

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

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

Publication/Creation

1938.

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HC 4365

C.L.

138 Tuberculosis caused by
dried milk
HAC 87
product.

Metropolitan Borough of Hackney

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

BY

G. H. DART,

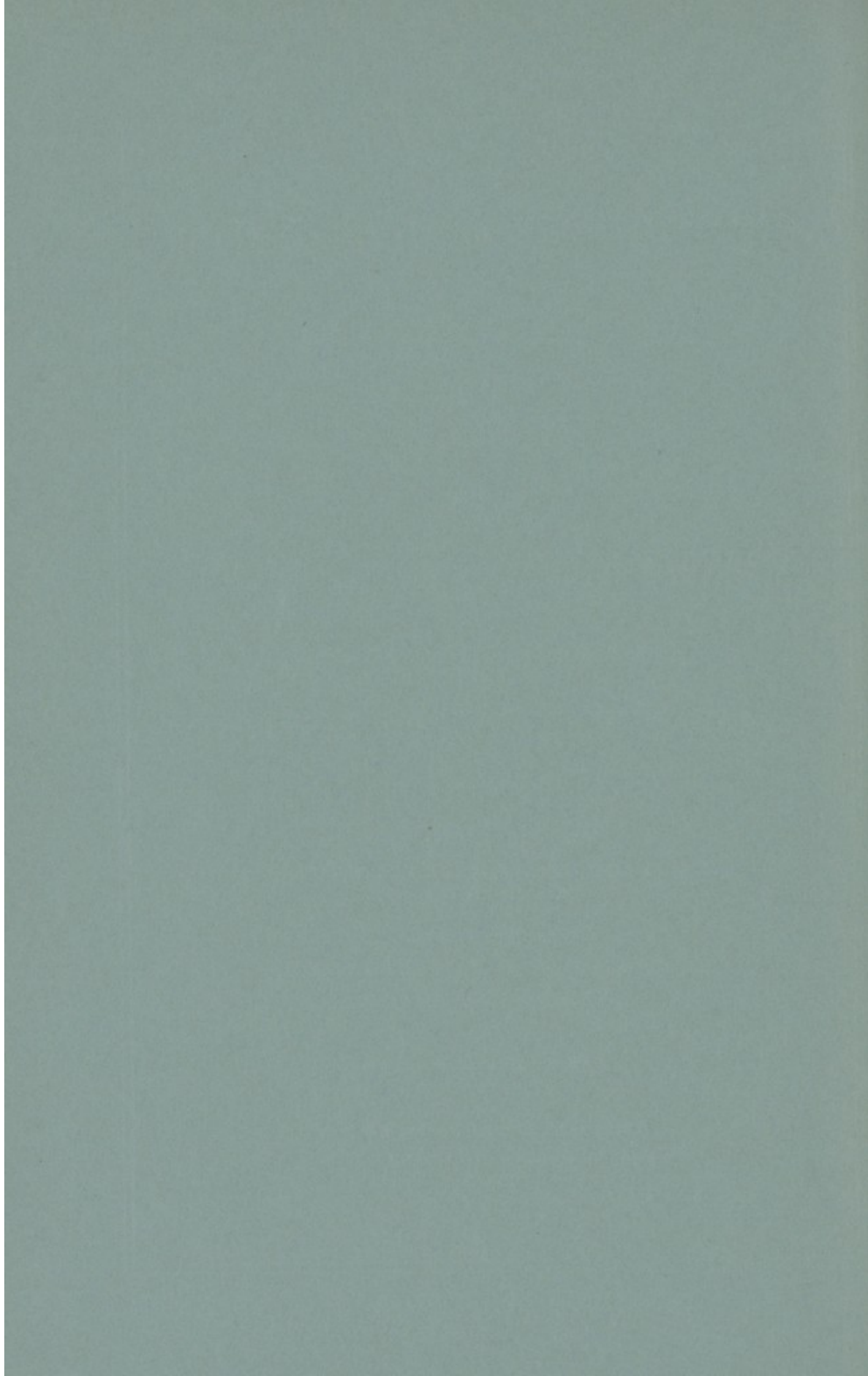
M.D., M.R.C.P., Edin.; D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.Camb.
Barrister-at-Law

Medical Officer of Health.

Administrative Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.

PRINTED BY CRUSHA & SON, LTD.,
TOTTENHAM, ENFIELD AND WOOD GREEN.
1938.



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

Public Health Committee.

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

Chairman—Councillor R. DAY.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Mrs. C. GOOCH.

Councillor H. ALTMAN.

„ Mrs. M. G. BURTON.

„ Mrs. L. E. GOLBOURN.

„ H. GOOCH.

„ W. S. HATTEMORE.

„ A. LEVY.

Councillor Mrs. A. S. LOWDEN.

„ Mrs. F. E. MANN.

„ S. J. MCADDEN.

„ M. SORSBY, L.M.S.S.A.

„ F. H. WHITE.

Alderman C. FISHER YATES.

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 Mrs. L. E. GOLBOURN.

Members of the Committee—As set out above with the addition of
Mrs. M. A. DAY, Mrs. L. G. ERRINGTON, Mrs. M. A. PROCTER and Mrs. B. WILSON.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Sanitary Inspectors.

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

Health Visitors.

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

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.

J. H. BROWNE, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O.
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.

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.	} London Chest Hospital Tuberculosis Dispensary.
A. F. W. ANGLIN, M.D., L.M.S.	

Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic Medical Officer.

H. W. SWANN, L.M.S.S.A., M.B.

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—*G. E. GRAYLING.*Messenger—*H. STOREY.*Clerical Staff.*J. C. MINTER (Administrative
Assistant).

T. CONINGTON.

12 C. J. HAYNES (Principal Clerk).

W. SHERRIFF.

V. R. WELHAM (Housing Clerk).

J. R. STRONG.

H. TOWLE.

D. B. DAVIES.

J. HANNEN.

R. G. PARKER.

H. R. SANDFORD.

L. A. WHEELER.

A. YOUNG.

D. N. W. IRVINE.

D. J. W. ROCHE.

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 1937.

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 1937.

The year was a particularly satisfactory one from several aspects. The table on page 13 shows that the general (crude) death-rate (11.1 per 1,000 population as compared with 12.0 in 1936) and the infantile mortality-rate (43.4 per 1,000 births as compared with 62.9 per 1,000 births in 1936) were both considerably lower than the rates for England and Wales and London. Indeed, only one London borough had a lower general death-rate and only three boroughs a lower infantile mortality-rate. The infantile mortality-rate of 43.4 per 1,000 births was the lowest ever recorded in Hackney, but it should be remembered that there were during the

year comparatively few cases of measles, whooping cough and other infectious diseases which take a heavy toll of infant life and it is too much to hope that 1938 will produce such a good record. Moreover, our difficulties will increase with the completion of the County Council's housing estates in the Borough.

In my Annual Report for 1936 I stated that in that year there were only four deaths from causes directly associated with child-birth, that this was the smallest number of maternal deaths ever recorded in the Borough and that the maternal mortality-rate of 1.28 per 1,000 total (live and still) births was also a record. The number of maternal deaths in 1937 was also four, but the decrease in the number of births—2,858 living and 104 stillborn children in 1937 as compared with 3,018 living and 94 stillborn children in 1936—results in a slightly increased maternal mortality-rate of 1.35 per 1,000 total births.

The incidence of the two most prevalent notifiable infectious diseases, diphtheria and scarlet fever, was also lower in 1937 than for a number of years past and the attack-rates for both diseases were lower than for England and Wales and London.

The first of the specially constructed and equipped maternity and child welfare centres, with which the Council plans to replace the centres held in church halls, was opened at No. 136, Richmond Road on 3rd May, 1937, and the improved arrangements for examination and supervision of mothers and infants and the additional facilities for dental and artificial light treatment, diphtheria immunisation and sewing instruction are much appreciated by the mothers. Indeed, it has already been necessary to institute additional child welfare sessions at this Centre. The premises have been visited by many members and officials of other local authorities and it is hoped that these inspections of the planning and equipment of the Centre have been of value to other Councils. The building of the new Centre at Elsdale Street is now in progress and this Centre will be occupied towards the end of 1938. Particulars of the attendances at the welfare centres are given on page 49 and these figures show that the Centre at Lauriston Road, which is to be replaced by the Elsdale Street Centre, is very overcrowded on the one half-day of the week on which it is used for child welfare work.

As will be seen from the housing section of the Report, I have now represented to the Borough Council all the areas included in the first and second five-year clearance programmes. The progress made with the re-housing of the persons in the areas and the

demolition of the insanitary properties is summarised and a statement is included of the progress made in dealing with overcrowding in the Borough.

My staff have again earned my sincere thanks for the manner in which they have performed their duties. With the death, in November, 1937, of Mr. Hitch, Chief Clerk in the Public Health Department, the Council lost the services of an Officer who had served them and their predecessors conscientiously for 43 years. His work in my Department will be remembered with gratitude for many years to come.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their support and assistance.

I am,

Yours obediently,

G. H. DART,

Medical Officer of Health

Comparative Table—1937.

Estimated Population.		Birth-rate.		Crude Death-rate.		Adjusted Death-rate.		Infantile Mortality-rate.	
Wandsworth ..	341,700	Poplar ..	15.5	Lewisham ..	10.8	Hampstead ..	10.9	City of London ..	36
Islington ..	295,400	Islington ..	15.2	Hackney ..	11.1	Lewisham ..	10.9	Stoke Newington ..	37
Lambeth ..	273,800	Deptford ..	15.1	Woolwich ..	11.1	Wandsworth ..	11.4	Woolwich ..	40
Lewisham ..	226,000	Hammersmith ..	14.1	City of London ..	11.2	Hackney ..	11.7	Hackney ..	43
Camberwell ..	224,800	Battersea ..	14.9	Westminster ..	11.5	Woolwich ..	11.7	Deptford ..	45
Hackney ..	206,700	Stoke Newington ..	14.9	Hampstead ..	11.6	Westminster ..	11.8	Lewisham ..	46
Stepney ..	203,100	Shoreditch ..	14.8	Deptford ..	11.8	Chelsea ..	12.0	Greenwich ..	50
St. Pancras ..	181,900	Southwark ..	14.7	Holborn ..	11.8	Stoke Newington ..	12.0	Bethnal Green ..	54
Kensington ..	175,600	Bermondsey ..	14.4	Greenwich ..	12.0	Greenwich ..	12.2	Hampstead ..	54
Woolwich ..	149,400	Woolwich ..	14.2	Stepney ..	12.2	Deptford ..	12.3	Shoreditch ..	54
Southwark ..	147,400	Lambeth ..	14.1	Bermondsey ..	12.3	City of London ..	12.4	Fulham ..	56
Battersea ..	143,500	Camberwell ..	14.0	Wandsworth ..	12.3	Kensington ..	12.4	Camberwell ..	58
Fulham ..	138,900	Fulham ..	13.9	Shoreditch ..	12.4	Holborn ..	12.6	Westminster ..	58
Paddington ..	138,300	Lewisham ..	13.9	Bethnal Green ..	12.5	Battersea ..	12.7	Bermondsey ..	59
Poplar ..	136,800	Finsbury ..	13.8	Stoke Newington ..	12.5	Camberwell ..	12.8	Chelsea ..	59
Hammersmith ..	126,500	Greenwich ..	13.8	Hammersmith ..	12.6	Paddington ..	12.9	Stepney ..	60
Westminster ..	124,300	Hackney ..	13.8	Poplar ..	12.6	St. Marylebone ..	12.9	Poplar ..	61
Bermondsey ..	98,790	Paddington ..	13.6	St. Pancras ..	12.7	Hammersmith ..	13.0	St. Pancras ..	62
Deptford ..	96,580	Stepney ..	13.5	Battersea ..	12.8	Islington ..	13.0	Wandsworth ..	62
Greenwich ..	95,990	Bethnal Green ..	13.3	Camberwell ..	12.8	Lambeth ..	13.0	Southwark ..	64
Bethnal Green ..	94,560	St. Pancras ..	13.0	Islington ..	12.9	St. Pancras ..	13.0	Islington ..	66
St. Marylebone ..	92,110	Kensington ..	12.1	Fulham ..	13.0	Fulham ..	13.2	Paddington ..	66
Hampstead ..	90,690	Wandsworth ..	11.5	Paddington ..	13.0	Shoreditch ..	13.7	Hammersmith ..	68
Shoreditch ..	82,240	Hampstead ..	11.2	St. Marylebone ..	13.1	Bermondsey ..	14.0	Lambeth ..	68
Finsbury ..	58,700	Chelsea ..	10.8	Lambeth ..	13.2	Poplar ..	14.0	Battersea ..	70
Chelsea ..	56,510	St. Marylebone ..	9.3	Kensington ..	13.3	Bethnal Green ..	14.1	Finsbury ..	71
Stoke Newington ..	50,250	Westminster ..	8.2	Southwark ..	13.6	Southwark ..	14.1	St. Marylebone ..	73
Holborn ..	34,600	Holborn ..	8.0	Chelsea ..	14.1	Stepney ..	14.2	Holborn ..	79
City of London ..	8,980	City of London ..	6.1	Finsbury ..	14.6	Finsbury ..	15.9	Kensington ..	83
County of London	4,094,100		13.3		12.3		—		60
England and Wales ..	..		14.9		12.4		—		58

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. In 1900 the Borough was divided into 8 wards, and in 1936 the Council made application to the Home Secretary for an Order to be made to alter that division of the Borough so as to provide for 16 new wards to be created. This Order was duly made and became operative on 1st November, 1937. In this Report, however, the various statistics are given for the former 8 wards of the Borough.

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 1937) according to Rate Books	37,859

RATEABLE VALUE.

Rateable Value (December, 1937)	£1,501,888
Sum represented by a penny rate	£6,110

REGISTER OF RAINFALL DURING THE YEAR AT CLAPTON POND.

Month.	Total rainfall.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Heaviest fall.
	ins.		ins.
January	3·36	23	0·52
February	4·15	23	0·80
March	2·83	19	0·46
April	2·57	15	0·53
May	3·59	15	0·76
June	1·85	10	0·77
July	0·81	8	0·56
August	1·43	6	0·81
September	1·74	15	0·40
October	2·32	9	0·58
November	1·33	7	0·66
December	3·49	17	0·75
	29·47	167	..

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 insured residents of Hackney on Registers of Employment Exchanges.*

Date.	Men aged 18 and over.	Women aged 18 and over.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.
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
1937.	Males.	Females.		Total.
15th March	3,584	1,368		4,952
21st June	3,339	1,369		4,708
13th September	3,362	980		4,342
13th December	4,437	1,926		6,363

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.
1936.		
28th March	4,935	57
27th June	4,453	28
26th September	4,137	25
26th December	4,201	22
1937.		
27th March	4,195	44
26th June	3,322	43
25th September	3,163	40
25th December	3,330	35

The following tables relating to the results of routine medical inspection of 9,771 elementary school children in Hackney during 1937, 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 and personal cleanliness the condition of Hackney children compares favourably with that of all London elementary school children. The second table shows that 98 children up to 14 years of age (1.0 per cent. of the children examined) were found to be suffering from malnutrition severe enough to require treatment. There were only 5 cases of rickets (4 not requiring treatment) among the children examined.

TABLE I

RESULTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION OF 9,771 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN HACKNEY DURING 1937

Category	Number of Children	Percentage of Total
Total children examined	9,771	100.0
Children under 5 years of age	1,234	12.6
Children 5 to 14 years of age	8,537	87.4
Children found to be suffering from malnutrition severe enough to require treatment	98	1.0
Children found to be suffering from rickets	5	0.05
Children found to be suffering from rickets requiring treatment	1	0.01
Children found to be suffering from rickets not requiring treatment	4	0.04

TABLE II

REGISTER OF RICKETS DURING THE YEAR

Ward	Number of Children	Percentage of Total
Abbey Wood	1	20.0
Abbey Wood (cont.)	4	80.0
Abbey Wood (Total)	5	100.0
Abbey Wood (Requiring treatment)	1	20.0
Abbey Wood (Not requiring treatment)	4	80.0

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 ..	1390	757	628	5	359	983	47	1	1385	2	3	1386	4	—	804	490	96	—	—	—
Girls ..	1292	685	604	3	332	926	34	—	1288	4	—	1289	2	1	747	442	103	—	—	—
Age 7:—																				
Boys ..	1226	689	531	6	271	890	63	2	1224	2	—	1225	1	—	791	371	64	756	272	184
Girls ..	1071	641	429	1	256	767	48	—	1060	9	2	1071	—	—	701	325	45	657	271	134
Age 11:—																				
Boys ..	1083	491	588	4	260	782	41	—	1077	5	1	1080	3	—	791	281	11	805	158	116
Girls ..	1168	484	684	—	266	864	38	—	1154	13	1	1167	—	1	906	250	12	832	183	148
Age 14:—																				
Boys ..	1309	518	791	—	325	951	33	—	1306	2	1	1305	4	—	946	346	17	955	169	182
Girls ..	1232	609	623	—	335	876	20	1	1224	6	2	1231	1	—	915	313	4	867	199	164
Total ..	9771	4874	4878	19	2404	7039	324	4	9718	43	10	9754	15	2	6601	2818	352	4872	1252	928
Percentage ..	—	49.9	49.9	0.2	24.6	72.0	3.4	—	99.5	0.4	0.1	99.8	0.2	0.0	67.6	28.8	3.6	69.1	17.7	13.2
London ..	—	55.6	44.1	0.3	16.5	77.4	6.1	—	97.6	2.1	0.3	99.1	0.9	0.0	70.2	26.3	3.5	67.6	19.0	13.4

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

	Boys.								GIRLS.							
	Entrants.		Age 7.		Age 11.		Age 14.		Entrants.		Age 7.		Age 11.		Age 14.	
	1390		1226		1083		1309		1292		1071		1168		1232	
Number examined	Cases.	*	Cases.	*	Cases.	*	Cases.	*	Cases.	*	Cases.	*	Cases.	*	Cases.	*
Malnutrition	24	15	31	26	12	9	2	2	22	12	20	15	18	15	5	4
Skin disease	20	14	16	11	8	5	13	9	11	6	13	10	11	8	15	10
Defective teeth	—	559	—	414	—	284	—	362	—	526	—	348	—	254	—	313
Enlarged tonsils	196	81	93	40	31	14	12	7	151	45	77	31	37	18	17	11
Adenoids	14	5	6	1	3	2	2	2	9	3	2	2	1	—	1	1
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	76	56	43	34	7	6	4	4	68	50	27	18	20	16	5	4
Other nose and throat defects	13	6	10	6	7	2	6	6	9	4	11	4	6	5	7	5
Enlarged glands	37	5	18	1	7	—	2	—	26	2	17	2	2	—	—	—
Eye disease	46	35	9	6	11	5	8	7	24	14	12	7	8	6	4	2
Vision defect	—	—	—	139	—	88	—	153	—	—	—	108	—	125	—	150
Otorrhoea	2	—	3	1	2	2	3	—	5	3	3	2	4	3	6	5
Other ear disease	3	1	3	2	4	2	1	1	7	4	3	2	—	—	—	—
Defective hearing	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
Speech defects	3	—	1	—	2	—	4	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Heart defects	14	—	8	—	4	—	12	—	5	—	10	2	12	—	12	—
Anaemia	9	2	6	3	4	3	7	1	7	2	5	—	—	—	7	2
Lung defects	22	8	14	7	4	3	2	1	23	10	6	1	10	4	3	1
Nervous defects	3	—	5	3	4	1	3	1	2	—	4	1	7	1	5	4
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other T. B. disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal deformities	1	1	—	—	5	3	7	6	1	1	1	1	3	2	7	4
Other deformities	7	2	8	4	4	—	5	1	5	2	5	1	5	—	8	4
Other defects	32	27	34	27	35	23	20	10	29	19	31	20	33	19	18	9
Number of children noted for treatment	—	681	—	573	—	378	—	506	—	611	—	470	—	412	—	464

* 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 ..	2,753	1,430	1,323	} Birth-rate	13·8
Illegitimate ..	105	56	49		
Still Births ..	104	50	54	Rate per 1,000 total	
				births	35·1
Deaths ..	2,307	1,137	1,170	} Death-rate {	Crude Rate .. 11·1 Adjusted Rate .. 11·7

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions .. 65·0

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth:—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Total Births
Puerperal Sepsis	1	0·33
Other Puerperal causes	3	1·01
Total	4	1·34

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

Legitimate, 42·49 .. Illegitimate, 66·66 .. Total, 43·38

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 2

„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) 10

„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 23

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough, as ascertained at the last Census (1931), was 215,333. The Registrar-General has estimated that at mid-1937 the population was 206,700. This latter figure gives a density of population of 62·8 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	4,094,100	74,850	54·6
Hackney	206,700	3,287	62·8
<i>Wards:—</i>			
Stamford Hill	34,870	726	48·0
Downs	18,430	299	61·6
West Hackney	17,350	216	80·3
Hackney	24,690	282	87·5
Kingsland	19,850	231	85·9
South Hackney	21,380	282	75·8
Clapton Park	38,700	754	51·3
Homerton	31,430	497	63·2
<i>Registration Sub-Districts:—</i>			
Hackney North	70,650	1,241	56·9
Hackney South-west ..	65,290	795	82·1
Hackney South-east ..	70,130	1,251	56·0

MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE-RATES.

During 1937 there were 2,021 marriages solemnised in the Borough of Hackney. The rate for persons married during this period is therefore 19.5 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 1927-37:—

Year.	Borough of Hackney.		London.
	Marriages.	Marriage rate.	Marriage rate.
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
1936	2,065	19.7	21.4
Average, 1927-1936	1,994	18.6	19.2
1937	2,021	19.5	21.8

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

The births of living infants registered in the Borough of Hackney during the year 1937 numbered 3,447, of which 1,865 were males and 1,582 females. The total shows a decrease of 27 compared with the number registered during 1936. 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., 1,555 births to be transferred to other districts, and 966 to Hackney. After these necessary corrections have been made, the correct total of registered births amongst Hackney residents is 2,858.

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 1937 no fewer than 1,595 infants were notified as having been born in this Institution. Of this number, 1,238 were transferable to districts outside Hackney.

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

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	1,430	1,323	2,753
Illegitimate	56	49	105
Totals	1,486	1,372	2,858

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	2,858	13·8
Stamford Hill	570	16·3
Downs	284	15·4
West Hackney	270	15·5
Hackney	318	12·8
Kingsland	277	13·9
South Hackney	279	13·0
Clapton Park	473	12·2
Homerton	387	12·3

The number of births and the birth-rates in England and Wales, London and Hackney, in 1937, together with the rates for the previous four years are shown below:—

District.	1937.		Birth-rates in previous years.			
	No. of Births.	Birth-rate.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
England and Wales ..	610,850	14·9	14·8	14·7	14·8	14·4
London	55,011	13·3	13·6	13·3	13·2	13·2
Hackney	2,858	13·8	14·4	14·0	14·2	14·0

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 100. Of this total, 38 have been allocated by the Registrar-General to other districts, whilst the births of 42 still-born children in outlying areas have been transferred to Hackney. The corrected figure is, therefore, 104. This represents a rate for the Borough of 0.50 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.54 for London as a whole.

The total number of births of illegitimate infants registered in the Borough during the year 1937 was 309 (298 living and 11

still-born children), but of these the Registrar-General states that 237 should be transferred to districts outside the Borough, as the mothers were not Hackney residents, and 38 births which took place in other districts should be transferred to Hackney. These corrections having been made, there remain 110 illegitimate births amongst Hackney residents. This is equivalent to an illegitimate birth-rate of 37.0 per 1,000 total births.

Notification of Births.—During the year 1937, notifications were received of the birth within the Borough of 3,464 live children and 94 still-born children. Information with regard to the birth of children to Hackney mothers at addresses outside the Borough was received in respect of 909 living and 39 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 1,509 living and 33 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.				Totals.			
	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	90	73	4	2	1162	1061	37	41	247	231	8	8	1499	1365	49	51
Uncorrected	126	103	4	2	1668	1419	49	38	83	65	—	1	1877	1587	53	41

DEATHS.

The deaths registered in the Borough during 1937 numbered 2,471, but of these 667 were deaths of non-residents who died *inside* the Borough. There were, however, 503 residents of Hackney who died during the year *outside* the Borough. On making the necessary corrections, the number of deaths amongst Hackney residents is 2,307. This is a decrease of 218 upon the number of deaths occurring during 1936. The crude death-rate from all causes for the year 1937 is 11.1 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 11.7 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 1937, and the rates for the previous three years:—

District.	1937.		Crude Death-rates in previous years.		
	No. of Deaths.	Crude Death-rate.	1936.	1935.	1934.
England and Wales ..	509,560	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.8
London	50,081	12.3	12.5	11.4	11.9
Hackney	2,307	11.1	12.0	10.6	11.7
<i>Wards:—</i>					
Stamford Hill ..	363	10.4	10.8	10.3	12.4
Downs	211	11.4	12.9	10.0	11.4
West Hackney ..	200	11.5	16.1	10.5	11.3
Hackney	253	10.2	12.8	9.3	10.5
Kingsland	281	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.7
South Hackney ..	243	11.3	13.0	10.7	11.9
Clapton Park ..	353	9.1	8.0	8.6	9.4
Homerton	403	12.8	12.4	12.3	13.0

Death Rates in Parliamentary Districts.

District.	Area (acres).	Population (estimated).	Crude Death-rate.	Infantile Death-rate.
North	1,294	68,090	11.3	47.7
Central	918	70,130	11.8	39.8
South	1,080	68,480	11.4	42.5
Whole Borough ..	3,292	206,700	11.1	43.4

Deaths in Public and Other Institutions.—There were 1,647 deaths in public institutions in the Borough during 1937. Of these, 650 were residents of other districts, and the remaining 997 were residents of Hackney.

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

Number of deaths in Institutions within the Borough.

Name of Institution.	Persons belonging to the Borough.	Persons not belonging to the Borough.	Total Deaths.
Brooke House, Upper Clapton Road ..	1	9	10
Convent of the Sacred Heart, Homerton ..	3	—	3
Eastern Fever Hospital, Homerton ..	17	84	101
French Hospital, Victoria Park Road ..	—	4	4
German Hospital, Dalston	36	79	115
Hackney Hospital, Homerton	784	211	995
Hackney Central Institution, Homerton ..	88	45	133
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland ..	42	77	119
Nursing Home, 46, Amhurst Park ..	3	1	4
Do. 4, Navarino Road ..	—	—	—
Do. 2 and 3, Queensdown Road ..	5	1	6
Do. 262, Victoria Park Road ..	—	2	2
St. Francis Home for Incurables, 157, Richmond Road	—	—	—
St. Joseph's Hospice, Mare Street ..	13	110	123
St. Mary's Home, 153, Stamford Hill ..	—	—	—
Salvation Army Maternity Hospital, Lower Clapton Road	5	26	31
Salvation Army Home, 9, Amhurst Park ..	—	—	—
Do. 181, Amhurst Road	—	—	—
Do. 4, Clapton Common	—	—	—
Do. 55, Downs Road	—	—	—
Do. 122, Lower Clapton Road ..	—	1	1
	997	650	1,647

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

Mental Hospitals.

Bexley	6	Horton, Epsom	6
Brentwood	1	Hundred Acres, Banstead ..	1
Camberwell House, Camberwell ..	1	Leavesden, Abbots Langley ..	4
Cane Hill, Coulsdon	2	Manor, Epsom	1
Caterham	3	Northumberland House, Stoke	
Claybury, Woodford	16	Newington	2
Darenth Park, Dartford	1	St. Bernard's, Hanwell	6
Fountain, Tooting Grove	1	Tooting Bec	13
Friern, New Southgate	8	Miscellaneous	1

Hospitals for Infectious Disease.

Brook, Woolwich	1	South-Eastern, New Cross ..	4
North-Eastern, Tottenham ..	8	South-Western, Stockwell ..	2
North-Western, Hampstead ..	4	Swindon Isolation	1
Park, Hither Green	11	Western, Fulham	1
			— 32

Public Assistance Hospitals and Institutions.

Archway, Islington	3	St. Clement's, Poplar	27
Bancroft Lodge	5	St. James', Balham	1
Bethnal Green	96	St. John's, Battersea	1
County, Farnborough	1	St. Leonard's, Hoxton	11
Dulwich	1	St. Luke's, Chelsea	1
Forest Gate, West Ham	1	St. Mary Abbots, Kensington ..	2
Highgate	1	St. Matthew's, Shoreditch .. .	1
Islington Institution	1	St. Olave's, Bermondsey	2
Lambeth	5	St. Pancras Institution	3
New End, Hampstead	1	St. Peter's, Whitechapel	2
Poplar Institution	9	St. Stephen's, Fulham	1
St. Andrew's, Poplar	5	Whipps Cross	4
St. Benedict's, Wandsworth ..	1		— 186

General Hospitals.

Bute, Luton	1	National Temperance, Hampstead	1
Charing Cross	1	Prince of Wales', Tottenham ..	9
Connaught, Walthamstow .. .	2	Queen Alexander, Cosham .. .	1
Cottage, Hendon	1	Royal Free, Gray's Inn Road ..	4
Finchley Memorial	1	Royal Northern, Holloway .. .	9
French, Shaftesbury Avenue ..	1	Royal Northern of Recovery,	
General, Kettering	1	Southgate	1
General, Southend-on-Sea .. .	1	St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield ..	12
Guy's, Borough	4	St. Luke's, Paddington	1
Italian, Queen Square	1	St. Paul's, Endell Street	2
Kent and Sussex, Tunbridge Wells	1	St. Peter's, Westminster	1
King Edward Memorial, Ealing ..	1	University College, Gower Street	2
King's College, Denmark Hill ..	1	West End, Welbeck Street .. .	2
London, Whitechapel	20	West London, Hammersmith .. .	2
Middlesex, Mortimer Street .. .	5	Westminster	1
Mildmay Mission, Bethnal Green	2		— 92

Special Hospitals.

Bovenden Sanatorium	1	Highwood, Brentwood	1
Central London Ophthalmic, Judd Street	1	Home for Jewish Incurables, Tot- tenham	3
Central London, Throat, Nose and Ear, Gray's Inn Road .. .	1	Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Gordon Street, W.C.	1
Caxton Home, Deal	1	Infants, Vincent Square	1
Children's, Gt. Ormond Street ..	6	Jewish Home of Rest, Wandsworth	10
City of London Maternity, City Road	3	Jewish Maternity, Underwood Street	2
Colindale, Hendon	2	London Chest, Victoria Park .. .	9
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Euston Road	1	London Homoeopathic, Gt. Or- mond Street	1

Special Hospitals—Continued.

London Jewish, Stepney Green ..	10	Queen Mary's, West Ham ..	2
Mildmay Memorial, Mildmay Park	2	Royal Chest, City Road ..	3
Queen's for Children, Hackney		Royal London Ophthalmic, City	
Road	9	Road	2
Queen Mary's, Carshalton ..	3	Royal National, Ventnor ..	1
Queen Mary's, Chislehurst ..	2	St. Margaret's, Hampstead ..	1
Queen Mary's, Roehampton ..	1		— 80

Other Institutions.

Various nursing homes, etc. ..	40
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INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of 124 children under the age of twelve months were allocated to Hackney by the Registrar-General during 1937. This number of deaths gives an infantile mortality rate of 43.4 per 1,000 live births, which is the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough.

The following is a table of the infantile deaths and death rates in England and Wales, London and Hackney in 1937, together with the infantile death rates in five-year periods.

District.	1937.		Infantile Mortality Rates in five year periods.	
	Number of deaths of children under 1 year of age.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	1932-36.	1927-31.
England and Wales	34,917	58.0	61	67
London	3,265	60.0	63	64
Hackney	124	43.4	54	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	124	43.4
Wards :—		
Stamford Hill	18	31.6
Downs	15	52.8
West Hackney	10	37.0
Hackney	14	44.0
Kingsland	14	50.5
South Hackney	12	43.0
Clapton Park	22	46.5
Homerton	19	49.1

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

Cause of Death.	Under 24 hrs.	1 day to 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T.B. Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4
Convulsions .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	3
Pneumonia .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	2	4	5	2	5	18
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	4	1	22
Suffocation (overlying) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Injury at Birth	3	3	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Atelectasis	2	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Congenital defects	1	3	1	1	..	6	3	..	1	..	10
Premature Birth	12	8	3	1	2	26	1	..	..	..	27
Marasmus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other causes .. ..	..	2	..	..	1	3	6	6	1	2	18
Totals	18	21	5	2	5	51	24	23	15	11	124

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During 1937 there were 4 deaths of Hackney women from causes directly connected with childbirth. This represents a death-rate of 1.35 mothers per 1,000 total births. The total number of births was 2,962.

The actual causes of death were :—

1. Cardiac failure. Post-operative shock. Hysterectomy. Delay in second stage of labour. Ruptured uterus. Forceps hysterectomy.
2. Syncope and hæmorrhage. Ether and oxygen anaesthesia. Operation for ectopic gestation.
3. Post-partum hæmorrhage. Full-term delivery.
4. Acute hæmorrhagic nephritis. Toxæmia of pregnancy. Uterine puerperal sepsis.

The maternal deaths and death-rates in the years 1933 to 1937 in England and Wales, London and Hackney were as follows:—

		1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
England and Wales	Number of Deaths ..	2,618	2,748	2,457	2,301	*
	Death Rate	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.2
London	Number of Deaths ..	201	158	144	111	124
	Death Rate	3.5	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.1
Hackney	Number of Deaths ..	10	5	9	4	4
	Death Rate	3.2	1.6	2.9	1.2	1.3

* 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 66 of this Report.

SENILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of Hackney residents of 65 years of age and upwards which occurred during 1937 numbered 1,176, and of these 567 were between the ages of 65 and 75 years, 485 between 75 and 85 years, and 124 at 85 years and upwards. The annual mortality-rate of persons at 65 years and upwards is 5.7 per 1,000 inhabitants.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH FOR 1937 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.			
		Uncorrec- ted. 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
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
1937	206,700	3,447	2,858	13.8	2,471	11.9	667	503	124	43	2,307	11.1

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.
Mar. 17th	S. Hackney Labour Party, Women's Section	Maternity and Child Welfare	Mr. C. J. Haynes	42
Feb. 21st	London Fields Fellowship	Health and Cleanliness	,, ,,	130
April 5th	S. Hackney Labour Party, Ward Meeting	Houses and Housing	Mr. W. Peverett	35
,, 7th	S. Hackney Labour Party, Women's Section	Maternity and Child Welfare	Mr. C. J. Haynes	60
,, 14th	,, ,,	Food Supply and In- spection in the Borough	Mr. W. Peverett	45
,, 21st	S. Hackney Labour Party, Ward Meeting	The Work of a Public Health Department	,, ,,	40
,, 28th	S. Hackney Labour Party, Women's Section	Home Hygiene ..	,, ,,	43
May 19th	N. Hackney Labour Party, Women's Section	The Work of a Public Health Department	,, ,,	20
,, 26th	Eton Mission Welfare Centre	Maternity and Child Welfare	Mr. C. J. Haynes	30
,, 27th	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	45
June 2nd	Hackney Wick Workers' Club	Houses and Housing..	Mr. W. Peverett	43
,, 29th	N. Hackney Labour Party, Women's Section	Maternity and Child Welfare	Miss N. V. Hobbs	36
July 21st	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	38
Aug. 8th	London Fields Fellowship	Some Public Health Activities	Mr. C. J. Haynes	72

Date.	Audience	Subject.	Speaker.	Approx. Attendance.
Oct. 6th	London Fields Fellowship	Food Supply and Inspection in the Borough	Mr. G. T. Alexander	40
„ 14th	„ „	Public Health	Mr. W. Peverett	40
„ 13th	Richmond Road Clinic ..	The Council's Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme	Mr. C. J. Haynes	60
„ 15th	„ „	„ „	„ „	150
„ 26th	National Society's Training College for Domestic Subjects	Maternity and Child Welfare	„ „	11
„ 28th	Women's Co-operative Guild	Food Supply and Inspection	Mr. G. T. Alexander	54
Nov. 10th	S. Hackney Labour Party, Women's Section	„ „	„ „	52
„ 16th	Guinness Trust Tenants' Welfare Society	Some Aspects of Food Inspection	„ „	60
„ 17th	Hackney Mothers' Welfare Centre	The Council's Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme	Mr. C. J. Haynes	60
„ 24th	Hackney Rover Scouts ..	Houses and Housing..	Mr. W. Peverett	46
„ 30th	Guinness Trust Tenants' Welfare Society	Slum Clearance and Re-housing	„ „	41
Dec. 2nd	St. Michael's Mothers' Union	Maternity and Child Welfare	Miss N. V. Hobbs	52
„ 14th	Guinness Trust Tenants' Welfare Society	Prevention of Diphtheria	Medical Officer of Health	39

One outstanding item of interest during the year was the holding of a Health Exhibition in the Assembly Hall at the Town Hall during the week from 27th September to 2nd October.

This Exhibition was the first of its kind held in the Borough and was undoubtedly a great success, being attended by more than 16,000 persons. The models and exhibits were very largely made by my staff, and the following extract from the "Nursing Times" gives an impression of the extent of the Exhibition. Thanks are due to the Electricity Committee, and to Mr. E. A. Mills, the

Borough Electrical Engineer, and his staff for arranging the electric kitchen and for the very considerable help in many directions given by the Electricity Department; to Mr. P. Holt, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor; Mr. W. H. Parker, the Borough Librarian; Mr. D. T. Lucke, the Public Analyst, who kindly provided an exhibit and himself explained apparatus to the public; the Dental Board of the United Kingdom; the Health and Cleanliness Council; the Hackney District Nursing Association, and the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The assistance given by these organisations in providing exhibits, loaning films and supplying booklets and pamphlets was extremely valuable.

Extract from "The Nursing Times," October 2nd, 1937.

PARABLES AT HACKNEY.

At approximately 7.15 p.m. on September 27th the Mayor of Hackney pronounced his official benediction on an exhibition which *must* arouse the interest, curiosity and, it is hoped, the co-operation of the citizens of the borough of Hackney.

Imagine a large hall, gay, but with warning posters everywhere, health literature thrust into your hands, models of disinfection apparatus, a cinema, a baby clinic, housing parables, and every enquiry answered, and then you begin to have some idea of the public health exhibition organised by Dr. Dart, medical officer of health, at the Hackney Town Hall.

First, since bad housing conditions are the roots of most of our health problems, the housing exhibits must be visited. These consist of excellent photographs and models to scale of slums and the new housing schemes. Thus a model of Lyme Grove, E.9, shows the density of population, the narrow alleys between the houses, and the tumbledown dwellings themselves, and side by side you find an equally interesting model of a slum clearance scheme in Hackney, where you have a flat, a place for your pram, a recreation hall, and a sanctuary. (The sanctuary is where the dead are laid before burial.) And to make the comparison more explicit you can walk from the old to the new—through an exact reconstruction of a slum house to one of the Council's new flats. Beside the old, crowded room, its paper peeling off the walls, the new room seemed to glitter in its brave, light cleanness.

But, before a tenant makes his triumphant entry into this "promised land," there is a ritual which must be observed. This is shown most dramatically in a film, "Slum Clearance and Re-Housing in the Borough." Here is enacted the flitting of, shall we say, Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Hackney, and Albert, Jeanie and baby George. The old house is shown, alive with bugs, and little in the way of sanitation, so that it is little wonder that Mrs. Smith

is "daunted." But soon she hears of the new home; her furniture is taken direct in its van to the borough's disinfecting station where poison gas plays havoc with the bugs; finally, it is carried into the new home and a new life begins for the Smith family of Hackney.

The fortunes of the Smith family, however, do not begin and end with the new house. Perhaps baby George is shortly going to have a little brother or sister. Mrs. Smith then can go to the ante-natal clinic where she is advised and taught how to look forward to bringing a healthy citizen into the world. A delightful model illustrated this point. In a small, squalid bedroom stood as realistic a Sairey Gamp as ever trod Dickens' pages, a gin bottle by her side and every evidence of unhappy childbirth. A step, and one has entered a "brave new world" of efficiency and hygiene. There is the shining, ante-natal clinic, and the bedroom where Mrs. Smith is to be confined. A layette is ready, everything for the actual birth is laid out, and by the side of the bed is the Queen's nurse, Sairey Gamp's metamorphosis. Queen's nurses are not only midwives, and their neat model showed different branches of their work.

Moreover, baby and his mother are not abandoned after the necessary business of entering the world—Hackney—is accomplished. The infant welfare exhibits teach the mother how to clothe her child, how to protect it from dirt-borne disease, how to feed it and how to amuse it. And all these points are illustrated by concrete images. Thus, clothing patterns are provided and you learn how to make a baby's dress, perhaps, or, cleverer still, how to transform father's old Sunday coat into trousers for Johnny. But Johnny must play, and with the aid of patterns and scraps of wool his mother can knit him a woolly teddy bear which, of course, can be washed, for a few pence. In this great excitement, too, of rearing Johnny, the father can help, for Johnny's crib, and his canvas stretcher bed for the afternoon nap in the communal garden, are easily made at home, the one from an orange crate, the other from a cheap camp chair with a cotton awning. Nearby, diet is illustrated by specimen meals, with charts telling of their value and use. These are not coldly labelled "protein," "vitamin," and so on, but more vividly "body building foods" or "protective foods," as the case may be.

So far this is a tale of protection and comparison with the "bad old days," which only hint at the resultant evils. Other exhibits, however, show their moral more plainly, and of these the tuberculosis exhibit is one of the most arresting. The tubercle bacillus under a microscope, sections of a tuberculous lung, and sputum flask are stern reminders, if any were needed, that tuberculosis flourishes under certain conditions. Fortunately, however, there are remedies, and treatment can do much. The Council provides a garden shelter (made at Papworth), bed and bedding for necessitous

cases, and sometimes extra nourishment. Moreover, clinics for diagnosis all help to present a hopeful picture so that the tuberculous patient may bravely journey towards ultimate health. But the insidious mischief of tuberculosis attacks the mind as well as the body, and to "minister to the mind diseased" a handicraft class has been started so that such patients can earn a little pocket money.

Even now, the interest of the exhibition is not exhausted. There is a model showing how diphtheria immunisation is carried out; a miniature pasteurising plant shows the safe milk being ensured; canned food is displayed in piles, and defective tins are shown so that the housewife may not buy contaminated food; how to convert semi-underground dwellings into light, habitable houses, and the life cycle of the bed bug are also demonstrated vividly. And, if you are really keen, the public library's trained assistants can always recommend books on health, hygiene, housing and kindred subjects. Indeed, this exhibition itself is a monument of co-operation, for the whole of the public health staff—medical officers, health visitors, district nurses, vanmen, clerks, sanitary inspectors—everyone worked voluntarily to make models and charts, collect data, and generally put into concrete form the "ideals" of public health, so that Blake's Jerusalem may soon be rebuilt in the streets of London where he saw it. But this great "parable" will be rejected as so many others have been if the ordinary person does not interpret it to himself, and, by his co-operation, translate it into actuality.

G. L.

The immense amount of space devoted to poster advertising on hoardings is, no doubt, an indication of the value placed upon this advertising medium by commercial undertakings. The same value, presumably, may be placed on this type of display in connection with health education work. The Government campaign for a "Fitter Britain" and the free supply of posters and other propaganda material for six months gave the Council an opportunity of bringing to the notice of the public generally the various health services, and the Borough Council, through the Central Council for Health Education, arranged for the display of posters for three months at a cost of £95 16s. 8d.

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 118.

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. In respect of this service the Council makes an annual grant of £600 to the Association—£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	6	97
Maternity Nursing	89	1,394
Measles	9	80
Ophthalmia Neonatorum or slight inflammation of eyes	35	669
Pneumonia	41	803
Tuberculosis	36	3,249
Whooping Cough	8	73
Other Ailments	349	5,248
Totals	573	11,613

The services of the trained staff of a District Nursing Association are of the greatest value in any district, and in a Borough such as Hackney, where the population is almost entirely working class in character, these services are indispensable. The figures given above relate only to cases of infectious illness and maternity and infant nursing in respect of which the Council is authorised to make nursing arrangements and, therefore, represent only a proportion of the services given by the Hackney District Nursing Association during the year. The figures serve merely as an indication of the inestimable value of the Association to the inhabitants of the Borough. The Superintendent and her staff are at all times anxious to co-operate with the Public Health Department in the effort to safeguard and improve the health of the public. An instance of this willing co-operation was provided in connection with the Council's Health Exhibition in 1937 at which the Association provided an interesting and instructive exhibit.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
<i>(a) Child Welfare Centres.</i>		
Grove Mission, Brooksby's Walk	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
Hampden Chapel, Lauriston Road	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
28, Lower Clapton Road	Two clinics weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
136, Richmond Road ..	Two clinics weekly for infants (Doctor) One clinic weekly for Toddlers (Doctor)	Borough Council.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
St. Michael's Church Hall, Northwold Road	Two clinics weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
Eton Mission, Eastway	One clinic weekly for infants (Doctor) One clinic weekly for toddlers (Doctor)	Eton College, subsidised by Borough Council.
Hackney Mothers' and Babies' Welfare, St. Michael's Hall, Lamb Lane	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Hackney Mothers' and Babies' Welfare, sub- sidised 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 and Post Natal Clinics.

Brooksby's Walk	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
Lauriston Road	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
28, Lower Clapton Road ..	Two clinics weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
136, Richmond Road ..	Two clinics weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
Northwold Road	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
Eton Mission, Eastway	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Eton College, subsidised by Borough Council.

(c) Dental Clinics.

28, Lower Clapton Road ..	One clinic weekly (Dentist)	Borough Council.
136, Richmond Road ..	Two clinics weekly (Dentist) (Anaesthetist attends monthly)	Borough Council.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
<i>(d) Artificial Sunlight Clinics.</i>		
28, Lower Clapton Road ..	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
136, Richmond Road ..	Three clinics weekly (1 attended by Doctor)	Borough Council.
<i>(e) Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics.</i>		
28, Lower Clapton Road ..	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
136, Richmond Road ..	One clinic weekly (Doctor)	Borough Council.
<i>(f) Day Nursery.</i>		
Hackney Day Nursery, Sylvester Path	Accommodation for 30 children	Hackney Day Nursery Committee, sub- sidised by Borough Council.
<i>(g) Tuberculosis Dispensaries.</i>		
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road	Tuberculosis Dispensary ..	Borough Council.
London Chest Hospital, Bonner Road	Tuberculosis Dispensary ..	Borough Council.
<i>(h) School Clinics.</i>		
Cleansing Station, Millfields Road	Cleansing of verminous per- sons and inspection and treatment of skin con- ditions	Borough Council.
Treatment Centre, Goulton Road	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, sub- sidised 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, a diathermy department, a coloured light treatment department, a paraffin wax bath and a Zotofoam bath. A short-wave diathermy machine is to be installed.

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 1937 :—

	Totals.	Hackney Residents.		
		Children		Adults.
		0-4 years.	5-13 years.	
Number of Patients Admitted ..	818	25	35	342
Number of Attendances	12,648	404	531	4,002
Number of Treatments given ..	22,454	522	747	6,863
Number of Radiographs taken ..	259	—	—	129

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 cost 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 64 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 153.

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 227 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, 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 two patients were being treated at the expense of the Council.

DISINFECTION.

(a) *Rooms Disinfected*.—During 1937 there were 2,358 rooms in 1,774 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	..	..	..	..	..	185
February	..	..	..	..	..	187
March	..	..	..	..	..	196
April	..	..	..	..	..	207
May	..	..	..	..	..	201
June	..	..	..	..	..	169
July	..	..	..	..	..	208
August	..	..	..	..	..	135
September	..	..	..	..	..	150
October	..	..	..	..	..	226
November	..	..	..	..	..	299
December	..	..	..	..	..	195
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2,358

(b) *Articles of Clothing, etc.*—The number of infected articles disinfected or destroyed during last year was 42,562. 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.					Totals.
	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.	
January ..	308	2397	232	414	423	307	9	3	—	—	1	4094
February ..	318	2413	124	320	316	277	3	3	—	—	—	3774
March ..	236	1914	84	196	365	145	9	26	4	9	8	2996
April ..	255	1983	116	223	278	151	5	11	—	—	1	3023
May ..	317	2277	84	374	405	257	14	28	—	22	1	3779
June ..	226	1735	45	252	179	422	2	11	—	10	2	2884
July.. ..	342	2361	124	258	340	348	7	4	1	3	9	3797
August ..	532	1142	175	128	186	106	4	4	—	—	2	2279
September ..	209	1332	90	230	238	141	4	14	—	1	—	2259
October ..	411	2746	268	311	4	270	5	7	—	—	9	4031
November ..	496	3545	151	340	590	481	3	—	—	—	—	5606
December ..	208	2539	183	277	439	384	3	7	—	—	—	4040
Totals ..	3858	26384	1676	3323	3763	3289	68	118	5	45	33	42562

(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	494
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	616
No. of books removed from the shelves of the Public Libraries, and disinfected	4,747
Total number of books dealt with	<u>5,857</u>

Isolation Shelter.

During the year 8 persons were admitted to the shelter while their homes were being disinfected. This total consisted of 4 men, 3 women, and 1 child. The cost of maintenance of these persons was £1 2s. 6d. Letters of appreciation of the service are not uncommon.

Cleansing of Verminous Persons.

The facilities provided by the Borough Council for the cleansing of verminous persons were in constant use. The total number of baths given during the year was 1,971 (619 to adults and 1,352 to children), whilst 2,399 head cleansings, not necessitating bathing were carried out. The total number of cleansings or treatments at the Cleansing Station during the year was, therefore, 4,370.

Of the 1,971 baths given, 1,820 were sulphur baths for scabies and 151 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	94	54
Benthal Road	5	27
Berger Road	224	67
Berkshire Road	1	—
Cassland Road	—	—
College Lane	3	—
Craven Park	17	6
Dalston Secondary	37	—
Daubeney Road	136	74
Detmold Road	156	133
Eleanor Road	35	23
Enfield Road	—	—
Gainsborough Road	—	—
Gayhurst Road	80	74
Glyn Road	60	74
Hackney Parochial	107	32
Homerton Row	196	108
Lady Holles'	1	—
Laura Place	28	9
Lauriston Road	6	7
London Fields	2	26
Mandeville Street	144	72
Millfields Road	27	2
Morning Lane	216	36
Mount Pleasant	57	26
North Hackney Central	16	7
Northwold Road	2	25
Queen's Road	122	46
Ram's.. .. .	13	—
Rushmore Road	82	13
St. James'	6	7
St. Michael's.. .. .	3	—
St. Scholastica's	23	—
Shacklewell	2	3
Sidney Road	19	29
Sigdon Road	125	129
South Hackney Central	5	—
South Hackney Parochial	52	10
Stormont House	2	—
The Orchard	103	6
Tottenham Road	—	—
Upton House	53	16
Wilton Road	97	50
Other young children	42	160
Totals	2,399	1,351

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 . . .	96	251	189	225	177	269	207	21	294	314	160	196	2399
Baths for Verminous Condition	Men . . .	17	14	11	24	19	19	4	3	2	8	7	13	141
	Women . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	9
	Children . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Baths for Scabies	Men . . .	31	30	10	5	10	12	10	3	17	15	24	28	195
	Women . . .	49	46	6	28	40	7	16	6	5	15	30	27	274
	Children . . .	85	156	93	74	74	60	20	43	135	179	278	154	1351

MORTUARY.

The Hackney Public Mortuary is situated in The Churchyard, E.8, and is used for the reception of bodies of persons dying in Hackney, also for the accommodation of the bodies of residents of Hackney who die in other districts. In 1936 an agreement was entered into with the Stoke Newington Borough Council permitting the use of the Hackney Public Mortuary for the reception and post-mortem examination of persons dying in Stoke Newington.

	Persons dying in Hackney.	Persons dying elsewhere.	Total.
Number of bodies deposited in the mortuary ..	280	64	344
1. To await inquests			
(a) Infectious ..	—	—	—
(b) Non-Infectious ..	109	7	116
2. To await burial	18	8	26
3. Result of death certified by Coroner ..	153	49	202
Number of post-mortem examinations made ..	232	55	287

Inquests.

Verdict.	Sex.	
	Male.	Female.
Accidental Death	23	20
Suicide	21	20
Natural Causes	10	3
Misadventure	7	3
Open Verdict	3	—
Self-induced Miscarriage	—	1
Chronic Alcoholism	—	1
Adjourned, or Inquest held elsewhere	4	—
Totals	68	48

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	8	Shock or Injury from Fall ..	24
Gas Poisoning	16	Street Accidents	7
Poisoning	8	Drowning	1
Cut Throat	4	Burns	2
Shock or Injury from Fall ..	5	Infection of Leg	1
		Crushing	3
		Asphyxia	3
		Train Accident	1
		Scalding	1
Totals	41		43

LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE AREA.

No addition was made in 1937 to the local legislation relating to the public health.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The work carried out during 1937 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, actinotherapy and dental clinics, and day nursery.
- (b) Health visiting.
- (c) Provision of maternity hospital accommodation, midwives and midwifery assistance, supply of sterilised maternity outfits, 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) Child life protection.

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

As stated in my Annual Report for 1936, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council have given considerable attention to the need for improved facilities for carrying on the maternity and child welfare work of the Borough, and in 1937 the specially built and equipped welfare centre at No. 136, Richmond Road was opened and has replaced the centre previously carried on in the Wesleyan Chapel Schools, Mayfield Road. Other developments in connection with the maternity and child welfare scheme have been the acquisition of premises in Elsdale Street in order to secure a site for the second new centre to be built at a cost of £9,727, excluding furniture and equipment. This centre, which it is anticipated will be opened in November, 1938, will replace the present centre carried on at the Hampden Chapel, Lauriston Road. Negotiations are also proceeding with a view to the building of a centre in Brooksby's Walk, to replace the centre now held at the Grove Mission, Brooksby's Walk. The centre at St. Michael's Hall, Northwold Road, is to be replaced by one 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 £540 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, post-natal and infant welfare sessions. The accommodation needed for the purposes of the school treatment centre will be sub-leased to the County Council.

Consequent upon the opening of the Richmond Road Centre, the Committee of the Hackney Mothers' and Babies' Voluntary Centre decided to relinquish the use of Vernon Hall, Florfield Road,

as a welfare centre, in view of the fact that the Richmond Road Centre visiting district was enlarged, also to give up the branch Centre at St. Martin's Mission in Ada Street and to establish a centre in St. Michael's Hall, Lamb Lane, to serve the London Fields area which includes the London County Council's housing estates in that district.

A list of the present infant welfare centres in the Borough appears on page 36 of this report. The work of the three 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 eight 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 special clinics.
- (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 1937 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	217	39	189	357	2705	2034	1882
2. Lauriston Road ..	51	249	61	216	365	3037	1588	1785
3. Lower Clapton Road	96	400	80	336	605	5604	3319	2978
4. Richmond Road ..	136	524	231	437	718	6114	4209	3767
5. Northwold Road ..	102	409	141	322	664	4934	4113	2664
6. *Eton Mission ..	93	132	14	94	199	2220	1622	1842
7. *Hackney Mothers and Babies	51	80	18	51	71	1474	696	760
8. *West Hackney ..	48	169	47	155	286	2048	1261	1615
Totals	629	2180	631	1800	3265	28136	18842	17293

* Voluntary Centres.

The attendances of children at the Infant Welfare Centres show an increase both as regards the number of children brought to the Centres for the first time and total attendances. 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:—

1933	..	..	..	84 per cent.
1934	..	..	..	84 ,,
1935	..	..	..	84 ,,
1936	..	..	..	84 ,,
1937	..	..	..	98 ,,

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Centres.—Ante-natal and post-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 and Post-natal Centres during the year :—

Centre.	No. of sessions held.	No. of Mothers attending (first visits).		No. of repeated attendances at Centre.		Total attendances.		No. of examinations by Doctor.
		Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	
1. Brooksby's Walk ..	51	105	4	377	—	482	4	485
2. Lauriston Road ..	52	116	7	399	—	515	7	487
3. Lower Clapton Road	102	193	21	656	3	849	24	843
4. Richmond Road ..	83	198	36	605	16	803	52	792
5. Northwold Road ..	48	131	22	396	7	527	29	501
6. *Eton Mission ..	47	41	6	167	58	208	64	269
Totals	383	784	96	2600	84	3384	180	3377

* Voluntary Centre.

In addition to the work at the Ante-natal and Post-natal Centres, 1,451 post-natal cases made 1,967 attendances at the infant welfare centres and received post-natal advice.

The number of women who attended at the six ante-natal centres for the first time during the year (784) is equivalent to 26.4 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, the City of London Maternity Hospital and the London County Council's local general hospitals (Hackney and Bethnal Green Hospitals). 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 966 women attended at the ante-natal clinic for the first time during 1937, the total attendances numbering 5,790. Of the 908 deliveries in the hospital during the year, 780 were to Hackney women.

Three hundred and fifty-seven births to Hackney mothers were notified from the Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital in 1937.

A maternity department, comprising a ward of 6 beds, 6 private rooms and two rooms each containing two beds—a total of 16 beds—and an ante-natal clinic, was instituted at the German Hospital in April, 1937. One session is held each week in the ante-natal clinic and 146 women attended during the nine months to December. The number of births occurring in the maternity department was 111, and 35 of the mothers were residents of Hackney.

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 at least 71.0 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, also an arrangement with the authorities of the London Chest Hospital, 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.

Twenty mothers were referred to Hackney Hospital during 1937 for X-ray examination under these arrangements.

Actinotherapy Clinics.—There are now two artificial light clinics, one at the Richmond Road Centre where the equipment consists of a duo-therapy unit comprising an alpine sun lamp for general and regional ultra-violet irradiation and a sollux lamp for general, regional and focal infra-red irradiation, and two alpine sun lamps for general and regional ultra-violet irradiation. This clinic is open on three afternoons each week. A doctor is in attendance at one of these sessions to examine each case and give instructions as to the treatment to be given by the Health Visitor. The second clinic is held at the Lower Clapton Road Centre and the equipment at this Centre consists of one K.B.B. mercury vapour lamp. This clinic is open on one afternoon each week.

When the Richmond Road Centre was opened in May, 1937, it was decided that the light treatment of infants and children should be carried out here and that the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers should be performed at the Lower Clapton Road Centre. In view, however, of the distance which has to be travelled by some patients to the Richmond Road Centre, on which account some children have failed to complete the course of treatment, it has been decided to utilise both centres for treatment of mothers and children, and this arrangement will be in operation in 1938.

The number of new cases seen during the year shows a considerable increase over previous years as a result of the additional facilities available at the new Centre in Richmond Road and the light clinic at this Centre is running to its full capacity.

The following table shows the number of cases and the conditions treated during the year :—

Cases treated at Actinotherapy Clinics—1937.

Infants and Children.

Condition.	Brought forward from Lower Clapton Road Clinic, 1936.	New Cases, 1937.	Total.	Cured or much improved.	Im-proved.	No im-prove-ment.	Failed to complete treatment.	Under treatment at end of 1937.
Rickets	10	57	67	12	27	1	19	8
Anaemia	—	6	6	3	1	—	—	2
Debility	2	30	32	9	7	1	8	7
Malnutrition ..	16	106	122	28	33	4	27	30
Cervical Adenitis	—	9	9	1	1	—	2	5
Bronchial Catarrh	3	17	20	6	2	2	6	4
Marasmus	1	4	5	3	—	—	2	—
Eczema	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Psoriasis	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Alopecia	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lichen Urticatus	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	32	234	266	67	71	8	64	56

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Condition.	Under treatment at commencement of year.	New Cases.	Total.	Cured or much improved.	Im-proved.	No im-prove-ment.	Failed to complete treatment.	Under treatment at end of 1937.
Debility	—	29	29	5	12	—	3	9
Toxaemia	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Insomnia	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Anaemia	—	5	5	1	1	—	—	3
Vomiting	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Leg Pains	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Varicose Eczema	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Varicose Veins ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	—	41	41	7	16	—	4	14

In addition to the conditions set out in the above table the treatment given to mothers at the clinics was found to have a beneficial effect in relieving strain and anxiety and as a general tonic. General debility, sleeplessness and minor conditions causing difficulty in pregnancy, such as anæmia, neuritis, etc., appear to receive benefit.

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. „ „

Payments to the Medical Officer in charge of the Clinics and to the Hackney District Nursing Association for the services of a Nurse at each session at the Lower Clapton Road Clinic amounted during the year to £148 13s. 0d., whilst a sum of £17 17s. 0d. was received in respect of treatment given during that period.

Dental Clinics.—Dental Clinics are established at No. 28, Lower Clapton Road, where weekly sessions are held, and at No. 136, Richmond Road, where bi-weekly sessions are held.

Expectant and nursing mothers and children are referred from all the maternity and child welfare centres in the Borough to these Clinics 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 Clinics. 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 0s. 0d. to £5 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 Clinics. This voucher is only available for six months.

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

No. of sessions held	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
					Mothers.	Children.	
No. of primary attendances	..	..	..	..	142	97	
No. of repeat attendances	..	..	..	..	681	123	
					<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	823	220	
					<hr/>	<hr/>	
No. of teeth extracted	..	..	..	..	..	1,321	
No. of teeth stopped	..	..	..	..	..	144	
No. of scalings and dressings	..	..	..	..	..	149	
No. of general anaesthetic cases	..	..	..	..	..	300	
No. of local anaesthetic cases	..	..	..	..	..	56	
No. of patients to whom dentures were supplied	..	..	..	..	..	70 (122 dentures)	

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

	£	s.	d.
Payments to Dental Surgeon in respect of attendances	207	18	0
Payments to Dental Surgeon for Dentures supplied	163	11	9
Payments to Anaesthetist	26	15	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total payments	£398	5	3

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Patients' Contributions:—						
For Dentures	51	10	0			
For Extractions, etc.	13	19	0			
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			
Total Contributions	65	9	0			
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			
Net Cost to the Council	£332	16	3			

In 36 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.
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
1937 ..	132	1043	1321	144	149	70	122
Totals ..	530	4911	5919	643	555	304	545

A report by Mr. H. C. Middleton, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.), the Council's Dental Surgeon, is given here:—

Dental Clinic.

The chief item of interest in the dental work during the year was the installation of a modern surgery, waiting room and recovery room at the new Richmond Road Centre. An up-to-date anaesthetic apparatus for gas and oxygen has proved of great service in reducing the anxiety of administering anaesthetics to nursing and expectant mothers, and infants under five years of age.

The work done for the mothers produces the best results. The removal of septic teeth and replacement by dentures shows an immediate improvement in general health. The problem of caries in infants' teeth still remains.

In spite of ante-natal care and advice in infant feeding and nutrition, a large proportion of infants have carious or poorly calcified teeth. Various methods of making up this calcium deficiency have been tried, but after many years' experience in this class of preventive medicine I am convinced that the logical method of tackling the problem lies in fresh air, healthy housing, intelligent cooking and feeding. This, in turn, becomes a social problem of adequate wages to buy wholesome food.

Children under School Age.—Arising out of consideration of Ministry of Health Circular 1550, issued in May, 1936, four additional health visitors were appointed during 1937 to enable home visiting to those children between the ages of 1 and 5 years to be carried out more frequently than had hitherto been possible, and to enable toddlers' clinics to be commenced at the Richmond Road Centre. These clinics may also be instituted at the Lower Clapton Road and Northwold Road Centres if thought to be desirable after experience has been gained at the Richmond Road Centre.

It is estimated that there are nearly 15,000 children in Hackney under the age of five years, 2,242 of whom are in voluntary attendance at school.

Taking the country as a whole, it is found that 16 per cent. of the children entering school are found, at the first examination, to require treatment for some disease or defect. Examination of entrants is made by the School Medical Service and these defects are discovered, but it is considered that adequate supervision of the pre-school age child would have prevented many of the conditions from arising, or would have resulted in speedy cure. It is interesting to note in this connection that of the 2,682 entrants to school examined in Hackney during 1937, 681 needed some type of treatment—559 had defective teeth, a condition which could have been remedied before the child attained school age by the use by the parents of the Borough Council's dental clinics.

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

The Nursery was open on 225 days during the year, when the following attendances of infants and children were made:—

Attendances of infants under 2 years	..	..	2,173
Attendances of children between 2 and 5 years	..	..	4,854
			<hr/>
Total number of attendances	..	..	7,027
			<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.

(ALDERMAN C. FISHER YATES.)

It is an annual duty and a privilege of the Chairman to pass in review the chief events which have occurred during the year covered by this Annual Report. I intend this year to be brief, for I think that the very work of the Nursery is all the testimonial that it requires.

I am tempted, however, not to be brief on the subject of an appeal for more financial support, for while I do not expect those upon whom we know we can rely, to make further efforts, I do hope to see new sources of revenue forthcoming. As a small suggestion, those who are interested could ask their friends and their friends in turn could be persuaded to ask other friends, *ad infinitum*, to collect the useful tokens which appear daily in the "Daily Mirror" and the "Daily Sketch." We do not ask for much but just for the little more which can be given without being missed.

Maintenance and improvement take a proportion of what we receive, and many additions have been made to the amenities of the Nursery. Repairs and alterations have been carried out by the Committee, and the Spurstowe Trustees have kindly had re-decorated the exterior of the building and also have re-treaded the stairs. Nevertheless, there is more that should be done, and this will depend upon the amount of support we receive in the future.

We were twice honoured by visits from the Mayoress, Mrs. Butler, once in March and again in the company of His Worship the Mayor, Alderman H. W. Butler, J.P., on the occasion of our Pound Day in October—their presence and help were a great encouragement to us all.

And now a word of honourable mention for those whose help has been invaluable—some old friends and some new—to one and all we are grateful for the goodwill which inspires them to come to the aid of the Nursery. I wish to make special mention of the regular and willing services rendered throughout the year by Miss Payne, Mrs. Fotheringham and Mrs. W. White; of the work done on our Flag Day by Mrs. Golding and Mrs. Rendall and their voluntary helpers; of the assistance so ably rendered on numerous occasions by Mr. J. B. Manning; of the support of the Committee and their enthusiasm for the Nursery and its interests; of the constant ministrations of Dr. Turtle and his readiness to help at all times; of the kind interest shown by the Richmond Revellers and by the Michaelmas Players; of the advice and service of the Borough Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. H. Dart, which have again throughout the year ever been at our disposal, and of the untiring efforts of our Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Brown, and our Hon. Secretary, Mrs. R. E. Izzard, to both of whom it is impossible to accord sufficient praise. There are others to whom I would also like to say words of special thanks, but their names are recorded elsewhere in this report.

Finally, I would say on behalf of the Committee that we are all most deeply appreciative of the work done in the true spirit of loving kindness by our Matron, Miss Newbegin, and the Staff generally; if proof were needed, the affection displayed towards them by the children would be more than ample evidence, and for this fact we have cause to be and are indeed grateful.

HONORARY MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(STANLEY W. TURTLE, L.M.S.S.A.)

I am for the third time called upon to furnish my report, and I do so with enthusiasm, for from my point of view the Hackney Day Nursery has in the past year made great strides.

The health of the children has been exceptionally good and the Nursery has been free from infectious fevers during 1937. I must add in passing that I attribute this to two factors: Firstly, the Nursery is disinfected every quarter—for this we have to thank the Public Health Authorities for their kind co-operation; secondly, to the Matron's assiduous inspections of the children on their arrival.

During 1937 we have had a large number of children immunised to diphtheria. Again we have to turn and thank Dr. Dart, the M.O.H., and his staff for their assistance, and we must not forget the great help rendered by members of the Hackney Rotary Club for the loan of cars for the transportation of the children to and from the Clinic.

This immunisation is of very great importance, in that it means these little ones are immune to diphtheria, that terrible disease which has accounted for so much in former years.

The routine of the Nursery and the food still hold their former high standard. The kiddies are extremely happy.

The Committee, the Matron and staff are to be congratulated on their efforts; and I close this report wishing them every success in the coming years in providing this very necessary institution in the Borough.

MATRON'S REPORT.

(M. G. A. NEWBEGIN.)

The year 1937 has been one of steady progress for the Hackney Day Nursery.

There have been no epidemics during the year and, except for a few mild cases of influenza in the autumn, the children have been free from illness, the attendances having been very regular indeed.

The Day Nursery was open 225 days. There have been 2,173 attendances of children under two years of age, and 4,584 attendances of children from two to five years, making a total of 6,757.

The Day Nursery is certainly growing up rapidly. This is shown by the fact that two mothers—whose children used to attend the Nursery regularly—have returned, each with a young baby. In the one case, the older child has come back as a toddler; in the other the child left to go to school.

A small boy who came to the Nursery in April, 1937, at the age of ten months, was pale, listless and very undernourished; he also frequently lost weight. With suitable food and proper rest, this same child now has a colour in his cheeks and is doing well. He enjoys his routine visits to Dr. Turtle and shows a spirit of mischief.

In July the rooms and landings on the top floor were distempered throughout, which made them look very fresh and clean.

In September the stairs were provided with new treads and mottled rubber covering. This has been most appreciated, not only on account of the appearance, but also because it is now far easier to walk upon the stairs as well as being simpler to keep them clean.

The outside of the premises has been painted, and the children found much interest in watching the men whilst at their work.

The new cupboard in the scullery for the cleaning implements has proved to be very useful. We can now hang up the brooms correctly and tidily—a great asset when young people are being trained.

In the Advanced Examination held in March by the National Society of Day Nurseries, Miss José Coleman obtained "Pass."

In the Preliminary Examination held in July by the N.S.D.N., Miss Adela Beesley and Miss Lilian Lloyd each obtained "Good."

We regret intensely losing Miss Alice Roberts who has had charge of the Baby Nursery for two years and seven months. The children have been very happy and well looked after under her care.

Miss Roberts is leaving as she is going to be married, and we are all united in wishing her a very happy future.

The Children's Party was held at the Nursery shortly before Christmas. Alderman and Mrs. Fisher Yates gave assistance which was much appreciated, and Mr. Whitehead very kindly took the part of Father Christmas.

Again Mrs. Brown, the Treasurer, sent a most delicious Christmas cake for the mothers, which gave them much pleasure.

Mrs. Izzard, the Secretary, lent a delightful radio-gramophone for the occasion, and also fairy lights for the Christmas Tree which thrilled the children.

These, with the kind gifts of the Committee and friends, made the Nursery Party a successful and happy one.

HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT.

(RUTH BROWN.)

As one year follows another it becomes increasingly difficult to express in changeful phrases our continued appreciation and most grateful thanks for the support, financially, that the Day Nursery continues to receive from its many good friends.

May I therefore, on behalf of the Committee, be permitted to say "thank you" most sincerely to each and every donor and subscriber whose name appears in the list of the report.

We are especially indebted to those kindly folk who, by organising dances, concerts, etc., on behalf of the Nursery, continue to assist us so well. To those ladies who gave their services on Flag Days, "Alexandra Rose Day" and "Children's Day" we desire to express our full appreciation, for their services have entitled us to share in the proceeds of the total collections.

Then, also, we have again been wonderfully assisted by His Worship the Mayor of Hackney, Herbert W. Butler, Esq., through whose good offices an amount of £28 3s. 0d. was donated to our "Pound Day."

The income we derive through the Sunday Cinemas' Charities is so tremendous a help that our appreciation cannot be too sincerely expressed. We hope earnestly for the continuance of support from this source.

To our Chairman, Alderman C. Fisher Yates, and Mrs. Yates, may I once again say "thank you" and in so doing express our admiration for their continued great interest in the work and progress of the Day Nursery.

With such an indefatigable pair at the helm, to resist the example set is impossible, and so we Committee members—together with the continued support of all our good friends—hope to assist them to continue happily for many years the good work that is being accomplished in Hackney through the Day Nursery.

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 commenced 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 Clinics established at Hackney Hospital and Bethnal Green 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 Clinics 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 four 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. 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.

Visits of Health Visitors, 1937.

1. Primary Visits.
2. Total Visits.

Table with columns for health visitor names (e.g., Miss M. H. Barre, Miss J. Brennan, Miss D. Ryan-Jones) and rows for various categories (e.g., Infants (Leg.) under 1 year of age, Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea, Special Visits, Total Visits). The table includes sub-columns for primary and total visits for each visitor.

Continuation of the table from the previous page, showing the same categories and visitor names, with the final 'Totals' row at the bottom right showing the sum of visits across all categories and visitors.

During 1937 the Health Visitors and Child Life Protection Visitor referred 23 cases to the Society's Inspector, 22 cases in which neglect was alleged and one in which the advice of the Inspector was sought. In one of these cases Police Court proceedings were taken by the Society but the case was dismissed on the grounds of insufficient evidence. 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 62 and 63.

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.	Artificial.	Mixed.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
2802	2375	254	173	2680	122	376	2426	2780	22

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	57	59	17	0
City of London Maternity Hospital	124	130	4	0
	<u>181</u>	<u>£190</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

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 1937 arrangements were made for the convalescence of 49 children. In addition, nine nursing mothers and their babies were sent to convalescent homes during the year.

The total cost to the Council of convalescent home treatment in 1937 was £211 6s. 10d.

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.

Eighty-nine outfits were issued during the year. Twenty-one were sold at cost price, 14 at a reduced price, and 54 were supplied

free of cost. The sum collected from the sale of outfits was £7 16s. 0d. and the net cost to the Council was, therefore, £18 18s. 0d.

Midwives and Midwifery Assistance.—There are 75 midwives residing in the Borough who have notified to the local supervising authority (the London County Council) their intention to practise, and 9 midwives who practise in the Borough but reside elsewhere. Of the total number 16 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 44 mothers were paid by the Council during the year, the payments totalling £50 19s. 0d.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.—The scheme made by the London County Council under the Midwives' Act, 1936, came into operation on 1st January, 1938. Under this scheme Hackney is included with Bethnal Green, Poplar, Shoreditch, Stepney and Stoke Newington in a group of boroughs to be known as Area A, to serve which six midwives, including two who are resident in Hackney, have been appointed by the County Council.

In addition, certain hospitals and nursing associations in the Area have entered into agreements with the County Council to provide midwives to undertake confinements in patients' homes, and arrangements have also been made with various nursing associations, including the Hackney District Nursing Association, to provide maternity nurses to assist medical practitioners at confinements.

Full co-operation between the Borough Council's ante-natal clinics and the County Council's midwives has been arranged, and a panel of obstetric specialists has been formed by the Borough Councils included in Area A. The following is a list of the consultants forming this panel:—

Lady Florence Barrett.
Miss Margaret Basden.
Miss Alice Bloomfield.
R. Alan Brews, Esq.
R. Christie Brown, Esq.
Harold Chapple, Esq.
Robert L. Dodds, Esq.
Arthur C. Gray, Esq.
Eardly L. Holland, Esq.
William McKim H. McCullagh, Esq.
Frank N. Reynolds, Esq.
Frederick W. Roques, Esq.

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 as regards the investigation of maternal deaths. A list of the obstetric specialists available for consultation in cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia is given on page 65.

Details of the use made of the Council's Consultant Obstetricians in cases of puerperal pyrexia during the past year appear on page 137 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 1937 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.—Seventy-two applications were granted during 1937 for the assistance of a "home help" under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. In the previous year 57 applications for this facility were granted.

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 35 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	6	97
Maternity Nursing	89	1394
Measles (children under 5 years of age) ..	6	58
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	35	669
Pneumonia (children under 5 years of age)	7	151
Whooping Cough (children under 5 years of age)	5	54
Other ailments (nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age)	175	2522
Totals	323	4945

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

During the year under review 6,226 applications were received from 1,302 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	5,210	5,174	£ s. d. 2,036 16 0
Dried Milk	1,016	1,013	392 9 4
Totals	6,226	6,187	2,429 5 4

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 1937 amounted to £327 2s. 0d.

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.
Ambrosia	2	5	0
Cod liver oil and malt	80	5	6
Cow and Gate	730	10	0
Lactagol	13	2	6
Marylebone cream	48	7	2
Ostermilk	98	13	9
Petroleum emulsion	5	0	8
Syrup ferri	10	18	6
Virol	68	1	3
Sundries	98	8	9
Total	1,155	13	1

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

Description of Article.	Cost to the Council.		
	£	s.	d.
Cod liver oil and malt	80	19	0
Lactagol	5	5	0
Marylebone cream	22	9	7
Virol	98	15	9
Sundries	46	16	3
Total	254	5	7

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

At the end of 1937 there were in the Borough 134 persons who had been registered under Part XIII of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. Eighty-six of these registered foster-mothers had 116 children in their care for reward.

There were two instances in 1937 in which persons were found to have taken charge of children for reward without giving notice to the Council, and warning letters were addressed to the persons concerned.

An Order was secured from a Justice of the Peace for a child's immediate removal from the care of a foster-mother who had been taken ill, and there were several instances during the year of the removal of children from the care of unsuitable foster-mothers without recourse to legal action.

Several notifications of intention to receive children were submitted by unsuitable persons and these persons were dissuaded from their intention.

Two foster-children died during the year and in each case notice was given to the Coroner as required by Section 264 of the Act. The cause of death in each case was certified by the Coroner to be broncho-pneumonia.

The Child Life Protection Visitor devotes a great deal of time and care to matters having a bearing upon the welfare of infants. For instance, she is frequently successful in finding temporary homes for young children whose mothers are, for various reasons, such as admission to hospital, unable for the time being to look after the children. From time to time the Visitor's help is sought by unmarried mothers in their difficulties and the Visitor is able to advise and help them in many ways such as in securing homes for their infants. The figures given below of the visits paid by the Child Life Protection Visitor during the year cannot be regarded as a full record of the very valuable work she does for the young children of Hackney.

	First Visits.	Total Visits.
Infants under 1 year of age	66	582
Children 1 to 5 years of age	34	931
Children 5 to 9 years of age	9	485
Verification of return of child to the care of parents, etc.	116	116
Special visits	486	486
Attendances at Police Courts	—	—
Attendances at Juvenile Courts	—	—
Fruitless calls—removed, out, etc. ..	—	332
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	12
Totals	713	2,944

In addition to the visits mentioned above, 39 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 fifteen 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 360 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 2 sewers, taking the drainage of 5 premises, which were defective and repairable by the Borough Council.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

The Council have replaced the vehicles engaged upon this work with 20 up-to-date dustless rear-loading moving barrier electric vehicles of 15/19 cubic yards capacity for ordinary collection, and two petrol-driven vehicles for collection from flats, hospitals and institutions in the Borough, at a cost of £19,725.

The reorganisation of the collection districts entailed by the working of the improved larger type of vehicle was effected with a minimum of inconvenience to the residents of the Borough.

The arrangements for disposing of the refuse by loading into the barges for transport to Mucking were transferred to the Council's Depot at Homerton Wharf, Lee Conservancy Road, abutting upon the Hackney Navigation Cut.

At the Wharf buildings have been erected to house tipping chutes, and electric elevators have been installed to load the barges on the Navigation Cut.

In addition, office buildings with weighbridge, mess-room and lavatory accommodation have been erected at a total cost of over £13,000.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

A summary of the inspections, etc., carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year appears on pages 157 to 174 of this Report.

Complaints of Nuisances.—During the year there were 5,198 complaints of nuisances made to the Public Health Department and investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Borough.

Defects or nuisances were discovered in 3,870 of the complaints. Notices for the remedy or abatement of these were served upon the owner or person responsible.

Inspections other than on Complaint.—The number of inspections under the Public Health (London) Act, 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 6,068, 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 1937 was 4,792. The number of statutory notices served was 1,119; and summonses were issued in 23 cases.

Reconditioning of insanitary houses.—During seven months of the year systematic inspections have been made with a view to securing reconditioning of houses under the powers contained in Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936. A total of 221 houses have been inspected, details of which are given in the following tables:—

Florfield Road: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, (40 houses). 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 37a, 38, 39.

Holly Street: Nos. 71a, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, (57 houses). 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 125a, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137; 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114.

Hindrey Place: Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47; (34 houses). 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40, 42, 44.

Daubeney Road: Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, (90 houses). 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 94, 156, 158, 160, 162; 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 125, 127, 129, 131, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153.

SUMMARY.

Number of houses inspected	221
Number requiring service of Informal Notices	208
Number of Formal Notices served	6
Number of houses made fit:—	

(a) After service of Informal Notices 45

(b) After service of Formal Notice	1
Number of houses where work was in progress at the end of the year	147
Number of houses at which work had not been commenced at end of the year	16

Drainage.—One hundred and seventy-nine plans and notices to execute drainage work and works of construction under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors at 240 premises were reported to the Public Health Committee during the year.

Infectious Diseases.—The occupied dwellings inspected during the year after infectious disease numbered 938. Any nuisances or sanitary defects found were dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

Smoke Abatement.—In addition to 200 observations of chimneys of large works in the Borough made by the Sanitary Inspectors, 1,098 observations on 79 premises were made by an Assistant detailed for that purpose. Twenty-nine intimation notices were served on the persons responsible for the issue of black smoke in contravention of the Public Health (London) Act, and the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926. Eleven statutory notices were served.

Offensive Trades.—The offensive businesses carried on in the Borough at the end of the year were—fur skin dressers 7, poultry slaughters 3. Forty 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 situation of the two common lodging houses in the Borough and the accommodation for lodgers available therein are as follows:—

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

At the annual census of homeless persons carried out during the night of 11th-12th February, 1938, the following numbers of lodgers were found at the two common lodging houses:—

1, Homerton High Street	40 men.
23 and 25, Well Street	81 ,,

The number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to the common lodging houses during the year was 26. One Notice was served requiring repair of yard paving and cleansing of walls and ceiling of a water closet.

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 five 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 909 dwellings. Bug infestation of varying degree was found during 1937 in 7 of these dwellings. In six of these instances the families removed to their present Council dwelling prior to 1934 in which year the Council's cyanide gas chamber was erected. Up to that time there was no routine disinfection of the furniture of families removing to Council dwellings. There was, therefore, only one instance during the year of re-infestation after the Council had taken steps to free the family's possessions from vermin.

The seven dwellings were cleansed and freed from vermin, in two instances by the staff of the Public Health Department, two by the staff of the Housing Department and the remaining three by the tenants themselves.

The number of houses in private ownership found during 1937 to be bug-infested was 832 and the rooms affected numbered 1,514. 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 4,904 pint bottles of insecticide and 370 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 1937 collections of old material for destruction were made in 52 instances following the death or removal to hospital of the owners. Similar collections were made from 431 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 (7) 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. There is no process to equal cyanide disinfection of furniture in a properly constructed chamber, but the difficulty still remains as regards the disinfection of dwellings owing to the toxicity of cyanide gas. 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, been erected in and outside London and other authorities are considering a similar scheme. A description of the chambers by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. Peverett, was placed in detail in last year's report and those particulars and plans are available for the information of any officers of public health authorities who care to make application for them.

Cyanide disinfection 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 12 such families were dealt with in 1937.

In addition to the cyanide gas disinfection of verminous furniture and other household effects considerable quantities of bedding and personal clothing are treated in the steam disinfector at the Council's Disinfecting Station. The following table shows the number of such articles treated at the Disinfecting Station in each month of the year, together with the number of collections of verminous or filthy goods for destruction to which reference is made on page 74.

Month.	Verminous articles disinfected.						Collections of Verminous or Filthy Goods for destruction
	Beds, Overlays or Mattresses.	Other Bedding Materials.	Men's Clothing.	Women's Clothing.	Children's Clothing.	Totals.	
January ..	—	—	230	260	385	875	17
February ..	—	—	175	280	775	1230	20
March ..	1	—	110	100	370	581	21
April ..	1	2	70	90	295	458	74
May ..	6	5	120	210	445	786	59
June ..	8	50	136	59	300	553	55
July ..	22	36	70	80	100	308	46
August ..	39	30	30	30	210	339	50
September	26	140	85	30	680	961	27
October ..	33	24	100	90	795	1042	59
November	6	18	140	145	1390	1699	31
December	—	—	155	130	760	1045	24
Totals ..	142	305	1421	1504	6505	9877	483

(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 four 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	—
1937	832	1,514	153	—
Totals ..	3,275	5,300	422	127

(5) *The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.*

The Council has appointed Welfare Visitors whose duty it is periodically to inspect the Council's dwellings. During these inspections a special point is made of observing whether re-infestation has taken place, and any re-infestation is reported to the Housing Manager. It is also a duty of the Welfare Visitors to educate tenants, when necessary, to take suitable measures to keep the dwellings in a clean and vermin-free condition.

Removal of Aged and Infirm Persons.—Action was taken in two cases during the year under Section 224 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, which gives 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.

In a third instance the person concerned entered hospital voluntarily following the giving of notice that application was to be made for a compulsory removal order.

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 515 inspections or re-inspections of shops were made under the Act.

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.

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 428. 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 8 cases it was necessary to serve notices under the Act upon the occupiers of the land or premises.

Seven thousand, four hundred and thirty-seven poison baits and 45 varnish traps were provided and laid down at 372 premises under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. By these means 362 premises have been cleared of rats and 10 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 two. In one case the work specified in the certificate was carried out, and in the second 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 834 and in 265 instances nuisances were discovered requiring the service of notices under the Public Health (London) Act.

Dangerous Structures.

Complaints of alleged dangerous structures at 597 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	..	388
Do.	do.	Outworkers' Premises	.. ..	1,662
London County Council By-laws	..	Houses let in separate Tenements..		475
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	.. ..	17
Number of boats inspected	.. ..	—

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1937.

Inspector.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Public</i> E. S. R.	<i>Health (London) Act, 1936.</i> 65, Templar Road	Scullery roof leaky; ceiling in disrepair. Dampness in W.C.	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	1 1 0
P. G. W.	67, Median Road	Damp front wall and basement passage. Defective cooking stove	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	1 1 0
L. W. D.	25, Wetherell Road	General insanitary conditions	Ordered to abate nuisance within 28 days	—	1 1 0
P. G. W.	67, Median Road	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	—
J. E. T.	140, Homerton High Street	Leaky roof and yard paving defective	do.	—	1 11 6
E. S. R.	12, Junction Place	General insanitary conditions	do.	—	1 1 0
E. K. . .	22, Shacklewel Row	do.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	1 1 0
E. S. R.	16, Darnley Road	Dirty walls and ceil- ings; sashcords broken	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	10 6
W. H. B.	27, Felstead Street	General insanitary conditions	do.	—	1 1 0
W. H. B.	29, Felstead Street	Sink waste pipe un- trapped; flue defec- tive and smoky	do.	—	1 1 0
W. H. B.	21, Eastway . .	General insanitary conditions	Adjourned sine-die	—	—
J. E. T.	47, Penda Road . .	Scullery roof defec- tive and leaky	Ordered to abate nuisance within 7 days	—	1 1 0
E. S. R.	73, Homerton High Street	General insanitary conditions	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	1 1 0
E. K. . .	12, John Campbell Road	Defective drainage system	Adjourned sine-die	—	—
W. E. G.	31, Marlow Road	Main roof leaky . .	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	1 1 0
W. H. B.	393, Wick Road	Leaky roof	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	1 1 0
E. S. C.	170, Clapton Common	Burning trade refuse	Summons dismissed	—	—
E. K. . .	48, Boleyn Road	Sink waste pipe dis- charging impro- perly; rain water pipe and gutters obstructed	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	1 1 0
J. E. T.	48, Trehurst Street	First floor sink waste pipe defective and leaky	do.	—	1 1 0

Inspector.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine	Costs
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
E. K. . .	103b, Dalston Lane	Glass roof defective and leaky	Summons withdrawn (nuisance abated)	—	1 1 0
P. G. W.	200, Millfields Road	General insanitary conditions	Ordered to abate nuisance within 14 days	—	1 1 0
P. G. W.	67, Median Road	do.	do.	—	1 1 0
<i>London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908.</i>					
J. E. T.	Outside Daubeney Road School	Being a person carrying on the business of rag and bone dealer did distribute toys in connection with such business	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act	—	—
J. E. T.	Do.	do.	do.	—	—
G. F. . .	In Geldeston Road	do.	Ordered to pay costs	—	2 0
W. E. G.	In Devonshire Road	do.	Adjourned sine-die	—	—
L. W. D.	In Lauriston Road	do.	do.	—	—
G. F. . .	Outside Guinness Trust Buildings, Stamford Hill	do.	Case dismissed. Mistaken identity. 15s. costs against Council	—	—
E. K. . .	In Amhurst Road	do.	Dismissed on payment of costs	—	2 0
E. K. . .	Do.	do.	do.	—	2 0
G. F. . .	Outside Guinness Trust Buildings, Stamford Hill	do.	Fined	5 0	—
G. F. . .	Do.	do.	Fined	5 0	—
E. S. R.	In Urswick Road	do.	Fined	5 0	—
<i>Housing Acts, 1925-35.</i>					
W. H. B.	5, Osborne Road	Obstructing officer entering into or upon premises	Adjourned sine-die	—	—
E. S. R.	49, Amhurst Road	do.	Summons withdrawn (premises inspected)	—	—
W. E. G.	17, Meynell Gardens	do.	do.	—	—
<i>Metropolis Management Act, 1855, as amended by the Metropolis Management Acts</i>					
W. E. G.	6, Chatham Place	Did construct drainage work without giving notice to local authority	Summons dismissed. Ordered to pay costs	—	1 1 0

HOUSING.

CLEARANCE AND REHOUSING.

The Housing Act, 1936, Section 154, states that the Medical Officer of Health of a local authority shall make an official representation to the local authority whenever he is of the opinion that any house in their district is unfit for human habitation, or that any area in their district is an area which should be dealt with as a clearance area.

Medical Officers of Health are not surveyors or architects, a fact that has been referred to on many occasions at Public Inquiries, but, nevertheless, the Act specifies that Medical Officers of Health shall represent to a local authority houses unfit for human habitation.

Medical Officers of Health, in the course of their duties, are continually dealing with the troubles experienced in unsatisfactory dwellings and also control a staff of Sanitary Inspectors working under the Public Health, Housing, and other Acts. It is suggested, therefore, that they have considerably more experience available in respect of properties included in clearance areas than some of the qualified architects and surveyors engaged to give evidence at the Public Inquiries. Furthermore, the staffs of local authorities are disinterested. The Medical Officer of Health merely points out that the features of dampness, lack of ventilation, absence of water supply, etc., are present, or that the structure is bulged or bricks are crumbling, facts which are visible to the eye of any person, expert or otherwise, and that the dwellings fall below the standard of working class accommodation provided in the district.

It is not too much to say that the conscience of the country has been disturbed by the conditions under which a large number of families have been obliged to live. In their issue of the 26th October, 1933, the Architects' Journal paid special attention to the London slum. On the cover of that issue appeared this remark—"THIS NATION CANNOT AFFORD SLUMS. LET IT BE SAID OF OUR GENERATION THAT WE SWEEPED THE SLUMS AWAY." Inside, under the heading of "opinions" appeared the views of many important public men, for instance, Mr. Baldwin (as he then was), Mr. George Lansbury and other prominent politicians, officials, the clergy, and various Press opinions on the subject of the scandal of housing conditions.

Happily the Hackney slums mentioned and illustrated in the Architects' Journal have been demolished in spite of the opposition put forward on behalf of the owners at the Public Inquiries, and an Order for clearance has been confirmed by the Ministry of Health in regard to every area which was the subject of an Inquiry during 1937 or previous years, with the exception of three very small areas where an undertaking was given that the premises would be used as stores, etc., and not for human habitation.

Great progress in slum clearance has been made throughout the country generally; the position for London is referred to later in this Report.

Representation by Medical Officers of Health and resulting demolition of unsatisfactory property has been of great benefit to public health. Damp, derelict, aged, bug-ridden dwellings are being swept away and in their place dwellings, properly constructed and properly maintained and fitted with modern conveniences, are being erected.

The Property Owners' Protection Association is an indefatigable body which unceasingly, and indeed with considerable success at times, fights for the preservation of the unsatisfactory dwelling, and one activity of this Association is to represent the local authority to the public as being determined to rob owners of sound property by any possible means.

This Association claims that it exercises "Incessant vigilance through the years in Legislative and Municipal spheres as also in the Courts where property interests are concerned," and again, "Strenuous efforts are now being made to bring about a change in the law to prevent further injustice to property owners," to save property in fact that might be demolished in consequence of what the Editor of the Association Journal terms "so-called slum clearance inquiries."

The following "Editorial Reflections" from the "Property Owners' Journal" of October, 1937, are of interest in this connection:—

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH REPORTS.

"Property owners, and, indeed, members of the surveying profession, will be incensed at the views expressed by Dr. Dart, the Medical Officer of Health for Hackney, at a recent enquiry, when he made allegations against the integrity of Chartered Surveyors in giving evidence before so-called Slum Clearance Enquiries. Dr. Dart seems to suggest that a qualified surveyor is quite prepared to say anything to bolster up a case, and he has no justification for such a statement.

"In fact, I suggest to Dr. Dart that the evidence of the surveyor as to structure, planning, ventilation, etc., is far more reliable than any evidence he can give. Unfortunately, it has become a practice for the Medical Officer of Health to give evidence with regard to the construction of buildings, etc., rather than evidence as to whether any particular dwelling is healthy. It will be difficult to find a Medical Officer of Health who has the slightest qualification for giving evidence on this particular aspect of a so-called slum; but if he were not to give such evidence he might just as well not appear at the enquiry at all, because the evidence he should give, namely, as to whether the dwelling is unhealthy, is never given, because it is almost invariably impossible to support a contention of that kind by facts based on the health of the actual people who lived in the houses for years past.

"It is a pity that the evidence of Medical Officers of Health is not confined within the ambit of their own professional knowledge."

The views of the Property Owners' Protection Association staff with regard to myself or Medical Officers of Health generally are only of interest in that they indicate the methods of the Association. Since a shorthand note is taken of all evidence at Inquiries in the Town Hall, it would have been of interest to turn up the evidence referred to by the Editor in the letter I quote above, but no information was forthcoming from the Association as to which inquiry was referred to.

I think, however, that the Editor's statement was not occasioned by any remarks made by me at Inquiries but by those contained in my last Annual Report, where I gave some details of the kind of evidence given at Inquiries, and in order to explain the position I will proceed to quote from the records of evidence given at Inquiries. It should not be thought, however, that because there is a difference in evidence given at Inquiries that in all such cases a witness may be trying to mislead the Inquiry. For instance, when at a fairly recent Inquiry, I gave evidence that roofs were leaky, an expert witness of good standing gave evidence that the stains in the roofs of these houses were merely what one might expect when roofs had leaked but that, in his opinion, the repairs subsequently carried out must have been adequate and that the roofs were sound. It was unfortunate from the point of view of his evidence that his inspection had followed on a long period of dry weather and that during the night which followed the close of the Inquiry, and before the visit of the Inspector who had conducted the Inquiry, heavy rain occurred so that most of the roofs were found to be leaking seriously, one tenant having collected in a bath a considerable amount of the water which had come through his roof. My own evidence was given at the Inquiry with some knowledge of what had been occurring in these houses in the past, even though I lacked the expert knowledge of the owner's witness.

Differences of opinion may also arise quite fairly as regards the amount of repairs required and the seriousness of the conditions present. Nor must it be assumed that there is any real desire to mislead even on the part of the surveyors acting for the Property Owners' Protection Association. The evidence given by these witnesses probably arises from the attitude of mind that might be summed up in the phrase "suitable for the working classes," the working class family seemingly being regarded by the Association as in some respects sub-human, perhaps not coming quite within the category of human beings, or, if human, unreasonable in not being content with a dwelling which would have been considered quite adequate for an artisan family before the adoption of the first Public Health Act. In other words that a dwelling where there is dampness, lack of sanitary conveniences, darkness, poor ventilation, is considered to be perfectly adequate from the "working classes" standard of the Property Owners' Protection Association. Bugs, for instance, are never mentioned in representations or evidence. Actually in some slum areas it is impossible to eradicate them, but in theory this is considered possible.

At one time water was carried in pails to dwellings, sanitary fittings were unknown; water laid on to a tap in a dry area between the house and footway, and a water-closet under the footway would both be unheard of luxuries; one is forced to the conclusion that it is with these comparisons in mind that the Property Owners' Protection Association view dwellings for the working classes at the present day.

Hackney has been honoured by the presence at a number of Inquiries of a person of great importance indeed to the Property Owners' Protection Association, who has attended as an expert witness, and it has been possible therefore to obtain some idea of the type of house which the Association considers "ideal" for working-class dwellings. Not indifferent or poor, but "ideal," so that the standard of what the Association would consider really bad cannot be decided as regards the housing property in this Borough.

I would not for one moment suggest that a qualified surveyor is "quite prepared to say *anything* to bolster up a case," but when a qualified surveyor says that the East Street dwellings were "ideal homes in a neighbourhood like Hackney, in the centre of London, for a married couple with one or two children," and goes on to say that the London County Council provide homes comparable to such dwellings and that "the houses are quite equal to the standard prevailing in the district," he is making a present-day comparison which can therefore be shown to be so untrue as to be ludicrous.

I feel sure that the County Council would not appreciate the comparison that any of the houses on their Estates were equal to the houses which existed in East Street, since it is absurd to state that the County Council administers three-roomed cottages of back-to-back type and therefore deficient in ventilation, which, however, the tenants could ventilate by opening the front door and upper window, the novel method suggested by the witness; the rooms were dark, damp, cramped, and one room in each dwelling was wholly underground and this room gave access to the water-tap in the dry area by the side of the footway and the water-closet under the footway.

I am not prepared to say that the qualified surveyors of the Property Owners' Protection Association would say *anything* to bolster up a case; I am prepared to say I am no longer even surprised at any evidence put forward by the experts of that Association. It is not surprising that with such a standard in mind the expert evidence of the Property Owners' Protection Association has not succeeded in saving for human habitation a single area or even a single house defended by those experts at any of the Housing Inquiries resulting from the Borough Council's Clearance Orders.

The evidence obtained from the administration of municipal estates has probably killed for the time being the old statement that this alleged sub-human type, the

slum dwellers, enjoy living in slum surroundings and would inevitably reduce to a similar condition any decent dwellings provided for them, since it has now been proved that these re-housed families, except in a few instances, react favourably to better surroundings. They improve in health, in their outlook, in their cleanliness, and their children in intelligence. This old slander that persons removed from slum surroundings would immediately reduce their municipal dwellings to slums has been disproved although that will not prevent its being resurrected from time to time.

Perhaps one of the reasons for this improvement is that the management of municipal properties does not rest with members of the Property Owners' Protection Association and their agents. Persons living in houses in which the structure and the fabric is allowed to go into ruin and in which the "suitable for members of the working classes" mentality governs all that happens in connection with the dwellings, are very disadvantageously placed as compared with the tenants of municipal housing estates where each tenant is considered to have the full rights of a normal human being.

Since shorthand notes of all the Inquiries are in my possession it would not be difficult to give many instances of the type of evidence given on behalf of the Property Owners' Protection Association, but a few will be sufficient to indicate the strength of my contention.

At the Dagmar Cottages Public Inquiry these old cottages, with part through ventilation, were stated to be dry and to show no rising damp whatever, and in the "usual" list of works put forward on behalf of the owners as being required to render the premises habitable, no mention was made of any works to remedy rising damp. The following questions to witness by Counsel and the replies also indicate this, viz.—

Question 1: "Nothing has been provided for, as far as I remember, for dealing with rising damp?"

Reply: "No, nothing has been provided."

Question 2: "That I understand is because in your opinion there is no rising damp?"

Reply: "Yes."

Between April, 1937, and January, 1938, the Senior Housing Inspector of the Borough Council had measured the advance in the rising dampness which amounted to one foot in that period. Very serious dampness was present in the walls of two cottages and as the Senior Housing Inspector stated in evidence, "The walls were entirely saturated as the Inspector will see." All the dampness the expert on behalf of the owners could find, however, was a "very slight dampness in the wall of the staircase" of one of the cottages, a matter so insignificant as being hardly worth mentioning.

It is interesting to note that the back wall of one cottage had been lined with metal sheeting, which was papered over, to cover up dampness, and in fact these two-storey cottages were so very damp that it did not require any expert knowledge either to find it or to recognise that much of it was rising damp.

Again, at the Swiss Cottages Inquiry, the witness on behalf of the owners, a surveyor "14 years' experience with management of 8,000 working class properties," stated in his evidence that the houses, as they stood, were quite fit and that there

was no sign of dampness, which was subsequently corrected by an admission that there was slight dampness in the walls of No. 7. This witness was cross-examined at some length by Counsel for the Borough Council as regards rising dampness, which evidently impressed the Inspector of the Ministry of Health as he apparently paid particular attention to this question during his subsequent inspection and pointed out to the witness the dampness extending to a height of approximately 5 feet at No. 8. Every house was, in fact, very damp, and it was so obvious that it required no expert knowledge whatever beyond that possessed, for example, by the tenants.

Dealing with the East Street properties to which reference has already been made, the houses were damp, of the back-to-back type; without through ventilation; situated on a very cramped site; without yards; they lacked satisfactory internal ventilation and proper food storage; some rooms were dark and the basement rooms were wholly below the ground level; they were without sinks; the water-closets were situated under the street pavement and approached by an area 4ft. 6ins. wide by the side of the footway.

It must also be remembered that back-to-back houses are in themselves considered unfit for human habitation under Section 22 of the Housing Act, 1936. In framing this Section, Parliament no doubt had the best advice available, including that of architects and surveyors.

Evidence was given at the Inquiry by a witness of great experience, and in high standing with the Property Owners' Protection Association, that the houses provided healthy and comfortable accommodation for the occupants and were "ideal homes in a neighbourhood like Hackney in the centre of London for a married couple with one or two children." Let me quote further from the typewritten statement put in by this witness: "There is only one defect which can be alleged against them, 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 into motion as often as necessary.*" The italics are mine. This ventilation by intermittent draught is indeed to my mind a novel idea even for the experts of the Property Owners' Protection Association. How the ventilation was to be carried on in damp and foggy weather at night or during a cold snap was not explained. But here are some other details of these "ideal homes." They were three-roomed dwellings. They had windows only in front. The lowest room was sunk in the earth, the ceiling at street level, and it contained a copper. Provision for cleanliness consisted of the copper and a tap in the area—the sole water supply. To get water, whether for cooking, dish or personal washing, or the copper, the tenant had to go into the area by the side of the public footway. There was no sink. All dirty water had to be poured down the water-closet pan under the public footway. The copper could only be used with difficulty. This expert in ventilation surely should have realised that the natural course for the fumes from the copper to follow was into the upper rooms, a happening which opening the lowest door only accentuated. Washed clothes could be hung to dry either in public at the side of the footway or in the rooms, and it should be noted that the tenants could not afford to send clothes to a laundry. The position of this family with illness in the house, and children not infrequently get diarrhoeal diseases, with a tap in the area for water, when all excreta, etc., must be brought across an open area to be emptied into a water-closet under the public footway, can be imagined. No food storage facilities were provided, the only situations possible for this were in the basement room ventilated into the area by the side of the room, or in a living room.

The plausible attitude of the Property Owners' Protection Association is shown in the following letter which was received by a Hackney clergyman and which apparently was in effect a reply to the Bishop of London's letter to his clergy on the subject of slum housing. It can also be regarded as an outstanding piece of misleading propaganda.

PROPERTY OWNERS' PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, LTD.

1st January, 1929.

SLUMS AND OVERCROWDING CANNOT BE ABOLISHED WITHOUT
JUST, URGENT, AND NECESSARY ALTERATIONS IN THE LAW.

Reverend Sir,

With respect to the Pastoral letter on Housing issued by The Lord Bishop of London, accompanied by a Memorandum, my Council would ask you to study the real state of the case most carefully, before dealing with this topic from the Pulpit.

This Association has upwards of 5,000 members who are all owners of house property, and we are most anxious to remove the evils of which His Lordship complains, and which we admit are deplorable.

Two great obstacles exist to any adequate reform:—

(a) So long as the Rent Restrictions Acts remain in force, owners are powerless to deal with dirty tenants and overcrowded houses, as the Courts refuse to make orders for ejectment, in spite of the prevalence of such conditions.

(b) The second obstacle is the notoriously iniquitous and unjust confiscation of property by clearance schemes under Section 46 of the Housing Act, 1925, whereby less than the actual site value of the land is paid for the property taken, and nothing at all for the houses (although they may be sound and in good repair), merely because they happen to be in an alleged unhealthy area.

This has brought many innocent persons to ruin, notwithstanding the fact that they have done everything possible by an owner to maintain proper sanitary conditions in the houses belonging to them.

You will be interested to know that His Lordship has approved of my Council meeting the Housing Committee of the Diocesan Conference and it is hoped that this will be arranged very shortly, at any rate before Sunday, 13th January.

The Association wishes to make it quite clear that we do not in any way defend the existence of houses which are unfit for human habitation in consequence of structural defects or irreparable dilapidation, neither do we suggest that compensation should be paid for any such buildings.

I shall be very glad to give you any further information you may wish to have, either personally at this office or by letter before you prepare your Sermon.

I am, Reverend Sir,

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

In my Annual Report to the Council for the year 1928, I printed a report which I had submitted to the Public Health Committee on the subject of "Botching," that is, inefficient repairing and ineffectual compliance with sanitary notices, and as an example and to illustrate difficulties experienced by the Public Health Department, I quoted correspondence with the Secretary of the Property Owners' Protection Association, and a Surveyor from the Association, and the tenant of a dwelling who complained by letter on a number of occasions to the Public Health Department, with good reason, of a leaky roof. The tenant, not a "dirty tenant," and not living

in an overcrowded house, wrote for instance on the 12th December, 1928, complaining that "The work to stop the rain from coming into the rooms was ordered last March and never has been done." This tenant also wrote, "I do not think I have been treated fairly as I pay all the rates and taxes and also forty-five per cent. increase of rent for repairs and this house was not done up when I moved into it, now some twelve years ago." Subsequently considerable correspondence took place with the Property Owners' Protection Association. I will not again set out the correspondence, but I will repeat the summary which was contained in my Report for 1928, which was as follows:—

"It will be apparent, from the correspondence, that throughout these proceedings:—

1. The Property Owners' Association did not endeavour to have these premises put into a satisfactory condition at any time.

2. The Association requested a Completion of Work Certificate while, in fact, the workmen were in the house, and on several occasions before the work had been performed.

3. The difficulty of getting these premises put into a satisfactory condition was enhanced by the fact that the Property Owners' Association were prepared to accept any statement by the owner, and act on it without really satisfying themselves as to whether the work was complete. There is no doubt that the tenant has been badly treated, and not the slightest sympathy was shown by the Property Owners' Association, who, even from the point of view of keeping property in a sound condition, should have given proper advice to the owner.

4. The Committee can appreciate, from this case, the sympathy shown by the Property Owners' Association, for 'botching,' which causes so much trouble to tenants and is the bugbear of those endeavouring to preserve decent housing accommodation in their districts.

5. The waste of time and trouble experienced by this department is shown by the fact that in order to get these premises put into passable condition it was necessary to serve notices under the Public Health (London) Act, and the Rent Restrictions Act, and that the District Surveyor had to serve and enforce a notice. Twenty-three visits were paid by the Sanitary Staff, and in addition to the service of notices there were, of course, reports to the Committee, and correspondence."

It will be noted that 23 visits were required by the Sanitary Staff. Fortunately, there are owners who recognise their duty to their tenants, and carry out their obligations without any prompting, and if something has been overlooked, act on an Intimation Notice from my Department without delay. The Council has at all times endeavoured to help owners who wished to place dwellings in satisfactory condition but lacked the means. In those cases quotations have been obtained from builders, the expense met by the Council, and the money repaid by instalments according to the circumstances of the case.

Since the experts fought so hard to retain in Hackney the evils depicted in the Architects' Journal of October, 1933, it would be interesting to know which evils they can be "anxious to remove."

It has been found on several occasions at Inquiries that owners have put forward large bills of costs to show how willing they have been to spend money on repairs, but on examination it has appeared that the money was spent as the result of "Dangerous Structure" notices, served by the London County Council, in other words that the owners had waited until the structure had become so dangerous that they were informed that it would eventually be pulled down by the County Council, and thereupon took action themselves.

It would appear that it has never occurred to the Property Owners' Protection Association that it is as much the duty of owners of houses to keep them habitable as it is the duty of butchers to purvey sound meat.

With regard to the statement, "Two great obstacles exist to any adequate reform" made in their letter quoted earlier in my Report—

(a) *The Rent Restrictions Acts*—No mention is made of the principal objections of owners to these Acts—

(i) that they protected from eviction the tenant who complained to the local authority of dampness, or a leaky roof, or any nuisance whatever; and

(ii) that they have been used successfully to persuade members of the Property Owners' Protection Association to put their premises into a habitable condition.

A Rent Restrictions Certificate is in effect a continuing penalty which operates until the necessary work is done.

As regards (b), the second "obstacle" described above, it is interesting to note that it is impossible under the 1936 Housing Act, and it was also impossible under the 1930 Housing Act, to regard a house in good condition and decent repair as being in a clearance area. Such a house must be considered as being outside the area. If the area is wanted for a re-housing scheme, full market value for such a house must be paid. But this has not lessened the opposition of the Property Owners' Protection Association to slum clearance. All "alleged unhealthy" or clearance areas are apparently healthy and satisfactory to the Association. One is forced to the conclusion that, in the opinion of the Association, there is no such thing as an unsound house unless it has reached a state where the structure is dangerous.

The Property Owners' Protection Association endeavour by every means to implant in the minds of the public the idea that local authorities are bringing "many innocent persons to ruin" and, with some success apparently, since in their Prospectus it is claimed that the Association "in the furtherance of its objectives, at all times invokes the aegis of the Public Press to ventilate the grievances and hardships of owners, and thanks to Press support much good is effected." In other words, it can reasonably be deduced that the Property Owners' Protection Association hope with the help of the Press to protect as many of the remaining slums and unhealthy dwellings as possible. Anyone who is in doubt on this subject should obtain the issue of the Architects' Journal to which I have referred—October 26th, 1933—look at the photographs, read the descriptions, and realise that the majority of those areas were strenuously defended.

As a matter of fact, the very greatest care is taken to ensure that Representations are accurate and fair. Frequently complaints are made to me by parish priests and social workers that additional houses should be included in Representations, but in no instance has any house been included unless the circumstances justified this course, and never for the purpose of obtaining a larger site or for municipal improvements, such as road widening, as has so often been suggested at Inquiries.

The procedure followed may be of interest. It is the duty of the District Sanitary Inspectors to report any house or area which in their opinion might justify work under the Housing Acts in preference to the Public Health Act. I then visit with the Housing Inspectors to discuss clearance as against reconditioning. If we come to the conclusion that clearance is probably the most satisfactory method for dealing with the houses, a detailed report as regards each house amounting to several type-written pages, is prepared from the Inspector's notes and checked by me. Only after this has been prepared and the premises again visited and particulars verified, and

the question of clearance as against cost or possibility of reconditioning again considered in all its aspects, is a Representation made. Moreover, the fullest exchange of views occurs between the County Council officials and ourselves before Representations are made, each Authority thus having the advantage of an independent opinion.

I can but emphasise the remark made earlier in my Report as regards my Representations, that the intervention of these experts has not resulted in saving an area, or the taking out of a single house from a Borough Council clearance order, and under the circumstances this is not surprising.

Possibly the most interesting defence was that of property in the Duncan Square area, because this appalling property was first represented by my predecessor, Dr. King Warry, to be unfit for human habitation in the year 1900. To Dr. King Warry demolition was a policy of despair; he points out that demolition often accentuated the evils of the housing situation in the Borough. Demolition without alternative housing accommodation, he considered, made a deplorable situation worse and as long as property could be "botched" and kept in use he followed that line of action. However, Dr. King Warry was forced to represent this area and it is certain that the intervening years, spent in abating nuisances as they arose, as far as possible, without any attempts at reconditioning, had not improved the property.

The Clearance Order in respect of Duncan Square was confirmed and an area which has been a considerable source of trouble for a long period has been replaced by habitable dwellings.

The total number of dwellings "Represented" by me under the Housing Acts is 1,577, which includes the 493 dwellings represented direct to the London County Council in 1929 and apart from the areas represented in the first instance by myself, but taken over by the London County Council I have now represented to the Borough Council all the Clearance Areas contained in the Council's first and second five-year programmes, and, to the end of 1937, a total of 61 Clearance Areas, comprising 943 houses with a population of 4,410 residents, have been considered by the Borough Council.

The London County Council have taken over 19 areas, comprising approximately 1,024 houses, including both Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

The following table published by the London County Council shows the position as at 30th September, 1936, as regards Clearance Areas declared by the Metropolitan Borough Councils under the Housing Act, 1930:—

Metropolitan Borough.	No. of areas declared.	No. of working class		No. of rooms provided.
		Houses in areas and adjoining land.	Persons displaced or to be displaced.	
Battersea	2	15	87	370
Bermondsey	51	2,046	12,274	5,551
Bethnal Green	7	117	588	317
Camberwell	41	275	1,156	316
Chelsea	1	53	218	—
Deptford	2	16	64	25
Fulham	10	111	715	100
Greenwich	8	192	915	544
HACKNEY	35	710	3,539	1,035
Hammersmith	10	139	592	—
Hampstead	3	23	106	—
Holborn	2	13	224	—
Islington	19	196	1,087	358
Kensington	13	179	1,098	292
Lambeth	3	219	1,640	245
Lewisham	17	144	488	112
Paddington	3	40	155	31
Poplar	21	174	1,112	538
St. Pancras	15	173	768	212
Shoreditch	7	64	313	70
Southwark	14	330	1,502	720
Stepney	12	261	1,613	260
Stoke Newington	8	106	437	319
Wandsworth	25	540	2,364	747
Westminster	6	136	593	339
Woolwich	28	261	1,019	352

The difference in these figures results, in most cases, from the arrangements made with the County Council by each Borough.

Some Borough Councils have undertaken to carry out more clearance than others, since, in those latter Boroughs, it is more convenient for the County Council to do most of the clearance.

A further survey of the Borough was made and the following Clearance Areas, not included in any previous Slum Clearance programme, have been represented by me to the Borough Council:—

Clearance Areas.	No. of Houses.	Families to be displaced.	Persons to be displaced.	
Elizabeth Buildings ..	24 Flats	21	69	} Represented Dec., 1936
Prout Road	30	30	104	
Bower Road, No. 1 ..	5	10	35	} Represented during 1937
Bower Road, No. 2 ..	2	3	8	
Bower Road, No. 3 ..	3	4	21	
Windus Road	6	6	17	
Henry Place	5	8	29	
St. Martin's Cottages ..	11	12	41	
Conduit Street, No. 1 ..	2	2	8	
Conduit Street, No. 2 ..	2	2	4	
Lamb Lane	8	11	34	
Amhurst Terrace	14	16	56	
Reading Lane	12	13	34	
Dagmar Cottages	3	3	6	
Hackney Grove	3	3	14	
Tower Street	17 Flats	17	52	
Totals	147	161	552	

The position in Hackney at the end of 1937 as regards official representations of Clearance Areas is as follows:—

	Areas.	Approximate No. of Houses.
London County Council ..	19	1,024
Hackney Borough Council ..	61	943
TOTALS	80	1,967

During this year the necessary evidence has been prepared, Public Inquiries have been held, and inspection of the Areas completed by the Ministry of Health respecting the following thirty-one clearance orders:—

Clearance Areas.	No. of Houses.
High Street (Homerton), No. 1 ..	58
Selman Street	30
Grove Lane (unopposed) ..	11
High Street (Homerton), No. 2 ..	43
Swiss Cottages	37
Bridge Street	14
Lyme Grove, No. 1 (unopposed) ..	8
Lyme Grove, No. 2	10
Essex Street	21
Frederick Place	17
Blackshaw Place	4
Clevedon Passage	4
Sanford Cottages	13
Bohemia Place	19
Hindrey Place	13
Laburnum Cottages	2
Bonby Place	6
Long's Cottages	6
Elizabeth Buildings	24 Flats
Prout Road	30
Bower Road, No. 1	5
Bower Road, No. 2	2
Bower Road, No. 3	3
Windus Road	6
Henry Place	5
St. Martin's Cottages	11
Conduit Street, No. 1	2
Conduit Street, No. 2	2
Lamb Lane	8
Amhurst Terrace (unopposed) ..	14
Reading Lane	12
Total	440

During 1937, confirmations of the following twenty-two Clearance Orders, comprising 377 buildings, have been made by the Minister of Health:—

Clearance Areas.	No. of Houses in Area as confirmed by Minister of Health.
High Street (Homerton), No. 1 ..	58
High Street (Homerton), No. 2 ..	43
Selman Street	30
Grove Lane	11
Swiss Cottages	37
Bridge Street	14
Lyme Grove, No. 1	8
Lyme Grove, No. 2	9
Essex Street	21
Frederick Place	17
Clevedon Passage	4
Sanford Cottages	11
Bohemia Place	19
Hindrey Place	13
Bonby Place	6
Long's Cottages	6
Elizabeth Buildings	24 Flats
Prout Road	30
Bower Road, No. 1	5
Bower Road, No. 2	2
Bower Road, No. 3	3
Windus Road	6
Total	377

The Clearance Orders regarding Blackshaw Place Area (four houses) and Laburnum Cottages Area (two houses) were not confirmed by the Minister of Health as the owners offered undertakings that the premises would not again be used for human habitation. The owner of the houses in the Blackshaw Place Area submitted plans for conversion of the premises into workshops. To obtain the necessary legal undertakings, action was taken in respect of these houses under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, as agreed at the inquiry.

The Minister of Health also excluded one building (No. 15, Lyme Grove) from the Lyme Grove Area No. 2, and one building (Birchwood Cottage) from the Sanford Cottages Area on undertakings by the owner not again to permit the premises to be used for human habitation. As No. 15, Lyme Grove was unoccupied, no further action was necessary, but as regards Birchwood Cottage, action was taken under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, as agreed at the inquiry, in order to secure the necessary undertaking.

No. 1, Henry Place was excluded from the Clearance Area (Henry Place Area) by the Minister of Health as it formed part of No. 2, Henry Place, which was not mentioned in the Schedule to the Order, and No. 249, Northwold Road was excluded from the Clearance Area (St. Martin's Cottages Area), apparently due to the incorrect linking up with the other part of the Area. These buildings were *not* excluded on the grounds that they were fit for human habitation.

During 1937 two blocks of flats, Fawcett House containing 65 flats with a total of 200 rooms and Woodfield House containing 26 flats with a total of 50 rooms, were completed and occupied by persons displaced from clearance areas. The following is a list of the dwellings provided by the Council up to the end of the year:—

Converted properties	19 dwellings
Casimir Road Estate	79 ..
Daubeney Road Estate	66 ..
Fletching Road Estate	49 ..
Southwold Road Estate:—	
Flats	100 ..
Maisonettes	92 ..
Newcome House	55 ..
Powell House	198 ..
Banister House	160 ..
Fawcett House	65 ..
Woodfield House	26 ..

Two further estates were completed and occupied in the early weeks of 1938, one of which, Shacklewell House, containing 50 flats comprising 177 rooms, was utilised for the purpose of re-housing persons displaced from clearance areas, whilst the other, Nisbet House, containing 311 flats comprising 1,014 rooms, was utilised partly for re-housing families from clearance areas and partly for the relief of overcrowding in the Borough.

At each of these two estates there is a fully equipped electric laundry with electric washing and drying machines by means of which a family wash can be done and dried in less than an hour and a half. The wash-houses contain cubicles, each complete with a standard model electric washing machine, sink, draining board, running hot and cold water and outlet gully. Heating is by immersion elements with temperature control by means of thermostats. The drying machines are operated by a single push button control, and special interlocking devices make it simple and safe to operate. A rota is prescribed for tenants and by strict adherence to the routine it is possible to complete the schedule by midday on Thursday.

Also at both estates electrically operated goods lifts and pram and cycle sheds are provided.

A special feature of the Nisbet House Estate is the provision of a community hall, electrically heated and ventilated and containing stage, retiring room and cloakrooms. The management of the community hall has been undertaken by a tenants' committee on which the Council is represented. At this estate also garden sites have been handed over to tenants to develop as flower beds or grass plots subject to the supervision of the Housing Manager.

A description of the action taken to prevent the importation of vermin from clearance areas to the Council's flats appears on page 75 of this report.

OVERCROWDING.

By the end of 1936 no less than 2,475 overcrowded dwellings, housing 11,769 persons, had been recorded in the Public Health Department. During the early months of 1937 the work of measuring the dwellings was completed and 504 additional instances of overcrowding were revealed.

During the year overcrowding was known by the Public Health Department to have been abated by 793 families, totalling 3,970 persons. There remained, therefore, 2,186 dwellings with a population of 11,020 persons in which overcrowding still

existed at the end of the year, so far as is known in the absence of any system of notification of removal to privately owned dwellings such as exists in the case of removal to Borough Council and County Council dwellings. Considerable progress has been made since the close of the year in the removal of these overcrowded families to Borough Council flats.

No cases were recorded in 1937 in which dwellings had again become overcrowded after the Council had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.

For several years past the Public Health Department has received information both from the London County Council's and the Borough Council's Housing Departments of families about to be removed to municipal dwellings. In every such case, whether or not the family to be removed was leaving an overcrowded dwelling, a Sanitary Inspector has called and secured the name and address of the person responsible for re-letting the house or apartment about to be vacated and a letter has been addressed to that person warning him against re-letting so as to cause overcrowding.

The inspection of rent-books to see that these books contain a summary of the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, and the number of persons permitted to occupy the dwelling is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors at each house at which they call as a routine measure.

It should be borne in mind that although it is the duty of landlords and occupiers to prevent overcrowding, and it is the duty of landlords to make entries in rent books as to the "permitted" number of occupiers of a dwelling, it is not the duty of the local authority to supply the information except on request. The question of enforcing the placing of this statement of the "permitted" number of occupiers in rent books is, in the circumstances, not one that can be dealt with immediately; it is a gradual process and any course other than that followed of drawing the attention of landlords to their failure in this respect would result in flooding the courts with prosecutions. It is quite obvious that the staff is not available to adopt such a course and it was never contemplated that mass action of this kind would be carried out. Moreover, in spite of attempts to enlighten the public, many owners and occupiers are still unaware of this requirement of the Housing Act. As a matter of fact less than 500 applications have been received from landlords for information as to the number of persons permitted to occupy the houses they control, and it is necessary to call the attention of defaulting landlords to this deficiency as they are discovered. The position now (June, 1938) is that the "permitted" number of occupiers with regard to 25,198 dwellings has been forwarded. The information as to the remaining 43,302 dwellings has neither been requested by nor forwarded to the owners. It may be, of course, that in some cases landlords have made their own calculations in this respect without reference to the local authority, but I consider this highly improbable in the majority of cases.

The following is a copy of the form of enquiry as to the necessary entries in rent books which is completed by the Sanitary Inspectors whenever they visit a house:—

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Name.....

Address

Please report as to whether the rent book contains:—

- (1) A summary of provisions of Secs. 58, 59 and 61 of the Housing Act, 1936
- (2) A statement of the permitted number of persons in relation to the house
- (3) The name and address of M.O.H.
- (4) The name and address of landlord

Please ascertain name and address of owner:—

.....

.....

(Signed)

Sanitary Inspector.

Issued Returned

Date warning letter sent.....

Statement reference number

Many families are living under overcrowded conditions because of the difficulties of existence generally, and it is not so much with them a question of overcrowding as of managing to exist, and they go where they can get the cheapest accommodation. Any owner or occupier letting a dwelling of inadequate size to such a family commits an offence, but it may not be a wilful offence and, in the event of the Council taking legal proceedings against him, it is probable that he would satisfy the Court by stating that he had taken steps to get rid of his tenant. Moreover, erroneous information given to him by a prospective tenant, as in a recent case taken to Court, may be sufficient in itself to satisfy the Court. In one case which has come to notice since the close of the year under review a dwelling large enough to accommodate five persons was let to a family of this size, but subsequently six more children were brought in from another address. In another case a family occupying a dwelling of sufficient size removed after the husband had entered a sanatorium to a smaller dwelling, the rent of which was more suitable to their means. This smaller dwelling was not overcrowded when occupied only by the wife and children, but when the husband returned from sanatorium the offence of overcrowding after the "appointed day" was committed.

If overcrowding is to be considered only from the point of view of persons who were living in overcrowded dwellings before the "appointed day," and accommodation is not to be offered to persons who have become overcrowded since the "appointed day," it necessarily follows that a number of families are to be regarded as permanently outside the Council's scheme for the relief of overcrowding, and that by no fault of their own, unless there are to be compassionate grounds. In other words, the overcrowding scheme will lead to a worsening, not betterment, of the condition of a number of families who are among the most helpless in the Borough.

In view of the difficulties now being experienced by many applicants in obtaining re-housing accommodation, either in private or municipal dwellings, the procedure of clarifying the situation by gradually enforcing the insertion of the "permitted number" in rent books by the issue of warning letters, and restricting formal notice and legal proceedings as regards overcrowding to cases where families have the possibility of obtaining other accommodation of a suitable nature, will cause less hardship than a policy of proceeding against numerous landlords and agents who, unlike tenants with no resources, have an easy way out of their difficulties, particularly in view of the fact that neither the Borough Council nor the County Council has yet succeeded in providing sufficient accommodation to meet requirements.

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)	13,965
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	43,976
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	834
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,890
(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)	270
(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	4,902

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	3,450
---	-------

3. *Action under Statutory Powers:—*

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) by owners	1
(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	5

In addition, 45 houses were made fit and work was in progress at 147 houses at the end of the year as the result of the service during 1937 of informal notices without proceeding to the service of formal notices under Section 9. Informal notices had also been served as regards 16 houses at which work had not been commenced 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	4,343
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) by owners	1,087
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

(c) *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—*

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

Seven undertakings were accepted from owners not to re-let houses for human habitation.

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	11
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

Thirty Closing Orders in respect of 39 underground rooms were in operation at the end of the year. Ten undertakings affecting 14 rooms were accepted from owners not to re-let underground rooms for human habitation, and one such undertaking was accepted as regards a part of a workshop which had been partitioned off and was being used as a living and sleeping apartment. The number of such undertakings remaining in operation at the end of the year was 49 (55 underground rooms and a part of a workshop).

4. *Housing Act, 1936.—Overcrowding:—*

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	2,186
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	2,186
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	11,020
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	504
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	793
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	3,970
(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, 1937, amount to 536, of which 4 were granted during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of workshops registered in Hackney at the end of 1937 was 388, an decrease of 18 on the number registered at the end of 1936. Of this total, 218 were workshops in which females were employed.

The factories in the Borough number 926, an increase of 64, 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 principal 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; perfumes; brushes and lead pencils; leather goods; embroidery; paper, 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	20
Machinists	34	Tailors	52
Button Makers	2	Tie Makers	4
Cleaners	5	Trimmings Maker	1
Corset Maker	1	Vest Makers	2
Dressmakers	17		
Furriers	15		167
Mantle Makers	14		

(B) OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

Artificial Flower Makers	2	Motor Car Body Builders	6
Bakers	9	Paper Goods Maker	1
Box Makers	7	Pianoforte Makers	5
Brush and Bristle Makers	9	Printers and Stationers	4
Builders	2	Rag Sorter	1
Cabinet Makers	33	Rubber Goods Makers	2
Coopers	2	Shop Fittings Makers	4
Cycle Makers	3	Sign Writers	3
Denture Makers	2	Stone Masons	2
Disinfectant Makers	3	Upholsterers	27
Feather Workers	2	Wireless Goods Maker	1
French Polishers	3	Woodworkers	7
Garages	22	Miscellaneous	31
Laundries	4		221
Leather Goods	9		
Metal Workers	15		

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)..	2519	196	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1048	67	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' pre- mises)	10	2	—
Total	3577	265	—

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	133	138	—	—
Want of ventilation	6	6	—	—
Overcrowding	3	3	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	3	3	—	—
Other Nuisances	148	148	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	9	8	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	61	63	—	—
Not separate for sexes	5	5	—	—
<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)	37	—	37	—
Total	405	374	37	—

* 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	52
Complaints—Workshops	3
Notices of Occupation—Workshops	27

OUTWORKERS.

The number of outworkers on the register at the end of 1937 was 1,662, as compared with 1,565 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	41	Furs	43
Baby Linen	10	Gaiters	3
Belts and Bags	39	Gloves	1
Blouses	34	Hair Nets	1
Boots and Shoes	227	Hosiery and Knitted Goods	19
Boxes and Paper Bags	131	Lace Goods	4
Brushes	52	Lamp Shades	1
Children's Costumes	15	Leather Goods	7
Children's Millinery	14	Mantles and Costumes	269
Cleaning	3	Millinery	38
Clothiers and Outfitters	86	Overalls, etc.	7
Collars and Bibs	6	Pyjamas and Shirts	12
Confectionery Packing	6	Shoe Bows	4
Corsets	1	Tailoring	111
Cushions	2	Ties and Neckwear	56
Dolls and Toys	4	Trimmings	9
Dressing Gowns	25	Umbrellas	22
Dressmaking and Robes	200	Underclothing	10
Embroidery	18	Upholsterers' Trimmings	10
Fancy Goods	18	Waterproofs	1
Fancy Paper Goods	65	Miscellaneous	29
Fancy Stationery	8		
			1,662

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	596	637	1,233
Number of outworkers employed by firms outside the Borough	1,036	—	1,036
Number of outworkers employed by firms in and outside the Borough	30	—	30
Total number of outworkers whose names were included in lists submitted during the year	1,662	637	2,299

V.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK. 1	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. 8	Prosecutions.		Instances. 11	Notices served. 12	Prosecutions. 13	Instances. 14	Orders made (Section 110). 15	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110). 16
	Twice in the year. †			Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists. 9	Failing to send Lists. 10						
	Lists. 2	Outworkers. Contractors. 3	Workmen. 4	Lists. 5	Outworkers Contractors 6	Workmen. 7									
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, etc.	176	..	1379	20	..	165	185	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
(2) Cleaning and Washing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	4	..	10	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and Upholstery	2	..	11	1	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Fur Pulling	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial Flowers .. .	8	..	104	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Racquet and Tennis Balls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags	26	..	277	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Brush Making	20	..	112	1	..	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stuffed Toys	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket Making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc.	2	..	2	2	..	66	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	242	..	1899	24	..	239	239	..	..	..	..	..	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.

Legal proceedings were taken against a person who used as dairies two premises which were not registered for such a purpose. The summonses were dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, the defendant being ordered to pay three guineas costs.

The following summary shows the state of the Registers at the end of 1936, the additions and deletions made during 1937 and the number of entries remaining at the end of 1937:—

	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, 1936	3	127	203	376
Alterations to Registers (transfer of ownership of business) .. ..	..	..	..	20
Added to Registers .. ..	..	2	5	18
Removed from Registers	1	4	7	25
On Registers on 31st December, 1937	2	125	201	369
Increase (+) Decrease (—) ..	—1	—2	—2	—7

During the year the licence in respect of one of the cow-houses in the Borough lapsed, the proprietor having ceased to carry on the business. This leaves two cow-houses on the Council's register and the annual licences in respect of these were renewed 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
Snewin, S. P.	67, Oldhill Street	8

Sixty-five inspections of the cow-houses were made during 1937, and no nuisances or contraventions of the Order requiring formal action were observed.

The number of visits paid to the dairies and milkshops was 1,184. There were 10 instances in which it was necessary to serve notices regarding contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.—In accordance with the provisions of this Order the Special designations which may be used in relation to milk are “Tuberculin Tested,” “Accredited” and “Pasteurised.”

The licences granted under this Order and in force during the year 1937 were :—

Licences to sell milk as “Tuberculin Tested” :—

- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) Licences 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 | 21 |
| (c) Supplementary licences to sell milk from premises outside the Borough | 4 |

Licence to sell milk as “Accredited” :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Licence in respect of premises in the Borough at or from which the milk is sold | 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	31
(c) Supplementary licences to sell milk from premises outside the Borough	7

During the year, 189 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. Fifteen samples of "Pasteurised," two of "Tuberculin Tested," one of "T.T. (Certified)" and one of "T.T. (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.

In addition to the examination of Pasteurised milk mentioned above, all samples of this grade of milk are examined by the Phosphatase Test for efficiency of Pasteurisation, and samples reported positive by this test are specially examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. Thirty-seven samples were so examined during the year with a negative result in each case.

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.
31	3	66	1	36	6	39	5

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

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

By-Laws for the Protection of Food.—An advance has been made in the protection of food since by-laws made by the London County Council under Section 6 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932 (now Section 183 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936) for promoting sanitary and cleanly conditions in the manufacture, preparation, storage, transport, or exposure for sale of any article intended to be sold for food, came into operation on 1st January, 1937, and extracts therefrom were circulated to traders principally affected in the borough.

Although the by-laws are not so comprehensive as might have been desired or reasonably expected, they are a useful addition in many respects to powers previously existing, in that the definition of premises to which the by-laws relate is wide and enables local authorities to deal with yards, sheds and storages. They also apply to stalls, vehicles, barrows, trays and other receptacles from which food is sold, whereas the only stalls that came within the scope of earlier by-laws were those used by licensed street traders. Food in the course of transportation is dealt with in the by-laws, control being given over food on delivery vans, barrows, etc. The responsibility of occupiers of premises where food is stored or dealt with is defined as to the repairing, cleansing, lighting and ventilation of the premises, also the wrapping of food in unsuitable wrappers, as compared with the less definite requirement of earlier legislation that "due cleanliness shall be observed." Similar responsibilities are imposed upon the owners of stalls generally, thus giving a control, which previously did not exist, over unlicensed street traders.

Although these by-laws mark another step towards the ideal of complete protection of the food supply, we are still short of this in many respects. For instance, despite requirements of the by-laws that persons exposing food for sale "shall take such steps as may be reasonably necessary to prevent the risk of contamination of the food," the sale of unwrapped food from open-fronted shops and from stalls in the street is still allowed. In my opinion articles of food such as biscuits, cheese, butter and dates, should not be sold where, in spite of all attempts at screening, the slightest breeze will result in some contamination. As another instance, this Council has frequently requested that the delivery of bread should be made safe by wrapping previous to delivery and when these by-laws were in course of preparation this request was again put forward, but it was decided not to provide for this compulsory wrapping on the grounds that it might be expected to raise the cost of bread to the consumer and be a hardship on poor persons. In my view, such presumptions are not justified as in some cases bread

that is wrapped previous to delivery is sold at the same price as unwrapped bread and, apart from this, the very slight increase in cost, if it did exist, would be counter-balanced by the knowledge that the bread was protected from contamination.

Closely associated with these instances is the lack of adequate protection afforded to the public against the person who buys up inferior tinned foods in large quantities and then puts up the defence, when dangerous tins are traced to him, that his supply had not yet been sorted and that he did not intend to sell his unsound food. References have been made to this matter in previous reports, notably the Annual Report for the year 1935.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in dealing with numerous matters such as the foregoing and it is necessary to emphasise that legislative support in the control of food supplies leaves much to be desired and it is only by frequent reiteration of the obvious limitations in this respect together with representations to the appropriate quarters when new legislation is in course of preparation that the desired powers will eventually be obtained.

Unsatisfactory Results from Police Court Proceedings in connection with Food Inspection.—On Tuesday, 25th January, 1938, five summonses against four different defendants were heard at the Police Court for the following offences:—

- (1) Exposing for sale two unsound turkeys.
- (2) Depositing for the purpose of sale ten unsound turkeys.
- (3) Exposing for sale 475 boxes of dates which were unsound.
- (4) Exposing for sale imported chilled meat, improperly marked.
- (5) Failure to observe due cleanliness in regard to a butcher's shop.

The first three are offences under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the maximum penalty for a first offence of this nature is £50 or six months' imprisonment.

The fourth offence is against an Order made under the Merchandise Marks Act, with a maximum penalty of £5.

The last offence is against the Public Health (Meat) Regulations for which a penalty of £100 may be imposed.

The first two offences, being committed by one defendant, were heard together and, although the facts were admitted that the turkeys were unfit for food, that they were exposed for sale and that the defendant had been convicted on a previous occasion for a similar offence, and on another for marking imported meat

“English.” The fine imposed was £3 in respect of each summons. Penalties will probably only have a restraining influence if they make it undesirable from a business point of view to commit offences.

The summons for exposing unsound dates for sale was not heard because the Police were unable to serve the summons, the present whereabouts of the defendant being unknown. This case is typical of many that occur. Itinerant traders from other boroughs came into one of the market streets with a hired costermonger’s barrow laden with unsound dates. The Inspector seized the dates and, with the aid of the Police, obtained the name and address of one of the men. The usual procedure was followed—carrying the dates before a magistrate, securing an order for their destruction, and later the issuing of the summons which, in this case, was not served. The practical difficulty of dealing with itinerant traders was mentioned when the Draft Food and Drugs Bill was being reviewed just recently.

The fourth summons for exposing imported meat improperly marked was dismissed on the payment of £1 1s. costs. The evidence given in Court was that the defendant had a butcher’s stall in the market and had been cautioned before for not keeping meat properly marked. On the occasion in question he had a joint of imported meat marked “This joint English,” besides having further joints of imported meat without proper marking. On the face of it, this offence does not appear to be great, but it must be remembered that imported meat not marked at all is frequently purchased as English to the prejudice of the customer, and for the butcher to mark imported meat “English” is a deliberate fraud, and should be regarded as such. For cases of this kind to be dismissed on payment of £1 1s. costs is really an inducement to unscrupulous traders to risk mismarking meat in the knowledge that the profit derived in the meantime will amply provide for the penalty, when caught.

The result obtained concerning the summons regarding the butcher’s shop is most unfortunate. In evidence it was stated that the shop floor was dirty and littered with feathers; a dustbin lid full to overflowing with poultry offal was on the floor; feathers were adhering to the meat exposed for sale; benches in the shop were filthy, and dirty newspaper was resting on cooked meat. Before further evidence was given the case was adjourned *sine die* and the defendant was informed that if the premises were cleaned the case would not be re-opened. The fact that Notices had been served on the defendant on several occasions as well as several warnings delivered could not be placed as evidence before the Magistrate, and the effect of such a decision upon the shopkeeper in question may well be imagined. No case is ever taken to Court unless the offence is wilful and deliberate.

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	313	28	1	340
Preparation of sausages and/or preservation of meat	155	9	16	148
Fish curing	33	—	6	27
Bacon curing	2	—	—	2
Preparation of meat pies and/or jellied eels	7	—	1	6
Totals	510	37	24	523

Thirty-five samples of ice-cream were submitted to bacteriological examination during the year, and the reports on three of these were unsatisfactory. The manufacturers of the unsatisfactory samples were warned, and there was considerable improvement in samples taken subsequently.

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.

Five hundred and sixty-three visits were made to slaughterhouses when the carcasses of 3,182 sheep and lambs, 336 pigs and 221 calves and oxen were examined. The following were found to be diseased and were destroyed:—

CALVES AND OXEN:

One carcase and organs	Generalised tuberculosis.
Five plucks	Tuberculous glands.
Four heads .. .. .	.. .. .
One liver .. .. .	.. .. .
Three mesenteries .. .. .	.. .. .
Ten livers	Abscesses.
Nine livers	Distomatosis.
Three livers	Cirrhosis.
Two plucks	Echynococcus cysts.
Two plucks	Pneumonia.

PIGS:

One carcase and organs	Generalised tuberculosis.
Two plucks	Tuberculous glands.
Five mesenteries .. .. .	.. .. .
Two plucks	Echynococcus cysts.
Eight plucks	Pneumonia.
Fifteen livers	Cirrhosis.
Three livers.	Degenerated cysts.

SHEEP:

One carcase	Pyæmia.
Four forequarters	Pleurisy.
Two legs	Bruising.
Twenty-three plucks	Pneumonia and strongyli.
Ten plucks	Pneumonia.
Nine plucks	Cysts.
Two plucks	Abscesses.
Twenty livers	Distomatosis.
Two livers	Abscesses.

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-eight 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 all articles, apparatus and utensils and a room in which meat was exposed for sale, and the defendant was ordered to pay one guinea costs.

Two hundred and sixteen 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. Ten 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, and one application for a fresh licence was 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 AND PROVISIONS:

Bacon, 1 ton 2 qrs. 25 lb.
 Black Puddings, 10 dozen.
 Cheeses, 79.
 Chickens, 17.
 Chicken and Ham, 1 tin.
 Corned Beef, 18 tins.
 Geese, 6.
 Hams (tinned), 44.
 Livers (frozen), 24 lb.
 Meat, 1 cwt. 26 lb.
 Rabbits, 125.
 Salmon (tinned), 1 case.
 Tongue, 1 tin.
 Turkeys, 57.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES:

Dates, 1 cwt.
 Grapes, 13 trays.
 Peaches, 8 trays.
 Pears, 41 cases.
 Plums, 10 trays.
 Potatoes, 2 sacks.
 Tomatoes, 125 boats.
 Walnuts, 3 cwts.

FISH:

Cod, 1 box.
 Cod (fillet), 11 boxes.
 Haddock, 1 box.
 Herring, 1 box.
 Herring (baked), 48 trays.
 Herring (smoked), 30 boxes.
 Kippers, 28 boxes.
 Skate, 5 boxes.
 Soles, 1 box.
 Smoked Fillets, 34 boxes.
 Whelks, 1 bag.

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	2	18	2	12
Fish	—	16	1	11
Fruit and Vegetables	2	5	1	21
Total	6	0	1	16

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 unsound food:—

Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.
21, Broadway, London Fields	Did sell a chicken which was liable to be seized and condemned as being unsound and unfit for food	Fined £5 and £1 1s. costs.
38, Dalston Lane ..	Did deposit for sale meat which was unsound and unfit for food	Fined £5 and £1 1s. costs.
226, Well Street ..	Did deposit for sale meat which was unsound and unfit for food	Summons dismissed. Costs £1 1s.
226, Well Street ..	Did deposit for sale meat which was unsound and unfit for food	Fined £10 and £5 5s. costs.
226, Well Street ..	Did expose for sale meat which was unsound and unfit for food	
Stall outside 31, Chatsworth Road	Did deposit for sale meat which was unsound and unfit for food	Summons dismissed. Costs £2 2s.
Stall outside 31, Chatsworth Road	Did expose for sale meat which was unsound and unfit for food	

Proceedings were also taken during the year against a shopkeeper for failing to take such steps as were reasonably necessary to prevent risk of contamination of food. A fine of 10s. 0d. was imposed.

Bakehouses.—There are 91 bakehouses in the Borough, 43 of which are underground. Two hundred and sixty inspections of bakehouses were made during the year and 44 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 Premises	2	9
Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901-1907	Bakehouses (above ground)	48	260
	Do. (below ground)	43	
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	Wholesale Margarine Dealers	26	26
Do. do.	Butter Factories	1	3

		No. of premises.	No. of Inspections.
Hackney Borough Council By-laws, 1927	Market Streets with Food Stalls .. .. .	..	1,114
London County Council By-laws, 1891	Slaughter-houses—Cattle	8	563
	Do. do. Poultry	3	17
London County Council By-laws, 1914	(Fish Friers)	62	167
	(Fish shops (wet))	11	110
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908	Coffee Shops, Restaurants, etc.	211	198
Do. do.	Food Street Traders' Stores	205	799
Do. do.	Greengrocers'	149	173
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, and Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924..	Butchers' Shops (not regd.)	25	537
Do. do. ..	Do. Stalls ..	38 (See Market Streets)	
Do. do. ..	Do. Stores ..	38	318
Do. do. ..	Provision Shops	265	333
Do. do. ..	Food Factories	17	216
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ..	Dairies and Milkshops ..	125	1,184
	Purveyors of Milk in Closed Receptacles	369 (Included under Provision Shops etc.)	
	Cowhouses	2	65
Public Health (London) Act, 1936	Ice Cream Premises ..	340	495
	Preserved Food Premises:—		
	Butchers' Shops, etc. ..	129	420
	Provision Shops	25	78
	Fish Curers	27	81
	Others	6	9
		<u>2,175</u>	<u>7,175</u>

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.

Two hundred and fifty-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)	—	—	3	—
Baking powder	6	—	—	—
Blancmange powder	1	—	—	—
Brawn	5	—	—	—
Bread	—	—	1	—
Butter	81	6	7	—
,, (mixed)	—	—	1	1
,, (substitute)	—	—	1	1
Cake mixture	7	—	—	—
Camphorated oil	6	1	—	—
Cheese	—	—	2	1
Chocolates	—	—	1	—
Chocolate cream	—	—	1	—
Chocolate laxative	—	—	1	—
Chopped meat	14	2	4	—
Cocoa	12	—	—	—
Cod liver oil and malt	—	—	1	—
Coffee	8	—	—	—
,, and chicory	4	—	—	—
,, (extract)	3	—	—	—
Cookeen	1	—	—	—
Cordials	1	—	—	—
Corned beef	10	—	—	—
Cream	20	—	3	—
,, (double)	—	—	2	1
,, sandwich	1	—	—	—
Dripping	12	—	—	—
Fish	—	—	2	—
,, paste	3	—	—	—
Flavouring essence	—	—	6	—
Flour	—	—	1	—
,, (almond cake)	2	—	—	—
,, (self-raising)	5	1	8	2
Fruit (dried)	13	—	5	—
,, (glace)	5	—	—	—
,, (tinned)	12	—	1	—
Ginger (crystallised)	3	—	—	—
Horse radish powder	—	—	1	—
Ice cream	—	—	21	—
Jam	25	2	1	1
Jellied veal	2	—	—	—
Lard	11	—	—	—
Lemon barley crystals	—	—	1	—
Lemon squash	—	—	1	—
Liver sausage	1	—	—	—
Margarine	33	1	—	—
Meat paste	5	—	—	—
Milk	342	7	46	4
,, (condensed)	12	—	1	—
,, (sterilised)	23	—	2	—
Carried forward	689	20	125	11

Description of Article.	Formal Samples.		Informal Samples.	
	Number taken.	Number adulterated.	Number taken.	Number adulterated.
Brought forward	689	20	125	11
Mineral water	9	—	—	—
Mince meat	18	—	—	—
Mint sauce	—	—	1	—
Mustard	12	—	—	—
Olive oil	6	—	—	—
Peas (tinned)	12	—	—	—
Peel (mixed)	4	—	—	—
Pepper	12	2	—	—
Pickles	12	—	—	—
Sardines	—	—	5	—
Sauce	9	—	1	—
Sausages	12	—	1	—
„ (preserved)	7	—	—	—
Semolina	—	—	2	—
Sild	—	—	3	—
Spice (mixed)	—	—	1	—
Sponge mixture	8	—	—	—
Steak and kidney	—	—	2	—
Stewed rhubarb	—	—	1	—
Suet (beef)	6	—	—	—
„ (flaked)	1	—	—	—
„ (shredded)	5	—	—	—
Sugar (Demerara)	—	—	1	—
Sweets	12	—	2	—
Tea	12	—	—	—
Treacle (black)	1	—	—	—
„ (golden syrup)	5	—	—	—
Vinegar (essence)	—	—	1	—
„ (malt).. ..	20	1	—	—
„ (wood)	4	—	—	—
Totals	876	23	146	11

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.
7.O Milk	3.8% added water ..	Proceedings. Summons dismissed on payment of £2 2s. costs.
8.M Margarine ..	0.6% excess water ..	Vendor warned.
7.K Butter	1.0% ,, ,, ..	No action.
17.W Pepper	1.0% magnesium carbonate	,,
18.W ,,	3.0% ,, ,, ..	,,
17.Z Milk	1.0% added water ..	Proceedings. Adjourned sine die.
24.H Camphorated Oil	0.7% excess camphor ..	No action.
1.Y Chopped Meat..	Sulphur di-oxide 211 parts per million	Proceedings. Fined £5. Costs £2 2s.
25.N Milk	0.8% added water ..	No action.
26.N ,,	4.0% ,, ,, ..	Proceedings. Summons dismissed on payment of 10s. 6d. costs.
10.P ,,	4.9% ,, ,, ..	No action.
11.P ,,	5.3% ,, ,, ..	,,
17.D Jam	6.9% deficient in soluble solids	Vendor warned.
37.W Table (Wood) Vinegar	11.0% deficient in fruit Contradictory description	No action.
17.K Butter	0.2% excess water ..	,,
40.F Milk	3.3% fat abstracted ..	Proceedings. Summons withdrawn on payment of £2 2s. costs.
60.N Chopped Meat..	Sulphur di-oxide 300 parts per million	Proceedings. Fined £10. Costs £3 3s.
24.K Butter	0.2% excess water ..	No action.
45.M ,,	0.6% ,, ,, ..	,,
47.M ,,	1.0% ,, ,, ..	,,
34.H ,,	0.6% ,, ,, ..	,,
47.O Self-raising Flour	Poor in available carbon di-oxide	,,
33.D Jam	1.5% deficient in soluble solids	Vendor warned.

There were thus six prosecutions instituted during the year, resulting in the payment of £24 19s. 6d. in fines and costs.

The average composition of the formal milk samples taken in 1937 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 ..	12	3.6	8.98	3.6	8.98
February ..	42	3.4	8.90	3.4	8.91
March ..	13	3.4	8.97	3.4	8.97
April ..	63	3.3	8.82	3.3	8.83
May ..	30	3.3	8.91	3.3	8.94
June ..	37	3.3	9.01	3.3	9.01
July ..	48	3.4	8.82	3.4	8.83
August ..	6	3.4	8.98	3.4	8.98
September ..	18	3.5	8.99	3.5	8.99
October ..	30	3.6	9.03	3.6	9.03
November ..	28	3.6	9.02	3.6	9.02
December ..	37	3.6	9.08	3.6	9.08
Average..	—	3.5	8.96	3.5	8.96

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 0.5 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that 7 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 1937 one request for the taking of a sample in course of transit or delivery was received, but no sample was taken as the request was not made within the statutory period.

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. Three 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.—Twelve formal and one 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.—Two samples of chopped meat were found to contain preservative in contravention of the Regulations and legal proceedings were instituted in each case.

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.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

This Act imposes upon the Council the duty of administering the law regarding the sale of certain poisons in common use and of keeping a register of persons selling those poisons and of the premises at which such sales are made.

At the end of the year the register contained the names and addresses of 122 persons. The following is a summary of the action taken under the Act during the year :—

Number of inspections of premises ...	227
Number of notices served	12
Number of samples taken	13

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of offences under the Act in five instances as follows :—

Address.	Offence.	Magistrate's Decision.
526, Kingsland Road ..	Being an unauthorised seller of poisons, did sell a poison	Summons dismissed. Costs 10s. 6d.
81, Upper Clapton Road	Did sell a poison in a container which was not labelled	Summons dismissed. Costs £2 2s.
Do.	Did sell a poison in a wine bottle which was not fluted with ribs or grooves	
Do.	Did sell a poison otherwise than in a closed container as closed by the manufacturer	
40, Redwald Road ..	Not being a listed seller of poisons did sell a poison	Fined £2. Costs £1 1s.

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.

Thirty-two cases were notified during the year and amongst the foods suspected as the cause were fish, meat, rhubarb, peas, ice-cream, bread, eggs, pork-pies and shellfish.

In the majority of these cases the illness was a digestive disturbance of a mild and transient nature, the persons affected being normal again in a few days. The cause of such digestive disturbance is frequently difficult to determine, unsuitable or unaccustomed foods as well as incompatible mixtures sometimes cause a train of symptoms in the early stages similar to food poisoning and it is only after close investigation of cases that it is possible to decide whether the illness is due to food poisoning in the true sense of the term or to one of the causes above mentioned. One of the greatest difficulties in many of these investigations is the absence of any of the suspected foods, but in cases where some has been retained, samples are obtained and sent to the Council's bacteriologist and/or to the Public Analyst for examination, as are clinical materials where necessary.

Only in five instances was the suspicion of food poisoning proved beyond reasonable doubt and these cases occurred in one family. There were three foods suspected as the cause of the poisoning—roast beef, fried fish and tinned salmon; none of the fish was available and the beef was regarded as the peccant food for the following reasons:—

1. All persons affected ate the meat, four on one day and one on the following day; in each case the patient was taken ill from 18 to 24 hours after the meal.
2. Three persons affected did not have tinned salmon.
3. One person affected had no fried fish, also the fish consisted of different types of fish.

4. One member of the family who had no meat but otherwise had all foods taken by the remainder of the family, was not affected.

Upon examination of the remainder of the meat, an organism of the food poisoning group, *B. Aertryke*, was isolated and the same organism was isolated from the stools of each of the persons affected. These findings left no doubt as to the cause of the illness, but it was not possible to decide how the meat became infected. The five patients made a satisfactory recovery within three weeks.

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

The following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in Hackney:—

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica. Acute Influenzal Pneumonia. Acute Polioencephalitis. Acute Poliomyelitis. Acute Primary Pneumonia Anthrax Cerebro-spinal Fever. Cholera. Continued Fever Diphtheria (or Membranous Croup). Dysentery. Enteric (Typhoid or Paratyphoid) Fever	Erysipelas. Glanders. Hydrophobia. Malaria. Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Plague. Puerperal Fever. Puerperal Pyrexia. Relapsing Fever. Scarletina (or Scarlet Fever). Smallpox. Tuberculosis. Typhus Fever.
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† *Table showing the Notifications received, Removals to Hospitals
and Deaths from Infectious Diseases (except Tuberculosis) in 1937.*

Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Cases admitted to Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	380	340	2
Diphtheria	242	242	8
Enteric Fever	6	6	1
Puerperal Fever	22	22	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	73	71	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia	143	120	36
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	51	28	15
Erysipelas	106	86	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	9	9	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	28	20	..
Poliomyelitis	5	5	1
Dysentery	28	20	..
Malaria	1	1	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	3
Polio-encephalitis .. .. .	..	..	1
Totals	1,095	971	73

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

Table showing Notifications of Infectious Disease received in 1937, 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	380	1	15	24	17	41	168	63	14	32	3	1	1
Diphtheria	242	7	8	13	25	28	95	28	13	22	2	1	1
Enteric Fever	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	61	5	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	143	4	..	1	4	3	15	10	10	25	17	44	10
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	51	..	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	5	13	13
Erysipelas	106	4	..	1	..	1	4	1	5	21	15	43	11
Cerebro-spinal Fever	9	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	5	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	28	1	5	..	3	1	15	2	..	..	1	..	..
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1095	49	31	40	53	76	301	109	53	189	54	104	36

Cases of mistaken diagnosis are excluded from this Table.

Table showing Notifications of Infectious Disease received in 1937 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	97	26	35	37	25	43	62	55	158	105	117
Diphtheria	42	14	22	24	16	41	36	47	78	81	83
Enteric Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	5	1
Puerperal Fever	4	3	..	1	2	6	4	2	7	9	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	16	7	5	4	3	4	20	14	28	11	34
Acute Primary Pneumonia	10	9	10	15	14	9	40	36	29	38	76
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	12	10	4	6	2	2	13	2	26	10	15
Erysipelas	22	9	15	10	9	5	12	24	46	24	36
Cerebro-spinal Fever	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	2	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	8	2	3	2	4	..	4	15	9	4
Poliomyelitis	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	2
Dysentery	3	2	4	7	1	6	5	..	9	14	5
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Totals	217	88	98	108	78	123	196	187	403	309	383

Cases of mistaken diagnosis are excluded from this Table.

Table showing Age Groups of Deaths from Notifiable Infectious Disease in 1937.

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	380	1	..	1	2
Diphtheria	242	1	3	..	4	8
Enteric Fever	6	1	1
Puerperal Fever	22	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	73
Acute Primary Pneumonia	143	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	17	10	36
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	8	15
Erysipelas	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dysentery	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
Polio-encephalitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	1095	4	..	1	4	..	6	..	2	7	7	21	21	73	

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

The Borough is divided into three districts for vaccination purposes, namely, Hackney North, Hackney South-West and Hackney South-East.

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. J. H. Browne, 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.

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	25	551	—	576
Hackney South-West ..	25	272	—	297
Hackney South-East ..	18	209	—	227
Hackney Hospital, etc. ..	—	—	2	2
Totals	68	1,032	2	1,102

A summary of the proceedings under the Vaccination Acts during the year is given on page 130.

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 1937.

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	1929	675	68	..	..	926	10	759	42	568
South-West ..	409	117	18	..	..	162	1	67	20	294
South-East ..	1118	336	30	..	..	627	2	162	50	244
L.C.C. Establishments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Births occurring outside the Borough ..	740	513	49	..	..	..	2	..	73	..
Total ..	4196	1641	165	..	..	1715	15	988	185	1108

Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.—The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during the year was 420. Forty 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, 380. This is a decrease of 145 upon the actual number of cases that occurred during 1936. The attack-rate for scarlet fever was 1.84 per 1,000 persons living, and for England and Wales, 2.33.

The number of cases removed to hospital during the year was 340. This is equal to 89.4 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	380	1.84
Wards:—		
Stamford Hill	97	2.78
Downs	26	1.41
West Hackney	35	2.01
Hackney	37	1.49
Kingsland	25	1.25
South Hackney	43	2.01
Clapton Park	62	1.60
Homerton	55	1.75
Registration Sub-districts:—		
Hackney North	158	2.23
Hackney South-West	105	1.59
Hackney South-East	117	1.67

Four of the 380 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.
38	251	7	13	19	—

There were two deaths from scarlet fever during 1937. This gives a case mortality of 0.53 per cent. attacked, and a death-rate of 0.0099 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 308 cases of diphtheria notified during the year. Sixty-six 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, 242. This is a decrease of 52 upon the actual number of cases that occurred in 1936. The attack-rate was 1.17 per 1,000 persons living, compared with 1.49 for England and Wales.

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

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	242	1.17
Wards:—		
Stamford Hill	42	1.20
Downs	14	0.76
West Hackney	22	1.27
Hackney	24	0.97
Kingsland	16	0.81
South Hackney	41	1.91
Clapton Park	36	0.93
Homerton	47	1.49
Registration Sub-Districts:—		
Hackney North	78	1.10
Hackney South-West	81	1.23
Hackney South-East	83	1.18

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.
16	180	19	—	—	—

The deaths from diphtheria during the year numbered 8. This mortality is equal to a death-rate of 3.31 per cent. attacked and 0.039 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with a death-rate of 2.38 per cent. attacked and 0.033 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, 2,290 swabbings from throats of persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria were bacteriologically examined, of which 108 gave positive results, and 2,182 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 185 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 22 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 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, and the Council opened an additional clinic at the new centre at No. 136, Richmond Road, in October, 1937.

The Council has approved 24 applications from medical practitioners wishing to take part in the Council's scheme.

During 1937 these medical practitioners referred 263 patients to the Council's clinics for Schick testing, 46 were found to be naturally immune and the remaining 217 returned to the medical practitioners for injections. Since the commencement of this scheme 615 cases have received immunising injections by medical practitioners, 340 of whom have been found to be immune on post-immunisation Schick Test, and 275 were still under the course of immunisation at the end of 1937.

These medical practitioners' cases are included in the table of the work carried out under the Council's immunisation scheme which appears on page .

Dr. F. Porter-Smith, the Medical Officer of the Clinic since 1928, resigned during the year and Dr. Herbert W. Swann was appointed.

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. 30 persons were referred to the Clinic from the Poplar Public Health Department in 1937.

The following table gives an account of the work carried out under the scheme since 1928 :—

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
1937	1835	331	815	8	681	147	655	471	1	67	1166

A statement by the Medical Officer of the Clinic follows :—

In submitting my report upon the year's working of the Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic may I say how pleased I am to work in a clinic so thoroughly equipped and staffed as that at Hackney. I took over the duties from Dr. Porter-Smith in May, 1937, and having been told by him of the large numbers attending the Lower Clapton Road Immunisation Clinic, I anticipated some difficulty in coping with such large numbers. However, with the facilities

placed at my disposal I found very little difficulty in settling down. Some extent to which co-operation between the nursing and clerical staff at the Centre existed may be judged from the fact that it was possible for me to carry out during a three-hour session from a minimum of 114 to a maximum of 212 immunisations and Schick tests.

In October, 1937, the Council opened another clinic at the Richmond Road Centre, and the results from that clinic, together with those at the Lower Clapton Road Centre, have constituted a record for any one year—1,835 new cases. Such results can, I am sure, only be obtained by constant propaganda, talks to mothers by the health visitors, film displays at the welfare centres, the issue of leaflets to school children by the school authorities, the issue of the "Birthday Wish" post-card, which, I understand, is sent by the Medical Officer of Health to every child in the Borough on its first birthday, and the many ways in which the Borough Council and the Medical Officer of Health bring to the notice of parents the Borough Council's facilities for the protection of their children against diphtheria.

Several medical practitioners have paid visits to the clinics to see the technique of diphtheria immunisation prior to appointment to the Council's panel, and any information they may have needed has been given to them.

During the year, 8 cases of children immunised against diphtheria were reported as suffering from diphtheria. Each case was thoroughly investigated and it was found that 6 of the cases were not suffering from diphtheria at all, but had tonsillitis, and 2 had a very mild form of diphtheria with no clinical signs, and were well again in a day or two. This definitely proves the high efficiency and splendid results of diphtheria immunisation. Only four local reactions from the immunising injections were reported during the year, and these were only slight reactions and occurred in children between the ages of 8 and 11 years. To further eliminate the possibility of any local reaction such as any slight soreness at the point of injection I have started giving this age-group a 0.75 c.c. of the immunising mixture instead of a full c.c. as a first injection, and if this gave no reaction, a 1.25 c.c. as a second dose, with 1.5 c.c. as a third dose, as usual. This procedure has given very satisfying results. All children over 11 years of age are given a desensitising dose of 0.25 c.c. as a first injection, and only if this small dose has given no reaction is a full course of injections proceeded with.

Enteric Fever.—During the year under consideration 2 cases of enteric fever and 4 cases of paratyphoid B fever were notified. This shows an increase of 1 on the number of cases that occurred during 1936. The attack-rate was 0.02 per 1,000 inhabitants, compared with 0.05 for England and Wales.

All the cases were removed to hospital. There was one death from this disease during the year.

One of the cases of paratyphoid fever notified was a girl, aged 15 years, who had arrived at a camp at Eastleigh, Hampshire, with other refugee children from Bilbao, Spain. On the 27th May a letter was received from the Medical Officer of Health of Eastleigh stating that 400 of these children had been transferred on 26th May to the Salvation Army Congress Hall, Linscott Road, Clapton, and

on that day the accommodation provided for the children was inspected and the girl who later developed paratyphoid fever was reported to be indisposed with "a slight stomach disorder."

On the 28th May a further letter was received from the Medical Officer of Health of Eastleigh stating that two children were removed from the ship on its arrival at Southampton and isolated and that these children had since been proved to be suffering from typhoid fever. Enquiries as to the bacteriological findings in these cases showed that these children suffered from typhoid fever and could not have been the source of infection in the case of paratyphoid "B" fever discovered among the children who came to Hackney. At that time no arrangements for regular medical inspection of the children or for adequate isolation and care of any children suspected of infectious disease had been made by the Army Authorities. Upon visiting the Congress Hall on that day it was found that ten children had been seen by a local practitioner and were confined to bed. Four of these children had been isolated in a separate block but the other six were still occupying cubicles in the dormitories. A diagnosis of typhoid or paratyphoid was made as regards one child, the first to be ill, and a sample of blood sent for examination confirmed the diagnosis as paratyphoid. The girl was removed to hospital and disinfection was carried out on that day.

From the 28th May a daily inspection of the premises was made and other cases of illness occurring from time to time among the children were investigated, bacteriological examinations being carried out when necessary. Isolation accommodation was arranged and medical and nursing staff were provided by the Army Authorities and other necessary measures to prevent the spread of infection were carried out. It is pleasing to report that no further cases of infectious disease occurred among the children although the last batch of children did not leave the Borough until the end of August.

During the year 30 specimens of blood and 16 specimens of fæces from persons suspected to be suffering from enteric fever (typhoid or paratyphoid) were submitted to bacteriological examination. Positive results were obtained from 3 blood and 4 fæces specimens.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.—There were 22 cases of puerperal fever notified during 1937. All of these occurred in or were removed to hospital. None of the patients lived in a house in which there had occurred recently a case of scarlet fever.

There was one death from puerperal sepsis, giving a death-rate per 1,000 total births of 0.33 as compared with 0.94 for England and Wales.

Seventy-three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, 71 of which occurred in or were removed to hospital. The higher case rate 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 the 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. Many of these pyrexial cases are, in fact, pyrexial from causes which have no special connection with pregnancy such as an ordinary cold or influenza or such conditions as abscess or appendicitis.

The attack rate for the year for puerperal fever and pyrexia was 32.07 per 1,000 total births as compared with a rate of 13.93 in England and Wales.

The services of the Council's Consultant Obstetricians were required by general practitioners on five occasions during the year.

Influenzal Pneumonia and Pneumonia.—There were 51 cases of influenzal pneumonia and 143 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 41 cases were nursed and 803 visits were paid to those cases. Influenza, unless complicated by pneumonia, is not notifiable.

Erysipelas.—There were 110 cases of erysipelas notified during 1937.—Four 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, 106. This is equal to an attack-rate of 0.51 per 1,000 inhabitants compared with 0.37 for England and Wales. Of the cases notified, 86 were removed to hospital.

There were 2 deaths certified to be due to erysipelas.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—During 1937 there were 9 cases of this disease notified in the Borough. All the cases were removed to hospital. Three 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.				
28	8	20	*23	—	—	†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 2 other cases the patients were still under treatment at the end of the year.

† Cause of death—prematurity.

Poliomyelitis.—Five cases of poliomyelitis were notified in the Borough during 1937. All the patients were removed to hospital. One death from this disease occurred during the year.

Dysentery.—Twenty-eight cases of this disease were notified during the year.

While investigating enteritis among infants it was found that a certain dried milk product had been the only food, or for all practical purposes the only food. Bacteriological examination of a number of samples of this food fairly constantly revealed the presence of an organism—a hæmolytic streptococcus—which caused some anxiety. Although insufficient data was available to conclude in what degree, if any, this organism was the causal agent of the enteritis, or even to prove its pathogenicity, its presence and potentialities were regarded as most disturbing and calling for further investigation.

The manufacturers of the food were notified as to the presence of this organism in their product, the whole consignment in the Council's control was withdrawn from sale and destroyed, and information, bacteriological reports and samples of the food were sent to the Ministry of Health for consideration.

The manufacturers gave the matter immediate attention and appear to have taken effective steps to improve their product, as reports from the Council's bacteriologists on subsequent samples have been satisfactory.

Malaria.—There was one case 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 1937 was 399 as compared with 2,762 cases in 1936 and 64 in 1935. 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	10
February	17
March	31
April	74
May	86
June	62
July	81
August	6
September	7
October	6
November	11
December	8
Total	399

Visits were paid by the Health Visitors to the homes of the measles cases with a view to ensuring that the children were receiving proper care and attention. The nurses of the Hackney District Nursing Association paid 80 visits to 9 patients.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 148 as compared with 524 in 1936 and 23 in 1935.

Two deaths from measles occurred in 1937 as compared with 45 in 1936 and 1 in 1935. The mortality rate per 1,000 inhabitants in 1937 was, therefore, 0.009, the rate for London being 0.01.

Influenza.—During 1937 there were 75 deaths in the Borough from this disease.

This is an increase of 45 as compared with the number of deaths from this cause registered during 1936. The annual mortality-rate from influenza is 0.36 per 1,000 inhabitants as compared with 0.38 for London and 0.45 for England and Wales.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.—The total number of deaths from this cause was 31. Twenty-three of these deaths occurred among infants under one year of age. The mortality-rate among children under two years of age per 1,000 live births was 8.3 as compared with 12.0 for London and 5.8 for England and Wales.

Whooping Cough.—The deaths from this cause during the year numbered 10. This is a decrease of 8 upon the number registered during 1936. 8 of these deaths occurred in children under five years of age. The mortality for Hackney is equal to 0.04 per 1,000 inhabitants, and that for London, 0.06 per 1,000 inhabitants. The nurses of the Hackney District Nursing Association attended 8 cases and paid 73 visits.

Information was received from the headmasters and headmistresses of elementary schools in Hackney of 201 cases occurring among their scholars during the year, whilst 89 cases came to the knowledge of the Department from other sources.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

(For Table of Deaths see pages 176 and 177.)

Cancer.—There were 347 deaths during 1937 due to malignant disease. This is a decrease of five upon the number registered during 1936. 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	93	112	142
Mortality-rate per 1,000 inhabitants	1.31	1.69	2.02

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 1937:—

Years.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Borough of Hackney:—										
No. of Deaths ..	340	340	319	343	327	326	358	357	352	347
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants ..	1.56	1.59	1.48	1.58	1.52	1.52	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.68
London:—										
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants ..	1.48	1.51	1.55	1.64	1.55	1.60	1.66	1.66	1.77	1.78

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	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Mouth and Annexa	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	7	1
Esophagus	6	1	4	2	4	1	..	..	..	14	4
Stomach	1	..	1	..	5	8	14	6	14	11	7	9	1	1	43	35
Pancreas	1	..	..	2	3	3	1	1	..	..	5	6
Intestine (Large and Small)	1	..	..	3	2	2	3	11	7	8	6	6	..	2	19	32
Rectum	1	..	3	3	8	6	3	3	1	2	1	1	17	15
Liver	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	7	3
Larynx	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Lung	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	1	8	5	6	3	2	..	..	..	27	9
Bladder	3	1	3	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	14	1
Breast	1	..	3	..	3	..	5	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	24
Uterus and Appendages	3	..	8	..	4	..	7	..	4	..	1	..	27
Bones and Joints	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other ill-defined situations..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	6	2	3	6	..	5	..	..	13	15
Totals	1	..	2	..	5	1	2	11	25	30	53	45	55	52	24	32	3	6	171	176

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year under review 248 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 56 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.

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
1937 ..	248	56	304

The attack-rate per 1,000 of the population for all forms of tuberculosis notified for the first time in 1937 was 1.47.

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

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
1-5 ..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	1
5-10 ..	4	2	2	5	..	..	1	1
10-15 ..	2	3	1	4	..	..	1	1
15-20 ..	10	15	4	4	4	7	1	..
20-25 ..	19	26	3	5	4	5	..	1
25-35 ..	35	30	4	8	13	14	1	..
35-45 ..	26	19	2	1	15	5	..	..
45-55 ..	21	12	..	3	14	9	..	1
55-65 ..	11	5	3	..	9	7	2	1
65 and upwards	4	4	..	2	8	2	..	..
Totals ..	132	116	23	33	67	49	8	6

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of 70 cases of tuberculosis which came to notice during the year otherwise than by notification under the Regulations :—

Age Period	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 ..	..	..	..	..
1-5 ..	..	..	..	2
5-10 ..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	2	1	3	2
15-20 ..	1	1	2	1
20-25 ..	5	3	2	1
25-35 ..	13	7	1	..
35-45 ..	5	2	..	..
45-55 ..	5	2	..	..
55-65 ..	4	1	..	..
65 and upwards	3	1	..	..
Totals ..	38	18	8	6

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	6	1
	From Registrar-General	3	2
Posthumous Notifications	2	1	
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	45	10	
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	374	1.80
Wards—		
Stamford Hill	67	1.92
Downs	32	1.73
West Hackney	33	1.90
Hackney	47	1.90
Kingsland	22	1.10
South Hackney	53	2.47
Clapton Park	64	1.65
Homerton	56	1.78

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

				Primary notifications and duplicates.	Notices of admissions to institutions.	Notices of discharges from institutions.
Pulmonary ..	{	Males .. .. .	.. .. .	170	209	152
		Females .. .. .	.. .. .	152	207	161
Non-Pulmonary	{	Males .. .. .	.. .. .	25	6	14
		Females .. .. .	.. .. .	35	15	12
Totals				382	437	339

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.
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
1937	116	11	9.5	14	4	28.5

Enquiries were made in each of the 15 instances in which tuberculous persons died in 1937 without having been notified and the results of these enquiries are summarised below :—

Pulmonary Cases.

1. Notified after death .. Medical practitioner first called in night before patient died. Patient had haemorrhage.
2. " " " " .. Patient refused medical treatment until very ill. The doctor ordered immediate removal to a nursing home, where the patient died after a few days.
3. Unnotified Died at home. Death certified by Coroner after post-mortem examination.
4. " " " " .. Patient died the same day that he was first seen by medical practitioner, who was under the impression that the patient was already a notified case.
5. " " " " .. Treated in hospital as a case of lymphadenoma, for which patient had received deep X-ray treatment, but it was not until final stage of illness that an X-ray suggested miliary tuberculosis. Post-mortem examination confirmed this.
6. " " " " .. Patient admitted to hospital suffering from duodenal ulcer and pyloric stenosis. X-ray films revealed tuberculous zones, and medical superintendent accordingly added "Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis," as a contributory cause, to the death certificate.
7. " " " " .. Notified to Stepney Borough Council, where he had resided for seven years. Removed to Hackney shortly before death.
8. " " " " .. Treated by medical practitioner, who was under the impression that the patient was already notified as he had received institutional treatment.
9. " " " " .. Death certified as 1a. Carcinoma of oesophagus associated with old pulmonary phthisis and chronic bronchitis. Patient had attended the tuberculosis dispensary intermittently since 1917, but no active tuberculous disease could be found.
10. " " " " .. Died at home. Death certified by Coroner after post-mortem examination as "Acute Bronchitis, Chronic Phthisis."
11. " " " " .. Died in hospital. Death certified by Coroner after post-mortem examination as "1, Acute Phthisis; 2, Carcinoma of Stomach."

Non-Pulmonary Cases.

1. Notified after death .. Patient died from tuberculous meningitis seven days after admission to Hospital.
2. Unnotified Died in hospital. Death certified by Coroner after post-mortem examination.
3. ,, Died in hospital. Death certified by Coroner after post-mortem examination.
4. ,, Admitted to hospital suffering from measles.

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 1937 numbered 130. These deaths are classified as follows:—

Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	116
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	12
Renal tuberculosis	...	...	1
Tuberculous sacro-iliac joint	...	...	1
			130

This number of deaths gives an annual mortality of 0.62 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 ..	47	43	40
Mortality rate per 1,000 inhabitants	·66	·65	·57

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.
1933 ..	171	25	196	.91
1934 ..	156	24	180	.85
1935 ..	121	18	139	.66
1936 ..	128	16	144	.68
1937 ..	116	14	130	.62

In the following table the deaths from tuberculous disease in the Borough for the last 22 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
1937	130	64.1

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	604	535	206	166
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	132	116	23	33
No. of cases brought to notice otherwise than by notification	38	18	8	6
No. of cases transferred from "Non-Pulmonary" to "Pulmonary" .. ..	..	+1	..	-1
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ..	14	6	3	..
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:—				
(a) recovered	15	12	7	4
(b) removed from the district	65	56	15	10
(c) died	76	50	6	7
(d) been inaccurately diagnosed ..	1	..	1	..
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	631	558	211	183

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 London Chest Hospital, Victoria Park, E.2. The Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary serves the Stamford Hill, West Hackney, Kingsland and Downs Wards of the Borough, whilst the London Chest 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 London Chest 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	34,870	
West Hackney	17,350	
Kingsland	19,850	
Downs	18,430	
	<hr/>	90,500
Estimated population (mid-1937). Borough of Stoke Newington		50,250
		<hr/>
		140,750

London Chest Hospital Dispensary Area:—

Clapton Park	38,700	
Homerton	31,430	
South Hackney	21,380	
Hackney	24,690	
	<hr/>	116,200
Estimated population (mid-1937), Borough of Bethnal Green		94,560
		<hr/>
		210,760
Estimated population (mid-1937), Hackney		206,700

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	263	292	555
London Chest Hospital Dispensary	350	384	734
The Borough	613	676	1,289

The sources through which these cases were sent to Dispensaries were:—

Source.	Dispensary at			
	Metropolitan Hospital.		London Chest Hospital	
	Total No.	No. found to be tuberculous.	Total No.	No. found to be tuberculous.
Medical Officer of Health	108	47	169	25
Local Practitioners	179	33	282	57
Contacts of Notified Cases (Tuberculosis Visitors).. .. .	227	3	202	2
Transferred from other areas	33	31	25	25
Metropolitan Hospital	2	2	6	4
London County Council .. .. .	..	..	..	..
London Chest Hospital	3	3	15	14
Other sources	3	1	35	34
Totals	555	120	734	161

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.				London Chest Hospital				
	Adults.		Children under 15.		Adults.		Children under 15.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	52	45	1	1	73	59	1	1	233
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	10	1	2	8	5	4	8	43
Non-tuberculous	71	99	16	15	134	138	51	33	557
Doubtful	7	3	..	..	7	8	..	2	27
Totals	135	157	18	18	222	210	56	44	860

Examination of Home Contacts.—The number of persons living in contact with the 374 cases of tuberculosis which came to notice for the first time during the year was 848 (2.2 contacts per patient). Of this number of contacts, 449, or 52.9 per cent., were examined either at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries or by their own doctors. The diagnoses made at the examination of the 429 contacts examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries during the year were:—

Diagnosis.	Dispensary at		Totals.
	Metropolitan Hospital.	London Chest Hospital.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	2	5
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..
Non-tuberculous	222	199	421
Doubtful.. .. .	2	1	3
Totals	227	202	429

Bacteriological Examinations.—Nine hundred and sixty-one specimens of sputum were examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries during the year with the following results:—

Result of Examination	Dispensary at		Totals.
	Metropolitan Hospital.	London Chest Hospital.	
Tubercle Bacilli Present	116	73	189
Tubercle Bacilli Absent	465	307	772
Totals	581	380	961

In addition, 359 examinations of specimens of sputum were carried out by the Council's Bacteriologists during the year, with the following results:—

Tubercle bacilli present	35
Tubercle bacilli absent	324
Total	359

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

	Dispensary at		Totals
	Metropolitan Hospital.	London Chest Hospital.	
Total number of attendances	2,157	3,345	5,502
Systematic examinations at the above ..	1,489	1,401	2,890
Number of letters written	1,378	1,618	2,996
Number of visits to patients at their homes	140	142	282
Number of attendances at:—			
Artificial Pneumothorax Refill Clinic	—	572	572
X-ray Department	164	646	810
Dental	5	12	17
Sunlight	—	—	—
Other Departments	17	48	65

Seventy 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	40	21
Percentage	12.86	57.14	30

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	51 cases.
1 to 3 months	3 „
3 to 6 months	2 „
6 to 9 months	5 „
9 to 12 months	1 „
Over 12 months	8 „

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:—

	1935		1936		1937	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis	121	18	128	16	116	14
Number of cases only notified at death ..	2	3	2	1	2	1
Do. notified within a month of death	20	4	11	2	13	5
Do. do. 3 months of death ..	21	1	16	1	11	..
Do. do. 6 months of death ..	4	1	14	..	9	..
Number of deaths in cases not notified under Tuberculosis Regulations ..	6	3	12	4	9	3

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.)
London Chest Hospital	82	167
Metropolitan Hospital	53	102
Total	135	269

Visits by Tuberculosis Visitors.—The following are particulars of the home visits paid in 1937 by the Council's Tuberculosis Visitors:—

	New Cases.	Contacts.	Other Persons.	Total.	Insured.	Non-insured.
Miss Servanté	150	153	1834	2137	1250	887
Miss Hamilton	162	92	1643	1897	908	989
Totals	312	245	3477	4034	2158	1876

Hackney Borough Council Act, 1926.—Section 54 of this Act, which differs in important details from Section 224 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, 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
1937	2	3
Total	50	156

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 eight patients during 1937 to enable them to sleep alone. The number on loan at the end of the year was seventeen.

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 was 88, with an average attendance of 76. Dr. Howell, Tuberculosis Officer to the London Chest 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 nine children (contacts of six cases) were recommended by the Tuberculosis Officers for boarding out under the County Council's scheme.

Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.—The Borough Council provides, as part of its scheme for the dispensary treatment of tuberculosis, facilities for the artificial pneumothorax treatment of tuberculous persons, and this treatment is given in the out-patient departments of various hospitals including the London Chest Hospital, Victoria Park. Payment is made by the Council to the Hospitals at the rate of 10s. 6d. for each "refill," with the exception of the London Chest Hospital who in accordance with an arrangement with the Council, administer "refills" to patients living within that Dispensary area, at the rate of of 5s. 3d. per "refill."

The number of patients treated, and the gross cost to the Council in 1937 were:—

Hospital.	No. of Patients Treated.	No. of "Refills."	Gross Cost to Council.
			£ s. d.
Brompton Hospital	3	54 @ 10s. 6d.	28 7 0
London Chest Hospital	59	{ 309 @ 10s. 6d.	162 4 6
		{ 422 @ 5s. 3d.	110 15 6
Colindale Hospital	5	30 @ 10s. 6d.	15 15 0
Other Institutions	3	20 @ 10s. 6d.	10 10 0
Totals	70	835	327 12 0

Dental Treatment and Provision of Dentures.—Dental treatment was provided during the year for nine tuberculous persons upon the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers.

In July the Tuberculosis Care Committee drew attention to the difficulty experienced in obtaining dentures for necessitous tuberculous persons. The Public Health Committee agreed to deal with any such cases referred to them, and dentures were provided in two cases at a total cost to the Council of £6 15s.

" *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.

Three patients received a total of 109 exposures to this form of treatment during the year, the gross cost to the Council being £27 5s. 0d. Two of these patients also received 177 applications of ultra-violet ray treatment at a cost to the Council of £8 17s. 0d.

Extra Nourishment.—The Council has continued during 1937 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 1937 the number of patients to whom grants of milk and eggs were made was 141, and the total cost to the Council was £410 17s. 11d.

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.
1933	45	3960
1934	41	4150
1935	39	4036
1936	43	4956
1937	36	3249

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. Beer, No. 2 District.	Mr. Vobe, No. 3 District.	Mr. Woods, No. 4 District.	Mr. Sadler, No. 5 District.	Mr. Smith, No. 6 District.	Mr. Brown, No. 7 District.	Mr. Dawson, No. 8 District.	Mr. Bushion, No. 9 District.	Mr. Galvin, No. 10 District.	Mr. Bignell, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Tomlins, No. 13 District.	Mr. Kipping, No. 14 District.	Mr. Hunt, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Alexander, Food Premises.	Mr. Goldworthy, Food Premises.	Mr. Long, Housing.	Mr. Grawick, Housing.	Mr. Ellery, Housing.	Mr. Lacey, Housing.	Mr. Hillier, Outworkers, etc.	Temporary Inspectors.	TOTALS.
COMPLAINTS—																								
Premises inspected on complaint	287	280	372	315	279	297	152	236	382	307	387	346	251	451	183	1	..	..	16	..	..	27	629	5198
Premises in which defects were found	194	205	190	280	206	234	110	195	287	230	334	261	219	326	86	..	..	..	13	..	..	21	479	3870
BUILDERS' NOTICES—																								
Premises inspected	195	109	121	77	105	80	30	56	221	57	34	72	73	53	102	2	20	..	5	..	..	4	116	1532
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—																								
Premises inspected	111	57	39	44	50	45	28	50	70	55	45	103	48	66	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	119	938
Premises in which defects were found	11	15	1	13	11	28	8	18	13	13	25	8	27	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	238
HOUSES LET IN TENEMENTS—																								
New registrations .. .. .	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
First inspections in the year .. .. .	..	13	17	52	15	2	21	3	14	9	22	8	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	241
Re-inspections .. .. .	..	6	18	21	6	3	20	8	31	12	135	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	317
Notices served .. .. .	..	2	6	..	2	2	15	2	7	4	28	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	91
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Houses provided with additional water supply .. .. .	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Prosecutions regarding tenement houses with insufficient water supply .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number on register at end of the year .. .. .	..	22	17	52	40	39	78	47	31	9	57	8	27	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	475
VERMINOUS PREMISES—																								
Inspections of homes of persons cleansed at the Cleansing Station	28	10	13	21	17	11	9	19	31	26	21	32	21	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	326

SUMMARY OF WORK

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	Mr. Fowler, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew, No. 2 District.	Mr. Vobe, No. 3 District.	Mr. Woods, No. 4 District.	Mr. Sacler, 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.
No. of such homes found to be verminous	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1
Complaints by tenants, etc., of verminous conditions .. .	7	7	27	47	30	28	26	25	3	22
Verminous premises disinfested by the Council	55	37	47	71	68	70	33	59	46	45
Notices served .. . . .	..	8	23	4	..	15	..	1	4	16
SMOKE NUISANCES—										
Complaints received	4	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	3	..
No. of observations	18	..	4	29	..	1	..	..	10	..
Intimation notices served .. . . .	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
Statutory notices served .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Prosecutions .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COMMON LODGING HOUSES—										
Inspections .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	9	..
Notices served .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
INFANT LIFE PROTECTION—										
Inspections	1	2	1	..	3	4	3	6	2	5
Notices served .. . . .	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	5	..	1
MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS, Etc.—										
Re-inspections (all forms of inspection)	2292	1832	2143	2075	1520	1339	810	1511	2293	984
Premises in which defects were found (all forms of inspection)	273	242	345	283	324	353	150	262	305	311

OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Mr. Eignell, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Truslove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Kipping, No. 14 District.	Mr. Hunt, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Alexander, Food Premises.	Mr. Goldsworthy, Food Premises.	Mr. Long, Housing.	Mr. Gratwick, Housing.	Mr. Ellery, Housing.	Mr. Lacey, Housing.	Mr. Hillier, Outworkers, etc.	Temporary Inspectors.	TOTALS.
2	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
10	8	11	29	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	32	319
41	32	36	70	..	..	..	..	..	19	13	4	86	832
2	1	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	88
..	8	3	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	50
..	29	42	4	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	200
..	1	1	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	29
..	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	39
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15
2278	1829	1643	2328	1174	..	143	..	..	107	..	789	4238	31328
392	320	249	396	197	..	10	..	..	14	..	54	629	5109

SUMMARY OF WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

INSPECTIONS, Etc.	Mr. Fowler, No. 1 District.	Mr. Bew, No. 2 District.	Mr. Vobo, No. 3 District.	Mr. Woods, 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. Cahill, No. 10 District.	Mr. Bignell, No. 11 District.	Mr. Crook, No. 12 District.	Mr. Trulove, No. 13 District.	Mr. Kipping, No. 14 District.	Mr. Hunt, Factories and Workshops.	Mr. Alexander, Food Premises.	Mr. Goldsworthy, Food Premises.	Mr. Long, Housing.	Mr. Gratwick, Housing.	Mr. Elbery, Housing.	Mr. Lacey, Housing.	Mr. Hillier, Outworkers, etc.	Temporary Inspectors.	TOTALS.	
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspections of other registered premises (preserved food, etc.)	4	..	17	4	1	1	3	6	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	588	
Notices served .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924—																									
Attendances at slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	533	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563
Infringements of by-laws found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspections of butchers' shops..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	812	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	957
Inspections of butchers' stores..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	318
Notices served .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926—																									
Inspections of cowsheds.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Inspections of dairies and milk- shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	1080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1184
Infringements of Order dis- covered .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Notices served .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
OTHER FOOD PREMISES—																									
Inspections of:—																									
Restaurants and eating houses	23	7	13	16	20	3	42	9	7	10	22	6	4	12	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	198
Fried fish shops	1	7	14	15	7	2	4	4	10	37	5	3	4	15	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	167
Wet fish shops	15	8	7	6	1	3	2	4	5	1	..	12	..	6	..	2	35	..	..	..	..	..	3	110	

Summary of Food Premises in the Borough, 1937.

	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	1	..	4	5	2	1	2	1	..	1	4	1	..	265
" " " " " "	10	11	7	41	20	10	14	17	7	19	38	13	18	40	..	149
Greengrocers' Shops	12	8	14	12	9	9	8	8	12	7	15	9	6	20	..	211
Restaurants and Coffee Shops	16	4	12	16	23	6	27	8	22	13	16	13	5	30	..	4
Fish Premises (Fried and Wet)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
" " (Fried only)	1	3	1	9	4	5	4	2	5	7	7	3	4	7	..	11
" " (Wet only)	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	27
* " " Fish Curers	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	3	..	6
*Jellied Eel, etc., Shops	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
*Ice Cream Premises	25	18	31	38	24	19	15	21	28	24	30	11	20	34	125	340
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26
Wholesale Margarine Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Bakehouses (Above ground)	4	6	1	1	5	1	5	2	3	7	6	2	3	2	..	43
Underground	1	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	1	..	1	3	4	..	..
Other Premises—Artificial Cream Premises, 2; Butter Factories, 1; Food Factories, 17; Cowhouses, 2; 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 1937.*

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
All causes	M	1137	75	8	10	23	40	49	58	129	246	278	221
	F	1170	49	6	9	15	35	53	55	95	176	289	388
1 Enteric fever	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Smallpox	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Measles	M	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Scarlet fever	M	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Whooping cough	M	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	7	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Diphtheria	M	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	5	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Influenza	M	34	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	9	7	8
	F	41	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	4	13	14
8 Encephalitis lethargica ..	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
9 Cerebro-spinal fever ..	M	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	67	..	..	..	..	8	13	15	14	9	7	1
	F	49	..	..	..	..	12	14	5	9	7	1	1
11 Other tuberculous diseases	M	8	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
	F	6	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
12 Syphilis	M	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ..	M	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Cancer, malignant disease	M	172	..	..	1	1	1	5	3	24	48	62	27
	F	175	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	29	41	52	39
15 Diabetes	M	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	5	..
	F	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	11	11	2
16 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	M	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	6	7
	F	39	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	7	9	15
17 Heart disease	M	294	..	..	..	3	6	6	11	16	64	94	94
	F	377	..	..	..	1	3	11	12	20	46	102	182

