[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 1925,

BY

LEWIS T. FRASER BRYETT, M.D. (LOND.)

Medical Officer of Health;

Diflomate in Public Health, Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons;
Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health;
and of the Royal Institute of Public Health, &c.

[Printed by Order of the Health Committee.]

LONDON:

JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, LTD.,

SUFFOLK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Public Health Committee.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Ex officio-P. KELLEHER, Esq., J.P. (Mayor).

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Chairman-Councillor J. E. HOUSEMAN. Vice-Chairman-Lady Cynthia Colville. (Co-opted.)

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Böge, Miss E. M. FAIRCHILD, Mrs. E. M.

99

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WAKELING, A. Sanitary Inspectors. NEATE, Mrs.

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W. SICKELMORE.

J. H. Pearson, Senior Inspector. J. H. Thomas R. A. Bis F. C. SHAW. J. B. Molloy.

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Miss E. Lehane. E. R. Banks. A. W. Scott.

Rat Officer.

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Mrs. M. Calnan, Mrs. G. Marshall, Mrs. C. Jennings, and Mrs. J. McDonnell (Cleaners and Waitresses).

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Miss E. E. Thorogood (Cook).

Miss M. ZEMAITIS (General Assistant).

Mortuary Keeper.

W. J. BAILEY.

Temporary Shelter.

Mrs. Watson.

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G. KENNEDY.

A. FLACK.

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Dentist.

W. E. Dodd, L.D.S.

Bacteriologist. J. Andrew, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Public Analyst.

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A. LEITCH, M.B., Ch.B. MAITLAND RADFORD, M.D. (STATE MED.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

LEWIS T. FRASER BRYETT, M.D., D.P.H.

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Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TOWN HALL,

OLD STREET, E.C. 2,

January, 1926.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ending 31st December, 1925, upon the health and sanitary condition of the Borough of Shoreditch. As far as practicable this report has been compiled on lines similar to those of previous reports, due allowance being made for the instructions of the Minister of Health as laid down in the circular issued at the end of the year under consideration.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate as at 30th June, 1925, is 107,300. This figure is based upon the adjusted census population of 1921, after allowance for the natural increase of births over deaths and for migration as indicated from such sources of information as the changes in the numbers on the Electoral Register and the returns obtained by the Board of Trade. The above estimate includes the population in the Holborn Institution, numbering approximately 900, who are not regarded as belonging to Shoreditch. Excluding these, 106,400 is the number of inhabitants taken into account for the statistical purposes of this report. Further information upon the subject of the population and the principal industries of the Borough are

contained in Tables I. and VI. and in those relating to the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901 (see Appendix).

BIRTHS.

The births registered in the Borough numbered 2,361, of which 1,177 were of males and 1,184 females. The number corrected by the inclusion of the births outside Shoreditch, the parents being residents of the Borough, and the exclusion of those occurring within the Borough, the parents not being resident in Shoreditch, was 2,627, of which 1,300 were of males and 1,327 females.

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

Ward	1.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Moorfields		 60	40	100	
Church		 243	227	470	
Hoxton		 218	214	432	
Wenlock		 219	187	406	
Whitmore		 207	251	458	
Kingsland		 129	138	267	
Haggerston		 114	155	269	
Acton	***	 110	115	225	
Totals		 1,300	1,327	2,627	

Outside the Borough 286 births were registered, 137 of males and 149 of females, the parents being residents of Shoreditch. Eleven births, six of males, occurred within the Borough, the parents being non-resident. In the Shoreditch Institution there were 277 births, 148 of males and 129 females. In ten of these the parents were not residents of Shoreditch.

The illegitimate births numbered 82, of which 45 were males and 37 females. Of these 44 (24 of males and 20 females) occurred in the Shoreditch Institution.

The birth-rate for the Borough was 24.6 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 18·3 and for London 18·0 per 1,000 population.

MARRIAGES.

The number for the year ended 31st December, 1925, was 936, as compared with 979 in 1924, 873 in 1923, 959 in 1922, 976 in 1921 and 1,194 in 1920. The persons married were at the rate of 17.5 per 1,000 population as compared with 17.2 for the Metropolis.



DEATHS.

The deaths during 1925 numbered 1,421, a little below the number for the preceding year. They were distributed in the Borough as shewn in the table below:—

Ward	1.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Moorfields			41	28	69	
Church		*	121	114	235	
Hoxton			125	92	217	
Wenlock			97	80	177	
Whitmore			143	116	259	
Kingsland			82	59	141	
Haggerston			74	81	155	
Acton			92	77	169	
Totals			775	647	1,422	

The deaths of males were 128 in excess of those of females, and the death-rate amongst males was approximately 28.5 per cent. higher than amongst females.

The general death-rate for the Borough was 13.3 per 1,000 population. The causes of death and the death-rates for the Borough and its eight wards, together with other particulars respecting the mortality amongst the inhabitants during the year, are given in Tables I., III., IV., V. and VI. (Appendix).

The death-rate averaged above the mean during the first three months of the year and again during the last three months. The rate was lowest during the month of August, when it averaged less than 9 per 1,000. The highest point touched was during the second and the last weeks of December, when the rates were 22.4 per 1,000 population. The mortality from diarrhœa had no appreciable effect upon the death-rate, but measles and diseases of the respiratory organs were largely contributory to the elevation noticeable during the last two months of the year.

The deaths amongst infants under one year numbered 233, of which 116 were of males. They amounted to 16·3 per cent. of the deaths from all causes. The mortality amongst infants under one year was at the rate of 88 per 1,000 births registered during the year, as compared with 87 in 1924, 82 in 1923, 102 in 1922, 114 in 1921 and 91 in 1920. The infantile mortality amongst males was 89 as compared with 88 amongst females. This slight difference is worthy of note as for years past in Shoreditch the mortality amongst male infants under one year has always materially exceeded that of females. The chief causes of death amongst infants under a year old were: prematurity, atrophy debility and marasmus, malformations, pneumonia, bronchitis, diarrhœa and enteritis, whooping cough and measles.

In Table IV. (Appendix) the causes of death amongst infants under one year

are given together with the ages in weeks and months, and the nett deaths and births 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		3	2		3		1	1	10
Scarlet Fever									
Whooping Cough		3	2	3	3	2	1	1	15
Diphtheria and Croup									
Erysipelas		1			1				2
Tuberculous Meningitis		1				1		1	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis									
Other Tuberculous Diseases				1					1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous				1	2				3
Convulsions		1	2	1					4
Laryngitis									
Bronchitis		2	3	2	5	1	1	2	16
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	6	4	5	5	6	4	6	39
Diarrhœa		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Enteritis	1	5	3	2	4	2	4		20
Gastritis		1	1						2 2
Syphilis	***		2						2
Rickets		1							1
Suffocation, over-lying		1	1	1				1	4
Injury at Birth									
Atelectasis		1		1		1			3
Congenital Malformations		2	2		2		2	3	11
Premature Birth		4	5	6	4	1	5	4	29
Atrophy Debility and									
Marasmus	***	9	5	4	7	4	4	5	38
Other causes	1	3	4	2	6	1	2	2	21
Totals	5	46	37	30	43	20	25	27	233

The infantile mortalities for the Wards of the Borough are given in Table VI. (Appendix). The rate was highest in Acton and lowest in Moorfields, being 120 and 50 per 1,000 births respectively.

The infantile mortality for England and Wales was at the rate of 75, and for London it was 67 per 1,000 births registered.

The deaths of children aged from one to two years numbered 71, the chief causes being measles and diseases of the respiratory organs. Of children aged from two to five years 59 died, the chief causes being measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, and diseases of the respiratory organs. Altogether 363 or 25.5 per cent. of the total number of deaths were of children under five years of age.

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Taking the deaths at all ages the chief causes were: bronchitis, which accounted for 165; tuberculosis, which ended in death in 154 including 124 from phthisis; pneumonia which caused 146; diseases of the circulatory organs, including heart disease, 129, cancer 104, old age 103, Bright's disease 79, violence 63, apoplexy 51, atrophy debility and marasmus 35, measles 34, whooping cough 29, and prematurity which was given as the cause of 29 deaths.

Of the deaths from cancer 58 were of males and 46 females; 8 were of persons aged from 20 to 45 years, 58 of persons aged from 45 to 65 years, 29 and 8 respectively were the numbers for the next two decades and there was one death in a person over 85 years. There were in addition 16 deaths attributed to malignant disease and sarcoma. Doubtless, some deaths from cancer are included amongst those attributed to malignant disease. The death-rate due to cancer was 0.98 per 1,000 population as compared with 1.1 for 1924, 1.0 for 1923, 0.82 for 1922, 0.87 for 1921, 0.91 for 1920, 0.93 for 1919, 0.95 for 1918 and 1.1 for 1917.

There were 13 deaths from appendicitis, 8 of them of males, and 5 deaths were attributed to peritonitis, 4 of them of females.

No deaths were directly attributed to alcoholism, but 3, two of males, were given as the result of cirrhosis of the liver, a disease due to chronic poisoning by alcohol.

Of the deaths from violence 42 were of males and 21 females. Through accident or negligence 31 males and 16 females lost their lives. Fourteen of these were the result of street accidents, 11 were due to falls, mostly amongst old people, 3 were due to burns or scalds and 7 to suffocation. Three of the latter were in infants suffocated in bed. There were 16 cases of suicide, 11 amongst males and 2 of homicide. The number of infants suffocated in bed still remains low as compared with what it used to be in years gone by. There is, however, still room for improvement.

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 St. Leonard's Hospital Royal Chest Hospital Home of Good Shepherd Convent Hospital Infant Welfare Centre	 502 11 7 1 10	156 15 79 	156 517 90 7 1 10
Totals	 531	250	781

Elsewhere than in public institutions 8 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:—

No. of Deaths. Banstead	
Asylums:—	o of
Banstead Broadmoor	
Broadmoor 1 Cane Hill 1 Claybury 6 Colney Hatch 3 Dartford Heath 5 Epsom 5 Fountain 3 Hanwell 1 Leavesden 5 Three Counties Mental, Stotfold 1 Tooting Bec 1 Brook 4 Eastern 23 Grove 5 Joyce Green 1 London Fever 2 North-Eastern 1 North-Eastern 1 North-Western 4 Over Infectious Disease 1 Park 7 South-Western 5 South-Western 2 General Hospitals:— Children, Holborn 2 East London 2 General 6 German 9 Cueen's (Children) Royal Free Royal Surrey County Stoyal Free Royal Surrey County Stoyal Free Royal Free Royal Surrey County St. Bartholomew's St. Getorge's	
Cane Hill	1
Colney Hatch 3 Dartford Heath 5 Epsom 5 Fountain 3 Hanwell 1 Leavesden 5 Three Counties Mental, Stotfold 1 Tooting Bec 1 Brook 4 Eastern 23 Grove 5 Joyce Green 1 London Fever 2 Northern 1 North-Eastern 13 North-Western 15 North-Western 15 South-Eastern 5 South-Eastern 5 South-Eastern 5 South-Western 15 General Hospitals:— Children's, Holborn 2 East London German 9 Cancer City of London Maternity Colindale Homœopathic Homœopathic Infants Mothers' Hospital, Clapton Queen Mary's St. Luke's National Hospital for Disease of Heart Hospital for Women and Children, Paddington OTHER INSTITUTIONS:— Archway House Bishopsbourne Invalid Home 214A, Cambridge Road Goldie Leigh Homes	35
Colney Hatch Dartford Heath Epsom Fountain Hanwell Leavesden Three Counties Mental, Stotfold Tooting Bec DISEASES:— Brook Eastern Joyce Green London Fever Northern North-Eastern North-Western General Hospitals:— Children's, Holborn German Colney Hatch St. Bartholomew's St. George's St. Thomas's University College St. Thomas's University College Special Hospitals:— Bethnal Green Chest Brompton Cancer City of London Maternity Colindale Homeopathic Infants Mothers' Hospital, Clapton Queen Charlotte's Queen Mary's St. Columba's St. Columba's St. Luke's National Hospital for Diseases of Heart Hospital for Women and Children, Paddington OTHER INSTITUTIONS:— Archway House Bishopsbourne Invalid Home 214A, Cambridge Road Goldie Leigh Homes.	1
Dartford Heath Epsom Fountain Fountain Hanwell Leavesden Three Counties Mental, Stotfold Tooting Bec Diseases: Brook Eastern Joyce Green London Fever Northern North-Eastern North-Western Over Infectious Disease Fountain St. George's St. Thomas's University College University College Special Hospitals: Bethnal Green Chest Brompton Cancer City of London Maternity Colindale Homœopathic Infants St. Bartfiolomew's St. George's St. Thomas's University College Special Hospitals: Bethnal Green Chest Brompton Cancer City of London Maternity Colindale Mothers' Hospital, Clapton Oueen Charlotte's St. Columba's St. Luke's St. Columba's St. Columba's St. Columba's St. Luke's St. Columba's St. George's St. Thomas's St. George's St. Columba's St. George's St. Columba's St. George's St. Columba's St. Co	1
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Hanwell Leavesden Three Counties Mental, Stotfold Tooting Bec Hospitals for Infectious Diseases: Brook Eastern Grove Joyce Green Northern North-Eastern North-Western North-Western South-Western General Hospitals: General Hospitals: General Hospitals: General Hospitals: Special Hospitals: Bethnal Green Chest Brompton Cancer City of London Maternity Colindale Homœopathic Infants Mothers' Hospital, Clapton Oueen Charlotte's Queen Mary's St. Columba's St. Luke's National Hospital for Diseases of Heart Hospital for Women and Children, Paddington OTHER INSTITUTIONS: Archway House Bishopsbourne Invalid Home 214A, Cambridge Road Goldie Leigh Homes	3
Leavesden	1
Three Counties Mental, Stotfold	
Stotfold 1 Tooting Bec 1 Tooting Bec 1 Hospitals for Infectious Diseases :— Brook 4 Eastern 23 Grove 5 Joyce Green 1 London Fever 2 Northern 1 North-Eastern 13 North-Western 25 Over Infectious Disease 1 Park 7 South-Eastern 5 South-Western 2 General Hospitals:— Children's, Holborn 2 East London 2 East London 2 East London 2 German 9 Bethnal Green Chest Brompton City of London Maternity Colindale Homeopathic Infants Mothers' Hospital, Clapton Oueen Charlotte's Oueen Mary's St. Columba's St. Luke's National Hospital for Diseases of Heart Hospital for Women and Children, Paddington Simplify the second Goldie Leigh Homes OTHER INSTITUTIONS:— Archway House Bishopsbourne Invalid Home 214A, Cambridge Road Goldie Leigh Homes	
Tooting Bec	4
Hospitals for Infectious Diseases:— Brook	î
Hospitals for Infectious Diseases:— Brook	2
DISEASES:— Brook	4
Brook	10
Eastern	1
Grove	2
Grove Joyce Green	4
Joyce Green	
Northern	2
North-Eastern	6
North-Eastern 13 North-Western 4 Over Infectious Disease Park 7 South-Eastern 5 South-Western 2 GENERAL HOSPITALS:— Children's, Holborn 2 East London 2 German 9 St. Luke's National Hospital for Diseases of Heart Hospital for Women and Children, Paddington South-Way House Archway House Bishopsbourne Invalid Home 214A, Cambridge Road Goldie Leigh Homes	1
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Over Infectious Disease Park	
Park	1
South-Eastern 5 South-Western 2 GENERAL HOSPITALS:— Archway House Bishopsbourne Invalid Home 214A, Cambridge Road Goldie Leigh Homes Goldie Leigh Homes	
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GENERAL HOSPITALS:— Children's, Holborn 2 East London 2 German 9 OTHER INSTITUTIONS:— Archway House Bishopsbourne Invalid Home 214A, Cambridge Road Goldie Leigh Homes	
GENERAL HOSPITALS:— Children's, Holborn 2 East London 2 German 9 Archway House Bishopsbourne Invalid Home 214A, Cambridge Road Goldie Leigh Homes	
Children's, Holborn 2 Bishopsbourne Invalid Home East London 2 Goldie Leigh Homes German 9 Goldie Leigh Homes	9
East London 2 214A, Cambridge Road German 9 Goldie Leigh Homes	1
German 9 Goldie Leigh Homes	1
000 77' 1 0' 77	1
Gt. Ormond Street (Children) 4 250, Fight Street, Homerton	1
OC III L C D . I .	4
London 9 86, High Street, Poplar	1
London Temperance 1 77A, Highgate Hill	1
Metropolitan 59 Home for Jewish Incurables	1
Middlesex 5 29, North Side, Clapham	3
Middlesex (North) 1 Little Folks' Home, Bexhill	1
Mildmay 6 Oxford Prison	1
National 2 St. George's Home	3
Poplar 1 St. Joseph's Hospice	7

Of 371 persons belonging to Shoreditch dying in public institutions beyond the limits of the Borough, 201 died in general hospitals, 33 in asylums, 68 in fever hospitals,

42 in hospitals for special diseases, and 27 in other institutions. Elsewhere than in public institutions, 10 persons belonging to Shoreditch died beyond the limits of the Borough.

Altogether 902 or 63·3 per cent. of the people belonging to Shoreditch who died during the year, died in various public institutions within or without the Borough. It may be noted that this percentage during recent years shows a marked increase on what it formerly was.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The infectious diseases included under the headings 1 to 35 inclusive, together with 171 and 172 in Table V. (Appendix), were the cause of 306 deaths. This number is less than for 1924 and below the average, and amounted to 21·5 per cent. of the total mortality from all causes as compared with 22·3 per cent. in 1924, 20·0 in 1923, 25·7 in 1922, 26·6 in 1921, 25·0 in 1920, 28·5 in 1919, 37·7 in 1918, and 30·2 in 1917. The high percentage in 1918 was due to the heavy mortality resulting from the influenza outbreaks in that year. Tuberculosis accounted for just over 50 per cent. of the deaths from these infectious diseases during the year under consideration. The death-rate due to these diseases was 2·8 per 1,000 population as compared with 3·0 in 1924, 2·6 in 1923, 4·2 in 1922, 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	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75		85 and up- wards.
No. of deaths	45	68	14	8	15	20	28	33	30	28	12	2	3

Of the total mortality from all causes of children under five years, 31·1 per cent. resulted from these infectious diseases. In infants under one year diarrhœa, measles and whooping cough accounted for most of the deaths. Amongst children aged from one to five years, measles, diphtheria, tuberculosis and whooping cough may be mentioned as the chief causes of death. Most of the mortality from infectious diseases amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards was the result of consumption, influenza and septic diseases.

The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases—viz., smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, enteric fever and diarrhœa, excluding enteritis under two years—numbered 97, the death-rate being 0.9 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 Haggerston Ward and lowest in Moorfields.

The cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, erysipelas, enteric fever and puerperal fever notified numbered 1,011 as compared with 27,629 for the whole of the Metropolis, the attack rates being 9.5 and 6.0 per 1,000 papulation respectively.

Excluding tuberculosis, the following toble shows the numbers of cases of infectious disease 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		Fourth Quarter.	Total.	Deaths.
Smallpox						
Scarlet Fever or Scar-						
latina	88	129	155	113	485	5
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	135	88	100	117	440	17
Typhus Fever						
Cholera						
Enteric Fever (Typhoid)		491		2	2	1
Continued Fever	1		100		1	
Relapsing Fever						
Puerperal Fever	4	2	6	1	13	2
Erysipelas	- 16	14	20	21	71	11
Plague	***		144			***
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1			2	3
Glanders		110				***
Anthrax ····		***				
Hydrophobia	***	***				
Anterior Polio-myelitis		44.7		2	2	
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	2	5	3	13	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum Acute Primary Pneu-	15	12	11	7	45	
monia	68	49	4.1	99	257	40
Acute Influenzal Pncu- monia	12	2	1	17	32	3
Malaria	****	***		***		
Dysentery		157	****			
Trench Fever		***				
Totals	343	299	339	382	1,363	85
Numbers and percentages of cases removed to hospitals.	298 86·9%	267 89- 3%	311		1,205 88·4%	

As compared with the figures for 1924, there is an increase in the number of cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever, and a decrease in the amount of pneumonia.

ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS CASES.

The hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board receive cases of scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, including membranous croup, enteric, typhus, and continued

fevers, relapsing fever, anterior polio-myelitis, encephalitis lethargica, cerebrospinal fever, together with certain cases of measles, whooping cough, puerperal fever, trench fever, malaria and dysentery.

The cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, enteric fever, continued fever, puerperal fever and cerebro-spinal fever, polio-myelitis and encephalitis lethargica certified, numbered 958 (Table II., Appendix), and the number removed to hospital, mainly to the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, was 934 or approximately 98 per cent.

RETURN CASES.

The following came under observation during the year:-

- (1) Charlotte B—, aged five years, of 18, E— Street, was taken ill on January 13th, and Elsie B—, aged two-and-a-half years, on the following day; they were certified as cases of diphtheria, and removed to hospital on January 13th and 14th respectively. These children returned home on February 12th, and three days later their mother, aged 24, was taken ill, and was removed to hospital on February 17th as a case of diphtheria. The diagnosis, however, was not confirmed by the hospital authorities.
- (2) Amelia S—, aged two years, of 17, D—, was removed to hospital as a case of diphtheria on January 8th, returning home on February 7th; Muriel R—, aged four-and-a-half years, of the same address, fell ill on February 10th, and was ten days later removed to hospital with diphtheria. As Amelia had a suspicious nasal discharge she was again certified and removed to hospital.
- (3) Albert R—, aged four, of 24, N—— Road, was certified and removed to hospital as a case of scarlet fever on June 4th, returning home on August 29th. On his return he had a discharge from nose and ears. Madge R——, aged three, was certified to have scarlet fever on September 9th, and removed to hospital, and the following day Walter R——, age six, was removed from the same address, and Joan H——, aged three-and-a-half years—a contact—from 14, B—— Street. At the date these cases came under observation the discharge mentioned in the case of Albert had to a large extent cleared up. It was not thought necessary for the child to be again removed to hospital, but precautions were taken as regards the child's nose and ears, and there were no further cases.

SMALLPOX.

No cases were certified in Shoreditch. Some fifteen were certified elsewhere in London, and there was one death. In connection with some of these cases there were a number of contacts resident in the Borough, who had to be kept under observation. None of them, however, developed the disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

The cases certified numbered 485, of which 57, or 11·7 per cent., were subsequently not regarded as scarlet fever. This percentage, although less than that for 1924, is nevertheless, greatly above the average.

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:—

	SCARLET FEVER.								
Wards.	N	OTIFICATIO	NS.	F	ATAL CASE	s.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Moorfields	7	8	15		1	1			
Church	43	45	88	1		1			
Hoxton	37	40	77	1	***	1			
Wenlock	31	36	67	***					
Whitmore	37	52	89	1		1			
Kingsland	35	30	65						
Haggerston	22	21	43						
Acton	18	23	41	1		1			
Totals for Borough	230	255	485	4	1	5			

The cases are grouped according to ages in Table II. (Appendix). Of the cases certified 471, or 97·1 per cent., were removed to hospital. The cases certified were at the rate of 4·5 per 1,000 inhabitants, being above the average for the previous 10 years. The attack-rate per 1,000 population in the Borough was lowest in Moorfields, and highest in Kingsland Ward, being 3·2 in the former, as compared with 6·1 in the latter.

The deaths were at the rate of 0.04 per 1,000 population. The case-mortality was at the rate of a shade over 1 per cent., which is somewhat below the average for the previous ten years.

Amongst children under five years there were 221 cases with a case-mortality allowing for errors in diagnosis, of 2·1 per cent. Amongst persons over five years the case-mortality was only 0·4 per cent., allowing for errors in diagnosis.

The cases certified as scarlet fever in London numbered 12,296, being at the rate of 2·7 per 1,000 population. The deaths numbered 100, being at the rate of 0·03 per 1,000 population, as estimated for the middle of the year 1924. Taking the cases notified, the case-mortality for the metropolis was considerably under 1 per cent. Compared with the mortality from scarlet fever of 60 years ago that of the present day can only be described as insignificant.

DIPHTHERIA (INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP).

The cases certified numbered 440, of which 101, or 22.9 per cent., were subsequently not regarded as being diphtheria. This percentage, although somewhat less than that for 1924, is still greatly above the average for previous years.

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

		DIPHTHERIA (including Membranous Croup).									
Wa	rd.	Cas	SES CERTIF	F	FATAL CASES.						
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Moorfields		 10	6	16							
Church		 21	48	69	1	2	3				
Hoxton		 19	31	50	1	4	5				
Wenlock		 33	33	66	1	1	2 3				
Whitmore		 37	61	98		3	3				
Kingsland		 25	22	47							
Haggerston		 24	37	61	1	2	3				
Acton		 13	20	33		1	1				
Totals for	Borough	 182	258	440	4	13	17				

The cases are grouped according to ages in Table II. (Appendix). Of the cases certified 434, or 98.6 per cent., were removed to hospital. The cases were certified at the rate of 4.1 per 1,000 inhabitants, the rate being highest in Haggerston Ward and lowest in Acton, 5.4 and 2.6 per 1,000 respectively.

The deaths numbered 17, being at the rate of 0·16 per 1,000 population. The rate was highest in Hoxton Ward, where it amounted to 0·30 per 1,000. There were no deaths in Moorfields and Kingsland Wards. Of the cases certified 3·8 per cent. terminated fatally. Twelve of the deaths were of children under five years, the mortality being at the rate of 6·3 per cent. of the cases certified amongst children of that age period. Allowing for the cases not regarded as diphtheria at the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, this mortality is increased to 8·1 per cent. Amongst persons over five years the mortality was a shade over 2 per cent., or, allowing for errors in diagnosis, 2·6 per cent. of the cases.

During the year some 68,000 units of antitoxin supplied by the Sanitary Authority were used in ten cases of diphtheria before their removal to hospital.

The usual enquiries were made as to the circumstances attending the occurrence of diphtheria in the Borough. With respect to the cases investigated 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	 9	7	16
From 1 to 2 years	 12	12	24
,, 2 to 3 years	 28	24	24 52
,, 3 to 4 years	 24	23	47
,, 4 to 5 years	 21	30	51
" 5 to 10 years	 52	58	110
,, 10 to 13 years	 7	21	28
Over 13 years	 34	59	93
Totals	 187	234	421

In 196 of the cases the patients were children attending school, and in 149 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 196 other cases, although the patients themselves were not school-going children, there were other children in the houses who were. In 34 instances the histories showed that there had been cases of "sore throat" amongst the inmates of the houses in which the patients resided. In 37 instances there was evidence pointing to infection from previous cases in the Borough. In 315 instances the houses were occupied by members of more than one family, in 74 by single families, and in 32 instances the cases occurred in artisans' dwellings of the block type. With regard to the sanitary condition of the dwellings, in 277 this was satisfactory, in 58 fairly so, and in 86 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.

It may be added that during the years 1902 to 1924 inclusive, as the result of investigation into some 5,324 cases, 3,211 occurred in houses which were reported satisfactory from a sanitary point of view—i.e., there were no serious sanitary defects as regards drainage, light, ventilation, cleanliness and the surroundings generally, whilst 2,113 were in houses more or less unsatisfactory. There seems to be nothing therefore pointing to the incidence of diphtheria in the Borough being dependent upon insanitary conditions of the houses invaded.

The cases certified as diphtheria in the Metropolis numbered 12,608, the attack rate being 2.7 per 1,000. The deaths numbered 481 and the death-rate was 0.07 per 1,000 population, the case-mortality being 3.8 per cent.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Two cases were certified and removed to hospital, but after being under observation they turned out not to be cases as certified. There was a death due to enteric fever credited to Shoreditch, but this occurred in an asylum away from the Borough, and there is no reason for believing that, so far as infection was concerned, the case was in any way connected with Shoreditch. A case was certified as one of continued fever early in the year, but there was no reason for suspecting enteric fever.

The absence of cases during the year is a fact worth noting. The past records of the Borough would be searched in vain to find a year without the occurrence of enteric fever. Thirty years ago the yearly average of cases certified was about 120; during the past five years the average has not exceeded three. The decrease in the prevalence of enteric fever in the Borough began to manifest itself about the year 1903. This decrease is general in London and throughout the country, and the indications would seem to point to the disease in the course of time becoming very rare, and this perhaps in the not far distant future.

The cases certified in London numbered 432, being at the rate of 0.9 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The deaths numbered 48, the death rate being 0.01 per 1,000 population, and the case-mortality 11.1 per cent. of the cases certified.

ERYSIPELAS.

The cases certified as erysipelas numbered 71, with eleven 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	5	6			
Church			7	3	10	2	1	3
Hoxton			***	7	7		1	1
Wenlock			4	5	9		1	1
Whitmore			10	10	. 20	1	1	2
Kingsland			4	4	8		1	1
Haggerston			3		3	1		1
Acton			4	4	8	1	1	2
Totals for Borough			33	38	71	5	6	11

The deaths from erysipelas were at the rate of 0.10 per 1,000 inhabitants, and 15.5 per cent. of the cases certified terminated fatally.

Pyæmia and septicæmia, generally known as blood poisoning, caused the death of 2 males and 3 females, and infective endocarditis caused the death of 2 males.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Thirteen cases were certified, two of which terminated fatally. They were all removed to hospital. The cases certified were at the rate of 4.9 per 1,000 births as compared with 3.9 in 1924, 2.5 in 1923, 3.1 in 1922, 2.0 in 1921, 2.9 in 1920 and 1.3 in 1919. Included amongst the cases are five which occurred in St. Leonard's Hospital. These developed temperatures during the lying-in period and they were certified as "fever during puerperium." There was some doubt as to whether these cases were actually cases which should be included under the designation of Puerperal fever. The cases certified in the Metropolis numbered 324 and were at the rate of 3.9 per 1,000 births. The deaths were at the rate of 1.3 per 1,000 births in the Metropolis as compared with 0.8 for Shoreditch.

DIARRHŒA.

Eleven deaths were attributed to diarrhoea and 27 to enteritis. Nearly all the deaths from diarrhoea occurred during the last five months of the year, and 8 of them were in infants under one year. Of the deaths from enteritis 21 were in infants under one year and the remainder were of children aged from one to two years. Excluding deaths from enteritis, the death-rate was 0·10 per 1,000 population, including deaths from enteritis in children under two years, the rate was 0·35 per 1,000 population. The deaths from diarrhoea amongst infants under one year were at the rate of 3·0 per 1,000 births; including deaths from enteritis under one year the rate was 11·0 per 1,000 births. The usual enquiries were made with a view to the prevention of infection, but the cases were comparatively few, the prevalence of the disease being again below the average.

The deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under two years in the Metropolis numbered 875, the death rate being 0.22 per 1,000 inhabitants. The mortality from diarrhoea and enteritis amongst infants under one year was at the rate of 9.5 per 1,000 births.

MEASLES.

The deaths numbered 34 as compared with 58 in 1924, 23 in 1923, 84 in 1922, 18 in 1921, 50 in 1920, 12 in 1919, 72 in 1918, 139 in 1917, 33 in 1916 and 67 in 1915, being considerably below the average for recent years. Of the deaths, 14 were amongst males and 20 females. With one exception they were all amongst children under five years of age.

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The death-rate was 0.32 per 1,000 as compared with 0.55 in 1924, 0.21 in 1923, 0.81 in 1922, 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 occurred during the last two months of the year. The deaths were relatively most numerous in Haggerston. There were none in Moorfields Ward.

Some 26 cases were nursed under the Borough Council's arrangement with the Local District Nursing Association, in connection with which 426 visits were made by the Association's nurses. The deaths from measles in the Metropolis numbered 357 as compared with 1,335 in 1924, 367 in 1923, 1,559 in 1922, 241 in 1921, 1,026 in 1920, and 1,359 in 1919. The death-rate was 0.13 per 1,000 inhabitants.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The deaths numbered 29, all of children under five years, as compared with 28 in 1924, 10 in 1923, 27 in 1922, 19 in 1921, 12 in 1920, 2 in 1919, 93 in 1918, 20 in 1917 and 35 in 1916. As in the case of measles, pneumonia and bronchitis are the common complications which so often prove fatal in this disease. The death-rate was 0-27 per 1,000 population. The deaths in the Metropolis numbered 855, the rate being 0-15 per 1,000 inhabitants.

INFLUENZA.

Nineteen deaths, 12 amongst males, were attributed to influenza, the death-rate being 0.18 per 1,000 inhabitants. Most of the deaths occurred during the first three months of the year. The deaths during recent years were 28 in 1924, 14 in 1923, 69 in 1922, 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.

The deaths in the Metropolis numbered 1,055, being at the rate of 0.23 per 1,000 inhabitants.

TYPHUS FEVER.

No cases were certified in Shoreditch nor elsewhere in London. This disease which used to be so common some fifty or sixty years ago is now very rare. During the past thirty years or more only one case has been certified in Shoreditch.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis (Appendix, Table V., Nos. 29 to 34 inclusive) resulted in 154 deaths as compared with 145 in 1924, 161 in 1923, 182 in 1922, 172 in 1921, 166 in 1920, 209 in 1919, 255 in 1918, 302 in 1917, 302 in 1916 and 328 in 1915. It accounted for 11 per cent. approximately of the total mortality for the year. The decrease shown by the figures given above were commented on in the report for 1924. The



deaths during 1925 include those of 20 persons who were not certified under the Tuberculosis Regulations in Shoreditch. The mortality was at the rate of 1·4 per 1,000 inhabitants, being highest in Kingsland and lowest in Action Ward, 1·87 and 1·14 per 1,000 respectively.

The deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs or consumption numbered 124, the same as for 1924. The great majority of the deaths were amongst persons aged between 15 and 65 years. The deaths amongst males numbered 78 as compared with 46 amongst females. The death-rate was 1·1 per 1,000 population, being highest in Kingsland and lowest in Hoxton Ward, 1·5 and 0·8 per 1,000 respectively.

The deaths from tuberculosis in the Metropolis numbered 4,932, the death-rate being 1.0 per 1,000 population. The deaths attributed to tuberculosis of the lungs numbered 4,181, giving a death-rate of 0.8 per 1,000 persons.

A summary of the notifications received under the regulations during the year is contained in Table VIII., and the distribution of the cases according to age periods and localities is shown in Table II. (Appendix). The cases of tuberculosis certified numbered 303, being at the rate of 2·9 per 1,000 persons in the Borough as compared with 2·4 in 1924, 2·4 in 1923, 2·7 in 1922, 2·5 in 1921, 3·0 in 1920 and 5·1 in 1919. The cases certified were most numerous in proportion to the population in Kingsland and least in Acton Ward, being at the rate of 4·3 per 1,000 in the former as compared with 1·9 in the latter. The cases certified as pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 243, and were at the rate of 2·2 per 1,000 as compared with 2·0 in 1924, 2·1 in 1923, 2·1 in 1922, 2·1 in 1921, 2·8 for 1920 and 4·0 for 1919. The notifications for pulmonary tuberculosis were proportionately most numerous in Kingsland and least in Acton Ward, 3·5 and 1·5 per 1,000 respectively.

At the close of the year the Tuberculosis Register contained the names of 1,709 persons of whom 928 were males.

The report of the Tuberculosis Officer which summarises the work carried out for Shoreditch at the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year under consideration is appended (pp. 62 to 65).

The Tuberculosis Care Committee met on 17 occasions during the year and dealt with 318 cases. Of these 126 were admitted to institutions and some 48 terminated fatally.

The removals to hospitals, sanatoria and other institutions are given in Table II. (Appendix). Of the deaths from consumption belonging to Shoreditch approximately 65 per cent. occurred in institutions within and without the Borough, 31 per cent. of them in St. Leonard's Hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The certificates received numbered 53, relating to 45 cases, a marked decrease on the figures for 1924. There were besides some 75 other cases of inflamed eyes in infants which were brought to our notice through the Medical Officer of Health, London County Council, but not formally notified. The usual supervision was exercised through the Health Visitors for ensuring proper treatment. Of the cases certified two were of a severe type. All recovered without impairment of vision. Two of the infants died whilst suffering from the disease. Most of the cases received hospital treatment at the Moorfields Eye Hospital, the Queen's Hospital for Children, and the City of London Maternity Hospital. Four of the patients were removed to hospital for treatment therein, three of them to St. Margaret's Hospital, an institution of the Metropolitan Asylums Board provided especially for the treatment of this disease, mothers as well as their infants being admitted when necessary. Six of the cases were dealt with under nurses from the Local District Nursing Association, who made an average of 24 visits a case.

The certified cases were at the rate of 17·1 per 1,000 births, as compared with 8·6 for London as a whole. The figure for Shoreditch shows a marked reduction on that for 1924, but it remains still twice as heavy as that for the Metropolis.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Two cases were certified, one in a female infant three months old, who fell ill about February 5th with vomiting and diarrhoa, and was admitted to the Queen's Hospital on February 9th, where it died on the 16th, the case being notified the following day. There was no post-mortem examination. The second case was a little boy a year old. He was taken ill about March 9th, when he was admitted to the Queen's Hospital. He was discharged on the 19th, and re-admitted on the 26th. The case was certified on April 21st, and terminated fatally a few days later.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

The following cases of the above disease, which is more generally known as infantile paralysis, came under observation during the year:—

- (1) A schoolgirl, aged 13 years, of 106, S—— Street, was taken ill about September 22nd, with a "cold," sneezing and a "sore-throat" being noted. Subsequently paralysis of the right leg was noticed. The case was certified on October 9th, about 17 days after the onset of symptoms. The sanitary condition of the house, which was occupied by one family, was satisfactory, and there was nothing amiss as regards the health of the other inmates. The case was at home when certified.
- (2) A little boy, aged nearly three years, of 93, B—— Street, was taken ill with vomiting and diarrhœa about December 4th. He was admitted to St. Leonard's Hospital on 9th, when paralysis of the right leg was noticed. The sanitary condition of the house was unsatisfactory, and the health of the patient's family had not been good prior to the occurrence of the case.



ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

The following are brief particulars respecting the cases of the above disease, sometimes termed sleepy sickness, which were certified during the year under consideration:—

- (1) A woman, aged 55, of 57, C—— Street, was taken ill with headache and pain in her back on December 15th, 1924. She was admitted to St. Leonard's Hospital on December 30th, and her case was certified on January 5th, 1925. She was feverish and lethargic, and there was drooping of the upper eyelids. The sphincters were paralysed and the knee jerks were sluggish. Her mental condition was fair. During the last few days of her illness her speech was affected. The case terminated fatally on January 4th. There was no history of any recent illness. The number of persons in the family to which the patient belonged was six, and there were altogether ten persons in the house, the sanitary condition of which was satisfactory.
- (2) A young woman, aged 22, a boxmaker, of 33, T----- Street, was last at work on June 5th. Her illness, however, was stated to have begun some time about the middle of 1924. The case was certified on August 10th, 1925. The initial symptoms were mild coryzal attacks. On May 17th, 1925, she had an attack of what was believed to be influenza, and on June 6th she had to take to her bed with another attack, which was more severe. On getting about again vague nerve symptoms began to develop—twitchings and tingling pains in the limbs, with drowsiness. On June 13th she went to a convalescent home at Guildford, and on her return at the end of the month became an out-patient at the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases. On July 12th she was stated to be convalescent. The case was treated at home. There was a history of influenza in the house. The number of persons in the family was 5, and there were altogether 11 persons in the house, which was unsatisfactory from a sanitary point of view. There was no overcrowding, but the patient's bedroom was dirty and verminous. The outstanding feature in this case at the end of the year was mental depression with frequent attacks of weeping. She was said to sleep well at night.
- (3) A young woman, aged 18, of 47, T—— Street, employed as a packer, was last at work on August 11th. Her case was certified on the 19th. During the early part of August the patient was depressed and languid. Drowsiness was noticed on 11th. She complained of pain in her head and down one side. Later, muscular twitchings were noted. On August 26th she was up and about, but was dull and lethargic, disinclined to go out of doors, taking no interest in her personal appearance or surroundings, and sitting for hours rubbing her hands. The case was treated at home. There were 10 persons in the family, and altogether 14 in the house, which was in a fair sanitary condition. At the end of the year this patient was said to be improving; she was still depressed, and not nearly so lively as before her illness, but her temper was improving, and she was more sociable and taking a greater interest in her surroundings.

- (4) A youth, aged 16, apprenticed to an upholsterer, of 59, H—— Street, was taken ill towards the end of March or the beginning of April. He was last at work in the latter month. He was admitted to the London Hospital on May 2nd, where he remained for five weeks. Drowsiness, sleepiness during day, restlessness at night and double vision were amongst the early symptoms noticed. The case was certified on September 28th, when he was attending the hospital as an out-patient. Restless nights and day-time drowsiness were still apparent, but he was said to be improving. There was no history of recent illness in the house which was occupied only by the family of the patient, consisting of seven persons, and was in a satisfactory sanitary condition. At the end of the year he was under treatment at the German Hospital. He was not sleeping well, although at times he had prolonged spells. His intelligence was poor, his conduct fair; he complained of pain in his back and loss of power.
- (5) A young man, aged 19, a packer, of 31, W—— Terrace, was taken ill on December 21st, and was certified nine days later. The initial symptoms were severe beadache, paroxysmal dizziness, extreme drowsiness, and sleepiness day and night. Subsequently abdominal pains were complained of. Five days after the case was notified the patient was stated to be greatly improved, only a slight headache being noted. There were 7 persons in the patient's family, and altogether 12 in the house, which was in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and there was no history of recent illness.

In addition to the foregoing, seven other cases were certified and removed to hospital, but these subsequently were not regarded as having been cases of encephalitis lethargica.

With regard to the cases coming under observation during the year, Nos. (2) and (3) were in the same street, and it is possible there may have been some connection between them, as the patients were acquainted with each other although they did not associate. The number of persons belonging to the families in which the cases occurred was 35, and in addition there were some 19 other persons resident in the houses invaded. There was nothing especially noted as regards suspicious illness in the houses, and four out of the five were satisfactory from a sanitary point of view.

At the end of the year 1925 enquiries were made with respect to 18 of the cases certified during 1924, with the result that in 7 recovery was affirmed, 4 were under treatment in institutions, in six there was no improvement, and in one instance the potient had committed suicide.

GLANDERS, ANTHRAX AND HYDROPHOBIA.

No cases of the above were certified in Shoreditch, and there were but three cases of anthrax notified during the year in the Metropolis.

PNEUMONIA, MALARIA AND DYSENTRY.

In accordance with the Regulations of 1919 some 257 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 32 of influenzal pneumonia were certified during the year.

Of the cases of pneumonia investigated 208 were treated in St. Leonard's Hospital, 7 in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and 7 in other institutions. Some 51 were nursed at home by relatives, nine of them with the help of the District Nursing Association. Some 56 other cases of pneumonia also received the nursing assistance of the Association. Altogether 892 visits were made by the nurses of the District Association in connection with pneumonia cases. Evidence of infection was obtained in 30 of the cases investigated. In 102 instances the dwellings occupied were satisfactory as regards air space, light and ventilation; in 58 they were fairly so, and in 113 they were unsatisfactory.

There were no cases of malaria, dysentery or trench fever certified.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year under consideration the Health Committee, in co-operation with the Propaganda Committee of the Shoreditch Public Welfare Association, affiliated with the British Social Hygiene Council, made arrangements for public lectures on the subject of the above diseases. The first of these was delivered at the Town Hall on September 22nd to an audience of about 600, when E. B. Turner, Esq., F.R.C.S., gave a most interesting address and explanation of a film entitled, "The Gift of Life," the same being highly appreciated by those attending.

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:—Two for enteric fever, 1 for encephalitis lethargica, 2 erysipelas, 615 for diphtheria, 778 for scarlet fever, 1,306 measles, 906 chicken-pox, 380 whooping cough, 339 mumps, and 257 for other infectious ailments. The exclusions altogether numbered 4,586 and related to 39 schools.

The scheme referred to in the report for 1924 drawn up by the School Medical Officer for the more effective control of measles in public elementary schools was put into operation in connection with the infants' departments of the following schools: In the month of January, Hoxton House; in the month of November, Hoxton House, Wenlock Road, St. Johns Road, Curtain Road, Canal Road and Shap Street; and in the last month of the year, Trinity Place, Maidstone Street, Laburnum Street, Catherine Street, Gopsall Street, Napier Street, Chatham Gardens, and Scawfell Street.

A number of intimations were received as to investigations by the School Medical Authorities in consequence of the occurrence of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria amongst children attending some of the schools in the Borough. In only a few instances was it found necessary to exclude any of the children.

Information was also received from the School Medical Officer relative to the exclusions from school of 21 children on account of the presence of diphtheria bacilli in their noses or throats. The families, residents in some thirteen houses, to which the children belonged, were kept under observation, but no cases of diphtheria were subsequently notified amongst the members thereof nor is there any evidence that such cases occurred.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year some 898 examinations were made by Dr. J. Andrew, the pathologist at the Metropolitan Hospital. Of these 576 were for suspected diphtheria, 4 for enteric fever, 297 for tuberculosis and 2 for gonorrhœa. Eleven Wassermann tests were made, three samples of urine were examined, one specimen of cerebrospinal fluid, one specimen of discharge from eye, two specimens for organisms and one for thread worms were also examined.

Positive results were obtained in 84 of the examinations for diphtheria organisms, 67 of those for tubercle bacilli and in three of the Wassermann tests.

In addition to the above some 687 bacteriological examinations were made at the Royal Chest Hospital in connection with the work at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

DISINFECTION.

The premises disinfected numbered 1,231; the articles removed to the Borough Disinfecting Station to be there disinfected totalled 19,165, and included 1,123 beds, 1,204 mattresses, 2,520 pillows, 771 bolsters and some 13,547 other articles such as sheets, blankets, quilts, curtains, carpets, clothing and the like. It was necessary to destroy two beds and two pairs of mattresses which were so dilapidated and contaminated as to render it inadvisable to return them. These were replaced with new.

Disinfection for trade purposes was stopped by the Council about the middle of the year. During the early part of the year, 41,455 blankets and 90,873 pieces of wearing apparel were dealt with.

THE SHELTER.

The accommodation provided under Section 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, was not in use during the year under consideration.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The bodies of 140 persons were deposited in the Mortuary, and the inquests held numbered 134, in connection with which 131 post mortem examinations were made, 79 in the post mortem room attached to the Mortuary. No infectious bodies were removed to the Mortuary by the Sanitary Authority during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Meteorological Table for London, deduced from observations at Greenwich under the Astronomer Royal, issued by the Registrar-General for 1925, shows that the rainfall for the year amounted to 23.379 inches, which is slightly below the average. July was the wettest and June the driest month of the year.

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 15 premises, all of them in the Northern District. The grounds for withdrawing the supplies were:—On account of defective water pipes in 3 instances, waste on empty premises 4 and premises demolished in 8 instances. Water was also laid on to 60 new premises in the Borough and in 3 instances additional taps were provided in tenement houses.

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 5,573 premises. In 560 instances they were dealt with by Inspector Wright, in 537 by Inspector Chapman, 504 Inspector Sickelmore, 485 Inspector Thomas, 367 Inspector Shaw, 563 Inspector Molloy, 702 Inspector Bishop, 439 Inspector Girling, 504 Inspector Stratton, 445 Inspector Grant and 467 under the supervision of Inspector Walker.

In connection with the work of the Sanitary Inspectors 1,656 letters were written to owners and others concerned.

Some 51,949 visits of inspection were made by the Inspectors in connection with some 12,037 premises, which included 9,701 dwellings, 1,498 workshops, besides factories, laundries, bakehouses, cowsheds and milk vendors' premises, ice cream shops, slaughterhouses, places where food is prepared and sold, and other premises. Some 1,192 visits of inspection made in connection with the street markets, food exposed for sale, stables and stable yards, are included in the total given above. The inspection of 3,270 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) a summary is given of the particulars of the work carried out for the abatement of nuisances and for the improvement of the dwellings of the people in the Borough. This has been compiled by the Senior Inspector from information supplied by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The work done in compliance with the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and also in connection with the drains and sanitary arrangements of new buildings is included. Most of it was done to comply with requirements indicated on the written intimations given by the Sanitary Inspectors. 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 infringing the Act in 1,049 instances. For non-compliance with Statutory Notices and other breaches of the law relating to public health, proceedings were taken before the magistrate in 58 instances. The results of these proceedings are shown on page 70 (Appendix).

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Only one communication referring to the emission of black smoke was received from the London County Council and this was duly brought to the notice of the party responsible. Some 45 observations were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and in one case an intimation was served. This was effective and there was no necessity for further action on the part of the Sanitary Authority.

FUR SKIN DRESSERS.

At the end of the year there were four premises on the Register. They were regularly inspected and some 15 visits were made in connection with them. In one instance it was necessary to serve a Statutory Notice on account of an offensive accumulation which was duly complied with.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

Under the above Act eight samples were taken and analysed. Seven complied with the requirements of the law, in none was the 30 parts per 100,000 of soluble chlorine allowed exceeded. The remaining sample contained 23.9 parts per 100,000 in excess. Police court proceedings were instituted and the defendant was ordered to pay two guineas costs.

RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

Some 22 premises to which the byelaws under Section 9 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, are applicable were on the register at the end of the year, four having been added. The visits of inspection made in connection with them numbered 68, and in two instances it was necessary to direct the attention of the proprietors of the businesses to the need for proper attention to cleanliness.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

During the year a special inspection was made in respect to the sanitary accommodation provided at the licensed houses in the Borough. Altogether some 199 premises were inspected. They were found satisfactory except in two instances. At the end of the year steps were being taken to remedy the unsatisfactory conditions existing.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

The houses in which it was necessary to take measures on account of the presence of vermin numbered 329, and some 573 rooms were dealt with during the year. Sanitary notices were served where necessary and the usual steps were taken. In an appreciable proportion the cases came under our notice through intimations from the School Authorities.

During the year the homes of some 58 children, 24 boys and 34 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 20 boys and 17 girls had been given the opportunity of being cleansed at the cleansing stations, that in the cases of 4 boys and 9 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 8 girls legal proceedings were pending for non-compliance with the requirements of Statutory Notices under the Act mentioned. In a few 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 48 the rooms occupied were satisfactory, varying from fairly clean to very clean, in 9 they were dirty and in 1 buggy. In 52 the bedding was clean, or fairly so, in 2 it was dirty, and in 4 bugs were noticed. In two of the houses evidence of poverty was marked.

No evidence of lice was found in connection with any 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 9 sanitary notices were served upon owners and one upon the occupier of verminous dwellings, mostly for general cleansing and repairs.

The children reported by the School Authorities as suffering from scabies numbered 59, of whom 27 were males and 32 females. As a result of the enquiries made by the Sanitary Officers one other case came under observation. As far as practicable steps were taken to prevent the spread of infection.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

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

Number o	f complaints	(rats)					295
,,,	"	(mice)					46
,,	visits and	revisits					4,849
,,	rats caught		1,280				
,,	rats found		280				
,,	premises cl	eared of ra	its				287
,,	premises cl	eared of m	ice				31
,,	pavements		44				
,,	drains reco		27				
,,	drains test		50				
,,	floors of ki	tchens, scu	illeries	, passa	ges and	coal	
		concreted					55

The poisons used included 1,759 packets of Ratquit, which provided some 35,180 baits, 27 lbs. of Londovus, and 1,153 tins of Rodine. Experience shows that variation in the poisoned baits used is very frequently necessary. The rat-infested localities in the Borough did not differ materially from those of the previous year.

HOUSING.

The special house-to-house inspection of dwelling-houses is referred to on page 22, and further particulars as regards housing are contained in the Appendix (pp. 68 and 69).

The work on the area included in the London County Council Ware Street housing scheme was in progress throughout the year, and the erection of some 39 tenements was completed, and of 30 others was commenced. In addition, the erection of a block of 20 tenements in Pritchards Road was completed by the Borough Council during the year.

As the result of a special inspection made by order of the Sanitary Authority material improvement was effected as regards the artificial lighting of the common stairs of a number of blocks of artisans dwellings.

The houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family on the register at the end of the year numbered 307, five having been added and three removed. Some 1,625 visits of inspection were made in connection with these houses. In 315 instances intimations relating to various matters requiring attention were served upon the persons responsible for dealing with the same, and in 175 instances statutory notices followed. In six instances proceedings before the magistrate became necessary.

During the year five applications for certificates were made under the provisions of the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920-1923, as to the insanitary condition of dwellings, *i.e.*, that they were not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. In all cases the certificates were granted.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The number of workshops, exclusive of bakehouses, on the register at the end of the year was 1,498. Of these 177 had been added, 126 having been removed. A classification of the workshop's registered is contained in the summary of proceedings under the Act which is appended. Some 3,078 visits of inspection were made in connection with workshops and 716 to factories.

Three communications were received from the factory inspectors relative to the establishment of 90 new workshops in the Borough. As the result of inspection 73 were found in a satisfactory condition, and five were not in use. With regard to the remainder sanitary notices were necessary; in five instances for cleansing, four for the provision of proper and separate w.c. accommodation, one on account of defective w.c., one for defective roof, and one for various defects.

Thirty-eight 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 14 workshops. The chief insanitary conditions to which the factory inspector directed attention were: dirty conditions of walls and ceilings in 17, defective and insufficient w.c. accommodation in 16, w.c.'s not properly screened in two, absence of proper ventilation in three, and in one instance there was an accumulation of refuse.

Including those brought under the notice of the department by the factory inspector 429 workshops were dealt with, 439 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		Soil and vent pipes dealt with 3
" partially	64	Water-closets newly constructed 106
Number of rooms cleansed		,, repaired, etc 191
Walls, floors, sashes, etc., re-		,, obstructions
paired	54	removed 16
Light and ventilation improved		Sinks, etc., cleansed and re-
Roofs, guttering, etc., repaired	101	paired 6
Overcrowding abated	1	Sink traps provided 2
Water reinstated or improved		Sculleries, yards, etc., paving
Drains newly constructed		repaired 11
" reconstructed	2	Sculleries, yards, etc., cleansed
" repaired, etc	23	or limewashed 79
" obstructions removed		Dust receptacles provided 16
Urinals cleansed, etc		Foul accumulations removed 57

The number of factories under observation for insanitary conditions during the year was 65, and in connection with them some 65 sanitary notices were served. The work carried out to comply with these notices included the cleansing and repairing of water-closets in 36 instances, the construction of 99 new water-closets, the removal of obstructions from drains and water-closets in 9 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 60 lists of out-workers were received from employers in the Borough, 30 in the first and 30 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 897 out-workers, of whom 654 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 1,601 out-workers, and of these 13 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 1925.

The number of out-workers reported was 2,498 and of these some 1,831 were residents in Shoreditch. These figures are again below the average for the past five years, but they show an increase as compared with those for 1924.

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 1,137 visits of inspection were made to places where home-work was being carried on, and in connection with these 97 sanitary notices were served. The cases of notifiable infectious disease occurring at out-workers' premises numbered 32 and included 11 of scarlet fever, 17 diphtheria and 4 pneumonia. The usual steps were taken in connection with them by the officers of the sanitary authority.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The notified births numbered 2,287, and there were in addition some 44 still births. Of the notifications, 1,639 were received from registered midwives practising in the Borough. In addition, 183 births occurring in institutions outside Shoreditch were notified on forms sent in weekly by the London County Council. Including

these, the live births notified during the year were approximately 94 per cent. of the number registered during the year as compared with 98 per cent. in 1924, 88 in 1923, 88 in 1922, 98 in 1921, 85 in 1920, and 95 in 1919.

A summary of the work of the doctors and health visitors is appended (pp. 71 to 75). It follows on the general lines of previous years.

Subjoined are brief particulars as to the staff employed and the work carried on at the Model Centre, 210, Kingsland Road, during the year under consideration :—

The staff comprises a matron (Miss Borrow), a sister, two staff nurses, four probationers and a cook, who are resident in the institution. Staff nurses Wenham and Boon were appointed in April and June respectively to fill vacancies caused by resignations. The appointments of probationers are for one year only, but the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee may permit an extension of this time if such extension be considered desirable in the interest of the work. Probationers Harrop, Punter and Duncan were appointed during the year. Towards the end of 1924, the Committee decided to reverse the previous arrangement and to engage a resident cook and to replace the two maids by non-resident workers. In pursuance of this arrangement, Miss Riggs was appointed cook, and commenced duty early in January. The non-resident members of the staff are the Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Radford), who is in charge of the observation wards, an emergency Medical Officer (Dr. Hamilton), who also acts as occasional anæsthetist for dental purposes, a dentist (Mr. Dodd), who attends on Wednesday mornings, an anæsthetist (Dr. Carswell) for the dental clinic, and for consultations the staff is as under:—

Infant	Welfare	 	Dr. Richards	 	Monday afternoons.
"	,,	 	Dr. Hodgson	 	Tuesday afternoons.
,,	,,	 	Dr. Richards	 	Wednesday afternoons.
,,	,,	 	Dr. Radford	 	Thursday afternoons.
,,	,,	 	Dr. Smith	 	Friday afternoons.
Ante-N	atal	 	Dr. Smith	 	Friday mornings.

In accordance with a scheme laid down, six health visitors, together with two lady clerks, are in attendance at the consultations. As explained below, an additional health visitor was appointed in March. A sewing class is conducted by the health visitors on Wednesday afternoons.

With a view to economy, a reduction was made in the cleaning staff during the year. A death vacancy was not filled and the services of one waitress and cleaner were dispensed with, the staff now consisting of two porters (male), a cook-help and cleaner, a cleaner, a baby-minder cleaner and waitress, and a cleaner and laundress, six in all, who are non-resident.

At the weekly ante-natal clinic on Fridays, the average attendance has been ten expectant mothers per session. The occasional post-natal cases seen are included.

Although mothers may come to the centre from all parts of the Borough, they are mostly from close by. On the west side of the Borough they go to the Shoreditch School for Mothers. The observation wards are for the use of the whole of the Borough. During the year attendances at the Infant Welfare consultations held at this centre averaged 270 per week. From Monday to Friday, inclusive, a mid-day dinner was supplied to nursing and expectant mothers, who averaged approximately 28 per day on which dinners were served. There is another dining centre for the western part of the Borough which is in use mainly for the area of the Shoreditch School for Mothers. At this centre, the average attendance for the year was about 20 per day. All arrangements as regards the supply of milk are made at the administrative centre at the Town Hall in accordance with a scheme settled by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Dried milk only is distributed at the centre as is done in the cases of the other consultation centres. In cases where cows' milk is required for infants in the wards, certified milk is used.

During the year 55 babies and 7 mothers were admitted to the observation wards. It is satisfactory to be able to record the admission of 7 mothers with their babies for the establishment of breast-feeding, as considerable difficulty was experienced in the preceding year in arranging the admission of these cases. In the cases of 10 of the infants admitted there were fatal terminations. Brief particulars regarding these are contained in the Table at the end of the Appendix. The children discharged were in nearly all cases greatly benefited by their stay in the institution.

The cases admitted to the observation wards (see Statistical Summary, pp. 75 and 76 Appendix) were those suffering from disorders of digestion, marasmus, debility, prematurity, and the like. For the most part treatment in the wards means careful attention to general management and to diet.

As more than 18 months had elapsed since the completion of the Centre, the Committee decided to have it painted, and this work was accordingly put in hand in September. This necessitated emptying the wards for four weeks. By the kind permission of the Management several of the babies were transferred to the wards of the Harman Street Mission.

At the Infant Welfare consultations advice is given as regards the care of infants and children. Beyond such simple remedies as aperients, treatment is not undertaken. Cases requiring to be under medical supervision are referred to medical practitioners or hospitals in the neighbourhood.

At the ante-natal consultations mothers are advised as regards their general health. Any requiring special treatment are referred to the City of London Maternity Hospital, City Road, there being special facilities for this under an agreement between the Borough Council and the Hospital Authorities. Mothers, however, are not bound by this, and it is open to them to select any other hospital they may desire.

The Dental Clinic has been continued throughout the year, one session being held weekly on Wednesday mornings. The average attendance is about 8 per session. The dentist, Mr. Ridout, resigned in April, his place being taken by Mr. Dodd. Dr. Davie, the anæsthetist, resigned in May, his place being taken by Dr. Carswell.

From what has been stated, it may be gathered that the Kingsland Road Centre is a most important adjunct in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare work carried on in the Borough, which may be briefly outlined as follows:—

The Administrative Centre is at the Town Hall, where the requisite medical, together with the health visiting and clerical staffs, attend daily.

The Consultation Centres were held as set out below:-

Town Hall			Infant Welfare	Consultation-	-Mondays.
Model Centre			,,,	**	Mondays.
Hoxton Hall			11	,,	Tuesdays.
Model Centre			,,	,,	Tuesdays.
Model Centre			,,	"	Wednesdays.
Model Centre			Dental Clinic		Wednesdays.
Model Centre			Infant Welfare	Consultation	Thursdays.
Model Centre			"	.,,	Fridays.
Model Centre			Ante-Natal Con	sultation	Fridays.
Harbour Lights also	•••		Infant Welfare (two Doct		Fridays.
School for Mothe	ers	***	Infant Welfare	Consultation	Tuesdays.
School for Mothers			,,	,,	Thursdays.
School for Mothe	ers		Ante-Natal Con	sultation	Thursdays.

In order to provide for the increasing numbers attending the Centres, it was suggested by the Ministry of Health that a doctor should be appointed to attend the Centre at 210, Kingsland Road, on Tuesday afternoons, which had previously been a Weighing Centre only, and also that a second Doctor should be appointed to the Harbour Lights Clinic on Friday afternoons, so that there should be one doctor for each of the Health Visitors' Districts attending that Centre. In accordance with these suggestions, Miss Amy Hodgson, M.D., M.R.C.P., was appointed to take both these consultations. She commenced duty at the Kingsland Road Centre in January, and at Harbour Lights in March.

As the result of a further recommendation of the Ministry of Health, an additional Health Visitor, Miss Brotherton, was appointed, and commenced duty during March. A re-division of the Borough into seven Health Visiting Districts was made, Miss Brotherton taking that in the South of the Borough.

During the year the health visitors attended the consultations referred to above, and they were assisted by two lady clerks. Two whole-time health visitors are

employed by the Shoreditch School for Mothers, a voluntary institution situate at 28, Herbert Street, and operating in a district in the western part of the Borough (vide No. 7 Summary on pp. 71 to 74). At the end of the year, therefore, eight health visitors were at work in Shoreditch.

With regard to health visiting during the year 1925, the following deductions from the appended summary (page 71) are of interest. The total number of children under five years of age is estimated at approximately 12,000, of whom about 2,600 are under one year, and 9,400 between the ages of one and five years. Of these two groups, the infants under one year received approximately three visits each, whilst of the children aged between one and five years, approximately 2,000 received on an average from four to five visits each.

The attendances at the Centres show a considerable increase over those of previous years, the average per week being 574, as compared with 495 in the previous year. The average attendance per session was 57, as compared with 50 last year. Approximately 58 per cent. of all infants under one year in the Borough have attended the Centres, and these have made on an average 11 visits each. Slightly under 6 per cent. of the children between one and five years living in the Borough attended the Centres, the actual number being 537. Each of these children made an average of slightly under 15 visits each.

With the object of obtaining reliable knowledge as to the health of children before they attend school, a special enquiry, instituted by the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, is being carried out under the general supervision of Dame Janet Campbell. With a view to assisting in the enquiry, a small advisory Committee of Medical Officers has been formed, of which Dr. Maitland Radford is a member. Shoreditch being one of the districts chosen for the purpose, the necessary investigations are now being carried out by Drs. Olivier Richards and Hodgson concurrently with their work at the Centres.

Dinners have been served as in previous years to nursing and expectant mothers at the Model Welfare Centre, 210, Kingsland Road, and at the Council's Dining Centre, 28, Herbert Street. With a view to economy it was decided in the early part of the year to dispense with the services of the two non-resident members of the staff at the latter Centre, and to appoint one resident assistant in their place. In pursuance of this plan, Miss Zamaitis was appointed temporarily at the beginning of April.

During 1925, according to the information supplied by the Hospital Authorities, some 427 cases from Shoreditch were dealt with at the Ante-Natal and Consultative Maternity Centre of the City of London Maternity Hospital. Of these 126 were examined by the Obstetric Surgeon attached to the Centre, some 269 examinations being made. In all cases the urine was tested. In 301 cases the sister attached to

the department saw and advised cases upon various aspects of their pregnancy. Seventeen cases were referred to this Centre by the Council's Medical Officers under the agreement between the Borough Council and the Hospital, six for diagnoses, and eleven for their confinements in the institution.

Special features noted during the year were: Version in, 2; contracted pelvis, 20; past history, 24; breech, 8; breech version, 10; albuminuria, 10; post maturity, 5; and varicose veins, 3. The great majority of the cases were normal before admission, and practically all who were treated ante-natally had normal confinements. The number of cases admitted to the hospital was 180, and 214 were attended during their confinements in their own homes.

The cases nursed under the District Nursing Association numbered some 395, of which 291 were amongst children under the age of five years. Of some 4,235 visits to patients of all ages, 2,667 were made to children under the age mentioned. The various ailments dealt with were fairly numerous, but pneumonia, measles, influenza, threadworms, tonsils and adenoids, otorrhæa, opthalmia neonatorum, post partem troubles and miscarriage furnished the majority of the cases nursed. Further particulars are given in the Appendix (p. 77).

STREET MARKETS AND FOOD.

The usual supervision was exercised by the Sanitary Officers as regards food exposed for sale in the market streets, and generally throughout the Borough. The following were surrendered or seized and destroyed as unfit for the food of man: 42 lbs. of meat, 9 half-pound jars of lunch tongues, 65 eggs, 42 lbs. of cods' roes, 12 boxes of kippers, 25 boxes of kippered mackerel, 112 lbs. of skate cuttings, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sprags, 18 boxes of apples, 28 lbs. of cherries, half a sieve of gooseberries, one truckload and 4 tons 9 cwt. of greens, 16 boxes and 283 oranges, 2 tons 19 cwt. of savoys one tub of strawberries and three bundles of boxes of tomatoes.

In the case of the eggs legal proceedings were taken against the person upon whose premises they were deposited for the purpose of preparation for human food. The offender was fined £2 and ordered to pay 2 guineas costs.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

The above regulations made by the Minister of Health, December 20th, 1924, under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, came into operation April 1st, 1925. They contain provision for the regulation of slaughterhouses and slaughtering, for the inspection and marking of meat found free from disease, and for securing cleanliness in the handling, storage and transport of meat, there being special provisions for the prevention of contamination of meat exposed on stalls or in shops or during storage or whilst it is being conveyed from place to place in vehicles or carried about in markets or other places where it is sold wholesale.

All premises upon which meat and edible offal is sold, including the stalls, were under inspection during the year by the sanitary inspectors. It was found that some 81 shops and stalls came within the scope of the regulations, viz., 49 butchers' shops, 23 butchers' stalls, 5 offal shops and 4 offal stalls. Copies of the regulations were distributed amongst the butchers and offal dealers, and they were duly instructed as to the steps necessary to give effect to the requirements of the regulations.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The two slaughterhouses in use in the Borough were subject to the usual inspection, and the attention of the proprietors was directed to the requirements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. Some 21 visits were made in connection with them. Their general sanitary condition may be reported as satisfactory. There was no evidence of recent use when they were inspected during the autumn.

COWHOUSES.

Some 19 visits of inspection were made to the two cowhouses in the Borough. Their sanitary condition may be reported as satisfactory. On September 30th there were 27 cows kept in the Borough.

The number of dairymen and milk purveyors on the register at the end of the year was 264, 18 having been added and 10 removed. In 30 instances there were changes in the names of the persons registered. The premises were under observation throughout the year, and some 1,683 visits of inspection were made in connection with them. In 12 instances sanitary notices were served mainly for general cleansing, defective roofs and defective water-closets. Three cases of scarlet fever, two-of diphtheria and one of tuberculosis were certified on milk vendors' premises during the year. The usual steps were taken for safeguarding the milk. It may be noted with regard to tuberculosis of the lungs, occurring on premises where milk is dealt with, that the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, prohibit a person suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract from following any employment or occupation in connection with a dairy which would involve the milking of cows, the treatment of milk, or the handling of vessels used for containing milk.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILK-SHOPS ORDERS, 1885 AND 1886.

During the year one person was summoned for selling milk without being registered, contrary to the provisions of the above order. A fine of 5 shillings was inflicted.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912.

None of the samples of milk submitted for analysis were reported to contain any preservative. Two samples of cream were also analysed, but were free from preservative.

CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS.

No samples were submitted for analysis.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

The above Act, which became operative, under an Order of the Ministry of Health, on September 1st, 1925, may be briefly referred to. It deals, amongst others, with milk and dairies orders and the powers for enforcing the same, tuberculosis in respect to milk, giving powers for stopping supplies and making the inspection of dairies in certain cases obligatory. It also amends the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-1907, with reference to sampling milk. Power is also given to Sanitary Authorities with the approval of the Ministry of Health to establish and maintain depots for the sale at not less than cost price of milk specially prepared for consumption by infants under two years old.

For a breach of Section 6 of the Act, namely, selling milk in a public place without having his name and address inscribed on the barrow a person was ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1922.

During the year licenses were issued to sell "certified" milk in accordance with the above Order at 73, Kingsland Road, 193, Kingsland Road, 60, Shepherdess Walk and 13/15, Sun Street.

COOK-SHOPS AND EATING-HOUSES.

Including the kitchens of public-houses, where food is prepared for customers, 174 were under inspection during the year, and some 567 visits were made in connection with them. Sanitary notices were served to the number of 54, and included 44 which were mainly for cleansing.

FRIED-FISH SHOPS.

Some 55 were under inspection, and 289 visits were made in connection with them. The sanitary notices required numbered 25, mainly on account of general cleansing.

ICE CREAM SHOPS.

There were 135 under observation during the year, and 306 visits of inspection were made in connection with them. 21 sanitary notices were served, mostly for general cleansing.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, &c., IN FOOD) REGULATION, 1925.

The above Regulations come into operation generally on January 1st, 1927, but in certain specified cases they do not become operative until later dates. The

only preservatives allowed under these Regulations are sulphur dioxide (SO₂), including sulphites and benzoic acid (C₆ H₅ COOH), including benzoates. The First Schedule to the Regulations gives a list of articles of food which may contain preservatives and the nature and proportion of preservative allowed in each case.

SALE OF FOODS AND DRUGS ACTS.

The reports of the Public Analyst, Mr. H. G. Harrison, M.A., show that 1,073 samples were submitted to him during the year. This number is at the rate of 10.0 per 1,000 inhabitants, and is above the average for recent years.

The results of th	ie year's	work are	summarised	in the	following '	Table:-
-------------------	-----------	----------	------------	--------	-------------	---------

Quarter of 1924.	Number of Samples taken.	Number of Samples. Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions Instituted.	Prosecutions withdrawn be- ca:se of War- ranties, &c.	Presecutions Proceeded with	Number of Successful Prosecutions.		Fines and Costs.		Amount paid	to Analyst for Samples	Analysed.
1st 2nd 3rd 4th	234 252 181 406	13 12 6 24	5·5% 4·7% 3·3% 5·9%	7 2 3 4	_ _ _ 2	7 2 3 2	2 0 3 0	£ 23 6 2	s. 18 8 2 6	d. 6 0 0	£ 146 157 113 253	s. 5 10 2 15	d· 0 0 6 0
Totals for Year.	1,073	55	5.1%	16	2	14	5	32	14	6	670	12	6

The samples taken included 521 of milk, 65 cocoa, 62 vinegar, 55 butter, 42 pepper, 46 margarine, 24 tea (2 informal), 20 non-alcoholic wines, 14 coffee, 11 dripping, 9 baking powder, 9 ground ginger, 8 ground almonds, 8 sausage, 7 arrowroot, 7 camphorated oil, 7 self-raising flour, 7 rice, 7 sago, 7 malt vinegar, 7 linseed oil, 7 pure turpentine, 6 glycerine, 6 custard powder, 6 crushed linseed, 6 mixed spice, 6 dried full cream milk (informal), 5 olive oil, 5 whiskey, 4 boric acid ointment, 4 honey, 4 tapioca, 4 tartaric acid, 4 turpentine (1 informal), 4 zinc ointment, 3 pure borax, 3 borax honey, 3 ground cinnamon, 3 oil of eucalyptus, 3 ground rice, 3 wine, 3 ammoniated tincture of quinine, 2 cream (1 informal), 2 madeira cake, 2 spirit of camphor, 2 lard, 2 linseed, 2 medicine (1 informal), 2 jam, 2 mustard condiment, 2 mustard, 2 oatmeal, 2 starch powder, 2 soda water (1 informal), 1 each of ammonium chloride, rum, apples (informal), boracic acid, boracic ointment, queen cakes, sultana cake, citric acid, coffee and chicory, cheese, lemonade, compound mustard, flaked rice, fish paste, salmon and shrimp paste, sugar, tinned rhubarb in syrup (informal), compound of liquorice powder, sauce and starch.

Of the samples of milk, 19 or 3.6 per cent., were found to be below the standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture. The proportion of milk samples returned as adulterated during 1925 was again greatly below the average.

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 not found to be genuine:—

	ter of th	ie	Number of Samples.	Number not genuine.	Percentage adulterated.
1st		****	123	6	4.8
2nd			121	7	5.7
3rd			124	5	4.0
4th			153	1	0.6

In four of the samples water was certified to have been added; in all of these it was less than 5 per cent. In 15, the samples showed deficiencies in milk fat; in two of these it was deficient to the extent of 5 per cent., and in nine it was less and in the other four it was more than 5 per cent., taking the standard of the Board of Agriculture.

Legal proceedings were instituted in 8 or 42·1 per cent. of the cases in which samples of milk were below standard. In two instances, the summonses were dismissed, warranties being proved. In four instances, the defendants were fined, and in three of these costs were also allowed the Council. In two instances costs only were allowed the Council.

No legal proceedings were considered advisable as regards the remainder of the samples of milk below standard. Of the adulterated samples of milk it was not thought advisable to institute legal proceedings in 57.9 per cent.

In the four cases in which convictions were obtained the aggregate of fines and costs amounted to £7 2s. 0d., and the average amount paid by the defendants was £1 15s. 6d. The fines amounted to 3.5 per cent. of the maximum which might have been inflicted.

55 samples of butter were taken, 54 of which were returned as genuine, 41 were reported as containing boric acid not exceeding 0.5 per cent. in each. In one instance water was present in excess of the amount allowed by law. The vendor was summoned, 12s. 6d. costs being allowed by the Court.

40 samples of margarine were taken, all of which were returned as genuine. Boric acid was pres nt in 34, but not exceeding 0.5 per cent. in any case.

Of the 62 samples of vinegar taken, two contained 2 per cent. excessive water. No proceedings were taken.

One sample of borax contained arsenic 15 parts per million in excess of the B.P. limit for purified borax. Legal proceedings were instituted, and the vendor was ordered to pay 23s. 0d. costs.

Two samples of sago were, on analysis, found to be tapioca. A warning letter was sent to each vendor.

The sample of boracic ointment was 12 per cent, deficient in boric acid according to the B.P. standard for boric acid ointment. The vendor was ordered to pay 23s, 0d. costs.

One sample of starch powder contained crystallised borax 21·1 per cent. No action was taken.

Two samples sold as turpentine (one informal) contained liquid petroleum derivatives giving no indication of the presence of turpentine to the extent of 100 per cent. Legal proceedings were taken, and the vendor was fined £20. One sample of turpentine contained a liquid distilling below 156° C. to an amount of 15 per cent. No action was taken.

One sample of whiskey contained excessive water 16·1 per cent. No action was taken.

The two samples of linseed contained foreign seeds and other foreign matters to the extent of 1.5 per cent. and 2.8 per cent. respectively. No action was taken in either case.

The informal sample of tinned rhubarb in syrup contained tin 2·1 grains per pound.

One sample of coffee contained 50 per cent. chicory. No action was taken, there being a disclosure on the tin.

One sample of madeira cake contained boric acid 7.3 grains per pound. No action was taken.

The sample of sultana cake contained boric acid 5:3 grains per pound. No action was taken.

The sample of queen cakes contained boric acid 1.5 grains per pound. No action was taken.

Twelve samples of non-alcoholic wines contained salicylic acid, ranging from 0.4 to 2.4 grains per pint. No proceedings were taken.

One sample of non-alcoholic wine contained alcohol 16.04 per cent. by volume, one 11.84 per cent., one 9.91 per cent., and another 11.04 per cent. The summonses

respecting the first two were withdrawn. The latter two were dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, 23s. 0d. costs being allowed the Council in each case.

One of the informal samples of tea contained iron filings 0.07 per cent.

The subjoined table gives a comparison of the results of the work under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for the years 1902-1925 inclusive :—

Year.	Number of Samples.	Number of persons in the Borough to each Sample.	Number of Samples adulterated.	Percentage of Samples adulteratèd.	Number of prosecu- tions instituted.	Summonses with- drawn on account of warranties	Prosecutions proceeded with.	Number of successful prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.	,	Amount paid to Public Analyst.	
1009	021	10:	7.1	0- 0					£ s. 117 9	d.	£ s.	d.
1902 1903	281 707	420	71	25.3	54	2	52	48	117 9	0	140 10	0
1904	612	166 189	112	15.8	60	5	55	51	173 11	6	353 10	0
1905	536	215	110 98	17.9	56	6	50	46	128 5	0	306 0	0
1906	520	224	122	18·2 23·4	57 44	2	51	47	233 18	0	267 0	0
1907	519	223	99	19.0	36	2	42	34	106 12	6	260 0	0
1908	580	200	92	15.8	45	4	32 45	27	67 14	0	259 10	0
1909	570	200	92	16.1	76	2		39	117 10	0	290 0	0
1910	578	200	133	23.0	65		74	69	255 18	6	276 5	0
1911	577	200	149	25.8	64	111	60	49	93 17	6	279 5	.0
1912	584	190	100	17.1	48	i	62 48	58	180 0	6	278 17	6
1913	768	144	132	17.1	47		47	45	172 11	0	281 10	0
1914	768	143	132	17.1	36	24.5	36	42 21	94 2 74 6	6	350 10	0
1915	768	135	130	17.8	43	***	43	30	74 6 63 16	0	350 10	0
1916	768	130	144	18.7	5()	***	49	36	134 18	0	350 10	0
1917	770	129	154	20.0	65		65	41		0	350 10	0
1918	724	134	137	17.5	54	1	53	37	99 12 284 13	0	351 5	0
1919	632	155	72	11.3	32	1	31	17		0	340 12	(
1920	934	109	69	7.4	25	1	24	14		0	316 0	(
1921	1077	98	58	5.4	25		25	20	38 3 94 14	6	700 10	(
1921 1922	1068	97	58	5.4	20	***	20	14	31 5	0	807 15	0
1923	1049	101	51	4.9	19	***	19	10	24 18	6	700 15	(
1924	1051	101	37	3.5	17		17	11	49 9	0	655 12	(
1925	1073	100	55	5.1	16	2	14	5	32 14	6	656 17 670 12	(

The percentage of samples found adulterated was again markedly below the average for past years.

With reference to the convictions in 1925, in 2 instances the defendants had been previously convicted once. The remaining 3 were first convictions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses were subject to the usual inspection during the year, and some 278 visits were made in connection with them. The number on the register in the

month of November was 61, of which 36 were underground and 25 above ground. Their general condition may be described as satisfactory. Two, viz., the one at 91, Leonard Street and the one at 271, Hoxton Street, both underground, were found, when visited on the 7th and 17th of September, not to be in use as bakehouses. In 26 electric power is used in connection with bread-making. In 15 instances limewashing was required, and sanitary notices were served accordingly. There were, besides, a few other minor sanitary defects. The notices served were all complied with, and it was not necessary to report any of them for action on the part of the Sanitary Authority.

STAFF.

Mr. Shaw, Sanitary Inspector, was absent on account of illness from the middle of December, 1924, to March 12th, 1925, and again from April 9th to May 4th, and Mr. Thomas, Sanitary Inspector, was away from the end of June until the end of September through an accident whilst in the execution of his duty. Mr. Goodwin, who had for several years rendered satisfactory service as a Clerk in the department, left to take up an appointment as Sanitary Inspector at Sheerness. The vacancy was filled by the promotion of Mr. Gibbs, whose place was taken by Mr. W. L. Job, appointed on probation as Junior Clerk. He commenced his duties about the middle of July. Owing to the suspension of the three disinfectors, Messrs. Fawns, Kennedy and Flack were appointed temporarily to take over the duties of disinfection in June, and they continued to be so employed at the close of the year.

The staff employed in maternity and child welfare work during 1925 have already been dealt with generally in the section relating thereto (pp. 27 to 32). Miss Amy Hodgson, M.D., M.R.C.P., was appointed physician to take charge of the infant welfare consultations on Tuesdays at the Kingsland Road Centre, and on Fridays at the Harbour Lights. At the former Centre her duties commenced on January 6th, and at the latter on March 27th. Nurses Paterson and Smith resigned during the year, and Nurses Wenham and Boon were appointed to fill the vacancies. Mrs. Levi, a former health visitor, was temporarily employed as such from the end of June to the end of October during the absence of Miss Barnes on account of illness.

Mrs. Lewis, who was employed for over five years taking care of the children in the creche at the Centre in Kingsland Road, died in September. She was a good worker, and devoted to her charges, and her loss was much regretted by all associated with her.

A brief note may be made as to the work of the clerical staff. In connection with the work under the Health Committee some 22,996 communications, written and printed, were despatched from the office during the year. These included 7.562 notices and summonses, 4,784 letters, cards and other communications under the Public Health and Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 166 in connection with the work under the Factory and Workshops Acts, 8,274 on various matters connected with

The state of the s

infectious disease, verminous cases and disinfection, and 2,210 agendas and reports relative to the work carried out. In connection with the work under the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, some 25,508 communications were despatched, including 12,204 Milk forms, books and cards, 8,626 other forms and letters, and 4,676 agendas, reports and other documents.

Generally, it may be stated that the staff discharged their duties satisfactorily, and my thanks are due to them for the assistance they have given me. Both Dr. Radford and Mr. Pearson have rendered valuable help in the work of safeguarding the health of the people of Shoreditch, which I cordially appreciate. In conclusion, I desire to thank the Mayor and the Chairman and members respectively 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 carried out during the year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, Ladies and Genetlemen,
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 1925, COPY OF THE REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER, AND A SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912, 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, TOGETHER WITH A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS AND HEALTH VISITORS IN CONNECTION WITH MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, A SUMMARY RELATING TO THE INFANTS ADMITTED TO THE WARDS AT 210, KINGSLAND ROAD, DURING THE YEAR PREPARED BY THE ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, AND PARTICULARS AS TO CASES NURSED BY THE DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION ON BEHALF OF THE SHOREDITCH BOROUGH COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR 1925.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of the Borough of Shoreditch during 1925 and previous years.

			Burths.		TOTAL 1) REGISTE THE DIS	RED IN	TRANSI Dea	THS	Net		RELONGIN	g 70
*****	Population estimated to middle		Ne	tt.			of Non-	of	Under of A	l year	At all	Ages.
YEAR.	of each year.	Un- corrected Number.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	residents regis- tered in the District.	residents not regis- tered in the District.	Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	Num- ber.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	-9	10	11	12	13
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
1923	106200	2552	2832	26.9	1191	11.2	191	370	232	82	1370	13.0
1924	106500	2336	2528	23.9	1309	12.3	232	367	221	87	1444	13.7
1925	107300	2361	2627	24.6	1298	12.1	258	381	233	88	1421	13:3

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 900, 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.

	Total population at all ages	104,308) 2	
Area of Borough in acres	Number of inhabitated houses	11,889	100
(exclusive of area 642.5	5 Average number of persons per	10-	7
covered by water).	house	8·8 A	

^{*} The birth rate for 1916, based upon the Registrar-General's estimate of the population for 1916, was 27.4 per thousand inhabitants.

TABLE II. Cases of infectious disease notified during the Year 1925 in the Borough of Shoreditch

		Num	BER C	OF CAS	ses N	OTIFIE	D.		To	TAL C			FIED I BOROU		H W	ARD	
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.				At A	ges –	Years.			1 %	2	3	4	9.	6	7	8	TOTAL CASES REMOVE
	At all Ages,	Under 1.	1 to 5,	5 to 15.		25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and up- wards.	Moor- fields	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whit- more.	Kings-	Hagger- ston,	Acton.	TO HOSPITA
Smallpox																	
Cholera (C), Plague (P) Diphtheria (including Mem-																	
branous croup)	440	18.	173	171	53	20	5		16	69	50	66	98	47	61	33	434
Erysipelas	71	2	2	7	11	13	23	13	6	10	7	9	20	8	3	- 8	42
Scarlet fever	485	5	216	231	27	5	1		15	88	77	67	89	65	43	41	471
Cyphus fever																	
Enteric fever Relapsing fever (R), Con-	2		1	1							2	***	***				2
tinued fever (C)	(1c)					1									1		1
uerperal fever	13				7	6				2	1	1	5	3		1	13
erebro-spinal meningitis	2	1	1										1			1	2
Anthrax																	
Poliomyelitis	2		1	1											2		1
Encephalitis lethargica	13			1	10	1	1			3		4	1	1	3	1	10
Pulmonary tuberculosis	243		1	17	58	93	67	7	12	44	41	28	34†	38	27	19	212±
Other forms of tuberculosis	60	3	20	23	12	1	1		2	14	9	7	6	8	9	5	537
Ophthalmia neonatorum	45	45								19	8	3	4	8	3	2	4
cute primary pneumonia	257	47	104	24	23	37	17	5	1	52	35	46	57	19	30	17	2152
cute influenzal pneumonia	32	2	10	2	3	11	3	1		4	3	15			10		10.
Ialaria																	
Oysentery																	
rench fever																	
Totals	1,666	123	529	478	204	188	118	26	52	305	233	246	315	197	192	128	1,470

^{*} 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 St. Leonard's and other Hospitals or Sanatoria. It is to be noted that the cases of tuberculesis removed during the year included cases certified in previous years as well as cases certified in 1925.

 ${\it TABLE\ III.}$ Causes of, and ages at, death during the Year 1925 in the Borough of Shoreditch.

	Ni " I	ETT DE RESIDES OR	STS"	WHET	HE SUI HER O	CCURR	ding v	CITHE	Y N	TOTAL DEATHS
CAUSES OF DEATH.	VII Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	"Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District (b),
1	2	3	4	5	-6	7		9	10	11
All causes { Certified (c) Uncertified Enteric fever Smallpox Measles Scarlet fever Whooping cough Diphtheria and Croup Influenza Phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis) Tuberculous meningitis Other tuberculous diseases Rheumatic fever Meningitis (see note (d)) Organic heart disease Pheumonia (all forms) Other diseases of respiratory organs Other diseases of respiratory organs Other disease Other diseases of respiratory organs Other diseases of respiratory organs	1422 1 34 .5 29 17 19 11 124 15 15 120 2 7 40 175 146 8 38 79 2	3 233 10 15 2 16 39 29 	71	59 5 3 7 12 	6	59 1 	1655	9 317 9 1 41 3666 1 1 1 19 600 21 1 1 3 	431 7 3 5 40 3 81 23 3 47	
eases of pregnancy and parturition 25 Congenital Debility and malformation, including	6						5	1		3
premature birth 26 Violent deaths, excluding	81	78	1	1	1					41
suicide	47	11		2	7	4	6	9		14
27 Suicides 28 Other defined diseases		22		7	1.4		5 26	8	3 205	3 270
29 Diseases ill-defined or un- known	300				14		20	80	200	210
KHOWII				50	5.7	50	165	947	491	701
	1422	233	71	59	57	59	165	347	431	781

TABLE IV.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Wecks.	2—3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks,	Total under	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes { Certified Uncertified	36	12	13	3	64	45	52	39	33	2 3 3
Smallpox							1 4 1 3 10 4 8 2 1	3 4	6 2 1 3 10 1 4 1 1	10 15 2 3 1 3 4 16 39 8 21 2 2 1 4 3 11 29 38
Other causes	6	2	2 2	1	6	13 2	11 5	6 2	1	21
	36	12	13	3	64	45	52	39	33	233

Nett Births in the year.—Legitimate, 2,545; illegitimate, 82. Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 223; illegitimate infants, 10.

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 cerebrospinal 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 headings congenital debility and malformation, atelectasis and 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, 1925.

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.

							AC	ES.								DE	ATHS	SIN	EACI	I WA	RD.		SE	Χ.	
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 10 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.	73 to x .	85 and upwards.	Moorfields	Church.	Hoxton,	Wenlock.	Whitmore	Kingsland.	Haggerston,	Acton.	Male.	Female	T. 1.1
(Vaccinated																									
I Smallpox Unvaccinated No statement	***				***								***		***				***					***	
(No statement 2 Measles	10	18	5	ï			***				***					5	6	2	7	4	6	4	14	20	3
3 Scarlet fever		1	3	1		***				***	***				1	1	1	***	1			1	4	1	
Typhus fever									***																
Epidemic influenza Whooping cough	4.0	7	7			***		2		2	7	4	1	2	2	4	3	6	5		4	5	12	16	
Diphtheria, membranous croup			12	4	1		***									3	5	2	3		3	1	7.7	13	
Enteric fever					***		1													. 1				1	
Asiatic cholera	5			***				***	***	***									***					***	
Diarrhœa, dysentery Epidemic or zymotic enteritis		ï														1	1		1		1	1	4	4	

Hydrophobia Glanders, farcy						***				***	•••														
Tetanus		***			1											***					1			1	
Anthrax, splenic fever																									
Cow-pox, accidents of vaccina-																									
tion																									
Syphilis	2			***	***				1	1								2					4	1	
Gonorrhœa										***								***	***	***				***	
Phagedœna, hospital gangrene																									
Erysipelas	2						1	1	3	1			1	1		3	1	1	2	1	1		5	6 2	
Puerperal fever Pyæmia, septicæmia				2	1				1								1		3	1	***	***	2	3	
Infective endocarditis									2							1			1				2		
Other allied diseases													***						***		•••	***			
Malarial fever																									
Rheumatic fever																		1						1	
Rheumatism of the heart				1					1									, 1			1			2	
Tuberculosis :—																									
Brain or meninges, acute hydro-																									
cephalus	5	3	2	2	1	1	1									3	3	3	1	2	1	2	7	8	
Larynx Lungs				2	3	11	16	23	23	23	18	5			6		14	14	26	16	16	12	78	46	,
Lungs Intestines, tabes mesenterica		2	2			1										2	1		1	1			5		
General, position undefined		1	1			1				2						***			2		3		3	2	
Other forms, scrofula	***		1	1		1	1			1	***				2	***	1	1	***	1	***	***	1	4	
Other infective diseases																									
Thrush																									
Actinomycosis																									
Hydatid diseases																									
Scurvy																	***								
Other diseases due to altered food																									
Acute alcoholism, delirium										100000			1872										10000	1000	
tremens																									

							AG	ES.								DE	ATHS	IN I	EACH	WA	RD.		SE	x.	
CAUSES OF DEATH.	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.	Total.
12 Chronic alcoholism																									
13 Chronic industrial poisonings 14 Other chronic poisonings																			···						
45 Ostco-arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis	29 5 3 11 33 1						1	2 1 1 1	1	30 1	28 3	29 1	8	 1 1 	 9 1 		21 1 1 1 2 2 2 3	 15 6 1 4 1	 12 1 4 2 5	 12 1 1 1 1 1 4	8 1 5 2 4		5 2 14 7 21	46 2 2 2 15 14 1	 104 7 2 2 29 5 3 12 35
61 Rickets	4 2	1 1	1 1 1	ï			 1			··· ···	4	28	49	22	6	15	20	10	14	8	12	18	3 53 4 3 1	2 4 	103 6 7 1
66 Apoplexy			···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·		 		 	 2 	2 1 2 	4 2 1 	13 1 2	19 2 1 	13 1		4 2	12 1 1	15 1	3 2 1 1 	9 1 1 2 2 1	1 1 1	1 1 	6	21 1 3 1 1 	30 3 3 5 1	51 4 3 1 4 5
cord							1			1		1					2	2	3	1			3	1 2	5
78 Otitis, otorrhœa 79 Discases of nose, epistaxis 80 Discases of eye, ophthalmia 81 Pericarditis 82 Endocarditis, valvular discases			7	1	1	1				1								 ï	2	1	1		2 1	2 1	4 2
of the heart				2		1	3	6	3	10 2 	9 1 1 1	2 2	1 1 		1	8	7 1 2 	4 1 	6	4	2	2 1 2 	17 2 2 1	21 1 2 	38 3 4 1 1
90 Other and ill-defined diseases of heart and circulatory system, including heart disease not stated to be valvular					1	1		2	2	5	15	33	18		2	16			14	8	6	8	44	36	





	1						A	GES.								DE	ATH	SIN	EACI	I WA	RD.		SI	EX.	
CAUSES OF DEATH.	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.	Total.
91 Laryngitis 92 Croup			1																				1		1
93 Other diseases of larynx and trachea																									
94 Acute bronchitis 95 Chronic bronchitis 96 Lobar croupous pneumonia	16 1	4 2	1				ï	2 5	 10 10	5 17 4	5 33 5	2 46 7	3 26 1	4	6	6 29 5	5 17 2	6 8 9	8 28 10	2 18 4	3 16 2	8 15 4	18 88 20	20 49 16	38 137 36
97 Lobular broncho-pneumonia 98 Pneumonia, form not stated 99 Emphysema, asthma	36 2 	17 2 	7 2	4 1	2			2	2 4	3 4	3 2	8 2	1 2 	1	5 3	14 4	7 4	16 2 	8 5 1	11 3 	11 2 	13 2	43 14 1	42 11 	85 25 1 3
100 Pleurisy 101 Other and ill-defined diseases of respiratory system			1					1			1	1						1			2	1	3	1	4
102 Diseases of mouth and annexa 103 Diseases of pharynx 104 Diseases of œsophagus 105 Ulcer of stomach and duo-																									
denum	2 21	 6				 1		 1	 ï	2 1 2	 ï	1			1	1 8	1 1 3	 2 1	 1 3 7	2	2 6	2	3 3 11 8	 16 5	3 3 27 13
109 Obstruction of intestine 110 Other diseases of intestine 111 Cirrhosis of liver					1				1	2 	î	2	2	i 		3 1	1	2	 1	1	i		3 2	5	8 3
112 Other diseases of liver 113 Peritonitis	2		ï		ӕ				 1 2		1 1	1 1			2	 2 1	"i			1		2	1 2	1 3 4	5 5
115 Diseases of lymphatic system and duciless glands										1										1				1	1
116 Acute nephritis 117 Bright's disease				1					5		1 13	26	19	2	5	1 9	1 12	9	17		12	7	1 44	33	2 77
119 Diseases of bladder and prostate											2	1						1	1			1	3		3
of urinary system	1									1	1					1	1					1	2	1	3
121 Diseases of testes and penis 122 Diseases of ovaries 123 Diseases of uterus and appen-																									
dages 124 Diseases of vagina and external genital organs																								1	1
125 Diseases of breast 126 Abortion, miscarriage								1								1								1	1
127 Puerperal mania 128 Puerperal convulsions 129 Placenta prævia, flooding 130 Puerperal thrombosis								``i		 1								ī :::				 1		 1 1	 1 1
131 Other and ill-defined accidents and diseases of preznancy and childbirth								2	1							2					1			3	3
132 Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis 133 Other and ill-defined diseases of osseous system																1							2	1	3
ing vascous system				***		***	1	***	***	1	***	***		***				2	***	***	***		2	***	1



							AC	ES.								DE	ATHS	SIN	EACH	ł WA	RD.		SE	X.	
CAUSES OF DEATH.	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.	Total,
134 Ulcer, bedsore 135 Eczema 136 Pemphigus 137 Other and ill-defined diseases	2														 ï							 "ï	2		2
of integumentary system By Accident or Negligence: 138 In mines and quarries 139 In vehicular traffic 140 On railways 141 On vessels and docks, excluding drowning 142 In building operations 143 By machinery			ïi	3	 2 	ī		2		 1 	 1 	2 1	 		 1 	 2 	3	 2 1	3	 2 	 1 	 	 12 1 1 2	2	14
144 By weapons and implements 145 Burns and scalds 146 Poisons, poisonous vapours 147 Surgical narcosis 148 Effects of electric shock 149 Corrosion by chemicals 150 Drowning 151 Suffocation, overlaid in bed 152 Suffocation otherwise 153 Falls, not specified 154 Weather agencies	1 1 3 3 			ï		 		 	 			 1 2			 	 1 1 3 2			1 1 3			 	 1 1 10	2 2 3 3 1	3 2 3 4 11
156 Otherwise, and not stated 156 Homicide Suicides, all forms :— 157 By poison 158 By asphyxia 159 By hanging and strangulation 160 By drowning 161 By shooting 162 By cut or stab	1		1							 1 2 	 3 2 	2 1			 1 	 1 1 	2 2		2	2 1 1 	1 1 1 	 1 	1 2 3 4 	1 1 2 1	2 3 5 4 1
163 By precipitation from elevated places 164 By crushing 165 By other and unspecified methods 166 Execution																									
167 Sudden death 168 Other ill-defined and not specified causes 169 Malignant disease 170 Abscess 171 Cerebro-spinal fever 172 Encephalitis Lethargica	3 1 1 2 	 1 1		1		1		2		3		2				2	 1 2 1	 2 1	2 3 2 1	 2 	4		 1 8 2 2 2	 2 8 1 3	 3 16 2 3 3
TOTALS	233	71	59	35	22	26	33	68	97	151	196	241	149	41	69	235	217	177	259	141	155	169	775	647	1422





TABLE VI.—ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF LONDON AND SHOREDITCH BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

		-				ANNU	AL RATE	PER :	1,000 PE	RSONS	LIVING	3.						PERC TOT.	ENTAG AL DEA	E TO THS.
	Estimated		DEAT	rue ni	JRING	THE				DEATH	S DURI	NG 192	5 FROM	1			Lyea 18.		lic	ž
DISTRICTS.	Population 1925.	BIRTHS.	DEA		RS:	Inc.	ic ics.	×		ver.	ria.	igh.		e l	lous ase.		1,000 Birth	Cases,	n Public	Deat
			1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Principal Zymotic Diseases	Smallpo	Measles.	Scarlet	Diphtheria.	Whooping	*Fever.	+Diarrhœa	Tuberculous Disease,	Violence.	Dearlis r	Inquest	Deaths in I	Uncertified Causes of Death,
London Shoreditch	4,576,505 ‡106,400	18·0 24·6		11·2 13·0		11·7 13·3	0.6			0·03 0·04				0·22 0·35		0·46 0·59	67 88	8·9 9·1	63.4	0.0
Wards.																				
Moorfields Church	4,558 18,650	21·9 25·2	16·2 18·7 17·9	11·7 13·1 14·1	11.5 14.6 15.3	15·1 12·5 13·3	0·4 1·2 1·2		0·27 0·37	0.22	0.16	0.21			1.34	0.65	50 96	10.2	55·1 64·2 60·8	
Hoxton Wenlock Whitmore	16,250 ‡13,873 §18,930	26·6 29·2 24·2	16·2 16·0	13·3 13·0	15·1 13·2	12·7 13·6	0.9		0·14 0·37	0.06	0·30 0·14 0·16	0·18 0·43 0·26		0·30 0·21 0·26	1.29	0.61 0.50 0.52	85 74 91	12·0 6·2 9·3	60.5 55.6	
Kingsland Haggerston Acton	10,645 11,232 12,262	25·0 23·9 18·3	13·2 14·1 16·1	12·8 13·1 11·8	13·2 12·7 11·2	13·2 13·8 13·8	1.0 1.8 1.1		0·37 0·53 0·32	0.08	0·26 0·08	0·18 0·36 0·40	0.09	0.62	1.87 1.77 1.14	0.75 0.71 0.40	75 93 120	10·6 7·7 7·1	78·0 76·7 59·8	

^{*} 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 900, 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 London population is adjusted to the middle of 1924.



PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS DURING 1925.

TABLE VII.

	NU	MBER O	F PLACE	S-	Number	Number	Number
PREMISES.	On register at end of 1924.	Added in 1925.	Removed in 1925.	On register at end of 1925.	of inspec-	of notices, 1925.	of pro- secutions, 1925.
Milk premises	256	18	10	264	1,683	12	
Cowsheds Slaughterhouses	2 2			2 2	19 21	•••	
Other offensive trade premises Ice Cream premises Registered houses let	22 127	5 24	16	27 135	83 306	7 21	
in lodgings	305	5	3	307	1,625	315	6
Number of intimation n	otices ser	ved for	all purpo	oses			5,573
Overcrowding :— Number of dwelling	rooms ov	ercrowd	ed				58
Number remedied Number of prosecut	···						39
Number of premises deal					on Count	ty Counc	il
(General Powers) A	ct, 1904						329
Underground rooms :— Number dealt with	during ye	ar					2
Insanitary houses :— Number closed und	er the Pu	blic Hea	lth (Lone	don) Act,	1891		–
Shelter provided under 1891:—							t,
Number of persons Customs and Inland Re			iring the	year		•••	–
Number of dwelling			ations w	ere receiv	ed durin	g the yea	ar —
Number of prosecution 1891 :—							
With respect to wa	ter closets	s, earth (closets, h	ouses let	in lodgin	igs, &c.	9
Mortuary :— Total number of bo Total number of in							140

BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOME-WORK DURING THE YEAR 1925.

1.—Inspection.
Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Parania.		Number of	
Premises.	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices.	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	716	65	1
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses)	3,356	405	3
Workplaces (Excluding Outworkers' premises dealt with in Table III.)	1,162	100	***
Totals	5,234	570	4

2.—Defects Found.

	N	umber of Defe	cts.	Number
Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	of Prosecu-
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:* Want of cleanliness	305 4 1 229 95 207 11	305 4 1 229 95 207 11		 2 1
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (Sections 97				
to 100) (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	•••			•••
Totals	852	852		3

^{*} 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—1925.

			OUTV	VORKE	RS' LISTS	s, secti	ON 107.				k in unwl			rk in infections 10	
		Lists	received	from Em	ployers.		Notices served	Prosec	utions.						
NATURE OF WORK.	Tw	rice in the	Year.	0	nce in the Y	ear.	on Occu- piers	Failing to keep		In-	Notices	Prosecu-	In-	Orders	Prosecu
		Outwo	orkers.		Outwo	rkers.	as to keeping or	or	Failing to send	stances.	served.	tions.	stances.	made. (S. 109.)	(S. 109,
	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	sending Lists.	inspec- tion of Lists.	Lists.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Vearing apparel:— (1) Making, &c (2) Cleaning and washing Furniture and upholstery Artificial flowers Fur pulling Jmbrellas Paper bags and boxes Brush making Vire Netting	32 18	22	555 236	7 2 1	4	34 43 3				49 4 4 37 2	49 4 4 37 2		25 4 1 2		
Totals	50	22	791	10	4	80				97	97		32		

⁽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-1925.

		(1)							(2)
									(-/
1) Furniture, woodwork,	fitti	ng and	oth	er br	anches	of the	furn	iture	
trades									1,017
(a) Cabinet making		600	(b)	Fren	ch po	lishing		127	2,02,
(c) Upholstery		66	(d)		er worl			224	
2) Dress			(4)	Oth		LUIS		221	173
(a) Tailoring		69	(0)	Shir	t maki	ng			110
(b) Mantles		0	(f)	Boot	t and c	shoe tra	dos	27	
(b) Mantles (c) Dress		29	(1)	Artis	ficial f	owers	ucs	3	
(d) Millinger		6	(8)	Oth	or work	OWEIS		27	
(d) Millinery		thor tro	(II)	Othe	er wor	kers			00
B) Skin, leather, hair and								1.0	60
		17					ness	12	
(c) Feathers					er worl			29	
1) Paper, printing, book									57
(a) Box and bag mak				Othe	er work	kers		10	
5) Laundry and washing	***								6
6) Food									13
Metals, machines, imp									34
Precious metals, jewel									2
 Other trades than the 	se m	entione	d ab	ove					136

Note.—A separate register is kept for bakehouses, the number of which in use at the end of the year was 61, including 26 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 Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Reports (of action taken) sent	38 referring to 25 factories and 14 workshops.
and Workshops Act (s. 5.) H.M. Inspector.	14 workshops.
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :	
Certificates granted during the year	Nil 36



6.—Showing the Numbers of Outworkers Received from other Districts during 1925.

DISTRICTS.	We	king aring arel.	fection Pack			ficial wers.	ar	iture id Istery.		ur ling.		ther ting.		rellas,	a	r Bags nd xes.	Br Mal	ush king.	1.ea	ncy ther ods.		ers and	TOTAL
DISTRICTS	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Ang.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	
Battersea	 1											***	***	***									
Bethnal Green	 36	38									322		***		55	59	10	11		***	***		20
Camberwell	 2	1																					
City of London	 252	253			9	15			7	7	1		28	31		1			1	2			60
Chelsea	 2											***			***	***	***						
Enfield	 2	2	***							***					***								
Finsbury	 43	55		4	10	15	1	1		8		2	3	5	24	45			15			2	23
Hackney	 118	106			7	5	4	4	1	1			***		15	18	6	5	3			3	2
Hampstead	 														1	1							
Hertford																4							
Holborn	 9	7																					
Hornsey	 4	3																***					
Islington	 26	29			4	7									9	21	4	2			4	1	10
Southwark	 4	4														1					i		
St. Marylebone	 3																				1		
Stepney	 12	15			1										9	8		1					
St. Pancras	 2	2					***											***					
Stoke Newington	3	1																					
Tottenham	 1																						
Westminster	 18	19																					
Willesden	 3	3																					
THE STATE OF THE S																							
	541	538		4	31	42	5	5	8	16	1	2	31	36	113	158	20	19	19	2	4	6	1.0
Totals	 1.0	79		4	1	73	1	0		24		3	-	67	2	71	-	39	5	21		10	1,6



SHOREDITCH TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, REPORT FOR 1925.

BY

Alfred Leitch, M.B., Ch.B., Tuberculosis Officer.

To the Medical Officer of Health, Town Hall, Shoreditch.

SIR.

I have much pleasure in submitting my report for the year 1925 :-

The total number of attendances during the year was 5,718, and the total number of persons attending was 1,162; of these 433 were suffering from some form of tuberculosis.

New persons examined for the first time numbered 610, and 129 were found to be tuberculous; many of these have been sent to Residențial Institutions.

The Local War Pensions Authority continues to send a large number of pensioners for examination. In the past year 540 examinations were made, and the same number of reports sent to the Authority concerned.

During the year 236 patients were recommended to the London County Council for residential treatment. With a few exceptions all were admitted eventually, either to hospital or sanatorium.

The staff of the Dispensary have been of the greatest assistance to me, and have carried out their duties to my satisfaction.

STATISTICAL REPORT, 1925.

				1925.	1924.
Total attendances				5,718	6,088
Total new patients exa	mined i	for the	first		
time				610	657
Renewed cases				552	546
Sisters' visits				2,984	2,816
Medical Officers' visits				258	258

All New Persons Examined.

		Tuberculous.	Suspects.	Non- Tuberculous.	Totals.
Contacts Other new cases	 	46 83	14 15	278 174	338 272
Totals	 	129	29	452	610

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

		ew Pers Examine		Exa	ıminati	ons.	Attendances.					
	Ins.	Non- Ins.	Totals.	Ins.	Non- Ins.	Totals.	Ins.	Non- Ins.	Totals			
January	22	25	47	93	80	173	280	224	504			
February	24	35	59	79	91	169	267	214	481			
March	21	33	54	104	100	204	304	228	532			
April	23	30	53	101	72	173	284	191	475			
May	17	31	48	83	82	165	263	201	464			
June	19	18	37	87	59	146	243	165	408			
July .	20	31	51	89	68	157	262	175	437			
August	18	20	38	77	51	128	252	150	402			
September	14	31	45	78	89	167	273	197	470			
October	27	38	65	94	99	193	287	213	500			
November	27	45	72	106	115	221	303	235	538			
December	17.	24	41	99	86	185	299	208	507			
Totals	249	361	610	1,089	992	2,081	3,317	2,401	5,718			

Detailed Analysis of all New Persons examined.

			1	ion-In	sured.	sured.		
	Insu	red.	Unde	er 15 ars.			Totals	
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.		
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Suspects	 147 56 4 9 78	102 20 6 76	115 7 5 103	116 3 4 109	52 19 1 32	78 20 4 54	610 115 14 29 452	

Analysis of all Persons attending this Dispensary during 1925.

				Under	Over	Totals	
				15 years.	Ins.	Non-Ins.	Totals
Males Females		::	 	182 187	311 184	110 188	603 559
	Totals		 	369	495	298	1,162

Tuberculous.

Males Females		::	::	::	25 15	195 67	64 67	284 149
	Totals				40	262	131	433

SPECIAL SESSION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The number of attendances and examinations made each month are shown in the following table :—

		Atten- dances.	Examina- tions.		Atten- dances.	Examina- tions.
January	 	23	9	July	 17	12
February	 	35	18	August	 11	6
March	 	35	18	September	 22	15
April	 	26	15 15	October	 15	8
May	 	30	15	November	 33	26
June	 	12	6	December	 14	5

Total Attendances 273 Total Examinations 153

Total number of persons attending during the year 1925 :-

Insured 495
Non-insured 667
Total 1,162



Of Registered New Persons, including "Contacts," there were:-

 Insured
 ...
 ...
 249

 Non-insured
 ...
 ...
 ...
 561

 Total
 ...
 ...
 610

In addition to the foregoing, the following information may also be given:—

Total number of—

Bacteriological examinations						687
X-Ray examinations						35
Examinations made and rep	orts	sent to the	he L	ocal V	Var Pens	sions
Authority						540
Persons recommended to	the	London	Cot	inty	Council	for
Institutional Treatment						236
Progress reports sent to the I	Lond	on County	y Cot	ıncil		161
Patients sent by Doctors					***	130

Alfred Leitch,

Tuberculosis Officer.



PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Table VIII.—Summary of Notifications during the Period from the 4th January, 1925, to the 2nd January, 1926, in the Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

					N	otifica	tions or	Form	Α.						Notifica	ations	on For	m B.	Numb Notific on For	ations
					Numb	er of l	Primary	Notif	ication	9.				No	Notific					
Age-periods.	t 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 Notifi- cations on Form A.	Under 5	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifica- tions on Form B.	Institu-	Sana- toria.
Pulmonary, Males			2	1	13	20	27	31	26	23	6	149	247						67	112
" Females		1	6	8	15	10	21	14	10	8	1	94	150						26	55
Non-pulmonary, Males	2	11	5	8	3	2		1				32	42						8	20
,, Females	1	9	8	2	5	2			1			28	36						2	16
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 1X.

Summary compiled from the Abstracts of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors by the Senior Inspector, for the Year 1925.

	Insp. Wright.	Chap- man.	Insp. Sickel- more.	Insp. Thomas.	Insp. Shaw,	Insp. Molioy.	Insp. Bishop.	Insp. Girling.	Insp. Stratton.	Insp. Grant.	Insp. Walker.	TOTALS.
Premises cleansed throughout	95	28	16	29	14	31	51	54	45 261	46 263	5 259	414 2,753
" " partially	160	299	196	297 851	198 518	271 865	352 905	197 532	915	675	942	8,346
" ,, total rooms	491	1100	552 25	80	918	26	170	49	61	20	98	573
,, verminous rooms Premises generally repaired—Walls,	14	24	20	00	0	20	110	13	01	20	00	010
floors, sashes, &c	146	194	310	238	243	222	425	210	383	339	239	2,949
Light and ventilation improved	2	7	2	3	1	2	7	2	3	1	1	31
Roofs, guttering, rain water pipes im-	-											
proved or repaired	106	291	343	200	160	165	336	180	282	190	292	2,545
Overcrowding dealt with	1	1	2	9	5	4	7	9	2 .	5	13	58
Water reinstated or improved	3	18	3	2	1		4	1	4	5	12	53
Drains newly constructed	3	5	4		3	10	3	4	3	6	1	42
" re-constructed	6	6	2		6	4	9	2	4	13	3	55
" improved or repaired	14	15	32	17	13	13	43	13	12	13	25	210
", obstructions removed	26	36	36	24	28	26	29	13	35	12	24	289
Soil and vent pipes-Improved or			0			,	1.		2	1	2	41
repaired	6		3	7		12	15	21	12	7	19	239
Water closets—newly constructed	102	53 85	69	111	42	171	141	68	91	75	109	1.074
,, improved or repaired obstructions removed	7	17	32	34	10	34	48	24	15	10	20	251
Sinks, etc., improved, cleansed or	'	1.	02	01	10	OI	10	21	10	10		201
repaired	23	15	13	27	10	30	25	12	14	8	12	189
Sinks, etc., traps provided	6	1	4	12	3	2	5	2		1	ō	41
Outdoor premises—												
Floors or paving repaired	10	26	32	33	17	44	69	10	49	27	24	341
Cleansed or limewashed	53	113	88	81	69	3	268	33	122	131	97	1,058
Improved or repaired			***		1			13	1			15
Ash-pits—Dust-bins provided	34	83	93	45	63	58	82	67	76	45	111	757
" Improved or repaired …	2	***	1	4						2	1	10 16
,, Abolished			1	11		1.0	8 34	2	2 8	2 7	23	193
Accumulations removed	27	2	24	11	9	46	11	-	1	26	1	54
Urinals cleansed or repaired Animals removed	5 4				4 9	0	11	2	1	3	9	16

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH. HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1925.

1.—GENERAL.

(1) Estimated populat	ion							107,300
(2) General death-rate								13.3
(3) Death-rate from tu				***		***		1.4
(4) Infantile mortality								88
(5) Number of dwellin	g-houses of	all cla	sses			***		14,000 (Estimated)
(6) Number of working	g-class dwe	lling-h	ouses					13,000 (Estimated)
(7) Number of new wo	orking-class	houses	s erecto	d				59
	2.—UN	NEIT D	WELLIN	IG-HOU	SES.			
I.—Inspection.								
(1) Total numerical defects	mber of do (under Pu	welling blic He	-houses ealth or	inspe Housi	ected f	or hou s)	sing	9,701
	of dwelling ed under t tions, 1910	he Ho						_
(3) Number			es foun	d to 1	be in	a state	e so	
danger	ous or inj	urious						
	habitation		/1					_
	the preced pects reason	ing su	b-headi	ng) fo	und no	t to b		_
II.—Remedy of Defe	ets without	Servic	e of for	rmal N	otices.			
Number of o						in co	nse-	
quence of i								
Officers	,							
III.—Action under Sta	atutory Poy	vers						
A. Proceedi	*		n 28	of the	Hous	ing. T	own	,
	ng, &c., Ac			7.0		-0,		
(1)	Number of notices v						hich	
(2)	Number of			53			ered	Nil.
	200	owne	rs					
			Autho	rity in	defaul	t of ow	ners	
(3)	Number of Closing (dwell	ing-hou	ises in	respec	t of w	hich	
	of declar	rations	by ow	ners of	intent	ion to	close	1

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts. (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be	
remedied	4,994
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied— (a) by owners (b) by Local Authority in default of owners	4,994
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 (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	Nil.
(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.
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 eac	h officer

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 one Superintendent, a Caretaker, an Assistant Caretaker, and eight workmen, with the necessary clerical assistance, are required in connection with some 394 dwellings for the working class, which are now the property of the Borough Council.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, AND THE METROPOLITAN PAVING ACT, 1817.

In six instances summonses were withdrawn on the work being done. Costs amounting to £2 14s. 6d. were allowed to the Borough Council.

Nuisance orders were made in 11 instances, costs amounting to £8 18s. 6d. being ordered to be paid to the Council.

In 24 instances the Statutory Notices were complied with before the cases came on for hearing, £17 0s. 0d. being ordered to be paid to the Council.

In six instances, for non-compliance with a Statutory Notice, the defendants were fined £8 10s. 6d. and ordered to pay £5 5s. costs.

In one instance, for non-compliance with the Magistrate's order, the defendant was fined £1 10s. 0d. and ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs.

In one instance, for being in possession of unsound food deposited for the purpose of preparation for sale, the vendor was fined £2 and ordered to pay £2 2s. 0d. costs.

BREACHES OF LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BYE-LAWS.

In one instance the defendant was fined £5 and ordered to pay £2 2s. 0d. costs to the Borough Council, in two instances the defendants were fined £2 and 7s. 6d. respectively; in four instances the defendants were ordered to pay £2 2s. 0d., 10s. 6d. 10s. 0d. and 4s. 0d. respectively; in one, the case was dismissed under the Probation. of Offenders Act, and one case was dismissed.

METROPOLITAN PAVING ACT, 1817, SECTION 65.

One defendant was fined 5s. 0d. for refusal to remove his stall from the public highway.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Summary of Work for the Year 1925 BY Dr. Maitland Radford.

			Health	Visitor	s' Distr	icts.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total.
No. of 1st visits to infants No. of re-visits to infants No. of 1st visits to chil- dren aged 1 to 5 years (irrespective of whether	298 650	311 725	281 479	406 630	400 652	257 674	540 1,404	2,493 5,214
visited previously as an infant) No. of re-visits to chil-	121	179	167	195	190	356	803	2,011
dren aged 1 to 5 years No. of 1st visits to ex-	894	945	587	1,217	1,058	536	2,077	7,314
pectant mothers No. of re-visits to ex-	51	66	42	70	102	45	188	564
pectant mothers No. of futile visits No. of interviews in	36 210	90 165	50 111	48 196	66 185	16 312	157 681	463 1,860
connection with work No. of 1st visits to in-	226	167	337	353	96	120	834	2,133
fants with diarrheea *No. of 1st visits to cases						1		1
of ophthalmia neonatorum No. of re-visits to cases	4	8	2	11	9	4		38
of ophthalmia neonatorum	***	11	3	11	16	4		45
No. of 1st vists to cases of puerperal fever No. of re-visits to cases	4	3				1		8
of puerperal fever No. of Health Visitors'		6		2				8
attendances at Clinics: (a) Town Hall Centre	33			12	24	36		105
(b) Hoxton Hall Centre (c) Maternity Centre (d) Harbour Lights	8 107	166	38 120	50 129	2 124	11 96		109 742
(d) Harbour Lights Centre (e) School for Mothers	37	42	46		22		1	148
Centre							323	323

^{*} These visits are also included above.

NUMBER OF FIRST ATTENDANCES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN AT WELFARE CLINICS.

	Health Visitors' Districts.								
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total.	
(a) Town Hall: (Mon.) under 1 yr. over 1 yr.	24 8					109 46		133 54	
(b) Hoxton Hall: (Tues.) under 1 yr. over 1 yr.				138 24				138 24	
(c) Maternity Centre: (Mon.) under 1 yr. over 1 yr.		133 84						133 84	
(Tues.) under 1 yr. over 1 yr.	52 25	91 36						143 61	
(Wed.) under 1 yr. over 1 yr.			80 28	9 3				89 31	
(Thur.) under 1 yr. over 1 yr.					177 73			177 73	
(Fri.) under 1 yr. over 1 yr.	27 10			92 12		59 12		178 34	
(d) Harbour Lights: (Fri.) under 1 yr. over 1 yr.	38 23		83 27		5 4			126 54	
(e) School for Mothers: (Tues.) under 1 yr. over 1 yr.							182 51	182 51	
(Thur.) under 1 yr. over 1 yr.							215 71	215 71	



TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN AT WELFARE CLINICS.

			ŀ	Iealth	Visito	rs' Dis	tricts.		
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total
(a) Town Hall (Mon.)	Infants Children Mothers without children	213 112 101					763 587 260		976 699 361
(b) Hoxton Harman (Tues.)	all: Infants Children Mothers without children		113 31 35		1,832 975 463				1,945 1,006 498
(c) Maternity (Mon.)	Centre: Infants Children Mothers without children		1,466 607 446						1,466 607 446
(Tues.)	Infants Children Mothers without children	691 413 362	1,032 338 316						1,723 751 678
(Wed.)	Infants Children Mothers without children			1,478 505 475	133 38				1,611 543 490
(Thur.)	Infants Children Mothers without					1,855 682			1,855 682
(Fri.)	children Infants Children Mothers without	185 64			772 656		504 158		1,461 878
	Mothers without children	26			206		115		347



TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN AT WELFARE CLINICS—Continued

		Health Visitor's Districts.								
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total.	
Harbour Light										
(Fri.)	Infants	643		1,443		89			2,175	
(* ***)	Children	394		472		47			913	
	Mothers without	001	***	1.2					0.10	
	children	468		582		63			1,113	
School for Mo	thers:									
(Tues.)								1,626	1,626	
(Children							859		
	Mothers without									
	children							49	49	
(Thur.)	Infants							1.986	1,986	
(11141.)	Children								1,042	
	Mothers without							1,000	1	
	children					1933		97	97	

ANTE-NATAL CONSULTATIONS.

Maternity Centre: Dr. Smith (Friday). No. of 1st attendances	26	89	42	40	30	32	0	259
Total No. of attendances	58	131	85	83	49	75	0	481
School for Mothers: Dr. Tribe (Friday) No. of 1st attendances							121	121
Total No. of attendances							192	192
Dental Clinic (Maternity Centre): Mr. W. Dodd (Wednesday). No. of 1st attendances	11	20	21	23	29	9	25	138
Total No. of attendances	27	82	49	122	62	31	106	479
Sewing Classes (2). Total No. of attendances	153	12	0	146	101	26	226	664

CHILD WELFARE CONSULTATIONS.

	Health Visitors' District	Visitors' Doctor.		Children (1–5 yrs.) seen by Doctor.		
	No.	For 1st time.	Total No.	For 1st time.	Total No.	
MATERNITY CENTRE.						
Dr. Richards (Mon.)	1 2	9 117	57 669	3 48	13 316	
Dr. Hodgson (Tue.)	1 2	64 71	371 502	27 29	137 181	
Dr. Richards (Wed.)	3	84	787	40	289	
Dr. Radford (Thu.)	5	117	764	86	210	
Dr. Smith (Fri.)	1 4 6	21 78 58	150 835 414	6 21 9	47 317 117	
Town Hall. Dr. Radford (Mon.)	1 6	29 104	129 424	10 38	49 181	
HOXTON HALL. Dr. Radford (Tue.)	4	132	662	20	210	
HARBOUR LIGHTS. Dr. Radford (Fri.)	1 3 5	0 110 1	12 639 6	0 41 0	2 191 9	
Dr. Hodgson (Fri.)	1 5	41 2	343 14	23 2	86 11	
School for Mothers. Dr. Pratt (Tue.)	7	180	1,116	51	649	
Dr. Pratt (Thu.)	7	217	1,343	75	822	

MODEL WELFARE CENTRE.

The following is a statistical Summary relating to Infants admitted to the Municipal Model Welfare Centre, 210, Kingsland Road, for the year 1925:—

- (1) Number of cases in the wards on 1st January, 1925: 10 babies and 2 mothers.
- (2) Number of cases admitted: 55 babies and 7 mothers.

- (3) Average duration of stay: 6 weeks.
- (4) Reasons for admission and the number of cases under certain specified heads:—

	Marasmus					'	1	 	21
	Rickets							 	4
	Vomiting							 	5
	Dyspepsia	.f.						 	12
	Enteritis							 	1
	To establish	breast	feedin	g (mot	her and	i baby)		 	7
	Prematurity							 	5
(5) Nu	mber of cases dis	charge	d durii	ng the	vear :-				
	(a) In good							 	20
	(b) Improve			***				 	19

- (6) There was one case of acute diarrhœa which was transferred to one of the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals.
- (7) Number of deaths: 10, particulars as under:-

Date of death.	Cause of death.	Period of residence.	
$\begin{array}{c} 29/4/25 \\ 31/5/25 \\ 13/6/25 \\ 18/6/25 \\ 19/6/25 \\ 8/7/25 \\ 28/7/25 \\ 13/8/25 \\ 4/11/25 \\ 14/11/25 \end{array}$	Debility, status lymphaticus Gastric irritability; Acute enteritis Debility, Heart failure Prematurity Prematurity Bronchitis; Broncho pneumonia Enteritis Enteritis; Broncho pneumonia Marasmus; Broncho pneumonia Marasmus; Enteritis		1 month, 9 days. 25 days. 7 days. 28 days. 1 day. 23 days. 23 days. 14 days. 12 days. 3½ months.

(8) The discharges on account of illness, infectious or otherwise, were as follows:—

Two for light treatment. Result: good in one case; second, child readmitted; died, 29/4/25.

Two were transferred to other institutions for empyema, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Two cases of acute enteritis were transferred, one to the South-Western Hospital, M.A.B., and one to the Mildmay Hospital.

		-	

NURSING LIST.

Subjoined is a list of cases nursed for the Shoreditch Borough Council by the Shoreditch and Bethnal Green District Nursing Association during the year 1925.

Disease	Under 5.	Visits.	Disease,	Over 5.	Visits.
Whooping cough	6	57	Pneumonia	30	464
Measles		407	Miscarriage		287
Ophthalmia			Mammary Abscess		95
Neonatorum	6	144	Post-Partum	30	539
Otorrhæa	14	257	Influenza	11	118
Threadworms	76	566	Parturition	1	6
Tonsils & Adenoids		364	Measles	2	19
Pneumonia		428	Ante-natal	2 2 2	21
Pyrexia		65	Abortion	2	19
Bronchitis		69			
Tubercular glands	1	7			
Abscess	2	10			
Sickness	1	7			
Tapeworm	1	3			
Hypospadias	1	6			
Burns	1	27			
Septic nose	1	3			
Corneal ulcer	2	60			
Impetigo	2	20			
Marasmus	2	16			
Scabies	1	12			
Mastoid Abscess	1	22			
Tuberculous hip		12			
Discharge from eyes	2	22			
Intestinal	1	2			
Septic throat		13			
Ulcerated mouth	2	10			
Tonsillitis	1	4			
Stomatitis	1	11			
Ophthalmia	2	32			
Strabismus	1	11			
Total	291	2,667	Total	104	1,568
	cases	visits		cases	visits

The total number of cases at all ages was 395, in connection with which 4,235 visits were made by the Nurses of the Association. Amongst persons over five years there were one death from Influenza and four from pneumonia, and amongst the children under five, three died from pneumonia, one from bronchitis and one from marasmus.