two deaths from this disease occurred during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—During the year there were:—

Notified.	Cases.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
25	13	12	*21	—	—	1

* Information as to the result of treatment in two cases could not be obtained, as the mothers and infants left the Borough and could not be traced, and in another case the patient was still under treatment at the end of the year.

Poliomyelitis.—Two cases of poliomyelitis were notified in the Borough during 1936. Both patients were removed to hospital. No death from this disease occurred during the year.

Dysentery.—Twelve cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Malaria.—There were two cases of this disease notified during the year.

Measles.—The number of cases of measles and german measles reported to the Public Health Department from various sources in 1936 was 2,762 as compared with 64 cases in 1935 and 2,478 in 1934. The following table shows the number of cases reported in each month of the year :—

<i>Month.</i>					<i>No. of Cases Reported.</i>
January	..	..	..	..	165
February	..	..	..	..	547
March	..	..	..	..	1,029
April	..	..	..	..	529
May	..	..	..	..	289
June	..	..	..	..	147
July	..	..	..	..	36
August	..	..	..	..	5
September	..	..	..	..	10
October	..	..	..	..	1
November	..	..	..	..	2
December	..	..	..	..	2
Total					2,762

Visits were paid by the Health Visitors to the homes of 2,547 of these cases with a view to ensuring that the children were receiving proper care and attention. The nurses of the Hackney District Nursing Association paid 3,874 visits to 289 patients.

No difficulty was experienced in securing the admission of cases to the London County Council's hospitals. The number of cases removed to hospital was 524 as compared with 23 in 1935 and 330 in 1934.

The Council accepted financial responsibility for the immunisation by the use of convalescent measles serum of two children in whose family cases of measles had occurred.

The sanction of the Ministry of Health was obtained to payment by the Council for oxygen required by children of the poorer inhabitants of the Borough suffering from measles, and payment was made in the case of a child who was suffering from pneumonia as a complication of measles.

Forty-five deaths from measles occurred in 1936 as compared with 1 in 1935 and 27 in 1934. The mortality rate per 1,000 inhabitants in 1936 was, therefore, 0.21, the rate for London being 0.14.

Influenza.—During 1936 there were 30 deaths in the Borough from this disease.

This is an increase of 10 as compared with the number of deaths from this cause registered during 1935. The annual mortality-rate from influenza is 0.14 per 1,000 inhabitants, which is also the mortality-rate for London and England and Wales.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.—The total number of deaths from this cause was 44. Thirty-seven of these deaths occurred among infants under one year of age and one was a child aged one year. The mortality-rate among children under two years of age per 1,000 live births was 12.2 as compared with 14.4 for London and 5.9 for England and Wales.

Whooping Cough.—The deaths from this cause during the year numbered 18. This is an increase of 14 upon the number registered during 1935. All but one of these deaths occurred in children under five years of age. The mortality for Hackney is equal to 0.08 per 1,000 inhabitants, and that for London 0.06 per 1,000 inhabitants. The nurses of the Hackney District Nursing Association attended 12 cases and paid 189 visits.

Information was received from the headmasters and headmistresses of elementary schools in Hackney of 316 cases occurring among their scholars during the year, whilst 116 cases came to the knowledge of the Department from other sources.

The Council met the cost of the immunisation at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, of four children of poor parents who had been in contact with cases of whooping cough.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

(For Table of Deaths see pages 180 and 181.)

Cancer.—There were 352 deaths during 1936 due to malignant disease. This is a decrease of five upon the number registered during 1935. The mortality-rate from malignant disease for last year was, therefore, 1.68 per 1,000 inhabitants,

The following table gives the distribution of the deaths from this disease in the three Registration Sub-districts of the Borough :—

Sub-Districts.	North.	South-west.	South-east.
No. of Deaths from Malignant Disease	126	142	85
Mortality-rate per 1,000 inhabitants	1.76	2.12	1.19

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 1936 :—

Years.	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Borough of Hackney :—										
No. of Deaths ..	302	340	340	319	343	327	326	358	357	352
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants ..	1.34	1.56	1.59	1.48	1.58	1.52	1.52	1.69	1.69	1.68
London :—										
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants ..	1.43	1.48	1.51	1.55	1.64	1.55	1.60	1.66	1.66	1.77

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—		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Brain and Meninges	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	8	7
Mouth and Annexa	7	..	2	..	4	..	1	1	14	1
Œsophagus	1	..	1	..	4	..	8	1	2	..	..	..	16	1
Stomach	1	..	1	2	5	2	10	2	10	12	4	5	..	2	31	25
Pancreas	1	..	..	1	..	7	1	1	3	1	..	10	5
Intestine (Large and Small)	1	..	3	..	..	2	6	7	9	7	8	7	1	1	28	24
Rectum	1	1	4	2	6	4	5	3	..	..	16	10
Liver	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	5	3	6	1	4	..	1	9	16
Larynx	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Lung	1	1	1	..	7	4	5	2	7	4	2	2	1	..	24	13
Bladder	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	4	2	5	1	..	..	15	4
Breast	1	..	3	..	6	..	4	..	11	..	3	..	1	..	29
Uterus and Appendages	2	..	..	..	13	..	6	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	31
Bones and Joints	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other ill-defined situations..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	6	3
Totals ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	7	7	18	30	51	32	57	61	35	31	4	6	180	172

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year under review 202 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 47 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified for the first time under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Since the introduction of compulsory notification of tuberculosis in 1912 there has been a fairly steady decline in the number of cases notified, as is instanced in the following table of the primary notifications received in each year since 1920. The large drop in the number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1936 as compared with the previous year is rather remarkable :—

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
1932 ..	275	50	325
1933 ..	274	42	316
1934 ..	258	41	299
1935 ..	253	49	302
1936 ..	202	47	249

The attack-rate per 1,000 of the population for all forms of tuberculosis notified in 1936 was 1.19.

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	..
1-5 ..	2	..	1	5	..	..	1	..
5-10 ..	3	3	5	1	..	..	..	1
10-15 ..	2	1	1	4	..	..	1	..
15-20 ..	10	14	4	2	4	8	2	1
20-25 ..	12	17	1	4	6	13	1	1
25-35 ..	26	28	4	5	22	12	2	..
35-45 ..	25	7	2	3	11	6	..	..
45-55 ..	20	6	2	2	21	2	2	1
55-65 ..	17	6	..	..	16	4	1	..
65 and upwards	3	..	1	..	3	..	1	..
Totals ..	120	82	21	26	83	45	12	4

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of 96 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	1	..
5-10 ..	2	2	1	1
10-15 ..	2	1	1	1
15-20 ..	1	3	6	1
20-25 ..	7	10	..	2
25-35 ..	8	14	..	2
35-45 ..	7	6	..	..
45-55 ..	6	2	..	1
55-65 ..	5	1	1	..
65 and upwards	1	1	1	..
Totals ..	39	41	8	8

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

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns { From local Registrars	5	2
{ From Registrar-General	7	2
Posthumous Notifications	2	1
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	66	11
Other Sources .. .. .	..	..

The total number of cases of both forms of the disease which came to notice during the year in the Borough and the Electoral Wards, 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	345	1.64
Wards—		
Stamford Hill	67	1.89
Downs	28	1.50
West Hackney	32	1.82
Hackney	52	2.08
Kingsland	32	1.59
South Hackney	40	1.84
Clapton Park	49	1.25
Homerton	45	1.41

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

	Form A.	Form I.	Form II.
Pulmonary .. { Males	158	176	146
{ Females	108	173	104
Non-Pulmonary { Males	26	15	15
{ Females	30	8	13
Totals	322	372	278

Medical Officers of Health are required by Ministry of Health Circular 1561 to include in their Annual Reports a note as to the efficiency of notification in the area. The following table shows the number of Hackney residents who died from tuberculosis in the past five years without having previously been notified in accordance with the Regulations:—

Year.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		
	Total Deaths.	Unnotified Deaths.		Total Deaths.	Unnotified Deaths.	
		Number.	Percentage to Total Deaths.		Number.	Percentage to Total Deaths.
1932	152	14	9.2	24	11	45.8
1933	171	14	8.1	25	8	32.0
1934	156	11	7.0	24	11	45.8
1935	121	8	6.6	18	6	33.3
1936	128	14	10.9	16	5	31.2

Enquiries were made in each of the 19 instances in which tuberculous persons died in 1936 without having been notified and the results of these enquiries are summarised below :—

Pulmonary Cases.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Notified after death .. | Seen by a District Medical Officer at a common lodging house, admitted forthwith to Hackney Hospital and died five days after admission. |
| 2. | .. .. | Died on day following admission to Hackney Hospital. Diagnosis of tuberculosis made after death. |
| 3. | Unnotified | Inmate of a mental hospital. |
| 4. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 5. | .. .. | First seen by Hackney medical practitioner two months before death. Had suffered from tuberculosis for seven years and had received sanatorium treatment. Notified in another district. |
| 6. | .. .. | First seen by doctor three days before death. Removed to hospital where he died six hours after admission. |
| 7. | .. .. | Under care of a medical practitioner for three months before death. Notification inadvertently omitted. |
| 8. | .. .. | Sudden death. Diagnosed at post-mortem examination. Inquest held. |
| 9. | .. .. | Admitted to hospital suffering from measles, diagnosed as a case of tuberculosis and notification overlooked. |
| 10. | .. .. | Died at home. Death certified by Coroner after post-mortem examination. |
| 11. | .. .. | Admitted to hospital for treatment of Addison's disease. Developed tuberculous bronchopneumonia shortly before death. |
| 12. | .. .. | Died at home after an illness of six weeks' duration. Notification inadvertently omitted. |
| 13. | .. .. | Admitted to Hackney Hospital suffering from peritonitis following appendisectomy. Tuberculosis was diagnosed shortly before death, which occurred six days after admission. |
| 14. | .. .. | Treated for mitral stenosis for eight weeks. Admitted to hospital suffering from pneumonia. Found at post-mortem examination to have suffered from tuberculosis and death certified accordingly by the Coroner. |

Non-Pulmonary Cases.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Notified after death .. | Patient died from tuberculous meningitis three days after admission to Hackney Hospital. Notified on day following death. |
| 2. | Unnotified | Died in hospital. Diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis made when patient was in moribund condition. |

3. Unnotified Died at home. Had been under care of medical practitioner for a long time, but diagnosis of tuberculosis was made only shortly before death and notification was overlooked.
4. ,, Died at home from tuberculosis of renal tract. Medical practitioner stated that he had notified the case, but certificate was not received.
5. ,, Had been treated for Parkinson's disease. Admitted to hospital, where tuberculosis of testis and kidney was diagnosed and death took place a fortnight after admission.

Investigation of these cases, therefore, failed to reveal evidence of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

For years past it has been the practice, in every case in which it appears that notification might have been made before the death of a patient, to draw the attention of the certifying practitioner to his duty under the Regulations to notify within 36 hours after making a diagnosis of tuberculosis.

As shown in a foregoing table, the deaths from tuberculosis of Hackney residents registered during 1936 numbered 144. These deaths are classified as follows:—

Pulmonary tuberculosis	128
Tuberculous meningitis	5
Tuberculosis of spine	2
Tuberculosis of ribs	2
Tuberculosis of kidneys	2
Tuberculosis of other organs	5
	<hr/>
	144
	<hr/>

This number of deaths gives an annual mortality of 0.68 per 1,000 inhabitants.

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

Sub-Districts.	North.	South-West.	South-East.
No. of deaths from Tuberculous Disease ..	44	51	49
Mortality rate per 1,000 inhabitants	·61	·76	·69

The number of deaths from tuberculosis and the death-rate in each of the past five years are given below:—

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.	Death-rate.
1932 ..	152	24	176	.82
1933 ..	171	25	196	.91
1934 ..	156	24	180	.85
1935 ..	121	18	139	.66
1936 ..	128	16	144	.68

In the following table the deaths from tuberculous disease in the Borough for the last 21 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
1931-1933	185	49.0
1934-1936	154	57.6

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	731	617	284	230
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	120	82	21	26
No. of cases brought to notice otherwise than by notification	39	41	8	8
No. of cases transferred from "Non-Pulmonary" to "Pulmonary"	+2	—	—2	—
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ..	9	14	4	1
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:—				
(a) recovered	35	33	27	24
(b) removed from the district	159	129	66	64
(c) died	100	55	14	8
(d) been inaccurately diagnosed ..	3	2	2	3
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	604	535	206	166

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	35,270	
West Hackney	17,560	
Kingsland	20,080	
Downs	18,650	
	<hr/>	91,560
Estimated population (mid-1936). Borough of Stoke Newington	50,350	
	<hr/>	141,910

City of London Hospital Dispensary Area:—

Clapton Park	39,140	
Homerton	31,790	
South Hackney	21,630	
Hackney	24,980	
	<hr/>	117,540
Estimated population (mid-1936), Borough of Bethnal Green	96,900	
	<hr/>	214,440
Estimated population (mid-1936), Hackney		209,100

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

Dispensary.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary	247	295	542
City of London Hospital Dispensary	358	377	735
The Borough	605	672	1,277

The sources through which these 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	105	35	215	22
Local Practitioners	156	44	211	36
Contacts of Notified Cases (Tuberculosis Visitors).. .. .	224	2	236	8
Transferred from other areas	45	42	33	32
Metropolitan Hospital	2	2	4	4
London County Council .. .. .	..	..	..	..
City of London Hospital	2	2	2	2
Other sources	8	8	34	24
Totals	542	135	735	128

The diagnoses made in regard to the new cases examined at the Dispensaries during the year, excluding contacts, were as follows :—

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 ..	50	55	3	2	55	36	3	3	207
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	4	4	7	7	7	8	1	46
Non-tuberculous	73	80	15	12	108	122	68	63	541
Doubtful	4	1	..	..	6	8	2	2	23
Totals	135	140	22	21	176	173	81	69	817

Examination of Home Contacts.—The number of persons living in contact with the 345 cases of tuberculosis which came to notice for the first time during the year was 874 (2.5 contacts per patient). Of this number of contacts 482, or 55.1 per cent., were examined either at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries or by their own doctors. The diagnoses made at the examination of the 460 contacts examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries during the year were:—

Diagnosis.	Dispensary at		Totals.
	Metropolitan Hospital.	City of London Hospital.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	8	10
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..
Non-tuberculous	222	225	447
Doubtful .. ..	..	3	3
Totals	224	236	460

Bacteriological Examinations.—Nine hundred and ninety-five 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	130	83	213
Tubercle Bacilli Absent	518	264	782
Totals	648	347	995

In addition, 378 examinations of specimens of sputum were carried out by the Council's Bacteriologists during the year, with the following results:—

Tubercle bacilli present	28
Tubercle bacilli absent	350
Total	378

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	2,085	4,528	6,613
Systematic examinations at the above ..	1,547	2,019	3,566
Number of letters written	1,660	1,529	3,189
Number of visits to patients at their homes	148	146	294
Number of attendances at:—			
Artificial Pneumothorax Refill Clinic	—	525	525
X-ray Department	148	667	815
Dental	6	11	17
Sunlight	—	—	—
Other Departments	14	70	84

Eighty-six 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	9	48	29
Percentage	10.5%	55.8%	33.7%

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	17 cases.
1 to 3 months	14 ..
3 to 6 months	20 ..
6 to 9 months	8 ..
9 to 12 months	9 ..
Over 12 months	18 ..

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 :—

	1934		1935		1936	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis	156	24	121	18	128	16
Number of cases only notified at death ..	2	2	2	3	2	1
Do. notified within a month of death	14	7	20	4	11	2
Do. do. 3 months of death ..	16	..	21	1	16	1
Do. do. 6 months of death ..	16	2	4	1	14	..
Number of deaths in cases not notified under Tuberculosis Regulations ..	9	9	6	3	12	4

Residential Treatment of Tuberculosis.—The treatment of tuberculous persons in residential institutions is provided by the London County Council under its tuberculosis scheme. The number of Hackney persons who received residential treatment during the year under the scheme is given below :—

Dispensary area.	Treatment provided at	
	Local General Hospitals.	Special Tuberculosis Hospitals or Sanatoria (including patients transferred from Local General Hospitals.)
City of London Hospital	80	124
Metropolitan Hospital	53	92
Total	133	216

Visits by Tuberculosis Visitors.—The following are particulars of the home visits paid in 1936 by the Council's Tuberculosis Visitors :—

	New Cases.	Contacts.	Other Persons.	Total.	Insured.	Non-insured.
Miss Servanté	150	158	1795	2103	1204	899
Miss Clarke and Miss Hamilton	160	138	2098	2396	1403	993
Totals	310	296	3893	4499	2607	1892

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
1932	2	12
1933 .. ..	..	..
1934	1	5
1935	4	9
1936	1	1
Total	48	153

In no case has it been necessary to secure a magistrate's order for compulsory removal, but it has been possible to secure improvement in the home conditions of patients by making reference to the powers for 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.

Supply of Beds and Bedding.—Beds and bedding were loaned to five patients during 1936 to enable them to sleep alone. The number on loan at the end of the year was ten.

Day Sanatorium (Open Air School) for Tuberculous Children.—The work of the Stormont House School, which was opened by the London County Council on 8th September, 1919, is of increasing value to the tuberculosis service. The average number on the roll for the year is 85, with an average attendance of 75.17. 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 ten children (contacts of five cases) were recommended by the Tuberculosis Officers for boarding out under the County Council's scheme.

Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.—The Borough Council provides, as a part of its scheme for the dispensary treatment of tuberculosis, facilities for the artificial pneumothorax treatment of tuberculous persons and this treatment is given on the certificate of the Tuberculosis Officers in the out-patient departments of various hospitals including the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, Victoria Park. Payment is made by the Council at the rate of 10s. 6d. for each "refill."

During 1936 an arrangement was made with the authorities of this Hospital for the establishment of a clinic at which the Tuberculosis Officers at the City of London Hospital Tuberculosis Dispensary could administer "refills" to patients living within that Dispensary area. Under this arrangement the Hospital authorities provide the necessary accommodation, apparatus and equipment for a fee of 5s. 3d. for each "refill" given by the Tuberculosis Officers.

The number of patients treated, and the gross cost to the Council in 1936 were:—

Hospital.	No. of Patients Treated.	No. of "Refills."	Gross Cost to Council.
			£ s. d.
Brompton Hospital	3	43 @ 10s. 6d.	22 11 6
City of London Hospital	68	{ 408 @ 10s. 6d.	214 4 0
		{ 435 @ 5s. 3d.	114 3 9
Colindale Hospital .. .	6	46 @ 10s. 6d.	24 3 0
Totals	77	932	375 2 3

"Finsen" Light Treatment of Lupus.—The treatment of lupus by "Finsen" light is carried out at the London Hospital, and financial responsibility for this treatment has been accepted by the Borough Council for some years past in cases approved by the Tuberculosis Officers.

Five patients received a total of 93 exposures to this form of treatment during the year, the gross cost to the Council being £25 1s. 0d. One of these patients also received 36 applications of ultra-violet ray treatment at a cost to the Council of £1 16s. 0d.

Extra Nourishment.—The Council has continued during 1936 to grant extra nourishment in accordance with the suggestions contained in Ministry of Health Circulars 194 and 257, issued in 1921, to those tuberculous persons likely to benefit to the greatest extent from such assistance, namely:—

- (a) Ex-sanatorium patients likely to recover full working capacity; and
- (b) Patients with prospects of ultimate arrest of the disease who are awaiting admission to sanatoria.

Enquiry is made into the financial position of every patient recommended by the Tuberculosis Officers for the provision of nourishment in order to ascertain whether the income of the patient is within the "necessity" limit of the Council. The restriction of grants to those patients who are unable to provide for their needs is also necessary to keep the expenditure within the amount approved by the Ministry of Health, namely, £2 per 1,000 of the population.

During 1936 the number of patients to whom grants of milk and eggs were made was 152, and the total cost to the Council was £351 11s. 4d.

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.
1932	43	3992
1933	45	3960
1934	41	4150
1935	39	4036
1936	43	4956

After-Care.—The after-care of tuberculous persons in the Borough is undertaken by the Hackney and Stoke Newington Tuberculosis Care Committee. The Care Committee make enquiries in every case about to undergo treatment in a residential institution and give advice and assistance as required as regards difficulties connected with disability benefits, pensions, and so on.

At the handicrafts class instituted by the Care Committee, patients receive instruction in the making of leather articles, gloves, chairs, stools, trays, painted woodwork, painted parchment lamp shades, rugs, embroidery, baskets and jewellery. The class meets weekly at the offices of the Care Committee and there is maintained a good attendance of patients.

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.

SUMMARY OF WORK

OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	Mr. Fowler, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew, No. 2 District.	Mr. Vohy, No. 3 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 4 District.	Mr. Sadler, No. 5 District.	Mr. Smith, No. 6 District.	Mr. Brown, No. 7 District.	Mr. Dawson, No. 8 District.	Mr. Rushton, No. 9 District.	Mr. Galvin, No. 10 District.	Mr. Bignall, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Tuslove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Kipping, No. 14 District.	Mr. Hagard, No. 14 District.	Mr. Nigby, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Hunt, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Alexander, Food Premises.	Mr. Goldworthy, Food Premises.	Mr. Long, Housing.	Mr. Ellery, Housing.	Mr. Gratwick, Housing.	Mr. Laney, Housing.	Mr. Woods, Tenement Houses, etc.	Temporary Inspectors.	TOTALS.
COMPLAINTS—																										
Premises inspected on complaint	271	281	376	241	372	326	241	261	347	268	385	323	290	315	76	65	77	..	..	..	116	..	67	260	302	5260
Premises in which defects were found	191	213	319	195	309	249	176	194	219	208	345	335	249	238	57	48	49	..	..	..	82	..	50	132	253	4011
BUILDERS' NOTICES—																										
Premises inspected	164	126	87	60	80	78	48	67	236	32	29	74	78	35	25	3	55	..	..	..	16	..	23	42	55	1413
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—																										
Premises inspected	92	69	52	51	86	56	41	79	54	90	48	85	58	100	22	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	13	22	58	1092
Premises in which defects were found	8	26	9	8	16	25	12	37	12	17	28	13	28	44	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	10	21	333
HOUSES LET IN TENEMENTS—																										
New registrations .. .. .	..	..	2	22	1	1	..	17	4	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
First inspections in the year ..	..	12	26	9	21	21	34	17	19	16	45	4	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	34	..	273
Re-inspections .. .. .	..	44	10	19	26	10	48	4	55	25	267	6	27	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	55	620
Notices served .. .. .	..	1	6	2	13	3	24	2	11	9	63	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	148
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Houses provided with additional water supply .. .. .	..	..	1	7	1	3	1	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Prosecutions regarding tenement houses with insufficient water supply .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number on register at end of the year .. .. .	..	23	18	39	45	39	78	47	33	16	53	11	27	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	477
VERMINOUS PREMISES—																										
Inspections of homes of persons cleansed at the Cleansing Station	13	7	7	16	11	11	24	18	13	12	..	14	23	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	4	7	21	238

SUMMARY OF WORK

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	Mr. Fowler, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bay, No. 2 District.	Mr. Vele, No. 3 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 4 District.	Mr. Sadler, No. 5 District.	Mr. Smith, No. 6 District.	Mr. Brown, No. 7 District.	Mr. Dawson, No. 8 District.	Mr. Rushton, No. 9 District.	Mr. G. L. In, No. 10 District.	Mr. Bignall, No. 11 District.
No. of such homes found to be verminous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	2	..
Complaints by tenants, etc., of verminous conditions	12	19	21	21	27	33	33	21	49	39	23
Verminous premises disinfested by the Council	53	39	42	47	88	68	87	70	68	65	46
Notices served .. .. .	..	1	15	2	..	9	2	..	..	..	4
SMOKE NUISANCES—											
Complaints received	8	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4	2	..
No. of observations	17	..	1	11	..	2	..	..	15	5	..
Intimation notices served .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Statutory notices served .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COMMON LODGING HOUSES—											
Inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	9	9	..	..
Notices served .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
INFANT LIFE PROTECTION—											
Inspections .. .. .	..	2	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	2	3
Notices served .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS, Etc.—											
Re-inspections (all forms of inspection)	1891	1654	2102	1384	1565	1464	1255	1830	2058	1073	2206
Premises in which defects were found (all forms of inspection)	286	295	368	266	429	300	232	258	248	267	429

OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	Mr. Cook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truslove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Kipping, No. 14 District.	Mr. Haged, No. 14 District.	Mr. Nighty, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Hunt, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Alexander, Food Premises.	Mr. Goldsworthy, Food Premises.	Mr. Long, Housing.	Mr. Elbery, Housing.	Mr. Gantwick, Housing.	Mr. Laney, Housing.	Mr. Woods, Tenement Houses, etc.	Temporary Inspectors.	TOTALS.
No. of such homes found to be verminous	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	19
Complaints by tenants, etc., of verminous conditions	22	20	31	14	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	8	11	7	423
Verminous premises disinfested by the Council	35	72	71	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	864
Notices served	2	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	48
SMOKE NUISANCES—															
Complaints received	3	3	1	..	4	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
No. of observations	14	19	1	..	12	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	162
Intimation notices served	3	1	1	..	1	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Statutory notices served .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COMMON LODGING HOUSES—															
Inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	45
Notices served .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
INFANT LIFE PROTECTION—															
Inspections	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	29
Notices served	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS, Etc.—															
Re-inspections (all forms of inspection)	1726	1764	2175	738	239	602	30	..	..	668	..	524	1160	1581	29689
Premises in which defects were found (all forms of inspection)	325	295	318	65	115	155	108	..	..	101	..	89	200	296	5445

SUMMARY OF WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	Mr. Fowler, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew, No. 2 District.	Mr. Vobe, No. 3 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 4 District.	Mr. Sadler, No. 5 District.	Mr. Smith, No. 6 District.	Mr. Brown, No. 7 District.	Mr. Dawson, No. 8 District.	Mr. Rushton, No. 9 District.	Mr. Galvin, No. 10 District.	Mr. Bignell, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Toulson, No. 13 District.	Mr. Kipping, No. 14 District.	Mr. Hagar, No. 14 District.	Mr. Nighy, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Hunt, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Alexander, Food Premises.	Mr. Goldsworthy, Food Premises.	Mr. Long, Housing.	Mr. Ellery, Housing.	Mr. Gratwick, Housing.	Mr. Lacey, Housing.	Mr. Woods, Housing, Houses, etc.	Temporary Inspectors.	TOTALS.
Premises in which defects were abated (all forms of inspection)	274	283	370	277	411	332	237	227	169	265	374	325	297	326	96	109	147	101	..	..	74	..	66	174	206	5140
Inspections for Rent Act certi- ficates	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Mews and stables inspections ..	4	10	6	8	1	..	7	2	86	4	3	..	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
Urinal inspections	7	21	9	4	4	10	13	11	44	..	5	3	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	157
Canal boats inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visits to waterways .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Water certificates (new buildings): No. of certificates	15	..	..	..	1	1	3	14	..	1	..	8	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	57
No. of flats and houses	316	..	..	..	1	1	81	81	..	16	..	45	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	12	1	784
Inspections of flooded premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	49
Rat complaints investigated ..	25	58	41	43	24	15	24	29	64	41	15	40	31	20	8	..	7	2	3	..	15	..	4	41	33	583
Premises cleared of rats	23	38	40	19	23	6	23	22	34	28	7	39	16	10	4	..	2	7	..	..	12	..	1	7	3	364
Drains relaid	6	57	27	2	13	21	11	13	20	11	5	9	18	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	225
Drains repaired	77	103	52	82	17	50	19	25	116	62	141	137	45	17	5	..	10	3	14	..	1	..	..	52	19	1047
Drains and sanitary fittings tested and examined	232	170	303	328	100	169	288	404	577	116	217	340	126	97	118	7	278	50	88	..	11	..	57	88	111	4275
Inspections of rag and bone shops and stores .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	3	..	1	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Special inspections	212	335	458	354	344	315	582	637	167	67	534	260	168	91	15	96	103	622	231	..	91	..	93	385	306	6466
OFFENSIVE TRADES—																										
Inspections of fur skin dressers' premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	32
Inspections of poultry slaughter- houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	30

SUMMARY OF WORK

OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	Mr. Fowler, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew, No. 2 District.	Mr. Vobe, No. 3 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 4 District.	Mr. Sadler, No. 5 District.	Mr. Smith, No. 6 District.	Mr. Brown, No. 7 District.	Mr. Dawson, No. 8 District.	Mr. Rushton, No. 9 District.	Mr. Galvin, No. 10 District.	Mr. Fitzgerald, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Tinslove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Kipping, No. 14 District.	Mr. Hagar, No. 14 District.	Mr. Nigby, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Hunt, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Alexander, Food Premises.	Mr. Goldsworthy, Food Premises.	Mr. Long, Housing.	Mr. Ellery, Housing.	Mr. Gratwick, Housing.	Mr. Lacey, Housing.	Mr. Woods, Tenement Houses, etc.	Temporary Inspectors.	TOTALS.
NOTICES SERVED—																										
Total number of Intimation Notices served ..	289	305	368	244	420	291	219	248	236	275	433	288	236	322	25	115	146	148	13	..	123	..	103	180	256	5283
Total number of Final Notices served ..	68	..	9	21	2	7	24	3	3	6	11	19	2	113	35	..	10	..	1	..	14	..	16	16	..	385
Total number of Statutory Notices served ..	17	37	49	36	53	78	28	64	86	102	210	22	59	20	2	11	5	13	1	..	50	..	14	12	..	969
Notices served for infringements of By-laws ..	4	8	5	11	9	12	9	27	20	22	54	7	21	23	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	..	261
Notices served for infringements of L.C.C. (General Powers) Acts, etc. ..	5	..	..	2	1	4	11	..	1	1	12	..	1	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	50
Notices under Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 ..	..	..	23	4	3	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Proceedings under Public Health (London) Act, 1891, etc. ..	3	4	1	3	5	3	1	1	3	2	12	..	4	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	7	..	57
Attendances at Police Court ..	6	12	9	6	14	9	6	7	12	8	10	6	5	6	2	..	4	16	15	..	1	..	3	4	1	162
HOUSING ACTS, 1925-1935—																										
Houses requiring service of notices under Secs. 17, 18 and 23 of Housing Act, 1930 ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Houses rendered fit by owners ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Houses rendered fit by Council in default of owners ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Houses inspected under Sec. 19 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Demolition Orders made under Secs. 19 and 21 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Houses demolished under Orders Clearance Areas—First Inspec- tions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clearance Areas — Re-inspec- tions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	..	172	200	235	183	..	..	..
Unfit Houses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1596	..	..	2776	667	2657	879	..	..	..
Notices—Sec. 127 (1930 Act) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	..	172	197	221	181	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	22	13	21	11	..	..	..

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	Mr. Fowler, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew, No. 2 District.	Mr. Vohr, No. 3 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 4 District.	Mr. Sadler, No. 5 District.	Mr. Smith, No. 6 District.	Mr. Brown, No. 7 District.	Mr. Dawson, No. 8 District.	Mr. Rushton, No. 9 District.	Mr. Galsbol, No. 10 District.	Mr. Piggott, No. 11 District.
First inspections or surveys of underground rooms	5	..	11	..	58	5	5	3	10	6	..
Number found not to comply with Regulations	3	..	11	..	58	4	5	3	8	3	..
Closing Orders made under Sec. 20 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Occupation of underground rooms discontinued voluntarily ..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	1	..
Underground rooms made to comply with Regulations ..	..	..	11	..	58	3	4	2	1	2	..
Re-inspections of underground rooms	44	..	11	..	..	17	20	1	13	9	..
Visits re overcrowding survey .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	317	78
HOUSING CONSOLIDATED REGULATIONS—											
House-to-house inspections	69	67	41	49	74	55	40	92	52	39	44
Re-inspections	9	60	13	12	22	217	10	69	6	21	150
Premises in which defects were found	7	27	6	5	19	24	11	43	9	11	31
Premises in which defects were abated	7	27	6	4	17	30	8	40	7	10	43
FOOD PREMISES:—											
Inspections of Bakehouses	11	28	15	13	26	19	12	12	23	24	8
Notices served	1	7	..	1	9	1	3	1	1	5	..
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER L.C.C. (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1932—											
Inspections of ice cream premises	33	21	39	47	29	21	25	41	28	46	37
Notices served .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1

	Mr. Cresswell, No. 12 District.	Mr. Treadwell, No. 13 District.	Mr. Kipping, No. 14 District.	Mr. Haged, No. 14 District.	Mr. Nigby, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Hunt, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Alexander, Food Premises.	Mr. Goldworthy, Food Premises.	Mr. Long, Housing.	Mr. Ellery, Housing.	Mr. Gratwick, Housing.	Mr. Laney, Housing.	Mr. Woods, Tenement Houses, etc.	Temporary Inspectors.	TOTALS.
First inspections or surveys of underground rooms	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	111
Number found not to comply with Regulations	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	103
Closing Orders made under Sec. 20 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Occupation of underground rooms discontinued voluntarily ..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Underground rooms made to comply with Regulations ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	86
Re-inspections of underground rooms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Visits re overcrowding survey	237	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354	352	1781	
HOUSING CONSOLIDATED REGULATIONS—															
House-to-house inspections	67	58	98	22	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	60	232	43	1216
Re-inspections	14	84	197	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	184	12	1102
Premises in which defects were found	11	28	40	5	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	37	66	12	401
Premises in which defects were abated	9	28	34	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	53	1	339
FOOD PREMISES:—															
Inspections of Bakehouses	7	12	20	2	..	..	13	7	..	..	..	1	5	19	277
Notices served .. .. .	..	12	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	48
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER L.C.C. (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1932—															
Inspections of ice cream premises	15	38	44	5	..	..	31	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	537
Notices served	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

SUMMARY OF WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	Mr. Fowler, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew, No. 2 District.	Mr. Vobe, No. 3 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 4 District.	Mr. Sadler, No. 5 District.	Mr. Smith, No. 6 District.	Mr. Brown, No. 7 District.	Mr. Dawson, No. 8 District.	Mr. Rushon, No. 9 District.	Mr. Galvin, No. 10 District.	Mr. Bland, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truslove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Kipping, No. 14 District.	Mr. Hagard, No. 14 District.	Mr. Nigby, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Hunt, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Alexander, Food Premises.	Mr. Goldsworthy, Food Premises.	Mr. Long, Housing.	Mr. Ellery, Housing.	Mr. Gratwick, Housing.	Mr. Lacey, Housing.	Mr. Woods, Tenement Houses, etc.	Temporary Inspectors.	TOTALS.
Prosecutions
Inspections of other registered premises (preserved food, etc.)	7	6	10	8	..	17	5	14	3	10	1	3	5	5	..	..	..	476	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	574
Notices served	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Prosecutions	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924—																										
Attendances at slaughterhouses	529	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	600
Infringements of by-laws found
Inspections of butchers' shops..	1	..	..	..	713	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	872
Inspections of butchers' stores..	198	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	344
Notices served	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926—																										
Inspections of cowsheds..	1	..	..	..	31	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Inspections of dairies and milk- shops	141	910	..	..	..	..	..	..	1051
Infringements of Order dis- covered	17	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Notices served	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
OTHER FOOD PREMISES—																										
Inspections of:—																										
Restaurants and eating houses	31	4	15	13	19	3	42	16	24	13	23	9	7	17	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	248
Fried fish shops	5	3	12	7	5	1	8	4	13	26	6	1	8	12	1	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	1	165
Wet fish shops..	6	..	10	1	4	5	4	6	4	2	3	..	11	3	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	6	..	90

SUMMARY OF WORK

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	Mr. Fowler, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bay, No. 2 District.	Mr. Vobey, No. 3 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 4 District.	Mr. Sadler, No. 5 District.	Mr. Smith, No. 6 District.	Mr. Brown, No. 7 District.	Mr. Dawson, No. 8 District.	Mr. Rushton, No. 9 District.	Mr. Galvin, No. 10 District.	Mr. Hignell, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crooke, No. 12 District.
Provision stores (excluding registered premises, shown above)	12	11	16	19	4	5	18	36	3	20	37	17
Food factories .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Market streets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Street traders' food stores .. .. .	..	..	..	3	2	2	3	1	1	..	1	..
Wholesale margarine dealers' premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter factories .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial cream dealers' premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public houses	15	..	3	1	7	9	5	14	10	3	3	5
Other food premises	41	9	16	16	5	7	9	8	6	8	21	2
Notices served	21	..	..	..	9	6	..	4	4	1	11	..
FOOD ADULTERATION—												
Formal samples collected for analysis	48	48	42	36	54	53	30	36	54	48	48	42
Informal samples collected for analysis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samples of graded milk collected .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special samples obtained .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Food complaints investigated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
FOOD POISONING—												
Cases investigated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

	Mr. Kipping, No. 14 District.	Mr. Hagar, No. 14 District.	Mr. Nigby, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Hunt, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Alexander, Food Premises.	Mr. Goldworthy, Food Premises.	Mr. Long, Housing.	Mr. Ellery, Housing.	Mr. Gratwick, Housing.	Mr. Laney, Housing.	Mr. Woods, Tenement Houses, etc.	Temporary Inspectors.	TOTALS.
..	48	1	..	..	111	89	..	..	..	..	19	..	475
..	..	..	..	..	152	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	227
..	..	..	..	..	402	615	..	..	..	..	..	..	1020
..	..	4	..	..	474	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	825
..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
..	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	83
..	16	9	..	..	112	124	..	..	..	..	10	..	422
..	13	..	..	..	47	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
..	36	18	18	30	76	85	..	..	..	..	42	..	892
..	..	..	..	..	84	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
..	..	..	..	..	123	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	181
..	..	..	..	..	34	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
..	..	..	..	..	28	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	30	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	44

SUMMARY OF WORK

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	Mr. Fowler, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew, No. 2 District.	Mr. Vobe, No. 3 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 4 District.	Mr. Sadler, No. 5 District.	Mr. Smith, No. 6 District.	Mr. Brown, No. 7 District.	Mr. Dawson, No. 8 District.	Mr. Rushton, No. 9 District.	Mr. Galvin, No. 10 District.	Mr. Riggsall, No. 11 District.
SHOPS ACT, 1934—											
Complaints received .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspections	17	21	9	57	17	2	40	4	54	6	1
Re-inspections	25	22	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Contraventions:—											
Sanitary accommodation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heating.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ventilation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notices served .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prosecutions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933—											
Premises registered .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspections .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notices and warnings .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS—											
Inspections .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notices and warnings .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prosecutions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—											
Factories—Inspections .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notices served .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OF SANITARY INSPECTORS

	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Tuslove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Kipping, No. 14 District.	Mr. Hagar, No. 14 District.	Mr. Nighy, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Hunt, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Alexander, Food Premises.	Mr. Goldworthy, Food Premises.	Mr. Long, Housing.	Mr. Ellery, Housing.	Mr. Gratwick, Housing.	Mr. Laney, Housing.	Mr. Woods, Tenement Houses, etc.	Temporary Inspectors.	TOTALS.
..
..	32	6	1	15	2	..	186	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	555
..	3	..	39	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..
..	112	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
..	220	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	305
..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	803	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	803
..	272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272
..
..	4	2	..	638	503	151	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1316
..	3	..	..	106	110	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228

SUMMARY OF WORK

OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	Mr. Fowler, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew, No. 2 District.	Mr. Yobe, No. 3 District.	Mr. Hillier, No. 4 District.	Mr. Sadler, No. 5 District.	Mr. Smith, No. 6 District.	Mr. Brown, No. 7 District.	Mr. Dawson, No. 8 District.	Mr. Rushton, No. 9 District.	Mr. Galvin, No. 10 District.	Mr. Piggott, No. 11 District.	Mr. Cook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Tranlove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Kipping, No. 14 District.	Mr. Hagar, No. 14 District.	Mr. Nisby, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Hunt, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Alexander, Food Premises.	Mr. Goldworthy, Food Premises.	Mr. Long, Housing.	Mr. Ellery, Housing.	Mr. Gratwick, Housing.	Mr. Lacey, Housing.	Mr. Woods, Tenement Houses, etc.	Temporary Inspectors.	TOTALS.	
Workshops—Inspections	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	187	169	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	
Notices served	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	
Workplaces—Inspections	1	..	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Notices served	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Prosecutions	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
NUISANCES FOUND IN ABOVE—																											
Want of cleanliness	2	..	..	37	26	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	
„ ventilation	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
„ drainage of floors	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Overcrowding	
Other nuisances	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	64	61	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	
Sanitary accommodation:—																											
Insufficient	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Unsuitable or defective	56	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	
Not separate for sexes	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
Other offences under Factory and Workshops Act																											
OUTWORKERS' PREMISES—																											
Inspections	158	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	372	..	568	
Premises in which defects were found	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	59	..	91	
Premises in which defects were abated	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	43	..	50		

Summary of Food Premises in the Borough, 1936.

	District Inspectors														Food Inspectors.	Totals.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.		
*Butchers' Shops, etc...	129	129
" " " " " "	25	25
*Provision Shops	..	2	1	2	5	5	..	3	2	1	..	1	4	1	..	29
" " " " " "	..	10	11	9	38	17	5	17	17	7	19	36	18	19	34	257
Greengrocers' Shops	..	15	8	15	11	10	6	8	7	12	8	13	8	6	21	148
Restaurants and Coffee Shops	..	11	4	13	13	16	5	26	9	24	13	15	14	6	37	206
Fish Premises (Fried and Wet)	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
" " (Fried only)	3	3	5	4	4	8	1	6	7	5	3	4	7	60
" " (Wet only)	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	2	3	..	1	16
* " " Fish Curers	..	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	4	1	4	4	2	1	3	33
*Jellied Eel, etc., Shops	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
*Ice Cream Premises	..	25	16	28	38	19	17	13	22	27	21	28	10	20	27	313
Dairies and Milkshops	127
Slaughterhouses	8
Wholesale Margarine Dealers	26
Bakehouses (Above ground)	..	4	6	1	1	5	1	3	2	3	8	6	1	3	2	46
" " (Underground)	..	1	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	1	..	1	3	4	..	43
Other Premises—Artificial Cream Premises, 3; Butter Factories, 1; Food Factories, 17; Cowhouses, 3; Poultry Slaughterhouses, 3.															..	..

* The premises marked with an asterisk are registered under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

*Short List of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life
of Residents of Hackney during 1936.*

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
All causes	M	1253	97	25	22	19	33	52	61	130	243	302	269
	F	1261	93	20	8	17	42	50	46	107	195	285	398
1 Enteric fever	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Smallpox	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Measles	M	28	5	12	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	17	3	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Scarlet fever	M	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Whooping cough	M	8	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	10	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Diphtheria	M	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Influenza	M	14	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	5	2	1
	F	16	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	3	1	4	3
8 Encephalitis lethargica ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Cerebro-spinal fever ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	83	..	..	..	..	10	22	11	21	16	2	1
	F	45	..	..	..	..	21	12	6	2	4	..	..
11 Other tuberculous diseases	M	12	1	1	..	1	3	2	..	2	1	1	..
	F	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
12 Syphilis	M	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	..
	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
13 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ..	M	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..
	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
14 Cancer, malignant disease	M	180	1	..	..	..	..	7	7	18	51	57	39
	F	172	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	30	32	61	37
15 Diabetes	M	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	6	..
	F	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	11	13	3
16 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	M	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	9	10
	F	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	14	15
17 Heart disease	M	322	..	..	..	1	3	5	10	19	68	108	108
	F	387	..	..	..	2	4	11	10	17	62	92	189

Causes of Death—continued.

[illegible]

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

A Society known as the Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society has been established in Hackney ostensibly for the protection of animals from painful experiments. Members of the Society whose names and subscriptions support the movement comprise members of the clergy, Salvation Army officers, county councillors, borough councillors, ex-mayors and social workers who are all individually as anxious to improve the well-being of the community as any member of a public health department can be, and who are all possibly under the impression that the protection of animals from painful experiment is the principal or only objective of the movement. This is by no means the case; the movement has many activities, some of them not in any way directed towards the protection of animals.

The Clapton Society is affiliated to the Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society which publishes a periodical, "Progress To-day," and supplies to the local Society a van from which literature is distributed.

At this moment literature is being distributed from this van near the Council's Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic ostensibly in opposition to painful experiments on animals but actually as part of a campaign to oppose immunisation against diphtheria. In fact, a member of my staff was informed that a special campaign against immunisation in this borough had begun and that diphtheria immunisation was chosen in retaliation for the local authority's provision of facilities for immunisation against this disease. A special campaign then is proceeding by means of pamphlet distribution from a van under the supervision of the Secretary of the Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society, who is the wife of the President, and also by door-to-door distribution of pamphlets.

I have received reports of some results of this campaign in the borough. For instance, a health visitor states that she found a woman in tears because she had had her child immunised and, upon reading a pamphlet distributed by the Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society, had gained the impression that immunisation against diphtheria was connected with dreadful suffering caused to the pancreas of the dog. Information of a similar nature has been brought to me by other members of the Public Health Department and by members of the public, one having called at the Town Hall.

The President of the Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society, who possesses a medical and surgical qualification, is a Vice-President of the Anti-Vaccination League and is described in

a pamphlet before me as President of the Federation of British Anti-Vivisection Societies, and his pamphlets supply a considerable proportion of the propaganda circulated in Hackney.

The attack against the prevention of diphtheria is proceeding on three lines.

1. It is represented that diphtheria and epidemic diseases are beneficial processes.

This argument, to quote the President, is that "infectious disease is a natural spring cleaning and its suppression is costly to humanity at large." "Such diseases as smallpox and diphtheria are really healing crises." There is "danger and folly" in attempting to suppress these "eliminative processes." The Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society is now obviously materially assisting the spread of one such so-called "healing crisis," namely, diphtheria.

Any person who takes the trouble to ask the medical superintendent of a fever hospital or to look at any text-book which records the facts in connection with diphtheria (Goodall's is an excellent book, for instance) will at once realise that it is a dangerous, painful and crippling disease which brings no benefit whatever, but may, in fact, permanently injure the system. Every death from diphtheria is a tragedy and every person who contracts this disease is not benefited but injured in health, sometimes very seriously.

Supporters of this so-called animal defence movement would be well advised to consider the views of the medical superintendents of the London County Council's fever hospitals or any other medical superintendent in the fever hospital service as regards the real nature of these dangerous diseases, in preference to those of the President of the Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society and his supporters, whose combined experience cannot approach that of the medical superintendent of any fever hospital. Anyone who has actually watched a child slowly suffocating from diphtheria, or paralysed from diphtheritic poison could surely never consider that this disease, which may be accompanied by so many distressing features, such as cellulitis, heart disease—always a prominent danger—inflammation of the ears and glandular inflammation, was a "cleansing process."

2. It is represented that immunisation against diphtheria, unlike the disease itself, is dangerous.

Instances of disasters throughout the world resulting from accident, carelessness or, indeed, ignorance, have been carefully

recorded and the public are given to understand that these are the normal occurrences. Could anything be more untrue? On the one hand, immunisation which, apart from accident, carelessness or ignorance, is perfectly safe, and on the other, diphtheria which is responsible for a continuous record of tragedies, have their results transposed. The deaths from diphtheria, amounting annually to many thousands in the civilised world, are dismissed as of no account. Such a calamity as removal to hospital of a family of eleven reported on April 20th in the daily Press (mother, seven daughters, father and two sons, one of whom died shortly after removal to hospital) and the record of deaths from diphtheria even in this Borough continued year by year, deaths which must continue unless the general public will take the protection which is available, are lightly dismissed as being the result of a "healing crisis" or a "cleansing process." Immunisation is represented as horribly dangerous and, moreover, entirely lacking in efficacy. During the last nine years over 5,000 persons have been immunised in Hackney without any ill result. The number would, of course, have been considerably larger if it were not for the activities of the "anti" societies in the Borough. Among those immunised persons eight have contracted mild diphtheria, so mild that it was difficult to establish the diagnosis and the patients, in a few days, were well. They were never at any time in danger. The number of cases among the immunised persons is, however, few as compared with the number of cases one would expect among an equal number of unimmunised persons, *but I would suggest so extremely untrue is the statement that diphtheria is a "healing crisis" that even if the same number of cases occurred among the immunised as among the unimmunised the process would be still worth while because of the mildness of attack.* But, in fact, the number of cases among the immunised is merely a fraction of those that would otherwise be expected, and no immunised child has died from the disease. The immunised child is not injured in health unless there is an accident or some remarkable idiosyncrasy. It would not be reasonable to point out the occurrence of Siamese twins or other such happenings as normal happenings in child-birth. The immunised child does not require any medical treatment or interference in daily routine and should show no ill effects whatever. The immunised child is brought into the same blood condition as the child naturally immune to the infection. A very weakly child, particularly one who would succumb to diphtheria, may show some slight effects but these should not be sufficient to interfere with schooling or ordinary daily routine, yet diphtheria is represented as beneficial, immunisation as harmful. *Every parent who has a child immunised knows that the best chance has been given to the child of escaping the disease entirely and that if, unfortunately, sufficient immunity has not been given, the disease will be alleviated and that it can be confidently hoped that the major tragedy of death will be averted.*

To repeat, we have then the extraordinary position that the President of the Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society and his supporting societies oppose immunisation, which is, apart from accidents, perfectly harmless, or harmless apart from the infinitesimal risk which always occurs when the skin is punctured—it was reported in the Press that an adult picking loganberries died from a pricked finger—and yet approve diphtheria, which our medical superintendents, who surely ought to know, tell us is always a dangerous disease, giving a general fatality of from 3 to 5 per cent., and, in laryngeal cases requiring tracheotomy, a fatality of approximately 20 per cent.

The President of the Society also opposes the use of antitoxin which those same fever hospital superintendents also unanimously tell us, from their own experience, has lowered the general death-rate for diphtheria from approximately 23 per cent. to from 3 to 5 per cent.

3. It is represented that the preparation of the immunising material is accompanied by cruelty.

This is untrue. Experiments on the pancreas of the dog previously mentioned could have had no connection with the preparation of immunising material. There is, in my opinion, more suffering involved in the preparation of animal food for the table than in the preparation of immunising material. There may be some justification for the prohibition of animal food—other foods exist; there can be no justification for the prohibition of the use of animals for the preparation of immunising material or antitoxin for treatment since there are no other means available of the same efficacy for combating the disease. This opinion as to the value of immunisation and the efficacy of antitoxin treatment is unanimously upheld by the men of high medical qualifications and experience who are spending their lives in our great fever hospitals in the treatment of diphtheria and other infectious diseases.

The total abolition of vivisection would not prohibit the preparation of the materials used for immunisation against diphtheria or for the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria in hospital. In order to prohibit the use of animals for the preparation of the materials used for immunisation against diphtheria or for the antitoxin treatment of this disease, it would be necessary to have so comprehensive a measure that the killing of animals either for food or by the field sports such as shooting, fishing and hunting would be forbidden. If food and field sports alone were exempted, the impossible position would then arise that animals could be used in a variety of ways causing death but only in the prevention and treatment of disease would it be illegal to use animals.

The serum used is horse serum and probably the horse feels comparatively the same inconvenience as the Rotarian does who offers himself as a blood donor to the hospitals. Blood donation is one of the accepted services of the Rotarian movement, I am informed. In the daily Press recently 180 men are said to have volunteered to give their blood to a child ill with diphtheria in Leicester Hospital. The only other animal used is the guinea pig, some of whom die in connection with the testing of the products, but even in these cases the suffering or discomfort experienced must be considerably less in extent than that experienced by animals killed for food, and this cannot be compared with the mental and physical suffering experienced by children as the result of the prevalence of diphtheria, suffering that is prevented by immunisation which is entirely a painless process.

One of the views that seems to underlie this movement is that animals are not meant to be used for the benefit of mankind in any respect and that there are no fundamental differences between human beings and animals. The following is from a daily newspaper:—

“A big meeting was held yesterday at the St. James's Place, S.W., Headquarters of the Animals' Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society, where Miss Lind-af-Hageby told hundreds of men and women animal lovers that she has met and talked to educated dogs that can talk, count, read, do arithmetic and discuss geography, as well as sum up visitors to their homes. Tall, stout, with greying hair and a complete belief that dogs can be taught to speak, Miss Lind-af-Hageby told stories of dogs, mostly in Germany, that help children with their homework. The world's wonder dog, says this speaker, is Kurnewal, a dachshund owned by a German baroness. He passes remarks about the clothes women wear and compliments them when he approves of their hats.”

If the President of the Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society and his supporters have really been successful in discovering dogs that can speak and help children with their homework they have gone a long way towards proving their contention that human beings and animals are fundamentally alike, but it is at least open to doubt that this discovery is any more true than the rest of their propaganda.

The President of the Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society claims that medical opinion is changing, and this has become one of his slogans and is contained in several pamphlets circulated by his societies. It was reported in the Press that at the annual meeting of the Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society

this year a medical colleague of the President stated that a great many doctors were "just on the edge of going over to anti-vivisection." This may or may not be true as regards animal experiments; it is entirely untrue as regards the movements supported under cover of the so-called anti-vivisection campaign such as support of what is termed by those societies "medical freedom," which, in some respects, is regarded with good reason by the medical profession as support of charlatanism.

The President of the Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society is rightly proud of his prominence in the Medical Practitioners' Union and, having held the offices of Vice-President, Vice-Chairman of the National Health Insurance Section, Member of the Council, Member of the Executive Committee and, as stated in a letter addressed to a former Mayor, Chairman in two consecutive years of the Executive Committee, he can be regarded as prominent in that Union of medical men. I do not know the official views of the Medical Practitioners' Union as regards the use of animals. A number of reprints from the *Medical World*, the official Journal of the Union, have been circulated by "anti" societies with permission from the *"Medical World."* In the *Journal of the Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society*, "Progress To-day," July/September, 1936, there appears an article entitled "Animal Experiments" with the following comment by the Editor of "Progress To-day":—

"The following article, which appeared in the 'Medical World' of August 28th, 1936, is reproduced here by kind permission of the Editor of that Journal. The 'Medical World' is the weekly Journal of the Medical Practitioners' Union. We are grateful to the 'Medical World' not only for this important leading article, but for the independent and critical attitude which that Journal has maintained in regard to the present fashion of regarding experiments on animals as indispensable to medical research and knowledge of the action of drugs.—Editor, 'Progress To-day.'"

Even though the "Medical World" may be opposed to the experimental use of animals, the fact that that Union is undoubtedly in favour of diphtheria immunisation and, in fact, approved the sending of a circular letter to local authorities in September, 1935, calling for an extension of this service provides a still stronger argument to the anti-vivisection societies' untruthful campaign in opposition to diphtheria immunisation. The following is an extract from that letter:—

"At the recent Annual General Meeting of this Union the question of immunisation against diphtheria was discussed and

the view was expressed that it was desirable for such immunisation to be effected more frequently than is generally done at present."

Anti-vivisection societies undertake activities in no way connected with painful experiments on animals. Animal defence is merely the cloak of a movement directed against activities which have nothing to do with animal experimentation, for instance, such as :—

(a) the school medical service, (b) the maternity and child welfare service, (c) anti-tuberculosis measures, and (d) the pasteurisation of milk in order to diminish the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis which slays several thousand persons per annum, mainly children, and to prevent such epidemics as the recent Bournemouth and Poole typhoid epidemic—pasteurisation of milk can cause no pain to any animal—

and supports other activities equally alien to the ostensible reason for which support and subscriptions are invited from the public. The so-called anti-vivisection movement is said to have collected from the public approximately half a million pounds during recent years. As a further instance, in "Progress To-day," April/June, 1936, there is an article by a medical man on "Nakedness—its relation to physical and moral health" in which the congregation together of men and women in a naked condition is extolled as an aid to health, in fact, a public health measure of the highest order. It is stated in the article that in England at the moment the movement has a large and growing following with some fourteen recognised clubs having their own grounds and residences. "The object of the movement is to make nakedness decent and to remove the taboos imposed on the human body by Church and State in the interests of health." In what way does "boosting" of nudism defend animals? There is no way in which medical men with unusual ideas or who are opposed in medical matters to accepted world-wide views of medical science, or who wish to obtain a reputation for daring originality of thought, can obtain such publicity and circulation for their ideas than by introducing them into the so-called animal defence movement.

If the medical profession is changing its views in the direction approved by the President of the Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society it is difficult to understand why he, with a few medical supporters, should form the Medical Advisory Committee of the so-called Health, Education and Research Council at the headquarters of the Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society to give "encouragement and support" to herbalism, psychotherapeutics and so forth and "insistence on the individual rights" of those practitioners referred to as "Non-conformists in Medicine."

If medical opinion is now coming to the support of the anti-vivisection societies, then possibly the vilification of the "accredited" medical practitioner will cease. It will not be necessary in future to hold Medical Freedom Conferences under the auspices of the movement at which representatives of such bodies as the Natural Healers' Defence Union, National Association of Medical Herbalists, Nature Cure Association, "spiritualist" healers and so forth dilate on the inferiority of men who have had the instruction in anatomy, physiology, materia medica, and so forth, and in the hospitals, which forms the training of a medical man, in comparison with the superiority of their untrained selves. At the meeting of a "Progress and Freedom in Medicine Conference" reported in the April/June, 1935, number of "Progress To-day," the usual "Murdered by Surgery" and by the doctor, views were expounded, and it was stated as regards medical men that "quite fifty per cent. of their diagnoses are wrong." The references to the qualified medical profession can be gauged from the actual words used by the Chairman in calling upon the President of the Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society:—

"One representative of the accredited medical profession who has patiently listened to acrimonious criticism of that profession will now speak to us."

The President of the Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society was called on to speak at the conclusion of an address in which 100 per cent. success was claimed for "Spirit Doctors." For instance, it was stated that patients who had failed to gain relief from ordinary doctors were cured by means of an entranced medium, "a bricklayer in his early life who was one of the mediums through which a great spirit known as 'medicine man' was working to cure humanity." The Chairman explained as regards this method of healing that "*the practice of spiritual healing is partly based on the existence of a second body, the etheric body, on which the physical body is moulded; spiritual healing can restore the etheric, thereby making the physical vehicle whole.*"

It is apparently on the same principle that the President of the Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society bases his opposition to the suppression of epidemic diseases such as smallpox and diphtheria since he considers infection is not due to harmful micro-organisms but is due to damage of the etheric body. These views will be found at length in Volume No. L1 of the "Vaccination Inquirer" in his address on "The Problem of Infection," from which the following extracts have been taken:—

"It will be sufficient to realise that this finer interpenetrating etheric body of ours, to which the name 'Etheric Double'

has been given, is a perfectly definite, organised structure, the real medium through and by which all the electrical, magnetic and nervous impulses reach the cells of our bodies and there give rise to the various chemical changes and muscular activities

“ anything which interferes in any way with the proper working and adaptation of the etheric centres with their corresponding nerve ganglia will seriously endanger the vital functions of the body. Such a disorganisation may be brought about in two main ways:—

1. As the result of mental or emotional stress; acting, that is, from within;
2. By the clogging up of the centre with etheric matter which will not conduct the electro-magnetic and vital forces, thus blocking the centre and cutting off the supply of these currents to the sympathetic ganglia and the cells and organs controlled by them.

“This brings us to the actual mechanism of infection; it has already been stated that the etheric body varies as to its constituents with the nature of the dense matter with which it is associated. When an organic body dies, it decomposes, as is well known, and breaks up into products of a highly poisonous character. *The etheric body also changes, pari-passu, and disintegrates*, so that every accumulation of rotting organic matter, especially animal matter, including the corpses of the slaughter-house and the graveyard, becomes a source of poisonous etheric matter corresponding to its dense counterpart; *floating about in the atmosphere and carried to all parts of the world by the magnetic currents of the earth, it comes into contact with the etheric bodies of living people and is drawn into them just as foul air may be drawn into the lungs.* The etheric circulation carries it to the various centres we have described, with the result that one or other of them becomes choked, the choice depending to a large extent on which happens at the time to be least able to deal with the obstacle and drive out the deleterious matter: *in this way one may get, for example, various forms of influenza—intestinal, gastric, bronchial, cardiac or meningeal.*

“The obstruction to the flow of vitality leads to biochemical changes in the tissues and organs affected, and, if the resulting products are not immediately eliminated, germs begin to develop in the changed environment and by their ferments break up the deleterious matter into simpler constituents which can be dealt with through the ordinary channels of excretion.

"This is where germs come into the picture, acting in a beneficial capacity as scavengers to aid nature in the expulsion of harmful matter.

"To return for a moment to the deleterious etheric matter, consideration of the fact that electro-magnetic phenomena are chiefly surface effects would lead us to expect that all used up etheric matter would be radiated from the surface of the etheric body. *The deleterious etheric matter that has been drawn into the etheric body is also discharged in this way, thus accounting for the infectivity of a person during this stage.*

"If the etheric poison is sufficiently coarse, it may be expelled with almost explosive violence, the effect of which is reflected in the high fever which indicates the energy of the organism's reaction to infection; *in the process the surface, or skin, of the etheric body may be temporarily damaged, and this causes the dense counterpart, the ordinary skin, to show similar characters; hence we get skin rashes and eruptions of the zymotic fevers, which, as we can now readily understand, are infectious so long as the rash remains, and indicates that the corresponding etheric elimination has not been completed.* Even this rough outline of the mechanism of infection will enable us to solve many of the problems which hitherto have baffled us, such as the appearance of infection in remote and isolated communities and also the incidence of influenza epidemics after wars and following the annual holocaust of animals which occurs every Christmas: for both of these conditions supply large quantities of disintegrating etheric matter from the bodies of the slain." (The italics are mine.)

These statements are only imaginative or the result of insufficient knowledge of infectious disease. There is no evidence that the etheric body (whatever it may be) of a corpse disintegrates and is drawn into the etheric bodies of living people "just as foul air may be drawn into the lungs."

The disease germ is not a benign, useful organism acting as a scavenger. There are useful germs; for instance, those that break up sewage, ripen cheese and are used in commerce. Disease germs are quite a different matter. It would be quite useless, since it is contrary to his commonsense, to tell the farmer whose cattle have died from that very infectious disease, anthrax, that the organisms contained in the blood-vessels and the lesions are merely scavenging, since he knows that if they gain entrance to other animals the same condition will develop, or to tell the person suffering from wool-sorter's disease, following the breakdown of precautions in the factory, that the anthrax bacilli are really doing him good, or to tell the wool-worker or person with an infected shaving-brush who has been infected by anthrax organisms through

a scratch in the skin, which may be so minute as almost to escape notice, that the resulting malignant pustule (which so often results in death which would not have occurred unless the bacillus had entered) is a kindly action on the part of the anthrax bacillus to remove the damage caused by an overdose of disintegrated etheric matter, or to tell the butcher who has killed a tuberculous beast that the cluster of "grapes" inside the chest and the abscesses throughout the body of the animal have resulted from any laudable action of the tubercle bacilli, particularly since it is now demonstrated beyond doubt that the injection of those bacilli into a healthy animal will produce similar lesions.

The President does not explain why the bacillus pestis of Kitasato, found in the lesions in plague, or the cholera bacillus of Koch, found in such enormous numbers in the intestines in the latest stages of cholera that they may form almost pure culture, should be present in a benevolent capacity whereas the higher forms of parasite, such as the trypanosome of sleeping sickness, the amœba that burrows in the gut in amœbic dysentery, the hydatid, tape, hook and thread worms, act in a harmful capacity. Is it contended that these higher parasites, in addition to the organisms of tuberculosis, diphtheria, plague, syphilis and leprosy, grow in human tissues and produce characteristic lesions in a benevolent capacity also?

It is surely not only coincidence that so many diseases such as malaria, cholera and plague have been checked by preventive measures based on the proven facts of their causal organisms whereas there could be no useful steps taken at the moment to deal with "disintegrating etheric matter" as the cause of an epidemic.

Epidemics and pandemics of infectious disease of various types, including influenza, have taken place without any reference to wars or unusual slayings and disintegration of "etheric matter." Epidemic diseases differ in seasonal incidence according to their nature. Some epidemic diseases occur generally in summer, others in autumn. There is no special incidence as regards the "annual holocaust of animals which occurs every Christmas."

Before instituting a campaign in the Borough, at any rate of the type now being conducted, possibly the Clapton and District Anti-Vivisection Society will consider the quandary in which the Council, as a body responsible for the welfare of all citizens, is placed as regards diphtheria. The Council cannot accept the view that diphtheria is a "healing crisis" or "spring cleaning." It is the duty of the Council to prevent the spread of diphtheria.

A deputation from local medical practitioners, including members of the City Division of the British Medical Association, which includes Islington and other boroughs, the Medical Practitioners' Union and the Hackney Medical Practitioners' Society

were given an interview on this subject and expressed the opinion that it is in the interests of the community that immunisation be extended. The Ministry of Health has recommended immunisation, and the Society of Medical Officers of Health, medical superintendents of fever hospitals and the medical profession generally throughout the world have found this procedure safe and satisfactory. In many countries, such as the United States of America where conditions are more favourable, excellent results have been obtained.

The Council cannot close the slaughterhouses or prevent the "Christmas holocaust of animals" or deal with an epidemic on the theory of "disintegrating etheric matter," and on the other hand cannot merely allow the disease to spread and refuse to offer such means of protection as exist. The Council has the duty of providing facilities for immunisation for those members of the public who wish for this protection and it is deplorable that the public should be informed that the Council is thereby engaging in an activity which will injure the health of the community.

False hopes are not put forward. Under present conditions it is hopeless to consider that by this means the disease can be stamped out since it is certain that it will not be widely enough applied. The individual, however, can adopt this method of protection against a very serious disease with a very reasonable chance of success. It is not suggested, for instance, that the same result can be obtained in the Borough of Hackney as was obtained in the Greenwich Hospital School. The conditions are not the same, but it is, at any rate, instructive to know what the results of immunisation have been at that institution.

Surgeon-Captain Sheldon F. Dudley, R.N. (Deputy Medical Director of the Navy), at a Joint Conference held on November 7th and 8th, 1935, by the Invalid Children's Aid Association and Central Council for the Care of Cripples, summarised his experience at the Greenwich Hospital School as follows:

"For many years, in a residential school of about a thousand boys, diphtheria had been an endless source of sickness, worry and loss of time. Every known method of prevention with the exception of artificial active immunisation, had been energetically employed, without any appreciable effect on the prevalence of diphtheria. The boys were then inoculated, and all anxiety concerning diphtheria ceased. Numerous carriers continued to arise but they were allowed the freedom of the school and no longer lost training and recreation in the isolation block—a splendid testimonial to the efficacy of anti-diphtheria inoculation after all other methods of prevention had failed."

G. H. DART,
Medical Officer of Health.

