Contributors

Shoreditch (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.

Publication/Creation

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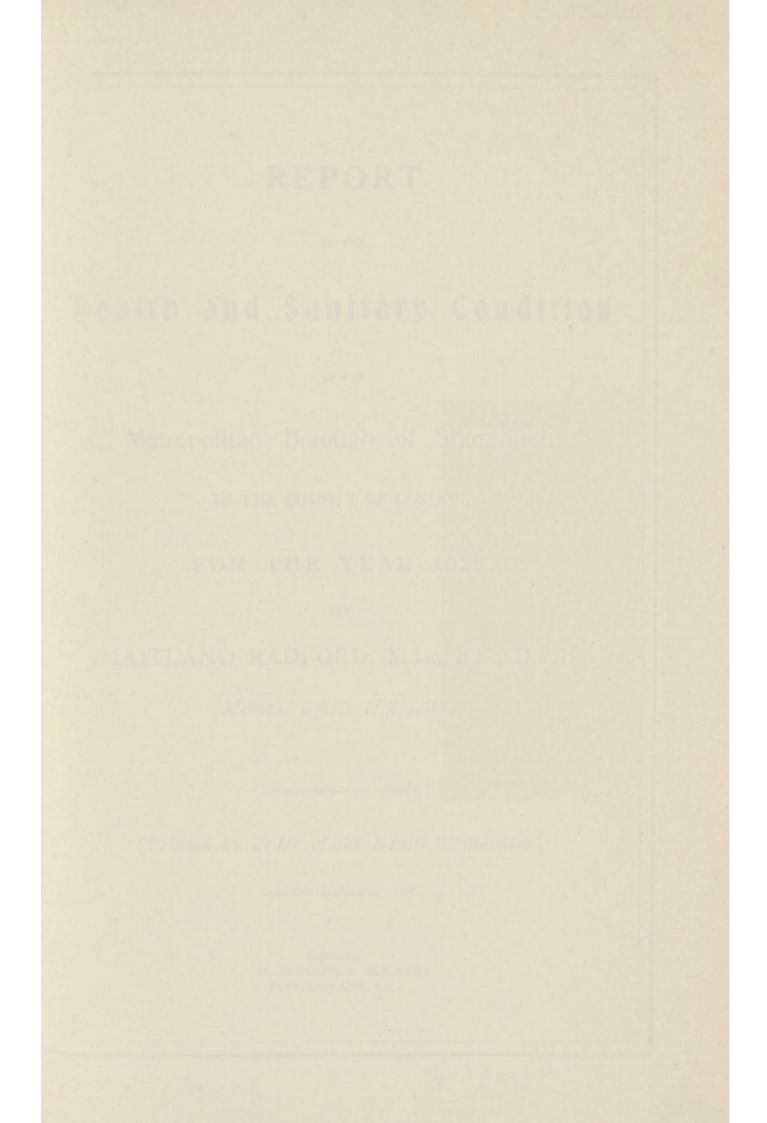
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REPORT

ON THE

Bealth and Sanitary Condition

OF THE

Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch,

IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON,

FOR THE YEAR 1929,

BY

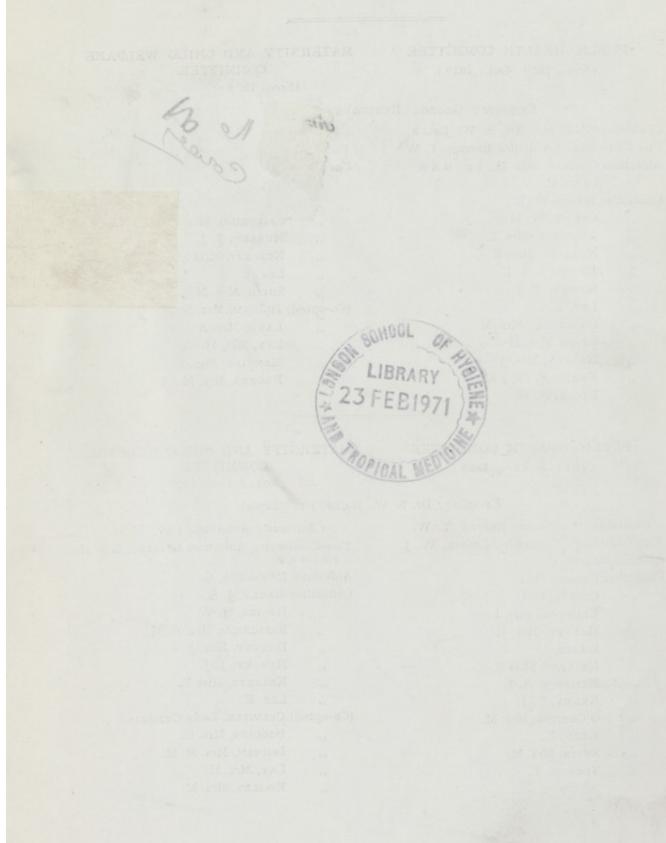
MAITLAND RADFORD, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

[Printed by Order of the Health Committee.]

LONDON : JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, LTD., SUFFOLK LANE, E.C. 4.





METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE. (Nov., 1928-Oct., 1929.)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE. (Nov., 1928-Oct., 1929.)

Chairman : Alderman LAY, E. W.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor HARVEY, Mrs. J.

FAIRCHILD, Mrs. E. M.

DAVIES, H. W.

HURLEY, J. J.

LEE, E.

(Co-opted) INGHAM, Mrs. R. M.

KELLETT, Miss E.

SMITH, Mrs. M.

LAND, Mrs. A.

MANNING, Mrs. E.

ROGERS, Mrs. M.

LAY, Mrs. H.

ELLWOOD, Mrs. L.

Councillor BAKER, J. S.

...

...

...

...

....

...

...

Ex-officio : GEORGE REYNOLDS, Esq., J.P. (Mayor).

Chairman : Alderman Dr. S. W. JEGER. Vice-Chairman : Councillor BROWN, T. W. Alderman GIRLING, Mrs. H., J.P., M.A.B.

" LAND, C.

Councillor BOAST, W. B.

,, CROWE, W. J.

ELLWOOD, Mrs. L. ...

Kellett, Miss E. ...

KEMPSON, A. E.

KENNY, T. J.

- LEE, E. 56
- O'CONNOR, Mrs. M.
- SMITH, Mrs. M. 11

HARVEY, Mrs. J.

- NEATE, F. G., J.P. ...
- RICKETTS, W. 2.2

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (Nov. & Dec., 1929.)

COMMITTEE. (Nov. & Dec., 1929.)

Ex-officio : Dr. S. W. JEGER, J.P. (Mayor).

Chairman : Councillor BROWN, T. W. Vice-Chairman : Councillor CROWE, W. J. Alderman LAND, C. Councillor COOMBS, T. C.

- ., CROFTS, R. O.
- ELLWOOD, Mrs. L.
- HARVEY, Mrs. J. ...
- ,, ISAACS, L.
- Kellett, Miss E.
- KEMPSON, A. E. 15
- KENNY, T. J. ...
- O'CONNOR, Mrs. M. ..
- REED, E. 11
- SMITH, Mrs. M.
- TUCKER, T. ...

Chairman : Alderman LAY, E. W.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman GIRLING, Mrs. H., J.P., M.A.B.

Alderman REYNOLDS, G.

- Councillor BAKER, J. S.
 - " DAVIES, H. W.
 - FAIRCHILD, Mrs. E. M. ...
 - HARVEY, Mrs. J.
 - HURLEY, J. J.
 - Kellett, Miss E.

... LEE, E.

(Co-opted) COLVILLE, Lady CYNTHIA

- ., HIGGINS, Mrs. C.
- INGHAM, Mrs. R. M.
- " LAY, Mrs. H.
- ROGERS, Mrs. M. ...

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Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Town Hall, OLD STREET, E.C. I.

> TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BORDON OF CHOREONOR.

I have the honor to present my Amnal Report for the second se

Low and the set of the year the Borough was visited by smallest of the track of the last one been prevalent in the Comptey for the het ten years. This can be a stand desire a set for protections itself as little more than a trivial complane. The many people who must be under administrative surveillance and for the public desite degravement that finds its require saming work failing into arrest

When initial reals any report for the year 1028] takened to the question of restands them. At the beginning of the year now under consideration a new post was made that of Administrative Assessment and Chief Cherk. The datas of this was estem equally over both restrone of the Flephriment, name of the datas reserves and both Welfare with the conducting better to colour of the data reserves and both the flere with the conducting better to colour of the reserves and both the flere with the conduction of the the conduction and the data of the flere with the conduction of the flere of the data of the flere with the conduction of the form the flere started to the flere of the flere with the conduction of the flere of the both device there of the flere of the flere of the flere of the both of the whole of partments and the flere of the both of the whole of partments

Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TOWN HALL,

OLD STREET, E.C. 1. July, 1930.

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

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1929. It will be seen that the death rate was higher than it has been for several years, and that this is mainly to be attributed to the very cold weather at the commencement of the year.

Towards the end of the year the Borough was visited by smallpox of the mild type that has been prevalent in the Country for the last ten years. This once serious disease now fortunately shows itself as little more than a trivial complaint. The regulations in force, however, make an epidemic a most serious matter, both for the many people who must be under administrative surveillance and for the public health department that finds its routine sanitary work falling into arrear.

When introducing my report for the year 1928 I referred to the question of reorganization. At the beginning of the year now under consideration a new post was made, that of Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk. The duties of this office extend equally over both sections of the Department, namely, Health and Maternity and Child Welfare, with the result that better co-ordination has been secured and that I have been able to devote more of my time to matters directly related to the health of the Borough. Mr. E. G. Wilsher was appointed to this position, and I wish to place on record my appreciation of the fact that this appointment has proved a great benefit to the whole department.

I wish to thank all my colleagues, both in this and other Departments of the Council's service, for the unfailing find willing help they have given me throughout the year, and in dame so will couple my thanks with the names of Dr. Lones I anning. Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Peters and Mr. H. L. Davies, Denies I surgeons, and Mr. Pearson, Senior Sanitary Inspector.

In conclusion I have to acknowledge the help and encouragement that I have at all times received in all matters relating to my work from the members of the Council generally, and in particular from the Chairman and members of the Realth and Matemity and Child Welfare Committees.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MAITLAND RADFORD.

Martin Ohres of Arthur

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1920

I wish to thank all my colleagues, both in this and other Departments of the Council's service, for the unfailing and willing help they have given me throughout the year, and in doing so will couple my thanks with the names of Dr. James Fanning, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Peters and Mr. H. L. Davies, Dental Surgeons, and Mr. Pearson, Senior Sanitary Inspector.

In conclusion I have to acknowledge the help and encouragement that I have at all times received in all matters relating to my work from the members of the Council generally, and in particular from the Chairman and members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MAITLAND RADFORD,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1929.

Area of Borough									662.5 acres
Average Level							60	feet abo	ve sea level.
Population (Registr	ar Ger	neral's	estimate	e)					99,710.
Density of populati									150.
Population, Census	, 1921								104,248.
· Structural	ly sepa	arate d	lwellings	occu	ipied (Cer	nsus, l	1921)		13,727.
Length of Public St								prox.)	43 miles.
Rateable Value									£962,003.
1d. Rate produces									£3,888.
Marriages									956.
Marriage rate									19.4.
Births-									
					Males.	Fen	nales.	Total.	
Legitimate					981	95	2	1,933)	
Illegitimate	•••				36	3	6	72 (Birth rate, 20.3.
			Totals		1,017	98	8	2,005)	20 0.
Deaths									1,593.
Death Rate									16.1.
Deaths of Infants u	under 1	year	of age						168.
Infantile Mortality	per 1,0	000 bi	rths						83.
Legitimate									85.
Illegitimate									41.

Aunder di Women dving in, or in consequence of, childbirth-

GENERAL.

The subsoil of the Borough is London day with many pockets of gravely some recas are covered to a depth of three feet with a good quality sandy gravel on this subsoil.

Refuse material, probably from the City and other adjutent areas, which has been deposited on this subsoil during the last 100 years or more, now has a depoted of approximately five feet.

Shoreditch is one of the most densely populated of the London Borozella population, however, is decreasing, owing to the gradual industrial ectan of the Borough. As has been explained in previous reports the replacement of dwilled by business premises very seriously aggravates the housing problem.

The apple of extremely cold weather during the early part of the way will remember in The Registrar General's Report upon the Meteorological Greenwood at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, gives the temperature of the Your Lee thermometer during the second week in March as 33° Fahrenheit. It is the many years since such a low temperature has been reached.

Mention is made in the section of this report dealing with double to the cool while double to the cool

The unterference with the water supply caused. freshy, her house miss, and exactly, by forma pipes, brought 2 large number of complanate to the Public Station is particular.

8

Number of Women dy	ying in,	OF 1	n conse	equence	e oi, ch	nabiru	1	
From Sepsis .								 2.
Other causes .								 2.
Zymotic Death Rate								 0.95.
Deaths from								
Measles (all ages))							 17.
Whooping Cough		zes)						 40.
Diarrhœa and E				ears of	age)			 21.
Pulmonary Tube								 97.
Death Rate from Pul	lmonar	y Tu	bercul	osis				 1.0.
Deaths from all form								 115.
Tuberculosis Death I								 $1 \cdot 2.$

GENERAL.

Shoreditch is a district of irregular shape of which the two largest diagonals are approximately one-and-a-half miles. Its boundaries are as follow :--Hackney, N. & N.E.; Bethnal Green, E.; Stepney, S.E.; City, S.; Finsbury, W.; Islington, N. & N.W.

The subsoil of the Borough is London clay with many pockets of gravel. Some areas are covered to a depth of three feet with a good quality sandy gravel on this subsoil.

Refuse material, probably from the City and other adjacent areas, which has been deposited on this subsoil during the last 100 years or more, now has a depth of approximately five feet.

Shoreditch is one of the most densely populated of the London Boroughs. The population, however, is decreasing, owing to the gradual industrialisation of the Borough. As has been explained in previous reports the replacement of dwellings by business premises very seriously aggravates the housing problem.

The spell of extremely cold weather during the early part of the year will long be remembered. The Registrar General's Report upon the Meteorological Observations at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, gives the temperature of the four foot thermometer during the second week in March as 39° Fahrenheit. It is very many years since such a low temperature has been reached.

Mention is made in the section of this report dealing with deaths to the effect of this cold period upon the death rate.

The interference with the water supply caused, firstly, by frozen pipes, and secondly, by burst pipes, brought a large number of complaints to the Public Health Department.

3

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⁴ he meterstological Table for London, defined from observations at Greenwich inder the superintendence of the Astronomer Royal, issued by the Registrar-General for 1929, shows a rainfall for the year of 551 millimetres. This figure is 45 millimetres below the average for the thirty-five years, 1881-1915.

that statistics of the Borough of Shoreditch during 1990 Act

Borough, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the company of the births and on the mathematics rates. The rates are calculated per 0.000 of the estimated gross population are columns 5 and 13 the population of the Holborn Institution, estimated in calculation has been deducted in calculating the rates.

allows in public institutions, which were registered during the year as had reaches and control within the Borough. In column 12 is entered the year as had reached by pretered by subtraction of the number in column 3 and ig. the sector of the moment of the following frequency of the number in column 5 and ig. the sector of the content of the following frequency of the number in column 5 and ig. the sector of the moment of the following frequency of the number in column 5 and in the sector of the sector of the following frequency of the number in column 5 and in the sector of the sector of the following frequency of the number in column 5 and in the sector of the sector of the following frequency of the number in the sector of the sector of the sector of the following frequency of the frequency of the frequency of the sector of the following of the sector of the sector of the sector of the sector of the following frequency of the frequency of the sector of the sector of the following of the sector of the frequency of the sector of the sector of the following of the sector of the frequency of the sector of the sector of the sector of the following of the sector of the following of the sector of the following of the sector of the following of the sector of th

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The Meteorological Table for London, deduced from observations at Greenwich under the superintendence of the Astronomer Royal, issued by the Registrar-General for 1929, shows a rainfall for the year of 551 millimetres. This figure is 45 millimetres below the average for the thirty-five years, 1881–1915.

			BIRTHS.		TOTAL I REGISTI THE DI	RED IN		TERABLE	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.					
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle		Ne	tt.			of Non-	of	Under of /	l year \ge.	At all Ages.			
	of each year.	Un- corrected Number.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	regis- tered in the District.	residents not regis- tered in the District.	Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	Num- ber.	Rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1920	102044	3546	3731	36.9	1450	$14 \cdot 2$	245	378	340	91	1583	15.6		
1921	105200 (Census)	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		
1927	105700	1870	2188	20.9	1194	11.29	209	343	163	74	1328	12.7		
1928	101200	1754	2091	20.9	1232	12.3	197	346	164	78	1381	13.8		
1929	99710	1685	2005	20.3	1438	14.9	254	409	168	83	1593	16.1		

Vital Statistics of the Borough of Shoreditch during 1929 and previous years.

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 1,000, 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 reside.

ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF LONDON AND SHOREDITCH BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

		-				ANNU	AL RATI	E PER	1,000 PE	RSONS	LIVING	3.					car.		ENTAG AL DEA	
										DEATH	S DURI	ING 192	9 FROM	4			r 1 ve hs.		.9	-
DISTRICTS.	Estimated Population 1929.	BIRTHS.	DEAT		URING .RS :	THE	(cols 2.8)	3	3	4.rev	5 .ei	6. 	7	tis co cars).	9	10	runder rate p	ases.	n Publ tions.	ified Deat!
			1926	1927.	1928.	1929.	Principal Zymotic Diseases	Smallpo	Measles.	Scarlet Fe	Diphtheria.	Whooping, c	*Fever.	Diarrhora Enteritio (under 2 yoa	Tuberculous Disease.	Violence.	Infants Death Liv	Inquest (Deaths in Publ Institutions.	Uncertified Causes of Deat
London Shoreditch	4,4 58,200 ‡98,710	$ \begin{array}{c} 15.7\\ 20.3 \end{array} $	$11 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 2$	$ \begin{array}{c} 11.9 \\ 12.7 \end{array} $		13.8 16.1	0.58 0.95	0.00 0.00	$0.04 \\ 0.17$	0.02 0.03		$0.26 \\ 0.40$	0.01 0.03	$0.17 \\ 0.21$	$1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 2$	0.56 0.56	70 83	6.8 6.1	 63*9	0.0
Wards.																				
Moorfields Church Hoxton Wenlock ‡ Whitmore§ Kingsland Haggerston Acton	3,940 17,360 15,080 13,570 17,020 9,910 10,460 11,370	$\begin{array}{c} 18^{\circ}2\\ 21^{\circ}2\\ 21^{\circ}0\\ 25^{\circ}7\\ 19^{\circ}2\\ 18^{\circ}6\\ 19^{\circ}4\\ 16^{\circ}3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$14.7 \\ 13.4 \\ 11.5$	$\begin{array}{c} 18.5\\ 17.1\\ 16.1\\ 15.9\\ 17.1\\ 14.5\\ 13.6\\ 16.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.76 \\ 1.38 \\ 0.99 \\ 0.74 \\ 1.11 \\ 0.81 \\ 0.48 \\ 0.88 \end{array}$	···· ··· ··· ···	 0·29 0·13 0·29 0·18 0·30 	···· ··· 0·06 ··· 0·17	$0.50 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.26 \\ \\ 0.06 \\ 0.10 \\ \\ 0.09$	$\begin{array}{c}\\ 0.81\\ 0.33\\ 0.29\\ 0.47\\ 0.30\\ 0.29\\ 0.18\end{array}$	 0.06 0.09 0.09	$\begin{array}{c} 0.25 \\ 0.29 \\ 0.19 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.29 \\ 0.10 \\ 0.29 \\ 0.35 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 01 \\ 1 \cdot 27 \\ 1 \cdot 19 \\ 1 \cdot 18 \\ 1 \cdot 29 \\ 0 \cdot 81 \\ 1 \cdot 33 \\ 0 \cdot 97 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 83\\ 103\\ 92\\ 60\\ 113\\ 65\\ 39\\ 81\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 57.5 \\ 64.6 \\ 60.1 \\ 59.9 \\ 68.0 \\ 61.8 \\ 65.5 \\ 63.9 \end{array}$	

* Fever includes typhus, typhoid and continued fevers.

+ Diarrheea 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 1928.

FOPULATION.

1929, is 29.710. This figure is estimate of the population of the Borough on 20th June. 1929, is 29.710. This figure is 3,400 less that the corresponding tighter for 1928 and relates the innutes of the Hollson Institution in Wenlock Ward, numbering approxinutely 1,000, who are not regarded for statistical purposes as helemaine to Shereduc b

For the purposes of this report 98.710 is the estimated population for the year under consideration. The population in the various Wards of the Borough is estimated as follows :----

* Evolution in the Borouth as a whole is 150 per note.

of the population of the Borough his varied constitutably and the consustrations and the population of the Borough his varied constitution by and the consustance tout. The induction was 107,300. Since 1929 the estimate instance on the section of the section of

and mat 1943 the inflits exceeded the deaths by 2.58%. It is open to doubt whether the population of the Borragh has in fact decreased by 7,590 during this period. It appears probable either that the population was over estimated a few years

In reaching statistical tables it should be remembered that any under estimate has the effort of increasing underly these runs which interspected as per 1,000 of the population, while over estimation has the opposite effort

e under moomation upon the subject of the population, area, number of initiated bouses, and rateable value are contained in the Tables on pares 2 and 51

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough on 30th June, 1929, is 99,710. This figure is 2,490 less than the corresponding figure for 1928 and includes the inmates of the Holborn Institution in Wenlock Ward, numbering approximately 1,000, who are not regarded for statistical purposes as belonging to Shoreditch.

For the purposes of this report 98.710 is the estimated population for the year under consideration. The population in the various Wards of the Borough is estimated as follows :—

	W	ard.		Population.	Area in acres*	Density per acre
Moorfields			 	3,940	71	55
Church			 	17,360	105	165
Hoxton			 	15,080	79	190
Wenlock			 	13,570	96	141
Whitmore			 	17,020	81	210
Kingsland			 	9,910	72	137
Haggerston			 	10,460	68	154
Acton			 	11,370	86	132

The density of the population in the Borough as a whole is 150 per acre. * Exclusive of water.

It will be seen from the table on page 5 that the Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough has varied considerably since the census year 1921. The highest since the census was for the years 1925 and 1926, when the estimated midyear population was 107,300. Since 1926 the estimate has fallen each year.

For the year under consideration the figure given is 99,710. Between mid-1926 and mid-1929 the births exceeded the deaths by 2,385. It is open to doubt whether the population of the Borough has in fact decreased by 7,590 during this period.

It appears probable either that the population was over estimated a few years ago, or that it has been under-estimated for the years 1928 and 1929.

In reading statistical tables it should be remembered that any under estimate has the effect of increasing unduly those rates which are expressed as per 1,000 of the population, while over-estimation has the opposite effect.

Further information upon the subject of the population, area, number of inhabited houses, and rateable value are contained in the Tables on pages 2 and 53.

BIRTHS.	100	-				
	-		1.2	 0 E.	 -	
	1.3		FX.	- 6	_	

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number registered in the Borough Number registered outside Borough, parents	862	823	1,685
being residents of Shoreditch Number of those registered in Borough,	169	176	345
parents not being residents of Shoreditch	14	11	25
Corrected number of births	1,017	988	2,005

the Eurough are given below ;---

the unit minutation for the Borough as a whole was 20.3. For England and Wales which min case 10-3 and for London 15-7. The displicitimate births much cost 22, ca which an ware make and 30 females. Of these 25, of which 10 were makes construct to births product fingulat. The displimate births amounted to 5.6 per cent for the births product to the Borough during the were

to a tenances. In 23 of these the parents were not Starsduch mailents

2 DAINIAK

at the rest-of 19237 per 7,000 population. The marriage rate for the Meteopole were

Liquing recent yours the corresponding names have been form of a

DEATIS.

burger 1920 the total number of deaths more tread in the Forenation of an

the familie deaths ware as follows the

Dest ha of non-tradicates repairing an Shore-Lines.

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Wai	Ward.		Ward. Males		Males.	Females.	Total.	Births per 1,000 Population.
Moorfields Church Hoxton Wenlock Whitmore Kingsland Haggerston Acton	···· ··· ··· ···	···· ··· ···	37 189 159 171 177 94 103 87	$35 \\ 179 \\ 156 \\ 178 \\ 151 \\ 90 \\ 100 \\ 99$	$72 \\ 368 \\ 315 \\ 349 \\ 328 \\ 184 \\ 203 \\ 186$	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 25 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $		
Totals			1,017	988	2,005	20.3		

The distribution of the corrected births and the birth rates in the eight Wards of the Borough are given below :---

The birth rate for the Borough as a whole was 20.3. For England and Wales the birth rate was 16.3 and for London 15.7. The illegitimate births numbered 72, of which 36 were males and 36 females. Of these 25, of which 10 were males, occurred in St. Leonard's Hospital. The illegitimate births amounted to 3.6 per cent. for all births credited to the Borough during the year.

The number of births occurring in St. Leonard's Hospital was 338; 176 males and 162 females. In 24 of these the parents were not Shoreditch residents.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages during the year was 956 and the persons married were at the rate of 19.37 per 1,000 population. The marriage rate for the Metropolis was 19.1.

			Marriage rate.				
)	lear.	No. of marriages.	Shoreditch.	London.			
1920		 1,194	23.6	21.9			
1921		 976	18.9	19.6			
1922		 959	18.3	18.4			
1923		 873	16.6	17.3			
1924		 979	18.5	17.3			
1925		 936	17.5	17.2			
1926		 947	17.8	17.2			
1927		 956	18.2	18.2			
1928		 1,033	• 20.6	18.9			
1929		 956	19.3	19.1			

During recent years the corresponding figures have been as follows :----

DEATHS.

During 1929 the total number of deaths registered in the Borough was 1,438. The transferable deaths were as follows :—

Deaths of non-residents registered in Shoreditch	 	254
Deaths of Shoreditch residents registered elsewhere	 	409

the number of deaths properly belonging to Shoreditch is accordingly 1,593, which figure gives a general death rate per 1,000 population of 16-1. The death rate in England and Wales for 1939 was 13-4 and in Loudon 10-0

the influence epidemic, when it was 22.7.

the high death rate during 1929 is to be attributed to the spell of extremely cold weather at the beginning of the year, during which period weekly death rates much above the average were recorded.

during recent years.

from below ;---

Considering the deaths at all ages the chief causes are seen to he as follows ... Heart distance, 331 (22 per cent.); Cancer, 146 (2 per cent.); Taberculosis, all tonins due to accidents in connection with vehicular trathe was 18. In the years 1940 co 1928, for lasive the corresponding figures were respectively 16, 10, 12, 9, 16, 14, 16, 14 and 15. The particulars regarding the deaths from cancer are contained in the able on page 16.

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citie the number of persons belonging to the Bornie's define there is a strictly as

The number of deaths properly belonging to Shoreditch is accordingly 1,593, which figure gives a general death rate per 1,000 population of 16.1. The death rate in England and Wales for 1929 was 13.4 and in London 13.8.

The death rate in Shoreditch has not been so high as 16.1 since 1918, the year of the influenza epidemic, when it was 22.7.

The high death rate during 1929 is to be attributed to the spell of extremely cold weather at the beginning of the year, during which period weekly death rates much above the average were recorded.

In the Table on page 4 are included corresponding figures for Shoreditch during recent years.

V	Vard.		Males.	Females	Total.	Deaths per 1,000 population.	Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 births registered.
Moorfields		 	35	38	73	18.5	83.3
Church		 	160	137	297	17.1	103.2
Hoxton		 	133	110	243	16.1	92.1
Wenlock		 	128	89	217	15.9	60.1
Whitmore		 	153	138	291	17.1	118.9
Kingsland		 	68	76	144	14.5	65.2
Haggerston		 	80	62	142	13.6	39.4
Acton		 	95	91	186	16.3	80.6
Totals		 	852	741	1,593	16.1	83.3

The distribution of the deaths and the death rates in the different Wards are given below :---

Considering the deaths at all ages the chief causes are seen to be as follows .— Heart disease, 351 (22 per cent.); Cancer, 146 (9 per cent.); Tuberculosis, all forms, 115 (7 per cent.); Pneumonia, all forms, 154 (9 per cent.). The number of deaths due to accidents in connection with vehicular traffic was 18. In the years 1920 to 1928, inclusive, the corresponding figures were respectively 16, 10, 12, 9, 15, 14, 16, 21 and 15. The particulars regarding the deaths from cancer are contained in the table on page 16.

It will be noted from the Table on page 10 that the chief causes of death of children between the ages of one and two years were Pneumonia and whooping cough—these two causes in fact accounted for 45 out of a total of 71 deaths between these ages.

Altogether 239 or 15.0 per cent. of the total number of deaths of all ages were of children under the age of 5 years.

The particulars regarding deaths from Tuberculosis are given in the section of this report devoted to that disease.

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

(9) Sar persons belonging to shoteditch dving in public institutions beroad the innits of the docough, 183 died in general hospitals, 30 in asylums, 55 in fever hospitals, 12 in hospitals for special discases, and 50 in other institutions. Elsewhere than in public institutions 22 persons bylonging to Shoreditch died, beyond the limits of the focuagh.

ZZAN DIOIN DI JUST

I no bodies of 160 persons were deposited in the mortuary and inquests were held in 97 instances. In connection with these inquests 96 post morten externinations were held at the mortuary.

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Royal Free 4 St Joseph's Horning 10
University College 1 St. Thomas's Home 1
Victoria, Southend 1 Stone House, Dartford 1
Westminster 2 South London Hospital 1
Woolwich Memorial 1 1, Uxbridge Road 4

Of 387 persons belonging to Shoreditch dying in public institutions beyond the limits of the Borough, 188 died in general hospitals, 30 in asylums, 55 in fever hospitals, 42 in hospitals for special diseases, and 50 in other institutions. Elsewhere than in public institutions 22 persons belonging to Shoreditch died beyond the limits of the Borough.

Altogether 1,019 or 63 9 per cent. of the people belonging to Shoreditch who died during the year died in public institutions. The corresponding figures for recent years have been as follows :—

1920	 	55 per cent.	1925	 	63.3 per cent.
1921	 	56.9 ,,	1926	 	63.7 ,,
1922	 	60.2 ,,	1927	 	63.1 ,,
1923	 	63.6 ,,	1928	 	67.0 ,,
1924	 	63.5 ,,			

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The bodies of 160 persons were deposited in the mortuary and inquests were held in 97 instances. In connection with these inquests 96 post mortem examinations were held at the mortuary.

9



The causes of deat	hs at	all a	ges to	ogeth	cr wi	10 th W			oution	n and	part	icular	s rel;	ating	to			th	ne des	aths i	in Pı	ıblic	Insti	tutio	ns in	the I	11 Borou	gh is	con	taine	d in	the f	ollow	ing ta	able :	_	
							AG	ES.	-						DEA	THS	IN E	ACH	WAR	D			SE	x.		itch.	ing itch.	itch	itch.	ttch.	ng ttch	ditch	ging ditch	tch.	ns. tch.	tch	50
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0 Tuberculosis of respiratory system		1				6	16	20	15	23	15							2			1		4		4				••••								
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4 Cirrhosis of Liver 5 Acute and Chronic		1	***			-				20						7	2		1			1	3	4	7		1				1						
Nephritis Puerperal Sepsis Other accidents and						1		 2	2	6 	8	11 	7		1	1	5	5	6 	4	6 	1 	18 	17 2	$35 \\ 2$		4	20 2			2						
diseases of preg- nancy & parturition Congenital debility and malformation,				1			• 1	1		:					12.50	et.4			1		1			2	2		2										1
premature birth Suicide	54 	1			1 		 1		 5	2		2	 1		6 1 3	92 9	82	9 2	15 3	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	53	29 8	27 7	56 15		 1	17 3	2			1					
violence Other defined diseases Causes, ill defined or	$1 \\ 25$	1 3	2 8	8 6	 3	$\frac{2}{4}$	3 2	1 8	3 7	2 18	7 25	5 27	5 38	21		40	5 34	8 28	5 37	3 12	4 10	3 24	$\frac{30}{92}$	10 103	40 195		5 7	14 78	8 2		2					2	
unknown															A 1 1	-								Sec. 1	1			and and		and the second							

The antice of deales of plants ender one part together with ages and wild displaying an given in the table to the reputing rate.

The deaths amongst infants under one year numbered 168, of which 93 were males and 75 females. These deaths amounted to 10.5 per cent. of the total nett Shoreditch deaths from all causes compared with 11.9 per cent. in 1928.

The mortality amongst infants under one year was at the rate of 83 per 1,000 births registered during the year. Amongst male infants this rate was 91 and amongst females 76. The infant mortality rates in the different Wards of the Borough are included in the foregoing table.

The number of deaths of illegitimate infants was 3, which figure gives a mortality rate of 42 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

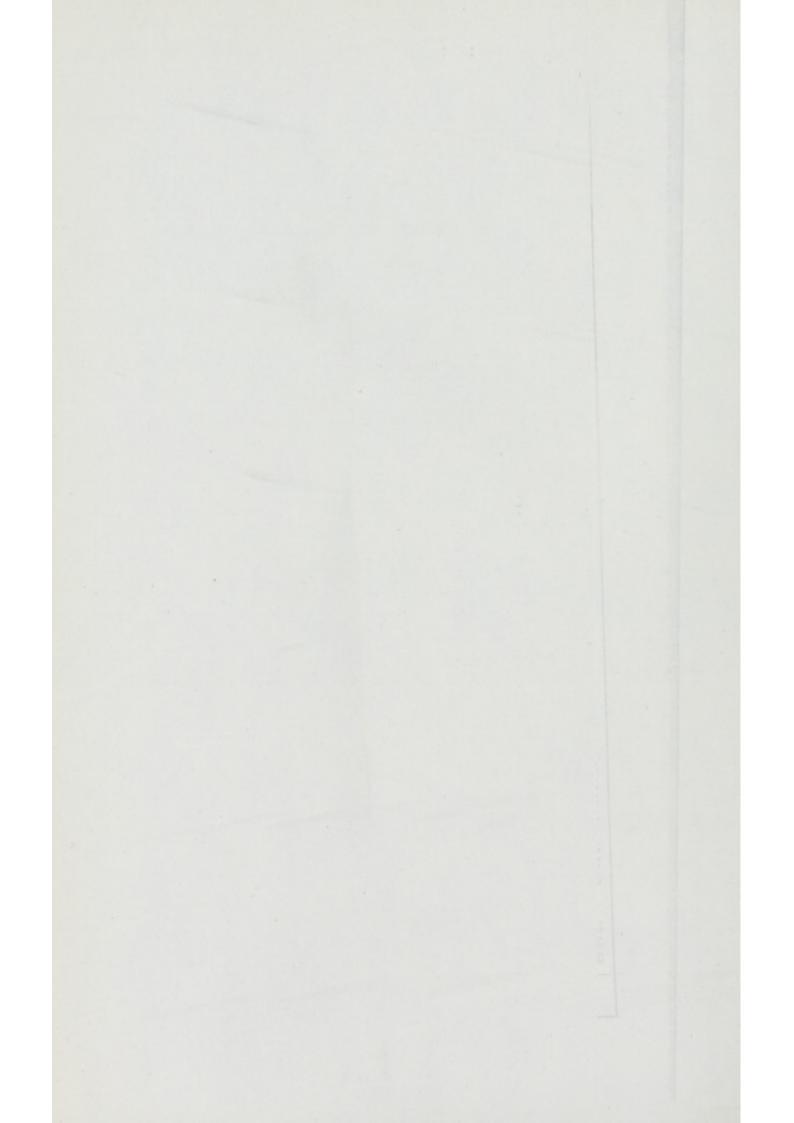
The chief causes of deaths amongst infants were pneumonia, prematurity, diarrhœa and enteritis, whooping cough, congenital malformation, congenital debility.

During the last ten years the infant mortality rates for England and Wales, London and Shoreditch have been as follows :---

Deaths of Infants	s under	one	year	per	1,000	births	registered :-	-
-------------------	---------	-----	------	-----	-------	--------	---------------	---

Year.		England and Wales.	London.	Shoreditch.
1920		 84.5	76	91
1921		 81.2	80	114
1922		 74.7	75	102
1923		 69.2	61	82
1924		 74.2	69	87
1925	'	 74.5	68	88
1926		 . 70.2	64	66
1927		 69.7	59	74
1928		 69	67	78
1929		 74	70	83

The causes of deaths of infants under one year together with ages and ward distribution are given in the table on the opposite page.



	1									_					_		_	_			
						*AGE	S.						DE	ATH	S IN	EACI	H WA	RD.		SI	EX
CAUSE OF DEATH.		I day I week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under I month	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total under 1 year.	Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.	Male.	
1 Enteric fever 2 Smallpox																					
3 Measles							1			3	4		2			1	1			2	
4 Scarlet fever 5 Whooping cough				••••	•••					7			2								
Diphtheria										1	10			4	1	3	1	1	1	5	
Erysipelas										i	1					1				1	
Mumps																					
Acuté poliomyelitis German measles																					
Varicella						••••				•••											
Influenza																				•••	
(a) with Pulmonary compli-										1					••••						P
(b) with Non - Pulmonary								1			1		1							1	1.0
 (b) with Non - Pulmonary complications (c) without stated complica- 																					
tions																					
Encephalitis Lethargica																		••••			1
Meningococcal Meningitis										1	1				1						1
Tuberculosis of respiratory																					
system Other Tuberculous diseases			••••								•••										
Bronchitis				1	2	1 2	2	1 4	3		5		1	1	1	1	1			3	
Pneumonia (all forms)				1		1	5	4 9	7		33		37	7	4	3	4	1 3	2	5 20	
Pleurisy																	*	0	- 2		
Empyema																					
Other Pleurisy		•• •																			
Laryngitis Rickets			•••								••••										1.1
Convulsions								1		1	1 5		$\frac{1}{3}$							- 1	1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis					1	1	5	9	1		20	1	4	2	2	1 5	1		4	1 14	13
Ulcer of stomach and duo-																	-	-	-		
denum Other diseases of the stomach																					
Syphilis								1	••••		1		1								
Congenital malformation		4						2 1		1	$\frac{3}{10}$		$\frac{2}{2}$	1		 5			2	1 6	
Congenital debility and	1 2						-	-			10		-	+		0			4	0	
icterus		1	2			5	1	3	1		10		2	1		5	1	1		5	
Premature birth Injury at birth	0	8	8	2	1	31	1				32	4	5	6	7	5	1	1	3	16	
Suffocation in bed or not	2 .					2	••••				2	1			1					1	
stated. Accidental mechan-																					
ical suffocation																					
Atelectasis	4	1 .				5					5		1	2		1			1	3	
Other defined diseases Causes ill-defined or unknown			2		1	3	2	2	2	2	11		1	4	3	1	1		1	6	
causes in-defined of unknown			••••										••••								
					and the second division of the second divisio		and the second division of the second divisio	and the owner of the local division of the l				Concession in concession of				statement in succession.	second in such as				

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH DURING YEAR 1929.

* Deaths of persons belonging to Shoreditch occurring beyond limits of Borough are included.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

the number of bioreditch women who last their lives m connection wit

. I bis sives Matchial Mortality rate per 1,000 births of 2 o.

The perticulars of these deaths, classified according to ago and cause, are given in the table on page 1 is

a for purpose of comparison the material neurality rates per 1,000 live birds in Departs and Wairs, London and Shoreshife, during the year 1929 and ten preveding parts of material follows to:-

The fact that the maternal mortality rates in Shoreditch compare so favourably the times in Empired and Wales and in London generally is very greatly to the

The england means of Shoreditch in this matter is all the none constitution of the constitution have had are the home conditions in which many of the dimensions must be conducted.



The number of Shoreditch women who lost their lives in connection with childbirth during the year was 4.

This gives a Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 births of 2.0.

The particulars of these deaths, classified according to age and cause, are given in the table on page 14.

For purposes of comparison the maternal mortality rates per 1,000 live births in England and Wales, London and Shoreditch, during the year 1929 and ten preceding years are given as follows :—

YEAR.	ENGL	AND AND V	VALES.		LONDON.		5	SHOREDITCH	ι.
	Deaths from Sepsis.	Deaths from other diseases and accidents of Pregnancy.	TOTAL.	Deaths from Sepsis.	Deaths from other diseases and accidents of Pregnancy.	Total.	Deaths from Sepsis.	Deaths from other diseases and accidents of Pregnancy.	TOTAL.
1929 1928	$1.80 \\ 1.79$	2.53	4.33	1.88	1.73	3.61	1.0	1.0	2.0
1928	1.19	2.63 2.54	4·42 4·11	$1.59 \\ 1.31$	2.00 1.60	$\frac{3.59}{2.90}$	$1.43 \\ 0.91$	1·91 0·47	3.34
1926	1.60	2.52	4.12	1.61	1.74	3.35	1.19	1.2	2.4
1925	1.56	2.52	4.08	1.42	1.77	3.19	0.76	2.24	3.04
1924	1.39	2.51	3.90	1.24	1.84	3.08	0.39	3.2	3.59
1923	1.30	2.51	3.81	1.37	1.52	2.89	0.0	1.41	1.41
1922	1.38	2.43	3.81	1.36	1.48	2.84	1.02	1.0	2.0
1921	1.38	2.53	3.91	1.42	1.56	2.98	1.34	1.0	2.0
1920	1.81	2.52	4.33	1.78	1.60	3.38	1.34	0.53	1.83
1919	1.67	2.70	4.37	1.88	1.85	3.73	1.75	2.18	3.93

The fact that the maternal mortality rates in Shoreditch compare so favourably with those in England and Wales and in London generally is very greatly to the credit of the midwifery services in the Borough.

The excellent record of Shoreditch in this matter is all the more remarkable when it is remembered how bad are the home conditions in which many of the ^{confinements} must be conducted.

				AGES										WAI	RDS.			
MATERNAL MORTALITY.	15 to 20 yrs.	20 to 25 yrs.	25 to 30 yrs.	30 to 35 yrs.	35 to 40 yrs.	40 to 45 yrs.	45 yrs.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.
Accidents of Pregnancy :																		
Abortion																		
Ectopic gestation																		
Other accidents of pregnancy																		
acenta praevia																		
uerperal hæmorrhage		1		1				2							1		1	
ther accidents of childbirth																		
uerperal sepsis			1	1				2				1				1		
uerperal phlegmasia alba dolens																		
ot returned as septic																		
uerperal embolism and sudden death																		
uerperal albuminuria and convulsions																		
hildbirth not assignable to other																		
headings																		
uerperal diseases of the breast																		
ulmonary Tuberculosis																		
obar Pneumonia (Pneumonia and																		
Pleurisy)																		
hronic Nephritis																		

*There were no deaths in which childbirth (as an associated cause) was mentioned.

CANCER.

The design factor **Cancer in the Rorough during the year numbered 146 as compared** with 1 (2) in 1928.

It is well known that Cancor is a discuss that has increased in this charty in recent yours. In considering figures, allowance has to be made for improvement in diagnesis and for the fact that more people live to an age of which they are highly to be visuum of this disease, but when this has been done the fact remains that Cancor is increasive.

These followed ing to compare the foregoing figures with those of part death rates from Careta sectors and Wales .----

to the product state of our knowledge like east valuable wask hast out be taken by the like like hit authorites is that of educating public optimouss, but the date that there with any intersymptoms well are ital advice at an earlier that the all the Many lives her from this disease would be saved if there were less delay in going to the doctor and consectionity in the continuencement of appropriate surgical creation treatment. The outlook for these who are treated at an early 51 als black black display a good and is improving

The following parange is quoted from Ministry of Health Circular 820, Scaling with Concer of the Elements baued in 1927 :---

"One of the ways by which same causes for debry may be counteracted in now maiorgoing trial by certain Local Anthonities and should be moniton d, way, the each lish arent of a special contre or "clinic " designed to facilitate duamonic and togere advice as to obtaining treatments. In this and doubtless of other ways, means may be found for inducing a larger propertient of pathents an other ways, means may be found for inducing a larger propertient of pathents for energy treatment as a super where the problem is that of bringing the pathents within their schare."

CANCER.

The deaths from Cancer in the Borough during the year numbered 146 as compared with 143 in 1928.

It is well known that Cancer is a disease that has increased in this country in recent years. In considering figures, allowance has to be made for improvement in diagnosis and for the fact that more people live to an age at which they are likely to be victims of this disease, but when this has been done the fact remains that Cancer is increasing.

The deaths from Cancer during the last five years per million persons living are given in the following comparative table :---

	Engli	and and W	ales.	London.	Shoreditch.
1925		1,336		1,400	 1,128
1926		1,362		1,400	 1,201
1927		1,376		1,400	 1,261
1928		1,425		1,520	 1,428
1929		_		1,300	 1,479

It is interesting to compare the foregoing figures with those of past death rates from Cancer per million living in England and Wales :---

1851-60	 326	1901-05	849
1871-75	 460	1911–15	932
1891-95	 725	<i>1921–25</i>	976

In the present state of our knowledge the most valuable work that can be done by Public Health authorities is that of educating public opinion so as to ensure that those with suspicious symptoms seek medical advice at an earlier date than at present. Many lives lost from this disease would be saved if there were less delay in going to the doctor and consequently in the commencement of appropriate surgical or radium treatment. The outlook for those who are treated at an early stage of the disease is good and is improving.

The following passage is quoted from Ministry of Health Circular 826, dealing with Cancer of the Uterus, issued in 1927:-

"One of the ways by which some causes for delay may be counteracted is now undergoing trial by certain Local Authorities and should be mentioned, viz., the establishment of a special centre or "clinic" designed to facilitate diagnosis and to give advice as to obtaining treatment. In this, and doubtless in other ways, means may be found for inducing a larger proportion of patients to undergo treatment at a stage where the prospect is hopeful. The means for effective treatment exist; the problem is that of bringing the patients within their sphere."

Excluding tuberculosis, the deaths during the year from notifiable infectious disease numbered 177 (11+1 per cent. of total deaths). The corresponding number for 1928 was 151 (11+0 per cent. of total deaths). The corresponding number The following table shows the numbers of cases of infectious disease (tuberculosis excluded) notified in the Borough, together with distribution as to quarter, age and Ward :--

AGES SEX. WARDS. Haggerston. Moorfields 15 to 20. Whitmore. Kingsland 25. 35. 45. 75 to 85. 85 and upwards. 55. 65 to 75. Wenlock. 55 to 65 0 to 15. Female Church. Hoxton. to 45 to to Male. Acton. 20 22 35 All situations INFECTIOUS 1 1 6 29 48 39 12 81 65 146 8 15 24 21 Tongue 18 13 16 1 2 4 Other Buccal Cavity 4 2 1 ...1 1 Pharynx 2 1 1 1 2 1 Oesophagus 2 4 ï 6 6 2 Stomach 8 4 ···· 4 72 18 4 26 Liver 4 4 4 1 2 2 5 7 1 1 Gall Bladder 4 1 Intestines 1 ... 22 5 ... 4 11 10 ···· 2 Rectum 1 1 9 6 1 Others 4 2 2 4 1 ···· 2 Uterus ...7 ...7 1 1 2 1 ···· 1 Ovary and Fallopian tube 1 2 4 4 Vagina, vulva ... 1 1 1 ···· 4 1 1 8 Breast ...2 2 222 15 15 2 4 Skin 1 22 Larynx 3 22 2 ···· 1 21 7 7 Lunga Pleura 2 1 4 6 2 2 Pancreas 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 ···· 1 4 4 1 1 Bladder 2 3 ···· 1 1 5 7 2 1 Prostate 2 Others 1 2 2 ... 5 ~~~71 2 2

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN THE BOROUGH DURING YEAR 1929.

16

						NUM	BER	OF (CASES	S NO	TIFII	ED.											
					1	1							1			WA	RDS.				-	p	
	ter	rter	rter	ter					AGES				I	II	III	IV	V	VI		VIII	es ed to ital.	revise ently.	
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65	Moor- fields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wen- lock.	Whit- more.	Kings- land.	Hagger- ston.	Acton	Cases removed to Hospital.	Diagnosis revised subsequently.	Deaths.
Enteric fever Smallpox Scarlet fever Diphtheria	$\begin{array}{c}1\\4\\82\\63\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 23 \\ 55 \\ 90 \end{array} $	1 65 85 103	$1 \\ 154 \\ 132 \\ 94$		 5 4 13	$2 \\ 21 \\ 108 \\ 126$	 92 199 172	 72 28 22	$\begin{array}{c}2\\42\\14\\16\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ 14 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$	 	 1 11 27	$ \begin{array}{c} $	$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ 43 \\ 53 \\ 76 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} $	$\begin{array}{c}1\\53\\46\\21\end{array}$	 19 45 30	$3 \\ 12 \\ 67 \\ 43$	 23 47 23	$4 \\ 246 \\ 352 \\ 349$	$\begin{array}{c} \ldots \\ 16 \\ 40 \\ 69 \end{array}$	3 3 10
Acute primary pneumonia	64	24	20	35	143	13	54	19	10	18	24	5	3	33	13	14	28	23	16	13	104		154
Acute influenzal pneumonia Erysipelas Puerperal fever	28 13 1	$5 \\ 14 \\ 2$	$\begin{array}{c}1\\10\\1\end{array}$	3 17 1	$37 \\ 54 \\ 5$	3 2 	8 2 	4 4 	6 9 2	$\begin{array}{c}8\\14\\3\end{array}$	5 16 	3 7 		7 8 	5 6 	6 10 	1 11 1	6 2 3	3 9 	8 6 1	5) 27 5		3
Puerperal pyrexia	6	6	3	2	17				7	10			2	2	4	2	2	2	1	2	15		
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	2	2		6	1	3	1						1	1	2			2		6		3
Acute Poliomyelitis	1			1	2		1		1					1						1	2		1
Encephalitis Lethargica		t	1		2					2							1	1					
Ophthalmia neonatorum Dysentery	9 1	5	8 2	4 1	$26 \\ 4$	26		 1			 	····		8	2 1	2 	4 1	2	5 1	3 1	2 4		
Totals	275	228	302	445	1,250	67	328	492	157	129	61	15	47	205	204	202	169	133	162	128	1,121	125	177
Numbers and percentages of cases moved to hospitals.	224 81·4%	201 88·1%	274 90·7%	419 94·1%	1,121 89·7%																		

SMALLPOX

est average and reactived numbered 200, of which 16, or 27 per cents, were absorption in est averaged to windly or . . The actual introduct of eases was hown diacht 202, which

recent yours the investigation of I onder in 1928 and of Succeeding in the country during

househole during 1/20 will in show that the monies of cases potimizing for broader of

a movement of the manner in which the discars is entroid water and the

eardy dram contact with articles, with as solid inear which conversite intection

Ward.		No	otificati	ons.	Fatal Cases. Rates per 1,000 Popu- lation.				Case Mor- tality Deaths per 100	
		М.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.	Attack	Death.	per 100 cases.
Moorfields			1					0.2		
Church		11	8	19				1.0		
Hoxton		27	16	43				2.6		
Wenlock		39	37	76				$5 \cdot 2$		
Whitmore		33	20	53				2.9		
Kingsland		11	8	19				1.7		
Haggerston		5	7	12				1.1		
Acton		15	8	23				2.0		
Total		141	105	246				2.3		
London				1905			6	0.43	0.00	0.31

The cases certified numbered 246, of which 14, or 5.7 per cent., were subsequently not regarded as smallpox. The actual number of cases was accordingly 232, which gives an attack rate of 2.3 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The following table shows the prevalence of smallpox in the country during recent years, the invasion of London in 1928 and of Shoreditch in 1929 :---

CASES NOTIFIED.

Eı	ngland & Wal	es.	London.		Shoreditch.
	129		28		Nil.
	206		22		,,
	187		2		,,
	669		69		,,,
	2,462		16		,,
	3,792		4		
	5,355		15		,,
·	10,205		5		
	14,769		5		,,
	12,433		296		3
	10,975		1,905		246
	···· ··· ··· ··· ···	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Figures already to hand show that the number of cases notified in London and Shoreditch during 1930 will, in their turn, be greater than in 1929.

As it will be necessary to refer in detail to the preventive measures taken, a word or two regarding the manner in which the disease is spread may not be out of place.

Every case arises from a previous case, either through close association or, more rarely, from contact with articles, such as soiled linen, which convey the infection.

SMALLPOX.

An analytical who contracts smallpox feels nothing for about twelve days, when it is commonder in which e and symptoms suggestive of influenza to develop. About three days after these symptoms the spots appear.

not himself intections until the urst appearance that a person developing smallpex is that connects may eadely mix freely with their fellows provided that they will undertake to go to bed and send for a doctor if they feel unwell.

The protection attorded by vaccination gradually wears off. It is extremely rate for an individual vaccinated in infants to catch smallpox under 10 years of age. It is less care to to 20 years of oge. After 20 years of age yaccination in infancy is likely to have the modifying affect of making the attack milder than it would otherwise have

its work or an allow Powell is valuation with evidence of the Metropolitan Asylums Board and

the manualty from the discose of the Board's stall in contact with made as has been reconcluded on at the outbreak of the epidemic of 1801-02 there are a record for the period since 1824 of 17,900 smallpor cases dealt with by a rate of 2,188 periods through when there was now include instance of the discose same contracted where there had been successful to valcingtion

An maintaine who has been explored to smallpox infection can be protected by necessful alreading within the free days or two of such exposure. If, nowersally there is updue doing, valediction does not protected.

An important Monterry of Health Order on the subject of vertication and Issued in August for the year thatire consideration. The following inarrustication in this Order contains an important departure from established procedure vit.

reccitator should vaccinate in one insertion or n-vaccinatian the public mechator should vaccinate in one insertion profeshly by a single linear inclusion or seratch not more than a quarter of an incluing merely through the spiciences

put the converty of Health Circular recompanying the Order, reference is made to a

the country and abroad has occurred in children of allorit age or autility on who had never previously been vaccuated, and that this fait amphasizes the describility of securing the successful vaccuation of infants. When the has not been attained, the queets of address is whether it is advisable to reaching the present at allors age of addressents. The filling it is advisable to in the present state of knowledge, and so long as the smallest is of pointed in this country retains its present mild character, it is not personal in the present state of knowledge, and so long as the smallest is of pointed in the present state of knowledge, and so long as the smallest is advisable in the present state of knowledge, and so long as the smallest is advisable in the present state of knowledge, and so long as the smallest is advisable in the present state of knowledge, and so long as the smallest is advisable in the present state of knowledge, and so long as the smallest is advisable in the present state of knowledge, and so long as the smallest is advisable in the present state of knowledge, and so long as the smallest is advisable in the present state of knowledge, and so long as the smallest is advised in the present state of knowledge, and so long as the smallest is advised in the present state of present mild chargeter, it is not present as a previous to freetify exposed to smallpox infection. An individual who contracts smallpox feels nothing for about twelve days, when it is common for headache and symptoms suggestive of influenza to develop. About three days after these symptoms the spots appear.

It is a fact of administrative importance that a person developing smallpox is not himself infectious until the first appearance of the spots. It is for this reason that contacts may safely mix freely with their fellows provided that they will undertake to go to bed and send for a doctor if they feel unwell.

The protection afforded by vaccination gradually wears off. It is extremely rare for an individual vaccinated in infancy to catch smallpox under 10 years of age. It is less rare up to 20 years of age. After 20 years of age vaccination in infancy is likely to have the modifying effect of making the attack milder than it would otherwise have been.

The following quotation from the Report of the Metropolitan Asylums Board and its work by Sir Allan Powell is valuable evidence of the efficacy of vaccination, viz. :---

"The immunity from the disease of the Board's staff in contact with smallpox has been remarkable. At the outbreak of the epidemic of 1901-02 there was a record for the period since 1884 of 17,900 smallpox cases dealt with by a staff of 2,198 persons, among whom there was no single instance of the disease being contracted where there had been successful re-vaccination."

An individual who has been exposed to smallpox infection can be protected by successful vaccination within the first day or two of such exposure. If, however, there is undue delay, vaccination does not protect.

An important Ministry of Health Order on the subject of vaccination was issued in August of the year under consideration. The following instruction in this Order contains an important departure from established procedure, viz. :—

"In all ordinary cases of vaccination or re-vaccination the public vaccinator should vaccinate in one insertion, preferably by a single linear incision or scratch not more than a quarter of an inch long merely through the epidermis."

In the Ministry of Health Circular accompanying the Order, reference is made to post vaccinal nervous disease and the following opinion is expressed :—

"The Minister recognises that 'post-vaccinal nervous disease,' both in this country and abroad, has occurred in children of school age or adolescents who had never previously been vaccinated, and that this fact emphasizes the desirability of securing the successful vaccination of infants. Where this has not been attained, the question which arises is whether it is advisable to vaccinate children of school age or adolescents. The Minister is of opinion that, in the present state of knowledge, and so long as the smallpox prevalent in this country retains its present mild character, it is not generally expedient to press for the vaccination of persons of these ages who have not previously been vaccinated, unless they have been in personal contact with a case of smallpox or directly exposed to smallpox infection."

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As sail he seat item the table on page if the number of cases of small de and an addite domine the ways and during the has quarter the work of any fight officies while separatic same at indications was sourced as to secretarily introduce there was during

bles en and be present recarding the Southery Inder there applies also be the second of an arm of shore co-specificon and exclusing of information by the between public featich toportments desime with emailing a and the real The disease has been of mild type. There were no deaths from smallpox in Shoreditch during the year under consideration, and only six in London.

The administrative measures to be taken by Sanitary Authorities on the occurrence of cases of smallpox are set forth in Memo. 71a/Med. issued by the Ministry of Health in 1922. These include : verification of diagnosis, removal of patient to hospital, vaccination and surveillance of contacts (i.e., those who have been exposed to infection), disinfection, and search for source of infection.

With the exception of vaccination these measures were satisfactorily carried out. The state of public opinion in the Borough regarding vaccination, however, is such that it was only possible to persuade comparatively few of the contacts to be vaccinated, and the failure of great administrative efforts to check the disease must be in a large measure attributed to this fact. The extreme mildness of very many of the cases undoubtedly added to our difficulties. Numbers of cases only sought medical advice after they had been spreading infection for several days, and there were undoubtedly cases that never went to see a doctor at all, and were consequently a source of infection until they recovered.

Of the administrative measures referred to, that of the surveillance of contacts is the one in the carrying out of which the greatest difficulties were encountered. These difficulties are so serious as to warrant special consideration.

It is explained in the Ministry of Health Memorandum referred to above that there is no necessity to isolate smallpox contacts in their homes, but that they should be kept under observation and allowed to continue at work. Many employers, however, could not be persuaded to adopt this course, but insisted upon employees remaining away from work, often without pay, so long as they were on the list of contacts, that is, until eighteen days after the last exposure to infection. In not a few instances individuals were dismissed altogether, and thus found themselves out of work as a result, though an unnecessary result, of the administrative measures taken to control the epidemic. Interruption in, or loss of, employment are matters of such grave importance to the health and well being of the families concerned that it may be asked whether the results achieved have been sufficiently good to justify the means adopted.

The work of surveillance of contacts, though easy to carry out in connection with isolated cases of smallpox, assumes formidable dimensions during an epidemic. The number of contacts kept under observation by officers of the Public Health Department during 1929 was probably not far short of 3,000.

As will be seen from the table on page 17, the number of cases of smallpox increased steadily during the year, and during the last quarter the work of contact surveillance falling upon the Sanitary Inspectors was so great as to seriously interfere with their usual duties.

What has just been said regarding the Sanitary Inspectors applies also to the clerical staff. A system of close co-operation and exchange of information has developed between public health departments dealing with smallpox and the work entitied in connection with telephone calls, compiling lists of contacts to be sent to neighbouring departments and allocating lists received, had by the end of the year become so great as to place a very great strain upon the olifice staff

SCARLET FRVER.

The cross certified numbered 354 of which 40 or 11-3 were subsequently that regarded as Sourlet Fever. The actual number of mers was accordingly 314 which gives an attack rate of 3-2 per 1,000 inhabitants

I the number of cases in Shereditch was considerably less than in 1928, in which you there were \$57 cases with an attack rate of 4 6.

The pressures taken to control the disease are as follows:

- Joolation of patient. With the exception of 2 cause all those celtine,
 - Dismicction of home and of articles likely to spread infection.
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Enquity is made as to the source of infection. A mild missed due may he found, theremoval of which to Hospital may prevent several more inmeters of us found frome form contracting the disease.

entailed in connection with telephone calls, compiling lists of contacts to be sent to neighbouring departments and allocating lists received, had by the end of the year become so great as to place a very great strain upon the office staff.

SCARLET FEVER.

The cases certified numbered 354 of which 40 or 11.3 were subsequently not regarded as Scarlet Fever. The actual number of cases was accordingly 314 which gives an attack rate of 3.2 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The age seasonal and Ward distribution of the cases are included in the table on page 17. There were 3 fatal cases, two of which fell in the age group 2-5, and one being between 5-10. Two were females. The number of cases, deaths amongst males and females and the attack, death and case mortality rates in the Borough and Wards are given in the subjoined table :—

	N	lo. of ca	ises.	F	atal cas	es.	Rates 1,0 popula	00	Case mortality. Deaths	
Wards.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Attack	Death	per 100 cases.	
Moorfields Church Hoxton Wenlock Whitmore Kingsland Haggerston Acton	16	$\begin{array}{r} 4\\ 23\\ 25\\ 12\\ 26\\ 25\\ 34\\ 23\end{array}$	$9\\43\\51\\32\\42\\40\\55\\42$	···· ··· ··· ··· ···	 1 1	 1 2	$2 \cdot 3 2 \cdot 5 3 \cdot 4 2 \cdot 3 2 \cdot 5 4 \cdot 0 5 . 3 3 \cdot 7 $	 0.06 0.17	 2·4 4·8	
Total	142	172	314	1	2	3	3.2	0.03	0.95	
London			15,899			77	3.6	0.02	0.48	

The number of cases in Shoreditch was considerably less than in 1928, in which year there were 457 cases with an attack rate of 4.6.

The measures taken to control the disease are as follows :----

Isolation of patient. With the exception of 2 cases all those certified were removed to Hospital.

Disinfection of home and of articles likely to spread infection.

Advice to those exposed as to early symptoms and importance of seeking medical aid.

Enquiry is made as to the source of infection. A mild missed case may be found, the removal of which to Hospital may prevent several more inmates of the house from contracting the disease.

DUPETRIALA

The cases certified numbered 350 of which 60 or 19-7 per cent, were sub-equanity regarded as broke sliphtheria. The number of cases doring the year was thus 281 cherive an attack rate of 2-5 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The are sensible and Ward distribution of the cases are included in the table

There was 10 land cases -7 males and 3 females . There occurred in the

the moder of cases the deaths amongst makes and tenales and the attack, many model is the Forough, it Wards and in London are given in the

Diputiteria is to be regarded as a various disease of childbood, both by mesca of fives which it takes and the prolonged ill health by which it is often followed.

The cases in Shureditch were happily considerably fewer than in 1928, when they already of the population was the lower they are done in the population was the lower indice for an ended for a considerable period.

In considering the more satisfactory figures for last year, it must not be forgetten to the conditions prevailing in the Barough are on the whole favourable to this

DIPHTHERIA.

The cases certified numbered 350 of which 69 or 19.7 per cent, were subsequently not regarded as being diphtheria. The number of cases during the year was thus 281 which gives an attack rate of 2.8 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The age seasonal and Ward distribution of the cases are included in the table on page 17.

There were 10 fatal cases—7 males and 3 females. These occurred in the following age groups :—

Under one year .	 	 1
Aged 1-2 years .	 	 2
Aged 2-5 years	 	 4
Aged 5-10 years.	 	 3

The number of cases, the deaths amongst males and females and the attack, death and mortality rates in the Borough, its Wards and in London are given in the subjoined table :---

	N	lo. of ca	ises.	F	atal ca	ses.	Rate		Case	
Ward.	М.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	popul		mortality. Deaths per	
		-					Attack Death		100 cases.	
Moorfields	11	12	23	1	1	2	5.8	0.50	8.7	
Church	28	29	57		1	1	3.3	0.06	1.8	
Hoxton	32	32	64	4		4	4.2	0.26	6.2	
Wenlock	24	21	45		-	-	3.3			
Whitmore	8	8	16		1	1	0.9	0.06	6.2	
Kingsland	11	13	24	1		1	2.4	0.10	4.2	
Haggerston	12	19	31				2.9			
Acton	14	7	21	1		1	1.8	0.09	4.8	
Total	140	141	281	7	3	10	2.8	0.10	3.56	
London			11,854			337	2.7	0.08	2.8	

Diphtheria is to be regarded as a serious disease of childhood, both by reason of the lives which it takes and the prolonged ill-health by which it is often followed.

The cases in Shoreditch were happily considerably fewer than in 1928, when they numbered 354, and the number of cases per 1,000 of the population was the lowest recorded for a considerable period.

In considering the more satisfactory figures for last year, it must not be forgotten that the conditions prevailing in the Borough are on the whole favourable to this viscose and that dipititions is relatively more prevalent in Shoreditch (nan in the rest

administrative moreness taken in regard to the discuss are as follows -

The isolation of the patient With one exception all cases were removed in Hospital for treathment. It is most important that diphthetia antilocal should be administered at the carfiest possible in ament, and this is done a arrival at the faver Hospital, which is nearly within an hoar of the doctar beliephonage particulars of the case. If for any trasen the case is to be treated the most is not to be immediately removed to hospital anti-toxin can be absented from the Public Health Dreatment by the Bootee in charge of the doctar. Disinfection being paid to all articles put into the mouth, e.g. spons, and the state is advised that there should be holed after use if there has been an tracked in the react of the state of a state by the bootee in the case of the doctar.

A mere who may have contracted the discase are advised reparding darly symptoms and of the importance of obtaining medical and

And the last the the set manual of these who have nearers from the distance of these sublement from and the set many test of these who have nearers from the distance, of the balance is incomentative control for the following relation — The distances whether and a real real real rest is discribed for the following relation. — The distances are a price of the distance in the discovered and the the set in the set of the set is a price of the germe in their threats and are thus a source of infolding to others. Distance the reals the manifer of bost reals and are thus a source of infolding to entries. Distance the reals the manifer of bost reals and are thus a source of infolding to realize of the reals the manifer of bost reals and are thus a source of infolding to submits of the reals the manifer of bost reals and the the set manifered for the real set.

disease, and that diphtheria is relatively more prevalent in Shoreditch than in the rest of London :---

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929
England and W London Shoreditch	 3.05		3.37	2.27			$\frac{1 \cdot 31}{2 \cdot 96}$ 4 \cdot 0			

CASES NOTIFIED PER 1,000 POPULATION.

The administrative measures taken in regard to the disease are as follows :---

The isolation of the patient. With one exception all cases were removed to Hospital for treatment. It is most important that diphtheria antitoxin should be administered at the earliest possible moment, and this is done on arrival at the Fever Hospital, which is usually within an hour of the doctor telephoning particulars of the case. If for any reason the case is to be treated at home or is not to be immediately removed to hospital anti-toxin can be obtained from the Public Health Department by the Doctor in charge of the case. Disinfection of the house is carried out as in the case of scarlet fever, particular attention being paid to all articles put into the mouth, e.g., spoons, forks, etc. It is advised that these should be boiled after use if there has been a case in the home.

Those who may have contracted the disease are advised regarding early symptoms and of the importance of obtaining medical aid.

The fact that the germ causing diphtheria can be detected in the throats of those suffering from, and in certain cases of those who have recovered from the disease, is of value in its administrative control for the following reasons :—The diagnosis of doubtful cases is rendered less difficult, diagnosis may in some instances be made more rapidly ; individuals may be discovered who, though they are not themselves ill, are harbouring the germs in their throats and are thus a source of infection to others. During the year the number of bacteriological examinations made for the purpose of detecting the diphtheria bacillus numbered 996.

Home enquiries were made regarding the notifications received. The age distribution was as follows :---

Age period.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year	 	10	3	13
1-2 years	 	7	11	18
2-3 years	 	19	17	36
3-4 years	 	26	21	47
4-5 years	 	13	18	31
5-10 years	 	74	61	135
10-13 years	 	11	11	22
Over 13 years	 	14	34	48
Total	 	174	176	350

22 instances there was evidence pointing to infection from a previous case.

The adjustment of medical science has now brought diphthetin within the group of as against which individuals can be professed, and this fact is an any ottant, or the consideration of public health astinorities.

courteen of the Metropolitan Borough Councils have established chuics at which on can be tested as to their susceptibility to diphthetia, and, if out immune, be ered in metro of an really administered thin injection.

The woblem of the child who harivenes diphtheria germs in its throat, and who is not III is a surve of dancer to others is a most difficult one.

The Louisen County Council have made arrangements under which these children. "contines" one teories treaturent at special clinics at Guy's, Louisn, and are showning.

Extanto Tuvas.

these wave our notifications, two of typhoid and two of paratyphoid fever. Of no chase could's actiphoid fever, in one the diagnosis was not confirmed, and c other the patient, w man used 23 years, died eleven days after removal to

Of the two stars addined as paratypiloid lever, ja one the diagness washed most, and in the ollur the patient, a man aged 55 years, made a good recovery in oddition to the cases notified might he mentioned two in which the diagnosis place faver was not made until after death. One of these was a woman aged are and the close a mon aged 54, both of whom died in besultal

It was not grashic to trace the source of infection to any case, and thur wore no

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In cases or the maintened 54, and there were 3 deaths. The deaths occurred the cases of 25 years for years and the months respectively. The age, deatonal and distribution of the cases are included in the table on pare 15. A comparison berefore London and Shoreditch is contained in the following.

here cases der not as a contine measure admitted to Hospital. "27 howeve noved, mostly to St. Leonard's Hespital, during the course of the year.

A the discourse manutes have for their object the securing of adequate front. It the discourse of the source and the prevention of the spigad-of fille characevent entry includes in the house is a source of danger during a confinement of the period and end countries are accordingly made and steps taken to satemand against In 22 instances there was evidence pointing to infection from a previous case.

The advance of medical science has now brought diphtheria within the group of diseases against which individuals can be protected, and this fact is an important one for the consideration of public health authorities.

Fourteen of the Metropolitan Borough Councils have established clinics at which children can be tested as to their susceptibility to diphtheria, and, if not immune, be protected by means of an easily administered skin injection.

The problem of the child who harbours diphtheria germs in its throat, and who though not ill is a source of danger to others is a most difficult one.

The London County Council have made arrangements under which these children, called "carriers," can receive treatment at special clinics at Guy's, London, and St. Mary's hospitals.

ENTERIC FEVERS.

There were four notifications, two of typhoid and two of paratyphoid fever. Of the two cases notified as typhoid fever, in one the diagnosis was not confirmed, and in the other the patient, a man aged 29 years, died eleven days after removal to hospital.

Of the two cases notified as paratyphoid fever, in one the diagnosis was not confirmed, and in the other the patient, a man aged 35 years, made a good recovery.

In addition to the cases notified might be mentioned two in which the diagnosis of typhoid fever was not made until after death. One of these was a woman aged 58 years, and the other a man aged 54, both of whom died in hospital.

It was not possible to trace the source of infection in any case, and there were no secondary cases.

ERYSIPELAS.

The cases certified numbered 54, and there were 3 deaths. The deaths occurred at the ages of 29 years, 68 years and ten months respectively. The age, seasonal and ward distribution of the cases are included in the table on page 17.

A comparison between London and Shoreditch is contained in the following table :--

		Per 1,000 inhabitants.		Deaths per
		Attack rate.	Death rate.	100 cases.
London	*	 0.49	0.03	6.75
Shoreditch		 0.45	0.03	5.18

These cases are not as a routine measure admitted to Hospital. 27 however were moved, mostly to St. Leonard's Hospital, during the course of the year.

Administrative measures have for their object the securing of adequate treatment, the discovery of the source and the prevention of the spread of infection. A case of erysipelas in the house is a source of danger during a confinement or the puerperium and enquiries are accordingly made and steps taken to safeguard against this danger.

PUERPERAL FRVER

treated and sent centered, all of which were removed to Hospital. There were

in the following table --

Fourper d'rever ja a dissure paracel by the lefection of the generalitye tract after arbitric in it may be stated as a reporte tale that the actual agence of the infecting mean filmer the paralements of a the transfer fastrumete and applicances of the

On rectant of a method in steps are them to sector the base to the fact that the patients in according the source of infection and to they out such displaction as may be measure. The resisting of cases, its primeted to fragets and the casiles affects area to previously fact the source of infection is undertaken primarity within a reaction primarity of the source of infection and the casiles affects area to previously fact the source of infection is undertaken primarity affects area to previously fact the source of infection is the second the mathematic mean fact in the supervised by the family found to the second the source of a state of previous the second of the second to a state the second of the supervised by the family fact has a second to be a state for the supervised by the family fact has been and and many distance are made by any subscripts of their previous the table of the general passistance to the patient. These women known as "handy women who are many tables to fine patient. These women known as "handy women who are many tables to face a they attempt to usurp the functions of the mideaten become a grave darger if they attempt to usurp the functions of the mideaten become a grave darger if they attempt to usurp the functions of the mideaten become a grave darger if they attempt to usurp the functions of the mideaten become a grave darger if they attempt to usurp the functions of the mideaten become a grave darger if they attempt to usurp the functions of the mideaten become a grave darger if the source of discoverime and preventime the abuse.

and a the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report particulars will b

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Five cases were certified, all of which were removed to Hospital. There were two deaths.

A comparison between London and Shoreditch during the last 10 years is contained in the following table :—

		London	Shoreditch.					
Year.	Cases.	Cases per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 births.	Cases.	Cases per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 births.
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	$\begin{array}{r} 451\\ 353\\ 311\\ 352\\ 298\\ 324\\ 341\\ 265\\ 295\\ 315\\ \end{array}$	3.7 3.5 3.3 3.9 3.5 3.9 4.3 3.5 3.5 3.5 4.3 3.5 4.5	$\begin{array}{c} 215 \\ 142 \\ 129 \\ 126 \\ 106 \\ 117 \\ 127 \\ 96 \\ 115 \\ 131 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.7 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.3 \\ 1.3 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.3 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.9 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 12 \\ 9 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 7 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	543 1 2 3 2 3 2 3 2	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ \cdots \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 91 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \end{array}$

Puerperal fever is a disease caused by the infection of the generative tract after labour. It may be stated as a general rule that the actual source of the infecting agent lies in the patient herself or in the hands, instruments and appliances of the Doctor or Midwife.

On receipt of a notification steps are taken to secure the best treatment for the patient, to ascertain the source of infection and to carry out such disinfection as may be necessary. The majority of cases are removed to Hospital and the earlier this is done the better. Search for the source of infection is undertaken primarily with a view to preventing the risk of further infections. All cases occurring in the practice of midwives are further investigated by the London County Council, who are the authority responsible for the supervision of midwives practising in the Metropolis. Midwives in whose practice a case of puerperal fever has occurred are required to carry out a complete disinfection of their persons, clothes and instruments before taking fresh cases. It sometimes happens that improper examinations and manipulations are made by unqualified women who are engaged ostensibly to give general assistance to the patient. These women, known as "handy women," who are most useful so long as they confine themselves to their proper sphere, become a grave danger if they attempt to usurp the functions of the midwife. Enquiries are made with the object of discovering and preventing this abuse.

Under the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report particulars will be given of the Council's scheme for ante-natal care and supervision. Of this scheme, the life too or shokedoo of stollized maternity dressings upon the application take life too or shokedo, it may be said here that every tiday that is dente by way of many for the health of the putchet and assisting by to mitter the best possible arrithm while the lot contrologient insects the risk of prespectal toyout to be

PURRENT DARMERTY

Forespecial provides, an defined in the Public Health (Nothration of Paterpecial and Forespecial Processe) Recentations, 1926, means any felaple condition, other on provident feeler, consuming in a working with in 20 days after childlerifi, or mistribut, it which a trapperate of 100-4. Follocafield, or more, its here visitional more a period of 24 hours of key meaning their datases that anti-

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parameter of visualed Ophickalmin Weshaldstear may cause blindness of review barraness of visuales In is due to a generateral interfice of the dubl's two duting the Interfique is nearly simays from the grantal tract and that interfaced ordinaty also ansetto treatment. Unfortunater, however, it is only reveable to any the may one tractice.

dent discharge fram vision was impaired was one in which there was profess at six months. which includes the provision of sterilized maternity dressings upon the application of the Doctor or Midwife, it may be said here that everything that is done by way of caring for the health of the patient and assisting her to make the best possible arrangements for her confinement lessens the risk of puerperal fever.

PUERPERAL PYRENIA.

Puerperal pyrexia, as defined in the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, 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.

Provision is made in these Regulations for consultations between the Doctor notifying and obstetric specialists, and arrangements have been made with three specialists whose names are included in the list of the staff at the end of this report, to meet practitioners in consultation on these cases upon request.

During the year 17 cases were notified, of which 15 were removed to hospital.

Consultations with the specialists above referred to were held in two cases.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This disease, the duty of notifying which was, under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926, placed solely upon the medical practitioner in charge of the case, consists of a purulent discharge from the eye of an infant occurring within 21 days of birth.

If not properly treated, Ophthalmia Neonatorum may cause blindness or serious impairment of vision. It is due to a gonorrheal infection of the child's eyes during birth. Infection is nearly always from the genital tract and the mother should accordingly also undergo treatment. Unfortunately, however, it is only possible to arrange this in very few cases.

	Cases.		17	T			
Notified	Treated at home.	In Hospital.	Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired.	Total blindness.	Deaths.	
26	24	2	25	1			

The case in which vision was impaired was one in which there was profuse purulent discharge from both eyes. Ulcers developed in both corneae. The child died at six months. Live as a per 1,000 births numbered 12-0 is Shoewhich is compared with [0.4] in the second stands in additional to the cases actificat. 72 chies of influencements of the second in the new hyperse reported by the fields at Outcer of Health of the Landow Landow Landow Council

The Hould's Visitor does all vint hes in her power to secure that the child receives prompt, and the unage, treatment, and the Verps cases under close observation until the area are cured.

At suchtantie in and a second matterion of the Metropolitan Asylamic board to the unappent of this disease - motivers can be admitted with their infinity,

Three of the cases notified during the year were nursed by the nurses of the normalicity and Bethoal Green Nursing Association, the nurses acting under the surselling of the Doctor in charge of the case

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ther of cases notified during the year was as follower-

136 were receiving errorment in various institutions, as follows (with it St. 1 (woard) Boogstal & in 'd'e Metropolitan Boogstal, 6 in St. Bartholomaw - Booglit, 7, 5 in th Mildnay, theorem and '83 in other institutions. Of the grace treated at home refere taken by the Starse of the Storyditch and Bethod Green District Narsho

eating under the direction of the doctor in charge of the

The cases per 1,000 births numbered $12 \cdot 0$ in Shoreditch as compared with 10.4 for London as a whole. In addition to the cases notified, 72 cases of inflammation of the eyes in the newlyborn were reported by the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council.

The Health Visitor does all that lies in her power to secure that the child receives prompt and thorough treatment, and she keeps cases under close observation until the eyes are cured.

At St. Margaret's Hospital—a special institution of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the treatment of this disease—mothers can be admitted with their infants, thus securing continuity of breast-feeding.

Three of the cases notified during the year were nursed by the nurses of the Shoreditch and Bethnal Green Nursing Association, the nurses acting under the instructions of the Doctor in charge of the case.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Six cases were certified during the year :---

Male 7 months, removed to Hospital and died. Male $2\frac{4}{12}$ years, removed to Queen's Hospital. Female 4 years, removed to Queen's Hospital. Male $1\frac{1}{12}$ year, removed to Queen's Hospital and died. Male 5 years, removed to Metropolitan Hospital. Male 12 years, removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and died.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Two cases were certified during the year :---

A male aged 3 years removed to hospital.

A female aged 16 years removed to St. Leonard's Hospital and died.

ACUTE PRIMARY PNEUMONIA.

ACUTE INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

The number of cases notified dur	ring th	e year	was as	follow	s :—	
Acute primary pneumonia						143
Influenzal pneumonia						37

Of the 180 cases thus brought to the notice of the Department it was found that 137 were receiving treatment in various institutions, as follows :--98 in St. Leonard's Hospital. 6 in the Metropolitan Hospital, 5 in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 5 in the Mildmay Hospital, and 23 in other institutions. Of the cases treated at home, 3 were visited by the Nurses of the Shoreditch and Bethnal Green District Nursing Association, acting under the direction of the doctor in charge of the case. found as reports ale space fight and ventiments to be as follows - Satisfactory fault which actory as

at noticable appearant of preum also doified, as above, 37 cases of promutes in the solicable appearers visited by the District Narane Association. All ogether choose and part 681 bistics in connection with 50 cases of preumonia

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ne domotion of the deaths in the different wards was as shown on the table

blic Marine notionable discuss, information regarding cases of measlest reaches auto visitors, and from Medical Practicizators in the Echool Authonities, from thus terright to our knowledge was 800. As explained in the last fromout The sanitary condition of the homes visited as a result of these notifications was found as regards air space, light and ventilation, to be as follows :---Satisfactory 95, fairly satisfactory 44, unsatisfactory 32.

In addition to the cases of pneumonia notified, as above, 37 cases of pneumonia not of notifiable type were visited by the District Nursing Association. Altogether the Association paid 661 visits in connection with 50 cases of pneumonia.

MEASLES.

This disease, which is one of the most serious of childhood, was less prevalent than during 1928.

The deaths numbered 17 and occurred in the following age groups :----

Under 1 year	•••	 	 	4
One to 2 years		 	 	6
Two to 5 years		 	 	7
				-
				17

Measles was responsible for 5.8 per cent. of all deaths of children under 5 years of age.

As will be seen from the following table, measles is a disease which tends to become widespread every few years, for the reason that after a bad measles year a large number of children are protected by reason of the fact that they have had the disease.

	Death	S	Death rate per 1,000 population		
Year	Shoreditch	London	Shoreditch	London	
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	50 18 84 23 58 34 25 7 59 17	$1,026 \\ 241 \\ 1,559 \\ 367 \\ 1,335 \\ 357 \\ 914 \\ 179 \\ 1,355 \\ 194$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.49\\ 0.17\\ 0.81\\ 0.21\\ 0.55\\ 0.32\\ 0.23\\ 0.09\\ 0.59\\ 0.17\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } 0.22 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.35 \\ 0.08 \\ 0.29 \\ 0.13 \\ 0.20 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.30 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.30 \\ 0.04 \end{array}$	

The distribution of the deaths in the different wards was as shown on the table on pages 10 and 11.

Although not a notifiable disease, information regarding cases of measles reaches the Public Health Department in various ways :—From the School Authorities, from the Health Visitors, and from Medical Practitioners in the Borough. The number of cases thus brought to our knowledge was 809. As explained in the last Annual and the first of the first of the first of the severe cases or cases in which and the first of the first of the first of the severe cases or cases in which Board we had

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arrangements altitude to those which were reported to have been successful in order to put into effect. Bornuels of Mandements

There also it is a database were so visit the schools for the purpose of obtaming from the school nurses hats of absenters who some likely to have mersics, and then to visit the hadres is order to usual the mothers with advice and with the offer of musing and targets of models to bospital.

to be the subside and as measies is more severe in the houses so visited, determine all sub- its measies is more severe in the very young, the entry determine all such cases was we excellent result of the velocity

Answeig team is the experiment as a whole it must be reported with regret that it is set in transmit to the fact that the lists guess at the schools to the Bornsch recorded durage contained only a very small properties of dusc to that bornsch approx with the fact time way as result, recupied in doing with that would appear the must and university the fact for of the Vitical strength to the trent theorem.

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in long box as a whole numbered 1 had the death and being 0 16. The deaths

example date and that the number of double from whooping cough has not been example date the year 1918. Of the 10 denths recorded all occurred in children ander use yeare of any, 40 of them being under five 28 under two and 15 ander oneres even of adapting atom to be dented by the Babile Health Department in regime to even of adapting cough are section the Health Mission should have early any of adapting cough are section, the Health Mission should have early the sector many of all is sufficient, the Health Mission cases, cases with complete the sector of any ones in which suitable nursing is impossible, should be promitive Report, the Metropolitan Asylums Board will take severe cases, or cases in which home nursing is specially difficult, upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health. During the year the number of cases removed to the hospitals of the Board was 198.

In accordance with arrangements made by the Borough Council, the District Nursing Association paid 229 visits in connection with 28 cases of measles.

It was decided in the autumn to appoint special nurses in order to put into effect arrangements similar to those which were reported to have been successful in the Borough of Wandsworth.

Nurses, varying from one to three in number, were appointed temporarily in December. Their duties were to visit the schools for the purpose of obtaining from the school nurses lists of absentees who were likely to have measles, and then to visit the homes in order to assist the mothers with advice and with the offer of nursing assistance or of removal to hospital.

Brothers and sisters below school age were often found, in the houses so visited, to be also suffering and, as measles is more severe in the very young, the early detection of such cases was an excellent result of the scheme.

Reviewing the experiment as a whole, it must be reported with regret that it largely failed by reason of the fact that the lists given at the schools to the Borough Council nurses contained only a very small proportion of cases of measles, and that a great deal of their time was, as a result, occupied in doing work that would appear to fall more suitably to the lot of the school attendance officers.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 40 deaths from whooping cough during the year.

Thirteen of the deaths occurred under one year of age, fifteen between one and two, eleven between two and five, and one over five.

The death rate from this disease was 0.40 per 1,000 inhabitants. The deaths in London as a whole numbered 1,140, the death rate being 0.26. The number of deaths in Shoreditch in recent years have been as follows :—

Year.		Deaths.	Year.		Deaths.
1918	 	93	1924	 	28
1919	 	2	1925	 	29
1920	 	12	1926	 	0
1921	 	19	1927	 	24
1922	 	27	1928	 	5
1923	 	10			

It will be seen that the number of deaths from whooping cough has not been exceeded since the year 1918. Of the 40 deaths recorded all occurred in children under ten years of age, 39 of them being under five, 28 under two and 13 under one.

The these things most to be desired by the Public Health Department in regard to cases of whooping cough are:—that the Health Visitors should have early information that the child is suffering; that all severe cases, cases with complications, or cases in homes in which suitable nursing is impossible, should be promptly and any stream of the complication of second have convertence and

and a viscance extends when allow children to become seriously ill before and a viscance for case in which application was made to the bospitals of the repeated is relative Board for admission was relised and 133 cases were admitted. To base an exploring, nevers, very many more cases for when application for more most body for bown made

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The settings of the start are further and the influence was 66, this being considerably the set of the set from the table on page 19 the set of the full of the set o

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removed to hospital, and that recovered cases should have convalescence and prolonged convalescence if complications or sequelæ have occurred or threaten to do so.

Unfortunately parents often allow children to become seriously ill before seeking assistance. No case in which application was made to the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for admission was refused and 133 cases were admitted. There were undoubtedly, however, very many more cases for whom application for admission should have been made.

Facilities for convalescence for children coming to the notice of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department are unfortunately inadequate in Shoreditch.

INFLUENZA.

The number of deaths attributed to influenza was 68, this being considerably above the average for recent years. As will be seen from the table on page 10 the deaths occurred for the most part at the extremes of life.

The number of deaths in Shoreditch during recent years has been as follows :----

Year.,		Deaths.	Year.		Deaths.
1917	 	12	1923	 	14
1918	 	295	1924	 	28
1919	 	121	1925	 	19
1920	 	51	1926	 	22
1921	 	27	1927	 	25
1922	 	69	1928	 	16

During the last four years the deaths and death rate from influenza in London as a whole have been as follows :---

			Number of deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 population.
1926	 	 	 786	0.17
1927	 	 	 1,790	0+39
1928	 	 	 502	0.11
1929	 	 	 3,088	0.69

DIARRHŒA.

There was somewhat less diarrhœa in Shoreditch than during 1928, though the disease was rather more prevalent in London as a whole.

Particulars as to the deaths are contained in the following table :---

	Death	s uno	ler two ye	Deaths under one year.			
			Total Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Total Number.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Percentage of deaths under 1 year.
London			753	0.17	696	9.9	14.1
Shoreditch			21	0.21	20	9.9	11.9

Astronocs Diskasine syre Schools

11 Monthle events the majorements of the School Management code of the school-metric Council, information is required concerning sindered excluded from when it is transport that that they are safering from infortious disous or reside + in house to which all clieve discase exists.

ing particulars of these evaluations from which are as followers

The concept of the mass effective control of mousile in public elementary schools reaction as a service the test report, was mintereduced in a mouthout form in theoryphen reaction is a monored during the member reaction of the service for during the projected reaction of site 1 appendiment wine bounded to the Herri I corpore for dustribulitien on the schools affected.

The statistics to the exclusions from school referred to throw information was remitted from the School Medical Officer that search children had been durated tranrestricted concernent of the presence of dipheteria bacilli in their noise or filtratis. The formation destrict in some series houses to which these children belonged, were wanted water observation. No cases of dipheteria, however, were sto-equently routing another amongst the residence of these bouwser. Cases of diarrhœa and enteritis occurring in infants and young children should be quickly brought to the notice of the Health Visitors by the parents. It is most important that treatment should be begun promptly and before the strength is undermined. As soon as she knows that a child is suffering from this condition the Health Visitor advises the parents as to the best method of obtaining the medical care appropriate to the case.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS.

In accordance with the requirements of the School Management code of the London County Council, information is received concerning children excluded from school by reason of the fact that they are suffering from infectious disease or reside in houses in which infectious disease exists.

Disease fr	hich su xposec	or to v	vhich	Nu	imber of exclusions from School.
Smallpox	 	 			232
Diphtheria	 	 			579
Scarlet Fever	 	 			463
Measles	 	 			852
Chicken Pox	 	 			583
Whooping Cou		 			423
Mumps	 	 			357
Other Infectio	sease	 			618
Other miterie					
					4.107

The particulars of these exclusions from school are as follows :----

The scheme for the more effective control of measles in public elementary schools, which, as stated in the last report, was reintroduced in a modified form in December, 1927, was continued during the measles epidemic. As explained, leaflets prepared in the Health Department were handed to the Head Teachers for distribution in the schools affected.

In addition to the exclusions from school referred to above, information was received from the School Medical Officer that seven children had been excluded from school on account of the presence of diphtheria bacilli in their noses or throats. The families resident in some seven houses to which these children belonged were kept under observation. No cases of diphtheria, however, were subsequently notified amongst the residents of these houses.

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and the two stable creditioners to two ive toports upon speciments without delay and bern places on the front steps of the Lower Hall into which you many half between 12 nooil and 7 p.m. At 7 p.m. the specimens are then taken by our to the blanctory. Under this arrangement the report upon a throat alast are a sector at his evening surgery is telephoned to him the following

Disease.	Under 5.	Visits.	Disease.	Over 5.	Visits
Pyrexia	1	11	Pneumonia	23	296
Measles	24	196	Miscarriage		89
Keratitis	1	45	Influenza and		
Marasmus	1	10	Rheumatism	1	21
Septic Hand	1	2	Measles	4	33
Otorrhœa	26	458	Ante-natal		157
Threadworms	43	284	Mastitis	3	28
Tonsils and Adenoids	114	393	Post-Partum Pyrexia	12	157
Pneumonia	17	255	Whooping Cough	1	12
German Measles	1	3	Abortion	10	127
Bronchitis	2	27	Osteo Myelitis	4	112
Diarrhœa	1	14	Tuberculosis	23	308
Constipation	1	5	Influenzal Pneumonia	1	35
Stomatitis	2	19	Influenza and		
Impetigo	2	13	Bronchitis	2	28
Abscess	1	11	Whooping Cough and		
Influenza and			Broncho-Pneumonia	1	23
Bronchitis	1	8	Influenza	1	10
Discharge from eyes	1	22	Measles and		
Intestinal	9	38	Pneumonia	1	36
Broncho-Pneumonia	9	75	Parturition	1	14
Corneal abscess	1	4	Pyrexia	1	13
Septic umbilicus	2	15	Mammary Abscess	4	40
Conjunctivitis	1	16			
Pemphigus	4	68			
Whooping Cough	6	43			
Ophthalmia					
Neonatorum	3	24			
Phymosis	1	12			
Totals	276	2,081	Totals	106	1,539
	cases	visits		cases	visits

Subjoined is a list of cases nursed for the Shoreditch Borough Council by the Shoreditch and Bethnal Green District Nursing Association during the year 1929.

The total number of cases at all ages was 382, in connection with which 3,620 visits were made by the Nurses of the Association. Amongst persons over five years there were four deaths from pneumonia, and four from tuberculosis, and amongst the children under five, three died from broncho-pneumonia, one from whooping cough and one from measles.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

With the exception of those carried out at the Chest Hospital in connection with the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, all the examinations made on behalf of the Borough Council are by Dr. F. H. Teale at the University College Hospital Medical School.

In order to enable practitioners to receive reports upon specimens without delay a box has been placed on the front steps of the Town Hall into which specimens may be put between 12 noon and 7 p.m. At 7 p.m. the specimens are then taken by messenger to the laboratory. Under this arrangement the report upon a throat swab taken by a doctor at his evening surgery is telephoned to him the following morning. an even a visit some 1.67.8 examinations were made, which included the an even a visit and algheberth 1998. For suspected universities, 213, in concellor, the fac displayed of uncentralization for

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the permanent interfected numbered (1) and 1 the articles remayed to the Borough engineers a tribulation, Mathon, totalled 25,003, and included 1,101 beds 738 matrices a tribulations (652 bolsters and some 20.013 other articles such as sheets, blankers, quilte curtains, curputs, ciothung and the like. It was necessary to destroy the fairs of articles and one bols which were so dilaptimited and contaminated and the fairs of and contamination of the start were so dilaptimited and contaminated

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VENEREAL DISEASES.

Letters for the diagrams and treathend is the mathematy responsible for the provision of a still be for the diagrams and treathend of their discusse and special chains are held in vertices relations to the Baraheli, but there are the Metropolitan. The London, and the Lee and Characeir College Metropolitan the Metropolitan the London, the Bayai Fee and Characeir College Metropolitan the Constraints in the Stock and Characeir College Metropolitan the Pablic Constraints in the Baraceir and Characeir College Metropolitan the Pablic Constraints in the Baraceir and the sear in the fault in Department.

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EUDERCULOSIS

forme Ar B, C and D.

a contraction by Doctor who makes diagnosis.

secondaria by sensor fiedical Inspector

12 Nous outline of the declarge of a case of fulseculosis to an institution

was not previously been notified either in this or previous years in Shoredit

During the year some 1,378 examinations were made, which included the following :--For suspected diphtheria 996, for suspected tuberculosis 248, in connection with the diagnosis of venereal disease 69.

DISINFECTION.

The premises disinfected numbered 1,481. The articles removed to the Borough Council's Disinfecting Station, totalled 25,003, and included 1,104 beds, 738 mattresses, 2,436 pillows, 682 bolsters and some 20,043 other articles such as sheets, blankets, quilts, curtains, carpets, clothing and the like. It was necessary to destroy two pairs of mattresses, and one bed, 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, was in use on 129 occasions, in order to facilitate disinfection after removal of small-pox cases. It is many years since the shelter has been used so frequently.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The London County Council is the authority responsible for the provision of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases and special clinics are held in various voluntary hospitals and in other institutions. None of these are actually within the boundaries of the Borough, but those of the Metropolitan, the London, the Royal Free and University College Hospitals, are readily accessible to the people of Shoreditch. Lists of these centres are displayed in the Public Conveniences in the Borough and can also be seen in the Health Department.

The London County Council also provides for doctors, laboratory facilities to aid diagnosis, the supply of salvarsan and its substitutes, and courses of instruction in modern methods of diagnosis and treatment. The County Council further coordinates the work of hospitals, public health services and practitioners, and undertakes publicity and propaganda work with regard to matters relating to venereal disease.

Though the means for treatment are available, much educational work remains to be done. Cases not infrequently come to the notice of the Department in which patients recommended to one of these clinics discontinue treatment before they are cured, thus running the gravest risk of disaster to themselves, of infecting their wife or husband and of transmitting disease to their children.

TUBERCULOSIS.

All forms of tuberculosis are notifiable. Notifications are made on one of four forms, A, B, C and D.

A-Notification by Doctor who makes diagnosis.

B-Notification by School Medical Inspector.

C-Notification of the admission of a case of tuberculosis to an institution.

D-Notification of the discharge of a case of tuberculosis from an institution.

By primary notifications are meant notifications on Form A or B of patients who have not previously been notified either in this or previous years in Shoreditch.

			1	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

the during the year under consideration was 251 (Column 13)

					2	Sotifica	tions o	n Forn	п А.						Notific	ations	on For	m B.	Numb Notific on For	ations	Numb Notifici on For	ations
					Num	ber of I	Primar	y Notif	fication	5.			suo	N	umber o Notifi	of Prin cations						
Age-periods.	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 33.	35 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notification on Form A.	Under 5.	å to 10.	10 to 15.	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifica- tions on Form B.	Poor Law Institu- tions.		Poor Law Institu- tions.	Sana toria
Pulmonary, Males			6	4	7	16	15	20	16	15	2	101	180						24	76	12	58
" Females		2	2	4	13	31	25	17	14	5	1	114	178						16	64	9	48
Non-pulmonary, Males		6	6	3	2	2	3					22	35						2	18		14
" Females…	1	4	. 3	1	3		2					14	26		.,.				1	16		9
Cols. (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)

Patients notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease are included in the "pulmonary" returns. 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 onForm B, are included in this column. Cols. 21-23. Only notifications on Form C, made by the medical officers of sanatoria, as defined in the Tuberculosis Regulations are included in this column.

35

The number of persons notified per 1,000 inhabitants during the year under consideration, and the preceding ten years is shown in the following table :--

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	All forms		
1919	4.0	1.1	5.1		
1920	2.8	0.2	3.0		
1921	2.1	0.4	2.5		
1922	2.1	0.6	2.7		
1923	2.1	0.3	2.4		
1924	2.0	0.4	2.4		
1925	2.2	0.7	2.9		
1926	2.1	0.6	2.7		
1927	1.8	0.5	2.3		
1928	2.0	0.6	2.6		
1929	2.2	0.4	2.6		

The number of cases notified in each of the eight wards during 1929 was as follows :--

Ward.		Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.	Total.	No. per 1,000 inhabitants.
Moorfields		7	3	10	2.5
Church		55	6	61	3.5
Hoxton		37	3	40	2.6
Wenlock		32	3	35	2.6
Whitmore		$\frac{32}{29}$	9	38	2.2
Kingsland		20	6	26	2.6
Haggerston		17	3	20	1.9
Acton		18	3	21	1.8
Total		215	36	251	

The number of cases removed to Hospital (Columns 20 and 21, Table on page 34) was 217. Of these 174 went to Sanatoria and 43 to Poor Law Institutions. The number of cases discharged from Hospital (Columns 22 and 23—Table on

The number of cases discharged from Hospital (Columns 22 and 23—Table on page 34 was 150). Of these 129 were from Sanatoria and 21 from Poor Law Institutions.

A register of all notified cases of Tuberculosis is kept at the Town Hall. The additions and removals during 1929 and state of the register at the end of the year are shown in the following table :—

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.

	Pulm	onary.	Non-Pu	lmonary.	Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Number of cases on the Tuber- culosis Register, 31st December, 1928 Number of cases notified under the Public Health (Tuberculo-	726	600	292	233	1,851	
sis) Regulations, 1912, during the year 1929	100	115	22	14	251	
Other cases added to the Tuber- culosis Register during 1929	5	4	8	5	22	
*Number of cases removed from	831	719	322	252	2,124	
Tuberculosis Register during 1929	99	57	38	35	229	
Cases remaining on Tuberculosis Register, 31st December, 1929	732	662	284	217	1,895	

* The particulars of cases removed from Tuberculosis Register during 1929 are as follows :--

Deaths						 	130	
Patients r	emoved	from	Boroug	h		 	55	
Cases rem			gister as	" cur	ed "	 	43	
Certificate	e Withd	rawn				 •••		
			Total			 	229	

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DEATHS FROM TURESCULOSIS IN

The ticular from Table self-see during tool and the sector and

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and a state of the state of the state and State Pullpoints. Taken the second state of the second state of the state of the

							AGE	S.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	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 ,,
All forms	5	3	5			7	16	21	17	24	15	2	
Respiratory system Central nervous system		$\frac{1}{2}$				6	16	20	15	23	15	1	
intestines and periteum	2							1				•••	••••
vertebral column									1				
Joints Skin and subcutaneous													
tissue Bones (Vertebral column												1	
excepted) Lymphatic system (abdominal glands													
excepted)													
Genito-urinary system Other sites													
Disseminated Tuberculosis –	•••				·								
Acute	2					1							
Chronic or unstated	1		1							1			

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN

The deaths from Tuberculosis during 1929 are classified as to

The death rates from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis for 1929 in London and Shoreditch are compared in the following table :—

	Deaths	per 1,000 pop	ulation.	Percentage of total mortality caused by Tuberculosis.				
	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	All forms	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	All forms		
Shoreditch	 0.98	0.18	1.16	6.09	1.19	7.22		
London	 0.91	0.13	1.03	6.57	0.91	7.47		

the for years are administed in the following table ;---

57.

THE BOROUGH DURING YEAR 1929.

situation of disease, age and ward in the following table :—

	DE/	THS	IN I	EACH	WAI	RD.		SE	х.				DEA	THS.		
										L.	No Inst tio	itu-	S Leon	t. ards.	Otl Inst tion	itu-
Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL	Belonging to Shoreditch.	Not belonging to Shoreditch.	Belonging to Shoreditch.	Not belonging to Shoreditch.	Belonging to Shoreditch.	Not belonging to Shoreditch.
4	22	18	16	22	8	14	11	67	48	115	38		39	3		11
3	20 1 	16 1 	12 2 2 	17 1 1 	7	13 1 	9 2 	58 2 3 1 	39 5 	97 7 3 1 	35 1 2 	···· ···· ···	35 2 1 	3 	···· ··· ···	10 1
1									1	1			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
				2 1	1				3	3						

The death rates from all forms of Tuberculosis in Shoreditch and London during the last 10 years are compared in the following table :---

Year.	Shoreditch.	London.
1920	1.6	1.2
1921	1.6	1.2
1922	1.7	1.2
1923	1.5	1.1
1924	1.3	1.1
1925	1.4	1.0
1926	1.4	0.9
1927	1.07	1.05
1928	1.36	0.98
1929	1.15	1.03

P 2

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and hereign from this table of deaths on traces in and different of a total of the Ad occurred on the patient's own homes. It is satisfactory to be able to report represention of delthis occurring in the home was not so high as 1928.

provide and the standard forme from this disease unhappily do so under

the dress after the house is made after a death has taken phesisher this is the dress after the borse is stoler. The greatest risk of intection is during an immediately perceding the particular beam. The problem of institutional relation for the dring is a very cash and difficult one, but it is topped that it watch in London. This near arrangements to be made in connection with a relation in London. The new arrangements to be made in connection with relation in London. This necessaries the proper start is relation in London. This necessaries the proper start is relation in London. The new arrangements of transfer in the particulus arrest the desire the new arrangements in the made in connection with the relatives to visit the start of the proper start in the particulus arrest for the start of the proper start of the made in the particulus are relatives to visit them and the purpose of transfer is made in institution

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AEPORE FOR LEASE 1929.

and an increase when compared with those for 1925.

Altendances Increased by 289

the standard with range of visits paid to the homes of parts of abo

Medical Officers' visits were here by 184.

The deaths per 1,000 population from all forms of Tuberculosis in the eight wards of the Borough during 1929, are given in the table on page 37.

It will be seen from the table of deaths on pages 36 and 37 that out of a total of 115 deaths, 38 occurred in the patient's own homes. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the proportion of deaths occurring in the home was not so high as 1928.

Many individuals who die at home from this disease unhappily do so under conditions that expose other members of the family to grave risk of infection.

An offer to disinfect the home is made after a death has taken place but this is shutting the door after the horse is stolen. The greatest risk of infection is during the period immediately preceding the patient's death. The problem of institutional accommodation for the dying is a very sad and difficult one, but it is hoped that it will not prove insoluble under the new arrangements to be made in connection with Public Health in London. This accommodation must be sufficiently near the patient's homes for relatives to visit them and the purpose of transfer to such an institution must be camouflaged.

The second tuberculosis visitor to whom reference was made in the last report commenced her duties on 21st January of the year under consideration.

Miss Winifred Hiscoke, who is a State registered nurse and who holds the C.M.B. certificate, was the person appointed. She had had previous experience in the work of tuberculosis visiting and the excellent work she has done in Shoreditch fully justifies the appointment.

The work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary and of the Shoreditch Tuberculosis Care Committee during 1929 is dealt with in the following reports by Dr. A. Leitch, the Medical Officer to the Dispensary, and by Miss M. Sutton-Sharpe, Hon. Secretary to the Care Committee :—

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY DEPARTMENT.

THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY FOR THE BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

REPORT FOR YEAR 1929.

The figures for the past year relating to the work done during the Dispensary Sessions show an increase when compared with those for 1928 :---

Attendances increased by 289. Examinations increased by 129.

The figures showing the number of visits paid to the homes of patients show small decreases as compared with 1928 :---

Nurses' visits were less by 184. Medical Officers' visits were less by 33.

the start basis show were more by 92 -the Renewed Case were more by 42.

in the suble given below, will use New Chees referred to are analyzed according to the condition as the end of the year. Industry cases of Tabercalous county to the Department could other areas there are then industry and this explaints the difference is the feather maker given have and that in Table I.

Seattal. Science and Science (minuted

i an nammer of Attendances and Examinations made on a month me set our

in 1928. ... 224

			1928.	1929.
Total attendances		 	5,728	6,017
		 	2,008	2,137
Total new persons examine	ed	 	705	797
Renewed cases		 	440	482
Sisters' visits to homes		 	2,339	2,155
Medical Officers' visits		 	380	347

The New Cases seen were more by 92—the Renewed Cases were more by 42. The total numbers are set out in the following table :—

In the table given below, all the New Cases referred to are analysed according to the condition at the end of the year. Definite cases of Tuberculosis coming to the Dispensary from other areas have not been included and this explains the difference in the total number given here and that in Table I.

		Under 15 years.		Over 15 years.		Total
		M. F. M. F.				
Total New Persons	 	 136	135	240	267	778
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	 	 8	6	59	66	139
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	 	 6	6	5	4	21
Suspects	 	 	-	3	1	4
Non-Tuberculous	 	 122	123	173	196	614

SPECIAL SESSION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The number of Attendances and Examinations made each month are set out below. This Session retains its popularity.

			Attend- ances.	Examina- tions.			Attend- ances.	Examina- tions.
January			32	16	July		16	5
February			29	11	August		8	2
March			26	17	September		17	7
April			25	9	October		43	15
May			34	16	November		28	10
June			23	8	December		12	4
Total	Atten	dance	s	293	Total E	xam	inations	120
,,	,,		in 1928.	324			, in 19	28 125

** 15 The interview of Milesubian of Milesubarces by Insured Partsons in more the Franks with the pool, state the built of the making wet, have in 274 sector any bound of Milesubian the Milest in analytic to pay prevent medical sector any bound of Milestate and the analytic for Inbest base shield for constant and

and the second and the second and the New Cases including " Contacts " Instantial Second and municiply month, and the striking feature is the interpetants of the second for france being 40 and 12. The terminant monter is the second second are not to be able to note them in 1998

an and a sould be share the Talescalous numbered only obs. more than in

manyors of all persons attending the Dissensary during the Con-

Compared with 1928 the number of Attendances by Insured Persons is more by 13. The number of Attendances of Non-Insured Persons is, however, more by 276. This, I think, is all to the good, since the latter are unable to pay private medical fees for any length of time and treatment for Tuberculosis should be constant and prolonged.

Insured		 	 3,317
Non-Insured		 	 2,700
	Total	 	 6,017

Insured			 	 335
Non-Insur	red		 	 462
		Total	 	 797

The following table gives the findings in all the New Cases, including "Contacts" examined, as ascertained month by month, and the striking feature is the large number of "Contacts" found to be Tuberculous. The number is practically double that of 1928, the respective figures being 40 and 19. The total number of "Contacts" examined was, however, only 50 more than in 1928.

Of the "Non-Contact" cases the Tuberculous numbered only one more than in 1928 out of a total of 23 in excess of the number examined in 1928.

		Tuberculous.	Suspects.	Non- Tuberculous.	Total.
"Contacts" Other New Persons	 	$\begin{array}{c} 40\\ 120 \end{array}$	9 21	290 298	$\begin{array}{c} 339\\ 439\end{array}$
Totals	 	160	30	588	778

Analysis of all persons attending the Dispensary during 1929 :---

		Under 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Totals.
Non-Tuber	CULOUS			
Males		 206	348	554
Females		 225	319	544
Totals		 431	667	1,098
TUBERCU	LOUS.		-	
Males		 82	274	356
Females		 52	227	279
Totals		 134	501	635

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Yours on dianaly,

Fubmenteric Differen

The Laboratory Examinations made during the year total 810 and consisted of the following :---

787 specimens of Sputum.

- 11 specimens of Urine.
- 10 Throat and Nose Swabs for suspected diphtheria and 2 Blood Examinations.

The number of patients sent to the Radiological Department for X-Ray Examination was 79.

The number of patients recommended to the London County Council for Institutional Treatment was 160-6 more than in 1928.

The number of Progress Reports sent to the London County Council was 252-70 more than in 1928.

The number of Examinations made for and Reports sent to the Ministry of Pensions was 57-82 less than in 1928.

The number of Patients referred to the Dispensary by Doctors was 214—an increase of 14 over the number for the previous year.

Total number of Patients on the Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1929 :----

Insured		 	 378
Non-Insured		 	 268
	Total	 	 646

Of this number 635 are definite cases of Tuberculosis, the remainder consists of cases in whom a definite diagnosis have not been made by the end of the year. Some attended for the first time during the last few days of December.

The number on the Register given above is 78 more than the corresponding number for 1928, and the increase is due partly to the inclusion of cases recommended to the London County Council for Institutional Treatment by Voluntary Hospitals in past years as requested by the Ministry of Health. There were also 18 fewer deaths than in 1928.

I have again to acknowledge the hearty co-operation and thoroughness of the work of all the members of the Dispensary Staff.

I am,

Yours obediently,

A. LEITCH,

Tuberculosis Officer.

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ALCORD, Vou-Abaimmer, Dr. Leneth (LOJ), and the fullimeter Dr. Maithaul Rafford incompany of the LASS, Rev. P. F. Barkh, Dr. I anning (Await, M.O.H.F. Shier Grange Biogenesis) Norwest, Mi-Havoice II R. Norwest Mr. Jeser Dr. Kollehery, St. Leonard Biogenesis (Market Rev. Compilier Kenny, Br. Lewis (Herein Hauss) Rev. Market (Herein Rev. Compilier Kenny, Br. Lewis (Herein Hauss) Rev. Rev. Dis. (Decentre of Christian's Care Committees, Mr. Market, B. Market, Rev. Dis. V. 1996, (Native Distance), Mrs. Torket (Rev. End. Vinsters and the Rev. Dis. V. 1996, (Native Distance), Mrs. Torket (Rev. End. Vinsters and Rev. Dis. V. 1996, (Native Distance), Mrs. Torket (Rev. End. Vinsters and Rev. Dis. V. 1996, (Native Distance), Mrs. Torket (Rev. End. Vinsters and Rev. Dis. V. 1996, (Native Distance), Mrs. Torket (Rev. End. Vinsters and Rev. Dis. V. 1996, (Native Distance), Mrs. Torket (Rev. End. Vinsters and Rev. Dis. V. 1996, (Native Distance), Mrs. Torket (Rev. End. Vinsters and Rev. End. Distance), State (End. Care Construction), Mrs. State (End. Distance), Mrs. State (End. Distance), Native Distance, Miller, End. State (End. Distance), Mrs. State (End. Distance), Market Distance, Miller, State (End. Distance), Mrs. State (End. Distance), State (End. Distance), Mrs. Torket, Mrs. State (End. Distance), Mrs. Torket, Miller, State (End. Distance), Mrs. State (End

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TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE FOR SHOREDITCH.

32, HERBERT STREET, HOXTON, N. 1. Telephone: Clerkenwell 7313.

REPORT BY MISS SUTTON SHARPE, Hon. Secretary.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee has for its Chairman, Dr. Maitland Radford (M.O.H.), Vice-Chairman, Dr. Leitch (T.O.), and the following members: Miss Broomfield (I.C.A.A.), Rev. F. E. Birch, Dr. Fanning (Assist. M.O.H.), Sister Grange (Dispensary Nurse), Miss Hiscoke (T.B. Nurse), Mrs. Jeger, Dr. Kelleher (St. Leonard's Hospital), Miss Kastor (Red Cross), Councillor Kenny, Dr. Lewis (Hoxton House), Miss Marriott (District Organizer of Children's Care Committees), Miss Miller (C.O.S.), P. Rochliff, Esq. (Tabernacle House), Miss Tucker (East End Workers amongst the Poor), Miss Wragge (Maurice Hostel), and the Hon. Secretary, Miss Smith (and later, Miss Sutton Sharpe).

This Committee consists thus of officials dealing with Tuberculosis and social workers in the Borough.

These two sides are very necessary in dealing with the care of Tuberculous patients from every aspect.

The Care Committee is not for medical work, but to give the help on the social side so necessary in these cases.

Each Tuberculous case is considered by this Committee and changes of occupation, changes of accommodation and many and various forms of help are given. Much advice is given about insurance benefits and the patients are put into touch with charities and various forms of relief which are obtainable by the sick and disabled.

495 cases were considered by the Committee. These were patients about to go to sanatorium treatment and returning from such treatment, or in a few cases those not suitable for admission to Institutions. On occasions it is the family, while the patient is away, that needs especial care. In one case a man who was away for some months became worried about his wife at home who was working very hard to keep the home together. He would have discharged himself had not this Committee found out the trouble in time and came to the rescue and enabled the man to continue his treatment with a free mind. Help was given to the wife through the C.O.S. by their keeping up her wages (piece work) to a comfortable standard until her husband came home again. Even after he returned the C.O.S. helped the young couple until they were established again. Money was provided, but the essential help in this, as in many cases, was the friendship and feeling of security this brought to the patient and his wife.

In another case two sisters whose mother had died were found to be tuberculous, the eldest with lung trouble, the other being a surgical case. The father was very eager to keep them at home to look after the younger children, but both were sent away for treatment, and the eldest on completing this was got into service in a sanatorium and did very well there.

When the younger one, who was at a children's hospital, grew older, her elder sister implored the T.C.C. to help her also and to prevent her becoming a mere lame drudge at home, and it was arranged that she should go through the Guardians straight to Chailey where she still is. a second second for a balance with accular I.B. Jamily known to

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restruction of Mile Emith, who has been help oppinator difficulties owing to the illoces and whereas help on his the Matrice Head Hou, Screpticy for many years. The work appainted an bowenders

Frances Frank Charles transferring with and has to express many thanks to the

AUDICIPAL DENTAL HOSPITAL,

poulove events and and the sour to extend the work of this Hespital for two events a sub and to engine the sources of a whole-time Dental Surgeon. The two extends and the part time was not able to accept the whole-time of the sources of the part was accordingly advertised.

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the standard and work that this Howard is doing in preserving dealers through the ment of the track the track the standard the second the second of the second dealers is in the

as correcting and positions and deformities in the restriction of growing children

The elder one has now gone to another Sanatorium as ward maid, after an interval during which she stayed for a holiday with another T.B. family known to the T.C.C. and was again 'or a short time a patient in a sanatorium.

Interesting individual lives were thus given to these two girls.

The work this year has been kept up under difficulties owing to the illness and resignation of Miss Smith, who has been Hon. Secretary for many years. The work was carried on by the Maurice Hostel until a new permanent Hon. Secretary was appointed in November.

This Committee is in close touch with and has to express many thanks to the Borough Council, Charity Organisation Society, Invalid Children's Aid Association, Maurice Hostel, Red Cross, and the United Services Fund.

MUNICIPAL DENTAL HOSPITAL.

164, KINGSLAND ROAD.

Arrangements were made during the year to extend the work of this Hospital to eleven sessions a week and to engage the services of a whole-time Dental Surgeon. Dr. Peters, who had held the part-time, was not able to accept the whole-time appointment and the post was accordingly advertised.

Mr. H. L. Davies, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), was appointed and commenced duty on 1st June, 1929, since which date the new arrangements have been in operation.

The new time table is as follows :---

Monday		 2.30 to 4.30 and 6.30 to 8.30 p.m.
Tuesday		 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
Wednesday	y	 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. and 6.30 to 8.30 p.m.
Thursday		 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. (Maternity and Child Welfare cases).
Friday		 2.30 to 4.30 and 6.30 to 8.30 p.m.

To cope with the additional cases requiring dentures, two more dental mechanics were appointed, Mr. T. H. Diss commenced duty on 6th May, 1929, and Mr. D. A. F. Robinson on 24th February, 1930.

It was found that the increased nursing and clerical work could not be dealt with without further help and Nurse Randles was accordingly appointed on 1st January, 1930, to assist Sister Frier.

As part of the new arrangements at the Hospital, the second half of the evening session on Wednesdays has been set aside for patients referred from the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Those eligible for advice and treatment have largely availed themselves of these improved facilities and the additional sessions have been very well attended.

The important work that this Hospital is doing in preserving health through the care of the teeth and the evidence we have had of the great demand there is in the Borough for such care must be most gratifying to all concerned.

It will be noted that nine children received orthodontic treatment. This consists in correcting mal-positions and deformities in the teeth and jaws of growing children. bloom with a solution of these is a provide a first of solution with the solution with the solution of the sol

arean reactions for a reacted for series forms append as which time happends in factors in factors in factors in a series of the series of the

There is a start of the distance is a contained in the following tables of

It is most valuable work in that it gives a fresh start to children who would otherwise be seriously handicapped and it is hoped that the number of cases treated will steadily increase.

Work had not proceeded for very long upon a whole-time basis before it became apparent that the present accommodation was inadequate. Arrangements were accordingly under consideration by the end of the year to accommodate the Dental Hospital in a new building to be erected in Laburnum Street at the rear of the Model Welfare Centre.

A summary of the work done during the year is contained in the following tables :---TABLE I.-INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

		ined.	.b	ractions.	Numl Admir tion Anæst	nistra- s of	fillings.	other opera-	children treated ntics.	visits.
		Number examined.	Number treated	Number of extractions.	Local.	General.	Number of fill	Number of oth tions.	Number of child for orthodontics.	Number of vis
2 years & under		26	16	41		16				31
3 years & under	 	84	74	206		56	6			103
4 years & under	 	227	159	140		142	18			280
5 years & under	 	118	97	246		86	13			140
Over 5 years	 	444	353	736	16	191	110	5	9	527
Total	 	899	699	1369	16	491	147	5	9	1081

		patients	patients treated.	extractions.	Adn trati An	mber of ons of æs- tics.	Number of fillings, including root fillings.	scalings.	other opera-	dentures fitted.	repairs to	crowns.	visits.
		Number of J examined.	Number of 1	Number of	Local.	General.	Number of 1 root fillings.	Number of	Number of tions.	Number of	Number of 1 dentures.	Number of	Number of
Maternity cases-		962 1197		$1286 \\ 1229$	23 63	219 261	90 204	58 65		105 100	11 31	 	1209 1343
Unmarried girls (16-20) Men Tuberculous		$247 \\ 1428 \\ 8$		216 1503 15		$\begin{array}{c} 67\\ 235\\ 3\end{array}$	105 196 8	11 74 1	33 425 5	$\begin{array}{c} 12\\110\\2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c}1\\29\\1\end{array}$	 	320 602 31
Total including children, Table I	·	4741	3729	5618	277	1276	750	214	1212	329	73		4586

	Tot	al attendan	ices.	No. of M. & C. W. cases.	Anæsthetic Sessions attendances.	
	Morning	Afternoon	Evening	ar. & C. W. cases.		
Monday		507	838	387	398	
Tuesday	 3 36	735		355	127	
Wednesday	 252	266	404	171	71	
Thursday	 760	384		501	270	
Friday	 -	705	808	288	264	
Total	 1,348	2,597	2,050	1,702	1,130	

TABLE III.

All who live or work in the Borough of Shoreditch are eligible to attend the Dental Hospital. The charges are as follows :---

Extractions, with	or with	out loca	l Anæ	sthetic				ls. per tooth.
Gas Extractions								5s. per visit.
Fillings (Root tre								5s. per tooth.
Root treatment								5s. per tooth.
Scaling								
Dentures-Full u	upper and							£6 0 0 plus
			charge	e for ext	tractio	n (max	imum	charge 10s.).
Do. de). d	0.			(Mate	rnity C	ases)	£4 0 0.
Partial Dentures	-extract	ions no	t inclu			£1 for f	irst tv	vo teeth. equent tooth.
School Children	resident in	n Shore	ditch			ls. for i	first v	isit and

1s. for all subsequent visits.

Repairs to be charged according to work involved.

Half rates only are charged to patients under 21 years of age.

Residents of the Borough who state that they are unable to afford to pay in accordance with the above scale are asked to complete a form stating the number in family and the income. After verification by the Enquiry Officer this statement is used to fix the proportion of the full charge to be paid, the remissions being 25, 50, 75 and 100 per cent. in accordance with the following income limits approved by the Council :--

No. in family.		No. charge to be made.				To pay of maxi	50% mum.	To pay 75% of maximum		
1	(s. 13	d. 0	s. 15	d. 0	s. 17	d. 0	20	d. 0	
23	Income	10 8	6	12 10	6 0	$14 \\ 12$	0	18 16	0	
4 5	per head	777	6 0	8	6 0	10 9	6 6	$ 14 \\ 12 $	0	
$\frac{6}{7}$	after deducting	6	6 6	777	6 6	8	6	10 10	0 0	
8	rent,	6	6	7	6 6	8	6 6	10 10	0	
10	not more	6	6	7	6	8	6	10	0	
11 12	than	6	6 6	77	6 6	8	6 6	10	0	

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and a string the same being to and active of the Sound Inspectors was a band, some some black to and active of the Sound the Real Officer, refined on a band, some one cannot the are of an verify, if was decided not to appoint a second was but to appoint Southery inspector and to make each inspector and the washing her district for werk under the Rate and Sice Destruction Act.

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and or one in the following the following a

Ramilations: Sale of Fund Order, 1921, Merchmulise Martin Acts Ramilations: Sale of Fund Order, 1921, Regulations as in Sale of Rame Music Regulations (Stalls); Smoke Observation; and sach-

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ascorated or illegal occupation discontinued ...

SANITARY WORK.

A re-arrangement of the Districts and duties of the Sanitary Inspectors was effected during the year. When Mr. E. T. D. Jordan, the Rat Officer, retired on 31st March, having reached the age of 65 years, it was decided not to appoint a successor but to appoint an additional Sanitary Inspector and to make each Inspector responsible within his district for work under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act. Mr. Gibbs was the Sanitary Inspector appointed to the new post.

A further re-arrangement of duties was approved by the Council at their meeting in April, when it was arranged as a temporary experimental measure to allocate to two of the Inspectors duties relating to the Sale of Food and Drugs and other similar special work, and to divide the Borough into ten districts to be assigned to the District Inspectors.

Mr. D. Grant and Mr. F. C. Shaw were the Inspectors appointed to undertake special duties in connection with the following :--

Food and Drugs Acts; Rag Flock Acts; Merchandise Marks Acts Regulations; Sale of Food Order, 1921; Regulations as to Sale of Eggs; Meat Regulations (Stalls); Smoke Observation; and such other duties as may be applicable thereto.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

	NU	MBER O	F PLACI	ES—	Numb		
PREMISES.	On register at end of 1928.	Added in 1929.	Removed in 1929.	On register at end of 1929.	Number of inspec- tions, 1929.	Number of notices, 1929.	Number of pro- secutions 1929.
Milk premises Cowsheds Slaughterhouses Offensive trade premises Ice Cream premises Houses let in lodgings Restaurants and eating houses	2 1 24	7 4	7	288 2 1 1 91 389 194	895 17 20 12 219 879 322	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 2 \\ $	
umber of intimation no	otices serv	ed for al	l purpos				. 5,341

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS DURING 1929.

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and and and a word (Communi Persons Act), 1901

The anterprise and i headsitary conditions which as stated wate arread and a second second second deals with he the Semilary Inspector as sales as the heat of the second second Chapteria 197, Inspector Sel dance 231, a second from the langeotor since 10, Inspector Sel dance 231, a second from the langeotor since 10, Inspector Mellor 12, Statestor

Is conserving with the Inspectors Samilary work state 1.710 letters were with

statistics matrice under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, were served by whet of the Soulitary Authority upon the parties responsible for the abatement of

second compliance with the requirements of the Sanitary Authority proceedings were meen before the Magistrates in 49 instances.

Overcrowding :					
Number of cases of overcrowding fo	und			 	 132
Number remedied				 	 88
Number of prosecutions				 	 -
Smoke Nuisances :					
Number of observations				 	 440
Number of intimations served				 	 26
Number of Statutory notices served				 	 2
Number of complaints received				 	 10
Number of legal proceedings				 	
Number of convictions				 	
Amount of penalty and costs impos	ed in (each ca	ise	 	
Cleansing and Disinfection :					
Number of adults cleansed				 	
Number of children cleansed				 	
Number of premises disinfected after inf	ectiou	is disea	se	 	 1,195
Number of verminous premises cleansed				 	 135
Water Supply to Tenement Houses :					
Number of premises supplied				 	
Number of prosecutions				 	
London County Council (General Powers	s Act)	, 1904 :	-		
Number of premises dealt with und				 	 135
the second se					

In connection with the Inspectors' Sanitary work some 1,710 letters were written to owners and others concerned.

The Sanitary Inspectors made 47,188 visits. Of these visits 8,346 were in connection with dwellings, 1,459 with workshops, and 13,138 with infectious disease. The latter figure includes 11,864 visits in connection with cases of small-pox. Visits made in connection with factories, laundries, bakehouses, cowsheds and milk vendors' premises, ice-cream shops, slaughterhouses and other places where food is prepared and sold, together with some 442 visits of inspection made in connection with the street markets, stables and stable yards, and for the detection of unsound food, are included in the totals given above.

Statutory notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, were served by order of the Sanitary Authority upon the parties responsible for the abatement of nuisances in 1,383 instances.

For non-compliance with the requirements of the Sanitary Authority proceedings were taken before the Magistrates in 49 instances. summer in protocold halo prepared in the Senior Inspector summaries the work of the summer in protocold further the work done in ompliater with the provisions of the Easterward Wickelops Act. Post, and in connection with the drains and summary concentrations of new builtings is included.

—	Insp. Wright.	Insp. Chap- man.	Insp. Sickel- more.	Insp. Thomas.	Insp. Shaw.	Insp. Molloy.	Insp. Bishop,		Insp. Stratton.		Insp. Walker.	Insp. Gibbs.	TOTALS
Premises cleansed throughout	. 5	114	27	4	4	3	9	62	3	2	1	8	242
,, ,, partially	. 177	187	207	204	78	163	258	255	247	44	268	150	2,238
", ", total rooms	. 359	824	549	580	166	417	508	836	587	136	813	409	6,184
,, ,, verminous rooms	. 16	12	21	24	1	2	23	6	32	10	33	4	184
,, ,, verminous premises	. 15	4	11	22	1		16	5	24	3	23		124
Premises generally repaired	. 323	95	351	327	162	198	384	397	325	62	357	174	3,155
Light and ventilation	1		10				1		1				14
Roof, gutters, rainpipes	010	80	208	287	73	167	336	218	146	18	248	116	2,109
Overcrowding	4	5	3	4	4	9	76	15	2		7	3	132
Water reinstated	4	12	124		1	4	4	11	3		13	0	179
Drains newly constructed	1	3		1		*		1	2	1	3	1	14
" reconstructed	0	4	5			1		3	6	1	0	12	43
" improved or repaired	20	11	32	44		27	57	9	12	3	10	12	233
" obstructions removed	0.0	20	31	32	12	15	19	27	15	5	27	7	235
Soil and vent pipes improved		6	3	8		1	16	5	10	0	2	2	48
Water closets, newly constructed	41	52	9	6			3	4	2	ĩ	19	20	157
,, improved or repaired		70	318	145	43	89	117	92	111	36	110	58	1,294
,, obstructions removed	4	11	32	63	10	10	35	25	12	4	34	21	264
sinks improved or repaired	11	19	27	11	2	11	23	33	3	10	16	- ± -)	168
" traps provided		1	9	5		1	-0	1	2	3		-	27
Outdoor premises-	1	-		0		*	-	T	-	0			-1
Floors-Paving repaired	53	3	50	55	20	12	84	15	42	4	37	23	398
Cleansed or lime-washed	0.0	146	54	120	12	1	165		67	13	102		709
Improved or repaired				1									
Ashpits provided	5.9	25	54	59	26	59	106	37	46	7	96	30	598
" improved or repaired		4	6						1			1	
,, abolished		-	Ĩ		1	••••	10		T			1	$\frac{12}{15}$
Accumulations removed	10	10	3	2	6		14	15		11		1 9	15 96
Irinals cleaneed or repaired	0	1	18		1	1	2					v	26
Animals removed	2		1		-	1	1	2					26

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mount to be paid to the Council.

Contract excision a summone - weat withdrawn on the work being dens. Costs, summing to \$1 is 0d were allowed to the Borough Council

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with and Defendant was differented size die to enable like notice to be complied

MARATIES OF LOLING COCKIE COLKOL BYT-LINS

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the contents of that where the free were had brown to musy Council referring to a principle some (10 observations were had brown to the prince of the parties to more the states and to state and to state the sentence in the parties in must be active and the state on the brown of the Santary Inspectors and in The were freetries and there was no measure for further which on the part of the contact, with office.

FOR SELL DESSERVE

respondent in the pair their was one of the Register. The promises were responded to an angle the frequence was any inverse to an another of firm-washing, which was duly complete wat.

New FORGE ACTSUDED AND FORM

The string of the parts preperious were manned to analysis. Four portained 200, and the string of the parts preperious of soluties distring for the sub-the excess of the storing extent of sto 25 of seven imposed. SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1929.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

Nuisance orders were made in 13 cases, costs amounting to $\pounds 20$ 5s. 0d. being ordered to be paid to the Council.

On two occasions summonses were withdrawn on the work being done. Costs, amounting to $\pounds 1$ 1s. 0d. were allowed to the Borough Council.

In 33 instances the Statutory Notices were complied with before the cases came on for hearing, £34 4s. 0d, being ordered to be paid to the Council.

One summons was adjourned *sine die* to enable the notice to be complied with and Defendant was ordered to pay $\pounds 1$ 1s. 0d. costs.

BREACHES OF LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BYE-LAWS.

There were 16 prosecutions. In 5 instances the defendants were ordered to pay costs amounting to $\pounds 4$ 7s. 6d., in 5 were fined $\pounds 7$ 10s. 0d., and in 6 instances defendants were fined $\pounds 7$ 17s. 0d., and ordered to pay $\pounds 8$ 6s. 0d. costs.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.

In one instance defendant was fined 5s.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

There were 10 communications from the London County Council referring to the emission of black smoke. These were duly brought to the notice of the parties responsible. Some 440 observations were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and in 26 instances intimation notices and in 2 statutory notices were served on the Offenders. These were effective, and there was no necessity for further action on the part of the Sanitary Authorities.

FUR SKIN DRESSERS.

At the end of the year there was one on the Register. The premises were regularly inspected and some 12 visits were made. One Intimation Notice was served on account of lime-washing, which was duly complied with.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

Under the above Act, 36 samples were taken for analysis. Four contained 390, 285, 274, and 123 parts respectively of soluble chlorine per 100,000 in excess of the amount allowed. In all four cases proceedings were instituted and fines and costs to the extent of \pounds 10 2s. 0d. were imposed.

SAG AND BONE ENALDERS

and thereing from a state the law have and a section was the London County a so similar approximation and the laws on the Register at the and office years a so similar approximation and and in remner that therewills. In 4 matures written are then we the need for department introduced and duly attended as

VERMINOLS HOUSES.

remain maninest 125 and in commetion with them send 131 route were deal damage the test and in commetion with them send 131 route were deal senders. But another all the presents sent persons about provide the test of the field Another is to another sent reported as being in average method them is the part the bout of some 88 children, 25 boys and 55 gris, notified them is the part the bout of some 88 children, 25 boys and 55 gris, notified them is the part the bout of some 88 children, 25 boys and 55 gris, notified them is the part of the bout of some 88 children, 25 boys and 55 gris, notified them is the part of the bout of the some set of the set of the set of the set of the bout of the source of the bout of the set of the set of the part of the bout of the set of the bout of the set of the

an following administer the results obligated is the Somiary Inspecting, where a strong heat fairly close force to seen of 5 they went outly she in s are a strong heat fairly close force of furthers, in 5 they went outly she in s are a strong heat hands. In one of the horizes with not a powerty, went outly before heat we have been at fairly so, in 6 it was during wat and in the set of the set of the horizes with not of powerty wat and so him of the bound in connection with any of the homes

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references we exactly to the Magintrane because Acts (1928. Shirtens 23. and there units data is under this Section. Fo all cases these fadio data were and inform as to be quite analyte to take proper care of measure.

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RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

Some 22 premises to which the bye-laws under Section 9 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, apply were on the Register at the end of the year, and 30 visits of inspection were made in connection therewith. In 4 instances written intimations of the need for cleanliness were served and duly attended to.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

The houses where it was necessary to take measures on account of the presence of vermin numbered 135, and in connection with them some 184 rooms were dealt with during the year. Sanitary notices were served where required and the usual steps taken. A fair number of the premises came under notice through intimations from the School Authorities as to children reported as being in a verminous condition.

During the year the homes of some 88 children, 33 boys and 55 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. Intimations were received that 17 boys and 11 girls had been given the opportunity of being cleansed at these stations, that in the case of 14 boys and 42 girls Statutory Notices had been served upon the parents to cleanse the children within 24 hours under Section 122 of the Children's Act, 1908, and that in the cases of 2 boys and 2 girls legal proceedings were pending for non-compliance with the requirements of Statutory Notices under this Act.

In all the cases reported the homes were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the following summarises the results obtained :—In 79 the rooms occupied were satisfactory, varying from fairly clean to very clean, in 5 they were dirty, and in 4 also buggy. In 81 the bedding was clean or fairly so, in 6 it was dirty, overcrowding was noticed in one instance. In one 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 three Sanitary Notices were served upon the owners and three upon the occupiers for cleansing.

The children reported by the School Authorities as suffering from scabies numbered 62, of whom 36 were females. As a result of the enquiries made 14 other cases came under observation. As far as practicable steps were taken to prevent infection spreading. In 5 cases the addresses given were erroneous.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1928, SECTION 28.

Application was made to the Magistrate for orders for the removal to St. Leonard's Hospital of three individuals under this Section. In all cases these individuals were ^{so} aged and infirm as to be quite unable to take proper care of themselves.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year consideration was given to the water supply to St. Leonard's Hospital and Institution. By the end of the year it had been arranged to modify the system so as to ensure at all times to all parts a supply for drinking purposes direct from the mains.

CIEL TO A ZOTTODITER I TODOUZA ACT. 1919

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STARING.

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ather of faciling houses word were filepored thorded under the Rousing (Consolidated) in tions, 1925

the precising sub-notifiers (exclusive of more releared ;

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

As already explained, Mr. E. T. D. Jordan, the Rat Officer, retired on 29th March, having reached the age of sixty-five; it was decided not to appoint a successor to this office but to make each of the District Sanitary Inspectors responsible in his own district for the work under this Act.

The following statistical summary accordingly relates to the Rat Officer up to 29th March and to the Sanitary Inspectors from that date until the end of the year :—

Complaints received		 	 	346
Complaints dealt wit		 	 	274
Premises freed		 	 	240
Drains tested		 	 	63
Drains found defectiv	ve	 	 	13
Drains found satisfac	ctory	 	 	52

The following are the total complaints for the past five years :---

Year.	Rats.	Mice.
1925	 268	 32
1926	 354	 73
1927	 326	 99
1928	 321	 119
1929	 277	 69

HOUSING.

THE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1929, ARE AS FOLLOWS :---

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.

I.-Unfit dwelling houses.

- Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)...
- (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 ...

51

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quenes of determine dwelling jourses pendered freein consequence of informal action by the Local Authority of their Officers

action under Statusory Powers,

 (b) by Local Anthonity in default of owners
 (c) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance
 of decimations by owners of intention to close

a measuring under Public Health Acts

All Multiper of houses repaired of nuisances remedied.

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incondings under Seutions, 11. 14, 15 and 18 of the

the sounder of representations made with a view to

(a) Namber of dwilling-bounds in respect of which

(a) Nomber of dwelling houses in respect of which Glosing Orders were determined, the dwellings houses having brensendered fit

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which the

sumper of dwelting houses demolished in pro-

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.

Nil.	 A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925. (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.
5,347 1,383	(1) Number of notices served requiring defects to be remedied { intimation statutory
5,347	 (2) Number of houses repaired or nuisances remedied under P. H. Acts, 1891— (a) by owners
-	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners
)	C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, 15 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1925.
	(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
Nil.	 (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 pur- suance of Demolition Orders

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The number of internation notices served during the year requiring mikunces are conversal wave 2177 and in 1,353 it heranic necessary to follow them up with interventions if will be noted from the bregoing that in the majority of cases in the notes out was done door receipt of an intimation notice.

on the new houses creded during the year 32 were completed whements on the only included in the Linkien County Council Wate Street Hensing Scheme. The every part 51 further telements was communced during the year.

total sumifier of homes in the Boolean way voluntarily demolished. The estimated

For the core which as the to the social of blocks of new line number for last and show to the solid on the to the social of blocks of new dwellines, as and show to the solution of the formate which as explained in the last from Kepate when basines promises to realize dwelling france.

NOTATERSISTATION.

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the real mean and a way televised in the Housing Committee for confidention and

and had at appears to this Conocil that the electness, narrowness, and had arrangement or and conditions want of light, air ventilation, or pages convenues of and other subitary defects in the buildings following

b, Dryachie Street, Chose municipal, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 29

Number of houses repaired under Section 3 of Housing Act, 1925-

(a) By Owners				Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in defau				Nil.
Number of houses closed on notice h	y owne	r that	they	
could not be made fit				Nil.
Number of houses for the working class	sses—			
(a) Erected during year				56
(b) In course of erection				54
Number of houses demolished-				
(a) In pursuance of Orders				-
(b) Voluntarily				25
Total number of houses in the borough	h			14,062
Number of houses occupied by the wo	rking cl	asses		13,162

The number of intimation notices served during the year requiring nuisances to be remedied was 5,347, and in 1,383 it became necessary to follow them up with statutory notices. It will be noted from the foregoing that in the majority of cases the necessary work was done upon receipt of an intimation notice.

Of the 56 new houses erected during the year 32 were completed tenements on the area included in the London County Council Ware Street Housing Scheme. The erection of 54 further tenements was commenced during the year.

Twenty-five dwelling-houses were voluntarily demolished. The estimated total number of houses in the Borough at the end of the year under consideration was 14,062, 13,162 being occupied by the working classes.

Both these numbers are slightly in excess of the corresponding number for last year. This excess, which is due to the erection of blocks of new dwellings, is contrary to the general tendency in the Borough, which, as explained in the last Annual Report, is for business premises to replace dwelling-houses.

REPRESENTATION.

On 16th July I made formal representation to the Borough Council, under Part II of the Housing Act, 1925, of an area known as the "Drysdale Area" in this Borough.

The representation was referred to the Housing Committee for consideration and report and the Council at their Meeting on 19th November.

- Resolved—(a) That it appears to this Council that the closeness, narrowness, and bad arrangement or bad condition, want of light, air ventilation, or proper conveniences of, and other sanitary defects in the buildings following, viz.:—
 - In Drysdale Street, those numbered 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24.
 - In Drysdale Place, those numbered 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23, and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32.

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and a service of according brought to the notic of the Persuances and a service demedical. I abardonately three cases which they possible and is an one personality sponting the worst cases.

In Sarah Street, those numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 14a, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 26a.

In Eliza Place, those numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. In Crooked Billet Yard, those numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

- In Windsor Place, those numbered 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.
- In Basing House Yard, those numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and two stables (north and south).

All in the Parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, in the County of London, are dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the said buildings or of the neighbouring buildings, and that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the said evils is by the demolition or the reconstruction or re-arrangement of the said buildings, or some of them, and that the area comprising the said buildings, and the yards, outhouses and the appurtenances thereof, and the site thereof, is too small to be dealt with by an improvement scheme.

(b) That this Council hereby direct a reconstruction scheme to be prepared for the improvement of the said area under Section 37 of the Housing Act, 1925.

It has been explained that the extra work falling upon the Sanitary Inspectors, in connection with smallpox, during the latter months of the year, interfered with their routine duties. As a result, the programme of house to house inspection approved by the Health Committee was not carried out in its entirety. The number of houses that should have been inspected was 3,335. The number actually inspected was 2,050.

The work of improving the lighting of the staircases of the tenement buildings in the Borough in accordance with Section 61 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1927, which was commenced in 1928, was completed during the year under consideration. At the end of the year the lighting of all these staircases was satisfactory.

The houses let in lodgings on the register at the end of the year numbered 389. The number of Intimation Notices served in relation to these houses was 296.

No applications were made for Certificates under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts.

OVERCROWDING.

The number of cases of overcrowding brought to the notice of the Department was 132, of which 88 were remedied. Unfortunately those cases which it is possible to remedy are not generally speaking the worst cases.

Overcrowding is due to the interaction of many causes, of which the disproportion between earnings and rent is the most important. Poor people with large families are those who have to live under the most overcrowded conditions and for whom alternative accommodation is most urgently required, but these are the very families for whom this is most difficult to find. No apology is made for again referring to a proposal contained in a resolution of this Council that free or assisted travel facilities should in certain cases be available for workers in overcrowded areas

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TOST TOP TO MORESHOP ACT FOR

A set of the bound by M M Inspectant of Fachples and Meridangs by a set the B would Council, Certain sanitary defects however, occurring a set of the B would council factor the Fabile Medit Act, and an referred by a set of the Health Department

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ACCOUNT AND W DESCRIPTION

the at the south the year was 50, including 35 factory behalting in

between their homes and work-places. We have in Shoreditch approximately 100,000 people living on a square mile. The density of population is 150 to the acre. A large number of families are living under conditions of bad overcrowding and many more are living under conditions harmful to the health and well-being of young children. The parents of these children are in very many cases most anxious to move into less crowded districts, but are prevented from doing so because they cannot afford the cost of travel that would become necessary.

Short of a great improvement in the economic condition of the families here referred to, it is not easy to believe that the general housing situation can be relieved without special legislation designed to give that freedom of movement that is now one of the necessities of health to those working in large cities.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Factories are dealt with by H.M. Inspectors of Factories and Workshops by the Officers of the Borough Council. Certain sanitary defects, however, occurring in factories are only remediable under the Public Health Act, and are referred by H.M. Inspectors to the Health Department.

The number of workshops, exclusive of bakehouses, on the register at the end of the year was 1,595. The number added to the register was 44, the number removed 71.

A classification of the workshops on the register at the end of the year is contained in the following table :—

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
(1)	(2)
 Furniture, woodwork, fitting and other branches of the furniture trades. 	1,115
(a) Cabinet making646(b) French polishing156(c) Upholstery80(d) Other workers233(2) Dress	
(a) Tailoring \dots \dots 69 (e) Shirt making \dots 1 (b) Mantles \dots 7 (f) Boot and shoe trades 27	163
(d) Millinery 8 (h) Other workers 2 (3) Skin, leather, hair and feather trades	40
 (a) Furriers 13 (b) Saddlery and Harness 7 (c) Feathers 1 (d) Other workers 19 (4) Paper, printing, book, stationery and fancy goods trades 19 	40
(5) Laundry and washing (5) (b) Other workers 25	61
100 TOOD	6
(7) Metals, machines, implements and conveyances	9
	68
(9) Other trades than those mentioned above	132
Total number of workshops on Register	1,595

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS-1929.

Nore.—A separate register is kept for bakehouses, the number of which in use at the end of the year was 59, including 35 factory bakehouses.

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Premises,		Number of	
(1)	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories	323	52	
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) Workplaces (Excluding Outworkers' pre-	1,457 707	209 61	
mises dealt with in Table III.)			
Totals	2,487	322	

The particulars of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors are as follows :----

The defects found and dealt with were as follows :—

	N	umber of Defe	cts.	Number
Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	of Prosecu- tions
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :*				
Want of cleanliness	92	92		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding	5	5		•••
Want of drainage of floors Other nuisances				
(insufficient	254	254		
Sanitary - ac- unsuitable or defec-	5	5		
commodation) tive	140	140		
(not separate for sexes Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:	1	1		
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 table on page 58.)				
Totals	497	497		

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

33

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.					Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of F Failure to affix Abstract of the Fac			kshop	Act	Nil.
(s. 133). Action taken in matters re- ferred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 5.)	ts (of ac	tion ta			
Other	. mspe				5
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :					
Certificates granted during the year					Nil.
In use at the end of the year					35

During the year 209 Sanitary Notices were served upon as many workshops The following is an abstract of the sanitary work carried out in compliance with these notices :--

repaired, etc. ... 117 obstructions removed 23 eansed and repaired.

... ... 43

3

33

3

4

31

... 3

Premises cleansed throughout	51	Soil and vent pipes dealt with
Premises cleansed partially		Water-closets newly constructed
Number of rooms cleansed 1	77	Water-closets repaired, etc
Walls, floors, sashes, etc., repaired	59	Water-closets obstructions removed
Light and ventilation improved		Sinks, etc., cleansed and repaired.
Roofs, guttering, etc., repaired	71	Sink traps provided
Overcrowding abated	5	Sculleries, yards, etc., paving re-
Water reinstated or improved	4	paired
Drains newly constructed	3	Sculleries, yards, etc., cleansed or
Drains reconstructed	8	limewashed
Drains, repaired, etc	5	Dust receptacles provided
Drains obstructions removed	16	Foul accumulations removed
Urinals cleansed, etc	1	

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 30 instances, the removal of obstructions from drains and water-closets in 15 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.

HOME WORK.

During the year 75 lists of out-workers were received from employers in the Borough, 36 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 821 out-workers, of whom 630 were not residents in Shoreditch. The addresses of those non-resident were forwarded to the sanitary authorities of the districts to which they belonged.

demonstration of general territoric constraints of the second state of the second stat

NATURE OF WORK.	Tw			WORKE	RS' LIST	S, SECT	ION 107.			Outwo prem	rk in unwi ises, Secti	holesome on 198,	Outwo mises, S	ork in infections 10	ted pre- 9 and 110
NATURE OF WORK.	Tw	List	s received	from Em	ployers.		Notices	Prosec	utions.						
		vice in the	Year.	0	nce in the	Year.	on Occu- piers	Failing to keep				1			Prosecu
	Lists.	Outw	orkers.		Outwo	orkers.	as to keeping or	or	Failing to send	In- stances.	Notices served.	Prosecu- tions,	In- stances.	Orders made.	tions. (S. 109,
(1)	(2)	Con- tractors. (3)	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men. (7)	sending Lists.	inspec- tion of Lists.	Lists.					(S. 109.)	110.)
	1			(0)	10)	(0)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Vearing apparel :	$ \begin{array}{c} 40 \\ \frac{2}{2} \\ 4 \\ \frac{16}{16} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	74 	409 33 169 16	6 1 1 1	4 	84 6 8 14	···· ··· ··· ···	···· ··· ··· ··· ···	···· ··· ··· ···		$ \begin{array}{c} 17 \\ \dots \\ 4 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ 2 \\ \dots \end{array} $	···· ··· ··· ··· ···	3 1 	···· ··· ··· ··· ···	
Totals	66	74	631	9	4	112				40	40		4		

Communications were received from various sanitary authorities relating to some 1,336 outworkers for firms outside Shoreditch and as 21 of these were residents in other Boroughs, their addresses were forwarded to the authorities concerned. The following table shows the numbers of addresses of outworkers received from the sanitary authorities referred to during 1929.

DISTRICTS.		Mal Wes App	king aring arel.		and	Arti Flov		ar	iture id lstery.		ur ling.		ains,		rellas,	ar	r Bags nd xes.		ush king.	Fai Lea Goi	ther	Ca Mou	rd nting.	Spo	nges,	TOTALS
		Feb.	Aug.	Crac	kers.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	LOTALS.
Battersea		2	2											1												
Bethnal Green		36	42								••••					14	21						•••		***	4
Camberwell		3	2	•••												1.4	21		8					***		121
City of London	••••	199	204	 5	3	10	6						•••													5
Dentford	••••	100	1	0	0	10	0	•••		3	5			37	19	1					4			1		497
Edmonton	••••	1	1						•••	•••																1
	••••	1 70																								1
Finsbury	• • • •	73	68	4	7	17	5	1					1	9	7	38	34			8	3	7	6			288
Hackney	•••	79	86	7		1	3	4	3	1				1		21		5		1						212
Hammersmith		2	2		3												25		7							39
Hampstead			1					2																		3
Holborn		5	5																							10
Hornsey		1	2																				••••			3
Poplar			2																				•••			0
Islington		18	13	7	4	2										8	6	***	•••					***		55
Kingston		2	2							10000			•••					••••		***		***				
Kensington															•••											4
Leyton		2	1									••••	••••		••••			••••								
amboth	••••		1					••••		••••			•••						••••							3
Southwark	••••		1								•••															1
St. Marylebone		2	1		•••												1									2
			4																							6
Stepney	••••	8	11			1					1					5	6									32
St. Pancras	••••				•••				2																	2
		10		8																						18
Tottenham		1		1																						2
Westminster			25																							25
		444	475			31	14	7	5	4	6		1													
T		5	\sim	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	~	5	~	-	-	-	~	5	~	5	~	-	~	1,336
TOTALS	•••	9	19	4	6	4	5	1	2	1	0	1		7	3	18	30	2	0	1	6	1	3	-	1	

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white were fulled and there we are a set of the

The total number of out-workers reported was 2,157, and of these some 1,507 were residents in Shoreditch. These figures are below the average for the past five years, and show a decrease as compared with those for 1928.

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 and the tables on pages 58 and 59 show the distribution of out-workers as regards trades in the Borough. Most of them are engaged in work connected with the making of wearing apparel, artificial flowers, paper bags and boxes, umbrellas, toys and crackers.

Some 319 visits of inspection were made to places where home-work was being carried on, and in connection with these 38 sanitary notices were served. The cases of notifiable infectious disease occurring at out-workers' premises numbered 4 and included 2 smallpox, 1 of scarlet fever and 1 diphtheria. The usual steps were taken in connection with them by the officers of the sanitary authority.

REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS.

The Council on the 19th November, 1929, instituted a scheme for the voluntary registration of hairdressers, under which hairdressers undertaking to comply with certain specified hygienic requirements are issued certificates of registration.

FOOD.

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, viz. :--1 cwt. of dabs, 1 truck load and 2 tons 6 cwts. of savoys, 1 box of mixed plaice, 30 lbs. of apples, 3 qrs. of skate, 168 lbs. of skate wings, 2 qrs. of mackerel, 126 lbs. of halibut, 184 eggs, 2 cwts. of whiting, 4 cwts. 1 qr. 18 lbs. tinned peas, 1 tin of comed beef, 3 qrs. of haddock and 1 leg of cooked lamb.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES. *

There is only one slaughterhouse in the Borough and this is little used.

The number of inspections made during the year was 12 and the sanitary wandition is reported to be satisfactory.

17 Sheep only were killed and there were no carcases or offal condemned.

is built of visite of inspection was an

Conservation and the para hard of all mean stalls where had they must was exposed or sales - Twenty-set warning letters were sent in respect of indust introloments of the Public Health (Mext) Regulations, 1921

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Free factors to have of inspection have made to the new contenses in the Bonnight

STOL SHOTLESS REAL TORS AND

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er and a start and the previous at which " daman and " will, who be wild in the and and we do the requirements of the share Order 75, hundriand Rosen 193 Europeand Road, 275, Old Street, 60, Shippardies Walk, and 117 Goldman bines

MEAT.

The number of butchers' shops under inspection during the year was 54 and the number of visits of inspection was 60.

General observation was kept of all meat stalls where butchers' meat was exposed for sale. Twenty-six warning letters were sent in respect of minor infringements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Legal proceedings were instituted in four cases; all were successful and the defendants were ordered to pay $\pounds 6$ 16s. in fines and costs.

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 288, 7 having been added and 7 removed therefrom. In 23 instances there were changes in the names of the persons registered. The premises were under regular inspection throughout the year and some 895 visits were made in connection with them. In 10 instances sanitary notices were served, mainly for cleansing. Three cases of diphtheria were 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.

Two samples were submitted for analysis under the above Regulations, both of which were returned as genuine.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

The following are the premises at which "designated" milk may be sold in accordance with the requirements of the above Order: 73, Kingsland Road, 193, Kingsland Road, 378, Old Street, 60, Shepherdess Walk, and 147, Goldsmith Row.



One sample of pasteurised milk was taken and submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination. The result showed that the milk conformed to the standard laid down by the Order.

Two samples of milk (ordinary undesignated) were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination, with the following results :---

Sample No. 10 :--

B. Coli present in 0.000001 c.cm.
Colonies growing at 37° C. = 29,600,000 per c.cm.
,, 22° C. = 14,700,000 ,,
B. Sporogenes and Welchii present in 10 c.cm.

Sample No. 11 :--

B. Coli present in 0.001 c.cm.
Colonies growing at 37° C. = 92,400 per c.cm.
" " 22° C. = 56,300 "
B. Sporogenes and Welchii present in 10 c.cm.

COOKSHOPS AND EATING-HOUSES.

Including the kitchens of public houses where food is prepared for customers, 194 were under inspection during the year, and some 322 visits were made in connection with them. Some 26 sanitary notices were served, mainly for cleansing.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Some 58 were under inspection and 166 visits were made to them. Twenty-one sanitary notices were served, mainly for cleansing.

ICE-CREAM SHOPS.

The number under observation during the year was 91, and 219 visits of inspection were made. In 14 instances sanitary notices were served. Most of these were for general cleansing. The L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1928, which came into operation during the year, provides for the registration of ice-cream premises.

At the end of the year the number on the register was 91.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of bakehouses on the register throughout the year was 59.

The number underground was 35 and the number of factory bakehouses was 35.

In connection with bakehouses the Sanitary Inspectors paid 123 visits of inspection. Intimation notices were served in 20 instances.

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a second a for the Probable Analysis. Mrs Haufe Harrison M. Y. Sand Thur 1,100 a result of the bland during the your. This minimum is at the rate of a resolution to the school the average for record years.

a product in weat several in the summary of in the following Tables:

instants if a part were found to be bland to be below the standard

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The reports of the Public Analyst, Mr. H. G. Harrison, M.A., show that 1,060 samples were submitted to him during the year. This number is at the rate of 10.7 per 1,000 inhabitants, and is above the average for recent years.

Quarter of 1929.	Number of Samples taken.	Number of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions Instituted.	Prosecutions withdrawn be- cause of War- ranties, &c.	Prosecutions Proceeded with	Number of Successful Prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.	Amount paid to Analyst for Samples Analysed.
1st 2nd 3rd 4th	238 283 300 239	3 5 10 8	1·26% 1·76% 2·66% 3·34%	2 3 3 7		2 3 3 7	2 3 3 7	$ \begin{array}{c} f & \text{s. d.} \\ 9 & 15 & 6 \\ 7 & 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 16 & 0 \\ 24 & 11 & 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} f & {\rm s.~d.} \\ 148 & 15 & 0 \\ 176 & 17 & 6 \\ 187 & 10 & 0 \\ 149 & 7 & 6 \end{array} $
Totals for Year	1,060	26	2.46%	15	-	15	15	48 8 6	662 10 0

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

The samples taken included 502 of milk, 52 butter (2 informal), 61 vinegar, 45 margarine, 45 sausage (11 informal), 25 dried fruits, 25 whiskey (1 informal), 24 cake, 19 bread and butter (18 informal), 17 gin, 14 pepper (1 informal), 12 vinegar (malt), 12 beer, 12 dripping, 10 sterilized milk, 8 self-raising flour, 7 lard, 7 rum, 6 tincture of quinine, 5 brawn, 5 mineral waters (informal), 5 oil of eucalyptus, 5 sauce, 5 sugar, 5 medicinal prescriptions (2 informal), 4 corned beef, 4 essence of camphorated oil, 4 preserved sausage, 5 jam (4 informal), 4 condensed milk (informal), 3 boracic acid powder, 3 cheese, 3 cocoa, 3 flour, 3 rice, 3 sweets, 3 ground almonds (informal), 3 castor oil (informal), 3 ice cream (informal), 3 jelly (1 informal), 3 olive oil (1 informal), 2 coffee, 2 custard powder, 2 fish paste, 2 glycerine, 2 weak tincture of iodine, 2 peas, 2 pickles, 2 ground rice, 2 salmon and shrimp paste, 2 tapioca, 2 tea, 2 boracic ointment (informal), 3 cream (2 informal), 2 ground cinnamon (informal), 2 tinned fruits (informal), 2 boiled ham (informal), 2 marmalade (informal), 2 ground nutmeg (informal), 2 salad cream (informal), 2 zinc ointment (informal), 2 vermicelli, 2 coffee and chicory essence (1 informal), 2 cordial (1 informal), 2 glaubers, salts (1 informal), 1 ground arrowroot, 1 braised beef, 1 pearl barley, 1 black pudding, 1 cinnamon, 1 pressed beef (informal), 1 chicken and ham roll, 1 citrate of magnesia, 1 ground ginger, 1 lemonade crystals, 1 liquorice powder compound, 1 chopped meat, 2 mustard (1 informal), 1 pea flour, 1 dessicated soup, 1 non-alcoholic wine, 1 meat pie (informal), 1 liquid medicinal paraffin (informal), 1 salad oil (informal).

Of the samples of milk 17 or 3.4 per cent. were found to be below the standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture.

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the resulton of content taken, and was verified to be adulterated to the

and and an an alter the beater and builter was taken (An was baind a subscription of the beater muscallific subscripts has taken trend the subscription and the defendant pleating subscription for functor. From In the subjoined table are shown the number of samples of milk taken during the four quarters of the year, with the numbers and percentages of those not found to be genuine :---

Qu	arte yea	r of th ar.	e	Number of Samples.	Number not genuine.	Percentage adulterated.		
lst	6			111	3	2.7		
2nd				123	2	1.6		
3rd				142	5	3.5		
4th				136	7	5.1		

In nine of the samples water was certified to have been added; in six cases it was less than 5 per cent. and in the other three it was more than 5 per cent.; in eight the samples showed deficiencies in milk fat; in these the deficiency ranged from 1 to 24 per cent. taking the standard of the Board of Agriculture.

Legal proceedings were instituted in ten or 58.8 per cent. of the cases in which samples of milk were below standard.

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 41.2.

Of the seventy-three samples of vinegar taken, two contained 2 and 35 per cent. excessive water, respectively. Proceedings were taken in the latter case and the defendant was fined $\pounds 1$ 3s.

Of the 49 samples of sausages taken, one informal sample contained sulphur dioxide to the extent of 60 parts per million. One formal sample taken from the same source was certified to contain sulphur dioxide to the extent of 50 parts per million. Legal proceedings were instituted and a fine of $\pounds 1$ and $\pounds 1$ 10s. costs was imposed.

Of the 40 samples of spirits taken, one sample of whiskey contained 6.1 per cent. of excessive water and one was certified to contain less than 1 per cent. of excessive water. With regard to the former sample, proceedings were instituted and $\pounds 4$ 4s. costs were allowed the Council.

Of the two samples of coffee taken, one was certified to be adulterated to the extent of 65 per cent. with chicory. Legal proceedings were instituted and the defendant was fined $\pounds 5$ and $\pounds 2$ costs.

Eighteen informal samples of bread and butter were taken. One was found to have margarine substituted for butter. A formal sample was taken from the same source and was again found to have margarine substituted for butter. Proceedings were instituted and the defendant pleaded guilty. The summons was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.

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Year.	Number of Samples.	Number of persons in the Borough to each Sample.	Number of Samples adulterated.	Percentage of Samples adulterated.	Number of prosecu- tions instituted.	Summonses with- drawn on account of warranties.	Prosecutions proceeded with.	Number of successful prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.	Amount paid to Public Analyst.
1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926	$\begin{array}{c} 536\\ 520\\ 519\\ 580\\ 570\\ 578\\ 577\\ 584\\ 768\\ 768\\ 768\\ 768\\ 768\\ 768\\ 768\\ 768$	$\begin{array}{c} 215\\ 224\\ 223\\ 200\\ 200\\ 200\\ 200\\ 200\\ 190\\ 144\\ 143\\ 135\\ 130\\ 129\\ 134\\ 155\\ 109\\ 98\\ 97\\ 101\\ 101\\ 101\\ 100\\ 101 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 98\\ 122\\ 99\\ 92\\ 92\\ 133\\ 149\\ 100\\ 132\\ 132\\ 130\\ 144\\ 154\\ 137\\ 72\\ 69\\ 58\\ 58\\ 51\\ 37\\ 55\\ 27\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 25 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 57\\ 44\\ 36\\ 45\\ 76\\ 65\\ 64\\ 48\\ 47\\ 36\\ 43\\ 50\\ 65\\ 54\\ 32\\ 25\\ 20\\ 19\\ 17\\ 16\\ 3\end{array}$	2 2 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 	$\begin{array}{c} 51\\ 42\\ 32\\ 45\\ 74\\ 60\\ 62\\ 48\\ 47\\ 36\\ 43\\ 49\\ 65\\ 53\\ 31\\ 24\\ 25\\ 20\\ 19\\ 17\\ 14\\ 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 47\\ 34\\ 27\\ 39\\ 69\\ 49\\ 58\\ 45\\ 42\\ 21\\ 30\\ 36\\ 41\\ 37\\ 17\\ 14\\ 20\\ 14\\ 10\\ 11\\ 5\\ 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1927 1928 1929	$1062 \\ 1076 \\ 1060$	101 93 95	20 18 26	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.9 \\ 1.7 \\ 2.5 \end{array} $	11 9 15	 	11 9 15	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 7 \\ 15 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	663 15 0 672 10 0 662 10 0

The subjoined table gives a comparison of the results of the work under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for the years 1905–1929 inclusive :—

MERCHANDISE MARKS (IMPORTED GOODS) No. 3 ORDER, 1928.

General observation was kept of all stalls and shops in the Borough where fresh apples were exposed for sale. Fifty-eight warning letters were sent in respect of minor infringements. These proved effective and no further action was necessary.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

REPORT BY DR. JAMES FANNING, Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

The notified live births numbered 1,953 and there were in addition 53 still births. Of the notifications 1,016 were received from registered midwives practising in the Borough.

The outlines of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme were described in the Annual Report for 1928, and there has been no fundamental change during the year under consideration, although a number of new activities have been instituted. pag ada mikula panel da en Ellas derendente

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The following is a list of the various consultation centres in being during the past year :---

		Monday—Friday daily, 2 p.m.
		Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 2 p.m.
		Monday-Saturday, 10 a.m.
		Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a.m.
		Friday, 10.30 a.m.
		Tuesday, 2 p.m.
		Monday, Wednesday, 2 p.m. Wednesday, 10.30 a.m.
)— 2 Doct	ors)	Friday, 2 p.m.
		Tuesday—Thursday, 2 p.m. Thursday, 11 a.m.
	 2 Doct	 2 Doctors)

The special toddlers' clinic held on Wednesday mornings has been discontinued and mothers are encouraged to bring their toddlers to the ordinary afternoon clinics. An additional ante-natal clinic was started on Wednesday mornings at Hoxton Market Mission on 27th February. Ultra-violet light clinics were held as before on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and a report on this method of treatment will be found at the end of this section. It will also be noted that a new Otorrhœa Clinic has been instituted. A special report on this will also be found below.

Once again we have to offer our grateful thanks to the voluntary workers who have assisted us during the year. Their work is especially valuable as great difficulty is experienced in obtaining voluntary help in this Borough in spite of repeated efforts. As a consequence, much of the time of the Health Visitors is occupied in doing clerical and other work which could be done equally well by untrained persons. It is hoped to put forward shortly a scheme which will help to overcome this difficulty.

The attendances at the various clinics were not quite so well maintained as in the previous year. As a result of the severe winter and the prevalence of illness the numbers became abnormally low during the first few months. The total attendances numbered 46,260 as compared with 47,154 during the previous year.

In view of the large number of mothers attending the clinics who are unable to breast feed their babies, it was decided to do something to cope with this problem. The advantage to babies of natural feeding is, of course, inestimable, and it is of special

The state and the close of the maximum would come to recease instruction in broast active and the maximum of the broasts in crease of simurality. This climic commenced a 2000 apple and was held on one city a work at first as an experiment. It was an maximum terminate come and was extended to three who has been specially trained in the lype of work. That is and erace in the maximum system of the Maximum of the Media Weilare free states for a qualified number who has been specially trained in the lype of work. That is ander the proceed approximent of the Maximum of the Media Weilare where day as the climic distort and the being applied.

tohurn and extrement during the year with the Goren's Harpital for admining and extreme was agreed to, and approved by the Ministry of Health, which the to come this lorge on 22mH January 1950. Under this scheme, in consideration of equipmant payment of Al50 the Borrowh Council may-

Second children to the heapital for monoil ation with the honorary staff.

and increases is reparately the inegital from the parents in respect of these actions in the formation of these resides a block in the finarcush Cource makes a charge in certain cases where it can a serie the finance in the second second

And and an a particular of a state disection of a state of the confinement cases was also because distinct the yest, and they immediately because extremely peopular in a state and way and the Decourt decourty speak of the advect types denived to the state of the set sisting also make up of the people of the second to be the set of the second decourt and ' is the tends of the second and the second decourts and the second decourt and ' is the tends of the second and the second decourts and the second decourt and ' is the tends of the second and the second decourts and the second decourt and ' is the tends of the second and the second decourts and the second decourt and ' is the tends of the second and the second decourts and the second decourt and ' is the tends of the second and the second decourts and the second decourt and ' is the tends of the second and the second decourts and the second decourt and the available of the second second the second decourts and the second decourt and the available to the second to the second and the available to the second s

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The nonshear of mothers strenging daily for dinners have averaged 20 at the

The Monthey black conduct at by the Health Vistors on Thursday afternoons, and the School of Monthey afternoons at the School for Monthey had an average attendance of 5.5.

importance in a poor and overcrowded area such as this. It was therefore decided to commence a clinic to which mothers would come to receive instruction in breast feeding and treatment for the breasts in cases of difficulty. This clinic commenced on 25th April, and was held on one day a week at first as an experiment. It was an immediate success, and was extended to three whole days a week on 11th November. The clinic is attended by a qualified nurse, who has been specially trained in this type of work, and is under the general supervision of the Matron of the Model Welfare Centre. The mothers come in the morning with their babies, and usually spend the whole day at the clinic, dinner and tea being supplied.

Negotiations were conducted during the year with the Queen's Hospital for children and a scheme was agreed to, and approved by the Ministry of Health, which was to come into force on 22nd January, 1930. Under this scheme, in consideration of an annual payment of \pounds 150, the Borough Council may—

- (i.) Send children to the hospital for consultation with the honorary staff.
- (ii.) Send children to a minor ailment centre at the hospital.
- (iii.) Recommend children for admission to hospital.

No payment is required by the hospital from the parents in respect of these facilities, although the Borough Council makes a charge in certain cases where it can be afforded.

The distribution of packages of sterile dressings for confinement cases was also commenced during the year, and they immediately became extremely popular. The doctors and midwives of the Borough frequently speak of the advantages derived from these dressings. In considering the make-up of the package, it was thought wise to avoid making it an " accouchment set " in the usual sense of the term, and only essential dressings were included. During the last three months of the year a weekly average of eight packages was distributed, and the numbers were rapidly increasing.

A scheme for the provision of Home Helps was prepared, and was approved by the Ministry of Health. It has not, however, actually come into operation by the end of the year under consideration.

The supply of free milk and dinners to necessitous mothers and children was continued, and, in addition to nutritional value of the food supplied, the scheme formed a valuable link between the family and the Welfare Centre. During the latter part of the year, for some reason which was not quite clear, there was a falling off in the number of applications for milk, and the Committee had under consideration a relaxation of the financial scale.

The numbers of mothers attending daily for dinners have averaged 20 at the Model Welfare Centre, and 26.5 at 31, Herbert Street.

The Sewing Class conducted by the Health Visitors on Thursday afternoons had an average attendance of 11, and that held on Monday afternoons at the School for Mothers had an average attendance of 5.5.

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an interaction of a server during the your by the Borough Council towards the cost mainteraction of the shored in a consult count bounds. In 27 cases to invalve canter a the set addition of the Shored in a Brando of the Invalid Children's Alth A contaction with addition of the second train Brando of the Invalid Children's Alth A contaction with addition of the second train brought to the during of the Council and the second to be a statistics.

anter of the management with the Destrict Nursing Association anter of the destrict the very of the total number of visits to children under some 037. In the majority of the cases under use you's otorrhead was the condition coloring wantequired. Further particulars are given in the nursing for the condition

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SCHOOL FAULTINES 100805

and entrance in Shore-inch and thus of Loudon as a while humbored dollarities

The importance of dental care and early treatment seems to be now more appreciated by the mothers, and it is becoming more easy to persuade them to take their children to the Municipal Dental Hospital. The attendances of mothers and children there totalled 1,411 as compared with 1,101 in the previous year. A special feature is now being made of a hitherto largely neglected field of dental practice, namely, orthodontics—the remedy of deformities of the jaws and mouth.

Assistance was given during the year by the Borough Council towards the cost of maintenance of 29 children in convalescent homes. In 27 cases convalescence was arranged through the Shoreditch Branch of the Invalid Children's Aid Association, and in addition 21 cases were brought to the notice of the Guardians as being suitable cases for convalescence.

The cases nursed under the arrangement with the District Nursing Association numbered 42 children under five years. The total number of visits to children under five was 627. In the majority of the cases under five years otorrhœa was the condition for which nursing was required. Further particulars are given in the nursing list (p. 32).

The figures relating to the physical condition of Shoreditch children entering the schools in 1929 have been obtained through the courtesy of the L.C.C. Medical Staff.

They are as follows :---

SCHOOL ENTRANTS-1929.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of entrants	1,087	1,016	2,103
requiring treatment	146	113	264
treatment	361	326	687
requiring treatment Number with dental defects not requiring	129	121	250
treatment	1	6	7

An interesting comparison may be made between the number of defective school entrants in Shoreditch and that of London as a whole :---

	Lon	DON.	SHORE	DITCH.	
	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	
Number of school entrants inspected Number found requiring treat-	74,327		2,002	2,103	
ment (other than dental)	12,875	-	320	264	
Percentage requiring treatment	17.3	_	15.9	12.5	

MODER MAADLER CEVERS

(BABLY PRICAD)

In este al the Model Walture Centre have here continuently recupied by habits subjetice from discripts of marrilen, and a few products have been admitted for the establishment of breast freeding. There is accommodation for 10 babies or habits and 2 mothers. The nursing staff comprises a Matuna (Miss Borrow), two and 7 mass and four productioners.

-: statistical summary relating to children admitted :--

Number of cases in the words on 1st January, 1920 9 balance. Number of cases admitted 44 babies, 5 mothers.

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tree during and the state of the summital sympletic and the other from general

Contract of a second second to between the Borough Council and the hospital erroroviernes auto-carfal clinic is field at the City of London Maternity Hospital. The following reptrie of the work done during the year has been received from the

interest in a submit the following Report upon the cases from your Corporation are need in a substant of the during the very subject and Directaber, 1993 Direction number of once deals with was 117 all of whom were expressed by the Obstant Surgeon in charge of the Equationit, the number of grammations by the Surgeon was 218, and by the Sister 143.

The number of patients delivered on the District during the period under onvices was to, and in Hospital 69 Urine was tested in all cases. The fitt of special features net with an appended herewith.

Yours faithfully,

(Sat) RALES B. CAMBURG,

MODEL WELFARE CENTRE.

(BABIES WARDS.)

The cots at the Model Welfare Centre have been continuously occupied by babies suffering from disorders of nutrition, and a few mothers have been admitted for the establishment of breast feeding. There is accommodation for 10 babies or 8 babies and 2 mothers. The nursing staff comprises a Matron (Miss Borrow), two staff nurses and four probationers.

Statistical summary relating to children admitted :--

Number of cases in the wards on 1st	January, 1929 9 babies.
-------------------------------------	-------------------------

Number of	cases	admitted	 	 	44	babies,	5	mothers.

Reasons for admission :---

Wasting and	l malnuti	rition		 	 23
Rickets				 	 7
Debility				 	 2
Screaming				 	 1
Prematurity				 	 1
Establishme	nt of brea	ast feed	ling	 	 10

All those discharged were either normal or very much improved.

There was no case of infectious disease during the year.

Two deaths occurred, one from congenital syphilis and the other from general peritonitis.

Under the terms of an agreement between the Borough Council and the hospital a consultative ante-natal clinic is held at the City of London Maternity Hospital. The following report of the work done during the year has been received from the Secretary :—

DEAR SIR,

I beg to submit the following Report upon the cases from your Borough attended at our Ante-natal Centre during the year ended 31st December, 1929.

The total number of cases dealt with was 117, all of whom were examined by the Obstetric Surgeon in charge of the Department; the number of examinations by the Surgeon was 216, and by the Sister 143.

The number of patients delivered on the District during the period under review was 40, and in Hospital 59. Urine was tested in all cases.

The list of special features met with are appended herewith.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) RALPH B. CANNINGS,

Secretary.

F 2

STIFFEILL LIGHT CLIMPS.

in cases are such by the Assistant Medical Officia Centre in four Alternations i week and an are such the Resistant Medical Officia of Hadda at a farmight and an are so to the R.B.B. Mercure Vapous Type. A description of one are manying was given in the Inc. August Report

a contract when an excession pricing during 1929 have been classified according a contract when employed in report to the permit of edges who are ended contracts a large groupler a bick did non comer ander one 'spectrum supprise and her end the complete of the ane comer ander one 'spectrum supprise and her end the complete of action comer ander one 'spectrum supprise and her end the complete of actions of was considered that about mechal are ended in sector for the 1925 which the the tablet and the sector end of any density and m 1929 only one that about mechalic recent and the sector for the tablet and m 1929 only one that about mechalic actions and densed and the tablet and m 1929 only one time the tablet about and these and the sector for the tablet and m 1929 only one time the tablet and the sector of the sector tablet and m 1929 only one time to be the these LIST OF SPECIAL FEATURES DURING 1929.

Hæmorrhage	(accide	ental)			 	4
Inductions					 	7
Contracted Pe	elvis				 	16
Cæsarean Sec	tion				 	4
Albuminuria					 	14
Version (ante-	-natal	breech	to vert	ex)	 	12
Breech						
Bad Hearts					 	4
Tuberculosis					 	3 (1 active).
Twins					 	5 sets.
Bad Histories					 	5
Varicose Veins	S				 	2
Hydrocephalu	S				 	2
Manual Remo	val of	Placen	ta		 	1
Hydraminos					 	2
Placenta Præv	via				 	2
Prolapsed Cor						
Premature bal						
Arm, Foot, Ha						
Pyelitis						2

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT CLINIC.

The Light Clinic is held at the Model Welfare Centre on four afternoons a week and all cases are seen by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health once a fortnight. The lamp in use is of the K.B.B. Mercury Vapour type. A description of the technique employed was given in the last Annual Report.

The results obtained in cases attending during 1929 have been classified according to the method which was employed in regard to the group of cases who attended before that year and who were collected in the 1928 report. The earlier group of cases contained a large number which did not come under one's personal supervision, and it will be noted that the number of successes during the past year, in which the results had possibly been considered more critically, do not compare favourably with those reported in 1928. In the 1928 series it was considered that about one-half of the cases treated derived some benefit, and in 1929 only one-third. Whether these and a second the expected of hear treatment is extremely deficult and a second the expectingent of warehing the progress of a second of cases in a spectrum of the light treatment and fail to attend would prove very and

the sole measure of eases who attended for such exposures of over was 127.

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cases would have improved in the absence of light treatment is extremely difficult to say with certainty, and the experiment of watching the progress of a series of cases who are recommended for light treatment and fail to attend would prove very instructive.

The total number of cases who attended for eight exposures or over was 127. In no case were any ill effects noted as a result of treatment.

KEY TO COLUMN READINGS.

A1-Result very good and attributed entirely to light.

A2-Result very good and attributed partly to light.

A3-Result very good but not attributed to light.

B1-Result good and attributed entirely to light.

B2-Result good and attributed partly to light.

B3-Result good but not attributed to light.

C1--Result fair and attributed entirely to light.

C2-Result fair and attributed partly to light.

C3-Result fair but not attributed to light.

D -Not improved.

			A1.	A2.	A3.	B1.	B2.	B3.	C1.	C2.	C3.	D.	Total
1	Debility and underweight		4	2	-	9	4	2	2	1	14	23	61
2 3	Debility		-	-	-	2	-	4	-	2	3	5	16
0	Debility following infec disease	tious	1	-	_	2	-	-		1	3	_	7
4	Underweight without debi	ility	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	4	7	17
5	Debility with anaemia		1	-	-	1	-	-		1	1	-	4
6	Malnutrition		1	-		-			-	-	3	1	5
7	Rickets		2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	5
8	Backwardness		-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	3	10
9	Nervousness		-	-	-	-	-	-		- 1	-	1	1
10	Eczema of buttocks		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Totals		12	4	-	16	5	9	2	5	33	41	127

* Treatment incomplete.

In addition, 14 healthy children were treated at the request of the Clinic Doctor.

Total				

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Particulars of the Health Visitors' visits and of the attendances at the various Welfare Centres during the year are given in the following tables :---

			Health	Visitor	s' Distr	icts.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total.
No. of 1st visits to infants	197	273	217	287	284	247	395	1,900
No. of re-visits to infants No. of 1st visits to chil- dren aged 1 to 5 years (irrespective of whether visited previously as an	346	441	545	344	602	504	1,236	4,018
infant) No. of re-visits to chil-	149	116	150	146	79	160	1,023	1,823
dren aged 1 to 5 years No. of 1st visits to ex-	641	1,102	1,001	1,227	1,085	1,156	1,411	7,623
pectant mothers No. of re-visits to ex-	79	86	71	68	91	97	149	641
pectant mothers	63	75	66	49	58	55	149	515
No. of futile visits No. of interviews in	246	96	141	144	207	301	550	1,685
connection with work No. of 1st visits to infants	345	358	479	560	102	482	964	3,290
No. of 1st visits to cases	1		1					2
of ophthalmia neona- torum	4	10	7	8	1	3		33
of ophthalmia neona- torum	4	12	7	9	2	5		39
No. of 1st visits to cases of puerperal fever			1	2				3
No. of re-visits to cases of puerperal fever				1				1
No. of 1st visits to cases of puerperal pyrexia	4	5	3	4	3	3		22
No. of re-visits to cases of puerperal pyrexia No. of Health Visitors' attendances at Centres : (a) Hoxton Market	6	5	1	4	5	1		22
 (a) Hoxton Market Institute (b) Hoxton Hall Cen- 	32			26	101	132		291
tre	8		5	52		5		70
(c) Maternity Centre (d) Harbour Lights	124	205	101	131	85	41		687
(e) School for Mothers	48	40	52	3	1	9		153
Centre				·			315	315

VISITS.

* These visits are also included above.

ATEN ATENDANCES OF INFANTS AND CHILDRAN AT WEREARD CITINGS.

37

					Healt	h Visito	ors' Dist	tricts.		
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total
	Hoxton Institu (Mon.)							95 42		95 42
	(Wed.)	under 1 yr. over 1 yr.					46 15	91 26	··· ··	137 41
	Hoxton (Tues.)	Hall: under 1 yr. over 1 yr.				87 17		··· ··		87 17
		y Centre : under 1 yr. over 1 yr.		147 31						147 31
	(Tues.)	under 1 yr. over 1 yr.	88 22	113 21				··· ··	··· ··	201 43
	(Wed.)	under 1 yr. over 1 yr.		2	93 46					93 48
	(Thur.)	under 1 yr. over 1 yr.					$\begin{array}{c}139\\32\end{array}$		 	139
	(Fri.)	under 1 yr. over 1 yr.				6 3 15				63 11
(<i>d</i>)	Harbour (Fri.)	Lights : under 1 yr. over 1 yr.	53 22		95 48					148 70
(e)		or Mothers : under 1 yr. over 1 yr.							171 61	17
	(Thur.)	under 1 yr. over 1 yr.							133 35	13:

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

			H	ealth N	Visitor	s' Dist	ricts.		
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total
(a) Hoxton Ma (Mon.)	rket Institute: Infants Children Mothers without						1, 3 63 1,026		1,363 1,020
	children						744		74
(Wed.)	Infants Children Mothers without	 				465 330	1,178 768	··· ··	1,643
	children					247	534		78
(b) Hoxton Ha (Tues.)	Infants Children Mothers without				1,712 1,439				1,715
	children				475			•••	47
(¢) Maternity ((Mon.)	Centre : Infants Children Mothers without	···	1,257 941			··· ··		··· ···	1,257 941
	children		610						610
(Tues.)	Infants Children Mothers without	1,143 898				 	 	··· ···	2,023 1,484
	children	527	356						88:
(Wed.)	Infants Children Mothers without			$1,643 \\ 1,348$		2		 	1,643 1,413
	children			336		2			338
(Thur.)	Infants Children Mothers without					1,726 1,029			1,720 1,029
	children					646			646
(Fri.)	Infants Children				1,212 753			··· ···	1,212
	Mothers without children				305				30

TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN AT WELFARE CLINICS.

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		Health Visitors' Districts.									
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Fotal.		
(d) Harbour Li	ights :										
(Fri.)	Infants	882		1,420					2,302		
()	Children	647		1,115					1,762		
	Mothers without children	541		454					995		
(e) School for	Mothers :										
(Tues.)	Infants							1,402			
(2000)	Children Mothers without				•••			897	897		
	children										
(Thur.)	Infants							1,868			
	Children Mothers without children							165			

TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN AT WELFARE CLINICS-continued.

ANTE-NATAL CONSU	JLTATIONS.	
------------------	------------	--

Hoxton Market : Dr. Smith (Wednesday). No. of 1st attendances	 			14	11	32		57
Total No. of attendances	 			59	25	74		158
Maternity Centre: Dr. Smith (Friday). No. of 1st attendances	 48	95	47	43	59	30		322
Total No. of attendances	 79	166	107	135	88	43		618
School for Mothers : Dr. Tribe (Friday). No. of 1st attendances	 						115	115
Total No. of attendances	 						185	185

NEEDIC OF LARANTELETENERS DOCTORS' CONSTRAINTS

the remainder wate making satisfactory progress

		Health Visitors, District	Infants by Do	s seen ctor.	Children (seen by)	
		No.	For 1st time	Total No.		Total No.
MATERNITY Dr. Richards	Centre. (Mon.)	2	130	645	34	325
Dr. Karn Dr. Goffe	((Tues.) ((Tues.) (Tues.)	$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 86\\ 48\\ 49\end{array}$	694 237 306	8	422 101 153
Dr. Richards Dr. Smith	(Wed.) (Wed.)	3 2 5	86 1	753 		423 55 8
Dr. Fanning	(Thur.)	5	124	558	35	322
Dr. Smith	(Fri.)	4	60	689	13	429
Hoxton M Dr. Fanning	MARKET. (Mon.)	6	95	557	38	357
Dr. Goffe	(Wed.)	5 6	38 91	171 480		92 222
Hoxton I Dr. Fanning		4	80	600	14	504
HARBOUR Dr. Karn	Lights. (Fri.)	3	94	668	42	357
Dr. Goffe	(Fri.)	1	63	551	28	332
School for 1 Dr. Pratt	Mothers. (Tues.)	7	171	755	44	533
Dr. Pratt	(Thur.)	7	154	974	35	615

The Number of Infants and Children seen by the Doctors at the Centres during the Year are as follows :---

REPORT OF INFANTS ATTENDING DOCTORS' CONSULTATIONS.

		Health Visitors' Districts.							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total.	
Number suffering from dis- orders of digestion and									
nutrition Number suffering from other	699	1,069	542	857	169	512	851	4,699	
Number referred to Hospital	1,050	218	559	860	196	582	630	4,095	
or to Medical Practitioner	43	92	80	108	99	52	128	602	

The remainder were making satisfactory progress.

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I we evirtualize any held one at the School for Mohars 28, Herbert Street, or Friday, thermoles (District 7), and one at the Model Wellars Centre on Thursday structure available for Districts 1-a

orol the attendences during the year are as follows ;---

DAY MURSERIES

Voluence Considering in the Bornie and the management of

Brunesid. Pier Day Muraty as commodates 35 chillen.

is increase were approved name which, upon the commondation of the Mussery, which means were approved name which, upon the recommondation of the Health Variation from unselectuories before are admitted, the charge, ad. [as day long upon the the Bournesh Connedic

RUPORT ON DIGREERING CLINIC.

Like Church commented on tech depressy, 1949, and is unit on the Morial record on the 210, Kingdand Kaud, from 10 to 11 am, every maining except under A away supplied by the District Nursing Association attends card morning The particulars of the cases referred from the Welfare Centre to the Shoreditch Municipal Dental Hospital are as follows :----

	Health Visitors' Districts.						Track	
Dental Clinic.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Number of first attendances Total number of attendances		47 233	$\begin{array}{c} 31\\147\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46\\246\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\172 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\187\end{array}$	$52 \\ 254$	$\frac{266}{1,413}$

Two sewing classes are held, one at the School for Mothers, 28, Herbert Street, on Friday afternoon (District 7), and one at the Model Welfare Centre on Thursday afternoon available for Districts 1-6.

The particulars of the attendances during the year are as follows :----

		Health Visitors' Districts.						
SEWING CLASSES (2). Fotal number of attendances	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
	231	4	-	257	34	_	319	845

DAY NURSERIES.

There are two Day Nurseries in the Borough both under the management of Voluntary Committees :---

Brunswick Place Day Nursery, accommodates 35 children. Sun Babies Day Nursery, Norris Street, accommodates 100 children.

It being reported to the Committee that there were vacancies at this Nursery, arrangements were approved under which, upon the recommendation of the Health Visitors, children from unsatisfactory homes are admitted, the charge, 6d. per day, being met by the Borough Council.

REPORT ON OTORRHEA CLINIC.

The Clinic commenced on 18th February, 1929, and is held at the Model Welfare Centre, 210, Kingsland Road, from 10 to 11 a.m. every morning except Sunday. A nurse supplied by the District Nursing Association attends each morning Associate the face at a solution of a week by the Assistant Madicul (Miles)

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REALTH WEEK

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to give treatment, and the cases are seen once a week by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health. A Health Visitor is also present on the Doctor's day, and she assists generally in the administration of the Clinic at other times.

This Clinic was commenced primarily with the view of making it easy for regular treatment to be obtained for discharging ears, as it was found that mothers could not spare the time to take their children to overcrowded hospitals for this "purpose. It is felt that during the first year of its working much valuable work has been done. and a number of cases of otitis media have been prevented by early treatment from going on to more serious ear disease.

No. of cases sent for treatment 86 Average weekly attendances 22.13 (44 weeks).

Dia	Diagnosis.			No. Discontinued Dis- narged		Referred	Still	
Diagnosi:				Im- proved.	Not im- proved.	to Hospital.	attend- ing.	Totals
Otitis Media (suppu	rativo							
Otitis Media (catarr	(hol)	••••	32	1	8	5	4	50
acatitis	mar)		7	-				7
Internal Ear Diseas			12	-	-			12
custachia Obstruct	e ion		-	-		1	-	12
(catarrhal)			1					
Rhinitis			4	2				1
Diphtheria				_		1	-	6
Wax in Ears			5			1	-	1
furbinate Disease								5
No Disease found		••••	2			1	-	1
	••••		4	-		-		2
Totals			63	3	8	8	4	86

HEALTH WEEK.

Health Week which is now an established fixture in our Public Health calendar was held during the week commencing Monday, 21st October, 1929.

An Exhibition was held in the large hall and lectures were delivered in the Council Chamber.

Altogether the week was a great success and the interest shown by the large number of persons who attended amply compensated for their efforts those upon whom fell the very considerable work that such an occasion involves.

A list of the various exhibits and lectures and the number of attendances on each day are appended :---

EXHIBITS.

- 1. Health and Cleanliness Council.
- 2. Dental Board of the United Kingdom.
- 3. St. John Ambulance Brigade.
- (a) Sun Babies' Nursery.
 (b) Nasal Hygiene Exhibit
- 5. Borough of Shoreditch Electricity Dept. 6. Borough of Shoreditch Maternity and
- Child Welfare Department.
- Tuberculosis Dispensary.
- 8. Borough of Shoreditch Baths Department.
- 9. Borough of Shoreditch Highways and Works Department.
- 11. Borough of Shoreditch Maternity and 12. Child Welfare Depart
- 13. Borough of Shoreditch Dental Hospital.

- I.4.
- Borough of Shoreditch Maternity and 15
- 16.] Child Welfare Department.
- 17. Borough of Shoreditch Libraries Department.
- 18. Institute of Hygiene.
- 19. Metropolitan Water Board.
- 20. Baird & Tatlock, Ltd.
- 21. British Social Hygiene Council.
- 22. Shoreditch Gardens Guild.
- 23. The Workers' Birth Control Group. 24. Borough of Shoreditch Sanitary In-
- 25. | spectors.
- 26. Borough of Shoreditch Food Inspectors.
- 27. United Dairies, Ltd.

LECTURES.

- Dr. MAITLAND RADFORD, Medical Officer of Health, entitled " Health Week.
- Dr. OLIVIER RICHARDS, entitled "Health and Clothing."
- Dr. OCTAVIA LEWIN, entitled " Nasal Hygiene and National Health.'
- Sir ALEXANDER HOUSTON, Metropolitan
- Water Board, entitled "Water Supply." Dr. HELENA WRIGHT (to Married Women only), entitled "Birth Control."
- BRITISH SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL, entitled Deferred Payment."
- Dr. STELLA CHURCHILL, L.C.C., entitled "Artificial Sunlight."
- Mr. H. L. DAVIES, Dental Surgeon, Municipal Dental Hospital, entitled "Care of the Teeth."
- Mr. R. CYRIL RAY, B.A., Town Clerk, entitled " Public Health Law in London.
- Dr. SYLVIA SMITH, entitled "Ante-Natal Care."
- Dr. HELENA WRIGHT (to Married Women only) on "Birth Control."
- Dr. DORIS ODLUM, National Council for Mental Hygiene, entitled "A Healthy Mind in a Healthy Body.

- Mr. D. GRANT, Food Inspector, Shoreditch Borough Council, entitled "Food In-spection."
- Miss THRUPP, Shoreditch Gardens Guild, entitled " The Culture of Bulbs and Plants in Window Boxes."
- Alderman Dr. S. W. JEGER, Chairman, Health Committee, entitled "Public Health."
- Dr. F. VINCENT DENNE, Dental Board of United Kingdom, entitled "Why we have Toothache.
- Dr. E. D. KARN, entitled " Sunlight-Natural and Artificial."
- Mr. G. S. FRANCIS, British Electrical Development Association, entitled " The Influence of Electricity on Public Health.
- Dr. J. FANNING, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, entitled "Health is won by a way of life rather than a bottle of medicine."
- Miss M. BORROW, Matron, Model Welfare Centre, entitled "Breast Food for Best Babies.
- Dr. LANE ROBERTS (for Married Men), entitled "Birth Control."
- Mr. R. A. BISHOP, Sanitary Inspector, Shoreditch Borough Council, entitled "The Sanitary Inspector.'

ATTENDANCES.

Monday	 		 	 1,091
Tuesday	 		 	 1,466
Wednesday	 		 	 1,472
Thursday	 		 	 678
Friday	 		 	 1,234
Saturday	 		 	 1,023
	То	tal	 	 6,964

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It will be noted that the foregoing includes an exhibit and lectures on the subject of Birth Control. This inclusion was followed a few weeks later by an important resolution on the subject. At the meeting of the Borough Council held on 19th November it was resolved unanimously :---

"That this Council recognises that the question of family limitation is one to be settled by the individuals concerned.

" It further recognises, however, that a demand exists among workingclass married women for reliable and private information as to methods of family limitation, and places on record its opinion that such married women should not be prevented by lack of means from obtaining the help they desire. It therefore calls upon the Ministry of Health to allow those Municipalities who wish to do so to provide facilities for such information through the public services.

"Copies of this resolution to be sent to all Municipal Authorities throughout the country, with a request for support, to the Ministry of Health, the Prime Minister and the local Member of Parliament and to the Press."

STAFF.

The following is a list of the members of the permanent Staff of the Public Health Department :--

Sanitary Inspectors.

C T III	J. H. PEARSO	N, Senior Inspector.		
C. J. WRIGHT.	J. H. THOMAS.	R. A. BISHOP.	D. GRANT.	
H. G. CHAPMAN. W. SICKELMORE,	F. C. SHAW.	T. W. GIRLING.	G. WALKER.	
	J. B. Molloy.	A. STRATTON.	G. C. E. GIBBS (appointed 12/3/29).	

Health Visitors.

Miss I. M. HEWARD. Miss M. REDCLIFFE. Miss A. E. BARNES (resigned 30/9/29).

Miss B. C. HUNT. Mrs. D. Bales (appointed 10/9/29).

Miss M. Morrell. Miss A. M. Brotherton.

Tuberculosis Nurse and Infectious Disease Visitor.

Miss W. I. HISCOKE.

E. T. D. JORDAN (retired 21/3/29).

E. G. WILSHER, Chief Clerk & Administrative Assistant (appointed 19/2/29). E. J. HAYES & G. H. PRATT, First Assistant Clerks. H. P. Abbott, General Assistant. W. HARRIS. W. L. JOB. E. R. BANKS, H. FITZGERALD. WILSON (appointed 18/6/29). H. FITZGERALD.

Clerical Staff.

W. E. DALE (Part-time Enquiry Officer).

Rat Officer.



Dental Hospital:

Dentist.

H. L. DAVIES, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) (appointed 1/6/29).

Dental Mechanics.

Sister and Clerk. Mrs. L. FRIER.

Caretakers. Mr. and Mrs. A. WHITTARD.

T. LAMB.

T. A. Diss (appointed 16/4/29).

Staff of Dining Centre, 31, Herbert Street.

Miss W. MILLER (General Assistant). Miss M. ZEMAITIS (Cook Caretaker).

Mortuary Keeper.

W. J. BAILEY.

Temporary Shelter.

A FLACK.

Mrs. WATSON.

W. F. LEAVER.

Disinfecting Officers. G. KENNEDY.

A. FAWNS.

Model Welfare Centre, Kingsland Road.

Miss D. BORROW, Matron.

Miss D. A. KENNEDY, Sister.

Misses H. M. BEAL (resigned 13/7/29) and D. McDowell (resigned 5/10/29)) (Staff " A. BRADLEY (appointed 5/7/29) and M. HITCHCOCK (appointed 1/11/29) | Nurses)

Miss E. RIGGS (Cook).

Mrs. J. McDonnell (Waitress).

J. P. BEAR and J. E. PERRY (Porters).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

JAMES FANNING, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health. Administrative Maternity and Child Welfare Officer. Administrative Tuberculosis Officer. MAITLAND RADFORD, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

The following officers who are not members of the permanent staff perform various duties in connection with the work of the department :----

Clerical Staff.

V. H. SEWELL.

Dental Hospital:

Anæsthetist.

MAURICE MARCUS, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Model Welfare Centre, Kingsland Road.

Physicians to Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Hon. Mrs. OLIVIER RICHARDS, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P. Mrs. Sylvia Smith, M.B., B.S. Mrs. E. M. Goffe, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. 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.

Artificial Sun-light Clinic.

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

Misses K. BALL (resigned 31/8/29), J. PALIN (resigned 1/4/29), V. TAYLOR (resigned 1/5/29),

J. BLAKELY, G. ATTWOOD (appointed 1/3/29), K. TURNER (appointed 1/3/29), M. CAREY (appointed 3/5/29) (Probationers).

Mrs. J. DURLING, Mrs. A. HESKETH, Mrs. E. WILLAMENT (Cleaners).

Tubereulesia Officer	Bacteriologist.	Public Analyst.			
Tuberculosis Officer.		H. G. HARRISON, M.A., F.I.C.			
LEITCH. M.B., Ch.B.	F. H. TEALE, M.D., F.R.C.P.	H. G. HARRISON, MARRY STOR			

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There were several changes in the staff during the year, some of which have been explained in previous portions of this report.

Mr. E. G. Wilsher was transferred from the Town Clerk's Department to the Public Health Department, in February, to fill the newly created post of Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk.

Mr. H. L. Davies, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), was appointed Dental Surgeon to the Municipal Dental Hospital. This whole time appointment, as has been explained, was made when the sessions at the hospital were increased in June to eleven per week.

Mr. T. A. Diss was appointed to the post of Dental Mechanic at the Dental Hospital. This appointment was rendered necessary to deal with the additional work consequent upon increasing the number of sessions. Mr. Diss commenced duty on 6th May.

Mr. G. C. E. Gibbs, who, while he was a member of the clerical staff of the Department, passed the examination qualifying him to hold the post, was appointed a Sanitary Inspector. He commenced his duties in March.

Mrs. D. Bales was appointed Health Visitor and commenced duty in September; District No. 3, Miss Barnes' old district, was the one assigned to her.

The following officers left the Department and the good wishes of their colleagues go with them :—

Mr. E. T. D. Jordan, Rat Officer, retired during March, on reaching the age of 65 years. Mr. Jordan had had 32 years' service with this Council.Miss Barnes, who had held the post of Health Visitor for nine years, resigned

at the end of September.

The following temporary staff were engaged during the year :---

Two Nurses to carry out scheme for the control of measles.

Temporary Clerk to fill the vacancy caused by promotion of Mr. W. Job to position vacated by Mr. Gibbs.

Temporary Clerk to deal with work in connection with smallpox.

Mr. Scott, Clerk in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, was transferred during May to the Electricity Department. This vacancy was filled a month later by the transference of Mr. W. Wilson from the Libraries Department.

ACTS AND REGULATIONS WHICH BECAME OPERATIVE DURING 1929.

ACTS.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

REGULATIONS.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Beef) Regulations, 1929.

Agricultural Produce (Malt, Flour and Malt Extract) Regulations, 1929.

Agricultural Produce (Grading) (Potatoes) Regulations, 1929.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Broccoli) Regulations, 1929.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Tomatoes and Cucumbers) Regulations, 1929.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Apples and Pears) Regulations, 1929.

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