

[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 1926,

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

Medical Officer of Health ;

*Diplomate 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.*]

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SUFFOLK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Sanitary and Public Health Committee.

Public Health Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SANITARY AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Sanitary and Public Health Committee, held on the 14th day of January, 1901, at the Town Hall, Shoreditch, the following resolutions were passed:

1. That the Committee do hereby recommend the Council to appropriate the sum of £1000 for the purpose of providing a public library for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

2. That the Committee do hereby recommend the Council to appropriate the sum of £500 for the purpose of providing a public library for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

3. That the Committee do hereby recommend the Council to appropriate the sum of £250 for the purpose of providing a public library for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

4. That the Committee do hereby recommend the Council to appropriate the sum of £125 for the purpose of providing a public library for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

5. That the Committee do hereby recommend the Council to appropriate the sum of £62 10s for the purpose of providing a public library for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

6. That the Committee do hereby recommend the Council to appropriate the sum of £31 5s for the purpose of providing a public library for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

7. That the Committee do hereby recommend the Council to appropriate the sum of £15 7s 6d for the purpose of providing a public library for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Public Health Committee.

Ex officio—C. E. TAYLOR, Esq., J.P. (Mayor).
Chairman—Councillor T. W. BROWN.
Vice-Chairman—Councillor Dr. S. W. JEGER.
Alderman LAND, C.
Councillor BAKER, J. S.
" BELCHER, S. P. L.
" CONYERS, G. W.
" ELLWOOD, Mrs. L.
" GATES, P. E.
" GREEN, A.
" HARVEY, Mrs. J.
" KEMPSON, A. E.
" MITCHELL, A.
" O'CONNOR, Mrs. M.
" SALTZBERG, L.
" THURTLÉ, Mrs. D.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Chairman—Councillor W. E. YARROW.
Vice-Chairman—Councillor E. LAY.
Alderman GIRLING, Mrs. H., J.P. M.A.B.
Councillor BELCHER, S. P. L.
" BICKNELL, C.
" ELLWOOD, Mrs. L.
" HARVEY, Mrs. J.
" O'CONNOR, Mrs. M.
" RICKETTS, W.
" VARNALS, G. J.
(Co-opted) BÖGE, Miss E. M.
" COLVILLE, Lady CYNTHIA.
" FAIRCHILD, Mrs. E. M.
" JEGER, Mrs.
" LAND, Mrs.

Sanitary Inspectors.

C. J. WRIGHT. J. H. PEARSON, *Senior Inspector*.
H. G. CHAPMAN. J. H. THOMAS R. A. BISHOP. D. GRANT.
W. SICKELMORE. F. C. SHAW. T. W. GIRLING. G. WALKER.
J. B. MOLLOY. A. STRATTON.

Health Visitors.

Miss I. M. HEWARD. Miss A. E. BARNES. Miss M. MORRELL.
Miss G. H. WILLIAMS. Miss B. C. HUNT. Miss A. M. BROTHERTON.

Tuberculosis Nurse.

Mrs. GRANGE.

Rat Officer.

E. T. D. JORDAN.

Clerical Staff.

H. P. ABBOTT. G. C. E. GIBBS. Miss E. LEHANE.
E. J. HAYES. W. L. JOB. H. FITZGERALD.
W. HARRIS. Mrs. I. M. RUTHERFORD. A. W. SCOTT.
G. H. PRATT. E. R. BANKS. E. CRAWLEY (*Part time Enquiry Officer*).

Staff of Model Maternity Centre, Kingsland Road.

Miss M. D. BORROW, *Matron*. Miss A. C. ANDREWS, *Sister*.
Misses M. D. WENHAM and J. BOON (*Staff Nurses*).
Misses M. WILLIAMS, Z. E. HALLIDAY, M. E. LAMB and E. AXTENS (*Probationers*).
Miss E. RIGGS (*Cook*).
Mrs. M. CALNAN, Mrs. G. MARSHALL and Mrs. J. McDONNELL (*Cleaners and Waitresses*).
J. P. BEAR and J. E. PERRY (*Porters*).

Staff of Dining Centre, 31, Herbert Street.

Miss M. ZEMAITIS (*Cook*). Mrs. WALDUCK (*General Assistant*).

Mortuary Keeper.

W. J. BAILEY.

Temporary Shelter.

Mrs. WATSON.

Disinfecting Officers.

A. FAWNS. G. KENNEDY. A. FLACK.

Physicians to Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Mrs. SYLVIA SMITH, M.B., B.S. Hon. Mrs. OLIVIER RICHARDS, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P.
Miss AMY HODGSON, M.D., M.R.C.P. Mrs. ELIZABETH DOVE KARN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Panel of Medical Specialists appointed under The Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations), 1926.

Miss G. DEARNLEY, M.D., B.S. EARDLEY HOLLAND, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
W. H. M. McCULLAGH, D.S.O., M.C., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Dentist.

W. E. DODD, L.D.S.

Artificial Sun-light Clinic.

Mrs. M. POLLARD, *Sister-in-charge*.

Bacteriologist.

J. ANDREW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Public Analyst.

H. G. HARRISON, M.A., F.I.C.

Tuberculosis Officer.

A. LEITCH, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

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 Board of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH

1881

Printed by the Metropolitan Board of Health

Printed by the Metropolitan Board of Health

Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TOWN HALL,

OLD STREET, E.C. 2,

January, 1927.

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 on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough for the year ending December 31st, 1926 :—

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough as at June 30th, 1926, is 107,400, an increase of 100 on the figure for 1925. Included are the inmates of the Holborn Institution, numbering approximately 1,000, who are not regarded as belonging to Shoreditch. Excluding these, 106,400 is the estimated figure taken into account for the statistical purposes of this report. Further information upon the subject of the population, area, number of inhabited houses, number of families, rateable value and the chief occupations of the inhabitants are contained in Tables I and VI and in those relating to the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (Appendix).

The first part of the paper is devoted to a study of the distribution of the number of particles in a system of particles. The results are compared with the results of other authors. The second part is devoted to a study of the distribution of the number of particles in a system of particles. The results are compared with the results of other authors.

The distribution of the number of particles in the system is given by the following equation:

Number of particles	Probability	Mean	Variance
0	0.10	0.00	0.00
1	0.30	0.30	0.21
2	0.40	0.80	0.80
3	0.20	1.50	1.50
4	0.10	2.00	2.00
5	0.05	2.50	2.50
6	0.02	3.00	3.00
7	0.01	3.50	3.50
8	0.01	4.00	4.00
9	0.01	4.50	4.50
10	0.01	5.00	5.00
11	0.01	5.50	5.50
12	0.01	6.00	6.00
13	0.01	6.50	6.50
14	0.01	7.00	7.00
15	0.01	7.50	7.50
16	0.01	8.00	8.00
17	0.01	8.50	8.50
18	0.01	9.00	9.00
19	0.01	9.50	9.50
20	0.01	10.00	10.00
21	0.01	10.50	10.50
22	0.01	11.00	11.00
23	0.01	11.50	11.50
24	0.01	12.00	12.00
25	0.01	12.50	12.50
26	0.01	13.00	13.00
27	0.01	13.50	13.50
28	0.01	14.00	14.00
29	0.01	14.50	14.50
30	0.01	15.00	15.00
31	0.01	15.50	15.50
32	0.01	16.00	16.00
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37	0.01	18.50	18.50
38	0.01	19.00	19.00
39	0.01	19.50	19.50
40	0.01	20.00	20.00
41	0.01	20.50	20.50
42	0.01	21.00	21.00
43	0.01	21.50	21.50
44	0.01	22.00	22.00
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64	0.01	32.00	32.00
65	0.01	32.50	32.50
66	0.01	33.00	33.00
67	0.01	33.50	33.50
68	0.01	34.00	34.00
69	0.01	34.50	34.50
70	0.01	35.00	35.00
71	0.01	35.50	35.50
72	0.01	36.00	36.00
73	0.01	36.50	36.50
74	0.01	37.00	37.00
75	0.01	37.50	37.50
76	0.01	38.00	38.00
77	0.01	38.50	38.50
78	0.01	39.00	39.00
79	0.01	39.50	39.50
80	0.01	40.00	40.00
81	0.01	40.50	40.50
82	0.01	41.00	41.00
83	0.01	41.50	41.50
84	0.01	42.00	42.00
85	0.01	42.50	42.50
86	0.01	43.00	43.00
87	0.01	43.50	43.50
88	0.01	44.00	44.00
89	0.01	44.50	44.50
90	0.01	45.00	45.00
91	0.01	45.50	45.50
92	0.01	46.00	46.00
93	0.01	46.50	46.50
94	0.01	47.00	47.00
95	0.01	47.50	47.50
96	0.01	48.00	48.00
97	0.01	48.50	48.50
98	0.01	49.00	49.00
99	0.01	49.50	49.50
100	0.01	50.00	50.00

The distribution of the number of particles in the system is given by the following equation:

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BIRTHS.

The births registered in the Borough numbered 2,235 of which 1,095 were of males and 1,140 females. The number corrected by the inclusion of the births outside Shoreditch, the parents being residents in the Borough and the exclusion of those occurring within the Borough, the parents not being residents of Shoreditch, was 2,516 of which 1,235 were of males and 1,281 females.

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

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moorfields	38	38	76
Church	235	227	462
Hoxton	220	218	438
Wenlock	186	213	399
Whitmore	203	197	400
Kingsland	115	118	233
Haggerston	117	145	262
Acton	121	125	246
Totals	1,235	1,281	2,516

Outside the Borough 290 births were registered, the parents being residents of Shoreditch. Of these 144 were of males and 146 females. Nine births, four of males, occurred within the Borough, the parents being non-residents. In the Shoreditch Institution there were 296 births, 151 of males and 145 females. In eight of these the parents were not residents of Shoreditch.

The illegitimate births numbered 70, of which 34 were of males and 36 females. Of these 31, of which 17 were of males, occurred in the Shoreditch Institution.

The birthrate for the Borough was 23·5 per 1,000 population. The birth-rates for the Wards of the Borough are given in Table VI (Appendix).

The birth-rate for England and Wales was 17·8 per 1,000 population, and for London 17·1, the lowest so far recorded for any year except the last year of the war.

MARRIAGES.

The number for the year ended 31st December, 1926, was 947, as compared with 936 in 1925, 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 17·8 per 1,000 population as compared with 17·2 for the Metropolis,

...the ... of the ...

Year	Income	Expenses	Total
1950	100	80	20
1951	110	90	20
1952	120	100	20
1953	130	110	20
1954	140	120	20
1955	150	130	20
1956	160	140	20
1957	170	150	20
1958	180	160	20
1959	190	170	20
1960	200	180	20
1961	210	190	20
1962	220	200	20
1963	230	210	20
1964	240	220	20
1965	250	230	20
1966	260	240	20
1967	270	250	20
1968	280	260	20
1969	290	270	20
1970	300	280	20
1971	310	290	20
1972	320	300	20
1973	330	310	20
1974	340	320	20
1975	350	330	20
1976	360	340	20
1977	370	350	20
1978	380	360	20
1979	390	370	20
1980	400	380	20
1981	410	390	20
1982	420	400	20
1983	430	410	20
1984	440	420	20
1985	450	430	20
1986	460	440	20
1987	470	450	20
1988	480	460	20
1989	490	470	20
1990	500	480	20
1991	510	490	20
1992	520	500	20
1993	530	510	20
1994	540	520	20
1995	550	530	20
1996	560	540	20
1997	570	550	20
1998	580	560	20
1999	590	570	20
2000	600	580	20
2001	610	590	20
2002	620	600	20
2003	630	610	20
2004	640	620	20
2005	650	630	20
2006	660	640	20
2007	670	650	20
2008	680	660	20
2009	690	670	20
2010	700	680	20
2011	710	690	20
2012	720	700	20
2013	730	710	20
2014	740	720	20
2015	750	730	20
2016	760	740	20
2017	770	750	20
2018	780	760	20
2019	790	770	20
2020	800	780	20
2021	810	790	20
2022	820	800	20
2023	830	810	20
2024	840	820	20
2025	850	830	20
2026	860	840	20
2027	870	850	20
2028	880	860	20
2029	890	870	20
2030	900	880	20
2031	910	890	20
2032	920	900	20
2033	930	910	20
2034	940	920	20
2035	950	930	20
2036	960	940	20
2037	970	950	20
2038	980	960	20
2039	990	970	20
2040	1000	980	20

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DEATHS.

The deaths during 1926 numbered 1,298, markedly below the number for the preceding year. They were distributed in the Borough as shewn in the table below :—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moorfields	37	19	56
Church	122	108	230
Hoxton	104	110	214
Wenlock	94	69	163
Whitmore	125	99	224
Kingsland	70	73	143
Haggerston	63	72	135
Acton	65	68	133
Totals	680	618	1,298

The deaths of males were 62 in excess of those of females, and the death-rate amongst males was approximately 17·8 per cent. higher than amongst females.

The general death-rate is the lowest so far recorded for the Borough. It was 12·2 per 1,000 population. The causes of death and the death-rates for the Borough and its eight Wards, together with other particulars relating to the mortality amongst the inhabitants during 1926, are contained in Tables I, III, IV, V and VI (Appendix).

The death-rate averaged above the mean rate for the year during the first four months, and it was again above the mean during the last two months of the year. The rate was lowest during the month of June, the average being 7·8 per 1,000. The highest point touched was during the first week of December, when the rate was 22·4 per 1,000 population. Diseases of the respiratory organs were largely contributory to the elevation of the rate during the latter part of the year.

The deaths amongst infants under one year numbered 167, of which 87 were of males. They amounted to 12·8 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, as compared with 16·3 for 1925. The mortality amongst infants under one year was at the rate of 66 per 1,000 births registered during the year. This is the lowest infantile mortality rate so far recorded for Shoreditch. The infantile mortalities for recent years were 88 in 1925, 87 in 1924, 82 in 1923, 102 in 1922, 114 in 1921 and 91 in 1920. When compared with the rates prevalent twenty to thirty years ago, the decline in the infantile mortality of the Borough during recent years is very striking. The infantile mortality amongst males was 70 as compared with 62 amongst females. The chief causes of death amongst infants under a year were : prematurity, atrophy debility and marasmus, pneumonia and diarrhoea and enteritis.

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	1	1	1	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	5
Convulsions	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	4
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	2	3	1	1	1	...	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	6	7	8	3	4	7	4	42
Diarrhoea	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	5
Enteritis	2	2	3	1	1	5	3	17
Gastritis
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, over-lying	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth
Atelectasis	1	...	1	1	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations	1	2	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth	8	8	4	4	6	3	5	38
Atrophy Debility and Marasmus	7	...	3	4	3	1	1	19
Other causes	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	18
Totals	5	29	25	27	20	23	21	17	167

The infantile mortalities for the Wards of the Borough are given in Table VI (Appendix). The rate was highest in Kingsland and lowest in Whitmore, being 98 and 50 per 1,000 births respectively.

The infantile mortality for England and Wales was at the rate of 70, and for London it was 64 per 1,000 births registered.

The deaths of children aged from one to two years numbered 55, the chief causes being measles and diseases of the respiratory organs. Of children aged from two to five years 43 died, the chief causes being measles, diphtheria, and diseases of the respiratory organs. Altogether 265 or 20·4 per cent. of the total number of deaths were of children under five years of age.

Taking the deaths at all ages the chief causes were : diseases of the circulatory organs, including heart disease, which accounted for 155, tuberculosis 151, including

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1980. The data is presented in a tabular format, with columns representing different categories and rows representing the years 1980, 1981, and 1982. The total number of respondents for each year is also provided.

The survey was conducted in the year 1980, and the results are presented in the following table. The data is presented in a tabular format, with columns representing different categories and rows representing the years 1980, 1981, and 1982. The total number of respondents for each year is also provided.

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Year	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Total
1980	150	20	10	180
1981	120	15	10	145
1982	100	10	10	120
Total	370	45	30	445

133 from phthisis, bronchitis 140, pneumonia 130, old age 123, cancer 116, violence 54, apoplexy 52, Brights disease 49, and prematurity which was given as causing 38 deaths.

Of the deaths from cancer, 57 were of males and 59 females. Ten were of persons aged from 25 to 45 years, 62 of persons aged between 45 and 65 years, 32 were aged between 65 and 75 and amongst persons aged from 75 to 85 years, there were twelve deaths. In addition, nine deaths were attributed to malignant disease or sarcoma. The death-rate due to cancer was 1.1 as compared with 0.98 for 1925, 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.

Eight deaths, six of them of males, resulted from appendicitis, and one male and one female died from peritonitis.

No deaths were directly attributed to alcoholism, but four males and four females were stated to have died from cirrhosis of the liver, a disease caused through chronic poisoning by alcohol.

Of the deaths due to violence, 38 were amongst males and 16 females. Through accidents or negligence, 25 males and 14 females lost their lives. Sixteen of these resulted through street accidents mostly in connection with vehicular traffic, seven were due to falls, chiefly amongst people getting on in years, and five were attributed to suffocation. Four of these were amongst infants, one being due to suffocation in bed. There were 15 cases of suicide, 13 of which were amongst males.

It is worth mentioning again, that in years gone by, deaths due to suffocation of infants in bed were a somewhat conspicuous item in the mortality returns of the Borough. Since 1914, however, deaths from this cause have undergone a marked decrease. Taking the five years ending 1897, the number averaged approximately 30 per annum; during the five years ending 1926 the average has been only two annually.

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	1	136	137
St. Leonard's Hospital	491	21	512
Royal Chest Hospital	13	52	65
Home of Good Shepherd	4	...	4
Convent Hospital ... ..	...	...	...
Infant Welfare Centre	1	...	1
Totals	510	209	719

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.	GENERAL HOSPITALS— <i>continued</i>	No. of Deaths.
ASYLUMS :—			
Abergavenny	1	St. Bartholomew's	62
Barnwood	1	University College	1
Claybury	10	SPECIAL HOSPITALS :—	
Colney Hatch	2	Bethnal Green Chest	3
Dartford Heath	1	Brompton	1
Hanwell	2	City of London Maternity	6
Horton	1	Colindale	8
Leavesden	4	Epilepsy Hospital, Maida Vale	2
Long Grove	1	Hospital for Jews, Tottenham	1
Tooting Bec	2	Infants	1
Watford	1	Ministry of Pensions, Orpington	1
HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—		National, Isle of Wight	1
Eastern	15	National, Holborn	1
Grove	1	National, Finchley	1
Joyce Green	1	St. Columba's	1
London Fever	2	St. Luke's	3
North-Eastern	3	St. Mark's	1
North-Western	2	St. Peter's, Stepney	2
Park	3	St. Peter's, Westminster	1
South-Eastern	7	West End, Hampstead	1
GENERAL HOSPITALS :—		OTHER INSTITUTIONS :—	
Charing Cross	1	2A, Bow Road	4
Children's, Holborn	2	214A, Cambridge Road	2
German	7	Central Homes, Leytonstone	1
Guys	2	396, Commercial Road	1
Hampstead General	1	230, High Street, Homerton	2
London	11	72A, East Dulwich Grove	1
London Temperance	3	77A, Highgate Hill	1
Metropolitan	49	Keycol Sanatorium, Bobbing	1
Middlesex	2	29, North Side, Clapham	3
Mildmay... ..	11	Rustington Convalescent Home	1
Queen's (Children)	31	St. George's Home	3
Ramsgate General	1	St. Joseph's Hospice	12
Royal Free	3	St. Pancras Infirmary	1
Royal Northern	1	18, Thavies Inn	1
		Westminster Infirmary	1

Of 318 persons belonging to Shoreditch dying in public institutions beyond the limits of the Borough, 188 died in general hospitals, 26 in asylums, 34 in fever hospitals, 35 in hospitals for special diseases and 35 in other institutions. Elsewhere than in public institutions, 17 persons belonging to Shoreditch died beyond the limits of the Borough.

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: (a) the work done in the laboratory, (b) the work done in the field, and (c) the work done in the office.

1. THE WORK DONE IN THE LABORATORY

The work done in the laboratory during the year has been devoted to the study of the properties of the various types of soil. It has been found that the properties of the soil vary with the amount of water and the amount of air. The work has been done in the laboratory and in the field. The results of the work are given in the following tables.

The work done in the field during the year has been devoted to the study of the properties of the various types of soil. It has been found that the properties of the soil vary with the amount of water and the amount of air. The work has been done in the laboratory and in the field. The results of the work are given in the following tables.

Soil Type	Amount of Water	Amount of Air	Properties
Clay	High	Low	Highly plastic
Silt	Medium	Medium	Highly plastic
Sand	Low	High	Highly plastic

The work done in the office during the year has been devoted to the study of the properties of the various types of soil. It has been found that the properties of the soil vary with the amount of water and the amount of air. The work has been done in the laboratory and in the field. The results of the work are given in the following tables.

Soil Type	Amount of Water	Amount of Air	Properties
Clay	High	Low	Highly plastic
Silt	Medium	Medium	Highly plastic
Sand	Low	High	Highly plastic

The work done in the office during the year has been devoted to the study of the properties of the various types of soil. It has been found that the properties of the soil vary with the amount of water and the amount of air. The work has been done in the laboratory and in the field. The results of the work are given in the following tables.

Altogether 828 or 63·7 per cent. of the people belonging to Shoreditch, who died during the year, died in public institutions. During recent years this percentage has markedly increased.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The infectious diseases included under the headings 1 to 35 inclusive and 171 and 172 in Table V. (Appendix) were the cause of 265 deaths. This number is markedly below the average, being 20·4 per cent. of the total mortality from all causes, as compared with 21·5 per cent. in 1925, 22·3 in 1924, 20·3 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 heavy mortality during 1918 was exceptional and was the result of influenza. During 1926 tuberculosis accounted for nearly 57 per cent. of the deaths from these infectious diseases. The death-rate due to these diseases was 2·5 per 1,000 population as compared with 2·8 in 1925, 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 and 6·8 in 1917.

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

Age period.	Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 and upwards.
No. of deaths	16	49	9	7	20	40	34	24	30	22	11	3	...

Of the total mortality from all causes of children under five years, 24·5 per cent. resulted from these diseases. In infants under one year diarrhoea and measles accounted for most of the deaths. Amongst children aged from one to five years, measles, diphtheria and tuberculosis were the chief causes of death. Most of the mortality from infectious diseases amongst persons aged from 15 years upwards was the result of consumption, influenza and septic diseases.

The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever diphtheria, whooping cough, enteric fever and diarrhoea (excluding enteritis) numbered 54, which yield a zymotic death-rate of 0·5 per 1,000 population. Including deaths from enteritis under two years this rate is increased to 0·6 per 1,000. 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 Hoxton and lowest in Moorfields. It may be noted that the Shoreditch rate this year does not exceed that of London, which is a very exceptional circumstance. The zymotic death-rate for Shoreditch has invariably exceeded that of London in the past.

The cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, erysipelas, enteric fever and puerperal fever notified, numbered 872, as compared with 28,476 for the whole of the metropolis; the attack-rates being 8·2 for Shoreditch and 6·2 per 1,000 population for London.

The following table shows the results of the tests conducted on the various specimens of the material under consideration. The results are given in the form of a table, the columns of which are headed as follows:

Specimen	Temperature	Modulus of Elasticity	Poisson's Ratio	Yield Point	Tensile Strength	Elongation
1	20°C	210,000	0.30	150,000	250,000	10%
2	30°C	205,000	0.30	145,000	245,000	10%
3	40°C	200,000	0.30	140,000	240,000	10%
4	50°C	195,000	0.30	135,000	235,000	10%
5	60°C	190,000	0.30	130,000	230,000	10%
6	70°C	185,000	0.30	125,000	225,000	10%
7	80°C	180,000	0.30	120,000	220,000	10%
8	90°C	175,000	0.30	115,000	215,000	10%
9	100°C	170,000	0.30	110,000	210,000	10%
10	110°C	165,000	0.30	105,000	205,000	10%
11	120°C	160,000	0.30	100,000	200,000	10%
12	130°C	155,000	0.30	95,000	195,000	10%
13	140°C	150,000	0.30	90,000	190,000	10%
14	150°C	145,000	0.30	85,000	185,000	10%
15	160°C	140,000	0.30	80,000	180,000	10%
16	170°C	135,000	0.30	75,000	175,000	10%
17	180°C	130,000	0.30	70,000	170,000	10%
18	190°C	125,000	0.30	65,000	165,000	10%
19	200°C	120,000	0.30	60,000	160,000	10%
20	210°C	115,000	0.30	55,000	155,000	10%
21	220°C	110,000	0.30	50,000	150,000	10%
22	230°C	105,000	0.30	45,000	145,000	10%
23	240°C	100,000	0.30	40,000	140,000	10%
24	250°C	95,000	0.30	35,000	135,000	10%
25	260°C	90,000	0.30	30,000	130,000	10%
26	270°C	85,000	0.30	25,000	125,000	10%
27	280°C	80,000	0.30	20,000	120,000	10%
28	290°C	75,000	0.30	15,000	115,000	10%
29	300°C	70,000	0.30	10,000	110,000	10%
30	310°C	65,000	0.30	5,000	105,000	10%
31	320°C	60,000	0.30	0	100,000	10%
32	330°C	55,000	0.30	0	95,000	10%
33	340°C	50,000	0.30	0	90,000	10%
34	350°C	45,000	0.30	0	85,000	10%
35	360°C	40,000	0.30	0	80,000	10%
36	370°C	35,000	0.30	0	75,000	10%
37	380°C	30,000	0.30	0	70,000	10%
38	390°C	25,000	0.30	0	65,000	10%
39	400°C	20,000	0.30	0	60,000	10%
40	410°C	15,000	0.30	0	55,000	10%
41	420°C	10,000	0.30	0	50,000	10%
42	430°C	5,000	0.30	0	45,000	10%
43	440°C	0	0.30	0	40,000	10%
44	450°C	0	0.30	0	35,000	10%
45	460°C	0	0.30	0	30,000	10%
46	470°C	0	0.30	0	25,000	10%
47	480°C	0	0.30	0	20,000	10%
48	490°C	0	0.30	0	15,000	10%
49	500°C	0	0.30	0	10,000	10%
50	510°C	0	0.30	0	5,000	10%
51	520°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
52	530°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
53	540°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
54	550°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
55	560°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
56	570°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
57	580°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
58	590°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
59	600°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
60	610°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
61	620°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
62	630°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
63	640°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
64	650°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
65	660°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
66	670°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
67	680°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
68	690°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
69	700°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
70	710°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
71	720°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
72	730°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
73	740°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
74	750°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
75	760°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
76	770°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
77	780°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
78	790°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
79	800°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
80	810°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
81	820°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
82	830°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
83	840°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
84	850°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
85	860°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
86	870°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
87	880°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
88	890°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
89	900°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
90	910°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
91	920°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
92	930°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
93	940°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
94	950°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
95	960°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
96	970°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
97	980°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
98	990°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%
99	1000°C	0	0.30	0	0	10%

The above table shows that the material under consideration exhibits a marked decrease in its mechanical properties as the temperature increases. The modulus of elasticity, yield point, and tensile strength all decrease steadily with increasing temperature, while the elongation remains constant at 10%. This behavior is characteristic of a material that undergoes a phase transition at a high temperature, such as the austenitization of steel.

Excluding tuberculosis the following table shows the numbers of cases of infectious disease certified in the Borough, the numbers of the cases removed to hospital and the numbers of deaths attributed to the diseases specified, the numbers of cases for the four quarters of the year being also given :—

Disease.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	88	114	136	94	432	432	4
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	109	70	70	123	372	372	12
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	3	3	...	6	6	...
Puerperal Fever	3	1	4	2	10	10	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...	5	5	3	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	45	51	38	118	252	211	33
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	14	5	3	11	33	6	4
Erysipelas	14	9	12	17	52	26	5
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	2	...	1	4	4	4
Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anterior Polio-myelitis	...	1	...	2	3	2	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	2	2	2	8	7	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	17	13	19	17	66	6	...
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	293	271	287	392	1,243	1,085	66
Numbers and Percentages of cases removed to hospitals.	254 86·7%	247 91·1%	256 89·2%	328 83·7%	1,085 87·3%	...	...

As compared with the figures for 1925 there were fewer cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever and erysipelas, whilst cases of ophthalmia neonatorum show an increase.

ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS CASES.

The hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board receive cases of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, enteric, typhus and continued fevers, relapsing fever, anterior polio-myelitis, encephalitis lethargica, cerebro-spinal fever, puerperal fever, trench fever, malaria and dysentery, and in some instances cases of measles and whooping cough.

1977
The first of the three main types of lever is the class 1 lever. In this type of lever, the fulcrum is located between the effort and the load. An example of a class 1 lever is a seesaw. The fulcrum is the pivot point in the middle, the effort is applied at one end, and the load is applied at the other end.

The second type of lever is the class 2 lever. In this type of lever, the fulcrum is located at one end, the load is in the middle, and the effort is applied at the other end. An example of a class 2 lever is a wheelbarrow. The fulcrum is the wheel, the load is the material in the wheelbarrow, and the effort is the force applied to the handles.

The third type of lever is the class 3 lever. In this type of lever, the fulcrum is located at one end, the effort is in the middle, and the load is at the other end. An example of a class 3 lever is the human arm. The fulcrum is the elbow, the effort is the force applied by the muscles, and the load is the weight of the hand and forearm.

Levers are important in many biological systems, including the human body. They allow us to move objects with less effort and to perform a wide range of tasks. Understanding levers is essential for understanding the mechanics of the human body and for designing prosthetics and other medical devices.

In addition to the three main types of levers, there are also some special cases. For example, a class 1 lever can also be a class 2 lever or a class 3 lever, depending on the position of the fulcrum, effort, and load. This is the case with the human head, which can act as a class 1 lever when the fulcrum is the neck, a class 2 lever when the fulcrum is the base of the skull, and a class 3 lever when the fulcrum is the base of the skull and the effort is applied to the neck.

Levers are also important in the design of machines and tools. By understanding the principles of levers, engineers can design machines that are more efficient and easier to use. For example, a class 2 lever is often used in the design of tools like wheelbarrows and levers, and a class 3 lever is often used in the design of tools like levers and levers.

Levers are also important in the design of prosthetics. By understanding the principles of levers, prosthetists can design prosthetics that are more functional and easier to use. For example, a class 2 lever is often used in the design of prosthetic arms, and a class 3 lever is often used in the design of prosthetic legs.

Levers are also important in the design of buildings and structures. By understanding the principles of levers, architects and engineers can design buildings and structures that are more stable and easier to build. For example, a class 2 lever is often used in the design of buildings and structures, and a class 3 lever is often used in the design of buildings and structures.

The Board have recently intimated that arrangements have been made for isolation of cases of measles in their hospitals in the event of the disease becoming epidemic. Towards the latter part of the year feverish conditions in lying-in women were made notifiable as puerperal pyrexia. Cases of puerperal pyrexia are also receivable into the hospitals of the Board.

The cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, enteric fever, puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, cerebro-spinal fever, polio-myelitis and encephalitis lethargica certified numbered 840, and the number removed to hospital was 836, or 99·5 per cent. Almost all the cases removed went into the hospitals of the Board.

RETURN CASES.

The following were noted during the year :—

(1) Olive H—, aged 14, resident at a house in H— Street, was removed with scarlet fever on November 6th, 1925, returning home on December 17th following. Seven days later Dorothy H—, aged nine, a sister, fell ill and was removed on December 30th. Ronald H—, aged three, was taken ill on January 18th, 1926, and was removed to hospital the following day and subsequently Phyllis H—, aged 15, was taken ill and removed to hospital on January 25th. Olive, when examined on January 26th had slightly enlarged tonsils and glands could be felt, but otherwise she seemed quite well. It was ascertained in connection with these cases that a maid, aged 17, a daily worker at the house in H— Street, developed a sore throat towards the end of October, 1925, but there was no history of any eruption or desquamation. There is the possibility of a missed case in connection with this series.

(2) John S—, aged three, a resident at a house in S— Road, was removed to hospital with scarlet fever on July 15th, returning home on November 18th. At the time of his return he had a nasal discharge. Dorothy S—, sister, aged six, of same address, was taken ill on December 3rd and removed to hospital two days later. She was attending school at the time she fell ill. The nasal discharge in the case of John was still present on December 9th and the usual instructions were given. No further cases occurred.

SMALLPOX.

No cases were certified in Shoreditch. Two or three were certified elsewhere in the metropolis, one of which proved fatal. A few residents in the Borough who may have been more or less exposed to infection in connection with the cases mentioned had to be kept under observation but none of them showed any signs of the disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

The cases certified numbered 432, of which 63, or 14·6 per cent., were subsequently not regarded as scarlet fever. This percentage is higher than that for 1925, and is greatly above the average.

The following information is being furnished to you for your information and is not intended to constitute an offer of insurance or any other financial product. It is intended to provide you with information regarding the features and benefits of the plan described herein.

Plan Features		Plan Details	
Feature	Description	Benefit	Limitation
Medical Coverage	Comprehensive medical coverage including hospitalization, surgery, and medical services.	Up to \$1,000,000 per year.	Subject to annual deductibles and co-payments.
Dental Coverage	Basic dental coverage including preventive care, fillings, and extractions.	Up to \$1,000 per year.	Subject to annual deductibles and co-payments.
Life Insurance	Term life insurance coverage for the duration of the plan.	Up to \$500,000 per year.	Subject to annual deductibles and co-payments.
Disability Insurance	Short-term and long-term disability insurance coverage.	Up to \$500,000 per year.	Subject to annual deductibles and co-payments.
Health Savings Account	Optional Health Savings Account (HSA) for qualified expenses.	Up to \$2,000 per year.	Subject to annual deductibles and co-payments.

The plan is subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the plan document. The plan is not intended to provide a complete description of the plan. For more information, please contact your employer or the plan administrator. The plan is not intended to provide a complete description of the plan. For more information, please contact your employer or the plan administrator.

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ON HERBIA FINET, INC. MEMBERSHIP CREDIT

The following information is being furnished to you for your information and is not intended to constitute an offer of insurance or any other financial product. It is intended to provide you with information regarding the features and benefits of the plan described herein.

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

Wards.	SCARLET FEVER.					
	NOTIFICATIONS.			FATAL CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moorfields	2	4	6	...	...	...
Church	41	22	63	1	...	1
Hoxton	32	51	83	...	1	1
Wenlock	24	48	72	...	1	1
Whitmore	27	40	67	1	...	1
Kingsland	28	22	50	...	...	...
Haggerston	17	19	36	...	...	...
Acton	26	29	55	...	...	...
Totals for Borough ...	197	235	432	2	2	4

The cases are grouped according to ages in Table II. (Appendix). All the cases certified during the year were removed to hospital. The attack rate was 4.0 per 1,000 inhabitants. It was lowest in Moorfields and highest in Wenlock Ward, being 1.3 per 1,000 in the former as compared with 5.1 in the latter.

The deaths were at the rate of 0.04 per 1,000 population. There were no deaths in Moorfields, Kingsland, Haggerston and Acton Wards. The case mortality was a shade under 1 per cent.

Amongst children under five years there were 149 cases with a case mortality, allowing for errors in diagnosis, of 2.6 per cent. The case mortality amongst persons over five years were only 0.4 per cent., errors in diagnosis being allowed for.

The cases certified as scarlet fever in London numbered 12,369 and were at the rate of 2.7 per 1,000 population. The deaths numbered 82, being at the rate of 0.02 per 1,000 population, as estimated for the middle of 1925. Taking the cases certified, the case mortality for the Metropolis was barely 0.7 per cent. When this is compared with the mortality of 60 or 70 years ago scarlet fever can hardly be regarded now-a-days otherwise than a benign disease, so far as fatality is concerned.

DIPHTHERIA (INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP).

The cases certified numbered 372, of which 87, or 23.4 per cent., were subsequently not regarded as being diphtheria. This percentage is slightly higher than that for 1925, and is greatly above the average for previous years.

Year	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Population	100	110	120	130	140
Income	100	110	120	130	140
Education	100	110	120	130	140
Health	100	110	120	130	140
Environment	100	110	120	130	140

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1950. The data is presented in a table format with columns for different categories and rows for different years. The categories include Population, Income, Education, Health, and Environment. The years shown are 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, and 1950. The values for each category generally increase over time, with the most significant growth seen in the 1940s and 1950s. The data suggests a steady upward trend in all five categories over the period shown.

Year	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Population	100	110	120	130	140
Income	100	110	120	130	140
Education	100	110	120	130	140
Health	100	110	120	130	140
Environment	100	110	120	130	140

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

Ward.	DIPHTHERIA (including Membranous Croup).					
	CASES CERTIFIED.			FATAL CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moorfields	4	5	9	...	...	...
Church	31	38	69	...	1	1
Hoxton	31	27	58	3	1	4
Wenlock	28	33	61	1	...	1
Whitmore	34	31	65	1	2	3
Kingsland	24	12	36	...	...	...
Haggerston	21	24	45	...	1	1
Acton	14	15	29	2	...	2
Totals for Borough ...	187	185	372	7	5	12

The cases are grouped according to ages in Table II (Appendix). They were all removed to hospital for treatment. The attack-rate was 3·5 per 1,000 inhabitants. The rate was highest in Wenlock and lowest in Moorfields Ward, 4·3 and 1·9 per 1,000, respectively.

The deaths numbered 12, the rate being 0·12 per 1,000 population. It was highest in Hoxton Ward, where it amounted to 0·24 per 1,000. There were no deaths in Moorfields and Kingsland Wards. Of the cases certified, 3·2 per cent. terminated fatally. Nine of the deaths were of children under five years. Allowing for 31 cases not regarded as diphtheria at the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, the case mortality was 7·0 per cent. Amongst persons over five years, the mortality was 1·9 per cent. allowing for some 56 cases not regarded as being diphtheria.

During the year anti-toxin obtained from the Health Department was administered in two cases before removal to hospital, some 20,000 units being used.

The usual enquiries were made. With regard to the cases investigated, they were distributed amongst males and females according to age periods as set out below :—

Age Period.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year	6	5	11
From 1 to 2 years	16	15	31
" 2 to 3 years	29	17	46
" 3 to 4 years	15	13	28
" 4 to 5 years	14	24	38
" 5 to 10 years	59	43	102
" 10 to 13 years	18	18	36
Over 13 years	26	50	76
Totals	183	185	368

In 184 of the cases the patients were attending school and in 154 they were at school within a week of being certified as having the disease. In some instances the children were attending whilst suffering from diphtheria, the nature of the illness not being recognised. In 163 other cases, in which the patients were not school-going children, there were children in the house invaded who were. In 15 instances the histories showed the presence of cases of "sore throat" amongst the inmates of the houses in which the patients were resident, and in 16 instances there was evidence pointing to infection from previous cases in the Borough. In 263 instances the houses were occupied by members of more than one family, in 71 by single families and in 34 the cases occurred in artisan's dwellings of the block type. In 227 the sanitary condition of the dwellings was satisfactory, in 43 fairly so, and in 98 it was unsatisfactory.

The cases certified as diphtheria in the Metropolis numbered 13,630, being at the rate of 2.9 per 1,000 population. The deaths numbered 538, the death-rate being 0.12 per 1,000 and the case mortality 3.9 per cent.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Six cases were certified, one of which proved not to be as certified, and one was a case of paratyphoid B. about which nothing was ascertained throwing light upon the source of infection. With regard to the others, one was in all probability connected with certain cases which occurred in the Queen's Hospital in the early part of the year; so far as the rest were concerned, nothing was ascertained throwing light upon the source of infection. One case proved fatal; Widal's reaction was positive and typhoid ulceration was found post mortem.

The cases certified in London numbered 312, being at the rate of 0.06 per 1,000 population. The deaths numbered 28, the death rate being 0.01 per 1,000 and the case mortality 9 per cent.

ERYSIPELAS.

The cases certified as erysipelas numbered 52, with three deaths.

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

Ward.	ERYSIPELAS.					
	CASES CERTIFIED.			FATAL CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moorfields	1	2	3	...	...	...
Church	2	7	9	...	...	...
Hoxton	8	4	12	1	...	1
Wenlock	1	3	4	...	...	...
Whitmore	6	4	10	...	...	...
Kingsland	2	5	7	...	2	2
Haggerston	1	2	3	...	...	...
Acton	2	2	4	...	...	...
Totals for Borough ...	23	29	52	1	2	3

The first part of the report is devoted to a general introduction and a description of the experimental conditions.

The second part contains the results of the measurements and a discussion of the experimental errors.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

The measurements were carried out in a laboratory equipped with a high-precision measuring instrument. The results are given in the following table.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the measurements are shown in the following table. It can be seen that the values obtained are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions.

The experimental errors are estimated to be about 1%. The main source of error is the uncertainty in the measurement of the length of the specimen.

The results of the measurements are shown in the following table. It can be seen that the values obtained are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions.

The experimental errors are estimated to be about 1%. The main source of error is the uncertainty in the measurement of the length of the specimen.

The deaths from erysipelas were at the rate of 0.02 per 1,000 inhabitants and approximately 6 per cent. of the cases certified terminated fatally.

Pyæmia and septicæmia, popularly known as blood poisoning, resulted in the deaths of four males and two females, and infective endocarditis caused the deaths of eight persons, seven of whom were females.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Ten cases were certified, three of which terminated fatally; they were all removed to hospital. The cases certified were at the rate of 3.9 per 1,000 births as compared with 4.9 in 1925, 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. The cases certified in the Metropolis numbered 341, and were at the rate of 4.3 per 1,000 births. The deaths in Shoreditch were at the rate of 1.2 per 1,000 births as compared with 1.5 for London.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Under the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, which came into operation on the 1st day of October, 1926, the above condition became notifiable. Puerperal pyrexia means any febrile condition, other than puerperal fever, occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours, or has recurred during that period. Five cases were certified, three of which were removed to hospital. In connection with cases notified facilities have been provided for consultations with obstetric specialists and for skilled nursing. Institutional treatment is also readily obtainable for such cases as require it.

DIARRHŒA.

Twelve deaths were attributed to diarrhœa and 20 to enteritis. Eight of the deaths from diarrhœa and 14 of those from enteritis were of infants under one year. Excluding deaths from enteritis the death-rate was 0.11 per 1,000 population. Including deaths from enteritis in children under two years, the rate was 0.26 per 1,000 population. The deaths from diarrhœa amongst infants under one year were at the rate of 3.1 per 1,000 births; including deaths from enteritis, under one year, the rate was 8.7 per 1,000 births. The prevalence of the disease was again below the average. The usual enquiries were made, but the cases were comparatively few.

The deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis in children under two years, in the Metropolis numbered 934, the death-rate being 0.20 per 1,000 inhabitants. The mortality from diarrhœa and enteritis amongst infants under one year was at the rate of 10.6 per 1,000 births.

MEASLES.

The deaths numbered 25, as compared with 34 in 1925, 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 again below the average for recent years. Nine of the deaths were amongst males and 16 females. All were amongst children under five years.

The death-rate was 0.23 per 1,000 as compared with 0.32 in 1925, 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. The deaths during 1926 were mostly during the first three months of the year. They were relatively most numerous in Church Ward. There were none in Moorfields Ward.

Some 27 cases were nursed by nurses from the Local District Nursing Association in accordance with arrangements made by the Borough Council with the Association. The nurses paid 394 visits in connection with the cases.

The deaths from measles in the Metropolis numbered 914 as compared with 357 in 1925, 1,335 in 1924, 367 in 1923 and 1,559 in 1922. The death-rate was 0.20 per 1,000 inhabitants.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There was not a single death from whooping cough registered as belonging to Shoreditch during the year. The records would have to be searched a long way back to find a year without a death from this disease. The deaths for recent years were 29 in 1925, 28 in 1924, 10 in 1923, 27 in 1922, 19 in 1921, 12 in 1920, 2 in 1919, and 93 in 1918. The deaths in the Metropolis numbered 232, the rate being 0.05 per 1,000 inhabitants.

INFLUENZA.

Twenty-two deaths, nine amongst males, were attributed to influenza. The death-rate was 0.20 per 1,000 inhabitants. Most of the deaths occurred during the first four months of the year. The deaths during recent years were 19 in 1925, 28 in 1924, 14 in 1923, 69 in 1922, 27 in 1921, 51 in 1920, 121 in 1919, 295 in 1918, and 12 in 1917.

The deaths in the Metropolis numbered 786, being at the rate of 0.17 per 1,000 inhabitants.

TYPHUS FEVER.

No cases were certified in Shoreditch, and there are no grounds for believing any occurred elsewhere in London.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis (Appendix Table V., Nos. 29 to 34 inclusive) resulted in 151 deaths as compared with 154 in 1925, 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 11.6 per cent. of the total mortality for the year. The deaths during 1926 include those of 24 persons who were not certified under the Tuberculosis Regulations in Shoreditch. The mortality was at the rate of 1.4 per 1,000 inhabitants, varying from 1.76 in Moorfields to 1.22 in Wenlock Ward.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country in 1955. It is a very general and somewhat superficial treatment of the subject. The author's main interest is in the political and social aspects of the situation. The report is written in a very simple and direct style. It is a good example of a general survey of a country.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a more detailed and analytical treatment of the subject. The author's main interest is in the economic aspects of the situation. The report is written in a more complex and detailed style. It is a good example of a detailed economic survey of a country.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a more detailed and analytical treatment of the subject. The author's main interest is in the social aspects of the situation. The report is written in a more complex and detailed style. It is a good example of a detailed social survey of a country.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a more detailed and analytical treatment of the subject. The author's main interest is in the political aspects of the situation. The report is written in a more complex and detailed style. It is a good example of a detailed political survey of a country.

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Population	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000	11,500,000	12,000,000	12,500,000
GDP	100,000,000,000	110,000,000,000	120,000,000,000	130,000,000,000	140,000,000,000	150,000,000,000
Per Capita Income	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,500	12,000	12,500
Unemployment	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Inflation	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Interest Rate	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Exchange Rate	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
Government Expenditure	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Government Revenue	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Aid	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Investment	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Trade	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Reserves	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Debt	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Assets	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Liabilities	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Equity	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Income	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Expenditure	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Balance	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Position	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Outlook	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Prospects	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Future	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Past	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Present	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Total	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

The fifth part of the report deals with the international situation of the country. It is a more detailed and analytical treatment of the subject. The author's main interest is in the international aspects of the situation. The report is written in a more complex and detailed style. It is a good example of a detailed international survey of a country.

The sixth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a more detailed and analytical treatment of the subject. The author's main interest is in the future aspects of the situation. The report is written in a more complex and detailed style. It is a good example of a detailed future survey of a country.

The deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs or consumption numbered 133, an increase of nine on the figure for 1925. They were mostly amongst persons aged from 15 to 65 years. Eighty-two of them were of males. The death-rate was 1·2 per 1,000 being highest in Moorfields and lowest in Wenlock Ward, 1·76 and 0·9 per 1,000 respectively.

The deaths from tuberculosis in the Metropolis numbered 4,553, the death-rate being 0·9 per 1,000 population. The deaths attributed to tuberculosis of the respiratory system numbered 3,895, which gives a rate of 0·8 per 1,000 persons.

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

Subjoined are particulars of new cases and of deaths during 1926 in the form required by the Minister of Health :—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
1	1	1	12	6	...	...	3	5
5	3	3	13	4	...	...	...	2
10 ... ..	...	6	4	2	1	1	...	2
15	11	13	7	4	5	9	...	...
20	18	20	...	2	20	8	...	1
25	21	25	2	2	12	12	...	2
35	19	20	1	1	12	8	2	...
45	26	18	...	...	16	8	...	...
55	15	3	...	...	13	3	...	...
65 and upwards	1	...	1	...	4	1	...	...
Totals ...	116	109	40	22	83	50	6	12

In addition it may be mentioned that a male aged from 35 to 45 years and a male in the 1 to 5 years age period were transfers from other Boroughs. The former was suffering from pulmonary and the latter from the non-pulmonary form of the disease.

The cases certified numbered 287, being at the rate of 2·7 per 1,000 persons in the Borough, as compared with 2·9 in 1925, 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 were most numerous in proportion to the population in Wenlock Ward and least in Kingsland, being at the rate of 3·1 per 1,000 in the former as compared with 1·5 in the latter. The cases certified as pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 225 and were at the rate of 2·1 per 1,000, as compared with 2·2 in 1925, 2·0 in 1924, 2·1 in 1923, 2·1 in 1922, 2·1 in 1921, 2·8 in 1920,

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The third is the fact that the...

The fourth is the fact that the...
The fifth is the fact that the...
The sixth is the fact that the...

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APPENDIX

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Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
...
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The total amount of...
The total amount of...
The total amount of...

and 4.0 in 1919. The notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were proportionately most numerous in Moorfields and least in Kingsland Ward, 2.6 and 1.2 per 1,000 respectively.

At the close of the year there were on the Tuberculosis Register at the Town Hall the names of 1,695 persons, of whom 941 were males. Approximately the names of 1.6 per cent. of the population were on the Register.

The report of Dr. Leitch which summarises the work carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year under consideration is appended (pp. 58-62). The Tuberculosis Care Committee met on 19 occasions and dealt with some 311 cases. Of these 133 were admitted to institutions. Of the cases under observation 57 terminated fatally. The useful character of the work carried out by this committee has been referred to in previous reports.

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 public institutions within or without the Borough, and of these 30 per cent. took place in St. Leonard's Hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The procedure in respect to the notification of the above disease was amended by the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations of July 31st, 1926. Under these regulations, which came into operation on October 1st, 1926, midwives are no longer required to notify. The duty of notifying cases of ophthalmia neonatorum is placed solely upon the medical practitioner in charge of the cases.

The certificates received numbered 91 relating to 66 cases, 38 being amongst males and 28 females. The number was a marked increase on the figure for 1925. There were besides some 54 other cases of inflamed eyes in infants which were brought to our notice through the Medical Officer of Health, London County Council. These were not formally notified. Subjoined are the particulars relating to the cases certified during the year as required by the Minister of Health:—

CASES.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
66	58	8	66	...	...	...

The usual supervision was exercised through the Health Visitors for securing proper treatment. Of the cases certified four were of a severe type. All recovered without impairment of vision. A number of the cases received treatment at the Moorfields Eye Hospital. Of the cases dealt with in hospital three went into St. Margaret's Hospital, a special institution of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for

the treatment of this disease. When necessary mothers are admitted with their infants. Sixteen of the cases were attended to by nurses from the Local District Nursing Association who made an average of 34 visits per case.

The certified cases were at the rate of 26.2 per 1,000 births as compared with 9 for London as a whole, almost three times as great.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Four cases were certified. One was in a female infant four months old, who fell ill about January 22nd with fits and drowsiness. It was admitted to the Queen's Hospital on January 31st and was notified six days later. The meningococcus was found. The child recovered and left the hospital on February 25th. The second case was that of a little girl aged four years who was taken ill on April 5th and admitted to the Queen's Hospital the following day. The case was certified on April 7th and terminated fatally on May 1st. The meningococcus was present. The third case was in a little boy, 18 months old, who fell ill on April 19th and was admitted to St. Bartholomew's Hospital the same day. The case was certified on April 23rd and the child died on May 11th from meningococcal meningitis. The fourth case was in a male infant eight months old, who was taken ill on October 10th, admitted to the Mildmay Mission Hospital on October 23rd, certified on October 24th, and died two days later.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Three cases of the above disease, which is generally known as infantile paralysis, were certified. One of these was removed to the North Eastern Hospital, where it was subsequently not regarded as a case of poliomyelitis. The second case was certified from St. Bartholomew's Hospital and was treated at home. The left leg was affected. The child seems to have completely recovered. On enquiry in February of the current year no signs of weakness in the left leg were observed. The third case was treated in the Queen's Hospital. The patient was affected in the legs, arms, and hands, and at the end of the year was still under treatment.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

The following are brief particulars respecting the cases certified during the year under consideration :—

(1) A young woman, aged 28, of 18, H— Street, a machinist, last at work in October, 1925, was taken ill about the middle of November. Drowsiness, loss of power left side, arm and leg, with irregular muscular movements left side of face were observed and the case was certified on January 5th, 1926. It was subsequently admitted to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where it terminated fatally on January 29th, the cause of death being a cyst of the left basal ganglia with inflammation of the base of the brain.

(2) A married woman, aged 31, of 79, H— Street, was taken ill about January 1st but continued at work making babies' shoes until January 16th. She

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was removed to the Mildmay Mission Hospital on February 1st and her case was certified on February 3rd. Giddiness but no sickness, double vision, severe headache in front and at the back of her head together with pains in the nape of her neck were amongst the symptoms noted. The patient could not sleep at night. There was slight drooping of both upper eyelids and her face was mask-like. The case appears to have done well. At the end of the year the patient was at home and sleeping well at night, being bright and normal mentally and enjoying good health.

(3) A little girl, aged two years, of 46, R—— Street, was taken ill about March 13th and was certified on April 4th from the Queen's Hospital, where she was admitted on March 14th. There was weakness of the facial muscles and a double internal squint. The child seems not to have been acutely ill and at the time of notification was improving. At the end of the year the child seems to have completely recovered and was quite normal and intelligent.

(4) A young woman, aged 22, of 40, W—— Place, employed as a kitchen hand, was taken ill on April 14th with pains in head and body, trembling and a series of fits. The case was certified on April 17th and the same day admitted to the Eastern Hospital. The diagnosis at the hospital was hysteria and the patient left the institution on May 4th.

(5) A young married woman, aged 21, of 30, F—— Street, a French polisher, was taken ill about May 14th with a sore throat followed by a sleepy feeling accompanied by loss of power. The patient was certified on July 1st and removed to the South Eastern Hospital. The case was not regarded as one of encephalitis lethargica and was discharged from hospital on July 9th.

(6) A lad, aged 15, of 17, V—— Street, was taken ill with twitchings and spasmodic movements associated with drowsiness about August, 1924. He attended St. Bartholomew's Hospital and other institutions and finally on July 29th, 1926, was admitted to St. Leonard's Hospital. The case was certified on August 7th. When seen by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health four days later, the patient was lying helplessly in bed, he was unable to feed himself, there were gross tremors on attempting to move his hands, he was incontinent and unable to talk or to follow any but the most simple remarks. The face was mask-like and the mouth open and dribbling saliva. At the end of the year his condition showed no signs of any improvement.

(7) A little girl, aged six years, of 68, N—— Street, attending school, was taken ill about October 31st with drowsiness. She was difficult to rouse but when up was able to walk. The case was certified on November 3rd. On November 5th nothing abnormal was noticed about the child and subsequent enquiry showed that the child was physically fit and attending school.

(8) A boy, aged 11, residing in G—— Row, was last at school on November 10th. The date of onset is indefinite. The initial symptoms were twitchings and sleepiness. Excitability at night was noticed and there was double vision. The case was certified on November 17th and on the following day was admitted to the Eastern Hospital,

It is noted that the...

CHAPTER THREE

The following...

CHAPTER FOUR

The following...

The following...

The following...

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The following...

where the diagnosis was confirmed. Subsequently it was ascertained that the patient had completely recovered and the mother stated that the lad was in better health than before he was taken ill.

GLANDERS, ANTHRAX AND HYDROPHOBIA.

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

PNEUMONIA, MALARIA AND DYSENTERY.

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 204 were treated in St. Leonard's Hospital, 3 in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and 7 in other institutions. Some 42 were nursed at home by relatives, 14 of them with the help of the District Nursing Association. Some 29 other cases of pneumonia (not notified) also received the nursing assistance of the Association. Altogether 669 visits were made by the nurses of the District Association in connection with pneumonia cases. Evidence of infection was obtained in 35 of the cases investigated. In 108 instances the dwellings occupied were satisfactory as regards air space, light and ventilation; in 54 they were fairly so, and in 94 they were unsatisfactory.

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

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year three lectures were delivered at the Shoreditch Town Hall, by Mr. E. B. Turner, F.R.C.S., under the auspices of the Health Committee, in co-operation with the propaganda Committee of the Shoreditch Public Welfare Association, which is affiliated with the British Social Hygiene Council. The films exhibited at the lectures were "Damaged Goods" on January 6th, "The End of the Road" on April 14th and "Whatsoever a Man Soweth" on October 8th. The average attendance was about 1,200 and the lectures were highly appreciated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS.

The numbers of children suffering from infectious diseases or resident in houses in which infectious diseases existed, concerning whom intimations of exclusion from school were received, in accordance with the requirements of the School Management Code of the London County Council, were as follows: diphtheria 567, scarlet fever 564, measles 813, chicken pox 663, whooping cough 119, mumps 202 and 235 of other infectious diseases. The exclusions altogether numbered 3,163 and related to 34 schools.

The scheme for the more effective control of measles in public Elementary Schools, referred to in previous reports, was discontinued early in the year owing to the decrease

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in the prevalence of the disease. It was, however, operative as regards the infants departments of the following schools: Laburnum Street in January, Redvers Street and Haggerston Road in February and Trinity Place in March.

Some eight 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, but only in a few instances were exclusions necessary.

Information was also received from the School Medical Officer, as to the exclusions from school of some 32 children, on account of the presence of the micro-organisms of diphtheria in their throats or noses as ascertained by bacteriological examination. The families to which the children belonged were resident in fifteen houses. They 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 1926 some 1,046 examinations were made by Dr. J. Andrew at his laboratory in the Kingsland Road. Of these 621 were for suspected diphtheria, five for enteric fever, 330 for tuberculosis, one for influenza and 12 for gonorrhoea. Fourteen Wassermann tests were made and nine samples of urine, one specimen of cerebro-spinal fluid, one of a tumour from the breast, five for organisms and two specimens of ice cream were also examined. Some 45 shaving brushes were examined for anthrax. The presence of anthrax bacilli was not confirmed by animal experiments.

The results obtained were positive in 84 of the examinations for diphtheria organisms, 50 of those for tubercle bacilli, three of the examinations for gonococci, and in four of the Wassermann tests.

In addition, some 620 bacteriological examinations were made at the Royal Chest Hospital in connection with the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

DISINFECTION.

The premises disinfected numbered 1,052; the articles removed to the Borough Disinfecting Station to be there disinfected totalled 14,204, and included 1,244 beds, 1,114 mattresses, 2,566 pillows, 781 bolsters, and some 8,499 other articles such as sheets, blankets, quilts, curtains, carpets, clothing and the like. It was necessary to destroy two pairs of mattresses which were so dilapidated and contaminated as to render it inadvisable to return them. These were replaced with new.

THE SHELTER.

The accommodation provided under Section 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, at the shelter in Reeves Place was not in use on account of infectious disease. A family had the use of rooms there for some 15 days on account of a badly defective drain, accommodation elsewhere being impossible.

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5301 SOUTH CAMPUS DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

WATER STUDY

The following information was obtained from the study of the water supply of the city of Chicago. The water is obtained from the Lake Michigan basin and is treated at the city's water treatment plant. The water is then distributed to the city's homes and businesses. The water is of high quality and is safe to drink. The city's water supply is one of the best in the world.

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PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The bodies of 132 persons were deposited in the mortuary and inquests were held in 114 instances. In all cases where there were inquests post-mortem examinations were made, 63 of these at the mortuary. No infectious bodies were removed to the mortuary by the sanitary authority.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Meteorological Table for London deduced from observations at Greenwich, under the Astronomer Royal, issued by the Registrar General for 1926, shows a rainfall for the year amounting to 28·135 inches, which is above the average. Most rain fell in November and least in March.

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 seven premises: in three instances on account of non-payments of rates, in two on account of demolition, in one for waste on empty premises, and in one because water was not required.

Water was laid on to some 48 new premises and in 18 instances additional taps were provided in tenement houses.

No complaints were received as to the quality of the water and there was no reason for suspecting the occurrence of any illness due to the water supplied.

MUNICIPAL DENTAL HOSPITAL.

The Health Committee recognising that the care of the teeth is a matter of prime importance as regards the health of the individual and consequently of the health of the community of which the individual is a unit, decided to recommend the Borough Council to establish an institution for the care of the teeth of those who live or work in Shoreditch. Towards the close of the year the recommendation was adopted by the Borough Council and steps were taken by the Health Committee to give effect to the same. An account of the procedure adopted does not fall within the scope of this year's report, but it may be mentioned that the scheme included acquiring premises in a commanding situation for a surgery, waiting and recovery rooms, workshop and quarters for a resident caretaker. The staff to be appointed included a part-time dental surgeon, an anæsthetist, a mechanic and a trained hospital nurse. A scale of fees is to be arranged and there is to be no restriction as to anyone availing himself of the use of the institution so long as he is connected with the Borough. Such is a brief outline of the project which was duly given effect to, and within four months of the close of the year under consideration the Borough of Shoreditch Municipal Dental Hospital opened its doors to the public.

SANITARY WORK.

Intimations as to insanitary conditions were served in respect to 6,213 premises, in 602 they were dealt with by Inspector Wright, in 640 by Inspector Chapman, 515 Inspector Sickelmore, 485 Inspector Thomas, 344 Inspector Shaw, 717 Inspector

Molloy, 753 Inspector Bishop, 617 Inspector Girling, 539 Inspector Stratton, 499 Inspector Grant, and 509 by Inspector Walker.

In connection with the inspectors' work some 1,822 letters were written to owners and others concerned.

The Inspectors made 51,171 visits in connection with 12,056 premises, which were under inspection. The premises included 9,775 dwellings, 1,446 workshops, besides factories, laundries, bakehouses, cowsheds and milk vendors' premises, ice-cream shops, slaughterhouses, and other places where food is prepared and sold. Some 978 visits of inspection were made in connection with the street markets, stables and stable yards, and for the detection of unsound food are included in the total given above. The inspection of 3,202 of the dwellings was the result of a house-to-house visitation carried out in accordance with a scheme settled by the Health Committee with a view to securing as far as practicable uniformity and regularity in connection therewith (p. 35).

In Table IX. (Appendix) a summary is given showing particulars of the work carried out for the abatement of nuisances and for improving the sanitary condition of the dwellings of the people which has been compiled by the Senior Inspector from information supplied by the Sanitary Staff. The work done in compliance with the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and in connection with the drains and sanitary arrangements of new buildings is included in the Summary. Most of it was carried out to meet the 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 1,511 instances. For non-compliance with the requirements of the Sanitary Authority proceedings were taken before the magistrate in 91 instances.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

There were three communications from the London County Council referring to the emission of black smoke. The same were duly brought to the notice of the parties responsible. Some 25 observations were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and in three instances intimations were given to the offenders. These were 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 three on the register, one having been removed therefrom during the course of the year. They were regularly inspected and some 14 visits were made in connection with them. Six Statutory Notices were served. Four of them were on account of lime-washing which were duly complied with. One was for an offensive accumulation, and one for a defective condition of the flooring. Legal proceedings were taken and the defendant was fined 20s. for the former and 40s. for the latter offence.

THE HISTORY OF THE...

The first part of the work is devoted to a description of the country and its inhabitants. The author has been very particular in his inquiries, and has collected a great number of curious particulars which are here related.

OF THE...

The second part of the work is devoted to a description of the government and laws of the country. The author has been very particular in his inquiries, and has collected a great number of curious particulars which are here related.

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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. Some 81 visits of inspection were made in connection with them and in four instances written intimations on account of the need for cleanliness were required. These were duly attended to.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

The houses where it was necessary to take measures on account of the presence of vermin numbered 279, and in connection with them some 444 rooms were dealt with during the year. Sanitary notices were served where required and the usual steps were taken. An appreciable number of the premises came under notice through intimations from the School Authorities respecting children reported as being in a verminous condition.

During the year the homes of some 692 children, 164 boys and 528 girls, notified as verminous by the School Medical Officer, were reported with a view to the homes, bedding, etc., where necessary, being dealt with by the Sanitary Authority, whilst the children were cleaned and their clothing disinfected at the cleansing stations of the London County Council in the neighbourhood. Intimations were received that 28 boys and 23 girls had been given the opportunity of being cleansed at the cleansing stations, that in the case of 136 boys and 497 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 some instances the same children were more than once reported and their homes had to be visited and dealt with accordingly. In 17 cases the addresses given were erroneous.

In practically all the cases reported the homes were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors and the following summarises the results obtained:—In 649 the rooms occupied were satisfactory, varying from fairly clean to very clean, in 24 they were dirty, and in 2 buggy. In 642 the bedding was clean or fairly so, in 13 it was dirty, in 1 dirty and buggy, and in 7 bugs and in 12 fleas were noted. In 5 of the homes evidence of poverty was marked. No evidence of lice was found in connection with any of the homes.

Arising out of the visits of the Sanitary Inspectors some 15 Sanitary Notices were served upon owners and one upon the occupier of verminous dwellings. These were mostly for general repairs and cleansing.

The children reported by the School Authorities as suffering from scabies numbered 52 of whom 32 were females. As a result of the enquiries made by the

Sanitary Inspectors eight other cases came under observation. As far as practicable steps were taken to prevent infection spreading.

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 of complaints (rats)	...	...	...	...	354
„ „ (mice)	...	...	...	...	73
„ visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	5,349
„ rats caught in traps or killed by dogs	...	...	...	...	1,600
„ rats found dead through poisoning	...	...	...	...	420
„ premises cleared of rats	...	...	...	...	305
„ premises cleared of mice	...	...	...	...	56
„ pavements taken up, fronting houses	...	...	...	...	45
„ drains reconstructed and repaired	...	...	...	...	25
„ drains tested by Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	...	45
„ floors of kitchens, sculleries, passages and coal cellars concreted	...	...	...	...	47

The poisons used included 1,576 packets of Ratquit, which provided some 31,500 baits, 35 lbs. of Londovus, and 1,726 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 in the Borough is referred to on page 22. Further particulars as regards housing are contained in the Appendix (pp. 64/65).

The work on the area included in the London County Council Ware Street Housing Scheme continued in progress throughout the year. Some 48 tenements were completed and the erection of 48 others was commenced. Mention should also be made that the erection of 104 flats by the Corporation of the City of London was in progress during the year. These dwellings which contain 342 rooms are for the accommodation of persons displaced in the city in connection with schemes for improving the housing conditions of the people. The dwellings are being built upon a site adjoining Shepherdess Walk and Wenlock Road.

Towards the end of the year a further inspection was made under the instructions of the Health Committee with regard to the adequacy of the artificial lighting of the common stairs of the artisans dwellings in the Borough. In a very appreciable number

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study.

The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques.

The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, showing the findings and their implications.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the conclusions drawn from the study and the limitations of the research.

CONCLUSION

The study has shown that the research objectives have been achieved and that the findings are significant.

The results of the study indicate that there is a strong correlation between the variables studied.

The findings of the study have important implications for the field of research and for future studies.

The study has provided valuable insights into the research topic and has contributed to the knowledge in the field.

of cases this was found to be very defective. A communication was sent to the London County Council with a view to early legislation in connection therewith.

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, and some 978 visits of inspection were made in connection with them. In 249 instances intimations relating to various matters requiring attention were served upon the persons responsible for dealing with the same, and in 146 instances Statutory Notices followed. In 20 instances proceedings before the magistrate became necessary.

It may be mentioned that the old byelaws as to houses let in lodgings made by the Borough Council have ceased to be operative since the beginning of March of the year under consideration, when new byelaws made by the London County Council for the whole of London came into force.

There were two applications for certificates under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920-23, that dwellings were not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. One was not granted.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The number of workshops, exclusive of bakehouses, on the register at the end of the year was 1,446. Of these 113 had been added, 165 having been removed. A classification of the workshops registered is contained in the summary of proceedings under the Act which is appended. Some 2,443 visits of inspection were made in connection with workshops and 426 to factories.

Five communications were received from the factory inspectors relative to the establishment of 179 new workshops in the Borough. As the result of inspection 153 were found in a satisfactory condition, and 11 were not in use. With regard to the remainder sanitary notices were necessary; in eight instances for cleansing, two for the provision of proper and separate w.c. accommodation, three on account of defective w.c., one for defective roof, one for defective sink waste and two on account of accumulations of rubbish.

Sixty-two written intimations were received from the factory inspector relating to insanitary conditions and infringements of the law as to public health in connection with 18 factories and 44 workshops. The chief insanitary conditions to which the factory inspector directed attention were: dirty conditions of walls and ceilings in 52, defective and insufficient w.c. accommodation in 39, w.c.'s not properly screened in 14, overcrowding in two, defective roofs in three, defective service pipe in one, dampness in one, bad smells in five, and in one instance there was an accumulation of refuse.

Including those brought under the notice of the department by the factory inspector 326 workshops were dealt with, 318 sanitary notices being served upon the parties responsible for their proper sanitary upkeep. In eight instances sanitary

notices were not required. The following is an abstract of the sanitary work carried out to comply with these notices :—

Premises cleansed throughout ...	97	Soil and vent pipes dealt with	11
„ „ partially ...	82	Water-closets newly constructed	2
Number of rooms cleansed ...	290	„ repaired, etc. ...	213
Walls, floors, sashes, etc., re-		„ obstructions	
paired	88	removed ...	30
Light and ventilation improved	3	Sinks, etc., cleansed and re-	
Roofs, guttering, etc., repaired	107	paired	11
Overcrowding abated	—	Sink traps provided	2
Water reinstated or improved...	4	Sculleries, yards, etc., paving	
Drains newly constructed ...	1	repaired	8
„ reconstructed	6	Sculleries, yards, etc., cleansed	
„ repaired, etc.	18	or limewashed	113
„ obstructions removed ...	19	Dust receptacles provided ...	25
Urinals cleansed, etc.	8	Foul accumulations removed ...	31

The number of factories under observation for insanitary conditions during the year was 52, and in connection with them some 52 sanitary notices were served. The work carried out to comply with these notices included the cleansing and repairing of water-closets in 34 instances, the removal of obstructions from drains and water-closets in 30 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 80 lists of out-workers were received from employers in the Borough, 41 in the first and 39 in the second half-year. Those for the first half-year are due in February, for the second in August. These lists contained the names of 940 out-workers, of whom 681 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 1,511 out-workers, and of these 11 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 1926.

The number of out-workers reported was 2,451 and of these some 1,780 were residents in Shoreditch. These figures are above the average for the past five years, but they show a decrease as compared with those for 1925.

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

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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 824 visits of inspection were made to places where home-work was being carried on, and in connection with these 120 sanitary notices were served. The cases of notifiable infectious disease occurring at out-workers' premises numbered 25 and included 3 of scarlet fever, 18 diphtheria, one erysipelas and three pneumonia. The usual steps were taken in connection with them by the officers of the sanitary authority.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The births notified numbered 2,096 and there were in addition some 59 still births. Of the notifications 1,483 were received from registered midwives practising in the Borough. In addition, 332 births occurring in institutions outside Shoreditch were notified weekly, on forms sent in by the London County Council. Including these the live births notified during the year were approximately 96 per cent. of the births registered during the year as compared with 94 per cent. in 1925, 98 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.66-71). It follows generally on the lines of previous years.

An important item to be reported in connection with the work during 1926, is the institution of an artificial sunlight clinic, which was opened on May 31st, at the Model Welfare Centre. Treatment is given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. The general arrangements in connection with this treatment are under the supervision of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Maitland Radford. Dr. Radford attends the Clinic on Wednesday afternoons, when he sees every patient undergoing treatment. Prior to taking charge of this Clinic, Dr. Radford attended the Artificial Sunlight Department at University College Hospital.

The actual dosage is administered by Sister Pollard, who is also responsible for keeping the records. Sister Pollard received a general training at the London Hospital and has since undergone a course of training in Actino-Therapy, under Professor Leonard Hill. At the time of her appointment here last May, Sister Pollard had been for 10 months in charge of the Stratford Day Nursery Light Clinic and this post she still holds.

Assistance has been obtained in the general management of the Clinic from several ladies who have kindly given their services. Many of them have been members of The Incorporated Society of Trained Masseurs and they have been desirous of gaining an insight into this branch of treatment. It has been made clear to these ladies that we do not undertake to give a definite course of instruction nor to issue any certificate of proficiency. The voluntary assistance thus rendered has been most valuable in carrying on the work at the Clinic and has obviated the necessity of enlarging the salaried staff.

The lamp used at the Shoreditch Centre is a K.B.B., a Quartz Mercury Atmospheric lamp of Kelvin, Bottomly and Baird. It runs at an amperage of $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$, the latter figure being reached and maintained a few moments after the lamp is started. The current is direct and the voltage 250.

The cases treated have been (a) infants and children under five years, referred from the various Welfare Centres in the Borough, and (b) infants and children from the Wards in the same building.

Patients suffering from tuberculosis are not treated at this Clinic. The cases dealt with include rickets, debility, marasmus, anæmia and general ill health and failure to gain weight. Cases are not treated in groups according to disease. The in-patients are treated in the mornings and do not mix with the afternoon patients.

Exposure is at three feet from the lamp. The routine dosage in minutes has been as follows: 1—2—3—4—5—5—5—6—6—6—7—7—7—8—8—8—8 each exposure being equally divided between front and back. In cases showing idiosyncrasy the routine is modified. The children not resident in the institution are held in front of the lamp by their mothers, and both mothers and children and all persons working in the department wear goggles or shades, to protect their eyes.

There has been no case of inflammation of the eyes attributable to exposure to the lamp.

The actual average duration of treatment is affected by cases who are unable or unwilling to continue their attendances. The average aimed at has been from four to six months.

The temperature of each patient was taken before and after treatment for nearly the whole of the period during which the work at the Clinic has been carried on. In December, however, it was decided to discontinue taking the temperature after exposure as this was found to involve considerable delay and there was no reason for believing the temperature rose as a result of treatment, with the doses as given above. The pulse is not taken as a routine. The weights of all patients are taken, and together with dosage and temperature are recorded on the chart in use for each patient. During the period under consideration, X-ray records have not been made, but it is expected that arrangements will be made during the current year for cases being referred from the Light Clinic for X-ray examination at St. Leonard's Hospital.

During the seven months the Clinic has been open, 138 children have received treatment. The general opinion of parents and of the assistants at the Clinic is that children are brighter and happier and that they eat and sleep more satisfactorily. In this opinion the Assistant Medical Officer of Health concurs. He points out, however, that these children also attend the Welfare Centres where their parents are given general advice as to their management and where many also receive cod liver oil. When facilities for X-ray records are available accurate information as to the benefit derived in cases of rickets will be obtainable. A comparison of the weight curve of a number of children receiving light treatment and a similar number not

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receiving this treatment will be prepared in due course. Erythema has only been noticed in a few cases. There have been no recorded cases of desquamation. Pigmentation has not occurred. Local lesions have not been treated.

During the period under consideration the lamp has been run for 221 hours 40 minutes, and the cost of the current used has been 11s. 5d. The average cost of the current per hour would thus amount to $\cdot 6$ of a penny. The average cost of each patient's treatment, excluding initial expenditure, has been approximately 8s.

It would not be wise without more prolonged experience to make a definite statement as to the extent of the benefit derivable from the treatment but there are good grounds for believing that the artificial sunlight clinic is a very valuable adjunct to our maternity and child welfare work.

The medical staff for the centres during the year was unchanged and the same remark is applicable to the health visitors.

The following probationers received certificates during the year : Misses D. M. Punter, D. Harrop, and B. Duncan.

It is a matter of regret to have to report that Mrs. Thompson was obliged to discontinue giving massage to the infants in the wards on account of ill-health. Considerable benefit was derived from this treatment, which it is hoped before long will again be available.

The numbers at the weekly Ante-Natal Clinics have been well maintained, and the numbers attending the Child Welfare Centres show a marked increase during the year. The numbers of centres and Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare consultations remain unchanged.

Dinners were served as usual during the year at the Model Centre in Kingsland Road and at the Dining Centre, 28, Herbert Street. The temporary appointment of Miss Zemaitis at the latter Centre referred to in last year's report was made permanent during the year.

According to information supplied by the Hospital Authorities 409 cases from Shoreditch were dealt with at the Ante-Natal and Consultative Maternity Centre of the City of London Maternity Hospital during 1926. Of these 206 were examined by the Obstetric Surgeon attached to the Centre, some 379 examinations being made. In all cases the urine was tested. In 203 the Sister attached to the department saw and advised expectant mothers upon various aspects of their pregnancies. Some 18 cases were referred to this Centre by the Council's Medical Officers under the existing agreement with the Hospital for diagnoses and for their confinements in the institution.

Special features noted during the year were : hæmorrhage in 8 instances, contracted pelvis in 22, albuminuria in 16, breech presentations in 6, transverse 2, pneumonia 2, pyelitis 6, phlebitis 2, heart disease 2, tuberculosis 2, bad histories 24, varicose veins 2, septic boils 1, hydrocephalus 2, gonorrhœa 1, hip disease 1,

hydramnios 1, and placenta praevia in 1 instance ; in one instance Caesarian Section was necessary and in 10 induction of labour ; in 1 case decapitation was required, and in 2 there were discharging breasts after delivery. There were 9 sets of twins. The number of cases admitted to the wards for their confinements were 199, and 187 were attended in their own homes.

The cases nursed under the arrangement with the District Nursing Association numbered 390 altogether and included 321 amongst children under five years. The total number of visits to patients was 4,741 and of these 3,550 were to children under five. Measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, otorrhoea, threadworms, tonsils and adenoids, pneumonia, bronchitis, skin eruptions and discharging eyes furnished the majority of the cases under five years. Further particulars are given in the Nursing List (Appendix p. 72).

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 : 8 cwts. pigs heads, 146 lbs. of eels, 1 box (3 qrs.) plaice, 5 boxes and 1 cwt. 2 qrs. skate, 2 bushels of winkles, 1½ cwt. of bottled fish, 1 stalk and 1 crate of bananas, 17½ skips black currants, 50 lbs. grapes, 23 boats of greengages, 6 cwt. 80 lbs. of pears, 6 cwt. of strawberries, 4 cwt. 14 lbs. of cob nuts, 60 bags of cabbages, 12 bags of cauliflowers, 10 bags of greens, 69 boxes of lettuce, 3 bags of potatoes, 1 ton 3 qrs., 1 box and 17 bags of radishes, 2 ton 6 cwt. of savoys, and 25½ tins of condensed milk.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The two slaughterhouses in the Borough were subject to the usual inspection and 10 visits were made in connection with them. Their general sanitary condition may be reported as satisfactory, but little use is made of them.

Some 54 butchers' shops were under inspection during the year and some 295 visits of inspection were made. Due attention was given to the shops and stalls coming within the scope of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

COWHOUSES.

Some 17 visits of inspection were made to the two cowhouses in the Borough. Their sanitary condition may be reported as satisfactory. There were 26 cows kept in the sheds towards the close of the year.

The number of dairymen and milk purveyors on the register at the end of the year was 270, 14 having been added and eight removed therefrom. In 24 instances there were changes in the names of the persons registered. The premises were under regular inspection throughout the year and some 1,454 visits were made in connection with them. In nine instances sanitary notices were served, mainly for cleansing. One case of scarlet fever, two of diphtheria and one of tuberculosis were

The first of these is the fact that the... The second is the fact that... The third is the fact that... The fourth is the fact that... The fifth is the fact that... The sixth is the fact that... The seventh is the fact that... The eighth is the fact that... The ninth is the fact that... The tenth is the fact that...

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the present study... It is concluded that... The findings of this study... The data indicate that... The results show that... The study has shown that... The findings suggest that... The results of the study... The study has shown that... The findings suggest that... The results of the study... The study has shown that... The findings suggest that...

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APPENDIX

Table 1: Summary of...
Table 2: Summary of...
Table 3: Summary of...
Table 4: Summary of...
Table 5: Summary of...
Table 6: Summary of...
Table 7: Summary of...
Table 8: Summary of...
Table 9: Summary of...
Table 10: Summary of...

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- 9. Yellow, S. (2020). The impact of... *Journal of...*
- 10. Purple, T. (2025). The role of... *Journal of...*

certified on milk vendors premises during the year. The usual steps were taken for safeguarding the milk. 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, if he is in an infectious condition. There was no necessity for any action under these regulations during the year, with a view to enforcing same.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912.

None of the samples of milk submitted for analysis were reported to contain any preservative. No samples of cream were submitted for analysis.

CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS.

No samples were submitted for analysis.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

The above Order, made under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, came into operation on October 1st, 1926. It codifies and amends the Dairies Cowsheds and Milk Shops Orders of 1885 and 1886, which are rescinded.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1922.

The following are the premises at which "certified" milk may be sold in accordance with the requirements of the above Order: 73, Kingsland Road, 193, Kingsland Road, 60, Shepherdess Walk, 13/15, Sun Street and 147, Goldsmith Row. The latter was an addition during the year.

COOKSHOPS AND EATING-HOUSES.

Including the kitchens of public houses where food is prepared for customers, 178 were under inspection during the year, and some 429 visits were made in connection with them. Some 56 sanitary notices were served, mainly for cleansing.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Some 58 were under inspection and 290 visits were made to them. Eighteen sanitary notices were served, mainly for cleansing.

ICE-CREAM SHOPS.

The number under observation during the year was 132 and 276 visits of inspection were made. In 11 instances sanitary notices were served. Most of these were for general cleansing.

BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses in the Borough, to the number of 57, were inspected and reported on to the Health Committee. Thirty-four were found in a satisfactory sanitary condition. In 20 lime-washing and cleansing were necessary. In one an additional

The first part of the report deals with the work of the committee during the year 1954. It is divided into two main sections: the work of the committee in the field of international law and the work of the committee in the field of international law.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

The work of the committee during the year 1954 is divided into two main sections: the work of the committee in the field of international law and the work of the committee in the field of international law.

Date	Subject	Remarks
1954-01-15	International Law	Meeting of the committee.
1954-02-20	International Law	Meeting of the committee.
1954-03-10	International Law	Meeting of the committee.
1954-04-25	International Law	Meeting of the committee.
1954-05-15	International Law	Meeting of the committee.

The second part of the report deals with the work of the committee during the year 1955. It is divided into two main sections: the work of the committee in the field of international law and the work of the committee in the field of international law.

The third part of the report deals with the work of the committee during the year 1956. It is divided into two main sections: the work of the committee in the field of international law and the work of the committee in the field of international law.

w.c. was required, in one eaves guttering was defective, and in one there was a blocked drain. The necessary sanitary notices were served and duly complied with. The bakehouses at 32, Clifton Street, 271, Hoxton Street, 164 Kingsland Road, and 76, Pitfield Street, were not in use as bakehouses when visited. Altogether, therefore, at the close of the year there were 61 bakehouses on the register, of which 36 are underground. In 28 power is used in connection with the work of bread making.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The reports of the Public Analyst, Mr. H. G. Harrison, M.A., show that 1,058 samples were submitted to him during the year. This number is at the rate of 9.9 per 1,000 inhabitants, and is above the average for recent years.

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

Quarter of 1926.	Number of Samples taken.	Number of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions Instituted.	Prosecutions withdrawn because of Warranties, &c.	Prosecutions Proceeded with	Number of Successful Prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.	Amount paid to Analyst for Samples Analysed.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st	249	4	1.6%	2	—	2	1	3 0 0	155 12 6
2nd	217	10	4.6%	1	—	1	—	2 2 0	135 12 6
3rd	223	6	2.7%	—	—	—	—	—	139 7 6
4th	369	7	1.9%	—	—	—	—	—	230 12 6
Totals for Year.	1,058	27	2.5%	3	—	3	1	5 2 0	661 5 0

The samples taken included 513 of milk, 69 butter, 59 vinegar, 53 cocoa, 46 margarine, 39 pepper, 25 tea, 16 baking powder, 16 dripping, 16 non-alcoholic wine, 13 coffee, 13 lard, 12 jam, 10 rice, 9 ground almonds, 9 custard powder, 9 tapioca, 9 malt vinegar, 8 cheese, 8 mustard, 8 sago, 6 arrowroot, 6 sausage, 5 self-raising flour, 5 ginger, 5 ice cream, 5 ground rice, 4 camphorated oil, 4 olive oil, 4 beef sausage, 3 black pudding, 3 ground ginger, 3 beef suet, 3 mixed spice, 2 barley, 2 pearl barley, 2 pressed beef, 2 brawn, 2 chocolate sweetmeats, 2 coffee and chicory, 2 faggots, 2 glycerin, 2 compound liquorice powder, 2 mustard compound, 2 ammoniated tincture of quinine, 2 breakfast sausage, 2 saveloy, 2 semolina, 2 sugar, 1 each of apples (informal), friar's balsam, corned beef, chocolate (informal), desiccated cocoanut, ground cinnamon, lemon squash, meat pie, mince meat, salmon paste, tartaric acid and spirits of camphor.

Of the samples of milk seven, or 1.3 per cent., were found to be below the standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture. The proportion of milk samples returned as adulterated during 1926 was again greatly below the average.

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the data obtained from the experiment.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F	Significance
Between Groups	12.5	4.17	10.4	< 0.01
Within Groups	10.0	0.33		
Total	22.5			

The results of the analysis of variance are shown in the table above.

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the data obtained from the experiment.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F	Significance
Between Groups	15.0	5.00	12.5	< 0.01
Within Groups	12.0	0.40		
Total	27.0			

The results of the analysis of variance are shown in the table above.

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the data obtained from the experiment.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F	Significance
Between Groups	18.0	6.00	15.0	< 0.01
Within Groups	12.0	0.40		
Total	30.0			

The results of the analysis of variance are shown in the table above.

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 :—

Quarter of the year.	Number of Samples.	Number not genuine.	Percentage adulterated.
1st 	153	3	1·9
2nd 	96	4	4·2
3rd 	115	—	0·0
4th 	149	—	0·0

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

Legal proceedings were instituted in three or 42·9 per cent. of the cases in which samples of milk were below standard. In one instance the summons was dismissed in view of the variation in result of analysis of different portions of the sample. In one instance the defendant was fined, and in the other case costs only were allowed the Council.

No legal proceedings were considered advisable as regards the remainder of the samples of milk below standard. The percentage of the adulterated samples of milk in which it was not thought advisable to institute legal proceedings was 57·1.

In the case in which a conviction was obtained, the fine amounted to £3, which was 15 per cent. of the maximum which might have been inflicted.

69 samples of butter were taken, all of which were returned as genuine, 32 were reported as containing boric acid, not exceeding 0·5 per cent. in each.

46 samples of margarine were taken, all of which were returned as genuine. Boric acid was present in 30, but not exceeding 0·5 per cent. in any case.

Of the 59 samples of vinegar taken, one contained four per cent. excessive water. No proceedings were taken.

The sample of salmon paste contained boric acid 5·1 grains per pound. No action was taken.

The sample of meat pie contained boric acid 3·6 grains per pound. No action was taken.

Two samples of mustard were found to contain 7 and 15 per cent. of wheat flour respectively and each had traces of turmeric. No proceedings were taken.

One sample of sausage contained boric acid, 6·2 grains per pound. No action was taken.

One sample of beef sausage contained boric acid, 4.9 grains per pound and one 3.2 grains per pound. No proceedings were taken in either case.

One sample of cheese contained tin 0.035 grains per pound, one 0.063, one 0.098, one 0.175 and another 0.245. No action was taken.

One sample of beef suet was found to contain moisture 1.1 per cent. with rice flour 10.4 per cent., one moisture 1.2 per cent. and rice flour 16.6 per cent., and another moisture 1.5 per cent. with rice flour 12.2 per cent. No action was taken.

One sample of ground ginger contained excessive mineral matter (ash) to the extent of 2.5 per cent. No action was taken.

Three samples of non-alcoholic wine contained salicylic acid, ranging from 1.4 to 1.7 grains per pint. No proceedings were taken.

The informal sample of apples contained arsenic 0.0031 grains per pound, *i.e.*, less than one-third of the Royal Commission limit.

The subjoined table gives a comparison of the results of the work under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for the years 1902-1926 inclusive:—

Year.	Number of Samples.	Number of persons in the Borough to each Sample.	Number of Samples adulterated.	Percentage of Samples adulterated.	Number of prosecutions instituted.	Summonses with- drawn on account of warranties.	Prosecutions proceeded with.	Number of successful prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.			Amount paid to Public Analyst.		
									£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1902	281	420	71	25.3	54	2	52	48	117	9	0	140	10	0
1903	707	166	112	15.8	60	5	55	51	173	11	6	353	10	0
1904	612	189	110	17.9	56	6	50	46	128	5	0	306	0	0
1905	536	215	98	18.2	57	2	51	47	233	18	0	267	0	0
1906	520	224	122	23.4	44	2	42	34	106	12	6	260	0	0
1907	519	223	99	19.0	36	4	32	27	67	14	0	259	10	0
1908	580	200	92	15.8	45	...	45	39	117	10	0	290	0	0
1909	570	200	92	16.1	76	2	74	69	255	18	6	276	5	0
1910	578	200	133	23.0	65	...	60	49	93	17	6	279	5	0
1911	577	200	149	25.8	64	...	62	58	180	0	6	278	17	6
1912	584	190	100	17.1	48	1	48	45	172	11	0	281	10	0
1913	768	144	132	17.1	47	...	47	42	94	2	6	350	10	0
1914	768	143	132	17.1	36	...	36	21	74	6	0	350	10	0
1915	768	135	130	17.8	43	...	43	30	63	16	0	350	10	0
1916	768	130	144	18.7	50	...	49	36	134	18	0	350	10	0
1917	770	129	154	20.0	65	...	65	41	99	12	0	351	5	0
1918	724	134	137	17.5	54	1	53	37	284	13	0	340	12	6
1919	632	155	72	11.3	32	1	31	17	137	3	0	316	0	0
1920	934	109	69	7.4	25	1	24	14	38	3	6	700	10	0
1921	1077	98	58	5.4	25	...	25	20	94	14	0	807	15	0
1922	1068	97	58	5.4	20	...	20	14	31	5	0	700	15	0
1923	1049	101	51	4.9	19	...	19	10	24	18	6	655	12	6
1924	1051	101	37	3.5	17	...	17	11	49	9	0	656	17	6
1925	1073	100	55	5.1	16	2	14	5	32	14	6	670	12	6
1926	1058	101	27	2.5	3	...	3	1	5	2	0	661	5	0

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also contains a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to various positions during the year.

The second part of the report deals with the work done during the year in the various departments. It contains a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to various positions during the year.

The third part of the report deals with the work done during the year in the various departments. It contains a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to various positions during the year.

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The ninth part of the report deals with the work done during the year in the various departments. It contains a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to various positions during the year.

The percentage of samples found adulterated was again markedly below the average for past years, in fact lower than it has ever been.

With reference to the conviction in 1926, the defendant had not been previously convicted.

STAFF.

Mr. Shaw, Sanitary Inspector, was absent on account of illness from the end of April until the end of July. Mr. Thomas, Sanitary Inspector, was away from May 14th to 29th, and Mr. Grant from May 18th to 29th, on account of illness. The Rat Officer, Mr. Jordan, was also away ill from the middle of March to the middle of April.

Early in the year the Health Committee adopted a scheme for a systematic house-to-house inspection, which briefly is as follows: Each of the district inspectors is provided with a map and a street list of the houses of his district; the period within which the house-to-house inspection is to be carried out has been determined by the Committee, and the number of streets and houses assigned to each inspector for annual inspection; the progress of the inspection is indicated on a map of the Borough, which is submitted to the Committee at stated intervals. A statement showing the number of houses inspected is also rendered monthly.

Towards the end of the year the Health Committee, being of opinion that it would be a benefit to the inspectors and an advantage, generally, so far as the sanitary inspection of the Borough is concerned, to change their districts, reported to the Borough Council accordingly, submitting a scheme showing the changes contemplated. This was adopted, and from 1st January, 1927, the districts allotted to the inspectors will be as follows: No. 1 Mr. Chapman, No. 2 Mr. Sickelmore, No. 3 Mr. Bishop, No. 4 Mr. Shaw, No. 6 Mr. Grant, No. 7 Mr. Walker, No. 8 Mr. Girling, No. 9 Mr. Stratton, No. 10 Mr. Wright, No. 11 Mr. Molloy, No. 12 Mr. Thomas.

The three disinfectors, Messrs. Fawns, Kennedy and Flack, who were temporarily employed, were taken on the permanent staff in February.

With regard to the staff employed under the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee the following probationers were appointed: Miss Margaret Williams and Miss Zettie E. Halliday, who commenced their duties early in January, Miss Margery E. Lamb, who commenced on April 19th, and Miss Elsie Axtens, who commenced duty on May 8th.

Mr. H. Fitzgerald from the Libraries Department was appointed in place of Mr. F. Sharpe, who obtained an appointment under the Bethnal Green Borough Council and commenced duty on February 1st. Mr. A. W. Scott was appointed to the permanent staff on September 14th. The appointment of Mrs. M. Pollard, sister in charge of the Light Clinic, has already been referred to.

Dr. Elizabeth D. Karn was appointed to take over Dr. Maitland Radford's Infant Welfare Consultation at Harbour Lights and commenced this duty on May 28th.

The following obstetric specialists were appointed as Consultants under the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926:—

Miss G. Dearnley, M.D., B.S., Gynæcological Surgeon, Royal Free Hospital.

Eardley Holland, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Gynæcological Surgeon, City of London Maternity Hospital and London Hospital.

W. H. M. McCullagh, Esq., D.S.O., M.C., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., Gynæcological Surgeon, City of London Maternity Hospital and Metropolitan Hospital.

Mrs. A. Levi, a former Health visitor, was temporarily employed with the approval of the Ministry of Health from May to October whilst Health visitors were taking their holidays.

The appointment of Miss Zemaitis has already been mentioned. She took Miss Thorogood's place on her resignation. The appointment was temporary and she commenced duty on July 12th. Mrs. Walduck was appointed to assist Miss Zemaitis and commenced work the same date.

Miss N. Boon was engaged as temporary nurse at the Model Welfare Centre from the beginning of January to the beginning of March.

During the absence of Mr. Bear, porter at the Kingsland Road Model Centre, through illness, Mr. H. Peters was engaged to do his work and commenced duty on December 15th.

The work of the Clerical Staff must not be overlooked. Under the Health Committee some 23,625 communications written and printed were despatched from the Office during the year. These included 8,564 notices and summonses, 4,358 letters, cards and other communications under the Public Health and Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 234 in connection with the work under the Factory and Workshops Acts, 7,680 on various matters relating to infectious disease, verminous cases and disinfection, and 2,860 agendas and reports respecting the work carried out. In connection with the work under the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee some 26,861 communications were despatched, including 11,524 forms, books and cards in connection with the distribution of milk, 9,961 letters and other communications, and 5,376 agendas and reports.

I have again to acknowledge the valuable help rendered by Dr. Maitland Radford, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. Pearson, the Senior Inspector, in connection with the work carried out during the year. My thanks are due to them for their assistance and also to the other members of the staff employed in safeguarding the health of the people of the Borough. I have also to express my thanks to the Mayor, the Chairmen and members respectively of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, and to 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 Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

LEWIS T. FRASER BRYETT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Neurological Branch of Psychiatry

APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT

OF THE

The following is a list of the cases reported in the above-mentioned report, arranged in the order in which they were reported. The names of the patients are given in full, and the dates of admission and discharge are also given. The names of the attending physicians are given in full, and the names of the nurses are given in full. The names of the other persons who were present at the time of the examination are given in full. The names of the other persons who were present at the time of the examination are given in full.

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 1926, 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 1926.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of the Borough of Shoreditch during 1926 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1926	107300	2235	2516	23.5	1180	10.9	217	335	167	66	1298	12.2

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

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

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

Area of Borough in acres	} 642.5	Total population at all ages	... 104,308	} At Census of 1921.
(exclusive of area covered by water).		Number of families	... 25,373	
Rateable value	... £950,991	Number of inhabited houses	... 11,889	
Yield of penny rate	... £3,842	Average number of persons per house	... 8.8	

TABLE II.
Cases of infectious disease notified during the Year 1926 in the Borough of Shoreditch.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD OF THE BOROUGH.								TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1 Moore- fields.	2 Church.	3 Hoxton.	4 Wenlock.	5 White- more.	6 Kings- land.	7 Hagger- ston.	8 Acton.		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.										
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C), Plague (P) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous croup)	372	14	144	153	37	19	5	...	9	69	58	61	65	36	45	29	...	372
Erysipelas	52	4	5	6	4	13	14	6	3	9	12	4	10	7	3	4	...	26
Scarlet fever	432	5	144	259	20	4	...	...	6	63	83	72	67	50	36	55	...	432
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	6	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6
Relapsing fever (R), Con- tinued fever (C) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	10	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
Anthrax ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Encephalitis lethargica	8	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	7
Pulmonary tuberculosis	225	1	2	12	62	85	62	1	12	44	34	34*	38†	13	22	28	...	216‡
Other forms of tuberculosis...	62	1	18	23	13	6	...	1	1	11	16	10	10	3	5	6	...	52‡
Ophthalmia neonatorum	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	7	6	15	8	13	...	...	6
Acute primary pneumonia	252	45	113	27	16	20	23	8	6	50	41	44	48	19	26	18	...	211‡
Acute influenzal pneumonia	33	4	5	4	4	7	8	1	...	2	6	23	1	1	...	...	...	6‡
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1,530	142	437	489	170	161	114	17	37	275	261	261	256	142	155	143	...	1,353

* 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 tuberculosis removed during the year included cases certified in previous years as well as cases certified in 1925.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and ages at, death during the Year 1926 in the Borough of Shoreditch.

CAUSES OF DEATH 1	NET DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT (a).									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b), 11
	2 All Ages.	3 Under 1.	4 1 and under 2.	5 2 and under 5.	6 5 and under 15.	7 15 and under 25.	8 25 and under 45.	9 45 and under 65.	10 65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified (c) ...	1298	167	55	43	38	81	156	344	414	719
{ Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Enteric fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2 Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Measles ...	25	3	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	8
4 Scarlet fever ...	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 Whooping cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Diphtheria and Croup ...	12	...	4	5	2	...	...	1	...	...
7 Influenza ...	22	2	...	1	1	2	3	6	7	...
8 Erysipelas ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
9 Phthisis (pulmonary tuber- culosis) ...	133	...	...	...	2	43	43	40	5	62
10 Tuberculous meningitis ...	9	1	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	5
11 Other tuberculous diseases	9	...	...	2	3	1	3	...	...	6
12 Cancer, malignant disease	125	...	...	1	...	...	11	67	46	55
13 Rheumatic fever ...	7	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	3
14 Meningitis (see note (d)) ...	13	4	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	1
15 Organic heart disease ...	33	...	...	1	2	1	3	14	12	15
16 Bronchitis ...	149	8	2	...	...	...	8	55	67	101
17 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	130	43	14	12	4	3	14	23	17	46
18 Other diseases of respiratory organs ...	9	...	1	3	...	1	2	2	...	4
19 Diarrhoea and Enteritis (see note (e)) ...	32	22	4	...	1	...	1	3	1	10
20 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	8	1	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	1
21 Cirrhosis of liver ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
21a Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Nephritis and Bright's disease ...	49	...	...	...	...	1	9	21	18	42
23 Puerperal fever ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1
24 Other accidents and dis- eases of pregnancy and parturition ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
25 Congenital Debility and malformation, including premature birth ...	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
26 Violent deaths, excluding suicide ...	39	4	2	4	5	4	5	7	8	18
27 Suicides ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	3	4
28 Other defined diseases ...	403	16	5	1	8	15	41	191	226	295
29 Diseases ill-defined or un- known ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1298	167	55	43	38	81	156	344	414	719

TABLE IV.
 INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH
 DURING THE YEAR 1926.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes { Certified ...	44	13	10	5	72	24	18	28	25	167
{ Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal tuberculosis (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tuberculous) ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	5
Convulsions ...	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	8
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	1	2	3	6	3	17	13	42
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	5
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	3	2	17
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital malformations (c) ...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Premature birth ...	27	6	1	...	34	4	...	...	...	38
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	6	2	2	...	10	7	1	...	1	19
Other causes ...	3	3	2	2	10	1	1	2	4	18
	44	13	10	5	72	24	18	28	25	167

Nett Births in the year.—Legitimate, 2,446; illegitimate, 70. Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 163; illegitimate infants, 4.

TABLE III

The following table shows the results of the tests conducted on the specimens of concrete under various conditions.

The specimens were tested under various conditions of loading and temperature. The results show that the strength of the concrete is affected by both factors. The specimens tested at higher temperatures generally showed lower strengths than those tested at lower temperatures. Similarly, specimens tested under higher loads generally showed higher strengths than those tested under lower loads.

The data indicates that the strength of concrete is significantly reduced when the temperature is increased. This is due to the expansion of the concrete and the resulting internal stresses. The specimens tested at higher temperatures showed a marked decrease in strength compared to those tested at lower temperatures.

It is concluded that the strength of concrete is highly dependent on the temperature and the load applied. The specimens tested at higher temperatures and higher loads generally showed lower strengths than those tested at lower temperatures and lower loads. This is due to the expansion of the concrete and the resulting internal stresses.

TABLE IV

The following table shows the results of the tests conducted on the specimens of concrete under various conditions.

The specimens were tested under various conditions of loading and temperature. The results show that the strength of the concrete is affected by both factors. The specimens tested at higher temperatures generally showed lower strengths than those tested at lower temperatures. Similarly, specimens tested under higher loads generally showed higher strengths than those tested under lower loads.

It is concluded that the strength of concrete is highly dependent on the temperature and the load applied. The specimens tested at higher temperatures and higher loads generally showed lower strengths than those tested at lower temperatures and lower loads.

NOTES TO TABLE III.

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

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

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV equals the total of column 10 of Table I and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under abdominal tuberculosis have been included deaths from tuberculous peritonitis and enteritis, and from tabes mesenterica.
- (c) The total deaths from congenital malformation, premature birth, atrophy, debility and marasmus equal the total in Table III under the 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, 1926.

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

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.													DEATHS IN EACH WARD.							SEX.		Total.				
	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards.	Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.		Male.	Female.		
1 Smallpox { Vaccinated		
{ Unvaccinated		
{ No statement		
2 Measles	3	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	5	4	2	1	2	9	16	25
3 Scarlet fever	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	4
4 Typhus fever			
5 Epidemic influenza	2	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	3	...	3	5	3	8	1	2	...	9	13	22				
6 Whooping cough			
7 Diphtheria, membranous croup	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	...	1	2	7	5	12	
8 Enteric fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1			
9 Asiatic cholera			
10 Diarrhoea, dysentery	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	1	2	8	1	9	
11 Epidemic or zymotic enteritis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	3	
12 Other allied diseases			
13 Hydrophobia			
14 Glanders, farcy			
15 Tetanus			
16 Anthrax, splenic fever			
17 Cow-pox, accidents of vaccination			
18 Syphilis			
19 Gonorrhoea			
20 Phagedæna, hospital gangrene			
21 Erysipelas	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	3	3			
22 Puerperal fever	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	6			
23 Pyæmia, septicæmia	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	6
24 Infective endocarditis	...	1	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	7	8	8
25 Other allied diseases			
26 Malarial fever			
27 Rheumatic fever	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	4	3	7	7			
28 Rheumatism of the heart	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	3	3	6	6		
TUBERCULOSIS :—																											
29 Brain or meninges, acute hydrocephalus	1	1	5	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	5	4	9	9		
30 Larynx	2	14	29	24	19	23	17	5	...	8	26	20	12	21	17	15	14	82	51	133	133		
31 Lungs		
32 Intestines, tabes mesenterica		
33 General, position undefined	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	5
34 Other forms, scrofula	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	3		
35 Other infective diseases		
36 Thrush		
37 Actinomycosis		
38 Hydatid diseases		
39 Scurvy		
40 Other diseases due to altered food		
41 Acute alcoholism, delirium tremens		

44

45

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.													DEATHS IN EACH WARD.							SEX.		Total.		
	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards.	Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.		Male.	Female.
42 Chronic alcoholism
43 Chronic industrial poisonings
44 <i>Other chronic poisonings</i>
45 Osteo-arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis
46 Gout
47 Cancer	2	8	24	38	32	12	7	15	15	11	26	14	16	12	57	59	116
48 Diabetes mellitus	3	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	
49 Purpura hæmorrhagica
50 Hæmophilia
51 Anæmia, leucocythæmia	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	5	
52 Lymphadenoma, Hodgkin's disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
53 Premature birth	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	4	4	6	3	5	18	20	38	
54 Injury at birth
55 Debility at birth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
56 Atelectasis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	
57 Congenital defects	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	
58 Want of breast milk
59 Atrophy, debility, marasmus... ..	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	4	3	1	1	7	11	18	
60 Dentition
61 Rickets
62 Old age, senile decay	1	35	59	28	9	21	14	11	26	14	15	13	59	64	123	
63 Convulsions	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	6	
64 Meningitis	2	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	4	5	9	
65 Encephalitis
66 Apoplexy	1	3	2	16	20	10	...	3	11	5	2	13	11	5	2	25	27	52	
67 Softening of brain
68 Hemiplegia, brain paralysis	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	
69 General paralysis of insane	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	5	2	7	
70 Other forms of insanity
71 Chorea
72 Cerebral tumour	1	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	...	...	6	2	8	
73 Epilepsy	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
74 Laryngismus stridulus
75 Locomotor ataxy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
76 Paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord
77 Other diseases of brain or nervous system	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	
78 Otitis, otorrhœa	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	5	7	
79 Diseases of nose, epistaxis
80 Diseases of eye, ophthalmia
81 Pericarditis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	
82 Endocarditis, valvular diseases of the heart	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	9	5	10	1	1	3	4	6	3	5	3	3	6	17	16	33
83 Hypertrophy of heart...
84 Angina pectoris	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	
85 Aneurism	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	4	3	7	
86 Senile gangrene	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
87 Embolism, thrombosis
88 Phlebitis
89 Varicose veins
90 <i>Other and ill-defined diseases of heart and circulatory system, including heart disease not stated to be valvular</i>	1	1	...	3	2	6	14	21	44	13	4	4	18	13	16	18	12	14	14	47	62	109





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CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.													DEATHS IN EACH WARD.							SEX.		Total.		
	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards.	Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.		Male.	Female.
91 Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92 Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93 <i>Other diseases of larynx and trachea</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94 Acute bronchitis	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	6	5	...	1	5	7	5	2	4	4	2	14	16	30	
95 Chronic bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	13	34	34	20	2	1	12	29	16	15	12	7	17	58	52	110	
96 Lobar croupous pneumonia...	5	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	5	7	6	1	...	2	4	3	8	5	2	5	1	15	15	30	
97 Lobular broncho-pneumonia	36	12	11	2	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	1	...	2	19	8	9	10	5	8	7	46	25	71	
98 Pneumonia, form not stated	2	1	1	2	...	2	2	7	1	4	7	...	...	1	6	5	4	7	1	4	1	14	15	29	
99 Emphysema, asthma ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100 Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
101 <i>Other and ill-defined diseases of respiratory system</i> ...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	6	2	8	
102 Diseases of mouth and annexa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103 Diseases of pharynx ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104 Diseases of œsophagus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	6	1	7	
106 Other diseases of stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107 Enteritis	14	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	4	4	2	...	3	4	12	2	20	20	
108 Appendicitis	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	1	6	2	7	
109 Obstruction of intestine ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	4	3	7	
110 Other diseases of intestine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111 Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	4	4	8	
112 Other diseases of liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
113 Peritonitis ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	
114 <i>Other and ill-defined diseases of digestive system</i> ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	
115 <i>Diseases of lymphatic system and ductless glands</i>...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116 Acute nephritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117 Bright's disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	11	10	10	6	2	2	12	8	7	11	1	3	5	25	24	49	
118 Calculus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
119 Diseases of bladder and prostate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	
120 <i>Other and ill-defined diseases of urinary system</i> ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
121 Diseases of testes and penis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122 Diseases of ovaries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123 Diseases of uterus and appendages ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
124 Diseases of vagina and external genital organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125 Diseases of breast ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126 Abortion, miscarriage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
127 Puerperal mania ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128 Puerperal convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129 Placenta prævia, flooding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130 Puerperal thrombosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131 <i>Other and ill-defined accidents and diseases of pregnancy and childbirth</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	
132 Arthritis, osteitis, periostitis...
133 <i>Other and ill-defined diseases of osseous system</i>	1	1	1	1	2	2	2

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CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.													DEATHS IN EACH WARD.							SEX.		Total.			
	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards.	Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.		Male.	Female.	
134 Ulcer, bed sore	
135 Eczema	
136 Pemphigus	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	12	...	2	2	4
137 <i>Other and ill-defined diseases of integumentary system</i>	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
<i>By Accident or Negligence :</i>																										
138 In mines and quarries	
139 In vehicular traffic	2	3	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	3	3	3	1	12	3	12	4	16		
140 On railways	
141 On vessels and docks, excluding drowning	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
142 In building operations	
143 By machinery	
144 By weapons and implements	
145 Burns and scalds	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	
146 Poisons, poisonous vapours...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	
147 Surgical narcosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
148 Effects of electric shock	
149 Corrosion by chemicals	
150 Drowning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1		
151 Suffocation, overlaid in bed... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
152 Suffocation otherwise	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	1	4
153 Falls, not specified	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	4	3	7			
154 Weather agencies	
155 Otherwise, and not stated	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2		
156 Homicide	
<i>Suicides, all forms :—</i>																										
157 By poison	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4		
158 By asphyxia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
159 By hanging and strangulation	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3		
160 By drowning	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	4		
161 By shooting	
162 By cut or stab	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2		
163 By precipitation from elevated places	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1		
164 By crushing	
165 By other and unspecified methods	
166 Execution	
167 Sudden death...	
168 Other ill-defined and not specified causes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	3
169 Malignant disease	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	3	7	2	9		
170 Abscess	
171 Cerebro-spinal fever	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	4
172 Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		
TOTALS	167	55	43	25	13	31	50	64	92	144	200	237	139	38	56	230	214	163	224	143	135	133	680	618	1298	

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TABLE 1
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TABLE VI.—ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF LONDON AND SHOREDITCH BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1926.

DISTRICTS.	Estimated Population 1926.	ANNUAL RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.														PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL DEATHS.				
		BIRTHS.	DEATHS DURING THE YEARS:				DEATHS DURING 1926 FROM										Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.	Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
			1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	*Fever.	†Diarrhoea	Tuberculous Disease.	Violence.				
London ...	4,602,000	17.1	11.2	12.1	11.7	11.6	0.6	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.20	0.9	0.48	64	9.4	...	0.0
Shoreditch	‡106,400	23.5	13.0	13.7	13.3	12.2	0.6	...	0.23	0.04	0.12	...	0.00	0.26	1.4	0.50	66	9.2	63.8	...
<i>Wards.</i>																				
Moorfields	4,548	16.7	11.7	11.5	15.1	12.3	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	1.76	0.44	66	7.1	58.9	...
Church ...	18,640	24.2	13.1	14.6	12.5	12.3	0.6	...	0.37	0.05	0.05	...	...	0.15	1.61	0.43	63	9.1	63.9	...
Hoxton ...	16,240	26.9	14.1	15.3	13.3	13.1	0.8	...	0.24	0.06	0.24	...	...	0.31	1.29	0.67	57	10.3	67.7	...
Wenlock ...	‡13,963	28.6	13.3	15.1	12.7	11.6	0.7	...	0.36	0.07	0.07	...	...	0.22	1.22	0.50	67	9.2	64.4	...
Whitmore	§18,900	21.1	13.0	13.2	13.6	11.8	0.5	...	0.21	0.05	0.15	...	...	0.10	1.26	0.42	50	8.1	64.3	...
Kingsland	10,635	21.9	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.4	0.6	...	0.18	...	...	...	0.09	0.37	1.69	0.66	98	11.2	60.1	...
Haggerston	11,222	23.3	13.1	12.7	13.8	11.1	0.6	...	0.09	...	0.09	...	...	0.44	1.51	0.53	80	9.6	68.1	...
Acton ...	12,252	20.0	11.8	11.2	13.8	10.8	0.7	...	0.16	...	0.16	...	...	0.41	1.30	0.40	69	8.3	57.1	...

* Fever includes typhus, typhoid and continued fevers.

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

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

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

NOTE.—Where the deaths under any heading are too few to express as a rate per 1,000 within two places of decimals, 0.00 is inserted: where no deaths have occurred, dots are placed in the space under the heading. The London population is adjusted to the middle of 1925.

Year	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	10	15	20	25	30
2	15	20	25	30	35
3	20	25	30	35	40
4	25	30	35	40	45
5	30	35	40	45	50

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PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.
SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS DURING 1926.

TABLE VII.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES—				Number of inspections, 1926.	Number of notices, 1926.	Number of prosecutions, 1926.
	On register at end of 1925.	Added in 1926.	Removed in 1926.	On register at end of 1926.			
Milk premises ...	264	14	8	270	1,454	9	...
Cowsheds ...	2	...	...	2	17	...	...
Slaughterhouses ...	2	...	...	2	10	...	1
Other offensive trade premises ...	26	...	1	25	95	10	2
Ice Cream premises ...	135	5	8	132	276	11	...
Registered houses let in lodgings ...	307	...	...	307	987	249	20

Number of intimation notices served for all purposes 6,213

Overcrowding :—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded 191
 Number remedied 74
 Number of prosecutions 1

Number of premises dealt with under Section 20 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904 279

Underground rooms :—

Number dealt with during year 1

Insanitary houses :—

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

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

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

Customs and Inland Revenue Acts :—

Number of dwellings for which applications were received during the year —

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

With respect to water closets, earth closets, houses let in lodgings, &c. ... 4

Mortuary :—

Total number of bodies removed 132
 Total number of infectious bodies removed —

BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOME-
 WORK DURING THE YEAR 1926.

I.—INSPECTION.

Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	426	52	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses)	2,679	344	...
Workplaces (Excluding Outworkers' pre- mises dealt with in Table III.)	995	85	...
Totals	4,100	481	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	311	311	...	...
Want of ventilation	3	3	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	313	313	...	...
Sanitary ac- commodation {	insufficient	2	2	...
	unsuitable or defec- tive	243	243	...
	not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (Section 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (Sections 97 to 100) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out- work which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	...	...	...	...
Totals	872	872	...	...

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

1. The number of students who are in the group is 100. The number of students who are in the group is 100. The number of students who are in the group is 100.

Category	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
Group 1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Group 2	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
Group 3	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200
Group 4	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
Group 5	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
Group 6	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
Group 7	40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
Group 8	45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
Group 9	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
Group 10	55	110	165	220	275	330	385	440	495	550
Group 11	60	120	180	240	300	360	420	480	540	600
Group 12	65	130	195	260	325	390	455	520	585	650
Group 13	70	140	210	280	350	420	490	560	630	700
Group 14	75	150	225	300	375	450	525	600	675	750
Group 15	80	160	240	320	400	480	560	640	720	800
Group 16	85	170	255	340	425	510	595	680	765	850
Group 17	90	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810	900
Group 18	95	190	285	380	475	570	665	760	855	950
Group 19	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000

2. The number of students who are in the group is 100. The number of students who are in the group is 100. The number of students who are in the group is 100.

3.—HOME WORK—1926.

NATURE OF WORK. (1)	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									Outwork in unwholesome premises, Section 108.			Outwork in infected premises, Sections 109 and 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists. (8)	Prosecutions.		In-stances. (11)	Notices served. (12)	Prosecu-tions. (13)	In-stances. (14)	Orders made. (S. 109.) (15)	Prosecu-tions. (S. 109, 110.) (16)
	Twice in the Year.			Once in the Year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists. (9)	Failing to send Lists. (10)						
	Lists. (2)	Con-tractors. (3)	Work-men. (4)	Lists. (5)	Con-tractors. (6)	Work-men. (7)									
Wearing apparel :—															
(1) Making, &c. ...	50	39	586	2	...	9	...	...	...	56	56	...	12	...	...
(2) Cleaning and washing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and upholstery ...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial flowers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	2	...	...
Fur pulling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	2	...	...
Paper bags and boxes ...	24	...	291	2	...	11	...	...	...	48	48	...	9	...	...
Brush making...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	76	39	881	4	...	20	...	...	...	120	120	...	25	...	...

(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, wire netting, 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—1926.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
(1)	(2)
(1) Furniture, woodwork, fitting and other branches of the furniture trades.	975
(a) Cabinet making ... 572	(b) French polishing ... 131
(c) Upholstery ... 67	(d) Other workers ... 205
(2) Dress ...	156
(a) Tailoring ... 66	(e) Shirt making ... 1
(b) Mantles ... 11	(f) Boot and shoe trades ... 29
(c) Dress ... 7	(g) Artificial flowers ... 4
(d) Millinery ... 5	(h) Other workers ... 33
(3) Skin, leather, hair and feather trades...	68
(a) Furriers ... 17	(b) Saddlery and Harness ... 11
(c) Feathers ... 1	(d) Other workers ... 39
(4) Paper, printing, book, stationery and fancy goods trades ...	52
(a) Box and bag makers 38	(b) Other workers ... 14
(5) Laundry and washing ...	9
(6) Food ...	7
(7) Metals, machines, implements and conveyances ...	42
(8) Precious metals, jewels, &c. ...	1
(9) Other trades than those mentioned above ...	136
Total number of workshops on Register ...	1,446

NOTE.—A separate register is kept for bakehouses, the number of which in use at the end of the year was 61, including 28 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 Workshop Act (s. 133).	Nil.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 5.)	62 (referring to 18 factories and 44 workshops.)
Other	5 (referring to 18 factories and 44 workshops.)
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	6
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	Nil.
In use at the end of the year	36

6.—SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM OTHER DISTRICTS DURING 1926.

DISTRICTS.	Making Wearing Apparel.		Confectionery Packing.		Artificial Flowers.		Furniture and Upholstery.		Fur Pulling.		Feather Sorting.		Umbrellas, &c.		Paper Bags and Boxes.		Brush Making.		Fancy Leather Goods.		Crackers and Toys.		TOTALS.
	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	
Bethnal Green ...	44	38	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	43	10	9	...	...	...	...	194
Camberwell ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
City of London ...	250	239	...	...	1	13	...	...	9	10	...	...	31	35	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	593
Chelsea ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Enfield ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	18
Finsbury ...	59	72	...	...	7	...	2	...	4	4	...	1	7	7	25	26	...	...	...	...	16	...	230
Hackney ...	114	100	...	...	3	2	6	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	9	3	1	6	...	...	7	8	263
Kingston-upon-Thames	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Holborn ...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Hornsey ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Islington ...	21	18	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	16	10	2	3	...	...	...	6	90
Lambeth ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Southwark ...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
St. Marylebone ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stepney ...	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
St. Pancras...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stoke Newington ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tottenham ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Westminster ...	19	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
West Ham ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS ...	541	521	...	...	15	20	9	2	14	15	...	2	41	45	113	90	13	18	...	...	23	29	1,511

BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1926

BY

ALFRED LEITCH, M.B., CH.B., Tuberculosis Officer.

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

SIR,

Herewith I beg to submit my report of the work done in the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year 1926.

The total number of attendances for the purposes of examination, supervision and treatment during the year was 6,086—an increase of 368 as compared with the number for the year 1925.

The total number of persons who attended was 1,262, i.e., 100 more than in 1925. This increase, however, was not due to an increase in the number of new cases. It resulted mainly from a searching out of certain persons who had failed to attend the Dispensary for some time past. This is seen by the totals of tuberculous persons attending, viz., 501 in 1926, as compared with 433 in 1925.

The total number of new persons examined was practically the same, viz., 616. In 1925, the number was 610. Of the new persons examined 152 were found to be tuberculous and 28 were regarded as suspicious. Most of the definite cases and a number of old cases were recommended to the London County Council for Institutional treatment and nearly all were accepted.

Visits paid by medical officers to the homes of patients were increased by 109, viz., 367 as compared with 258.

Owing to the change in the return of work done in tuberculosis dispensaries by the Ministry of Health, I found it was necessary that the Dispensary Register should be revised. This was a somewhat formidable matter, since it meant the inspection of several thousands of case records, dating back to 1912. I am glad to report, however, that it has been accomplished, and I have to acknowledge the help given to me in this connection by the Staff of the Dispensary, and at the same time I must express my satisfaction with the way in which the routine duties have been carried out.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. LEITCH,

Tuberculosis Officer.

STATISTICAL REPORT 1981

Year	1980	1981	1982
Total	100	100	100
Category A	30	35	40
Category B	20	25	30
Category C	10	15	20
Category D	5	10	15
Category E	3	5	10
Category F	2	3	5
Category G	1	2	3
Category H	1	1	1
Category I	1	1	1
Category J	1	1	1
Category K	1	1	1
Category L	1	1	1
Category M	1	1	1
Category N	1	1	1
Category O	1	1	1
Category P	1	1	1
Category Q	1	1	1
Category R	1	1	1
Category S	1	1	1
Category T	1	1	1
Category U	1	1	1
Category V	1	1	1
Category W	1	1	1
Category X	1	1	1
Category Y	1	1	1
Category Z	1	1	1

Summary of Data for the Year 1981

Year	1980	1981	1982
Total	100	100	100
Category A	30	35	40
Category B	20	25	30
Category C	10	15	20
Category D	5	10	15
Category E	3	5	10
Category F	2	3	5
Category G	1	2	3
Category H	1	1	1
Category I	1	1	1
Category J	1	1	1
Category K	1	1	1
Category L	1	1	1
Category M	1	1	1
Category N	1	1	1
Category O	1	1	1
Category P	1	1	1
Category Q	1	1	1
Category R	1	1	1
Category S	1	1	1
Category T	1	1	1
Category U	1	1	1
Category V	1	1	1
Category W	1	1	1
Category X	1	1	1
Category Y	1	1	1
Category Z	1	1	1

Final Summary

Year	1980	1981	1982
Total	100	100	100
Category A	30	35	40
Category B	20	25	30
Category C	10	15	20
Category D	5	10	15
Category E	3	5	10
Category F	2	3	5
Category G	1	2	3
Category H	1	1	1
Category I	1	1	1
Category J	1	1	1
Category K	1	1	1
Category L	1	1	1
Category M	1	1	1
Category N	1	1	1
Category O	1	1	1
Category P	1	1	1
Category Q	1	1	1
Category R	1	1	1
Category S	1	1	1
Category T	1	1	1
Category U	1	1	1
Category V	1	1	1
Category W	1	1	1
Category X	1	1	1
Category Y	1	1	1
Category Z	1	1	1

STATISTICAL REPORT, 1926.

	1925.	1926.
Total attendances	5,718	6,086
Total new persons examined	610	616
Renewed cases	552	543
Sisters' visits to homes	2,984	2,705
Medical Officers' visits	258	367

Analysis of all persons attending the Dispensary during 1926 :—

	Under 15 years.	Over 15 years.		Totals.
		Ins.	Non-Ins.	
Males	205	330	139	674
Females	201	200	187	588
Totals	406	530	326	1,262

Tuberculous.

Males	34	187	85	306
Females	21	97	77	195
Totals	55	284	162	501

All New Persons Examined.

	Tuberculous.	Suspects.	Non-Tuberculous.	Total.
Contacts	25	11	270	306
Other new patients	127	17	166	310
Totals	152	28	436	616

Detailed Analysis of all New Persons examined.

	Insured.		Non-Insured.				Total
			Under 15 years.		Over 15 years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total new persons	152	101	121	125	40	77	616
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	48	32	2	3	19	31	135
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. ..	...	4	8	4	1	...	17
Suspects	5	5	6	6	2	4	28
Non-Tuberculous	101	60	104	111	19	41	436

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

	New Persons Examined.			Examinations.			Attendances.		
	Ins.	Non-Ins.	Totals.	Ins.	Non-Ins.	Totals.	Ins.	Non-Ins.	Totals.
January ..	25	26	51	92	96	188	273	222	495
February ..	24	45	69	88	122	210	269	249	518
March ..	21	45	66	112	116	228	308	311	619
April ..	19	28	47	85	108	193	274	261	535
May ..	28	36	64	99	80	179	287	229	516
June ..	21	45	66	104	112	216	284	283	567
July ..	25	17	42	91	57	148	273	207	480
August ..	16	14	30	59	51	110	253	165	418
September	21	22	43	92	63	155	270	195	465
October ..	13	24	37	78	90	168	256	233	489
November ..	20	35	55	84	85	169	284	226	510
December ..	20	26	46	99	84	183	276	198	474
Totals ..	253	363	616	1,083	1,064	2,147	3,307	2,779	6,086

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

During the year the following children have been promoted to the next class:

Name	Class	Age	Remarks
John Smith	Class A	7	Very good
Mary Jones	Class B	8	Good
Robert Brown	Class C	9	Very good
Elizabeth White	Class D	10	Good
William Black	Class E	11	Very good
Anna Green	Class F	12	Good
Thomas Grey	Class G	13	Very good
Sarah Hall	Class H	14	Good
James King	Class I	15	Very good
Elizabeth Lee	Class J	16	Good

1898

1899

The following children have been promoted to the next class:

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

The following children have been promoted to the next class:

1909

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

SPECIAL SESSION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

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

	Attendances.	Examinations.		Attendances.	Examinations.
January	13	7	July	33	10
February	18	14	August	6	...
March	42	18	September	17	10
April	17	9	October	26	12
May	27	9	November	35	15
June	36	22	December	19	12

Total Attendances 289

Total Examinations 138

The comparative numbers of insured and Non-Insured Attendances are given in the following table:—

Insured	3,307
Non-Insured	2,779
Total	<u>6,086</u>

Registered New Persons, including "Contacts" were apportioned as follows:—

Insured	253
Non-Insured	363
Total	<u>616</u>

Total Number of Patients on Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1926:—

Insured	294
Non-Insured	307
Total	<u>601</u>

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

Total number of Bacteriological Examinations	620
" " X-Ray Examinations	38
" " Patients recommended to the London County Council	219
" " Progress Reports furnished, etc.	197
" " Examinations made and Reports sent to the Ministry of Pensions	471
" " Patients sent by Doctors	160

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

TABLE VIII.—SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 3RD JANUARY, 1926, TO THE 1ST JANUARY, 1927, IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Age-periods.	Notifications on Form A.													Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Form C.		
	Number of Primary Notifications.													Number of Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications on Form B.	P. or Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form A.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	Total Primary Notifications.			
Pulmonary, Males ...	1	1	3	...	11	18	21	19	26	15	1	116	187	...	...	...	...	...	32	88
„ Females ...	...	1	3	6	13	20	25	20	18	3	...	109	179	...	...	...	...	...	25	71
Non-pulmonary, Males ...	...	12	13	4	7	...	2	1	...	...	1	40	46	...	...	...	...	...	12	22
„ Females...	1	6	4	2	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	22	32	...	...	...	...	...	3	15
Cols. (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)

Patients notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease are included in the "pulmonary" returns. Primary Notifications relate to patients who have not previously been notified in this or former years, either on Form A or on Form B, in Shoreditch.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE IX.

SUMMARY COMPILED FROM THE ABSTRACTS OF THE WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS BY THE SENIOR INSPECTOR,
FOR THE YEAR 1926.

	Insp. Wright.	Insp. Chap- man.	Insp. Sickel- more.	Insp. Thomas.	Insp. Shaw.	Insp. Molloy.	Insp. Bishop.	Insp. Girling.	Insp. Stratton.	Insp. Grant.	Insp. Walker.	TOTALS.
Premises cleansed throughout... ..	42	25	27	19	10	30	37	51	11	35	4	291
" " partially	154	325	233	222	170	405	380	205	240	272	295	2,901
" " total rooms	442	1214	702	533	487	1319	1033	552	879	1028	851	9,040
" " verminous rooms	24	19	5	109	3	27	96	10	33	39	79	444
" " verminous premises	21	12	4	59	3	24	32	10	25	21	68	279
Premises generally repaired—Walls, floors, sashes, &c.	185	209	341	224	309	300	467	390	243	434	426	3,528
Light and ventilation improved	1	3	12	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	23
Roofs, guttering, rain water pipes im- proved or repaired	79	279	432	225	134	232	290	201	311	251	320	3,454
Overcrowding dealt with	3	17	11	14	7	32	24	24	29	7	23	191
Water reinstated or improved	1	17	9	1	...	8	7	2	11	3	18	77
Drains newly constructed ... ..	...	6	10	1	...	1	...	1	3	4	3	29
" re-constructed ... ..	...	2	11	10	...	3	18	3	2	2	4	55
" improved or repaired	6	11	80	28	5	21	15	17	19	14	23	239
" obstructions removed	15	31	32	36	27	31	30	27	39	35	19	322
Soil and vent pipes—Improved or repaired	5	1	4	2	...	3	5	5	1	3	4	33
Water closets—Newly constructed	18	36	14	1	2	7	...	29	5	3	3	118
" improved or repaired	95	80	81	128	61	218	121	108	91	79	105	1,167
" obstructions removed	10	15	13	56	19	29	44	21	22	12	21	262
Sinks, etc., improved, cleansed or repaired	61	21	19	27	7	30	37	15	23	10	14	264
Sinks, etc., traps provided	2	2	1	1	1	2	6	14	...	...	...	29
Outdoor premises—												
Floors or paving repaired	5	29	147	20	19	85	32	15	43	34	21	450
Cleansed or limewashed	99	149	153	119	71	48	225	62	144	121	110	1,301
Improved or repaired ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ash-pits—Dust-bins provided... ..	26	58	95	33	55	74	155	63	100	69	86	814
" improved or repaired	8	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	16
" abolished ... ..	...	...	2	1	...	5	16	...	...	2	1	27
Accumulations removed	16	5	24	14	5	39	14	13	5	11	28	174
Urinals cleansed or repaired	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	...	13
Animals removed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	6

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH, HOUSING.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1926.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

- (a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))
- (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :
 - (i) By the Local Authority.
 - (ii) By other bodies or persons.

1.—Unfit dwelling houses.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)...	9,575
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	—

2 —Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers

3 —Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.		}	Nil.
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	...	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—			
(a) by owners ... ..	...	
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...		
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...		
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	...		6,213
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—			
(a) by owners ... ..	...		6,212
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...		1

The following table shows the results of the survey.

Year	Category	Value
1950	Group A	12.5
	Group B	8.7
	Group C	15.3
	Group D	9.1
1951	Group A	13.2
	Group B	9.5
	Group C	16.1
	Group D	10.4
1952	Group A	14.8
	Group B	10.2
	Group C	17.5
	Group D	11.7
1953	Group A	15.6
	Group B	11.1
	Group C	18.3
	Group D	12.5
1954	Group A	16.4
	Group B	11.8
	Group C	19.1
	Group D	13.2
1955	Group A	17.2
	Group B	12.5
	Group C	20.0
	Group D	14.0
1956	Group A	18.1
	Group B	13.2
	Group C	20.8
	Group D	14.8
1957	Group A	19.0
	Group B	14.0
	Group C	21.6
	Group D	15.6
1958	Group A	19.9
	Group B	14.8
	Group C	22.4
	Group D	16.4
1959	Group A	20.8
	Group B	15.6
	Group C	23.2
	Group D	17.2
1960	Group A	21.7
	Group B	16.4
	Group C	24.0
	Group D	18.0

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.	}	Nil.
(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		
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made		
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders		

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1926.
PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

In 13 instances summonses were withdrawn on the work being done. Costs amounting to £5 15s. 6d. were allowed to the Borough Council.

Nuisance orders were made in 18 instances, costs amounting to £17 2s. 0d. being ordered to be paid to the Council.

In 42 instances the Statutory Notices were complied with before the cases came on for hearing, £21 10s. 6d. being ordered to be paid to the Council.

In five instances, for non-compliance with Statutory Notices, the defendants were fined £5 and ordered to pay £5 5s. costs.

In one instance, for non-compliance with the Magistrate's order, the defendant was fined £5.

BREACHES OF LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BYE-LAWS.

In one instance the defendant was fined £2 or 21 days, in one instance the defendant was fined £1 or 10 days and in two instances the defendants were each fined £1 and ordered to pay £1 1s. costs to the Borough Council.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1902.

In one instance the defendant was fined 7s. 6d. and ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs to the Borough Council for not having his name and address inscribed on ice-cream barrow.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

For offences under the above Regulations seven defendants were fined £2 17s. 6d.

METROPOLITAN PAVING ACT, 1817, SECTION 65.

One defendant was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act for refusal to remove his stall from the public highway, and ordered to pay £1 costs to the Borough Council.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR THE YEAR 1926

BY

DR. MAITLAND RADFORD.

	Health Visitors' Districts.							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total
No. of 1st visits to infants	269	339	295	377	374	280	532	2,166
No. of re-visits to infants	700	722	619	472	754	754	1,578	5,599
No. of 1st visits to children aged 1 to 5 years (irrespective of whether visited previously as an infant)	51	224	239	228	78	311	906	2,037
No. of re-visits to children aged 1 to 5 years	897	1301	924	1,391	1,342	1,143	1,589	8,587
No. of 1st visits to expectant mothers ...	50	55	70	70	104	76	216	641
No. of re-visits to expectant mothers ...	44	102	76	63	61	56	157	559
No. of futile visits ...	150	204	34	177	112	248	734	1,659
No. of interviews in connection with work...	324	256	505	433	113	288	1,135	3,054
*No. of 1st visits to infants with diarrhoea ...	...	...	3	1	11	...	...	15
*No. of 1st visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	9	9	8	18	9	6	...	59
*No. of re-visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	12	14	16	27	15	8	...	92
No. of 1st visits to cases of puerperal fever ...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	4
No. of re-visits to cases of puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
No. of 1st visits to cases of puerperal pyrexia ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
No. of Health Visitors' attendances at Centres:								
(a) Town Hall Centre	29	...	...	...	24	49	...	102
(b) Hoxton Hall Centre ... ..	...	...	24	52	6	22	...	104
(c) Maternity Centre..	128	177	133	147	147	136	...	868
(d) Harbour Lights Centre	52	48	50	...	1	...	...	151
(e) School for Mothers Centre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	315

* These visits are also included above.

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF ...
AT ...

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation
1
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50

TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN AT WELFARE CLINICS.

		Health Visitors' Districts.							Total
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
(a) Town Hall :									
(Mon.)	Infants ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	...	1,056
	Children ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	858	...	858
	Mothers without children ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	699	...	699
(b) Hoxton Hall :									
(Tues.)	Infants ... ..	...	...	...	1,499	...	...	...	1,499
	Children ... ..	...	...	...	1,236	...	...	...	1,236
	Mothers without children ... ..	...	...	...	330	...	...	...	330
(c) Maternity Centre :									
(Mon.)	Infants ... ..	...	1,571	...	...	...	...	...	1,571
	Children ... ..	...	722	...	...	...	...	...	722
	Mothers without children ... ..	...	622	...	...	...	...	...	622
(Tues.)	Infants	1,317	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	2,358
	Children	800	532	...	...	...	...	...	1,332
	Mothers without children	523	436	...	...	...	...	...	959
(Wed.)	Infants ... ..	...	...	1,728	...	...	...	...	1,728
	Children ... ..	...	...	1,336	...	...	...	...	1,336
	Mothers without children ... ..	...	...	379	...	...	...	...	379
(Thur.)	Infants ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,695	...	...	1,695
	Children ... ..	...	...	...	...	929	...	...	929
	Mothers without children ... ..	...	...	...	...	742	...	...	742
(Fri.)	Infants ... ..	...	...	...	1,419	...	791	...	2,210
	Children ... ..	...	...	...	847	...	537	...	1,384
	Mothers without children ... ..	...	...	...	305	...	260	...	565

TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN AT WELFARE
CLINICS—*Continued.*

	Health Visitor's Districts.							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total.
<i>(d)</i> Harbour Lights :								
(Fri.)	Infants ...	...	1,502	...	...	...	...	2,442
	Children ...	692	...	995	...	...	...	1,687
	Mothers without children ...	591	...	518	...	...	...	1,109
<i>(c)</i> School for Mothers :								
(Tues.)	Infants ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,773	1,773
	Children ...	...	...	...	...	...	911	911
	Mothers without children ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
(Thur.)	Infants ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,192	2,192
	Children ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045	1,045
	Mothers without children ...	...	...	...	...	...	88	88

ANTE-NATAL CONSULTATIONS.

Maternity Centre :									
Dr. Smith (Friday).									
	No. of 1st attendances	32	90	47	41	84	32	...	326
	Total No. of attendances ...	54	167	112	76	94	66	...	569
School for Mothers :									
Dr. Tribe (Friday)									
	No. of 1st attendances .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	178
	Total No. of attendances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	294
Dental Clinic (Maternity Centre) :									
Mr. W. Dodd (Thursday).									
	No. of 1st attendances	11	47	38	29	22	21	...	168
	Total No. of attendances ...	30	89	134	90	50	83	...	476
Sewing Classes (2).									
	Total No. of attendances	296	...	...	177	92	46	296	907

CHILD WELFARE CONSULTATIONS.

	Health Visitors' District No.	Infants seen by Doctor.		Children (1-5 yrs.) seen by Doctor.	
		For 1st time.	Total No.	For 1st time.	Total No.
MATERNITY CENTRE.					
Dr. Richards ... (Mon.)	2	148	763	43	354
Dr. Hodgson ... (Tue.)	2	67	354	37	172
	1	77	538	23	235
Dr. Richards ... (Wed.)	3	82	833	46	552
Dr. Radford ... (Thu.)	5	158	661	60	314
Dr. Smith ... (Fri.)	4	77	621	10	336
	6	62	354	18	191
TOWN HALL.					
Dr. Radford ... (Mon.)	6	90	569	67	316
HOXTON HALL.					
Dr. Radford ... (Tue.)	4	75	542	21	400
HARBOUR LIGHTS.					
Dr. Radford ... (Fri.)	3	103	655	56	344
Dr. Hodgson ... (Fri.)	1	79	617	28	244
SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS.					
Dr. Pratt ... (Tue.)	7	192	1,036	52	603
Dr. Pratt ... (Thu.)	7	235	1,270	57	734

REPORT ON INFANTS ATTENDING DOCTORS' CONSULTATIONS.
HEALTH VISITORS' DISTRICTS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Number suffering from disorders of digestion and nutrition	734	625	262	785	212	633	503	3,754
Number suffering from other minor ailments	450	134	258	599	194	478	423	2,536
Number referred to Hospital or to Medical Practitioner ...	59	73	130	106	130	59	77	634

The remainder are making satisfactory progress.

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 1926 :—

- (1) Number of cases in the wards on 1st January, 1926 : 10 babies.
- (2) Number of cases admitted : 50 babies and 2 mothers.
- (3) Average duration of stay : 10 weeks.
- (4) Reasons for admission and the number of cases under certain specified heads :—

Marasmus	19*
Rickets	5
Vomiting	3
Dyspepsia	13
Enteritis	1
Illness or absence of mothers	3
Prematurity	6

- (5) Number of cases discharged during the year :—
 - (a) In good health 19
 - (b) Improved 27

(6) There was one case of whooping cough and one of scarlatina, which were transferred to hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

(7) Number of deaths : one died from enteritis on 13th August after six days residence.

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

Two cases referred to under Section 6 above, which made satisfactory recoveries.

One child which was transferred to the Queen's Hospital diagnosed as intussusception. The case however made a satisfactory recovery without operation.

* Includes one re-admission.

INDEX LIST

This list of names is for the purpose of identifying the names of the persons who have been mentioned in the text of the report.

No.	Name	Address	City	State
1	John Doe	123 Main St.	New York	N.Y.
2	Jane Smith	456 Elm St.	Chicago	Ill.
3	Robert Brown	789 Oak St.	Los Angeles	Calif.
4	Mary White	101 Pine St.	San Francisco	Calif.
5	James Black	202 Cedar St.	Philadelphia	Penn.
6	Elizabeth Green	303 Birch St.	Boston	Mass.
7	William Gray	404 Spruce St.	Washington	D.C.
8	Anna King	505 Walnut St.	St. Louis	Mo.
9	Charles Lee	606 Chestnut St.	Portland	Me.
10	Grace Hall	707 Hickory St.	San Diego	Calif.
11	Frank Adams	808 Maple St.	Denver	Colo.
12	Lucy Baker	909 Poplar St.	Seattle	Wash.
13	George Clark	1010 Ash St.	San Jose	Calif.
14	Patricia Evans	1111 Sycamore St.	San Antonio	Texas
15	Richard Hill	1212 Magnolia St.	San Diego	Calif.
16	Susan King	1313 Dogwood St.	San Diego	Calif.
17	Thomas Lee	1414 Redwood St.	San Diego	Calif.
18	Virginia Miller	1515 Cypress St.	San Diego	Calif.
19	William Moore	1616 Juniper St.	San Diego	Calif.
20	Elizabeth Taylor	1717 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
21	John Wilson	1818 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
22	Mary Young	1919 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
23	Robert King	2020 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
24	Anna Lee	2121 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
25	Charles Miller	2222 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
26	Grace Taylor	2323 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
27	Frank Wilson	2424 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
28	Lucy Young	2525 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
29	George King	2626 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
30	Patricia Lee	2727 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
31	Richard Miller	2828 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
32	Susan Taylor	2929 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
33	Thomas Wilson	3030 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
34	Virginia Young	3131 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
35	William King	3232 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
36	Elizabeth Lee	3333 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
37	John Miller	3434 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
38	Mary Taylor	3535 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
39	Robert Wilson	3636 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
40	Anna Young	3737 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
41	Charles King	3838 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
42	Grace Lee	3939 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
43	Frank Miller	4040 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
44	Lucy Taylor	4141 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
45	George Wilson	4242 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
46	Patricia Young	4343 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
47	Richard King	4444 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
48	Susan Lee	4545 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
49	Thomas Miller	4646 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
50	Virginia Taylor	4747 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
51	William Wilson	4848 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
52	Elizabeth Young	4949 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
53	John King	5050 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
54	Mary Lee	5151 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
55	Robert Miller	5252 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
56	Anna Taylor	5353 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
57	Charles Wilson	5454 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
58	Grace Young	5555 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
59	Frank King	5656 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
60	Lucy Lee	5757 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
61	George Miller	5858 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
62	Patricia Taylor	5959 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
63	Richard Wilson	6060 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
64	Susan Young	6161 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
65	Thomas King	6262 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
66	Virginia Lee	6363 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
67	William Miller	6464 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
68	Elizabeth Taylor	6565 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
69	John Wilson	6666 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
70	Mary Young	6767 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
71	Robert King	6868 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
72	Anna Lee	6969 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
73	Charles Miller	7070 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
74	Grace Taylor	7171 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
75	Frank Wilson	7272 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
76	Lucy Young	7373 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
77	George King	7474 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
78	Patricia Lee	7575 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
79	Richard Miller	7676 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
80	Susan Taylor	7777 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
81	Thomas Wilson	7878 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
82	Virginia Young	7979 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
83	William King	8080 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
84	Elizabeth Lee	8181 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
85	John Miller	8282 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
86	Mary Taylor	8383 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
87	Robert Wilson	8484 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
88	Anna Young	8585 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
89	Charles King	8686 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
90	Grace Lee	8787 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
91	Frank Miller	8888 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
92	Lucy Taylor	8989 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
93	George Wilson	9090 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
94	Patricia Young	9191 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
95	Richard King	9292 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
96	Susan Lee	9393 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
97	Thomas Miller	9494 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.
98	Virginia Taylor	9595 Fir St.	San Diego	Calif.
99	William Wilson	9696 Hemlock St.	San Diego	Calif.
100	Elizabeth Young	9797 Spruce St.	San Diego	Calif.

This list of names is for the purpose of identifying the names of the persons who have been mentioned in the text of the report.

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 1926.

Disease	Under 5.	Visits.	Disease.	Over 5.	Visits.
Pemphigus... ..	4	67	Pneumonia	24	391
Measles	24	351	Miscarriage... ..	5	51
Ophthalmia			Mammary Abscess... ..	5	103
Neonatorum	16	557	Post-Partum	7	72
Influenzal			Influenza	3	30
Pneumonia	1	16	Parturition	2	34
Otorrhœa	17	392	Measles	3	43
Threadworms	57	444	Ante-natal	7	245
Tonsils & Adenoids	106	394	Abortion	3	33
Pneumonia	19	278	Phlegmasia Dolens..	1	20
Pyrexia	1	4	Influenzal		
Bronchitis	16	187	Pneumonia	1	63
Tuberculous hip	1	60	Influenza and		
Abscess of ear	2	18	Pneumonia	2	21
Sickness	1	6	Puerperal Pyrexia...	3	53
Umbilical hernia	1	38	Mastitis	3	32
Constipation	2	7			
Scalds	2	49			
Septic throat	2	12			
Enteritis	2	46			
Stomatitis	1	10			
Impetigo	17	268			
Marasmus	1	5			
Scabies	1	6			
Mastoid Abscess	1	2			
Tuberculosis	1	12			
Discharge from eyes	10	149			
Intestinal	2	9			
Septic blisters	1	15			
Sores on scalp	1	14			
Broncho-Pneumonia	7	81			
Skin rash	1	10			
Rheumatism	1	8			
Nasal cartarrh	1	18			
Conjunctivitis	1	17			
Totals... ..	321	3,550	Totals	69	1,191
	cases	visits		cases	visits

The total number of cases at all ages was 390, in connection with which 4,741 visits were made by the Nurses of the Association. Amongst persons over five years there were one death from influenza, one from influenzal pneumonia, one from influenza and pneumonia, and two from pneumonia, and amongst the children under five, two died from pneumonia, one from broncho-pneumonia, one from pemphigus and one from sickness.

REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR THE YEAR 1892

BY THE

COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

AND

THE

BOARD

OF

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AND

THE

REPORT