

Report on the health of the Borough of Bethnal Green during the year 1922.

Contributors

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THE
Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal Green

REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF THE
BOROUGH OF
BETHNAL GREEN
DURING THE YEAR 1922

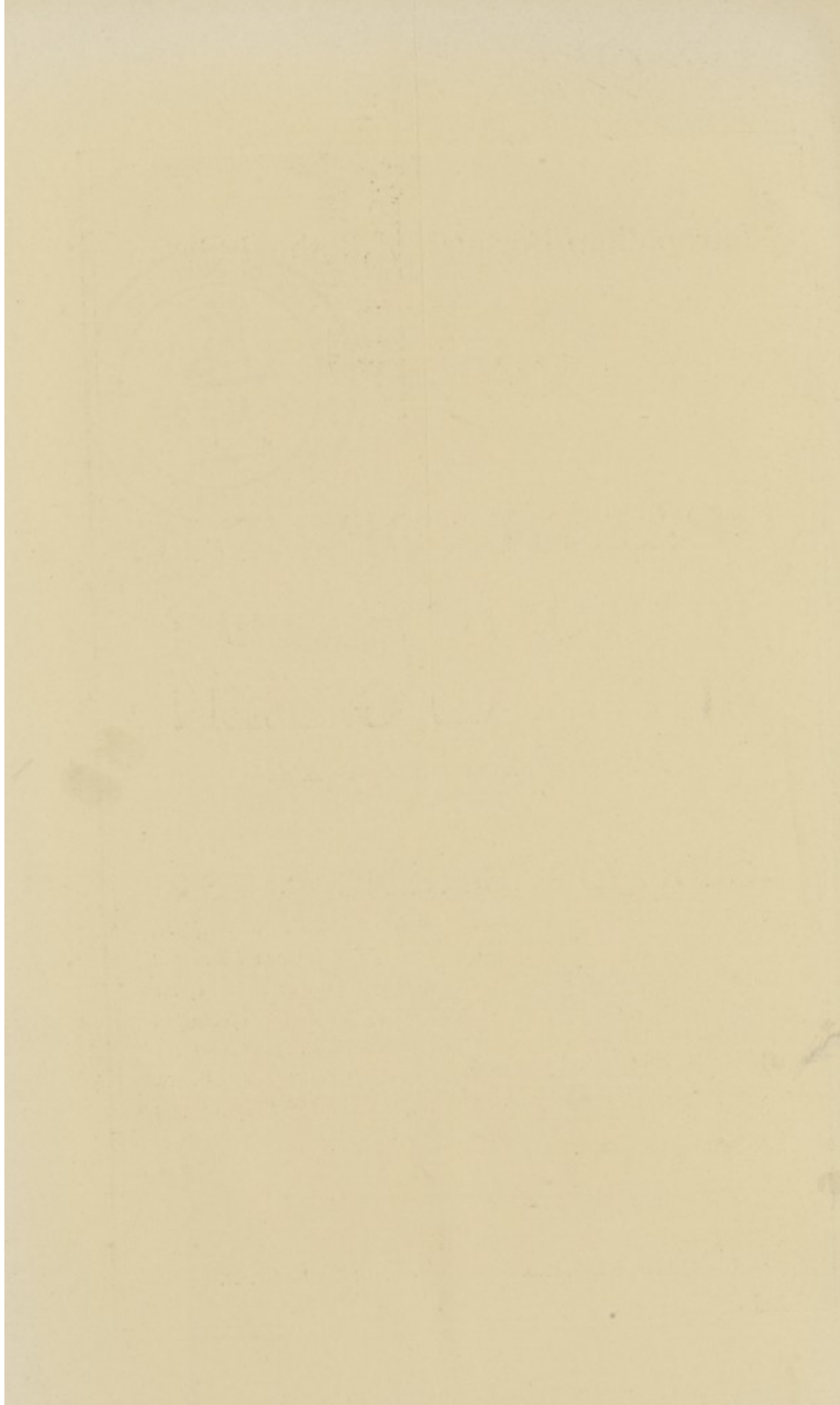
BY

GEOFFREY EUGENE OATES

*M.D., B.S. (London), M.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. (Cambridge);
Barrister-at-Law, of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn; Lieutenant
(late R.A.M.C.); Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine; Fellow of the
Royal Institute of Public Health; Fellow of the Society of Medical
Officers of Health; Fellow of the Zoological Society; Member of the
Royal Sanitary Institute; and Medical Officer of Health and Adminis-
trative Tuberculosis Officer for the Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal
Green.*

LONDON :

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TOWN HALL,
BETHNAL GREEN, E. 2.
May, 1923.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my fourth Annual Report, which deals with the health of the Borough of Bethnal Green during the year 1922.

The health of the Borough continued good as judged by previous experience, but the death-rate was 15.3 per thousand as compared with 12.9 in the year 1921. This increase in death-rate was accounted for by a slight outbreak of influenza in the first quarter of the year. The death-rate during the last three quarters of the year was 12.15.

The birth-rate for 1922 was 25.2, and appears to have become stationary at this figure, which is considerably below the usual figures before the Great War.

The outstanding event in health matters during the year was the opening of the new Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Cornwall Road. This Centre is well equipped and staffed for the task of improving the health and welfare of our child population and our mothers.

The subject of midwifery which is just as important in its results and as affecting life and health, may now well deserve renewed consideration by the Council.

As in past Reports, I have to express my thanks to the members of the Council, and more particularly to members of the Public Health Committee, for the support and consideration they have accorded myself and my staff during the past year. I must also tender my thanks to the officers and employees of the Public Health Department for the support I have received from them, and to other officers of the Council's staff for the help and courtesies received.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEOFFREY EUGENE OATES,

Medical Officer of Health.

Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal Green

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1922-1923

as on 31st December, 1922.

Meetings held at the TOWN HALL on the first and third
Wednesdays, at 7 p.m.

Alderman T. J. BOYCE, *Chairman*.

Councillor Mrs. R. ELSBURY, *Vice-Chairman*.

THE MAYOR (The Rev. G. E. A. WHITWORTH, M.A., J.P.)

Alderman Mrs. H. JEFFCOTE.

„ J. E. A. KING.

Councillor J. ALABASTER.

Councillor S. ELSBURY.

„ T. BROOKS.

„ J. J. FLEMING, J.P.

„ H. BUCK.

„ G. E. SNELLING.

„ F. W. EATON.

One Vacancy.

Ex-Officio Members of the Public Health Committee:

(Chairmen of other Standing Committees of the Council.)

COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN.

Finance	...	...	...	...	Councillor J. VALENTINE.
Works and Stores	...	...	...	...	„ J. W. MARTIN.
Law and General Purposes	...	...	...	...	„ J. J. VAUGHAN.
Baths	...	...	...	...	„ W. H. BRYANT.
Electricity	...	...	...	...	„ D. J. PICKERING.
Valuation	...	...	...	...	„ A. H. GILLISON.
Public Libraries	...	...	...	...	„ D. G. ALABASTER.
Housing	...	...	...	...	Alderman C. W. HOVELL.

The Public Health Committee is also the Statutory Committee to which all matters relating to Maternity and Child Welfare stand referred.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF as on 31st December, 1922.

GEOFFREY EUGENE OATES, M.D., M.R.C.P., London, D.P.H., Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law, *Medical Officer of Health and Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.*

ALFRED W. STOKES, F.C.S., F.I.C., *Public Analyst.*

Sanitary Inspectors.

*§EVAN RICHARDS, *Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

*F. T. Bare.

*E. J. Jenkins.

*W. Billings, Junr.

*I. R. Jones.

*G. I. Brighting.

*§W. Rowsell.

*§A. S. Henley.

*J. O. G. Weeks.

*J. H. Hewitt.

* *Certificated Sanitary Inspector.*

§ *Certificated Meat, etc. Inspector.*

Health Visitors.

†† Miss G. I. LE GEYT, *Superintendent Health Visitor.*

(Member Central Midwives Board)

†Mrs. F. M. Barden.

††Miss E. M. Patrick.

†Miss V. D. Cornish.

†Mrs. A. W. Rosling.

††Mrs. E. L. Hann.

††Miss L. F. Wright.

†Mrs. M. A. Hodgkins.

††Miss C. E. Love.

††Miss E. S. Crisp (Tuberculosis)

† *Certificated Nurse.*

‡ *Certified Midwife.*

Clerical Staff.

* J. HENRY LLOYD, *Chief Clerk.*

F. G. Thomas, *Assistant Clerk.* S. Slater, *Junior Clerk.*

R. W. Slyfield, *Assistant Clerk.*

F. J. Bryant, *Shorthand Typist.* H. A. Saunders, *General Assistant*

G. E. Gould, *Assistant Clerk.* W. H. Heron, *General Assistant.*

L. A. Taylor, *Assistant Clerk.*

* *Certificated Sanitary Inspector.*

Temporary (Part Time) Medical Officers (Maternity and Child Welfare Centres).

Mrs. K. Addison, M.B., B.S. Miss E. F. Iredell, M.D.

Miss M. C. Ferguson, M.B., B.Ch. Mrs. O. Langmead, M.B., B.S.

Mrs. N. D. Pinkerton, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.Sc.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officers.

(appointed by the Governors of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest).

Senior, H. Tylford Howell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London.

Junior, F. W. Hamilton, M.B., B.S., London, D.P.H., Oxon.

CHANGES DURING 1922.

Mrs. E. M. Burden, Health Visitor, resigned her appointment as from the 28th January. Miss C. E. Love was appointed to this vacancy and took up her duties on the 10th April.

POPULATION.

The final figures for the Census of 1921 are now available, and the enumerated population on 19th June, 1921, was :—

Males	...	...	...	56,766
Females	...	...	...	60,472
				<hr/>
Total	...			117,238

On comparing this with the enumerated population of 1911, which was 128,183, there is seen to be a decrease in population of 10,945, or 8.5 per cent. Furthermore, during the ten years between the Censuses, there was an excess of births over deaths in the Borough of 14,871. Adding to this figure the figure 10,945, being the decrease in population, we have a total loss to the Borough by migration of 25,816, during the ten years. This number includes the number of those dead or missing owing to the war. This was 3.1 per cent. of the total male population in England and Wales, which gives a number 1,760 for Bethnal Green. The best local estimate of the number of war casualties is about 1,130, but this is probably much too low.

It will be seen that during the ten intercensal years there has been a net overflow from Bethnal Green into other parts to the extent of approximately 24,000 individuals, and this apart from war casualties. These have served to increase the population of other parts of Great Britain and the Empire, and other countries to a minor extent. From these facts the moral may be drawn that the welfare and health of a poor Borough such as Bethnal Green is of real interest to other more favoured parts, and that Bethnal Green contributes her share in populating the vacant places of the Empire.

The population, as estimated by the Registrar-General in the middle of 1922, was 118,400.

CENSUS STATISTICS, 1921.

Certain further statistics arising out of the Census taken in 1921 have now been published, and a few of the more interesting tables are given below. The present distribution of the population among the four wards of the Borough, and in separate families and dwellings, is shown in the following tables :—

TABLE I.

WARDS		TOTAL POPULATION					
		Area in Statute Acres	1911	1921.			
			Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Per- sons per Acre
		760	128,183	117,238	56,766	60,472	154
East	...	356	42,622	40,742	20,014	20,728	114
North	...	115	21,344	19,804	9,490	10,314	172
South	...	158	34,479	31,307	15,027	16,280	198
West	...	131	29,738	25,385	12,235	13,150	194

TABLE II.

WARDS		PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS.				
		Private Families	Population in Private Families	Structurally Separate Dwellings occupied	Rooms occupied	Rooms per Person
		27,596	114,203	18,281	78,045	0·68
East	...	9,579	38,090	5,683	28,166	0·74
North	...	4,809	19,681	3,089	13,431	0·68
South	...	7,314	31,207	5,319	20,353	0·65
West	...	5,894	25,225	4,190	16,095	0·64

The reduction of population is most marked in the West Ward. A slight correction should be made in the figures for the East Ward, because while its acreage is correctly given as 356, this includes 100 acres of park land. If the nett acreage be taken as 256, the number of persons per acre will be seen to be 198 instead of 114. The density of the population per acre for the Borough (154) may be compared with the average of 60 for the County of London. Only two Metropolitan boroughs exceed Bethnal Green in density—Shoreditch (158) and Southwark (163).

The extent to which the residents in the Borough are living under congested conditions is further brought out by the following table, which classifies the population according to the size of family, number of rooms occupied, and consequent density of occupation :—

TABLE III.

Private Families, Classified by Size of Family, Rooms Occupied, and Density of Occupation

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILY.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE FAMILIES OCCUPYING THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS.								TOTAL PRIVATE FAMILIES.		Popula- tion in Private Families.	Rooms occu- pied.	Average Number of Rooms per Person.	DENSITY OF OCCUPATION.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10 & over.						Population at following densities of occupation (rooms per person).			
									No.	%				under .3	.3 and under .5	.5 and under .7	.7 and under 1.0
1	1,849	503	199	69	9	10	3	1	2,643	9.6	2,643	3,870	1.46	—	—	2	—
2	1,286	2,036	1,141	324	79	38	10	3	4,917	17.8	9,834	10,825	1.10	—	—	2,572	—
3	748	2,036	1,590	623	159	79	14	1	5,250	19.0	15,750	13,491	0.86	—	2,244	6,108	—
4	315	1,491	1,432	797	243	110	17	2	4,407	16.0	17,628	12,848	0.73	1,260	—	5,964	5,728
5	86	960	1,191	791	241	148	18	3	3,438	12.5	17,190	11,037	0.64	430	4,800	5,955	3,955
6	24	532	896	664	252	139	13	2	2,522	9.1	15,132	8,678	0.57	144	3,192	9,360	1,512
7	8	257	598	545	227	129	14	2	1,780	6.5	12,460	6,561	0.53	1,855	4,186	3,815	2,380
8	3	124	384	440	177	95	11	3	1,237	4.5	9,896	4,755	0.48	1,016	3,072	4,936	760
9	1	39	204	280	133	85	12	1	755	2.7	6,795	3,109	0.46	360	4,356	1,827	225
10	—	10	82	156	86	58	5	1	398	1.4	3,980	1,724	0.43	100	2,380	1,410	80
11	—	4	32	64	28	28	2	—	158	0.6	1,738	689	0.40	396	1,012	308	22
12	—	—	5	22	12	17	2	—	58	0.2	696	285	0.41	60	408	216	12
13	—	—	1	8	3	—	1	1	14	0.1	182	69	0.38	13	143	13	13
14	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	1	9	0.0	126	52	0.41	14	98	—	14
15 and over ...	—	—	—	2	5	3	—	—	10	0.0	153	52	0.34	31	122	—	—
Total Private Families ...	4,320	7,992	7,755	4,786	1,658	942	122	21	27,596	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in Private Families	8,588	27,925	34,649	26,245	10,018	5,945	704	129	—	—	114,203	—	—	5,679	26,013	42,486	14,701
Rooms occupied...	4,319	15,984	23,265	19,144	8,290	5,803	1,009	231	—	—	—	78,045	0.68	—	—	—	—
	15.7 17.5	29.0 27.0	28.1 26.0	17.3 16.5	6.0 7.3	3.4 4.7	0.4 0.8	0.1 0.2	100.0 100.0	1921 1911	Percentage of families living in various units of occupation						
											"	"	"	"	"	"	"

This table may be condensed into the following summary :—

Percentage of population living at following densities of occupation :—

Rooms per person.			
Under .3	.3 & under	.5 & under	.7 & under
	.5	.7	1.0
4.8%	22.2%	36.2%	12.5%

or, in other words, 27% of the population live more than 2 per room, and 75% of the population live more than 1 per room.

The following table shows how the population is made up according to age and conditions as regards marriage :—

TABLE IV.

AGES (in quinquennial groups) AND MARITAL CONDITIONS.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	PERSONS	MALES					FEMALES					PERCENTAGES	
		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Males	Females
All } Nos.	117,238	56,766	33,592	21,188	1,947	39	60,472	33,886	21,385	5,174	27	Sex Per	centages
Ages } %	—	100.0	59.2	37.3	3.4	0.1	100.0	56.0	35.4	8.6	0.0	48.4	51.6
0—4	11,877	6,000	6,000	—	—	—	5,877	5,877	—	—	—	Age Per	centages
5—9	13,046	6,504	6,504	—	—	—	6,542	6,542	—	—	—	100.0	100.0
10—14	13,415	6,769	6,769	—	—	—	6,646	6,646	—	—	—	10.6	9.7
15—19	12,419	5,975	5,945	29	1	—	6,444	6,347	95	—	2	11.5	10.8
20—24	10,663	4,841	3,931	906	2	2	5,822	4,208	1,581	31	2	12.0	11.1
25—29	8,794	4,052	1,649	2,375	24	4	4,742	1,681	2,911	144	6	10.5	10.8
30—34	7,971	3,709	748	2,917	35	9	4,262	753	3,245	261	3	8.5	9.6
35—39	7,642	3,637	521	3,045	66	5	4,005	460	3,224	315	6	7.1	7.8
40—44	7,274	3,559	408	3,059	89	3	3,715	358	3,012	343	2	6.5	7.0
45—49	6,491	3,270	322	2,767	176	4	3,221	282	2,479	459	1	5.4	6.6
50—54	5,199	2,571	271	2,074	223	3	2,628	220	1,867	538	3	6.3	6.1
55—59	3,962	1,990	170	1,554	261	5	1,972	162	1,231	578	1	5.8	5.3
60—64	3,274	1,634	167	1,165	298	4	1,640	128	840	672	—	4.5	4.3
65—69	2,447	1,138	88	728	322	—	1,309	96	533	680	—	3.5	3.3
70—74	1,502	645	58	365	222	—	857	64	236	556	1	2.9	2.7
75—79	801	313	29	149	135	—	488	38	98	352	—	2.0	2.2
80—84	345	126	10	46	70	—	219	17	27	175	—	1.1	1.4
85—89	90	25	1	6	18	—	65	6	5	54	—	0.6	0.8
90—94	21	7	—	3	4	—	14	1	1	12	—	0.2	0.4
95—and over	5	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	4	—	0.0	0.1
												0.0	0.0

TABLE V.
BUILDINGS, DWELLINGS, ROOMS AND FAMILIES.

NOTE.—The following table contains analyses of (1) the buildings, and (2) the structurally separate dwellings of each area. In the upper part of each section the several classes (Groups I.—V.) are analysed both in the left-hand column (a—c), in respect of their characteristics as buildings, and in the right-hand columns (f—p), in respect of the dwellings which they comprise. In the lower part of each table the subjects of analysis on the left and right respectively are different; on the left, the "buildings" analysis is continued in respect of an expanded classification of one of the five buildings groups; while on the right, the analysis according to dwellings is continued in respect of certain selected classes of private family occupations.

Buildings [left hand columns (a—c)]—In the enumeration of buildings, a building has generally been regarded as a structure wholly detached or separated from another by a vertical party wall. A block of flats would be one building though there might be one or more separate flats on each floor.

The allocation of buildings among the several classes shown in Column (e) is based on the descriptions furnished by the local enumerators. The varieties of type encountered in the buildings enumerated have, however, inevitably given rise to some difference of practice on the part of enumerators in describing borderline cases; and the numbers of buildings assigned to the several classes in Column (e) should therefore be regarded as approximate.

The classification differs from that adopted in 1911 in the following respects:—

- (a) Structurally divided private houses are separately shown for the first time, with a view to affording an indication of the extent to which houses originally built for the occupation of single families have been structurally divided to provide separate and independent accommodation for two or more families. There is evidence, in the returns, that it has not always been possible for enumerators to distinguish between buildings originally erected to comprise, *e.g.*, maisonettes and those subsequently converted for the purpose.
- (b) Inns and Public Houses in which the business of the establishment is primarily that of retailing liquors are classed with Shops (Group IV) instead of with Hotels (Group V), which are thus limited in the table to those of a residential character.

STRUCTURALLY SEPARATE DWELLINGS (right-hand columns (f—p)).—Above the "total" line dwellings are classified according to the type of building in which they occur, while below the "total" line the same premises are classified according to the number of families enumerated within them.

Dwellings "Vacant on Census night" include those unoccupied through the temporary absence of the usual occupier as well as those without a tenant.

The total rooms in dwellings occupied by private families as shown in the following table is usually slightly in excess of the total rooms occupied owing to the fact that in certain dwellings inhabited by two or more families, part of the dwelling was unoccupied on Census night.

Definitions :—For definitions of "Private Family," "Structurally Separate Dwelling" and "Rooms" see note at the head of Table 3.

Cols.	BUILDINGS			Popula- tion 1921	e	Dw'gs occupied by non-private families (excl'd from cols. g-p).	STRUCTURALLY SEPARATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY PRIVATE FAMILIES OR VACANT.							TOTAL ROOMS.
	in course of Erection	completed					Vacant on Census night. g (included in cols. k-p)	Occupied by Caretaker h	1-3 Rooms. k	4-5 Rooms. l	6-8 Rooms. m	9 or more Rooms. n	Total Dwell- ings. o	
		not containing Dwellings b	containing Dwellings c											
a	b	c	d		f	g	h	k	l	m	n	o	p	
3	—	10,892	83,522	I. Undivided Private Houses ...	9	54	5	1,515	4,603	4,424	341	10,883	55,683	
—	—	3	22	II. Structurally divided Private Houses	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	8	26	
6	—	418	19,111	III. Blocks of Flats, Tenements, etc.	—	116	—	4,989	341	17	—	5,347	13,043	
—	275	2,059	11,089	IV. Shops ...	2	41	—	528	1,044	458	27	2,057	9,308	
—	959	225	3,494	V. Others ...	23	5	—	61	103	36	2	202	860	
9	1,234	13,597	117,238	TOTAL ...	34	216	5	7,098	6,094	4,935	370	18,497	78,920	
—	740	159	689	Principal Buildings in Group V (Others) above—	Vacant on Census night ...			141	60	15	—	216	660	
—	—	—	—	Offices, Factories, Warehouses, Workshops.	Dwellings occupied by 1 private family			6,752	3,440	935	55	11,182	37,488	
—	2	18	1,549	Hôtels	" " 2 " families			186	2,204	2,758	54	5,202	28,291	
—	29	11	36	Institutions.	" " 3 or more private fams			19	390	1,227	261	1,897	12,481	
—	4	1	3	Places of Worship	Total Dwellings occupied by private families ...			6,957	6,034	4,920	370	18,281	78,260	
—	—	—	—	Places of Amusement.	... %			38	33	27	2	100	—	
—	—	—	—	—	Total private families therein ...			7,181	9,035	10,309	1,071	27,596	—	

A very elaborate analysis of the buildings, dwellings, number of rooms and families (according to the nature of their dwellings) is given in the preceding table :—

The number of people living in institutions in the Borough is shown in the following table :—

TABLE VI.

Institutional Population of Bethnal Green.

	TOTAL POPULATION			INMATES ONLY		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Bethnal Green Workhouse ...	582	325	257	539	318	221
Bethnal Green Hospital (PoorLaw)	485	209	276	383	200	183
Queen's Hospital for Children ...	221	69	152	130	65	65
City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest ...	222	86	136	161	79	82
Mildmay Mission Hospital ...	64	18	46	31	16	15

VITAL STATISTICS OF BETHNAL GREEN DURING 1922 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	POPULATION ESTIMATED TO MIDDLE OF EACH YEAR.		BIRTHS.				TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE BOROUGH.	TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS OF PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE BOROUGH.			
	Civilian for calculating death-rate	Including combat- ants serving for calculating birth-rate.	Un- corrected Number.	NETT.		Of Non- residents regis- tered in the Borough		Of Resi- dents not regis- tered in the Borough	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.		
				Num- ber	Rate.				Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 births or infantile mortality.	Num- ber.	Death rate.	
1917	107,362	119,678	2,409	2,726	22.8	1,665	425	435	305	112	1,700	15.8	
1918	103,403	115,859	1,761	2,225	19.2	2,331	384	542	288	129	2,473	23.9	
1919	110,085	114,676	2,242	2,564	22.4	1,517	366	412	218	85	1,535	13.9	
1920	116,600		3,346	3,855	33.1	1,626	320	398	366	95	1,702	14.6	
1921	118,300		2,636	3,003	25.4	1,452	295	372	300	100	1,530	12.9	
1922	118,400		2,579	2,981	25.2	1,776	349	391	269	90	1,818	15.3	

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages celebrated in Bethnal Green during 1922 was 960. This is equal to a rate of 16.2 persons married per 1,000 total population

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in the Borough during 1922 was 2,579, and in addition 402 occurred outside the Borough to Bethnal Green residents in excess of those occurring in Bethnal Green to residents of other localities, making a total of 2,981 births. The birth rate for 1922 was therefore 25.2 births per 1,000 population. This compares with:—

1916	...	...	27.3
1917	...	...	22.8
1918	...	...	19.2
1919	...	...	22.4
1920	...	...	33.1
1921	...	...	25.4

The birth rates in the four quarters of the year were:—

First quarter	...	27.4
Second „	...	26.2
Third „	...	24.1
Fourth „	...	22.9

Of the 2,981 births, 1,480 were those of males and 1,501 those of females.

ILLEGITIMACY.

Of the 2,981 births credited to this Borough, 66 were illegitimate, being 34 males and 32 females, and being 2.2 per cent. of the total number of births.

STILLBIRTHS.

67 stillbirths were brought to notice, being a proportion of 2.2 per cent. of all births, live and dead.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths that were registered during the year as having taken place in the Borough was 1,776.

Of these 349 were of persons whose residence was not in Bethnal Green, 346 dying in Bethnal Green Institutions, and 3 in other places in the Borough.

There were also reported to the Registrar-General 379 deaths of Bethnal Green persons who died in institutions in other parts of London, and 12 who died in other parts of England and Wales.

This correction gives the net number of deaths for Bethnal Green as 1,818, making an annual death rate of 15.3 per 1,000 of population.

Death rates of previous years are :—

1916	...	15.3
1917	...	15.8
1918	...	23.9 (Influenza pandemic)
1919	...	13.9
1920	...	14.6
1921	...	12.9

There was one uncertified death during the year.

The death rate for Bethnal Green, 15.3, is not far removed from the death rate for the County of London.

Infant mortality is reported on in the section dealing with maternity and child welfare on page 25.

The causes of death among the general population are shown in the following table :—

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BETHNAL GREEN.

A provisional analysis of the CAUSES OF DEATHS at various ages during the year 1922.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths of residents at various ages, whether occurring within or without the Borough.									Deaths in various institutions in the Borough whether of residents or non-residents.					
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	Queen's Hospital for Children.	Mildmay Mission Hospital.	City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.	Bethnal Green Hospital (Poor Law).	Bethnal Green Workhouse (Poor Law).	Total Institutional Deaths.
All causes { Certified { Uncertified	1817 1	269 ...	189 ...	132 ...	62 ...	74 ...	218 ...	425 ...	448 1	259 ...	49 ...	114 ...	619 ...	69 ...	1110 ...
1. Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2. Small Pox	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	98	19	44	29	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	77	...	78
4. Scarlet Fever	6	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
5. Whooping Cough ...	83	19	40	24	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	62	...	67
6. Diphtheria & Croup	94	1	7	22	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	5
7. Influenza	75	2	3	1	1	2	14	25	27	3	...	1	10	...	14
8. Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	194	...	2	2	2	35	75	63	15	8	1	50	83	3	145
10. Tuberculous Meningitis	10	1	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	21	2	1	1	...	25
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	15	...	...	4	2	2	5	1	1	4	...	1	4	...	9
12. Cancer, malignant disease	128	1	...	...	...	2	20	73	32	3	5	14	42	...	64
13. Rheumatic Fever ...	15	...	...	...	6	3	3	2	1	5	1	...	4	...	10
14. Meningitis	10	5	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	16
15. Organic Heart Disease	215	...	...	...	7	4	28	58	118	1	1	16	71	39	128
16. Bronchitis	172	16	9	6	1	1	7	41	91	4	1	9	65	11	90
17. Pneumonia(all forms)	231	64	68	27	7	4	9	27	25	63	8	10	81	2	164
18. Other diseases of respiratory organs	21	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	7	6	...	4	5	...	15
19. Diarrhoea and Enteritis	32	25	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	34	4	...	8	...	46
20. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	9	...	...	1	5	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	3
21. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
21A. Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
22. Nephritis and Bright's Disease...	22	...	...	...	2	1	6	10	3	2	3	1	2	...	8
23. Puerperal Fever ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
24. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	95	91	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	44	11	1	24	3	83
26. Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	38	2	...	1	5	4	6	9	11	2	...	...	6	...	8
27. Suicide	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	...	...	...	2	...	2
28. Other Defined Diseases	285	22	6	5	10	9	30	93	110	34	9	6	66	10	125
29. Diseases ill-defined or unknown	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1818	269	189	132	62	74	218	425	449	259	49	114	619	69	1110

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 & 1915.

During the year 2,864 births were notified, 2,797 being live births and 67 stillbirths. This number includes notifications of Bethnal Green births taking place in maternity institutions outside the Borough, the notifications being usually transmitted by the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough in which the birth took place. It will be seen that out of 2,981 births of living children, 2,797 were notified. Of these, 1,816 were notified by midwives, 454 by maternity assistants of the London Hospital, 321 by doctors, and 206 by parents and others.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

During the year 14,446 attendances of infants were recorded at the Centres. Of these, 1,623 were new cases brought to the Centres during the year, and 349 expectant or nursing mothers were seen for the first time.

The Medical Officers in charge saw 9,541 of the infants, and held 710 ante-natal and other consultations with expectant and nursing mothers.

8,302 attendances in connection with the supply of milk and food on the ground of necessitous circumstances were dealt with during the year.

Three of the Council's Centres (namely, 49, Green Street; 26, Preston Street; and St. Andrew's Institute), were closed in May upon the opening of the new Centre in Cornwall Road. The Centre at Thornton Hall was retained until September, when, after a temporary suspension, it was reopened for one session per week only, the mothers attending this Centre being given the option of attending the new Centre on another afternoon.

The new Centre, which was formally opened by the Mayor (Councillor J. J. Vaughan) on the 29th May, contains 3 consulting rooms, 2 weighing and

dressing rooms, a treatment room, a dispensary, a large waiting and lecture hall, a health visitor's office and a staff room, as well as ample storeroom accommodation in the basement. The premises have been well adapted and equipped and the decoration of the building has been designed with a view to enhancing its attractiveness and educational value as a welfare Centre. The increased accommodation enables a fair range of activities to be carried on there, and the popularity of the Centre already appears likely to tax its capacity. Infant consultations are held on three afternoons a week, three doctors usually being in attendance each afternoon. Maternity consultations are held on two mornings a week. The Centre is also used as an office for the receipt of applications and making of enquiries respecting milk grants in necessitous cases on two mornings per week.

MATERNITY CLINIC.

New ante-natal cases	...	253	
Subsequent attendances	...	279	
			532
New post-natal cases	...	97	
Subsequent attendances	...	86	
			183
Total attendances	...		715

There were 101 sessions, the average attendance being 7.

The ante-natal cases, 253 in number, may be analysed as follows:—

Number of primigravidæ	...	51
Full-term confinements, including 6 stillbirths	...	144
Premature births (1 still-born)	...	4
Miscarriages	...	5
Not yet confined (March 12th, 1923)	...	45
Found not to be pregnant	...	24

58 cases attended to ascertain if they were pregnant, and of these—

24 were not pregnant.

24 had full-time confinements.

4 were still pregnant (March 4th, 1923).

2 left the Borough.

3 miscarried at the fifth month.

1 could not be traced.

Wassermann reaction for syphilis:—

Number of blood tested	...	34
------------------------	-----	----

Number positive	...	2
-----------------	-----	---

Number negative	...	32
-----------------	-----	----

Dr. Norah Pinkerton, the Medical Officer in charge, reports:—

“A great deal of the work done was educational. Practically all the expectant mothers required some form of dental treatment, and very many acted on the advice given.

“Patients suffering from varicose veins were supplied with crêpe bandages at cost price and instructed not to wear elastic or even string garters. Advice was given as to suitable clothing to be worn during pregnancy, more especially in the case of primigravidæ.

“A very necessary supervision was exercised over the choice of aperients, since it was found that many patients were relying on the regular use of such drastic ones as castor oil.

“The number of patients sent up by midwives showed an increase on last year's number, and a pleasing feature was the number recommended by other mothers, showing that the necessity for ante-natal care is being realised by the mothers themselves.

“One case of contracted pelvis was sent to hospital and was admitted, and several cases of cardiac incompetence were kept under observation. One

patient who had previously borne a stillborn child produced a live healthy child after receiving appropriate treatment.

“Most of the post-natal patients merely required a tonic, and sometimes advice was necessary on the management of breast-feeding.

“Many of these mothers were suffering from varying degrees of prolapse of the womb, and in some cases it was necessary to order a belt for general abdominal support.

“One case of parametritis was sent to hospital and was admitted. Another mother was found to have a rapidly growing ovarian cyst.”

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

Valuable work continues to be done at the Infant Consultations, and in this connection I cannot do better than quote from a recent communication from Dr. E. F. Iredell, one of the Medical Officers:—

“All the best and most essential part of our work at the Infant Welfare Centre is preventive and therefore makes little show on paper. A large number of mothers have attended owing to the milk grants, but many who first came under economic pressure have really appreciated and profited by their attendances.

“Many mothers who had intended to wean their babies and came for instruction as to how to do it and what substitutes to give their babies, have been persuaded to continue suckling. Very frequently, simple treatment for intercurrent ailments in mother or baby has enabled the flow of milk to be completely re-

established, and the baby has been satisfactorily reared on breast milk.

“The general level of health among the babies has been good, taking into consideration the difficulties arising from the financial straits of the majority of our mothers and the housing problem.”

SUPPLY OF FOOD.

Considerable use was made of the Council's Centres for the distribution of food to mothers and infants.

The following food was sold at cost price :—

Dried Milk	... ..	17,510 lbs.
Condensed Milk	... ..	163 tins

The following amount was distributed free to necessitous cases :—

Fresh Milk	... ..	2,264½ gals.
Dried Milk	... ..	8,369 lbs.
Condensed Milk	... ..	641 tins

together with drugs, etc.

The approximate cost of the milk given to necessitous cases was £912 1s. 2d. The grants made numbered 2,814.

Each necessitous case was carefully investigated before assistance was given, and the usual amount given was 1 lb. of dried milk or 7 pints of fresh milk per week to each case.

In the latter part of the year, the Ministry of Health suggested the revision of the scale of income limits for the granting of milk to mothers and children, but after careful consideration the Committee decided that having regard to the economic circumstances of the Borough, the existing scale was a fair one and did not require revision.

SUMMARY OF VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Births (first visits)	...	...	3,027
Births (re-visits)	...	...	11,836
Visits to mothers	...	...	1,775
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	234
Puerperal Fever	...	...	25
Measles	...	...	1,326
School Complaints	...	...	421
Special Matters	...	...	236
Futile Visits	...	...	2,196
Tuberculosis	...	...	3,358
Milk Investigations	...	...	928
Total visits paid			25,362

NURSING ASSISTANCE.

Up to the limits permissible by law, a very complete scheme of home nursing is now in operation. Such nursing is carried out by the mediation of a voluntary organisation, the Shoreditch and Bethnal Green Nursing Association. For each visit a charge of tenpence is made to the Council by the Association. As regards children under the age of five years, the Ministry of Health have sanctioned expenditure on the nursing of all sick cases, but grant is only paid by the Ministry in respect of certain specified conditions, *e.g.*, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Poliomyelitis, which come within the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

During the year 220 children under the age of 5 were nursed, a total of 2,650 visits being made at a cost of £110 8s. 4d. Of this expenditure £61 16s. 8d. was expenditure under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Fifty-one mothers received 538 visits for nursing in connection with conditions incidental to child-bearing, the cost being £22 8s. 4d.

Eighty-seven adults and children over 5 received 555 visits for nursing at a cost of £23 2s. 6d.

NURSING ASSISTANCE 1922.

Disease,	Under Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.						Under Public Health Acts.			
	Under 1 year.		1-5 years.		Mothers		Children under 5.		Others.	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	33	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	7	113	42	537	...	...	...	...	6	58
Pneumonia	47	418	27	233
Whooping Cough	1	16	7	124	...	...	...	...	2	26
Puerperal Fever	2	30	...	...	...	...
Other pre- and post-natal conditions	49	508	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa
Other diseases:—										
Threadworms	11	84	...	...
Mastoid	3	30	...	...
Septic Throat	1	10	...	...
Septic Glands	1	10	...	...
Septic Leg	1	10	...	...
Constipation	3	15	...	...
Abscess	5	43	...	...
Influenza	32	238
Bronchitis	4	36	...	...
Tubercular Peritonitis	1	10	...	...
Tuberculosis	1	10	...	...
Otorrhœa	9	90	...	...
Circumcision	1	4	...	...
Blepharitis	4	54	...	...
Pyrexia	3	22	...	...
Impetigo	2	20	...	...
Marasmus	1	4	...	...
Corneal Ulcer	1	10	...	...
Croup	2	16	...	...
Injuries to head	2	9	...	...
Discharging Eyes	12	126	...	...
Ophthalmia	1	10	...	...
Inflamed Eyes	2	20	...	...
Conjunctivitis	8	70	...	...
Eczema	1	10	...	...
Nasal Catarrh	1	10	...	...
Phimosi	1	5	...	...
Vaginitis	1	10	...	...
Totals	41	823	45	661	51	538	130	1166	67	555

20 cases were in hand at the beginning of the year.

8 cases were in hand at the end of the year.

A total of 3743 visits were paid to 204 cases at a cost of £155 19s. 2d.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.

The Council's arrangements for the provision of convalescent treatment for mothers recovering from their confinements were continued during the year. Twenty mothers, mostly with their babies, were sent to the Catherine Gladstone Convalescent Home, Mitcham, for two weeks each. In accordance with the conditions laid down by the Ministry of Health, in 7 cases the family was required to contribute to the cost of the treatment, the family circumstances of the other 13 cases being such as to preclude any such contribution. Many of the mothers have expressed satisfaction at the treatment at the Home.

A similar arrangement has been made for convalescent treatment for young children with the Hertfordshire County Council at their Home at St. Leonard's-on-Sea. This arrangement only came into operation in May, 1922. Up to the end of the year 12 children were sent away, mostly for a period of one month each, but owing to an outbreak of measles at the Home, this period was extended in certain cases. In 5 cases a charge was made for the treatment.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Two hundred and sixty-nine deaths of Bethnal Green infants under one year of age took place during the year. This is equal to a rate of infantile mortality of 90.2 per 1,000 births.

Comparison with previous years is as follows :—

1916	...	...	106.0
1917	...	...	112.0
1918	...	...	129.0
1919	...	...	85.0
1920	...	...	95.0
1921	...	...	98.2

So far as can be ascertained, 258 of the deaths were those of legitimate infants and 11 those of illegitimate infants. Accordingly, we have the following

figures for infantile mortality :—

Infantile mortality (legitimate)	...	88.5
do. do. (illegitimate)	...	166.6
do. do. (all infants)	...	90.2

Of the 269 deaths, 54 were due to prematurity. This is an increase on the figure 47 for 1921, although the number of births of live children was slightly less. The causation of premature birth is a subject about which a great deal is still unknown, and one can only surmise that there was an undue amount of worry amongst expectant mothers during the year owing to the prevalent distress and unemployment. The valuable work done in the municipal maternity clinic should in time make itself felt in a reduction of the number of deaths of infants from prematurity.

Twenty-five deaths were due to diarrhoeal diseases, the summer having been a healthy one in this respect. The figure is really a wonderful one, even as compared with the figure 99 for 1921. One must look back twenty or thirty years, when 150 or more deaths per annum from diarrhoeal diseases was not unusual, to realise how much things have changed for the better.

Eighty-three deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia were registered. Such inflammatory affections of the lungs are, of course, especially prone to affect infants, and appear to be closely connected with the existence of overcrowding. The educational work carried out under the Infant Welfare Scheme has had and can have only a slight effect in reducing mortality from chest ailments. No doubt fewer infants are now allowed to become ricketty and therefore susceptible to bronchitis and pneumonia. Infants are more suitably clothed than they were, and greater care is taken by parents to prevent the onset of chest ailments after measles or whooping cough. But no great reduction in the infantile mortality from this cause can be expected until there is a considerable improvement in the housing conditions of the inhabitants of the Borough.

Nineteen deaths were due to measles and 19 to whooping cough, these diseases having been prevalent during the year. Many of the deaths attributed to diseases of the lungs were probably secondary to the debilitating affects of these diseases.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BETHNAL GREEN, IN 1922.

[illegible]

NOTE. The numbers given in brackets after certain causes of death indicate the numbers of the corresponding headings in the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1909.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Eleven cases of this complication of childbirth were reported during the year. Three of the patients were removed to the London Hospital, 5 to Bethnal Green Hospital, and one each to the Eastern Hospital, Mildmay Mission Hospital, and Mothers' Hospital, Lower Clapton Road. Two of these patients died from the disease. A third death took place at the London Hospital of a case which was not notified. Puerperal fever was fully discussed in my Annual Report for 1920.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Thirty-five cases of purulent eye discharge in the newborn were notified to me, all by doctors. In two cases the infant died from another cause, but in the remaining cases the condition was cured without any apparent impairment of vision. Several of the worst cases were removed to a hospital, and 33 cases received nursing attention at home from the Shore-ditch and Bethnal Green District Nursing Association, the Borough Council paying part of the cost. Six hundred and ninety-four visits were paid by nurses of the Association, many of the cases requiring visiting for many weeks, and often more than once in a day.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, Etc.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 539 cases of diphtheria notified during the year.

Of these, there were 19 cases under the age of 1 year, 216 between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 234 between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 52 between the ages of 15 and 25 years, 14 between the ages of 25 and 45 years, and 4 between the ages of 45 and 65 years.

Of the 539 cases, 534 were removed to an isolation hospital. In the remaining 5 instances the diagnosis was found to be incorrect.

Thirty-four deaths from this disease occurred during the year, all of which took place at hospitals.

Comparison with previous years is as follows :—

1917	...	...	19 deaths
1918	...	...	26 „
1919	...	...	58 „
1920	...	...	36 „
1921	...	...	34 „

Of the 34 deaths, 29 were those of children over 1 year of age and under 5. The second, third, fourth, and fifth years of life comprise the epoch when the young child is most susceptible to diphtheria, and a heavy toll of life is taken. Of the 216 cases occurring during this period of life, it will be seen that 13.4 per cent. died. At the epoch 5-15 years the mortality was only 1.3 per cent. of those attacked.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 356 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year.

Of these, there were 21 cases under the age of 1 year, 136 cases between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 168 cases between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 23 cases between the ages of 15 and 25 years, and 8 cases between the ages of 25 and 45 years.

Of the 356 cases, 352 were removed to an isolation hospital. In 2 instances the diagnosis was found to be incorrect.

Six deaths occurred from scarlet fever during the year, all of which took place at hospitals.

Comparison with previous years is as follows :—

1917	...	...	3 deaths
1918	...	...	9 „
1919	...	...	4 „
1920	...	...	12 „
1921	...	...	10 „

SMALL-POX.

One case of this disease was notified, in the person of a youth aged 17, a feather-cleaner by trade. He was seen by a Poor-law Medical Officer and found to be suffering from severe confluent small-pox. He died in hospital. It was impossible to trace the source of infection, but he probably contracted the infection from a mild undiscovered case. About this time (the autumn) there was a slight outbreak of small-pox in the East End of London. It was not possible to ascertain whether the patient had been vaccinated, but he had probably not been vaccinated in infancy. Vaccination in infancy, even after the lapse of 17 years, will usually avert a fatal attack of small-pox although it may not suffice completely to protect against infection. Re-vaccination at the age of 12 years would have probably completely protected this patient, or at any rate modified the severity of the disease.

TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 3 cases notified, but one of them was apparently not typhoid fever. In no case was the source of infection ascertained. There were 2 deaths.

ERYSIPELAS.

There were 58 cases notified and 1 death.

MALARIA.

During the year 1 case was notified. The patient was found to be an ex-Service man who had contracted the infection overseas.

ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS AND ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

Only 1 case of acute polio-myelitis was notified.

DYSENTERY.

There were no cases reported.

ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

There were 3 cases reported. They appear to have been of the usual type, and in no case could any source of infection be traced. In two instances the patient died.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Five cases of this disease were notified, with a fatal issue in each case.

ANTHRAX.

One case of this disease was reported, in the person of a lad aged 15½ years, a horse-hair dresser by trade. He recovered.

ACUTE PRIMARY PNEUMONIA AND ACUTE INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

Ninety-six cases of acute primary pneumonia and 36 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia were notified during the year.

Statistics and notes with regard to Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Home Nursing will be found in the section relating to Maternity and Child Welfare.

INFLUENZA.

There was an outbreak of influenza in January which resulted in 54 deaths certified as directly due to influenza, and an excess of 86 deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia over the number for the same month in the previous year, which may be presumed to have been the sequelæ of influenza. Posters dealing with the prevention and control of the disease were exhibited in the Borough, and notices urging the need for adequate ventilation were also sent to persons in charge of cinemas and other places of public assembly. The outbreak terminated at the beginning of February.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1922 IN BETHNAL GREEN.

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.
Small Pox	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	539	19	216	234	52	14	4	...
Erysipelas	58	1	4	5	12	10	20	6
Scarlet Fever	356	21	136	168	23	8	...	...
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Puerperal Fever	11	...	...	...	1	10	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	5	2	...	2	...	1	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis Letargica	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-encephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	96	4	25	22	12	15	16	2
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	36	...	2	2	8	12	9	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	252	...	6	21	37	95	76	17
Other forms of Tuberculosis	48	...	5	25	10	5	3	...
Cholera, Plague, Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever, Trench Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hydrophobia, Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1446	83	395	480	158	172	130	28

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Three hundred and fifty-three children reported from the Elementary Schools as being infested with body-lice were visited. In every case advice as to the treatment of the clothing and bedding was given and disinfestation by steam was offered. However, in only three cases was advantage taken of such offer. 14 articles being so disinfested. This small proportion of children properly dealt with is a matter for regret, and is due to the reluctance of parents to allow the bedding and clothing to be removed. But it must be added that there are no facilities available in the Borough for the proper cleansing of a family. What is wanted are premises in which baths and warmed rooms are available as well as a disinfesting apparatus. Only in such a way can proper and adequate cleansing be carried out. It is not only unreasonable but quite impossible to expect a whole family to strip naked and take hot baths in a tenement whilst clothing and bedding are in process of being disinfested at the station. Yet anything less than this cannot be expected to eradicate body-louse infestation of a family. On July 20th, 1922, the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1922, came into force. This Act codifies and somewhat strengthens the law relating to verminous conditions.

During the year 30 men infested with body-lice were cleansed at the Disinfecting Station and their clothing disinfested.

SCABIES OR ITCH.

Eighty-one children suffering from this disease were visited after being excluded from the Elementary Schools. In only 16 instances was disinfestation of the clothing and bedding permitted. Three men suffering from scabies had a medicinal bath at the Disinfecting Station and their clothing disinfested.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis of all kinds is notifiable, and particulars of the number of notification certificates received during the year is set out in the table appended hereto. Owing to the fact that a case of tuberculosis may be notified in several boroughs or districts, the number of notification certificates received is only a very imperfect guide to the amount of tuberculosis in the Borough. There is also the consideration that notification is more strictly enforced in some districts than in others. The only exact means known at present of judging the prevalence of tuberculosis is by the deaths recorded from the disease. There were 194 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 10 deaths from tuberculous meningitis, and 15 deaths from other tuberculous diseases.

The notifications received during the year will be seen from the following tables :—

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.
Summary of Notifications on Forms A & B received
during the Year 1922.

Age of patient.	Tuberculosis of the Lungs			Other Tuberculosis.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Primary Notifications.						
0—1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—5 years	6	..	6	3	2	5
5—10 „	4	1	5	6	3	9
10—15 „	4	11	15	11	2	13
15—20 „	8	8	16	5	3	8
20—25 „	11	10	21	..	2	2
25—35 „	22	18	40	2	2	4
35—45 „	36	19	55	..	1	1
45—55 „	31	12	43	2	1	3
55—65 „	24	9	33	..	..	..
65 years and over	12	5	17	..	..	..
Total	158	93	251	29	16	45
Cases re-notified ..	33	25	58	5	8	13
Total Notifications on Form A ..	191	118	309	34	24	58
Primary Notifications by School Medical Officers.						
0—5 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—10 „ ..	..	..	..	..	2	2
10—15 „ ..	..	1	1	1	..	1
Cases re-notified ..	1	2	3	1	..	1
Total Notifications on Form B ..	1	3	4	2	2	4

NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORMS C. & D.

	Poor Law Institutions.		Sanatoria.	
	C	D	C	D
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—				
Male	54	69	123	81
Female	24	35	43	28
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—				
Male	6	2	10	5
Female	4	—	4	8

C = upon admission.

D = upon discharge.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1921.

During the year the names of 268 patients were removed from the Tuberculosis Register as follows:—

Deaths	...	...	203
Removals	...	...	65

Of the 65 patients who removed from the Borough, it was possible in 25 instances to obtain the new address of the patient, and these cases were duly transferred to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which the patient had removed.

Three cases were added to the register of patients who were reported by other Councils to have removed into this Borough.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS SUFFERING FROM
TUBERCULOSIS.

Two hundred and twenty-three ex-Service men were under observation during the year. There were

32 deaths amongst these, and 10 removed from the Borough.

Five hundred and sixty-eight visits were paid to these men by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

WORK OF TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR.

This officer paid 3,358 visits to cases.

During the year 57 sputum flasks were distributed to patients. Thirty-eight sputum tins, with 1,634 cardboard refills, were distributed to patients for use indoors.

GRANTS OF EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

The arrangements with regard to grants of extra nourishment to tuberculous patients were fully reported in my last Annual Report, and were continued, without material change, during 1922.

During the year 245 grants were made at an estimated cost of £196. Ninety-five patients were dealt with, 20 of whom were still receiving nourishment at the end of the year.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

A full report on the work of the Dispensary, by Dr. H. T. Howell, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, appears in the appendix to this report on page 66.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following examinations were carried out by the Royal Institute of Public Health :—

Throat Swabs—submitted for examination	...	440
Diphtheria bacilli present in	...	116
Sputum—specimens submitted for examination		137
Tubercle bacilli present in	...	29
Blood-serum—specimens examined	...	1

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

INFLUENZA VACCINE.

Twenty-five vials of diphtheria antitoxin and 1 of influenza vaccine were issued to local medical practitioners during the year.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

715 samples were taken. 663 of these proved to be "genuine," and 52 or 7.3 per cent. adulterated. The details are given in the following table:—

SUMMARY OF ANALYST'S REPORTS.

Article.	Samples taken formally.			Samples taken informally.			Total Number of Samples taken.
	No. taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	No. taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	
Milk	333	314	19	18	12	6	351
Butter	135	133	2	13	11	2	148
Jam	58	56	2	...	...	...	58
Vinegar	30	30	...	1	1	...	31
Margarine	24	22	2	...	...	...	24
Coffee	24	24	...	...	...	...	24
Cocoa	12	12	...	5	5	...	17
Cream	7	...	7	1	1	...	8
Preserved Cream...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
Pepper	7	7	...	...	...	...	7
Tinned Peas	4	...	4	2	1	1	6
Flour	4	4	...	1	1	...	5
Mustard	5	5	...	...	...	...	5
Dripping	4	4	...	...	...	...	4
Cheese	4	4	...	...	...	...	4
Breakfast Sausage ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3
Nut Oil	3	3	...	...	...	...	3
Lime Juice Cordial ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
Chocolate	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
Condensed Milk ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Sponge Cake ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Camphorated Oil ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Lard	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Olive Oil	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Meat Pie	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Preservative Powder ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Ginger Wine ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Ground Ginger	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	668	627	41	47	36	11	715

Prosecutions were instituted in respect of 32 of the 41 formal samples which were reported to be adulterated, but in one case the summons was withdrawn in view of proceedings against the wholesaler.

Full details are set forth in the following table:—

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN WITH RESPECT TO ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Name of Article and Identification No. of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	(a) Action taken other than legal proceedings. (b) Previous convictions (if any). (c) Other remarks.
Milk ... 517	Contained 49 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor fined £45. Costs £5 5s. or two months' imprisonment in default.	(b) Two convictions in respect of offences committed in other Boroughs (c) Distress warrant issued but fine and costs eventually paid.
do. ... 57	Contained 46 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor fined £50. Costs £5 5s. or three months' imprisonment in default.	(c) At the same hearing Vendor fined 40s. and Costs 2s. for failing to have name and address inscribed on vehicle and receptacle from which milk was sold. Defendant committed to prison in default of payment.
do. ... 115	Contained 27 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor ordered to pay Costs £1 1s.	—
do. ... 124	Contained 13 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor fined £3. Costs £1 1s.	—
do. ... 329	Contained 18 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor ordered to pay Costs £2 2s.	—
do. ... 334	Contained 12 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Summons withdrawn in view of proceedings against wholesaler (see samples 348, 349 and 350).	—
do. ... 348	Contained 13 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Case dismissed. Defendant proved milk was sold in same state as given by cow.	—

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN WITH RESPECT TO ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Name of Article and Identification No. of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	(a) Action taken other than legal proceedings. (b) Previous Convictions (if any). (c) Other remarks.
Milk ... 349	Contained 13 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Case dismissed. Defendant proved milk was sold in same state as given by cow.	—
do. ... 350	Contained 13 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	—	(a) Proceedings only taken in respect of samples 348 and 349, which were from the same vendor.
do. ... 399	Contained 13 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor fined £2.	—
do. ... 410	Contained 26 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	do.	(c) At the same hearing Vendor was ordered to pay 10s. costs in respect of a margarine offence.
do. ... 413	Contained 10 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor fined £1. Costs £1 3s.	—
do. ... 415	Contained 10 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor ordered to pay costs £1 3s.	—
do. ... 425	Contained 19 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor fined £1 10s. Costs £1 3s.	—
do. ... 436	Contained 17 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor fined £1. Costs £1 3s.	—

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN WITH RESPECT TO ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Name of Article and Identification No. of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	(a) Action taken other than legal proceedings. (b) Previous Convictions (if any). (c) Other remarks.
Milk ... 527	Contained 6 per cent. of added water.	Roundsman fined £20, or 6 weeks' imprisonment.	(c) Roundsman was also summoned under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. (1) for adding water to milk. (Fined £5. Costs £3 3s.); (2) for selling milk to which water had been added. (Ordered to pay costs £2 2s.).
do. ... 558	Contained 11 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Dismissed. Defendant proved milk was sold as given by cow.	—
do. ... 569	Contained 6 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor ordered to pay costs £2 2s.	—
do. ... 609	Contained 8 per cent less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor fined £2.	—
Butter ... 530	Contained 75 per cent. margarine.	Vendor fined 15s.	Butter in this case was purchased on bread.
do. ... 533	Contained 77 per cent. of foreign fat.	Dismissed in view of conviction on another summons in respect of same sample. (See page 47).	—
Jam ... 222	Contained 8 per cent. apple pulp.	Vendor ordered to pay 42s. costs.	(c) Third portion submitted to Somerset House Analyst who reported 3 per cent. apple pulp only.
do. ... 443	Contained 10 per cent. apple pulp.	Vendor ordered to pay 42s. costs.	—

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN WITH RESPECT TO ADULTERATED SAMPLES

Name of Article and Identification No. of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	(a) Action taken other than legal proceedings (b) Previous Convictions (if any). (c) Other remarks.
Margarine ... 414	Contained $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of added water.	—	(a) Vendor cautioned.
do. ... 637	Contained $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of added water.	Vendor ordered to pay 2s. costs.	(b) 28/7/22—Fined £2 for selling milk 26 per cent. deficient in fat. 28/7/22—Ordered to pay 10s. costs for selling margarine in plain wrapper. (c) At the same hearing defendant was fined in respect of two other offences arising out of this sample. (See page 46).
Cream ... 392	Contained 0.25 per cent. of boric acid (undisclosed).	Proceedings taken under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917. (See page 47).	—
do. ... 393	Contained 0.26 per cent. of boric acid (undisclosed).	do.	—
do. ... 541	Contained 0.285 per cent. of boric acid (undisclosed).	—	(a) Vendor cautioned.
do. ... 542	Contained 0.4 per cent. of boric acid (undisclosed).	Proceedings taken under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917. (See page 47).	—
do. ... 544	Contained 0.4 per cent. of boric acid (undisclosed).	do.	—
do. ... 545	Contained 0.35 per cent. of boric acid (undisclosed).	—	(a) Summons taken out in respect of sample 544 taken from the same vendor.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN WITH RESPECT TO ADULTERATED SAMPLES

Name of Article and Identification No. of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	(a) Action taken other than legal proceedings. (b) Previous Convictions (if any). (c) Other remarks.
Cream ... 452	Contained 0.3 per cent. of boric acid (undisclosed).	Proceedings taken under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917. (See page 47).	—
Tinned Peas 535	Contained 3 grs. per lb. of copper sulphate.	Vendor fined £1.	—
do. ... 538	Contained 3½ grs. per lb. of copper sulphate.	Vendor ordered to pay costs £3 3s.	(b) 8/5/13—Fined 10s., costs 12s. 6d., for selling glycerine containing 35 per cent. sugar. 7/8/13—Fined 5s., costs 12s. 6d., for selling vinegar 55 per cent. deficient in acetic acid. 9/12/20—Fined £2, costs £2 2s., for selling vinegar containing 10 per cent. added water.
do. ... 539	Contained 1½ grs. per lb. of copper sulphate.	—	(a) No action taken in view of notice on tin indicating presence of copper.
do. ... 540	Contained 3½ grs. per lb. of copper sulphate.	Vendor ordered to pay costs £3 3s.	(b) 31/7/13—Fined 5s., costs 12s. 6d., for selling vinegar 27½ per cent. deficient in acetic acid.
Lime Juice Cordial ... 382	Contained 8 grs. per pint of salicylic acid.	Summons dismissed with £5 5s. costs against the Council.	—
do. ... 383	Contained 4½ grs. per pint of salicylic acid.	—	(a) Vendor cautioned.
do. ... 384	Contained 3½ grs. per pint of salicylic acid.	—	do.

SAMPLES TAKEN INFORMALLY.

Eighteen samples of milk were taken informally, 6 of which were found to be adulterated. These contained added water in amounts varying from 6 to 33 per cent.

Thirteen informal samples of butter were taken, two of which were adulterated as follows:—

Sample 527. Found to be 85% margarine.
 „ 532. Found to contain 80% of foreign fat.

Of the two informal samples of tinned peas, one proved to be genuine and the other was found to contain 4 grains per pound of copper sulphate.

A sample of non-alcoholic ginger wine submitted for analysis contained $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains per pint of salicylic acid.

An informal sample of sponge cake contained boric acid to the extent of 14 grains per pound.

In addition to the above, the following samples taken informally proved to be genuine:—

Cocoa	...	...	5
Condensed Milk	...	...	2
Vinegar	...	...	1
Camphorated Oil	...	...	1
Cream	...	...	1
Preservative Powder	...	...	1
Flour	...	...	1

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917.

The following is a report of the work done under the Regulations during the year ended the 31st December, 1922:—

Three hundred and thirty-three formal samples and 18 informal samples of milk were taken, and in no case was the presence of a preservative reported.

Nine formal samples of cream were taken, in all of which boric acid was found to be present, the percentages being 0.24, 0.25, 0.26, 0.285, 0.3, 0.31, 0.35, 0.4 and 0.4.

One informal sample of cream was found to be genuine.

With regard to the formal samples, in 7 cases the cream was delivered to the purchaser in a receptacle which did not bear a proper declaratory label. In the remaining two cases a proper declaratory label was present.

Five of the vendors were prosecuted for the absence of a declaratory label (see page 47), and in two cases the vendors were also prosecuted for depositing for sale cream which was not labelled in accordance with the Regulations.

In no case was the percentage of boric acid found to be in excess of the permissible amount.

“ APPEAL TO COW ” SAMPLES.

No samples of milk were taken direct from the cow in 1922, as the occasion did not arise for taking such samples.

PROSECUTIONS FOR OFFENCES OTHER THAN ADULTERATION

Article.	No. of Sample.	Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.			
Milk ...	57	Selling milk from a vehicle and receptacle on neither of which was inscribed the name and address of the vendor as required by the Act.	Fined £2. Costs £1 1s.
do. ...	210	do.	Ordered to pay costs £1 1s.
do. ...	—	(1) Wilfully obstructing and impeding the Inspector in the course of his duties.	Fined £20. Costs £5 5s.
		(2) Refusing to allow Inspector to take a sample of milk on delivery.	Withdrawn in view of conviction on first summons.
		(3) Aiding and abetting the roundsman in the above case of obstruction.	do.
		(4) Aiding and abetting the roundsman in the above case of refusal to allow Inspector to take a sample.	do.
Margarine ..	365	(1) Exposing for sale an unlabelled parcel of margarine.	Fined £1.
		(2) Selling margarine by retail in a plain wrapper.	Withdrawn.
do. ...	508	do.	Fined 10s. in respect of each offence.
do. ...	564	do.	Ordered to pay 10s. costs in respect of first offence. Second summons withdrawn.
do. ...	637	do.	Fined 5s. Costs 25s. in respect of each offence.
do. ...	78	Exposing for sale an unlabelled parcel of margarine.	Fined £1. Costs £1.
do. ...	62	do.	Fined 10s. Costs 10s.
do. ...	256	do.	Fined £1.

PROSECUTIONS FOR OFFENCES OTHER THAN
ADULTERATION—*continued*

Article.	No. of Sample.	Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Margarine ..	499	Exposing for sale an unlabelled parcel of margarine.	Fined £1.
do. ...	497	do.	do.
do. ...	554	do.	Ordered to pay costs 10s.
do. ...	140	Selling margarine by retail in a plain wrapper.	Fined 10s.
do. ...	533	do.	Fined £4. Costs £1 1s.
do. ..	409	do.	Ordered to pay costs 10s.
do. ..	565	do.	do.
PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS			
Cream ...	542	(1) Depositing for sale preserved cream in an unlabelled receptacle.	Fined 20s. Costs 63s. (one previous conviction).
		(2) Delivering to purchaser preserved cream in an unlabelled receptacle.	Withdrawn. Conviction on first summons.
do. ...	393	do.	Fined 20s. Costs 63s. on first summons. Second summons withdrawn.
do. ...	392	Delivering to purchaser preserved cream in an unlabelled receptacle.	Fined £1. Costs £1 1s.
do. ...	544	do.	Fined £2. Costs £2 2s.
do. ...	452	do.	Dismissed. Prosecution failed to prove defendant wilfully committed the offence.

Nine other offences were reported to the Public Health Committee in connection with the sale of margarine, and two in connection with the sale of preserved cream, the offence in each case being in respect of the labelling of such articles. These, being either first offences or of a trifling character, were dealt with by cautionary letter.

SANITARY SUPERVISION

A SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS, WITH MATTERS

DISTRICT.	Infectious Cases.	Complaints.	House to House Inspections.	Milkshop Inspections.	Other Food Premises.	Re-Inspections.	Factory and Workshop Inspections.	Outworkers' Home Inspections.	Tenement House Inspections.	New Buildings Inspections.	Combined Drainage Inspections.
A	218	842	146	83	29	3052	..	577	22	4	..
B	191	539	32	50	63	3226	..	489	15	73	..
C	149	545	64	70	102	3635	..	183	108	23	26
D	98	111	33	172	109	4688	..	93	169	..	..
E	207	720	85	120	119	2624	..	298	39	20	..
F	212	749	..	88	63	3183	11	243	15	3	5
	..	6	7	..	..	2053	2667	..	..	16	..
	..	53	..	..	1520	110	39	..	..	..	..

TOTALS	1075	3565	367	583	2005	22571	2717	1883	368	139	31

OF THE BOROUGH.

OUTSTANDING FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH DECEMBER, 1922.

Smoke Nuisances, Premises under Observations.	Other Inspections or work of Special Character.	Number of Calls.	Unsound Food Seizures.	Samples of Food and Drugs taken.	Police Court Attendances.	Nuisances Abated.	Matters Outstanding.	Total Visits for the Year.	Inspector.
20	378	152	..	..	5	1004	57	5523	G. I. Brighting
..	246	317	..	..	17	910	49	5241	J. H. Hewitt
11	189	361	1	..	29	1114	79	5466	W. Billings
..	308	112	..	..	7	1130	68	5393	F. Bare
7	324	288	..	..	10	1068	60	4851	E. J. Jenkins
3	358	310	..	..	5	1185	59	5243	I. R. Jones
..	11	8	..	5*	15	776	..	4768	A. S. Henley
..	..	286	4	59	18	31	..	2008	W. Rowsell
..	..	..	..	651	79	..	..	..	J. G. Weeks
41	1814	1834	5	715	185	7218	372	38993	

* 5 Samples of Rag Flock.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SANITARY DEFECTS
DISCOVERED DURING 1922.

Month.	Dirty Premises.	Defective Drains.	Defective and Dirty W.C.'s.	Defective Water Supply.	Smoke Nuisances	Other Matters.	Total.
Jan.	301	57	126	83	3	1146	1716
Feb. ...	329	65	121	117	—	1289	1921
Mar. ...	346	90	128	121	2	1251	1938
April ...	313	57	118	89	—	1204	1781
May ...	330	69	123	104	—	1358	1984
June ...	308	59	137	83	—	1246	1833
July ...	307	66	133	91	—	1264	1861
Aug. ...	296	47	138	115	—	834	1430
Sept. ...	323	58	129	108	—	1289	1907
Oct. ...	247	68	134	59	—	832	1340
Nov. ...	313	66	130	113	—	1001	1623
Dec. ...	204	52	108	66	1	766	1197
Totals ...	3617	754	1525	1149	6	13480	20531

During the year 5,302 Preliminary Notices were served requiring the remedying of a Nuisance. 4,532 Statutory Notices were served.

DISINFECTION SERVICE.

During the year, 1,529 rooms and 24,188 articles were disinfected for various reasons, liquid Formalin in the form of a spray being used for the purpose of disinfecting rooms.

The table appended gives full details of the rooms, bedding and clothing disinfected.

ROOMS, BEDDING AND CLOTHING DISINFECTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1922

Month.	Number of Rooms.										
	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis.	Smallpox	Verminous Conditions	Cancer.	Scabies.	Measles	Other Condi- tions.	Total No. of Rooms.	Total No. of Articles
January	23	45	32	..	2	..	..	6	6	114	2116
February	29	39	19	..	4	2	..	1	12	106	3500
March	23	49	27	..	9	..	1	..	8	117	2095
April	34	42	12	..	15	..	..	1	2	106	1573
May	39	54	23	..	115	..	..	1	8	240	2063
June	26	25	6	..	83	..	..	1	3	144	1306
July	37	28	17	..	28	..	1	..	3	114	1575
August	30	51	19	..	21	..	1	2	1	125	2147
September	26	51	24	8	11	1	2	..	2	125	2338
October	28	47	17	..	14	3	3	..	2	114	1598
November	24	49	25	..	10	..	4	..	6	118	1664
December	20	55	20	..	8	1	..	..	2	106	2213
Totals ..	339	535	241	8	320	7	12	12	55	1529	24188

No. of articles destroyed by request 138
 Articles disinfected in Formalin Chamber, such
 as boots, boxes, books, etc. 1 010

Books for Public Libraries disinfected .. 424
 Rooms in Schools disinfected 2

DISTRIBUTION OF DISINFECTANTS.

Ten thousand three hundred and seventy-seven pint bottles of disinfectant fluid were distributed. Bearing in view the fact that the disinfectant fluid given out is largely used as a deodorant, for rinsing down sink-wastes and gullies or for washing floors, it is now given out in a diluted form. The giving out of a disinfectant fluid in undiluted form tends to waste, as so many persons do not understand the need for diluting it.

SHELTER FOR CONTACTS.

(3, St. James' Road.)

Fortunately little use had to be made of this house during the year. Three persons were accommodated for a few hours whilst their home was being disinfected after removal of a case of small-pox.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year advice was given to persons needing it and a few informal notices were served on persons whose premises were found to harbour rats. It was not found necessary to serve any formal Statutory Notices.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

(Church Row, Bethnal Green, E.2.)

During the year 141 bodies were received at the Mortuary, *i.e.*—

On Coroner's order	91
From the Police	10
From London Hospital	6
At the request of relatives	34

Exact particulars are only available as to the 99 bodies on which coroner's inquests were held. On 59 of these bodies post-mortem examinations were made.

The Public Mortuary comprises two mortuary rooms and a post-mortem room with lavatories. The post-mortem room is now adequately warmed and provided with good natural and artificial light. The Mortuary keeper resides in the Coroner's Court close to the Public Mortuary, and the Police, having a key to the Mortuary, can obtain access to it at any time of the night for the purpose of depositing corpses. During the year the Public Mortuary was repainted and put into repair.

STATISTICS.

Places from which bodies were brought to the Mortuary.

Removed by the Police from the canal ...	4
" " " " " " " streets, etc.	6
Removed from Bethnal Green Hospital	24
" " Queen's Hospital ...	5
" " Mildmay Mission Hosp.	1
" " Victoria Park Hospital	1
" " Private houses, etc. ...	58
<hr/>	
Total	99

Inquest cases classified according to age:—

Number under 1 year	...	...	...	24
„ over 1 year and under 5 years				10
„ 5 years	„	„	10	3
„ 10	„	„	20	2
„ 20	„	„	30	2
„ 30	„	„	40	5
„ 40	„	„	50	9
„ 50	„	„	60	11
„ 60	„	„	70	17
„ 70	„	„	80	13
„ 80	„			3
Total	...	...	...	99

Causes of death in inquest cases :—

Natural causes	...	...	...	...	70
Misadventure : death under an anæsthetic					1
Accidental	...	...	...	...	10
Open Verdict	...	...	...	...	8
Wilful murder	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	...	99

FOOD PREMISES.

MILKSHOPS AND DAIRIES.

Fifty-six applications for registration under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders were considered during 1922, and were acceded to.*

The figures in regard to registration of Milkshops are set out below :—

Number of purveyors of milk at retail milk-shops on register at end of 1921	...	196
<i>Deduct</i> number of purveyors removed from register during 1922	...	7
<i>Add</i> number of new purveyors added to register by resolution of the Public Health Committee during 1922	...	27
Number of purveyors of milk at retail milk-shops on register at end of 1922	...	216
Number of applications for registration refused	...	8

During the year 807 inspections of milkshops were made by the Inspectors, and 122 notices were served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

No legal proceedings were found to be necessary.

On the 1st September, 1922, the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, came into operation, making certain alterations in the procedure with regard to the registration of purveyors of milk and in

*This includes changes of occupiers in premises previously registered.

the powers of local authorities in respect of this matter.

COWHOUSES.

There were at the end of 1922 twelve licensed cow-houses in the Borough, as in previous years; 61 inspections were made during the year.

LIST OF LICENSED COWHOUSES.

- 63, Bishop's Road.—(*No. of cows*—Shed No. 1—8 cows, Shed No. 2—6 cows.)
- 42, Cheshire Street.—(6 cows.)
- 23, Ezra Street.—(6 cows.)
- 38, Fellbrigg Street.—(*No. of cows*—Shed No. 1—8 cows, Shed No. 2—8 cows.)
- 104, Gibraltar Walk.—(18 cows.)
- 34b, Green Street.—(45 cows.)
- 1, Hamilton Road.—(13 cows.)
- 55, Kerbela Street.—(*No. of cows*—Shed No. 1—18 cows, Shed No. 2—2 cows.)
- 2, Lisbon Street.—(19 cows.)
- 64, Squirries Street.—(14 cows.)
- 38, Three Colts Lane.—(23 cows.)
- 6, Warley Street.—(10 cows.)

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

Three hundred and forty-three visits were paid to these premises by the district inspectors during 1922. No legal proceedings were found to be necessary.

FRIED FISH AND FISH-CURING PREMISES.

At the end of 1922 there were 51 fried fish vendors' premises in the Borough, at two of which curing was also carried on. There were 23 fish curers' premises, including these two. Six hundred and six visits were made by the Food Inspector to these premises.

WORKSHOP BAKEHOUSES.

In the County of London, the Metropolitan Borough Councils are responsible for enforcing proper sanitary conditions in all bakehouses, whether whole-sale or retail, which are workshops, that is, without mechanical power. There are, in Bethnal Green, 69 workshop bakehouses, 21 of which are underground.

An occupier was prosecuted for keeping a bakehouse in an insanitary condition, and was fined £5 with 3 guineas cost.

FACTORY BAKEHOUSES.

There are in Bethnal Green 12 factory bakehouses, 2 of which are underground. In every case the mechanism used, which causes the bakehouse to be a factory, is a dough-mixer. In 11 cases the power used is an electric motor and in one case a gas engine.

Generally speaking, the factory bakehouses are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Sixty-one inspections were made during the year, and arising out of these visits, a notice was served on an occupier calling attention to lack of cleanliness.

OTHER PREMISES USED FOR THE PREPARATION OR SALE OF FOOD.

There were 217 such premises on the register, the majority being restaurant-kitchens. 1,067 inspections were made during the year, and arising out of such inspections 123 notices to remedy faults or insanitary conditions were issued.

UNSOUND FOOD.

The Food Inspector has kept under regular inspection food exposed or deposited for sale in slaughter houses, shops (especially butchers', cooked meat and fishmongers' shops), stalls, and market places.

Five seizures of unsound food have been made during 1922 as follows :—

SEIZURES.

Date.	Description of Article.	Weight.	Prosecution and Result.
25/5/22	Fruit	6 lbs.	Fined £5. Costs £2 2s.
28/5/22	Meat	50 lbs.	.. £10. Costs £3 3s.
2/8/22	Fish	11 lbs.	No Prosecution. Vendor was of unsound mind
5/8/22	Bacon	108 lbs.	Costs £3 3s.
30/8/22	Fruit	66 lbs.	Fined £1. Costs £1 2s. 6d.

On 46 occasions during the year the following articles of unsound food have been surrendered by the owners to the Food Inspector, and destroyed as trade refuse :—

ARTICLES SURRENDERED.

<i>Description of Article.</i>					<i>Weight.</i>		
					Tons.	Cwts.	lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	—	11	34
Meat	...	...	...	...	—	11	74
Fruit	...	...	...	...	1	6	88
Other Articles	...	...	...	...	1	6	19
Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	42 tins		
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	64 tins		
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	...	222 tins		
Eggs	...	...	...	...	2,800		
Tinned Pineapple	...	...	...	...	2 tins		
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	5		

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There were 3 licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough at the end of 1922, situated at :—

294, Bethnal Green Road.

354, Bethnal Green Road.

278, Hackney Road.

Twenty-five visits were made to slaughterhouses by the Food Inspector during the year.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MARGARINE.

The following premises are registered as being occupied by wholesale dealers in margarine :—

136, Bethnal Green Road.

352, Bethnal Green Road.

374, Bethnal Green Road.

420, Bethnal Green Road.

153, Brick Lane.

200, Brick Lane.

231, Cambridge Road.

477, Cambridge Road.

19, Green Street.

182, Green Street.

199, Green Street.

209, Green Street.

282, Hackney Road.

324a, Hackney Road.

489, Hackney Road.

43a, Old Ford Road.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, OUTWORKERS, ETC.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	328	41	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	3777	824	9
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	22	1	—
Total	4127	866	9

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspctr.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	361	354	—	5
Want of ventilation	107	104	—	—
Overcrowding	5	5	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	1072	1041	—	3
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	29	24	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	111	102	—	1
{ not separate for sexes	6	6	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-houses (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	87	87	—	1
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out-work)	76	74	—	—
Total	1854	1797	—	10

Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
WORKSHOPS	1760
WORKSHOP BAKEHOUSES	69
Total Number of Workshops on Register	1835

Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)	11
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901)	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.</div> </div>
	98
	98
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year (including factories)	22

HOME WORKERS.

Of the 4,168 workmen and contractors whose names appeared on the lists sent in by employers, 2,870 resided within the Borough. In 1921 the number was smaller, being 2,546. This figure, 2,870, is approximately double the number of individual workers, as in the majority of cases the same people are notified in February and in August.

The number of visits paid to Home Workers' dwellings was 2,855. The number of premises found to be in an insanitary condition was 495, or 26 per cent. of the 1,883 premises inspected. Notices were served in 410 cases, the other 85 premises being already under notice arising from other visits.

HOME WORK

Nature of Work.	OUTWORKERS LISTS, SECTION 107.										Outwork in un-wholesome premises, Section 108		Outwork in Infected premises, Sections 109, 110				
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made, (s. 110).	Prosecutions (s. 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year						Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.												
		Con-tractors	Work-men		Con-tractors	Work-men	Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils									
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc. ...	124	27	1178	4	...	33	1705	764	109	...	...	264	224	...	...	...	...
Curtains, Furniture hang- ings and Trimmings...	10	...	164	2	...	33	6	111	6	1	1	22	13	...	...	...	...
Fur-pulling and feathers...	2	...	8	...	...	...	8	4	2	...	...	15	11	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, etc. ...	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	15	8	...	...	...	...
Artificial Flowers ...	2	...	41	...	...	...	14	15	2	...	...	10	6	...	...	...	...
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags ...	32	...	405	...	...	...	118	151	30	...	...	123	108	...	...	...	...
Brush-making ...	6	...	381	...	...	...	1	196	6	...	...	41	37	...	...	...	...
Draught Board making ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cosques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Textile Weaving ...	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...
Toys ...	2	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	186	27	2219	6	...	66	1856	1243	163	1	1	495	410	...	...	...	...

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS.

No applications for certificates for exemption from Inhabited House Duty were received during the year.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTION) ACT, 1920.

Section 2 (2).

During the year three applications for certificates were received and one certificate was granted.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO NEW HOUSES.

During the year 79 new houses were certified as having a proper and sufficient water supply.

SMOKE PREVENTION.

During the year, 41 observations of smoke shafts were made, and in 6 cases black smoke was observed in such quantity as to be a nuisance. Five Intimation Notices and 1 Statutory Notice were served. The law as it stands at present does not prohibit the emission of black smoke from private dwelling houses, manufacturing premises therefore mainly come under control.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During the year under review there was no offensive trade carried on in the Borough.

DRESSING OF FUR SKINS.

By-Laws regulating this class of business came into force on 22nd March, 1922, but no premises were found on which such business was carried on.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

Five samples of rag flock were taken during the year. In no case was the amount of chlorine present found to be in excess of the limit fixed by the Regulations.

HOUSING.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR 1922.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

- (a) Total. 79 (tenements).
 (b) As part of a municipal housing scheme. 64 „

1. Unfit dwelling-houses.

Inspection—

- (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Acts) 5,907
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 Nil.
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found and reported to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 3
 - (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation Nil.
2. Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.
 Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. Nil.
3. Action under Statutory Powers.
- (A) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919 :—
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. Nil.
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit. Nil.
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close. Nil.
 - (B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—
 - (1) Notices served requiring defects to be remedied.

Intimations.	5,302
Statutory Notices.	4,532
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—
 - (a) By owners 4,707
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners. Nil.
 - (C) Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909 :—
 - (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders. 3
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made. 2
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit. Nil.

- | | |
|--|------|
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. | Nil. |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. | Nil. |

DISS STREET AREA.

The Improvement Scheme under Part II of the Housing Act, 1890, with regard to a portion of the Diss Street Area, was eventually sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, after prolonged negotiations during 1922. Steps were immediately taken to put the scheme into operation, and building operations commenced in October.

TENEMENT HOUSES.

The number of houses registered as being let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family was 209; 908 visits of inspection were made to these houses, and arising out of such visits, 319 Notices were served. The present by-laws do not apply when the landlord himself resides on the premises, or where the rent of the tenement is above a certain figure. This explains the limited number of tenement houses which are now on the register and subject to the by-laws. Revised by-laws are now in process of drafting by the London County Council, and will be applicable to a large number of tenements which are at present excluded from the operation of the by-laws.

APPENDIX

Bethnal Green Tuberculosis Dispensary

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1922

By H. TYLFORD HOWELL, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.,
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

THERE has been no change in the personnel of the Dispensary during the last two years, the department being very fortunate in having retained the services of Dr. Hamilton, the Junior Tuberculosis Officer, and also of the Nurse and Clerk.

There are seven sessions each week, five morning sessions (on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 12 o'clock), and two evening (on Wednesday from 5.30 to 7 o'clock and on Thursday from 7.30 to 9 o'clock). Saturday mornings are reserved for school children, and such adults as find it difficult to attend at other times, while Wednesday and Thursday evenings are reserved for patients who are at work during the day. Patients may present themselves during any part of the morning session, and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings from 5.30 to 6.30, and from 7.30 to 8.30 respectively. With this method the patient's period of waiting is considerably reduced, the majority being seen by the Tuberculosis Officer within a quarter of an hour of their appearance at the hospital, while it seldom happens that one has to wait for more than half an hour. Although the morning sessions are advertised as of two hours' duration, and the evening one and a half hours', it is generally found necessary to extend these times.

Previous to 1922, both evening sessions were held from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, but it was found that a number of patients came direct from their work to the hospital, with the result that they had to wait for an hour or more before being seen. The earlier evening session on Wednesday meets this difficulty, while those who work later may still attend on Thursday.

The accommodation of the department is adequate in every respect, and although I have visited several dispensaries during the year, I have not seen one nearly so well equipped. This is due to the fact that we have at our

disposal (in addition to offices for the Medical Officers and Clerk, and a separate laboratory) the facilities and accommodation of the out-patient department of the hospital, including waiting rooms and two consulting-rooms, with two dressing rooms and dark rooms attached to each. This is one of the advantages of the Dispensary being attached to a hospital, but what is even of more value is the facility with which we can get opinions on difficult cases from the various special departments of the hospital. We have continued to take every advantage of this arrangement, 83* cases having been referred to the X-ray department, while the Surgeon to the hospital, and the Surgeon in charge of the ear, nose, and throat department, have only been too willing to help us with their advice, and, where necessary, have undertaken the treatment, of cases.

Previous to September of this year we had no arrangement with the dental department of the hospital for the treatment of dental cases, although in urgent or special cases the Dentist invariably came to our aid. This defect has now been remedied, and the sanction of the Borough Councils has been obtained to a fortnightly session for the treatment of Dispensary cases requiring extractions, fillings, or dentures. The scheme is working very well, but we are experiencing some difficulty in persuading patients to have their teeth attended to.

In addition to the special departments, the Tuberculosis Officers consult the Physicians in charge of out-patients in difficult or interesting cases.

The help of the charitable societies, such as the Invalid Children's Aid Association, Charity Organisation Society, Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, and the Jewish Board of Guardians, has been of great value. The Invalid Children's Aid Association has arranged for the convalescence of a large number of our so-called pre-tubercular children, either in the country or at the seaside, and, in addition, has supervised their after-care, frequently providing them with clothing, etc., and, where necessary, with suitable occupations. The after-care of tuberculous patients is one of the duties of the Tuberculosis Care Committee, of which the Tuberculosis Officer is a member.

The Tuberculosis Officers continue to act as Medical Referees to the Local Pensions Committees, both for tuberculous ex-service men, and those suspected of having tuberculosis. This has entailed a great deal of work, but it has ensured the regular attendance of these patients at the Dispensary, and has aided their supervision.

Two hundred and twenty patients were admitted to hospital or sanatorium during the year. The period between the recommendation for institutional treatment and the patient's admission to Hospital is still much longer than it should be, while there is the same difficulty in obtaining institutional treatment for patients with advanced disease, with the exception of those who

*Including Bethnal Green and Hackney cases.

are ex-service men. When the advanced case is recommended to the London County Council, which is responsible for the institutional treatment of tuberculosis, the Tuberculosis Officer is usually advised that the Council cannot accept the case for treatment under its tuberculosis scheme. We can then only recommend the Infirmary, but this the patient usually refuses until he is nearly moribund, or compelled by overwhelming economic conditions. The advanced case thus spends months, or even years at home with his family, perhaps sharing the same bedroom with several of his children, and possibly ultimately infecting them. The position would not be so bad if all these cases had at some time or other received treatment in an institution at which they were taught the methods for the prevention of the spread of infection. I maintain that all cases of tuberculosis, irrespective of the stage of the disease when it is first diagnosed, or of the possibility of any personal benefit being derived by the patient, should receive institutional treatment for a certain period, so that he may be taught the principles of the prevention of infection. It may be argued that this can be done at the Dispensary, or the patient's home, but my personal experience is that this is impossible, except when the patient is under constant supervision. I have even seen in a sanatorium, sputum scattered over the path in front of the bedroom windows. This state of things, I believe, is rare, and, in a properly managed institution, impossible; but, if such a thing can happen when the patients are supposed to be under constant observation, it is not difficult to imagine what may occur in a patient's home. Whatever may be said against sanatorium treatment, it is rare indeed to find an ex-patient of such an institution, who, although he may not use a sputum flask when in public, would dream of expectorating about the floors of his own house.

This fact alone, in my opinion, justifies the expense of a short period of residence in an institution, even for advanced cases. But I would go further than this, and state that every advanced case of pulmonary tuberculosis with tubercle bacilli in the sputum, who is unfit for work, should be kept in an institution as long as he will remain.

The present practice of sending these cases to institutions far removed from their homes is not calculated to encourage patients to enter. The patient who has not long to live wants to be within easy reach of his friends, and it would appear that a home for each borough, or for two adjacent boroughs, where the discipline is not so severe as to insist on a hopeless case remaining in bed for a slight rise of temperature, or to prohibit patients smoking except in the grounds, etc., is the only solution of the problem.

Facilities for granting pecuniary assistance to patients are limited, but during 1921 the Ministry of Health sanctioned the expenditure of a sum of money not exceeding £2 per 1,000 of the population for the provision of extra nourishment. The Ministry suggested that, owing to the necessarily limited expenditure to be incurred for this purpose, grants should be restricted to

cases coming under the following headings :— (a) patients who have received an adequate period of treatment in a residential institution, and have been discharged with working capacity restored; (b) patients who, for some valid reason, have had to leave a sanatorium before completing the full course of treatment desirable; and (c) patients awaiting admission to sanatorium beds.

This scheme was agreed to by both boroughs, and has now been in operation since June of 1921. The additional diet given usually takes the form of milk and eggs, and as far as possible the class of case selected has been limited to those included in the headings suggested by the Ministry of Health, although it is very hard to have to refuse the advanced case, who may be in very straitened circumstances. It is difficult to estimate the success of this scheme, but there is no doubt that the extra diet has been of great value in certain cases.

The statistical tables shown below give particulars of the work of the department for the year. There has been a decided fall in the number of new cases for both boroughs, more marked in Hackney than in Bethnal Green. The fall in Hackney is largely due to the decrease in the number of contacts, but other contributory causes for both boroughs are the smaller number of new pension cases, the mildness of the present winter, and the somewhat improved economic conditions. It should also be remembered that the longer the dispensary system has been established in a borough, the greater is the tendency to a falling off in the numbers of new cases, as once a patient has been registered, he would, on any further attendance, be regarded as an old case. For instance, if a patient attended the department as a contact in 1915, when the dispensary was first opened, and was then discharged as having no signs of tuberculosis, and did not attend again till 1922, the patient would not be registered as a new case, but as an attendance of an old case.

The total number of attendance during the year was 10,127,* showing a decrease of 110 as compared with the preceding year. The number of attendances of uninsured cases has increased by 111, so that the drop in the total number is accounted for by the decrease in the attendances of insured cases. Normally the number of attendances would have increased but for a request by the Ministry of Health that the cases treated at the Dispensary should be limited. It was pointed out by the Ministry that "the provision of routine treatment as distinct from consultative work has at some dispensaries been developed to an undesirable extent," and that "treatment at dispensaries should as a rule be limited to patients whose continued treatment requires special knowledge or technical skill, or to those who are unable to obtain other adequate medical attention. Patients who require treatment which can, consistently with the best interests of the patient, be properly

*Including Bethnal Green and Hackney cases.

undertaken by a general practitioner of ordinary professional skill and competence, and who are either insured persons or can afford to pay for medical attendance, should not be encouraged to attend the Dispensary for routine treatment."

It will be seen by the reduction in the number of attendances of insured persons that an attempt has been made to carry out these instructions by referring insured patients to their panel doctors for treatment. It is difficult, however, to reduce the number of uninsured cases, as the patients are usually unable to pay for a private doctor.

To reduce the number of children attending the dispensaries of London, the London County Council has introduced a scheme by which children of school age can be transferred to the School Medical Service for supervision. A special card provided for the purpose, on which the Tuberculosis Officer gives such particulars as name of child, date of birth, address, school attended, together with a short history of the case and the result of his examination, is sent to the Divisional School Medical Officer. A circular issued by the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council gives the following instructions as to the class of case to be transferred :—

- A. All "unsatisfactory children," whether contacts or not, who, after a period of observation at the Dispensary are considered to be probably non-tuberculous, but who require supervision;
- B. All contacts who on his first examination are apparently healthy : and also as far as possible, all other contacts that he has been unable to examine.

Each case should be classified by the Tuberculosis Officer under one of the following headings :—

Class 1.—An "unsatisfactory child" whether contact or not;

Class 2.—An apparently healthy contact; or

Class 3.—A contact that has not been examined.

The circular further gives the following details as to the procedure to be adopted at the school :—

Class 1 shall be—

- (a) examined by the School Medical Officer quarterly, and referred back to the Dispensary if at any time in his opinion the child should be regarded as probably tuberculous;
- (b) weighed approximately monthly, and the weight recorded on the chart.

Class 2 shall be—

- (a) examined once a year;
- (b) weighed quarterly.

Class 3 shall be examined as soon after reference as possible, classified by the School Medical Officer, and dealt with as Class 1 or Class 2 as the case may be.

In spite of the reduction in the number of new cases and the total number of attendances, the general work of the Dispensary has increased in amount. The total number of systematic examinations has increased from 4,123* to 4,700,* the home visits from 200* to 248,* and the number of letters and reports from 3,567* to 3,610.*

It would be to the advantage of the patients if the number of reports could be reduced, as at present the Tuberculosis Officer spends only just over one-third of his time on clinical work, the remaining two-thirds being taken up with reports, visiting, attending various committees, etc.

Our relationship with the local general practitioners continues to be quite cordial, and the percentage of new cases referred by them to the department for an opinion remains high. The figures given below are not a true indication of the number of patients sent by doctors during the year for consultation, as those cases who had at any time previously attended the department, either as contacts or sent from some other source, would not be shown.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Dispensary Committees, the Medical Officers of Health, the Hospital Physicians and Surgeons, and the Hospital Secretary, for their help and advice, and also the Dispensers, the Clerk, the Nurse, and the Porter, all of whom have done their work very efficiently.

(Signed) H. TYLFORD HOWELL.

1st March, 1923.

*Including Bethnal Green and Hackney cases.

4. THE DIAGNOSIS OF CONTACT CASES.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	8
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	5
Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	370
Doubtful	...	...	...	...	8
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>391</u>

5. SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS, OF INSURED AND UNINSURED PATIENTS.

	Insured.	Uninsured	Total.
Tubercle Bacilli present	98	21	119
Tubercle Bacilli absent	392	130	522

6. OTHER FIGURES.

	Insured.	Uninsured
Total number of attendances	2,167	2,208
Systematic examinations at the above	1,092	1,017
Number of letters written	1,716	
Number of visits to patients at their homes	122	
Number of patients sent to hospital or sanatorium	90	28
Number of patients referred to :—		
X-ray Department	34	13
Other Departments	40	59

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, 1922

(Other than under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, for which see pp. 39/43 and pp. 46/47.)

Date of Hearing.	Offence.	Inspector.	Result and Remarks.
6th Jany. ...	Exposing Imported Meat for sale without label attached stating same to be "Imported Meat."	Rowsell	Fined 10s. Costs 20s.
19th Jany. ...	Non-compliance with Statutory Notice requiring abatement of a Nuisance.	Henley	Magistrate ordered work to be done in seven days. Costs 21s.
19th Jany. ...	do.	Jenkins	do.
26th Jany. ...	do.	Henley	Magistrate ordered work to be done in six weeks. Costs 3s.
26th Jany. ...	do.	do.	do.
26th Jany. ...	do.	do.	do.
26th Jany. ...	do.	do.	do.
26th Jany. ...	do.	Billings	Magistrate ordered work to be done in 14 days. Costs 21s.
14th Feby. ...	Adding water to Milk intended for sale.	Weeks	Adjourned sine die (illness of Defendant).
14th Feby. ...	Knowingly exposing for sale Milk to which water had been added.	do.	do.
14th Feby ...	Exposing Imported Meat for sale without label attached stating same to be "Imported Meat."	Rowsell	Fined £2. Costs £2 2s.

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16th Feby. ...	Making default with Nuisance Order issued by the Magistrate on 19th January.	Henley	Fined £1. Costs £2 2s.
16th Feby. ...	Making default with Nuisance Order issued by the Magistrate on 19th January.	Jenkins	Fined £1. Costs £2 2s.
3rd April ...	Keeping a Bakehouse not in conformity with the Act.	Dr. Oates	Fined £5. Costs £3 3s.
6th April ...	Non-compliance with Statutory Notice requiring abatement of a Nuisance.	Henley	Costs 21s. awarded.
6th April ...	do.	Billings	Magistrate ordered work to be done in 28 days. Costs 21s.
20th April ...	do.	Hewitt	Costs 10s. 6d. awarded.
20th April ...	Improperly repairing a drain.	Billings	Fined £1 1s. Costs £2 2s.
20th April ...	Making default with Nuisance Order issued by the Magistrate on 26th January.	Henley	Fined £1. Costs 10s. 6d.
20th April ...	do.	do.	Fined £1. Costs 10s. 6d.
20th April ...	do.	do.	Fined £1. Costs 10s. 6d.
20th April ...	do.	do.	Fined £1. Costs 10s. 6d.
27th April ...	Making default with Nuisance Order issued by the Magistrate on 22nd December, 1921.	Bare	Fined £1. Costs £1 1s.
6th May ...	Non-compliance with Statutory Notice requiring abatement of a Nuisance.	Henley	Costs £1 1s.
6th May ...	do.	do.	Costs £1 1s.
1st June ...	do.	Jones	Fined 5s. Costs £2 2s.

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SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, 1922—continued.

Date of Hearing.	Offence.	Inspector.	Result and Remarks.
1st June ...	Non-compliance with Statutory Notice requiring abatement of a Nuisance.	Henley	Magistrate ordered work to be done in 14 days. Costs £2 2s.
23rd June ...	do.	Hewitt	Magistrate ordered work to be done in 21 days. Costs nil.
30th June ...	Exposing for sale about 50 lbs. unsound Meat, unfit for human food.	Rowsell	Fined £10. Costs £3 3s.
4th July ...	Exposing for sale about 6 lbs. Pears, unfit for human food.	Billings	Fined £5. Costs £2 2s.
4th July ...	Depositing for sale, ditto.	do.	Summons withdrawn (conviction on other summons).
13th July ...	Non-compliance with Statutory Notice requiring abatement of a Nuisance.	Hewitt	Magistrate ordered work to be done in seven days. Costs £2 2s.
17th August ...	do.	Bare	Magistrate ordered work to be done in seven days. Costs 21s.
17th August ...	do.	Henley	Magistrate ordered work to be done in seven days. Costs 42s.
14th Sept. ...	do.	Jones	Magistrate ordered work to be done in seven days. Costs £2 2s.
21st Sept. ...	do.	Hewitt	Costs awarded 21s.
22nd Sept. ...	Making default with Nuisance Order issued by Magistrate on 17th Aug.	Bare	Fined 17s. Costs £3 3s.

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3rd Oct. ...	Exposing for sale about 108 lbs. unsound Bacon, unfit for human food.	Rowsell	Costs £3 3s.
3rd Oct. ...	Exposing for sale about 56 lbs. unsound Plums and about 10 lbs. unsound Pears, unfit for human food.	do.	Fined £1. Costs £1 2s. 6d.
5th Oct ...	Non-compliance with Statutory Notice requiring abatement of a Nuisance.	Henley	Magistrate ordered work to be done in seven days. Costs 21s.
5th Oct ...	Conveying through London, during prohibited hours, offensive matter.	Jenkins	Fined £1. Costs £1 1s.
5th Oct ...	do.	Billings	Fined £5. Costs £2 2s.
5th Oct ...	Conveying through London, during prohibited hours, offensive matter in defective and leaky receptacles, and permitting such matter to escape therefrom.	do.	Fined £5. Costs £2 2s.
12th Oct. ...	Making default with Nuisance Order issued by Magistrate on 17th Aug.	Henley	Fined 10s. Costs 21s.
12th Oct. ...	Failing to supply to Borough Council a List of Outworkers, showing names and addresses of all such persons.	Jenkins	Fined £1. Costs £2 2s.
12th Oct. ...	Failing to keep in prescribed manner and form at the premises a complete List of their Outworkers, etc.	do.	Summons withdrawn (conviction on above summons).
12th Oct. ...	Making default with Nuisance Order issued by Magistrate on 14th Sept.	Jones	Fined £5. Costs £2 2s.

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SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, 1922—*continued.*

Date of Hearing.	Offence.	Inspector.	Result and Remarks.
2nd Nov. ...	Non-compliance with Statutory Notice requiring abatement of a Nuisance.	Hewitt	Magistrate ordered work to be done in eight weeks. Costs nil.
2nd Nov. ...	do.	do.	do.
2nd Nov. ...	do.	do.	Magistrate ordered work to be done in six weeks. Costs nil.
16th Nov. ...	do.	Jones	Magistrate ordered work to be done in seven days. Costs 21s.
16th Nov. ...	do.	do.	Costs awarded £1 1s. (Works done).
16th Nov. ...	do.	Jenkins	Magistrate ordered work to be done in fourteen days. Costs £1 1s.
16th Nov. ...	Making further default with Nuisance Order issued by the Magistrate on 17th Aug.	Bare	Fined £5. Costs £2 2s.
14th Dec. ...	do.	do.	Fined £1. Costs £3 3s.
14th Dec. ...	Non-compliance with Statutory Notice requiring abatement of a Nuisance.	Jones	Magistrate ordered work to be done in three weeks. Costs £2 2s.
28th Dec. ...	do.	Hewitt	Magistrate ordered work to be done in 21 days. Costs 6s.
28th Dec. ...	Making default with Nuisance Order issued by the Magistrate on 16th November.	Jenkins	Fined £3. Costs £2 2s.

In addition to the foregoing, proceedings were taken in 65 other cases, for non-compliance with Statutory Notices served for the abatement of nuisances. In all these cases the summonses were withdrawn upon the required works being done and costs being paid as follows :—

Cases.					Costs in each Case.
1	...	...	...	...	4/0
55	...	...	...	...	10/6
5	...	...	...	...	21/0
2	...	...	...	...	Nil

Two summonses against the Owners of premises were withdrawn in favour of summonses against Agents acting on behalf of the Owners.

