

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

Contributors

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REPORT

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Condition

OF THE

Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch,

IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON,

FOR THE YEAR 1922,

BY

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Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TOWN HALL,

OLD STREET, E.C. 2.

January, 1923.

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

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate as at 30th June, 1922, is 105,800, which includes the population in the Holborn Institution, numbering about 1,000 persons, who are not regarded as belonging to the Borough. Excluding this population, 104,800 is the number taken into account for the statistical purposes of this report. Tables I. and VI., and those relating to the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (Appendix, pp. 41, 54, and 56 to 59), contain further information as regards the population and principal industries of the Borough.

BIRTHS.

The births registered in the Borough numbered 2,645, of which 1,336 were of males and 1,093 of females. The number, corrected by the inclusion of the births occurring in public institutions outside Shoreditch, the parents being residents of the Borough, and the exclusion of those occurring in public institutions within the Borough, the parents not being residents of Shoreditch, was 2,926, of which 1,478 were of males and 1,448 of females.

The distribution of the corrected births in the eight Wards of the Borough is given below :—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moorfields	59	49	108
Church	256	250	506
Hoxton	261	233	494
Wenlock	223	227	450
Whitmore	247	239	486
Kingsland	162	136	298
Haggerston	130	157	287
Acton	140	157	297
Totals	1,478	1,448	2,926

Outside the Borough 292 births were registered, 147 of males and 145 of females, the parents being residents of Shoreditch. In the Shoreditch Institution 255 births occurred, of which 127 were of males and 128 of females. In 10 of these (5 of males and 5 of females) the parents did not belong to Shoreditch. In the Holborn Institution there was one female born whose parents were not resident in the Borough.

Of the births in the Shoreditch Institution, 47 (19 males and 28 females) were illegitimate. Elsewhere belonging to the Borough there were 54 births, of which 26 were of males, which were illegitimate.

The birth-rate for the Borough was 27·9 per 1,000 population. The birth-rates for the eight wards of the Borough are given in Table VI. (Appendix).

The birth-rate for England and Wales was 20·6 and for London 21·0 per 1,000 population.

MARRIAGES.

During 1922 there were 959 marriages as compared with 976 in 1921 and 1,194 in 1920. The persons married were at the rate of 18·3 per 1,000 population as compared with 18·4 for the metropolis.

DEATHS.

During 1921 there were 1,712 deaths, which were distributed in the Borough as shown in the subjoined table :—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moorfields	46	27	73
Church	188	156	344
Hoxton	151	133	284
Wenlock	115	107	222
Whitmore	168	132	300
Kingsland	76	63	139
Haggerston	85	70	155
Acton	98	97	195
Totals	927	785	1,712

The deaths of males were 142 in excess of those of females.

The death rate for the year was 16·3, and was slightly below the average for the previous ten years. The causes of death, and the death rates for the Borough and its eight Wards, with other particulars as to the mortality amongst the inhabitants of Shoreditch during the year, are given in Tables I., III., IV., V. and VI. (Appendix).

The death rate was markedly above the mean for the year during the month of January, the rates for the first four weeks being 31·8, 52, 37 and 30·5 per 1,000 inhabitants respectively. These high rates were due to the prevalence of influenza. During February, March, April and May the rate averaged a little over 19 per 1,000. For the remainder of the year the rate averaged well below 15 per 1,000 population. The highest point in the death rate during the year was touched in the second week of January, when 103 deaths were registered with one or two exceptions, the largest number in any one week for over 30 years. The lowest of the weekly death rates was 6 per 1,000, which was recorded for the first week of September.

There were 301 deaths amongst infants under one year. Of these, 166 were of males and 135 females. They amounted to 17·5 per cent. of the total number of deaths from all causes. The mortality amongst infants under one year was at the rate of 102 per 1,000 births registered during the year, as compared with 114 in 1921 and 91 in 1920. Amongst males, the infantile mortality was 112 as compared with 93 amongst females.

The chief causes of death amongst infants under one year during 1922 were pneumonia, prematurity, atrophy, debility and marasmus, diarrhoea and enteritis, bronchitis and measles, in the order given.

In Table IV (Appendix) is a statement showing the various causes of death amongst infants under one year, the ages in weeks and months being given. The table also gives the nett deaths and births during the year amongst legitimate and illegitimate infants.

In the subjoined table the causes of death amongst infants under one year are given for each of the eight Wards of the Borough:—

Cause of Death.	Moorfields Ward.	Church Ward.	Hoxton Ward.	Wenlock Ward.	Whitmore Ward.	Kingsland Ward.	Haggerston Ward.	Acton Ward.	Totals
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	6	2	4	5	1	...	1	19
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	2	...	3	1	2	...	...	8
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	5
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Convulsions ... ..	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	6
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	2	8	5	4	1	2	...	1	23
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	15	8	11	12	13	7	4	72
Diarrhoea	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	1	9
Enteritis ... ..	...	5	4	1	4	...	...	1	15
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, over-lying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	6
Congenital Malformations ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	1	3	2	10
Premature Birth	3	14	8	11	10	3	4	3	56
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	10	4	3	8	3	2	5	36
Other causes ... ..	...	2	2	5	5	4	2	1	21
Totals	9	73	38	43	53	33	25	27	301

The infantile mortalities of the eight Wards of the Borough are contained in Table VI (Appendix). The rate was highest in Church and lowest in Hoxton, being 144 and 77 per 1,000 births respectively. The infantile mortality for England and Wales during 1922 was 77 and for London 74 per 1,000 births.

The deaths of children aged from one to two years numbered 168, and of children aged from two to five years 99, the chief causes of death being diphtheria, measles, whooping cough and pneumonia. Altogether 568, or 33·1 per cent. of the total number of deaths at all ages, were of children under five years of age.

The chief causes of death at all ages were: tuberculosis, which accounted for 182, including 148 from consumption; pneumonia, which caused 260 deaths; bronchitis, 202; diseases of the heart and circulatory organs, 169; old age, 90; cancer, 86; measles, 84; influenza, 69; prematurity, 56; diphtheria, 27; whooping cough, 27; apoplexy, 51; atrophy, debility and marasmus in infants including debility at birth, 36; nephritis, 51; and violence which resulted in 58 deaths.

Of the deaths attributed to cancer, 47 were of males and 39 females, 7 were of persons under 45 years of age, 55 were of persons aged from 45 to 65 years, and the remaining 24 were amongst persons over 65 years of age. In addition, some 22 deaths were attributed to malignant disease and sarcoma. Some of those attributed to malignant disease were, in all probability, the result of cancer. The death rate due to cancer was 0·82 per 1,000 population as compared with 0·87 in 1921, 0·91 in 1920, 0·93 in 1919, 0·95 in 1918 and 1·1 in 1917. The figures indicate a steady decrease during recent years. The deaths from appendicitis numbered 11, ten being of males, and there were two deaths from peritonitis, both of males.

No deaths were attributed to alcoholism. Three resulted from cirrhosis of the liver, two of which were of females. Of the deaths from violence, which were again below the average, 39 were of males and 19 females. Through accident or negligence 45 persons lost their lives. These included 12 from street accidents, 10 burns or scalds, and 12 through falls. Thirteen persons, ten of whom were males, committed suicide. There was one homicidal death. There was only one infant suffocated in bed. The great decrease in the number of deaths from this cause, which has characterised the years since 1915, is well worthy of note, and is highly satisfactory to record. The reasons for it have been commented on in previous reports.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The number and distribution of the deaths of persons belonging and not belonging to the Borough in the public institutions situate in Shoreditch are as set out in the subjoined table:—

Institution.	Persons belonging to Shoreditch.	Persons not belonging to Shoreditch.	Total.
Holborn Institution	6	134	140
St. Leonard's Hospital	613	11	624
Royal Chest Hospital	23	44	67
Home of Good Shepherd	6	1	7
Convent Hospital	1	1	2
Totals	649	191	840

Elsewhere than in public institutions 11 persons not belonging to Shoreditch died within the Borough.

In the subjoined table are set forth the various institutions outside Shoreditch with the number of persons belonging to the Borough dying therein :—

ASYLUMS :—	No. of Deaths.	GENERAL HOSPITALS— <i>continued.</i>	No. of Deaths.
Banstead	3	Royal Northern	1
Brentwood	1	Royal Sussex County	1
Cane Hill	2	St. Bartholomew's	65
Caterham	1	St. Luke's, Lowestoft	1
Claybury	19	University College	1
Colney Hatch	14	Westminster	4
Darenth	1		
Dartford Heath	1	SPECIAL HOSPITALS :—	
Fountain	1	Bethnal Green Chest	8
Hanwell	2	Brompton	1
Horton	1	City of London Maternity	9
Leavesden	11	Colindale	5
Long Grove	2	Cancer	2
Tooting Bec	2	Central London Throat & Ear	1
		Homœopathic	2
HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—		Infants'	1
Brook	2	Mount Vernon	1
Dartford	1	Queen Mary's	1
Eastern	16	St. John's	1
North-Eastern	12		
North-Western	3	OTHER INSTITUTIONS :—	
Park	2	Borough Sanatorium, Brighton	1
South-Eastern	4	Camberwell House	1
Western	1	214a, Cambridge Road	5
		Cornwall House, Wanstead	1
GENERAL HOSPITALS :—		73a, Devon's Road, Bromley	1
East London	5	Dollis Hill House	1
Edmonton Epileptic Colony	2	230, High Street, Homerton	4
French	1	77a, Highgate Hill	1
German	3	4, King's Road, St. Pancras	1
Gt. Ormond Street (Children)	6	29, North Side, Clapham	1
Guy's	1	14, Pembridge Square, Ken-	
Hampstead	1	sington	1
Italian	1	Private Nursing Home,	
London	16	Hackney	1
Metropolitan	52	St. Elizabeth's Home	1
Mildmay	9	St. George's Home	2
Queen's (Children)	53	St. Joseph's Hospice	1
Royal Free	1	St. Peter's Home	1
		74, Vallance Road	1

Of 383 persons belonging to Shoreditch dying in public institutions beyond the limits of the Borough, 224 died in general hospitals, 61 in asylums, 41 in fever hospitals, 32 in hospitals for special diseases, and 25 in other institutions. Elsewhere than in public institutions; 25 persons belonging to Shoreditch died beyond the limits of the Borough.

Altogether 1,032 or 60·2 per cent. of the deaths of persons belonging to Shoreditch occurred in public institutions.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The infectious diseases included under the headings 1 to 35 and 171 in Table V (Appendix) resulted in 441 deaths, a number again markedly below the average for previous years. This is mainly attributable to the comparatively low mortality from whooping cough, diarrhoea and tuberculosis. The deaths from the diseases under the headings specified amounted to 25·7 per cent. of the total number from all causes as compared with 26·6 in 1921, 25·0 in 1920, 28·5 in 1919, 37·7 in 1918 and 30·2 in 1917. Tuberculosis accounted for 41·2 per cent. of these deaths, and most of the remainder were attributable to measles and influenza. The death rate due to these diseases was 4·2 per 1,000 population, as compared with 3·8 in 1921, 3·9 in 1920, 4·5 in 1919, 9·1 in 1918, 6·8 in 1917 and 5·6 in 1916.

In the subjoined table the deaths from the infectious diseases referred to above have been grouped according to age :—

Age period.	Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 and upwards.
No. of deaths	60	130	16	9	22	17	38	42	44	37	15	8	3

Of the total number of deaths from all causes of children under the age of five years, 33·4 per cent. resulted from these diseases. In infants under one year, measles, diarrhoea, tuberculosis and influenza accounted for most of the deaths. Amongst children aged from one to five years, measles, diphtheria, and whooping cough were the chief causes of death. The deaths of 18 children under the age of five years were attributed to influenza. The chief causes of the mortality from infectious diseases amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards were consumption and influenza.

The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases, viz., smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, enteric fever and diarrhoea, not including enteritis under two years, numbered 159, the death rate being 1·5 per 1,000 population. A comparison of the zymotic death rates of London and Shoreditch and the eight wards of the Borough is given in Table VI (Appendix). The rate was highest in Church and lowest in Acton and Moorfields Wards.

The cases of smallpox, scarlet fever, erysipelas, enteric fever and puerperal fever notified numbered 854; for the whole of London the number was 35,186, the attack rates being 8·0 and 7·7 per 1,000 population respectively.

Subjoined is a list of the infectious diseases which were notifiable during the year, excluding pulmonary tuberculosis, showing the numbers of cases certified in

the Borough for each of the four quarters of the year, and the numbers and percentages of the cases removed to hospital :—

Disease.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.	Deaths.
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	...
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	107	104	58	76	345	6
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	102	100	121	116	439	27
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (Typhoid)	1	4	...	...	5	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	3	1	3	2	9	3
Erysipelas	11	10	17	16	54	3
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...
Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anterior Polio-myelitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	18	13	20	65	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	154	52	43	83	332	61
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	31	4	3	9	47	8
Malaria ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	1
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	423	293	262	324	1,302	110
Numbers and percentages of cases removed to hospitals. }	359 84·8%	244 83·7%	216 82·4%	264 81·4%	1,083 83·2%	...

As compared with the figures for 1921, scarlet fever cases show a great reduction in number, and the cases of diphtheria are markedly decreased. On the other hand, there was a marked increase in the cases of pneumonia, both acute primary and influenzal.

ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS CASES.

The notifiable infectious diseases, cases of which are receivable into the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, are :—Scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, enteric typhus and continued fevers, relapsing fever, and certain cases of measles, whooping cough, puerperal fever, trench fever, malaria and dysentery.

The cases of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, puerperal fever, and cerebro-spinal fever certified (Table II, Appendix) numbered 801, and the number removed to hospitals (mainly to those of the Metropolitan Asylums Board) was 791 or 98·7 per cent.

RETURN CASES.

The following were noted during the year :—

1. Simmie M—, aged $8\frac{1}{2}$ years, was certified as suffering from diphtheria and removed to hospital on March 7th, returning home on June 1st. Subsequently Samuel M—, aged 1 year, and Morris M—, aged 3 years, fell ill on June 8th and 9th respectively, and were removed to hospital certified to have diphtheria. It was stated that Simmie M— developed a nasal discharge with soreness about his nostrils two days after his return home, which lasted about a week. The evidence of this, however, had disappeared by June 14th.

2. Thomas G—, aged 4 years, was certified on May 7th and removed to hospital with diphtheria, returning home on August 17th. Arthur F—, aged 1 year 10 months, not belonging to the family of the patient but resident in the same house, fell ill on August 31st, and was removed as suffering from diphtheria on September 3rd. Thomas G—, after his return home, was poorly, and on September 6th he was suffering from nasal catarrh and bronchitis, for which he was under treatment at the Queen's Hospital for Children. The result of an examination for diphtheria bacilli was negative.

3. Edmund H—, aged 4 years, was certified and removed to hospital with scarlet fever on March 3rd, returning home on August 30th. Whilst he was in hospital he is said to have had both whooping cough and diphtheria. Subsequently his sister Ellen, aged 10 years, fell ill on September 8th, and was certified to have diphtheria the following day and removed to hospital. Edmund is stated to have showed no signs of ill health on his return from hospital and on September 10th seemed perfectly well.

SMALLPOX.

During the latter half of the year a few cases suspected to be smallpox came under observation, and there were two cases certified and removed as being smallpox, but none of them were actually cases of the disease, nor is there any reason for believing that any cases occurred in Shoreditch. Some 69 cases were notified in the Metropolis and of these 20 terminated fatally. Most of the cases were notified during the last quarter of the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

The cases certified numbered 345, of which 5 or 1·4 per cent. were subsequently not regarded as scarlet fever.

The distribution of the cases certified, and the deaths amongst males and females in the Borough and its eight Wards during the year were as shown in the subjoined table :—

Wards.	SCARLET FEVER.					
	NOTIFICATIONS.			FATAL CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moorfields	6	7	13	...	...	...
Church	26	22	48	1	...	1
Hoxton	21	17	38	...	1	1
Wenlock	18	25	43	...	...	...
Whitmore	26	31	57	2	...	2
Kingsland	23	24	47	...	2	2
Haggerston	18	21	39	...	...	...
Acton	22	38	60	...	...	...
Totals for Borough ...	160	185	345	3	3	6

The cases are grouped according to ages in Table II (Appendix). Of the cases certified 337 or 97·6 per cent. were removed to hospital. The cases certified were at the rate of 3·2 per 1,000 inhabitants, being a little below the average for the previous 10 years. The attack-rate per 1,000 population in the Borough was lowest in Hoxton, and highest in Acton Ward, being 2·4 in the former, as compared with 4·9 in the latter.

The deaths numbered 6, being at the rate of 0·07 per 1,000 population. There were no deaths in Moorfields, Wenlock, Haggerston and Acton Wards. The death-rate was highest in Kingsland Ward where it was 0·19 per 1,000 population.

The case-mortality was at the rate of 1·7 per cent. of the cases certified, being somewhat above the average for the previous 10 years. Amongst children under five years there were 125 cases, 3 of which were fatal, the case-mortality being 2·4 or 2·5 per cent. allowing for errors in diagnosis. Amongst persons over five years there were 220 cases with three deaths, and a case-mortality of 1·3 per cent. allowing for errors in diagnosis.

The scarlet fever cases certified in the Metropolis numbered 17,233, being at the rate of 3·8 per 1,000 population. The deaths numbered 299, which give a rate of 0·07 per 1,000 population as estimated to the middle of the year 1921.

DIPHTHERIA (INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP).

The cases certified numbered 439, of which 2 or 0·4 per cent. were subsequently not regarded as being diphtheria.

The numbers of cases and the deaths amongst males and females in the Borough and its eight Wards are given in the subjoined table :—

Ward.	DIPHTHERIA (including Membranous Croup).					
	CASES CERTIFIED.			FATAL CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moorfields	6	11	17	1	3	4
Church	35	45	80	6	3	9
Hoxton	23	31	54	1	...	1
Wenlock	21	37	58	1	3	4
Whitmore	37	44	81	1	2	3
Kingsland	29	23	52	...	1	1
Haggerston	29	35	64	1	3	4
Acton	13	20	33	...	1	1
Totals for Borough ...	193	246	439	11	16	27

The cases are grouped according to ages in Table II (Appendix). Of the cases certified 438, or 99·7 per cent., were removed to hospital. The cases were certified at the rate of 4·1 per 1,000 inhabitants, the rate being the highest in Haggerston Ward and lowest in Acton, 5·8 and 2·7 per 1,000 respectively.

The deaths numbered 27, the rate being 0·26 per 1,000 population. The rate was highest in Moorfields Ward, where it amounted to 0·9 per 1,000. It was lowest in Acton, where it was 0·08 per 1,000. Of the cases certified 6·1 per cent. terminated fatally. Of the deaths 24 were of children under five years of age, the mortality being at the rate of 12·1 per cent. of the cases certified amongst children at that age period. Allowing for errors in diagnosis, the mortality was a shade higher. Amongst persons over five years of age the mortality was 1·2, allowing for errors in diagnosis.

The usual enquiries were made as to the circumstances attending the occurrence of diphtheria in the Borough. With respect to 431 of the cases certified during the year, they were distributed amongst males and females at certain age periods as set out in the subjoined table :—

Age Period.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year	8	8	16
From 1 to 2 years	29	27	56
„ 2 to 3 years	30	26	56
„ 3 to 4 years	21	19	40
„ 4 to 5 years	12	12	24
„ 5 to 10 years	51	62	113
„ 10 to 13 years	13	28	41
Over 13 years	28	57	85
Totals	192	239	431

In 200 of the cases the patients were children attending school, and in 154 of these they were at school within a week of being certified as having the disease. As noted in previous years, there were instances in which the children were at school whilst suffering from diphtheria, before the nature of their illness was recognised. In 192 other cases, although the patients themselves were not school-going children, there were other children in the houses who were. In 54 instances the histories showed that there had been cases of "sore throat" amongst the inmates of the houses in which the patients resided. In 55 instances there was evidence pointing to infection from previous cases in the Borough. In 297 instances the houses were occupied by members of more than one family, in 99 by single families, and in 35 instances the cases occurred in artisans' dwellings of the block type. With regard to the sanitary condition of the dwellings, in 274 this was satisfactory, in 75 fairly so, and in 82 it was unsatisfactory, but these figures must not be taken as an indication that a satisfactory condition is favourable to the occurrence of diphtheria in houses; their significance has been referred to in previous reports.

The cases certified as diphtheria in the metropolis numbered 15,346, the attack rate being 3·4 per 1,000. The deaths numbered 1,137, and the death-rate was 0·25 per 1,000 population, the case-mortality being 7·4 per cent.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The cases certified numbered five, being at the rate of 0·4 per 1,000 population. Of these, three subsequently proved not to be cases of enteric fever. Three of the cases were in Hoxton, one in Wenlock, and one in Whitmore Wards. The four cases in the first two of the Wards mentioned were in females. Of the two persons who actually had enteric fever, one was a boy under four years old and the other a schoolgirl aged 12 years. Nothing was ascertained throwing light upon the source of infection in either case. All the cases certified recovered.

ERYSIPELAS.

The cases certified as erysipelas numbered 54, with three deaths.

The cases and deaths amongst males and females in the Borough and its eight Wards were distributed as set out below:—

Ward.	ERYSIPELAS.					
	CASES CERTIFIED.			FATAL CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moorfields	1	...	1	...	...	...
Church	4	3	7	1	...	1
Hoxton	4	4	8	...	...	...
Wenlock	2	6	8	...	...	...
Whitmore	8	9	17	...	...	...
Kingsland	3	3	6	...	...	...
Haggerston	3	...	3	1	...	1
Acton	2	2	4	1	...	1
Totals for Borough ...	27	27	54	3	...	3

The deaths from erysipelas were at the rate of 0·02 per 1,000 inhabitants, and 5·5 per cent. of the cases certified terminated fatally.

Pyæmia and septicæmia (blood poisoning) caused the deaths of 4 males and 4 females, and infective endocarditis caused the deaths of 3 males and 4 females.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Nine cases were certified, of which 3 terminated fatally. The cases certified were at the rate of 3·1 per 1,000 births, as compared with 2·0 in 1921, 2·9 in 1920, 1·3 in 1919, 1·7 in 1918, 1·8 in 1917 and 1·0 in 1916. The cases certified in the Metropolis during 1922 were at the rate of 3·3 per 1,000 births.

DIARRHŒA.

Fifteen deaths were attributed to diarrhœa and 23 to enteritis. They were fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, and had no appreciable effect upon the death-rate during the summer and autumn months. Of the deaths from diarrhœa, 9 were of infants under one year, 2 of children aged from one to five years, 3 were of persons between 55 and 65 years, and 1 was over 65 years. Of the deaths from enteritis, 15 were in infants under one year, 5 of children aged from one to two years, 1 of a child between two and five years, 1 of a person between 35 and 45 years, and the remaining 1 was a person over 65 years of age. Excluding deaths from enteritis, the death-rate was 0·14 per 1,000 population; including deaths from enteritis in children under two years, the mortality was at the rate of 0·33 per 1,000 population. The deaths from diarrhœa amongst infants under one year were at the rate of 5·1 per 1,000 births; including deaths from enteritis under one year, the rate was increased to 10·2 per 1,000 births.

The meteorological conditions during the summer and autumn months were not favourable to the prevalence of diarrhœa. The usual enquiries were made with a view to the prevention of infection.

The deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis in children under two years in the metropolis numbered 669, the death-rate being 0·15 per 1,000 population.

MEASLES.

The deaths numbered 84, of which 38 were of males, as compared with 18 in 1921, 50 in 1920, 12 in 1919, 72 in 1918, 139 in 1917, 33 in 1916 and 67 in 1915. They were above the average for recent years. With the exception of two, they were all amongst children under five years of age. The death-rate was 0·81 as compared with 0·17 in 1921, 0·49 in 1920, 0·12 in 1919, 0·82 in 1918, 1·57 in 1917 and 0·33 in 1916. Most of the deaths during the year occurred during the months of March, April, May and June. Some 71 cases were nursed under arrangement with the District Nursing Association in connection with which 677 visits were made by the nurses. Of these cases, three terminated fatally.

The deaths from measles in London numbered 1,559 as compared with 241 in 1921, 1,026 in 1920, and 1,359 in 1919. The death-rate for the year was 0·35 per 1,000 population.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were 27 deaths from this disease, as compared with 19 in 1921, 12 in 1920, 2 in 1919, 93 in 1918, 20 in 1917 and 35 in 1916. With one exception, all the deaths during 1922 were of children under five years. The death-rate was 0·26 per 1,000 population. The deaths in the metropolis numbered 1,123, the rate being 0·25 per 1,000 population.

INFLUENZA.

The deaths attributed to influenza numbered 69, of which 33 were amongst males. Of these, 58 occurred during the first six weeks of the year. The mortality was heaviest during the second week of January, when 26 persons were registered as having died from the disease. The following are the numbers of deaths from influenza recorded in Shoreditch during recent years: 27 in 1921, 51 in 1920, 121 in 1919, 295 in 1918, 12 in 1917, 22 in 1916, 26 in 1915, and 25 in 1914.

TYPHUS FEVER.

There is no reason for believing that any case of the above disease occurred in Shoreditch, and none seem to have been notified in London.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis (Appendix Table V, Nos. 29 to 34 inclusive) was given as causing 182 deaths as compared with 172 in 1921, 166 in 1920, 209 in 1919, 255 in 1918, 302 in 1917, 302 in 1916, and 328 in 1915. The deaths during 1922, although somewhat more numerous than in the two preceding years, are none the less markedly below the average in point of number. They amounted to 10·2 per cent. of the deaths from all causes. They were at the rate of 1·7 per 1,000 population for the Borough, the rate being highest in Hoxton and lowest in Haggerston Ward, 2·27 and 1·2 respectively.

The deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs numbered 148, eight in excess of the number for 1921. Over a hundred of the deaths were of persons aged from 25 to 65 years. The deaths of males numbered 85 as compared with 63 for females. The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were at the rate of 1·4 per 1,000 population. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year was highest in Moorfields, where it was over 2·2 per 1,000 population; the rate was lowest in Whitmore Ward, 1·0 per 1,000 population.

The deaths from tuberculosis in the Metropolis numbered 5,607, which give a rate of 1·2 per 1,000, and of these 4,723 were attributed to tuberculosis of the lungs, which give a death rate of 1·0 per 1,000 population.

A summary of the notifications received under the tuberculosis regulations is contained in Table VIII, and the distribution of the cases according to age periods and localities is shown in Table II (Appendix).

The certificates received numbered 287 for all forms being at the rate of 2·7 per 1,000 population as compared with 2·5 for 1921, and 3 per 1,000 for 1920. The cases

certified were most numerous in proportion to the population in Hoxton Ward and least in Kingsland, being 3·7 per 1,000 in the former as compared with 1·9 in the latter. The cases notified as pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 234, and were at the rate of 2·1 per 1,000 population as compared with 2·1 in 1921 and 2·8 in 1920. The notifications were most numerous in Hoxton and least in Kingsland, being 3·0 per 1,000 in the former as compared with 1·4 in the latter.

Dr. McFarland's report on the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary for the year 1922 is appended (pp. 60 to 62). The figures contained therein indicate much valuable work. A copy of the return as to work carried out in connection with the Dispensary rendered for the year 1922 to the Ministry of Health is also appended (p. 64 and 65).

The Interim Tuberculosis Care Committee met twice a month during the year to deal with cases referred by the London County Council, Children's Care Committees or otherwise coming under its notice. During the latter part of the year the constitution of a permanent Tuberculosis Care Committee upon the lines laid down by the Local Government Board in a circular letter dated April 29th, 1915, was under the consideration of the Borough Council. It was submitted to and finally approved by the Ministry of Health towards the close of the year. The Interim Committee was a Committee called together by the London County Council during the war to act until circumstances would permit of the formation of a permanent Committee. The permanent Committee commenced work with the beginning of the current year. The report of the Hon. Secretary, Miss Wragge, indicates a good deal of useful work carried out during the year (Appendix, p. 63), and a marked increase on that of the previous year.

The usual steps were taken by the Sanitary Authority as regards disinfection in cases of tuberculosis during the year.

The cases of consumption removed to hospitals, sanatoria and other institutions amounted to approximately 90 per cent. of the number of cases notified in the Borough during the year. Of the deaths from consumption belonging to Shoreditch approximately 50 per cent. occurred in public institutions within or without the Borough, 21 per cent. taking place in St. Leonard's Hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Some 97 certificates were received relating to 65 cases, an increase of 4 on the number for 1921. There were also some 47 other cases of inflamed eyes in infants which were reported but not formally notified. They were all kept under observation by the Health Visitors with a view to ensuring proper treatment. Some 17 of the cases were severe. All recovered without impairment of vision. Many of the cases were treated at Moorfields Eye Hospital, the Queen's, and the Metropolitan Hospitals. Four cases were removed to St. Margaret's Hospital, an institution of the Metropolitan Asylums Board especially provided for the treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum, mothers as well as the infants being admitted if necessary. Fourteen of the cases

were under nurses from the Local District Nursing Association who made some 358 visits in connection with them. The cases certified in Shoreditch were at the rate of 22·2 per 1,000 births as compared with 9·2 for the Metropolis as a whole.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

One case only was certified: a boy, aged 4 months, died in the Queen's Hospital from post basic meningitis on August 19th; the meningococcus of cerebro-spinal fever was found.

Five deaths were certified to be due to meningitis other than tuberculous, three in infants under twelve months, but so far as could be ascertained there was no reason for regarding any of them as having been caused by the meningococcus of cerebro-spinal fever.

During the year some 88 cases were certified in London.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases were certified in Shoreditch. Some 41 cases were notified in the Metropolis, mostly during the latter part of the year.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

There were no cases certified in Shoreditch. Some 71 cases, most of which occurred during the first six months of the year, were certified in London.

GLANDERS, ANTHRAX AND HYDROPHOBIA.

One case of anthrax was certified in Shoreditch. The particulars are briefly as follows:—

A young man, aged 25 years, employed in the brush trade, and working with bristles, was certified as suffering from Anthrax on September 7th. He first noticed a pimple over his right eye on September 1st, on 5th and 6th he was seen by his doctor and again on 7th, when he was sent to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the case was diagnosed as one of anthrax and certified accordingly. Attention was directed to a consignment of black bristles from China, two cases having been received on August 14th. These had been recently handled by the patient. There were also on the premises a number of bundles of white bristles from Russia received back in February; these, however, were stated not to have been handled by the patient. It is also to be mentioned that there were horse bristles supplied by a British firm on the premises at the time. Samples from all three of the classes of bristles were submitted to the bacteriologist, who reported the presence of anthrax bacilli and spores in both the Chinese and Russian, but not in the British. Further examinations indicated that the bulk of the Chinese were not infected, but the Russian bristles were highly charged with bacilli and spores and there was reason for assuming that the Chinese had been infected from the Russian. This was subsequently borne out by

the patient upon his return from hospital, who recollected occasions on which he had handled both the Russian and Chinese, which rendered the transmission of the bacilli from the one class of bristles to the other perfectly easy.

The case was reported to the Authorities of the Ministry of Health and Home Office, and the necessary steps were taken as regards disinfection. The patient, notwithstanding the time elapsing, some six days, before the recognised treatment was commenced, made a good recovery.

Altogether there were nine cases of anthrax notified in London during the year.

PNEUMONIA, MALARIA AND DYSENTERY.

The cases certified under the Regulations of 1919 were 332 of acute primary pneumonia, 47 of acute influenzal pneumonia, and 2 of malaria. No cases of dysentery were certified.

Of the cases of pneumonia investigated, 256 were treated in St. Leonards' Hospital, 10 in other hospitals, 70 were nursed at home by relatives without and 40 with the assistance of the District Nursing Association. It may also be mentioned that some 34 other cases of pneumonia which were not notified were nursed through the District Nursing Association. In 27 of the cases enquired into, 7 of influenzal pneumonia, there was evidence of infection from previous cases. In 219 the dwellings occupied were satisfactory with respect to air space, light and ventilation, in 67 they were fair, and in 90 they were unsatisfactory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS.

The numbers of children belonging to Shoreditch who were suffering from infectious diseases, or were resident in houses in which infectious diseases existed, concerning whom intimations of exclusion from school were received from head teachers in accordance with the requirements of the school management code of the London County Council, were as follows:—4 for small pox, 597 for diphtheria, 543 for scarlet fever, 1,539 measles, 274 chicken-pox, 371 whooping cough, 77 mumps, and 922 for other infectious ailments. The exclusions altogether numbered 4,327 and related to 37 schools.

On account of the occurrence of cases of measles amongst those attending, children under five years who had not had measles were, by order of the School Medical Officer, excluded from class-rooms of the infants' departments at Catherine Street, Curtain Road, Haggerston Road, Laburnum Street, Maidstone Street, Scawfell Street, and Wenlock Road schools. Altogether, 169 children were excluded, namely, 31 in February, 119 in March, and 19 in April.

Information was also received from the School Medical Officer respecting 13 children excluded from school by reason of the presence of diphtheria bacilli in their noses or throats. No cases of diphtheria were subsequently notified in the families to which they belonged.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year some 459 examinations were made by Dr. J. Andrew, Pathologist, Metropolitan Hospital. Of these, 274 were for suspected diphtheria, 5 for enteric fever, 162 for tuberculosis, 10 for anthrax, 1 for gonorrhœa and 1 for dysentery. Four specimens of urine, one of a tumour and one of pus were included. The results were positive in 52 of the examinations for diphtheria, in 38 of those for tubercle bacilli, and in 4 of the anthrax examinations.

In addition, some 432 specimens were examined for tubercle bacilli in connection with the work of the tuberculosis dispensary at the Royal Chest Hospital, City Road.

DISINFECTION.

The premises disinfected numbered 1,045 ; the articles removed and disinfected at the Borough Disinfecting Station totalled 21,576, and included 905 beds, 1,154 mattresses, 1,851 pillows, 547 bolsters and 17,119 others, such as sheets, blankets, quilts, curtains, carpets, clothing and the like. It was necessary to destroy 2 beds, 4½ pairs of mattresses, 2 pillows and 1 bolster which were so dilapidated and contaminated as to render it inadvisable to return them. These were replaced with new.

THE SHELTER.

The shelter in Reeves Place, provided under the Public Health (London) Act 1891, Section 60 (4), for the temporary accommodation of families in cases of dangerous infectious disease to facilitate measures for disinfection was in use on one occasion for the reception of a family of seven persons in connection with a case certified as smallpox.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

During the year the bodies of 185 persons were deposited in the mortuary. The inquests held numbered 155 in connection with which 155 post mortem examinations were made, 83 of these taking place at the post mortem room attached to the mortuary. The body of one person dying of infectious disease was removed to the mortuary.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Meteorological Table for London, deduced from observations at Greenwich under the Astronomer Royal, issued by the Registrar-General for 1922, shows that the rainfall for the year amounted to 23·177 inches, which is slightly below the average. July was the wettest and May the driest months of the year. The fall during July was considerably above the average for that month.

In accordance with Section 49 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, communications were received from the Metropolitan Water Board as to water supplies being cut off in respect to 54 premises, all of them in the Northern District. The grounds for withdrawing the supplies were :—On account of defective water pipes in 19 instances, waste on empty premises 5, by request of the consumer in 6 instances, non-payment of rates in 7, and premises demolished in 17 instances.

No complaints were received as to the quality of the water, nor was there any reason for suspecting the occurrence of any illness due to consumption of the water.

SANITARY WORK.

Intimations as to insanitary conditions were served in respect to 5,381 premises. In 633 instances they were dealt with by Inspector Wright, in 521 by Inspector Chapman, 447 Inspector Sickelmore, 418 Inspector Thomas, 331 Inspector Shaw, 485 Inspector Molloy, 728 Inspector Bishop, 371 Inspector Girling, 431 Inspector Stratton, 543 Inspector Grant, and in 473 under the supervision of Inspector Walker.

In connection with the work of the Sanitary Inspectors 1,576 letters were written to owners and others concerned.

Some 48,317 visits of inspection were made by the Inspectors in connection with some 8,876 premises, which included 6,513 dwellings, 1,460 workshops, besides factories, laundries, bakehouses, cowsheds and milk vendors' premises, ice cream shops, slaughterhouses, places where food is prepared and sold, and other premises. Several hundred visits of inspection made in connection with the street markets, food exposed for sale, stables and stable yards, and common courts and yards, are included in the total given above. The inspection of 1,495 of the dwellings was the result of a house-to-house visitation which was in progress during the year by order of the Sanitary Authority.

In Table IX. (Appendix) is contained a Summary giving particulars as to the work done for the abatement of nuisances and for improving the dwellings of the people in the Borough, which has been compiled by the Senior Inspector from particulars supplied by the Sanitary Inspectors. The Summary includes the work carried out to comply with the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and also that done in connection with the drains and sanitary arrangements of new buildings. Most of the work done was carried out to comply with the requirements stated on the intimation notices served. Statutory Notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, were served by order of the Sanitary Authority upon parties responsible for the abatement of nuisances and for otherwise not complying with the requirements of the Act in 1,085 instances. For non-compliance with Statutory Notices and other infringements of the Acts relating to public health, and of bylaws made thereunder and other offences, proceedings were taken before the Magistrate in 122 instances. A Summary is given on page 68 (Appendix) showing the results of these proceedings.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Twenty communications were received from the London County Council referring to the emission of black smoke from the shafts on 11 premises. These were all duly brought to the notice of the parties responsible. In four cases intimations were served after observation by the sanitary inspectors, but it was not necessary to report any of them to the Sanitary Authority for further action.

FUR SKIN DRESSERS.

During the year special attention was given to the condition of the premises ascertained to exist in Shoreditch coming under the bylaws made by the London County Council under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for regulating the conduct of the business of a dresser of fur skins, which means any business in which skins or pelts from the carcasses of animals are cleaned, soaked, scraped or otherwise treated to retain and preserve the wool or hair. Briefly, the bylaws contain provisions relating to the removal of offensive skins, the disposal of refuse, the prevention of effluvium from offensive liquids, the repair and cleansing of floors and walls, the cleansing of receptacles and utensils, the limewashing of walls and ceilings, the construction of the walls, paving, and alterations and repairs. There are also provisions for securing the access to the premises of duly authorised officers, for the punishment of offenders, and for regulating the mode of application to the London County Council for sanction to establish anew the business of a dresser of fur skins.

The bylaws were allowed by the Minister of Health on March 22nd, 1922.

The businesses in Shoreditch coming under the bylaws are situate at 34, Anning Street, 12, Northport Street, 110, New North Road, 32, Retford Street, and 2, Short Street. The premises were visited by the senior Inspector and placed on the register. They were all found to more or less contravene the bylaws, and the necessary notices were served by order of the Health Committee, indicating the works required to bring the premises into compliance with the bylaws. The notices were complied with, floors being properly paved and drained, walls rendered impervious and cleansed and limewashed, and suitable receptacles for filth were provided.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

The houses in which it was necessary to take measures on account of the presence of vermin numbered 328, and some 728 rooms were dealt with during the year. Sanitary notices were served where necessary and the usual steps were taken. In a large proportion the cases came under our notice through intimations from the School Authorities.

During the year the homes of some 213 children, 72 boys and 141 girls, notified as verminous by the School Medical Officer, were reported with a view to the homes and bedding, where necessary, being dealt with by the Sanitary Authority on the children being cleansed and their clothing disinfected at the cleansing stations of the London County Council in the neighbourhood. Intimations were received that 37 boys and 55 girls had been given the opportunity of being cleansed at the cleansing stations, that in the cases of 36 boys and 63 girls statutory notices had been served upon the parents to cleanse the children within 24 hours under Section 122 of the Children's Act, 1908, and that in the cases of 2 boys and 25 girls legal proceedings were pending for non-compliance with the requirements of Statutory Notices under the Act mentioned. In a number of instances the same children figured more than once upon the notices and their homes had to be visited and dealt with accordingly.

In practically all the cases reported the homes were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the following summarises the results obtained:—In 189 the rooms occupied were satisfactory, varying from fairly clean to very clean, in 14 they were dirty, in 8 buggy, and in 2 both dirty and buggy. In 186 the bedding was clean, or fairly so, in 13 it was dirty, in 5 bugs were noticed, and in 9 it was both dirty and buggy. In 6 instances more or less evidence of lice was observed in the bedding. Where lice were present the bedding was also dirty and otherwise verminous. In four of the houses evidence of poverty was marked. There were in addition to the foregoing 5 cases in which the addresses were erroneous, and in some instances the forms received related to non-residents in the Borough; these were duly forwarded to their proper destination.

Evidence of lice was found in the bedding in 2·8 per cent. of the cases investigated.

Arising out of the visits of the Sanitary Inspectors in connection with the cases reported by the School Medical Officer some 14 sanitary notices were served upon owners and 3 upon occupiers of verminous dwellings, mostly for general cleansing and repairs.

The children reported by the School Authorities as suffering from Scabies numbered 103, of whom 58 were males and 45 females. As a result of the enquiries made by the Sanitary Officers 10 other cases came under observation. As far as practicable steps were taken to prevent the spread of infection. There is a slight decrease in the number of Scabies cases noted as compared with the figure for 1921.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The following is a summary of the work resulting from visits by the Rat Officer with a view to giving effect to the provisions of the above-mentioned Act:—

Number of complaints (rats)	...	...	...	...	298
„ „ (mice)	...	...	...	...	37
„ visits	...	...	...	...	6,262
„ rats caught in traps or killed by dogs	...	...	...	...	1,060
„ rats found dead through poisoning	...	...	...	...	180
„ premises cleared of rats	...	...	...	...	273
„ premises cleared of mice	...	...	...	...	25
„ of pavements taken up, fronting houses	...	...	...	...	58
„ drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	47
„ drains tested by Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	...	70
„ floors of kitchens, sculleries, passages and coal cellars concreted	...	...	...	...	90
Amount of Londovus used	...	...	...	...	67 lbs.
„ Rat-Quit used	...	...	...	...	4,019 packets.
„ Rodine used	...	...	...	...	396 tins.
Number of baits provided	...	...	...	...	94,955

Most of the rats caught in traps were males. As regards the localities in the Borough which were infested, these do not differ materially from those of the previous year.

HOUSING.

The special house-to-house inspection of the dwelling houses in the Borough which was in progress during the year is referred to elsewhere (pp. 19, 69 and 70). The scheme for the improvement of the Ware Street area referred to in former reports was approved by the Ministry of Health, the order made by the Minister confirming same under Part I of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, being dated 29th June, 1922. It is understood that the London County Council now have the matter in hand. The condition of a good deal of the property on the area is very bad. Active steps to give effect to the scheme with as little delay as possible therefore are an urgent necessity.

Early in the year some 25 flats in Teale Street were completed and came into occupation. Eight houses, numbered 1, 2, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Seabright Gardens, and 1 and 2, Teale Court were demolished during the year to make way for some 30 more flats which were in course of erection at the end of the year. No. 24, Ware Street was closed by the owner upon receipt of a Statutory Notice under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the premises being in a very dirty and dilapidated condition. It was dealt with and subsequently relet for occupation. No. 7 Ware Street was closed by order of the Magistrate. No. 56, Britannia Street, an eight-roomed house, was closed and subsequently demolished as a dangerous structure.

The houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family on the register at the end of the year numbered 295, some 36 being struck off on revision. Some 1,623 visits of inspection were made in connection with them which were associated with the service of 339 intimation and 88 statutory notices.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The number of workshops, exclusive of bakehouses, on the register at the end of the year was 1,460. Of these 180 had been added, 144 having been removed. A classification of the workshops registered is contained in the summary of proceedings under the Act which is appended. Some 2,811 visits of inspection were made in connection with workshops and 890 to factories.

Six communications were received from the factory inspectors relative to the establishment of 62 new workshops in the Borough. As the result of inspection 45 were found in a satisfactory condition, and 4 were not in use. With regard to the remainder sanitary notices were necessary; in 4 instances for cleansing, one on account of insufficient ventilation to w.c., 1 for an additional w.c., 8 on account of defective w.c.'s, and 1 for a defective roof.

Fifty-one written intimations were received from the factory inspector relating to insanitary conditions and infringements of the law as to public health in connection with 25 factories and 26 workshops. The chief insanitary conditions to which the factory inspector directed attention were: dirty conditions of walls and ceilings in 38, defective and insufficient w.c. accommodation in 11, absence of proper ventila-

tion in 2, defective wall in 1, accumulation of rubbish in 1, no w.c. accommodation in 2, and in one instance attention was directed to the unfitness of premises upon which food was being stored.

Including those brought under the notice of the department by the factory inspector 530 workshops were dealt with, 527 sanitary notices being served upon the parties responsible for their proper sanitary upkeep. The following is an abstract of the sanitary work carried out to comply with these notices :—

Premises cleansed throughout ...	98	Soil and vent pipes dealt with	9
" partially ...	123	Water-closets newly constructed	57
Number of rooms cleansed ...	357	" repaired, etc. ...	255
Walls, floors, sashes, etc., re-		" Obstructions	
paired ...	114	removed ...	22
Light and ventilation improved	5	Sinks, etc., cleansed and re-	
Roofs, guttering, etc., repaired...	215	paired ...	21
Overcrowding abated ...	—	Sink traps provided ...	3
Water reinstated or improved...	5	Sculleries, yards, etc., paving	
Drains newly constructed ...	11	repaired ...	35
" reconstructed ...	7	Sculleries, yards, etc., cleansed	
" repaired, etc. ...	36	or limewashed ...	114
" Obstructions removed ...	23	Dust receptacles provided ...	45
Urinals cleansed, etc. ...	11	Foul accumulations removed ...	53

The number of factories under observation for insanitary conditions during the year was 37, and in connection with them some 37 sanitary notices were served. The work carried out to comply with these notices included the cleansing and repairing of water-closets in 26 instances, the provision of new drains in 1, the construction of a new water-closet in 3, the removal of obstructions from drains and water-closets in 3 instances, besides several other matters. Limewashing of factories can only legally be dealt with by the factory inspector, but defects in connection with the sanitary arrangements in factories are matters within the province of the sanitary authority.

During the year 77 lists of out-workers were received from employers in the Borough, 38 in the first and 39 in the second half-year. Those for the first half-year are due in February, for the second in August. These lists contained the names of 1,167 out-workers, of whom 896 were not residents in Shoreditch. The addresses of those non-resident were forwarded to the sanitary authorities of the districts to which they belonged. Communications were received from various sanitary authorities relating to some 1,679 out-workers, and of these 47 were residents in other Boroughs, and their addresses were duly forwarded to the authorities concerned. A table is given in the Appendix showing the numbers of addresses of out-workers received from the sanitary authorities referred to during 1922.

The number of out-workers reported was 2,846 and of these some 1,903 were residents in Shoreditch. These figures, although below the average for the past five years, show an increase as compared with those for 1921.

As pointed out in previous reports, in numerous instances names and addresses of out-workers are duplicated owing to lists being sent in twice a year, and in some cases the same out-workers are employed by more than one firm, so that the numbers given above must not be taken as representing the actual numbers of individual out-workers. Tables are appended showing the distribution of out-workers as regards trades in the Borough. Most of them are engaged in work connected with the making of wearing apparel, artificial flowers, paper bags and boxes, and brushes.

Some 1,280 visits of inspection were made to places where home-work was being carried on, and in connection with these 233 sanitary notices were served. The cases of notifiable infectious disease occurring at out-workers' premises numbered 44 and included 13 of scarlet fever, 24 diphtheria and 7 pneumonia. The usual steps were taken in connection with them by the officers of the sanitary authority.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The births notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, numbered 2,318, and there were in addition 50 still births. Of the notifications 1,674 were received from registered midwives practising in the Borough. In addition, some 250 occurring in institutions outside Shoreditch were notified on the forms sent in weekly by the London County Council. Including these the births notified during the year were approximately 88 per cent. of the births registered as compared with 98 per cent. in 1921, 85 in 1920, and 95 in 1919. Towards the end of the year this decrease in the number of notifications came under the notice of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and the medical practitioners and registered midwives were again circularised upon the subject of their duties as regards notification.

A Summary of the work of the doctors and health visitors is appended (pp. 71 and 70). The work has followed on the same general lines as in previous years, but extension has been necessary to meet the needs of the Borough. The additional dining centre at 31, Herbert Street, to which reference was made in the Annual Report for 1921, was opened towards the end of April. Towards the end of the year an additional infant welfare consultation was established under Dr. Radford at 152, Kingsland Road on Thursday afternoons in place of the weighing centre, previously held there on that day.

The full staff employed by the Borough Council in connection with maternity and child welfare work at the end of the year was as follows: an assistant medical officer of health, 5 health visitors, 3 male clerks (one temporary), 2 female clerks (one temporary), and an enquiry officer.

At the Centre, 152, Kingsland Road, a cook-caretaker and assistant cook, a vegetable hand and general assistant, a cleaning assistant, a part-time waitress and a part-time babies' nurse.

At the Centre, 31, Herbert Street, a cook-caretaker, a nurse and cleaner, and a helper and waitress.

At the end of the year the doctors' consultations were being held as follows :—

MONDAY AFTERNOONS.—Infant Welfare, by Lady Briscoe, M.B., at 152, Kingsland Road.

TUESDAY AFTERNOONS.—Infant Welfare, by Dr. Maitland Radford, at Hoxton Hall.

THURSDAY AFTERNOONS.—Infant Welfare, by Dr. Maitland Radford, at 152, Kingsland Road.

FRIDAY MORNINGS.—Ante-Natal, by Dr. Sylvia Smith, at 152, Kingsland Road.

FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.—Infant Welfare, by Dr. Sylvia Smith, at 152, Kingsland Road, and by Dr. Maitland Radford at Harbour Lights, Goldsmith's Row.

Under the Shoreditch School for Mothers which undertakes the maternity and child welfare work, in that part of the Borough comprising the major portion lying to the west of East and New North Roads, the following doctors' consultations were held at its Centre which is situate at 28, Herbert Street :—

TUESDAY AFTERNOONS.—Infant Welfare, by Dr. Pratt.

THURSDAY MORNINGS.—Ante-Natal, by Dr. Tribe.

THURSDAY AFTERNOONS.—Infant Welfare, by Dr. Pratt.

The following indicates the arrangements in operation as regards the work of the municipal health visiting staff: The health visitors attend at their office at the Town Hall from 9 to 10.30 a.m., the rest of the morning being spent in visiting on their respective districts. On Friday mornings two health visitors in rotation attend the ante-natal consultation at 152, Kingsland Road. Saturday mornings are usually given to clerical work.

The afternoons are allocated as follows :—

MONDAY.—Miss Morrell, and, on alternate weeks, Miss Barnes and Miss Hunt at the Infant Welfare Consultation, 152, Kingsland Road.

TUESDAY.—Misses Williams, Heward and Hunt at the Infant Welfare Consultation, Hoxton Hall, and Misses Barnes and Morrell at the Weighing Centre, 152, Kingsland Road.

WEDNESDAY.—Misses Heward, Williams, Morrell and Hunt at the Sewing Class held at 152, Kingsland Road.

THURSDAY.—Miss Barnes at the Infant Weighing Centre, Haggerston Baths, and Misses Hunt and Morrell at the Infant Welfare Consultation, 152, Kingsland Road.

FRIDAY.—Misses Williams and Heward at the Infant Welfare Consultation, 152, Kingsland Road, and Misses Barnes, Hunt and Morrell at the Infant Welfare Consultation, at Harbour Lights, Goldsmith's Row.

The health visiting staff of the Shoreditch School for Mothers, Misses Dance and Fitzmaurice, attend in the mornings at the Centre, No. 28, Herbert Street, and they carry out their duties in the district allotted for their work in accordance with

the directions of the committee controlling the Centre. Reports as to the work done by them are rendered fortnightly to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Borough on lines similar to those laid down for the municipal health visitors.

An average of 73 dinners daily were served during the year at the centre, 152, Kingsland Road. At 31, Herbert Street, since its opening, the average number has been 22 daily. For confinement cases special invalid dinners are provided.

The amounts of milk allowed to nursing and expectant mothers and children during the year under consideration and the two preceding years, together with the numbers of families supplied, and the cost of the milk, are as shown in the subjoined table :—

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Number of families to whom milk allowed	1,359	2,607	2,559
Number of gallons of milk allowed	31,798	76,726	62,164
Total cost of milk allowed during year	£5,014 3s. 4d.	£11,952 9s. 2½d.	£7,459 13s. 9d.

The total amounts of dried milk disposed of during the year were 5,419 lbs. of Glaxo and 185 lbs. of Lacta sold, and 3,440½ lbs. of Glaxo and 99½ lbs. of Lacta allowed free. Virol to the extent of 282½ lbs. was sold and 191¾ lbs. were allowed free.

It may be mentioned that shortly after the commencement of the financial year 1922-23 the expenditure of the Borough Council upon the provision of milk and dinners in connection with their maternity and child welfare work became the subject of correspondence with the Minister of Health. At the end of the period covered by this report the matter was still under consideration.

In the course of the negotiations with the Ministry upon this subject, the method of giving effect to the Ministry's Circular No. 185 in the Borough was closely investigated on behalf of the Ministry. Certain alterations in procedure were subsequently suggested by the Minister. The most important of these were as follows :

The consideration of all milk applications by a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, the Borough Accountant and the Medical Officer of Health ; the discontinuance of allowing both milk and dinners to the same person ; arranging for a reduction in the price of the milk purchased by the Borough Council, and increasing the stringency as regards the scale of income entitling applicants to be recipients of milk from the Borough Council. These suggestions were given effect to and resulted in a considerable saving.

A word is necessary with respect to the Model Maternity and Child Welfare Centre with the construction of which the Committee decided to proceed, as mentioned

in the Annual Report for 1921. After the necessary steps were taken, tenders were invited for the erection of the Centre on the site purchased at the corner of Kingsland Road and Laburnum Street. That of J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd., for £21,760, was accepted by the Council on 30th May and the work was commenced in August. At the end of the year it was well in hand and considerable progress had been made.

At the Ante-Natal and Consultative Maternity Centre of the City of London Maternity Hospital some 514 cases were dealt with. Of these 125 were examined by the obstetric surgeons in charge of the centre. Some were examined more than once so that altogether 206 examinations were made. The remaining cases were seen by the sister attached to the centre and advised upon the various aspects of their pregnancies. The special features noted were: contracted pelves in 7 cases, prolapse of cord in 2, breach to vertex in 3, albuminuria in 11, pyelitis in 1, mitral disease 1, fibroids 1, slight ante partem hæmorrhage in 2, varicose veins 1, and rupture of membranes in 1 case. There were 14 examinations because of previous histories, and 8 on account of the duration of the pregnancies.

Urine was tested in all cases. The great majority of the cases under observation proved to be normal. During the year 289 cases were admitted to the hospital for confinement and some 275 were attended at their own homes by the staff of the hospital.

The very valuable work carried out during the year by the local District Nursing Association, a work of the greatest possible service in the homes of the poor, may here be referred to as the major part of it lies amongst children under five years. Of some 4,001 visits at all ages, 2,654 were made to 202 sick children under the age mentioned. The cases nursed included measles, pneumonia, bronchitis, ear disease, ophthalmia neonatorum, and a number of other complaints.

Subjoined is a Summary of all the cases nursed by the Association at the instance of the Borough Council during the year:—

	Cases.	Visits.
Pneumonia	74	970
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	358
Inflammation of eyes	3	44
Post-Part. Pyrexia	18	241
Miscarriage	11	99
Measles	71	677
Threadworms	24	188
Constipation	3	19
Influenza	29	347
Conjunctivitis	3	98
Septic Throat	3	29
Scalds	4	90
Bronchitis	6	84
Carried forward	263	3,244

	Cases.	Visits.
Brought forward	263	3,244
mpetigo	1	10
Meningitis	1	4
Tuberculosis	1	8
Ulcer	1	36
Abscess	9	103
Otorrhœa.. ..	14	362
Club Feet	1	16
Keratitis	1	43
Whooping-cough	6	87
Abortion	1	6
Gastritis	1	5
Hydrocephalus	1	43
Blepharitis	1	13
Intestinal Obstruction	1	10
Pyrexia	1	5
Purulent Blisters	1	6
	<hr/> 305	<hr/> 4,001

Of the cases nursed sixteen terminated fatally—six of pneumonia, three of influenza, three of measles, and one each of bronchitis, scalds, whooping-cough and hydrocephalus. Three of the deaths from pneumonia and the death from influenza were of persons five years of age and upwards, the rest were of children under five years.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The three licensed in Shoreditch were under regular inspection throughout the year, some 47 visits being made in connection with them. Their general sanitary condition may be reported on as being satisfactory.

In this connection it may be mentioned that 60 butchers' shops and other premises upon which meat is sold were under supervision during the year, some 396 visits of inspection being made to them.

COWHOUSES.

The two registered in the Borough were under inspection during the year and the report as to their sanitary condition is satisfactory. In October the cows kept were found to number 28, of which 22 were at 38, Nile Street and 6 at 76, St. John's Road.

The number of dairymen and milk purveyors on the register at the end of the year was 219. During the year the sale of milk was discontinued in 18 and commenced in 34, whilst in 35 instances there were changes in the names of the persons

registered. The premises were under observation throughout the year, some 1,792 visits having been made to them. In 18 instances sanitary notices were served: in 5 for general cleansing, 3 for defective roofs, 3 defective guttering and rain water pipes, 3 obstructed drains, and in 4 for defective dust receptacles. Two cases of diphtheria and one each of scarlet fever and pneumonia occurred on milk purveyors' premises. In these the usual steps as regards the sale of milk and disinfection were taken by the Sanitary Authority. It may be noted that the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, except Section 31, came into operation on September 1st, 1922. Section 2 empowers a Local Authority, by whom a register of purveyors of milk is kept, to refuse to register or to remove from the register retailers of milk if they are satisfied that their acts or defaults are likely to endanger the public health.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912.

None of the samples of milk submitted to the Public Analyst were reported as containing any preservative. One sample of preserved cream was sold contrary to the regulations and proceedings were taken (p. 35). There is very little sale for cream in Shoreditch.

COOKSHOPS AND EATING-HOUSES.

Including the kitchens of publichouses where food is prepared for customers 147 were under inspection during the year and some 546 visits were made in connection with them. The sanitary notices served numbered 54, of which 27 were for general cleansing, 8 for defective roofs, 2 defective drains, 4 defective w.c.s, 8 dust receptacles and 5 insanitary accumulations.

FRIED-FISH SHOPS.

There were 60 under inspection in connection with which 29 Sanitary Notices were served: 6 for defective roofs and rain water pipes, 3 w.c.s, 2 dust receptacles, and 18 for general cleansing. Some 455 visits of inspection were made.

ICECREAM SHOPS.

Some 215 visits of inspection were made to 77 icecream shops. Eighteen Sanitary Notices were served, mostly for general cleansing.

STREET MARKETS AND FOOD.

The usual supervision was exercised by the Sanitary Officers as regards food exposed for sale and the following were seized or surrendered and destroyed as unfit for the food of man:—1 bovine liver, 26 hams, 2 tins liquid eggs, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. plaice, $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. roes, 10 cwts. 3 qrs. skate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ stone whiting, 3 cwts. winkles, $1\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. soles, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. and 1 barrel of apples, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. bananas, 1 cwt. chestnuts, 3 barrels of grapes, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. and 2 barrels of pears, 140 lbs. rhubarb, 16 cases tomatoes, 1 cwt. broccoli, 600 cauliflowers, 1 cwt. onions, and 14 cwts. potatoes.

FOOD POISONING.

The following particulars relating to a death in the Borough which there are grounds for believing was due to food poisoning are of interest and are recorded accordingly :—

A woman, named Sarah F——, aged 34, belonging to a Jewish household resident in Shoreditch, was admitted to St. Leonard's Hospital in a state of collapse about midday on September 1st, 1922. She died about 1.30 a.m. on September 2nd, and during the course of the same morning the death was reported over the telephone by Dr. Feldman as one of suspected food poisoning. Upon the circumstances being enquired into the following information was obtained :—

The deceased was taken ill about midnight on August 27th or early in the morning of the 28th with faintness, abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhœa. She was under treatment at home by her medical attendant until her removal to St. Leonard's Hospital on September 1st. A man named Solly P——, a resident in the same house was also taken ill about 1.30 a.m. on August 28th with abdominal pains and discomfort, faintness, vomiting and diarrhœa. He was not in Shoreditch at the time of the onset of symptoms, but at a house in Stepney, where his father and mother, and other members of his family resided. He was too ill to return to his home in this Borough until late in the day, when he recovered somewhat, but he remained very unwell for five or six days. The family resident in Shoreditch consisted of the deceased, Solly P——, and five children, aged respectively 11, 7, 5, 3 years, and 3 months. The oldest of the children was observed to be slightly unwell during the 28th August, but he quickly recovered. The rest of the children were so far as could be ascertained unaffected. The family in Stepney comprised, besides the parents of Solly P——, his two brothers and three sisters. There was also a male lodger in the house. The history obtained indicates that the mother, all the daughters, and the two sons fell ill about midnight on the 25th August or early in the morning of the 26th, and that the illness was similar to that in the Shoreditch household. They were attended by a doctor until August 30th, when they all seem to have recovered.

The articles of food taken by the family in Shoreditch were :—On August 26th, corned beef purchased in Brick Lane, Stepney, during the morning, and salt beef, purchased in Church Street, Bethnal Green, in the evening, the same being eaten with beetroot, cucumber and brown vinegar. On August 27th the whole of the family, except the infant, had chicken broth in the afternoon, which was brought from the Stepney household about the middle of the same day. It was in a jelly, and is said to have tasted quite all-right and nothing was noticed in connection with it to excite suspicion. The food taken by the family in Stepney on August 25th included sardines (Marie Elisabeth brand) in the afternoon, of which all partook except the father, and chicken broth in the evening. All had chicken broth, including the lodger. The chicken broth had been made earlier in the day. It was what was left of this broth that was brought to the house in Shoreditch and consumed by the family there on 27th August, somewhere about 48 hours after it had been made. So

far as could be ascertained no cases were reported in which corned beef, salt beef or sardines were believed to have given rise to illness in the neighbourhoods of the houses in Shoreditch and Stepney other than the cases mentioned. It will be noted that whilst the corned beef and salt beef are stated to have been consumed by the family in Shoreditch, none seems to have been eaten by that in Stepney. On the other hand, whilst sardines were eaten by the Stepney family, they had none in the Shoreditch household. The article of food which was consumed in common by the two families was the chicken broth. Altogether 8 in Stepney and 6 in Shoreditch had this broth, and of these, 6 amongst the former and 3 of the latter fell ill, *i.e.*, nine of the fourteen persons who had the broth were affected. Unfortunately none of the broth was left and no examination was made, nor was any examination possible of the corned beef and the salt beef. The empty sardine tin was subjected to examination, but the result was negative. The death of Sarah F—— was reported to the Coroner, who ordered a post mortem examination of her body. This was made by Dr. Feldman at St. Leonard's Hospital on September 2nd. The stomach and its contents, and pieces of liver, spleen, kidney and small intestine were with due precaution transmitted to Dr. Bruce White, Pathology Laboratory, University of Bristol. It was noted at the post mortem that the liver and kidneys were fatty. The liver weighed about 90 ounces and the heart $13\frac{1}{2}$. There was a good deal of fat about the body. The Ministry of Health were notified of the case over the telephone on September 2nd. The specimens for examination were sent to Bristol at the suggestion of the Ministry pursuant to arrangements made with the Medical Research Council under which bacteriological investigations in the elucidation of food poisoning outbreaks are to be carried out at Bristol by Dr. Bruce White, the object being to co-ordinate the bacteriological work connected with these outbreaks under one bacteriologist. Specimens of the blood and fæces of some of the persons attacked with the illness, both in Stepney and Shoreditch, were also sent to the bacteriologist.

The reports of the bacteriologist show that cultures of an organism isolated from the small intestine, spleen and stomach contents on examination were found to belong to the most frequent food poisoning group, *viz.*, *Bacillus Aertrycke* (type mutton), and samples of blood from members of the Stepney family who had been ill powerfully agglutinated the above-mentioned organism isolated from the organs of Sarah F——.

The bacillus named was found in connection with an outbreak of food poisoning in 1898 at Aertrycke in Belgium—hence the name. It is allied to the Gaertner bacillus. Bacilli of this type have since been isolated in a number of food poisoning outbreaks. *Bacillus Aertrycke* is apparently identical with *Bacillus Suipestifer*, the microbe associated with swine fever. There are several types of *Bacillus Aertrycke*, but the one most frequently met with in food poisoning outbreaks is the mutton type mentioned above, which was isolated in a food poisoning outbreak due to mutton at Newcastle in 1911.

To briefly summarise the results of the investigations made :—Fourteen persons, of whom four were children under 12 years of age, belonging to the two households partook of chicken broth made on August 25th, one family on the same day the broth

was made, and the other on August 27th, two days later. On August 26th six of the first household and on August 28th three of the second household of these persons became ill. Three of the four children were not noticed to be unwell, and the older, a boy of between eleven and twelve years, was only slightly ill. The symptoms of the disorder were similar in the two households. One of the cases terminated fatally. The results of the examinations made by the bacteriologist indicate that the illness in both households was due to the same cause, namely, the *Bacillus Aertrycke*. None of the chicken broth was available for examination, but the only food consumed in common by the two households so far as could be ascertained was the chicken broth, and it may be presumed therefore that it was infected with the bacillus named and was the vehicle of infection, but how it became infected is an open question.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The reports of the Public Analyst, Mr. H. G. Harrison, show that 1,068 samples were submitted to him during the year. This number is at the rate of 10·2 per 1,000 inhabitants, and is above the average for recent years.

The results of the year's work are summarised in the following table:—

Quarter of 1922.	Number of Samples taken.	Number of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions Instituted.	Prosecutions withdrawn because of Warranties, &c.	Prosecutions Proceeded with.	Number of successful Prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.	Amount paid to Analyst for Samples Analysed.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st	266	21	7·9%	4	...	4	3	9 9 0	199 10 0
2nd	257	16	6·2%	6	...	6	3	9 9 0	160 12 6
3rd	178	6	3·4%	2	...	2	2	2 4 0	111 5 0
4th	367	15	4·1%	8	...	8	6	10 3 0	229 7 6
Totals for Year.	1,068	58	5·4%	20	...	20	14	31 5 0	700 15 0

The samples taken included 582 of milk, 3 of separated milk, 3 of dried milk, 3 of milk powder, 2 of skimmed milk, 1 evaporated milk, 52 butter, 39 margarine, 94 vinegar, 63 pepper, 55 cocoa, 28 mustard, 20 coffee, 11 tapioca, 9 baking powder, 8 medicine, 6 lard, 6 sweetmeats, 5 non-alcoholic ginger wine, 5 ground ginger, 4 ground almonds, 4 sago, 4 dripping, 4 self-raising flour, 3 custard powder, 3 bread and butter, 3 arrowroot, 3 malt vinegar, 3 sausage, 3 sweet spirits of nitre, 3 breakfast sausage, 3 ground rice, 2 brawn, 2 glycerine, 2 ammoniated tincture of quinine, 2 sugar, 2 tincture of iodine, 2 ginger wine, 2 rice, 2 tea, 2 boric acid ointment, 2 non-alcoholic orange wine, 1 each of ground cinnamon, ipecacuanha wine, syrup of squills, tea dust, syrup of tolu, spirit of camphor, preserved cream, compound mustard, corned beef, friar's balsam, camphorated oil, oatmeal and flaked rice.

Of the samples of milk 42 or 7·2 per cent. were found to be below the standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture. The proportion of milk samples returned as adulterated during 1922 was again below the average. It is, however, to be mentioned that 6 of the samples were only below standard to a very slight extent and the Public Analyst noted them as being possibly genuine. If these be deducted the percentage of adulteration is reduced to 6·2.

In the subjoined table are shown the numbers of samples of milk taken during the four quarters of the year with the numbers and percentages of those found not to be genuine :—

Quarter of the year.	Number of Samples.	Number not genuine.	Percentage adulterated.
1st 	159	21	13·2
2nd 	146	15	10·3
3rd 	110	5	4·5
4th 	167	1	0·6

In 13 of the samples water was certified to have been added, in all of which it was less than 5 per cent., taking the standard of the Board of Agriculture. In one of these added colouring matter was certified to have been present. In 20 the samples showed deficiencies of milk-fat ; in 1 it was 5 per cent., in 8 the deficiency was more and in 11 it was less than 5 per cent. Colouring matter was noted as being present in one of the last.

Three samples of separated milk and two of skimmed milk were taken. One of the samples of separated milk was certified to contain 2 per cent. added water and added colouring matter, the others were all returned as genuine. Three samples of milk powder were analysed, one of which was found to be deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 5 per cent. Three samples of dried milk and one of evaporated milk were also analysed and returned genuine.

Legal proceedings were instituted in 9 or 21·4 per cent. of the cases in which samples of milk were below standard. In 3 instances the summonses were dismissed, warranties being proved. In 5 instances the defendants were not fined, but the Borough Council were allowed costs. In 1 instance the summons was dismissed on the ground that the milk in the shop from which the sample had been taken was not intended for sale. No legal proceedings were considered advisable as regards the remainder of the samples below standard. The percentage of the adulterated samples of milk in which it was not thought advisable to institute legal proceedings was 78·6, which is above the average. In the 5 cases in which costs were allowed the aggregate amounted to £17 17s., the average amount paid by the defendants as costs was £3 11s. 5d.

Fifty-three samples of butter were taken, and all were returned as genuine, 34 of the samples taken contained a small amount of boric acid, not exceeding 0·5 per cent. in each.

Thirty-nine samples of margarine were taken. In four instances proceedings were instituted for excessive water. In two of these the defendants were fined £2 and 10s. respectively, in the third £1 1s. as costs were allowed the Council. In the fourth case the defendant successfully pleaded a warranty, and the case was dismissed. The wholesalers were then proceeded against for giving a false warranty, but this case also was dismissed as the defendants were able to convince the magistrate that they had sold the margarine as they had received it from abroad. Four samples of margarine were taken, which were served in wrappers not bearing the word "Margarine" legibly stamped thereon as required by the Margarine Act. In two instances proceedings were taken, in one of which the offender was convicted and fined 10s., and in the other 2s. as costs were allowed the Council. Warning letters were sent to the other two. Thirty-two of the samples of margarine contained small amounts of boric acid not exceeding in any instance 0·5 per cent.

Of the 94 samples of vinegar taken, 6 contained excessive water. Proceedings were taken in two instances. In one case, where the excess was 35 per cent., the defendant was fined £5, and the other case, where the excess of water was 14 per cent., 23s. as costs were allowed the Council.

One sample purchased as bread and butter was found, on analysis, to be bread and margarine. No action was taken as a notice was exhibited in the place where the purchase was made to the effect that only margarine was used at the establishment.

One sample of boric acid ointment was found to be deficient in boric acid to the extent of 15·6 per cent. compared with the B.P. standard. The defendant was fined 20s., including costs.

One sample of sweet spirits of nitre was found to be deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 42 per cent. No action was taken owing to the fact that the bottles used in the sampling were so large that they may have permitted some of the ethyl nitrite to have been lost by evaporation.

It may be noted that all the eight samples of medicine taken were returned as being in accordance with the prescriptions.

Three samples of non-alcoholic ginger wine contained salicylic acid 3·1, 2·2 and 2·2 respectively. No action was taken.

One sample of sago was found to contain 0·4 per cent. split lentils. No action was taken.

Of the samples of mustard one was found to contain starchy farina 12 per cent. with traces of turmeric, and another 10 per cent. starchy farina with traces of turmeric. No action was taken.

One of the samples of coffee contained 45 per cent. chicory. A warning letter was sent to the vendor.

One sample of preserved cream was served in an unlabelled receptacle. Proceedings were instituted and the defendant was ordered to pay £2 2s. costs to the Council.

The subjoined table gives a comparison of the results of the work under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for the years 1902-22 inclusive :—

Year.	Number of Samples.	Number of persons in the Borough to each Sample.	Number of Samples adulterated.	Percentage of Samples adulterated.	Number of prosecutions instituted.	Summonses with- drawn on account of warranties.	Prosecutions proceeded with.	Number of successful prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.			Amount paid to Public Analyst.		
									£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1902	281	420	71	25.3	54	2	52	48	117	9	0	140	10	0
1903	707	166	112	15.8	60	5	55	51	173	11	6	353	10	0
1904	612	189	110	17.9	56	6	50	46	128	5	0	306	0	0
1905	536	215	98	18.2	57	2	51	47	233	18	0	267	0	0
1906	520	224	122	23.4	44	2	42	34	106	12	6	260	0	0
1907	519	223	99	19.0	36	4	32	27	67	14	0	259	10	0
1908	580	200	92	15.8	45	...	45	39	117	10	0	290	0	0
1909	570	200	92	16.1	76	2	74	69	255	18	6	276	5	0
1910	578	200	133	23.0	65	...	60	49	93	17	6	279	5	0
1911	577	200	149	25.8	64	...	62	58	180	0	6	278	17	6
1912	584	190	100	17.1	48	1	48	45	172	11	0	281	10	0
1913	768	144	132	17.1	47	...	47	42	94	2	6	350	10	0
1914	768	143	132	17.1	36	...	36	21	74	6	0	350	10	0
1915	768	135	130	17.8	43	...	43	30	63	16	0	350	10	0
1916	768	130	144	18.7	50	...	49	36	134	18	0	350	10	0
1917	770	129	154	20.0	65	...	65	41	99	12	0	351	5	0
1918	724	134	137	17.5	54	1	53	37	284	13	0	340	12	6
1919	632	155	72	11.3	32	1	31	17	137	3	0	316	0	0
1920	934	109	69	7.4	25	1	24	14	38	3	6	700	10	0
1921	1077	98	58	5.4	25	...	25	20	94	14	0	807	15	0
1922	1068	97	58	5.4	20	...	20	14	31	5	0	700	15	0

The percentage of samples found adulterated was again below the average for recent years. With reference to the convictions in 1922, in two instances the defendants had been previously convicted once under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Towards the latter part of the year a circular letter from the Ministry of Health, dated 17th July, 1922, came under the consideration of the Health Committee. In this letter attention was directed to the prosecution of a milk vendor for selling milk deficient in fat, in which the Local Authority withdrew from the proceedings because it was shown that the vendor's milk subjected to constant tests over a number of years had given uniformly satisfactory results. Whilst the Minister fully appreciated that Local Authorities would often have to institute proceedings for selling milk deficient in fat, he felt that they would desire to avoid irritating vendors who were doing their best to secure milk sold by them being of good quality. Conditions of a

temporary character may result occasionally in milk from cows normally giving milk of the proper fat content being below standard in this respect, and the results of an isolated test cannot be regarded as conclusive. The Minister therefore was of opinion that it is extremely undesirable that a prosecution should be based upon the results of an isolated test when other tests of the particular milk supply have proved satisfactory, and it was suggested for the consideration of the Local Authority that in such cases prosecutions should be instituted only where a series of tests have shown repeated default.

In conjunction with the above communication a letter from the Society of Medical Officers of Health, dated 17th August, 1922, expressing regret that such a circular should have been issued, and trusting that the Minister on reconsideration would withdraw it, was also under the consideration of the Health Committee.

The Committee, after very fully considering the matter, were of opinion that the suggestion in the circular, if given effect to, would be very destructive to the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in relation to Milk, and they recommended the Borough Council to approach the Ministry of Health with a view to the withdrawal of the circular, which the Borough Council did accordingly.*

BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses on the register number 63, three having been struck off and one, a factory bakery in Britannia Street, having been added during the past 12 months. Of the 63 on the Register 37 are below ground level. In 21 electric power is used in the process connected with the bread making. They were all inspected and may be reported as generally satisfactory from a sanitary point of view. In thirteen sanitary notices were required for various matters of major or minor importance requiring attention. These were duly served and complied with.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

Under the above Act 30 samples were taken and submitted for analysis. Four shewed excesses of soluble chlorine ranging from 181.6 to 228.1 parts per 100,000. Proceedings were instituted and in each instance the person from whom the sample was purchased pleaded a warranty and was dismissed from the case. The warrantors were then proceeded against and fines amounting in the aggregate to £15 with 10 guineas costs were imposed.

STAFF.

There is no change to be recorded as regards the staff of Sanitary Inspectors during the year. Mr. A. W. Cockman, who was appointed on the Clerical Staff in May, 1920, died in March, 1922. He was an efficient officer and his loss is much regretted in the department. The vacancy thus created was not filled.

* Circular withdrawn in May, 1923.

The Staff employed by the Borough Council in the Maternity and Child Welfare work differs in the following particulars from that employed in 1921 :—

Miss Morrell who was appointed health visitor in December, 1921, commenced her duties on January 30th. Miss Robinson, the temporary health visitor, left the service of the Council on the return to duty of Miss Barnes after her illness towards the end of February. At the beginning of May, Miss Frith relinquished her post of clerk, and Mrs. Rutherford, who was at the time holding a temporary post on the clerical Staff, was appointed to the position thus vacated. Miss Lehane was then appointed temporarily to assist at the centres and with the clerical work of the department and commenced duty on 22nd May.

Miss Smith was appointed assistant cook at the Maternity Centre, 152, Kingsland Road, in place of Mrs. Campbell, who was obliged to resign on account of ill health.

Miss Thorogood was appointed cook caretaker, Mrs. Powney nurse and cleaner, and Mrs. Harris helper and waitress at the Council's dining centre, 31, Herbert Street, and commenced their duties early in the year.

Mr. J. Watson, mortuary keeper, after twenty-four years' service, during which he discharged the duties appertaining to his office in an efficient and satisfactory manner, was obliged to leave the service of the Borough on account of ill health. He retired on a pension in December. Mr. W. Bailey, who had been acting temporarily as mortuary keeper for several months, was appointed permanently to the position at the end of the year.

In connection with the work of the Department, some 21,916 communications, written and printed, were despatched from the office during the year. These included 7,530 notices and summonses, 3,812 letters, cards and other communications on matters under the Public Health and Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 241 in connection with the work under the Factory and Workshops Acts, 8,933 on various matters connected with infectious disease, verminous cases and disinfection, and some 1,400 agendas and reports concerning the work of the Department. In addition to the foregoing, some 11,592 forms, milk books and cards, 9,386 letters and other communications, and 4,680 agendas, reports and other documents relating to the work under the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee were despatched, so that altogether the total number exceeded 47,000, which is again greatly above the average for previous years. The increase of over 2,000 as compared with 1921 is due to the large amount of clerical work under the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee which was approximately 25 per cent. greater than in 1921.

I have again to express my satisfaction as to the manner in which the various officers belonging to the department have discharged their duties, and to place on record my recognition of the valuable assistance rendered by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Inspector, and the other Officers concerned in the work of protecting the health of the Borough during the year.

My thanks are also due to the Mayor, the Chairmen and Members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, and the Members of the Borough Council generally for their kind consideration and help in connection with the work during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

LEWIS T. FRASER BRYETT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

CONTAINING

STATISTICAL TABLES AND SUMMARIES OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT DURING THE YEAR 1922, A SUMMARY COMPILED FROM THE ABSTRACTS OF THE WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS BY THE SENIOR INSPECTOR, STATISTICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO HOUSING, A SUMMARY SHOWING THE RESULTS OF POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS TAKEN DURING THE YEAR, COPIES OF THE REPORTS OF THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER AND TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE, TOGETHER WITH A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS AND HEALTH VISITORS IN CONNECTION WITH MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DURING THE YEAR PREPARED BY THE ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of the Borough of Shoreditch during 1922 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1914	109690	3335	3470	32.0	1952	17.8	337	486	496	143	2101	19.4
1915	103627	2955	3091	30.2*	1877	18.1	300	494	447	144	2071	20.2
1916	99932	2833	2983	30.3*	1687	16.2	290	444	369	124	1841	18.7
1917	89675	2056	2225	22.2	1789	19.9	260	461	352	158	1990	22.5
1918	87645	1514	1719	17.5	1990	22.7	317	435	286	166	2108	24.2
1919	98134	2136	2286	22.3	1362	13.8	224	399	251	110	1537	15.7
1920	102044	3546	3731	36.9	1450	14.2	245	378	340	91	1583	15.6
1921	105200	2798	2975	28.5	1393	13.3	264	369	341	114	1498	14.4
1922	105800	2645	2926	27.9	1508	14.2	204	408	301	102	1712	16.3

NOTE.—The above table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the Borough, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. For columns 5 and 13 the population of the Holborn Institution, estimated at 1000, has been deducted in calculating the rates.

In column 6 are included the whole of the deaths except those of soldiers and sailors in public institutions, which were registered during the year as having actually occurred within the Borough. In column 12 is entered the number in column 6 corrected by subtraction of the number in column 8 and by the addition of the number in column 9. Deaths in column 10 have been similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under one year included in the number given in column 8 and by addition of the deaths under one year included in the number given in column 9.

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of Borough in acres	} 642.5	Total population at all ages ...	104,308	} At Census of 1921.
(exclusive of area covered by water).		Number of inhabited houses ...	11,889	
		Average number of persons per house ...	8.8	
		...		

* The birth rate for 1915 and 1916, based upon the estimated population for 1914 and the Registrar-General's estimate for 1916, were 28.5 and 27.4 per 1,000 respectively.

TABLE II.

Cases of infectious disease notified during the Year 1922 in the Borough of Shoreditch.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD OF THE BOROUGH.								TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1 Moor-fields.	2 Church.	3 Hoxton.	4 Wenlock.	5 Whitmore.	6 Kingsland.	7 Haggerston.	8 Acton.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.									
Smallpox	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Cholera (C), Plague (P) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	439	17	181	191	35	15	...	...	17	80	54	58	81	52	64	33	438
Erysipelas	54	3	1	5	10	13	16	6	1	7	8	8	17	6	3	4	20
Scarlet fever	345	7	118	183	27	10	...	...	13	48	38	43	57	47	39	60	337
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	5	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	5
Relapsing fever (R), Continued fever (C) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	9	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	8
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Anthrax	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary tuberculosis	234	2	3	17	56	101	51	4	7	33	48	36*	39†	15	30	26	212‡
Other forms of tuberculosis... ..	53	2	15	19	4	10	2	1	3	5	11	7	11	6	4	6	41‡
Ophthalmia neonatorum	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	13	7	15	10	6	2	4
Acute primary pneumonia	332	59	166	41	16	30	17	3	3	51	56	94	72	19	23	14	253‡
Acute influenzal pneumonia	47	6	14	8	7	6	3	3	1	5	7	24	3	...	3	4	14‡
Malaria	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1,589	162	499	467	161	194	89	17	48	242	238	278	301	158	173	151	1,336

* This Number includes the cases of consumption notified from the Holborn Institution, Highgate.

† This includes the cases of consumption in the St. Leonard's Hospital.

‡ Removed to the St. Leonard's Hospital, Hospitals or Sanatoria. It is to be noted that the cases removed during the year included cases certified in previous years as well as cases certified in 1922.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and ages at death during the Year 1922 in the Borough of Shoreditch.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	NET DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT (a).									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b), 11
	2 All Ages.	3 Under 1.	4 1 and under 2.	5 2 and under 5.	6 5 and under 15.	7 15 and under 25.	8 25 and under 45.	9 45 and under 65.	10 65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified (c) ...	1712	301	168	99	53	70	178	435	408	840
Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Enteric fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Measles ...	84	19	44	19	2	...	...	...	...	50
4 Scarlet fever ...	6	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
5 Whooping cough ...	27	7	13	6	1	...	...	...	...	18
6 Diphtheria and croup ...	27	3	10	11	3	...	...	...	...	...
7 Influenza ...	69	9	5	4	2	4	8	19	18	2
8 Erysipelas ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
9 Phthisis (pulmonary tuber- culosis) ...	148	2	1	1	5	25	60	48	6	72
10 Tuberculous meningitis ...	13	4	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	4
11 Other tuberculous diseases	21	3	1	2	3	4	3	5	...	8
12 Cancer, malignant disease	108	...	...	1	2	1	7	66	31	42
13 Rheumatic fever ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
14 Meningitis (<i>see note (d)</i>) ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
15 Organic heart disease ...	65	...	...	1	1	4	14	27	18	13
16 Bronchitis ...	202	23	7	2	2	...	8	65	95	124
17 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	260	72	70	30	6	3	18	36	25	84
18 Other diseases of respiratory organs ...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	6
19 Diarrhoea and enteritis (<i>see note (e)</i>) ...	38	24	6	2	...	...	1	3	2	13
20 Appendicitis and typhlitis	11	...	...	...	3	3	1	4	...	4
21 Cirrhosis of liver ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4
21a Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Nephritis and Bright's disease ...	51	...	...	2	2	1	4	24	18	42
23 Puerperal fever ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
24 Other accidents and dis- eases of pregnancy and parturition ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2
25 Congenital Debility and malformation, including premature birth ...	104	102	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	35
26 Violent deaths, excluding suicide ...	45	4	3	6	3	4	5	10	10	16
27 Suicides ...	13	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	3	3
28 Other defined diseases ...	387	23	3	6	11	17	36	112	179	289
29 Diseases ill-defined or un- known ...	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	1712	301	168	99	53	70	178	435	408	840

TABLE IV.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH
DURING THE YEAR 1922.

Nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age
(see Note (a)).

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	Certified ...	65	17	9	10	101	53	39	59	49	301
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	8	19
	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	8
	Diphtheria and croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Erysipelas	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Abdominal tuberculosis (b)	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	5
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
	Convulsions	...	1	3	...	4	2	...	...	...	6
Laryngitis	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	1	1	1	4	8	3	6	2	23
Pneumonia (all forms)	... ..	2	2	1	1	6	16	13	22	15	72
	Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	9
Enteritis	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	6	15
	Gastritis	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Injury at birth	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	... ..	5	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
	Congenital malformations (c)	2	2	1	1	6	3	...	1	...	10
Premature birth	... ..	38	4	4	4	50	5	1	...	...	56
	Atrophy, Debility and marasmus	...	12	3	...	15	9	9	2	1	36
Other causes	... ..	4	1	1	2	8	3	1	1	8	21
		65	17	9	10	101	53	39	59	49	301

Nett Births in the year.—Legitimate, 2,825 ; illegitimate, 101. Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 290 ; illegitimate infants, 11.

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List on page xxv. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death."

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the district who have died outside it, have been included with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England or Wales who have died in the district, have been in like manner excluded from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "Transferable Deaths," see footnote to Table I.
- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, have been entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered medical practitioners and all inquest cases have been classified as "Certified"; all other deaths being regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of cerebro-spinal meningitis.
- (e) Title 19 has been used for deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis under 2 years are included under 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under title 28.)

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV equals the total of column 10 of Table I and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under abdominal tuberculosis have been included deaths from tuberculous peritonitis and enteritis, and from tabes mesenterica.
- (c) The total deaths from congenital malformation, premature birth, atrophy, debility and marasmus equal the total in Table III under the heading congenital debility and malformation, including premature birth. Want of breast milk has been included under atrophy and debility.
- (d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, see Notes to Table III.

TABLE V.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH, AND IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1922.

NOTE.—The deaths of persons not belonging to Shoreditch occurring in hospitals and other institutions in the Borough are excluded; deaths of persons belonging to Shoreditch occurring in public institutions in London beyond the limits of the Borough are included.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.													DEATHS IN EACH WARD.								SEX.		Total.			
	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards.	Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.	Male.		Female.		
1 Smallpox { Vaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Smallpox { Unvaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Smallpox { No statement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Measles ...	19	44	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12	10	21	6	3	8	38	46	84	
3 Scarlet fever ...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	3	3	6	
4 Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Epidemic influenza ...	9	5	4	1	1	2	2	5	3	4	15	9	6	3	3	10	12	10	16	5	12	1	33	36	69		
6 Whooping cough ...	7	13	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	4	6	7	2	...	13	14	27	
7 Diphtheria, membranous croup	3	10	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	1	4	3	1	4	1	11	16	27
8 Enteric fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Asiatic cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Diarrhoea, dysentery ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	2	6	5	11
11 Epidemic or zymotic enteritis	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	4
12 Other allied diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Glanders, farcy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Tetanus... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Anthrax, splenic fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Cow-pox, accidents of vaccination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Syphilis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
19 Gonorrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Phagedœna, hospital gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	3
22 Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
23 Pyæmia, septicæmia ...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	8
24 Infective endocarditis...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	4	7
25 Other allied diseases ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	3
26 Malarial fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
27 Rheumatic fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Rheumatism of the heart ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
TUBERCULOSIS :—																											
29 Brain or meninges, acute hydrocephalus ...	4	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	2	2	...	1	8	5	13	...
30 Larynx	
31 Lungs ...	2	1	1	...	5	13	12	29	31	36	12	5	1	...	10	32	29	15	20	12	12	18	85	63	148		
32 Intestines, tabes mesenterica...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
33 General, position undefined ...	2	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	1	5	3	8	...
34 Other forms, scrofula ...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	2	2	...	1	7	5	12	...
35 Other infective diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Thrush ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Actinomycosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Hydatid diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Other diseases due to altered food ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Acute alcoholism, delirium tremens ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.														DEATHS IN EACH WARD.								SEX.		Total.
	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards.	Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.	Male.	Female.	
42 Chronic alcoholism
43 Chronic industrial poisonings
44 <i>Other chronic poisonings</i>
45 Osteo-arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis
46 Gout	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
47 Cancer	1	2	4	19	36	18	6	...	4	11	14	11	17	5	7	17	47	39	86
48 Diabetes mellitus	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
49 Purpura hæmorrhagica
50 Hæmophilia
51 Anæmia, leucocythæmia	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
52 Lymphadenoma, Hodgkin's disease
53 Premature birth	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	8	11	10	3	4	3	32	24	56	
54 Injury at birth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
55 Debility at birth	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	6	7
56 Atelectasis	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	2	6	11
57 Congenital defects	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	1	3	2	6	5	11	...
58 Want of breast milk
59 Atrophy, debility, marasmus...	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	1	3	8	3	2	3	19	11	30	...
60 Dentition
61 Rickets	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
62 Old age, senile decay	2	15	54	19	4	18	19	13	10	6	7	13	40	50	90	...
63 Convulsions	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	3	5	3	8	...
64 Meningitis	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	3	5	...
65 Encephalitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
66 Apoplexy	2	9	21	15	4	...	5	10	7	11	7	3	1	7	26	25	51	
67 Softening of brain	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	3	...
68 Hemiplegia, brain paralysis	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	4	4	8	...
69 General paralysis of insane	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	6	1	7	...
70 Other forms of insanity
71 Chorea
72 Cerebral tumour	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	4	...
73 Epilepsy	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	3	...
74 Laryngismus stridulus
75 Locomotor ataxy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
76 Paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	1	6	...
77 Other diseases of brain or nervous system	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	4	...
78 Otitis, otorrhœa	2	...	...	3	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	2	2	2	...	6	6	12	...
79 Diseases of nose, epistaxis
80 Diseases of eye, ophthalmia
81 Pericarditis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
82 Endocarditis, valvular diseases of the heart	1	...	1	2	6	8	15	12	11	7	...	2	15	7	8	16	2	7	6	27	36	63
83 Hypertrophy of heart...
84 Angina pectoris	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
85 Aneurism	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	4	2	6	...
86 Senile gangrene	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
87 Embolism, thrombosis
88 Phlebitis
89 Varicose veins
90 <i>Other and ill-defined diseases of heart and circulatory system, including heart disease not stated to be valvular</i>	1	...	1	2	8	9	25	32	16	1	2	15	14	17	18	10	5	14	55	40	95	

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.													DEATHS IN EACH WARD.								SEX.		Total.	
	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards.	Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.	Male.		Female.
91 Laryngitis
92 Croup
93 <i>Other diseases of larynx and trachea</i>
94 Acute bronchitis	23	7	2	1	1	...	...	1	4	4	12	4	...	2	12	14	11	10	5	1	4	32	27	59
95 Chronic bronchitis	3	4	17	40	45	26	8	3	26	22	20	27	14	16	15	87	56	143	
96 Lobar croupous pneumonia...	8	4	1	1	3	...	3	1	3	7	5	1	...	...	7	8	9	4	3	3	3	21	16	37
97 Lobular broncho-pneumonia	61	60	25	2	1	2	5	2	8	8	3	...	7	30	32	17	23	25	21	22	91	86	177
98 Pneumonia, form not stated	3	6	4	...	...	1	1	3	4	10	6	7	1	...	5	11	10	1	6	4	5	31	15	46
99 Emphysema, asthma	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	2
100 Pleurisy	1	1	1	1
101 <i>Other and ill-defined diseases of respiratory system</i>	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	5	
102 Diseases of mouth and annexa
103 Diseases of pharynx
104 Diseases of oesophagus
105 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	...	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	3	3	10	1	11	
106 Other diseases of stomach	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
107 Enteritis	15	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	6	2	5	...	2	3	10	13	23
108 Appendicitis	2	1	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	1	2	10	1	11	
109 Obstruction of intestine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	4	3	7
110 Other diseases of intestine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
111 Cirrhosis of liver	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
112 Other diseases of liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
113 Peritonitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
114 <i>Other and ill-defined diseases of digestive system</i>	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	4	
115 <i>Diseases of lymphatic system and ductless glands</i>	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
116 Acute nephritis	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	4	6	
117 Bright's disease	1	1	2	10	13	11	6	1	...	11	7	7	11	...	6	3	15	30	45	
118 Calculus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	
119 Diseases of bladder and prostate	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	...	5	
120 <i>Other and ill-defined diseases of urinary system</i>	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	3	
121 Diseases of testes and penis...
122 Diseases of ovaries
123 Diseases of uterus and appendages
124 Diseases of vagina and external genital organs
125 Diseases of breast
126 Abortion, miscarriage
127 Puerperal mania
128 Puerperal convulsions
129 Placenta prævia, flooding	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
130 Puerperal thrombosis
131 <i>Other and ill-defined accidents and diseases of pregnancy and childbirth</i>	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
132 Arthritis, osteitis, periostitis...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	3	
133 <i>Other and ill-defined diseases of osseous system</i>

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.													DEATHS IN EACH WARD.							SEX.		Total.			
	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards.	Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.		Male.	Female.	
134 Ulcer, bed sore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
135 Eczema ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
136 Pemphigus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137 <i>Other and ill-defined diseases of integumentary system</i> ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
<i>By Accident or Negligence :—</i>																										
138 In mines and quarries	
139 In vehicular traffic	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	2	2	2	3	1	...	1	8	4	12	
140 On railways	1	1	1	...	1	
141 On vessels and docks, excluding drowning	
142 In building operations	
143 By machinery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
144 By weapons and implements	
145 Burns and scalds ... ..	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	7	3	10
146 Poisons, poisonous vapours... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
147 Surgical narcosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
148 Effects of electric shock	
149 Corrosion by chemicals	
150 Drowning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
151 Suffocation, overlaid in bed... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
152 Suffocation otherwise	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
153 Falls, not specified	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	1	3	5	7	12
154 Weather agencies	
155 Otherwise, and not stated ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3
156 Homicide ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
<i>Suicides, all forms :—</i>																										
157 By poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
158 By asphyxia	
159 By hanging and strangulation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	3
160 By drowning	
161 By shooting	
162 By cut or stab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
163 By precipitation from elevated places ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
164 By crushing	
165 By other and unspecified methods ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
166 Execution	
167 Sudden death...	
168 Other ill-defined and not specified causes	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	6
169 Malignant disease ... ..	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	7	7	...	...	...	1	5	2	2	4	1	1	6	12	10	22
170 Abscess ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
171 Cerebro-spinal fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
TOTALS	301	168	99	31	22	39	31	69	109	187	248	230	145	33	73	344	284	222	300	139	155	195	927	785	1712	

TABLE VI.—ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF LONDON AND SHOREDITCH BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

DISTRICTS.	Estimated Population 1922.	ANNUAL RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.															PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL DEATHS.			
		BIRTHS.	DEATHS DURING THE YEARS :				DEATHS DURING 1922 FROM										Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.	Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Un-certified Causes of Death.
			1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	*Fever.	†Diarrhoea	Tuberculous Disease.	Violence.				
London ...	4,514,405	21.0	13.4	12.4	12.4	13.4	1.0	0.00	0.35	0.07	0.25	0.25	0.01	0.15	1.2	0.45	74	7.8	48.7	0.1
Shoreditch	‡104,800	27.9	15.7	15.6	14.4	16.3	1.7	...	0.81	0.06	0.26	0.26	...	0.33	1.7	0.55	102	10.7	60.2	...
<i>Wards.</i>																				
Moorfields	4,500	24.0	15.3	15.4	14.5	16.2	1.1	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	0.22	2.22	0.44	83	5.5	53.4	...
Church ...	18,419	27.4	16.1	14.6	15.9	18.7	2.5	...	1.30	0.05	0.49	0.27	...	0.38	2.17	0.76	144	12.8	65.1	...
Hoxton ...	15,860	31.1	16.8	17.2	14.1	17.9	1.5	...	0.76	0.06	0.06	0.19	...	0.44	2.27	0.69	77	12.6	55.2	...
Wenlock ...	‡13,712	32.8	15.6	19.0	15.9	16.2	1.5	...	0.73	...	0.29	0.29	...	0.22	1.38	0.44	95	9.0	66.2	...
Whitmore	§18,700	26.0	15.7	15.6	14.0	16.0	2.1	...	1.12	0.11	0.16	0.32	...	0.43	1.39	0.64	109	9.6	65.6	...
Kingsland	10,526	28.3	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.2	1.5	...	0.57	0.19	0.09	0.66	...	...	1.52	0.29	110	12.2	57.0	...
Haggerston	10,983	26.1	14.3	13.5	13.3	14.1	1.2	...	0.28	...	0.37	0.19	...	0.37	1.28	0.29	87	8.3	59.3	...
Acton ...	12,100	24.5	15.8	14.5	12.5	16.1	1.1	...	0.66	...	0.08	...	...	0.41	1.74	0.58	99	8.7	49.7	...

* Fever includes typhus, typhoid and continued fevers.

† Diarrhoea in this table includes enteritis in children under two years.

‡ The inhabitants of the Holborn Institution, which is situate in Wenlock Ward, estimated at 1,000, and the deaths occurring in that institution are excluded.

§ The Shoreditch Institution is situate in this Ward. In the cases of some of the deaths in outlying institutions, the Shoreditch Institution is the last known place of residence. This Ward is therefore probably credited with some deaths belonging to other Wards.

NOTE.—Where the deaths under any heading are too few to express as a rate per 1,000 within two places of decimals, 0.00 is inserted: where no deaths have occurred, dots are placed in the space under the heading. The estimated population for London is to the middle of 1921, that of Shoreditch to the middle of 1922.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.
SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS DURING 1922.

TABLE VII.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES—				Number of inspections, 1922.	Number of notices, 1922.	Number of prosecutions, 1922.
	On register at end of 1921.	Added in 1922.	Removed in 1922.	On register at end of 1922.			
Milk premises ...	203	34	18	219	1,792	18	...
Cowsheds ...	2	...	...	2	24	...	...
Slaughterhouses ...	3	...	...	3	47	...	...
Other offensive trade premises ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ice Cream premises ...	72	14	9	77	215	18	...
Registered houses let in lodgings ...	331	...	36	295	1,623	339	...

Number of intimation notices served for all purposes 5,381

Overcrowding :—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded 50

Number remedied 18

Number of prosecutions Nil.

Number of premises dealt with under Section 20 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904 328

Underground rooms :—

Number dealt with during year Nil.

Insanitary houses :—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 1

Shelter provided under Section 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 :—

Number of persons accommodated during the year... .. 7

Customs and Inland Revenue Acts :—

Number of dwellings for which applications were received during the year Nil.

Number of prosecutions under Bye-laws under Public Health (London) Act, 1891 :—

With respect to water closets, earth closets, &c. 1

Mortuary :—

Total number of bodies removed 185

Total number of infectious bodies removed 1

BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOME-
 WORK DURING THE YEAR 1922.**

1.—INSPECTION.

Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	890	37	1
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses)	3,073	540	5
Workplaces (Excluding Outworkers' pre- mises dealt with in Table III.)	1,216	101	...
Totals	5,179	678	6

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	221	221	...	2
Want of ventilation	5	5	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	1
Other nuisances	1,058	1,058	...	...
Sanitary ac- commodation {	insufficient	57	57	...
	unsuitable or defec- tive	277	277	3
	not separate for sexes	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (Section 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (Sections 97 to 100) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out- work which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	...	...	...	...
Totals	1,619	1,619	...	6

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

3.—HOME WORK—1922.

NATURE OF WORK. (1)	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									Outwork in unwholesome premises, Section 108.			Outwork in infected premises, Sections 109 and 110		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists. (8)	Prosecutions.		In-stances. (11)	Notices served. (12)	Prosecu-tions. (13)	In-stances. (14)	Orders made. (S. 109.) (15)	Prosecu-tions. (S. 109, 110.) (16)
	Twice in the Year.			Once in the Year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists. (9)	Failing to send Lists. (10)						
	Outworkers.			Outworkers.											
	Lists. (2)	Con-tractors. (3)	Work-men. (4)	Lists. (5)	Con-tractors. (6)	Work-men. (7)									
Wearing apparel :—															
(1) Making, &c. ...	54	76	791	4	...	31	...	...	...	164	164	...	20	...	...
(2) Cleaning and washing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and upholstery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Artificial flowers ...	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	2	...	...
Fur pulling ...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...
Paper bags and boxes ...	14	...	194	1	...	51	...	...	...	50	50	...	19	...	...
Brush making...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	2	...	...
TOTAL ...	72	76	1,009	5	...	82	...	...	...	233	233	...	44	...	...

(a) There were no names and addresses of outworkers received in respect to the following classes of work :—Sacks, basket making, mats other than wire nets, racquet and tennis balls, stuffed toys, file making, electro plate, cables and chains, anchors and grapnels, cart gear, locks, latches and keys, pea picking, household linen, lace, lace curtains and nets, curtains and furniture hangings, brass and brass articles, tents, feather sorting, and carding, &c., of buttons.

(b) The figures in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of lists received from employers who sent them both for February and August, and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They are therefore double the number of employers and approximately double the number of individual workers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employers, the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS—1922.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
(1)	(2)
(1) Furniture, woodwork, fitting and other branches of the furniture trades	993
(a) Cabinet making ... 589	92
(b) French polishing ...	245
(c) Upholstery ... 67	245
(2) Dress	162
(a) Tailoring ... 60	2
(b) Mantles ... 5	28
(c) Dress ... 9	3
(d) Millinery ... 3	52
(e) Shirt making ...	65
(3) Skin, leather, hair and feather trades... ..	65
(a) Furriers ... 19	12
(b) Saddlery and Harness ...	32
(c) Feathers ... 2	32
(4) Paper, printing, book, stationery and fancy goods trades	57
(a) Box and bag makers 40	17
(b) Other workers ...	17
(5) Laundry and washing	2
(6) Food	14
(7) Metals, machines, implements and conveyances	49
(8) Precious metals, jewels, &c.	1
(9) Other trades than those mentioned above	117
Total number of workshops on Register	1,460

NOTE.—A separate register is kept for bakehouses, the number of which in use at the end of the year was 63, including 21 factory bakehouses.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
(1)	(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 133).	9
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 5.)	51
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	(referring to 25 factories and 26 workshops.)
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	3
Other	12
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	Nil.
In use at the end of the year	37

6.—SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM OTHER DISTRICTS DURING 1922.

DISTRICTS.	Making Wearing Apparel.		Confectionery Packing.		Artificial Flowers.		Furniture and Upholstery.		Fur Pulling.		Feather Sorting.		Umbrellas, &c.		Paper Bags and Boxes.		Brush Making.		Card Mounting.		Dolls and Toys.		TOTAL.
	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	
Bermondsey ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bethnal Green ...	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	31	43	30	20	...	...	...	...	224
Bromley ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Camberwell ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
City of London ...	237	244	...	...	28	40	...	...	5	7	1	1	24	25	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	616
Chelsea ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enfield ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Finsbury ...	35	53	...	...	14	20	...	1	3	2	1	6	...	4	37	44	...	...	...	...	3	7	230
Hackney ...	113	104	3	4	12	13	6	2	3	2	2	...	...	20	19	23	12	...	...	...	7	...	345
Hammersmith ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hampstead... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Holborn ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hornsey ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ilford ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Islington ...	32	33	...	...	13	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	3	4	...	...	...	3	2	126
Lewisham ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leyton ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Paddington ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poplar ...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Southwark ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
St. Marylebone ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Stepney ...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
St. Pancras... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stoke Newington ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tottenham ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Westminster ...	18	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Willesden ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTALS ...	522	545	3	4	67	91	6	3	13	12	4	7	24	29	100	134	56	36	...	...	13	9	1,678
	1,067		7		158		9		25		11		53		234		92		...		22		

SHOREDITCH TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

REPORT FOR 1922

BY

A. J. McFARLAND, M.D., D.P.H., *Tuberculosis Officer.**To the Medical Officer of Health, Town Hall, Shoreditch.*

SIR,

I beg to submit a report of the work done in the Shoreditch Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year 1922.

The total number of persons attending during the year was 1281. Of these 676 attended for the first time, the remaining 605 had been examined in previous years, and had attended during the year for treatment or for re-examination.

Of the new persons examined 168 were found to be suffering from some form of Tuberculosis.

Of the persons examined in previous years 451 were Tuberculous.

All persons suffering from Tuberculosis who are likely to benefit from Residential Treatment are advised to accept such treatment, and if they agree to accept Residential Treatment the necessary forms are sent to the Medical Officer, London County Council. During the year 166 persons were sent to Residential Institutions—69 of these were sent to Sanatoria.

The Local War Pensions Committee have sent a large number of pensioners for examination and report—693 reports were sent during the year.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR SHOREDITCH, 1922.

	1922.	1921.
Total attendances	7,121	8,362
Total persons examined for the first time	676	744
Renewed cases	605	792
Sisters' visits to homes	2,715	1,871
Medical Officers' visits	343	265

Detailed Analysis of all New Persons attending for the first time.

	Insured.		Non-Insured.				Total
	M.	F.	Under 15 years.		Over 15 years.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total new persons	160	91	143	140	59	83	676
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	64	36	5	3	19	28	155
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	..	6	4	1	1	13
"Suspects"	9	4	..	1	3	3	20
Non-Tuberculous	86	51	132	132	36	51	488

Analysis of all Persons attending the Dispensary during 1922.

					Over 15 years of age.			
					Under 15 years of age.	Ins.	Non Ins.	Total.
Males				183	423	118	724	
Females				176	165	216	557	
Totals				359	588	334	1,281	

Tuberculous.

Males				37	288	68	393
Females				41	94	91	226
Totals				78	382	159	619

All New Persons Examined.

Contacts	30	12	246	288
Other new cases	138	8	242	388
Totals	168	20	488	676

Total number of Patients :

Insured	588
b—Non-Insured	693
Total	1,281

Attendances in the Special Departments:—

Bacteriological Examinations—432. X-Ray Examinations—102.

The New Persons examined, and attendances each month were as follows:—

	New Persons Examined.			Attendances.		
	Insured.	Non-Insured.	Total.	Insured.	Non-Insured.	Total.
January ..	27	46	73	506	245	751
February ..	37	46	83	449	242	691
March ..	25	46	71	477	271	748
April ..	22	32	54	357	196	553
May ..	20	46	66	396	232	628
June ..	13	33	46	396	191	587
July ..	18	19	37	349	170	519
August ..	14	26	40	359	131	490
September	16	25	41	381	136	517
October ..	22	44	66	381	218	599
November ..	17	37	54	385	198	563
December	20	25	45	326	149	475
Totals ..	251	425	676	4,742	2,379	7,121

A. J. McFARLAND.

REPORT OF THE INTERIM TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE FOR SHOREDITCH

From January 1st to December 31st, 1922.

The Committee has met 17 times and has dealt with 197 cases during the year.

The Committee consists of 16 members, including the Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, the Tuberculosis Officer, School Medical Officer, Representatives of Board of Guardians, the Borough Council, War Pensions Committee and Red Cross Society, the Secretaries of the Friendly Workers amongst the Poor, the Local Charity Organisation Society and Invalid Children's Aid Association, the District Organiser of Children's Care Committees, and two Representatives of Maurice Hostel Women's Settlement.

Cases have been referred to the Interim Tuberculosis Care Committee as follows:—

By London County Council for visiting and assessing	141
,, Dispensary	40
,, Brompton Hospital	5
,, St. Bartholomew's Hospital	1
,, Invalid Children's Aid Association	4
,, Soldiers and Sailors Families' Association	1
,, Charity Organisation Society	1
,, District Organiser of Children's Care Committee	2
Privately	2

Of these 89 are still current, 39 are completed, in 7 cases no action was possible, 48 have died, and 14 have been referred to other Societies.

Cases have been referred to other Societies as follows:—

Invalid Children's Aid Association	8
To other Boroughs	2
To District Organiser of Children's Care Committees	4

who is also notified of all families where there are children.

M. WRAGGE.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES IN LONDON.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

RETURN AS TO WORK CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH THE SHOREDITCH TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY AT THE ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, CITY ROAD, E.C. 1, FOR THE YEAR 1922.

(The return relates only to persons residing in Shoreditch.)

NUMBER OF		Under observa- tion at the Dispensary on January 1st pending diagnosis.	Examined for the first time during the year.	TOTAL	Found to be			Under observa- tion at the Dispensary on 31st December pending diagnosis.	Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis.
					Suffering from Tuberculosis		Not suffering from Tuberculosis.		
					Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.			
(a) All persons (including "Contacts")—									
Adults	M.	32	219	251	103	4	122	16	6
"	F.	31	174	205	73	2	118	7	5
Children under 15	M.	10	143	153	5	6	132	8	2
"	F.	18	140	158	6	6	134	9	3
Total		91	676	767	187	18	506	40	16
(b) "Contacts" (included in (a))—									
Adults	M.	8	38	46	12	1	26	4	3
"	F.	13	73	86	17	—	65	3	1
Children under 15	M.	5	82	87	6	4	70	5	2
"	F.	9	95	104	4	5	89	4	2
(c) Insured persons (included in (a))	M.	18	160	178	76	2	95	3	2
	F.	12	91	103	45	2	51	2	3

1. Number of patients under treatment or supervision (excluding persons under observation or domiciliary treatment) on the 31st December*	280	6. Number of reports received from Insurance Practitioners in respect of insured patients under domiciliary treatment during the year	10				
2. Total number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary during the year	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>(Insured)</td> <td>4,742</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(Uninsured)</td> <td>2,379</td> </tr> </table>	(Insured)	4,742	(Uninsured)	2,379	7. Number of persons referred to affiliated hospital for consultation	16
(Insured)	4,742						
(Uninsured)	2,379						
3. Number of persons placed during the year under observation at the Dispensary for the purpose of diagnosis	—	8. Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners at the homes of patients	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>(Insured)</td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(Uninsured)</td> <td>—</td> </tr> </table>	(Insured)	—	(Uninsured)	—
(Insured)	—						
(Uninsured)	—						
4. Number of cases in which the period of observation at the Dispensary exceeded two months ..	40	9. Number of other visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of patients.. .. .	343				
5. Number of insured patients under domiciliary treatment on December 31st†	240	10. Number of visits paid by Nurses or Health Visitors to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes	2,715				

11. Number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensary ..	432
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* Insured persons under domiciliary treatment by Insurance practitioners have been excluded, even though they may have attended the dispensary at intervals for examination or consultation. Such cases have been included under Head 5.

† So far as can be ascertained all insured persons in the dispensary area actually receiving domiciliary treatment from Insurance Practitioners have been included, irrespective of the date upon which they were placed under domiciliary treatment and of any attendance at the dispensary.

(Signed) A. J. McFARLAND,
Medical Officer of the Dispensary.

17th February, 1923.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

TABLE VIII.—SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST JANUARY, 1922, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1922, IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Age-periods.	Notifications on Form A.													Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Form C.		
	Number of Primary Notifications.													Number of Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form A.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	Total Primary Notifications.			
Pulmonary, Males ...	1	...	3	4	11	15	28	27	27	10	3	129	209	...	1	1	2	3	52	76
„ Females ...	1	3	4	4	13	17	23	23	11	3	1	103	153	...	...	...	...	...	38	46
Non-pulmonary, Males ...	...	12	6	5	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	31	39	...	1	1	2	2	3	21
„ Females...	2	3	2	2	...	1	3	4	1	...	...	18	20	...	1	1	2	2	2	15
Cols. (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)

Patients notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease are included in the "pulmonary" returns.

Primary Notifications relate to patients who have not previously been notified in this or former years, either on Form A or on Form B, in Shoreditch.

A School Medical Inspector is required to notify on Form B all cases of tuberculosis discovered in the course of inspection of children attending public elementary schools whether or not these have been previously notified.

Cols. 2-13. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form A, and which have never previously been notified in Shoreditch, either on Form A or on Form B, are included in these returns.

Col. 14. All notifications on Form A, whether duplicate or not, are included in this column.

Cols. 15-18. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form B, and which have never previously been notified in Shoreditch, either on Form A or on Form B, are included in these columns.

Col. 19. All notifications which have been made during the year on Form B, whether the cases have previously been notified in the area or not, either on Form A or on Form B, are included in this column.

Col. 21. Only notifications on Form C, made by the medical officers of sanatoria, as defined in the Tuberculosis Regulations, are included in this column.

TABLE IX.

SUMMARY COMPILED FROM THE ABSTRACTS OF THE WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS BY THE SENIOR INSPECTOR,
FOR THE YEAR 1922.

	Insp. Wright.	Insp. Chap- man.	Insp. Sickel- more.	Insp. Thomas.	Insp. Shaw.	Insp. Molloy.	Insp. Bishop.	Insp. Girling.	Insp. Stratton.	Insp. Grant.	Insp. Walker.	TOTALS.
Premises cleansed throughout... ..	104	28	33	51	8	44	53	26	27	64	13	451
" " partially	235	281	198	152	155	213	315	133	194	276	247	2,399
" " total rooms	724	999	681	796	442	802	766	374	866	827	811	8,089
" " verminous rooms	38	22	29	112	55	22	129	83	49	59	130	728
Premises generally repaired—Walls, floors, sashes, &c.	171	123	271	279	149	136	337	168	176	183	289	2,282
Light and ventilation improved	8	3	2	2	...	...	16	48	2	...	5	86
Roofs, guttering, rain water pipes im- proved or repaired	182	362	432	246	150	168	312	178	307	281	278	2,896
Overcrowding dealt with	4	1	...	11	1	5	...	8	1	2	8	41
Water reinstated or improved	2	28	3	...	17	6	54	...	8	6	23	147
Drains newly constructed	8	3	2	2	1	1	11	3	1	1	2	35
" re-constructed	4	7	21	6	21	8	8	9	8	5	8	105
" improved or repaired	40	17	77	41	41	25	57	33	17	21	43	412
" obstructions removed	10	32	45	23	33	22	45	10	26	46	33	325
Soil and vent pipes—Improved or repaired	4	1	9	14	1	...	7	3	4	2	8	53
Water closets—newly constructed	50	8	12	13	2	2	2	34	7	3	...	133
" improved or repaired	186	123	90	164	70	75	191	60	105	192	147	1,403
" obstructions removed	10	29	17	26	14	23	52	5	17	8	31	232
Sinks, etc., improved, cleansed or repaired	53	28	32	24	10	17	35	10	14	79	25	327
Sinks, etc., traps-provided	22	6	...	10	1	1	6	4	...	2	4	56
Outdoor premises—												
Floors or paving repaired	26	74	34	63	42	61	77	19	44	70	83	593
Cleansed or limewashed	149	217	123	147	3	10	143	34	96	109	250	1,281
Improved or repaired ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	3	8
Ash-pits—Dust-bins provided... ..	58	75	75	79	54	55	118	110	95	104	120	943
" Improved or repaired	7	1	2	10	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	26
" Abolished ... ..	...	...	6	4	...	...	14	4	5	3	2	38
Accumulations removed	49	3	6	16	5	37	45	10	5	17	23	216
Urinals cleansed or repaired	8	1	2	2	3	1	3	...	3	1	3	27
Animals removed	1	4	1	5	1	5	6	5	...	...	5	33

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1922.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

In 7 instances summonses were withdrawn on the work being done. Costs amounting to £2 12s. 6d. were allowed to the Borough Council.

Nuisance orders were made in 55 instances, costs amounting to £34 19s. being ordered to be paid to the Council.

In 36 instances the Statutory Notices were complied with before the cases came on for hearing, £21 being ordered to be paid to the Council.

In 4 instances for non-compliance with Statutory Notices the defendants were fined £6 19s. 6d. and ordered to pay £2 12s. 6d. costs.

In 9 instances for non-compliance with Magistrates' Orders the defendants were fined altogether £15 and ordered to pay £9 17s. costs, and in 3 instances for similar offences the defendants were ordered to pay costs amounting to six guineas.

One Closing Order was made.

For non-compliance with Closing Orders 3 summonses were adjourned *sine die*, and in one the defendant was fined £3.

BREACHES OF LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BYE-LAWS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACTS.

In 1 instance the defendant was fined £10 and ordered to pay £2 2s. costs to the Borough Council, and in 1 instance the defendant was ordered to pay £1 3s. costs.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.

In one instance a fine of 10s. was inflicted for a contravention of the provisions of Section 3 of the Act.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS, 1885 AND 1886.

A milk purveyor was fined £3 with a guinea costs for selling milk without being registered with the Borough Council.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4,703
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners	4,703
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	} Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I, or (b), Part II, of the Act of 1890 :—

(1) Name of area	} Nil.
(2) Acreage	
(3) Number of working-class houses in area	
(4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced	

4.—Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919... .. Nil.

5.—Staff engaged on housing work, with, briefly, the duties of each officer :—
So much of the time of the Medical Officer of Health, Senior Inspector, eleven Sanitary Inspectors and five Clerks as may be necessary. The duties are as required under the various Acts relating to the Health and Housing. In addition, it may be mentioned that the services of the Borough Surveyor and his staff, together with those of 2 Superintendents, an Assistant Caretaker, a Rent Collector and three Workmen, with the necessary clerical assistance, are required in connection with some 374 dwellings for the working class, which are now the property of the Borough Council.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR THE YEAR 1922.

BY

DR. MAITLAND RADFORD.

	Districts.						Totals.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
1st visits to infants	398	432	564	465	638	409	2,906
Re-visits to infants	849	1,057	625	702	931	1,859	6,023
No. visits to children (1-5 years) ...	955	998	717	1,130	414	2,801	7,014
No. 1st visits to expectant mothers ...	96	80	134	90	114	163	677
No. re-visits to expectant mothers ...	30	98	127	105	101	186	647
No. 1st visits to infants with diarrhoea	2	...	28	...	...	...	30
No. 1st visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, or eye discharge ...	9	29	18	...	30	...	86
No. of re-visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	23	38	34	...	60	...	155
No. 1st visits to cases of puerperal fever	3	...	2	...	3	...	8
No. of futile visits	207	237	86	341	214	507	1,590
Special visits, dairies, etc.	156	5	129	...	6	...	296
Health Visitors' attendances—							
(a) Haggerston Baths ... ..	...	6	51	...	35	...	92
(b) Hoxton Hall	49	2	4	43	44	...	142
(c) Maternity Centre	140	167	109	133	125	...	674
(d) Harbour Lights ... ..	...	41	42	...	44	...	127
(e) School for Mothers	2	2	...	...	...	...	4
1st attendances of infants and children at Weighing Centre—							
(a) Haggerston Baths ... ..	...	...	123	...	120	...	243
(b) Hoxton Hall	81	...	...	90	200	...	371
(c) Maternity Centre	682	184	77	103	117	...	1,163
(d) Harbour Lights ... ..	...	...	235	...	190	...	425
(e) School for Mothers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	411	411
Total attendances at Centres—							
(a) Haggerston Baths ... ..	...	...	1,031	...	646	...	1,677
(b) Hoxton Hall	707	...	...	1,418	826	...	2,951
(c) Maternity Centre	840	1,374	892	1,065	270	...	4,351
(d) Harbour Lights ... ..	...	11	3,412	...	826	...	4,249
(e) School for Mothers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4,063	4,063

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—SUMMARY OF WORK—*continued.*

	Districts.						Totals
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
Lady BRISCOE, M.B. (152, Kingsland Road).							
No. infants seen for 1st time ... ..	...	184	79	...	75	...	338
No. children (1-5 yrs.) seen for 1st time	...	35	25	...	150	...	210
Total No. consultations ... ..	...	219	598	...	346	...	1,163
DR. SMITH (152, Kingsland Road).							
No. infants seen for 1st time	103	...	...	75	...	...	178
No. children (1-5 yrs.) seen for 1st time	36	...	...	25	...	...	61
Total No. infants and children seen ...	781	...	...	772	...	...	1,553
No. expectant mothers seen for 1st time	22	33	97	41	100	...	293
Total No. ante natal consultations ...	59	57	179	72	110	...	477
DR. RADFORD (152, Kingsland Road).							
No. of infants seen for 1st time ... ..	...	...	...	150	...	...	150
No. children (1-5 yrs.) seen for 1st time	...	...	...	30	...	...	30
Total No. consultations ... ..	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
DR. RADFORD (Harbour Lights).							
No. infants seen for 1st time ... ..	...	...	235	...	240	...	475
No. children (1-5 yrs.) seen for 1st time	...	...	135	...	58	...	193
Total No. consultations ... ..	...	...	568	...	348	...	916
DR. RADFORD (Hoxton Hall).							
No. infants seen for 1st time	30	...	...	76	160	...	266
No. children (1-5 yrs.) seen for 1st time	10	...	...	31	48	...	89
Total No. consultations	76	...	...	387	300	...	763
DR. TRIBE (School for Mothers).							
No. expectant mothers seen for 1st time	...	...	...	...	...	88	88
Total No. consultations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	158	158
DR. PRATT (School for Mothers).							
No. infants seen for 1st time ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	320	320
No. children (1-5 yrs.) seen for 1st time	...	...	...	...	...	91	91
Total No. consultations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4,060	4,060
No. attendances at Sewing Class	34	134	31	93	293	235	820
Interviews connected with work	321	193	476	308	126	1,182	2,606
Report on Infants attending Doctors' Consultations.							
No. suffering from disorders of digestion and nutrition	380	270	235	346	300	...	1,531
No. suffering from other minor ailments	197	130	206	241	100	...	874
No. referred to Hospital or to Medical Practitioner	25	24	71	26	126	...	272