REPORT

ON THE

Health 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.*]

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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

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

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.
,, O'Connor, Mrs. M.
,, Smith, Mrs. M.
,, Harvey, Mrs. J.
,, Neate, F. G., J.P.
,, Ricketts, W.

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

Ex-officio : George Reynolds, Esq., J.P. (Mayor).

Chairman : Alderman Lay, E. W.
Vice-Chairman : Councillor Harvey, Mrs. J.
Councillor Baker, J. S.
,, Davies, H. W.
,, Ellwood, Mrs. L.
,, Fairchild, Mrs. E. M.
,, Hurley, J. J.
,, Kellett, Miss E.
,, Lee, E.
,, Smith, Mrs. M.
(Co-opted) Ingham, Mrs. R. M.
,, Land, Mrs. A.
,, Lay, Mrs. H.
,, Manning, Mrs. E.
,, Rogers, Mrs. M.

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

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.
,, Kenny, T. J.
,, O'Connor, Mrs. M.
,, Reed, E.
,, Smith, Mrs. M.
,, Tucker, T.

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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

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 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 above sea level.
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	99,710.
Density of population per acre	150.
Population, Census, 1921	104,248.
Structurally separate dwellings occupied (Census, 1921) ...	13,727.
Length of Public Streets ... ... (approx.)	43 miles.
Rateable Value	£962,003.
1d. Rate produces	£3,888.
Marriages	956.
Marriage rate	19·4.

Births—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*	
Legitimate	981	952	1,933	Birth rate, 20·3.
Illegitimate	36	36	72	
Totals ...	1,017	988	2,005	

Deaths	1,593.
Death Rate	16·1.
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	168.
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births	83.
Legitimate	85.
Illegitimate	41.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—	
From Sepsis	2.
Other causes	2.
Maternal Death Rate	0·05.
Deaths from—	
Measles (all ages)	17.
Whooping Cough (all ages)	40.
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	91.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	97.
Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1·0.
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	115.
Tuberculosis Death Rate	1·2.

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 follows:—Finsbury, 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. Its 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 serious 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 30th January thermometer during the second week in March as 30° Fahrenheit. It is [illegible] years since such a low temperature has been reached.

Mention is made in the section of this report dealing with deaths [illegible] 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.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—	
From Sepsis	2.
Other causes	2.
Zymotic Death Rate	0·95.
Deaths from—	
Measles (all ages)	17.
Whooping Cough (all ages)	40.
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	21.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	97.
Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1·0.
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	115.
Tuberculosis Death Rate	1·2.

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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.

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 651 millimetres. This figure is 15 millimetres below the average for the thirty-five years, 1881–1915.

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

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.				Total Deaths registered in the District.		Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Deaths of residents registered in the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages.			Deaths under 1 year of Age.		
		Uncorrected Number.	Net.												
			Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.				Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.	Number.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1920	102011	3516	3731	36·3	1150	14·2	218	57	315	61	1·6				
1921 (Census)	102900	2795	2975	28·5	1393	13·3	264	382	314	171	1·6				
1922	103800	2615	2926	27·9	1503	14·2	201	108	301	102	1·3				
1923	104700	2552	2832	26·9	1191	11·2	191	370	292	42	1·3				
1924	105600	2336	2529	23·9	1303	12·3	232	387	291	51	1·3				
1925	107300	2301	2627	24·6	1238	12·1	293	364	293	29	1·3				
1926	107300	2235	2516	23·5	1180	10·9	217	385	167	36	1·3				
1927	105700	1870	2188	20·9	1191	11·29	209	313	158	74	1·3				
1928	101200	1751	2031	20·0	1232	12·0	197	316	151	76	1·3				
1929	99710	1655	2005	20·3	1438	14·3	264	409	168	49	1·3				

NOTE.—The above table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the Borough, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corrected rates. The rates are calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population, but 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 patients in public institutions, which were registered during the year as having occurred within the Borough. In column 12 is entered the number in column 11 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.

The number of deaths under one year included in the previous table is slightly less than the deaths under one year included in the table on page 14.

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.

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

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.						Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents regis-tered in the District.	of 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	14·2	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

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.

DISTRICTS.	Estimated Population 1929.	ANNUAL RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.																PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL DEATHS.		
		BIRTHS.	DEATHS DURING THE YEARS:				DEATHS DURING 1929 FROM										Infants under 1 year. Death rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
			1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1 (cols 2-8) Principal Zymotic Diseases.	2 Smallpox.	3 Measles.	4 Scarlet Fever.	5 Diphtheria.	6 Whooping Cough.	7 *Fever.	8 Diarrhœa Enteritis (under 2 years).	9 Tuberculous Disease.	10 Violence.				
London ...	4,458,200	15·7	11·6	11·9	11·6	13·8	0·58	0·00	0·04	0·02	0·08	0·26	0·01	0·17	1·0	0·56	70	6·8	...	0·0
Shoreditch	‡98,710	20·3	12·2	12·7	13·8	16·1	0·95	0·00	0·17	0·03	0·10	0·40	0·03	0·21	1·2	0·56	83	6·1	63·9	...
Wards.																				
Moorfields	3,940	18·2	12·3	11·6	10·3	18·5	0·76	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·25	1·01	1·01	83	12·2	57·5	...
Church ...	17,360	21·2	12·3	14·7	13·4	17·1	1·38	...	0·29	...	0·06	0·81	...	0·29	1·27	0·63	103	5·7	64·6	...
Hoxton ...	15,080	21·0	13·1	14·0	16·2	16·1	0·99	...	0·13	...	0·26	0.33	...	0·19	1·19	0·46	92	6·2	60·1	...
Wenlock ‡	13,570	25·7	11·6	14·3	14·7	15·9	0·74	...	0·29	...	...	0·29	...	0·15	1·18	0·74	60	6·9	59·9	...
Whitmore§	17,020	19·2	11·8	11·9	13·4	17·1	1·11	...	0·18	0·06	0·06	0·47	0·06	0·29	1·29	0·47	113	5·5	68·0	...
Kingsland	9,910	18·6	13·4	11·1	11·5	14·5	0·81	...	0·30	...	0·10	0·30	...	0·10	0·81	0·40	65	5·5	61·8	...
Haggerston	10,460	19·4	11·1	10·5	11·8	13·6	0·48	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·09	0·29	1·33	0·48	39	4·2	65·5	...
Acton ...	11,370	16·3	10·8	11·3	14·5	16·3	0·88	...	...	0·17	0·09	0.18	0·09	0·35	0·97	0·53	81	5·9	63·9	...

* Fever includes typhus, typhoid and continued fevers.

† Diarrhœa 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.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough on 30th June, 1929, is 98,710. This figure is 2,400 less than the corresponding figure for 1928 and includes the inmates of the Holborn Institution in Wanlock 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:—

Ward.	Population.	Area in acres.*	Density per acre.
Moorfields	3,940	71	55
Church	17,300	105	165
Hoxton	15,030	73	120
Wenlock	13,370	96	141
Whitmore	17,020	81	210
Kingsland	9,910	73	137
Haggerston	10,400	66	158
Acton	11,970	86	139

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. The highest since the census was for the years 1925 and 1926, when the estimated mid-year population was 107,300. Since 1929 the estimate has fallen each year.

For the year under consideration the figure given is 98,710. Between mid 1928 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 7,390 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 23.

BIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number registered in the Borough ...	869	829	1,698
Number registered outside Borough, parents being residents of Shoreditch ...	180	175	355
Number of those registered in Borough, parents not being residents of Shoreditch ...	14	11	25
Corrected number	1,037	993	2,030

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 :—

Ward.	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 mid-year 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.

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

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

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births per 1,000 Population.
Mortlake	37	35	72	18·2
Putney	189	176	365	21·2
Hoxton	159	156	315	21·0
Wenlock	171	178	349	25·7
Whitmore	177	151	328	19·2
Kingsland	94	90	184	18·6
Haggerston	103	100	203	19·4
Acton	87	99	186	16·0
Totals	1,017	988	2,005	20·3

The birth rate for the Borough as a whole was 20·3. For England and Wales the birth rate was 16·9 and for London 15·7. The illegitimate births numbered 72, of which 37 were males and 35 females. Of these 35, of which 10 were males, occurred in Mortlake's Hospital. The illegitimate births amounted to 3·6 per cent. for all births occurred in the Borough during the year.

The number of births occurring in St. Leonard's Hospital was 395; 176 males and 159 females. In 21 of these the parents were not Shoreditch residents.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages during the year was 860 and the persons married were at the rate of 19·27 per 1,000 population. The marriage rate for the Metropolis was 18·1.

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

Year.	No. of marriages.	Marriage rate. Shoreditch.	Marriage rate. London.
1920	1,101	23·8	21·0
1921	876	18·9	19·6
1922	859	18·3	[illegible]
1923	873	16·6	17·3
1924	870	18·6	17·3
1925	850	17·6	17·8
1926	817	17·8	17·8
1927	856	16·2	17·2
1928	1,033	20·6	16·2
1929	956	19·3	16·9
			16·1

DEATHS.

During 1929 the total number of deaths registered in the Borough was 1,[illegible]. The preventable deaths were as follows:—

Deaths of non-residents registered in Shoreditch 284

Deaths of Shoreditch residents registered elsewhere ... ... 19[illegible]

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

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births per 1,000 Population.
Moorfields	37	35	72	18·2
Church	189	179	368	21·2
Hoxton	159	156	315	21·0
Wenlock	171	178	349	25·7
Whitmore	177	151	328	19·2
Kingsland	94	90	184	18·6
Haggerston	103	100	203	19·4
Acton	87	99	186	16·3
Totals	1,017	988	2,005	20·3

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.

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

Year.	No. of marriages.	Marriage rate.	
		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

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 1929 was 12·4 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.

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

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Deaths per 1,000 population.	Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 births registered.
Moorfields	36	38	73	18·5	59·2
Church	160	137	297	17·1	109·2
Hoxton	133	110	243	16·1	92·1
Wenlock	128	89	217	15·5	90·1
Whitmore	153	138	291	17·1	118·9
Kingsland	68	76	144	14·5	62·2
Haggerston	80	62	142	13·6	[illegible]
Acton	95	91	186	16·3	80·9
Totals	852	741	1,593	16·1	[illegible]

Considering the deaths at all ages the chief causes are seen to be as follows:—Heart disease, 331 (22 per cent.); Cancer, 148 (9 per cent.); Tuberculosis, all forms, 119 (7 per cent.); Pneumonia, all forms, 108 (6 per cent.). The number of deaths due to accidents in connection with vehicular traffic was 18. In the years 1926 to 1928, inclusive, the corresponding figures were respectively 16, 10, 12, 9, 18, 14, 21 and 15. The particulars regarding the deaths from cancer are contained in the table on page 18.

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:—

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.

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

Ward.	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

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 :—

	No. of Deaths.
Asylums:—	
Claybury	10
Darenth	2
Grove, Epsom	1
Harton	4
Hendon Acres, Epsom ...	6
Leavesden	1
Leicester City	1
Tooting Bec	1
1, West Park Road, Epsom ...	4
Hospitals for Infectious Diseases:—	
Brook	6
Eastern	17
Grove	1
Grove Park	6
Joyce Green	1
London Fever	1
North-Eastern	12
North-Western	6
Park	2
South-Eastern	4
South-Western	1
General Hospitals:—	
Charing Cross	3
Children's, Holborn	5
Germany	14
Guy's	1
Hampstead	2
London	7
London Temperance	1
Metropolitan	52
Middlesex	4
Military	6
Queen's (Children)	21
Redhill	1
Royal Free	4
St. Bartholomew's	61
South Devon	1
University College	1
Victoria, Southend	1
Westminster	2
Woolwich Memorial	1

	No. of Deaths.
Special Hospitals:—	
Bethnal Green Chest	5
Brompton	1
City of London Maternity ...	3
Colindale	7
Downs	3
East London Children's ...	4
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson	1
Infants, Vincent Square ...	2
Italian	1
Mothers' Hospital	1
Mount Vernon	1
Ministry of Pensions, Orpington	1
Princess Mary's, Margate ...	1
Queen's, Sidcup	1
Queen Mary's	1
Royal Northern	3
St. Luke's, Paddington ...	3
St. Luke's, Lowestoft ...	1
St. Monica's	1
St. Peter's, Westminster ...	1
Other Institutions:—	
2a, Bow Road	2
214a, Cambridge Road ...	4
72a, Devon's Road ...	1
290, High Street, Homerton	6
Friern Barnet Infirmary ...	5
369, Fulham Road	1
77a, Highgate Hill	1
4, King's Road, St. Pancras	1
20, North Side, Clapham ...	4
North Devon Convalescent Home	1
North View, East Preston ...	1
St. Joseph's Hospice	10
St. Peter's Home, Hampstead	2
St. Peter's, Stepney	1
St. Thomas's Home	1
Stone House, Dartford ...	1
South London Hospital ...	1
1, Uxbridge Road	4

Of 327 persons belonging to Shoreditch dying in public institutions beyond the limits of the borough, 185 died in general hospitals, 90 in asylums, 48 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	65 per cent.	1925	...	...	63·5 per cent.
1921	66·0 "	1926	...	...	67·7 "
1922	66·2 "	1927	...	...	68·1 "
1923	64·6 "	1928	...	...	67·0 "
1924	65·6 "				

Public Mortuary.

The bodies of 160 persons were deposited in the mortuary and inquests were held in 91 instances. In connection with these inquests 86 post mortem examinations were held at the mortuary.

	No. of Deaths.
Asylums :—	
Claybury	10
Darenth	2
Grove, Epsom	1
Horton	4
Hundred Acres, Epsom ...	6
Leavesden	1
Leicester City	1
Tooting Bec	1
1, West Park Road, Epsom ...	4
Hospitals for Infectious Diseases :—	
Brook	5
Eastern	17
Grove	1
Grove Park	5
Joyce Green	1
London Fever	1
North-Eastern	12
North-Western	6
Park	2
South-Eastern	4
South-Western	1
General Hospitals :—	
Charing Cross	3
Children's, Holborn	5
German	14
Guy's	1
Hampstead	2
London	7
London Temperance	1
Metropolitan	52
Middlesex	4
Mildmay	6
Queen's (Children)	21
Redhill	1
Royal Free	4
St. Bartholomew's	61
South Devon	1
University College	1
Victoria, Southend	1
Westminster	2
Woolwich Memorial	1

	No. of Deaths.
Special Hospitals :—	
Bethnal Green Chest	5
Brompton	1
City of London Maternity ...	3
Colindale	7
Downs	3
East London Children's ...	4
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson	1
Infants, Vincent Square ...	2
Italian	1
Mothers' Hospital	1
Mount Vernon	1
Ministry of Pensions, Orpington	1
Princess Mary's, Margate ...	1
Queen's, Sidcup	1
Queen Mary's	1
Royal Northern	3
St. Luke's, Paddington ...	3
St. Luke's, Lowestoft ...	1
St. Monica's	1
St. Peter's, Westminster ...	1
Other Institutions :—	
2A, Bow Road	2
214A, Cambridge Road ...	4
73A, Devon's Road ...	1
230, High Street, Homerton	6
Friern Barnet Infirmary ...	8
369, Fulham Road	1
77A, Highgate Hill	1
4, King's Road, St. Pancras	1
29, North Side, Clapham ...	4
North Devon Convalescent Home	1
North View, East Preston ...	1
St. Joseph's Hospice ...	10
St. Peter's Home, Hampstead	2
St. Peter's, Stepney	1
St. Thomas's Home	1
Stone House, Dartford ...	1
South London Hospital ...	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.

The causes of deaths at all ages together with Ward distribution and particulars relating to the deaths in Public Institutions in the Borough is contained in the following table :—

AGE GROUPS.	AGES. Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	DEATHS Merkfields	DEATHS Church.
Totals in Age Groups ...	168	71	52	34	13	25	33	55	94	192	271	310	235	53		
Percentages of Total Death	10·55	4·46	3·26	2·13	0·81	1·57	2·07	3·45	5·9	12·0	17·0	19·33	13·93	3·3		
Cause of Death.																
1 Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
2 Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Measles	4	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4 Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Whooping Cough ...	13	15	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
6 Diphtheria	1	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
7 Influenza	1	6	2	...	...	2	2	2	5	9	15	16	8	...	1	14
8 Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Meningococcal, Meningitis ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	1	...	...	...	6	16	20	15	23	15	1	...	...	3	20
11 Other Tuberculous diseases	5	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
12 Cancer, Malignant disease	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	10	29	48	39	12	...	8	15
13 Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	14	16	10	4	2	12
16 Heart Disease ...	1	...	...	4	4	4	5	4	17	47	70	108	76	11	20	76
17 Arterio Sclerosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	10	34	22	9	2	12
18 Bronchitis	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	18	24	26	31	7	5	22
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	33	30	10	5	2	2	...	4	15	13	17	13	9	1	5	25
20 Other respiratory diseases	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	6	5	4	3	...	1	2
21 Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	1
22 Diarrhœa, etc. ...	20	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5
23 Appendicitis and typhlitis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
24 Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	1	2
25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	8	11	7	...	1	7
26 Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
27 Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy & parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth ...	54	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
29 Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	2	3	2	1	...	1	2
30 Other deaths from violence	1	1	2	8	...	2	3	1	3	2	7	5	5	...	3	9
31 Other defined diseases	25	3	8	6	3	4	2	8	7	18	25	27	38	21	10	40
32 Causes, ill defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IN EACH WARD. Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.	SEX. Male.	Female.	Total.	Holborn Institute. Belonging to Shoreditch.	Holborn Institute. Not belonging to Shoreditch.	St. Leonard's Hospital. Belonging to Shoreditch.	St. Leonard's Hospital. Not belonging to Shoreditch.	Royal Chest Hospital. Belonging to Shoreditch.	Royal Chest Hospital. Not belonging to Shoreditch.	Home of Good Shepherd. Belonging to Shoreditch.	Home of Good Shepherd. Not belonging to Shoreditch.	Convent Hospital. Belonging to Shoreditch.	Convent Hospital. Not belonging to Shoreditch.	Infant Welfare Centre. Belonging to Shoreditch.	Infant Welfare Centre. Not belonging to Shoreditch.
...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	3	3	...	...	12	5	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	8	3	3	2	17	23	40	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	1	1	...	1	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	15	9	4	8	28	40	68	...	11	16	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	12	17	7	13	9	58	39	97	...	2	35	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	5	1	1	2	9	9	18	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
24	31	21	18	13	16	81	65	146	...	4	58	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	1	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	1	...	2	...	6	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	8	11	3	3	7	21	28	49	...	15	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	42	53	30	26	50	180	171	351	1	22	155	8	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
10	7	22	8	10	12	38	45	83	...	55	58	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
18	17	25	11	14	9	71	50	121	...	47	41	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
22	20	24	19	19	20	91	63	154	...	4	62	1	...	3	1	3	...	1	...
5	2	6	3	4	3	18	8	26	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	1	2	1	8	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	6	1	2	4	18	7	25	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	1	...	3	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	...	1	3	4	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	6	4	6	1	18	17	35	...	4	20	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	9	15	2	2	5	29	27	56	...	...	17	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	2	3	1	1	3	8	7	15	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	8	5	3	4	3	30	10	40	...	5	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	28	37	12	10	24	92	103	195	1	7	78	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Infantile Mortality.

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 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.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH DURING YEAR 1929.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	*AGES.											DEATHS IN EACH WARD.								SEX.	
	Under 1 day.	1 day 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total under 1 year.	Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.	Male.	Female.
1 Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
4 Scarlet fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	7	13	...	2	4	1	3	1	1	1	5	8
6 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
7 Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
8 Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Acute poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 German measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Varicella	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 (*a*) with Pulmonary complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14 (*b*) with Non - Pulmonary complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 (*c*) without stated complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Meningococcal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
18 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Other Tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	5	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	2
20 Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	1	...	9	...	3	...	1	3	1	1	...	5	4
21 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	9	7	11	33	...	7	7	4	6	4	3	2	20	13
22 Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Empyema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Other Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27 Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	5	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	4
28 Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	9	1	4	20	1	4	2	2	5	1	1	4	14	6
29 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Other diseases of the stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
31 Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
32 Congenital malformation ...	1	4	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	10	...	2	1	...	5	...	...	2	6	4
33 Congenital debility and icterus	2	1	2	...	...	5	1	3	1	...	10	...	2	1	...	5	1	1	...	5	5
34 Premature birth	12	8	8	2	1	31	1	...	...	...	32	4	5	6	7	5	1	1	3	16	16
35 Injury at birth	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
36 Suffocation in bed or not stated. Accidental mechanical suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Atelectasis	4	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	3	2
38 Other defined diseases ...	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	2	2	2	11	...	1	4	3	1	1	...	1	6	5
39 Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	21	14	12	4	5	56	23	35	22	32	168	6	38	29	21	39	12	8	15	93	75

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

Maternal Mortality.

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 as follows:—

Year.	England and Wales.			London.			Shoreditch.		
	Sepsis.	Other causes.	Total.	Sepsis.	Other causes.	Total.	Sepsis.	Other causes.	Total.
1920	1·63	2·67	4·30	1·85	1·15	3·01	1·0	1·0	2·0
1921	1·28	1·66	2·94	1·69	0·90	2·59	1·25	[illegible]	2·25
1922	[illegible]	1·17	1·81	1·01	1·01	2·02	0·90	0·67	1·57
1923	1·00	2·33	3·33	1·61	1·74	3·35	1·19	1·0	2·19
1924	1·00	2·05	3·05	1·13	1·17	2·30	0·78	1·56	2·34
1925	[illegible]	2·31	3·00	1·21	1·84	3·05	0·89	2·0	2·89
1926	[illegible]	2·31	3·81	1·07	1·35	2·42	0·0	1·11	1·11
1927	1·0	2·40	3·40	1·36	1·48	2·84	1·02	1·0	2·0
1928	1·38	2·73	3·01	1·02	1·56	2·58	1·31	1·0	2·31
1929	1·01	2·32	3·33	1·24	1·60	2·84	1·31	0·34	1·65
1930	1·47	2·79	3·87	1·68	1·83	3·51	1·74	2·18	3·92

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.

Maternal Mortality.

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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.	England and Wales.			London.			Shoreditch.		
	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	1·80	2·53	4·33	1·88	1·73	3·61	1·0	1·0	2·0
1928	1·79	2·63	4·42	1·59	2·00	3·59	1·43	1·91	3·34
1927	1·57	2·54	4·11	1·31	1·60	2·90	0·91	0·47	1·38
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.

The particulars of these deaths are entered in the following table:—

MATERNAL MORTALITY.	AGES.										WARDS.							
	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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Placenta praevia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal hæmorrhage	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Other accidents of childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not returned as septic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal embolism and sudden death	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Childbirth not assignable to other headings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal diseases of the breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Lobar Pneumonia (Pneumonia and Pleurisy)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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 :—

	England and Wales.	London.	Shoreditch.
1925 ...	1,350 ...	1,400 ...	1,128
1926 ...	1,365 ...	1,400 ...	1,201
1927 ...	1,374 ...	1,400 ...	1,201
1928 ...	1,125 ...	1,420 ...	1,128
1929 ...	...	1,300 ...	1,470

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

1871-80 ...	320	1901-05 ...	810
1881-85 ...	460	1911-15 ...	895
1891-95 ...	725	1921-25 ...	970

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 here from this disease would be saved if there were less delay in getting 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 820, 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 intelligent diagnosis and tactful advice as to obtaining treatment. In this and doubtless many other ways, there may be found for instance a larger proportion of patients to undergo treatment at a stage when the prospect is hopeful. The urgent for effective treatment exist; the problem is that of bringing the patients within their sphere."

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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 :—

	England and Wales.	*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	*1921–25*	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."

Cause of Death	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total	Moorfields	Craven	Monton	Worsley	Walkden	Hindsford	Hollybrook	Astley
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera Nostras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glandular Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coronary Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, Enteritis and Appendicitis under 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Infancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Causes	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	22	40	52	126	8	12	51	15	31	13	13	10

Deaths from Cancer in the Borough during Year 1929.

	AGES.										SEX.		Total.	WARDS.							
	0 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.	85 and upwards.	Male.	Female.		Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.
All situations	1	1	...	6	10	29	48	39	12	...	81	65	146	8	15	24	31	21	18	13	16
Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
Other Buccal Cavity ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Pharynx	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1
Stomach	...	...	...	...	1	9	5	7	4	...	18	8	26	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	...
Liver	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	5	2	7	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...
Gall Bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Intestines	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	12	...	...	11	10	21	1	1	2	5	3	5	1	3
Rectum	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	6	2	...	9	6	15	...	1	2	...	4	2	2	4
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterus	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	1
Ovary and Fallopian tube	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...
Vagina, vulva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Breast	...	...	...	...	4	3	8	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	2	4	2	2	2	1	2
Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Larynx	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	7	...	7	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	...
Lunga Pleura	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	4	2	6	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1
Pancreas	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bladder	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	5	2	7	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	1
Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	5	7	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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 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 :—

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Bombay City	Bombay Suburbs	Thana	Kolaba	Ratnagiri	Nasik	Ahmednagar	Poona	Satara	Sholapur	Belgaum	Bijapur	Dharwar	Kanara	Total	Ages: I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Ages: 2 years and under 5	5 years and under 15	15 years and under 25	25 years and under 35	35 years and under 45	45 years and under 55	55 years and under 65	65 years and under 75	75 years and under 85	85 years and under 95	95 years and under 105	Ages unknown
Enteric fever ...	1	1	1	1	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	3
Smallpox ...	4	23	65	104	216	5	21	92	73	43	14	...	...	...	1	10	43	76	63	19	12	23	246	16	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	82	35	85	129	361	4	108	159	28	14	4	...	...	11	32	68	93	46	45	67	47	32	242	40	3	...
Diphtheria ...	63	90	105	91	350	13	126	172	32	16	1	...	...	27	74	70	56	21	30	45	25	24	240	65	5	70
Acute primary Pneumonia ...	64	24	50	35	143	15	44	19	10	16	24	5	3	23	13	14	26	23	16	15	15	164				
Acute influenzal Pneumonia ...	28	3	1	3	37	3	8	4	6	9	5	3	4	7	6	6	1	6	3	8	9		...	164		
Erysipelas ...	18	14	10	17	54	5	2	4	6	14	16	1	3	4	6	10	11	3	3	6	27		...	6		
Puerperal fever	1	2	1	1	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	8		...	...		
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	2		...	1		
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...		...	...		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	6	8	4	26	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	8	2	2	4	2	5	3	3	...		...	...		
Dysentery ...	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	4	...		...	...		
Totals ...	275	228	302	445	1,250	67	305	461	167	159	61	15	47	296	204	203	160	203	162	129	1,121	125	177			
Number sent to Pesthouses of cases moved to hospitals.	224	201	274	110	1,121																					
	81-42%	88-12%	90-72%	91-12%	89-72%																					

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.																						
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total	AGES.							WARDS.								Cases removed to Hospital.	Diagnosis revised subsequently.	Deaths.
						Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65	I Moorfields.	II Church.	III Hoxton.	IV Wenlock.	V Whitmore.	VI Kingsland.	VII Haggerston.	VIII Acton			
Enteric fever ...	1	1	1	1	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	3
Smallpox ...	4	23	65	154	246	5	21	92	72	42	14	...	1	19	43	76	53	19	12	23	246	16	...
Scarlet fever ...	82	55	85	132	354	4	108	199	28	14	1	...	11	52	53	33	46	45	67	47	352	40	3
Diphtheria ...	63	90	103	94	350	13	126	172	22	16	1	...	27	74	76	56	21	30	43	23	349	69	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 ...	28	5	1	3	37	3	8	4	6	8	5	3	1	7	5	6	1	6	3	8	5		
Erysipelas ...	13	14	10	17	54	2	2	4	9	14	16	7	2	8	6	10	11	2	9	6	27	...	3
Puerperal fever	1	2	1	1	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	5	...	...
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	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia neonatorum	9	5	8	4	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	2	4	2	5	3	2	...	...
Dysentery ...	1	...	2	1	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	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.

Ward.	Notifications.			Fatal Cases.			Rates per 1,000 Population.		Case Mortality. Deaths per 100 cases.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Wtd.	Death.	
Mortlake ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	0·2	...	...
Isleworth ...	11	8	19	...	...	...	1·0	...	...
Hounslow ...	27	16	43	...	...	...	2·6	...	...
Brentford ...	39	37	76	...	...	...	5·3	...	...
Chiswick ...	33	20	53	...	...	...	2·9	...	...
Acton ...	11	5	16	...	...	...	1·7	...	...
Hammersmith ...	5	7	12	...	...	...	1·1	...	...
Fulham ...	15	8	23	...	...	...	2·0	...	...
Total ...	141	105	246	...	...	...	2·3	...	...
London ...	...	...	1,005	...	...	6	0·13	0·60	0·31

SMALLPOX.

Ward.	Notifications.			Fatal Cases.			Rates per 1,000 Population.		Case Mortality Deaths per 100 cases.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Attack	Death.	
Moorfields ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	0·2	...	...
Church ...	11	8	19	...	...	...	1·0	...	...
Hoxton ...	27	16	43	...	...	...	2·6	...	...
Wenlock ...	39	37	76	...	...	...	5·2	...	...
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.

	England & Wales.	London.	Shoreditch
1919	129	28	Nil.
1920	206	22	,,
1921	187	2	,,
1922	669	69	,,
1923	2,462	16	,,
1924	3,792	4	,,
1925	5,355	15	,,
1926	10,205	5	,,
1927	14,769	5	,,
1928	12,433	296	3
1929	10,975	1,905	246

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.

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."

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. 71*a*/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

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 334 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:—

Wards.	No. of cases.			Fatal cases.			Rates per 1,000 population.		Case mortality. Deaths per 100 cases.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Attack.	Death.	
Moorfields	5	4	9	...	...	...	2·3	...	...
Church	30	23	53	...	...	...	2·6	...	...
Hoxton	26	25	51	...	...	...	3·4	...	...
Wenlock	20	12	32	...	...	...	2·3	...	...
Whitmore	16	26	42	...	1	1	2·6	0·06	2·4
Kingsland	15	25	40	...	...	...	4·0	...	...
Haggerston	31	31	62	...	...	...	5·3	...	...
Acton	18	25	43	1	1	2	3·7	0·17	4·6
Total	162	172	334	1	2	3	3·2	0·03	0·90
London	...	...	10,300	...	...	17	3·4	0·02	0·48

The number of cases in Shoreditch was considerably less than in 1923, in which year there were 437 cases with an attack rate of 4·5.

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

Isolation of patient. With the exception of 3 cases all these certified were removed to Hospital.

Disinfection of home and of articles likely to spread infection.

Advice to the public 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 immates of the house from 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 :—

Wards.	No. of cases.			Fatal cases.			Rates per 1,000 population.		Case mortality. Deaths per 100 cases.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Attack	Death	
Moorfields ...	5	4	9	...	...	...	2·3	...	...
Church ...	20	23	43	...	...	...	2·5	...	...
Hoxton ...	26	25	51	...	...	...	3·4	...	...
Wenlock ...	20	12	32	...	...	...	2·3	...	...
Whitmore ...	16	26	42	...	1	1	2·5	0·06	2·4
Kingsland ...	15	25	40	...	...	...	4·0	...	...
Haggerston...	21	34	55	...	...	...	5.3	...	...
Acton ...	19	23	42	1	1	2	3·7	0·17	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.

Diphtheria.

The cases certified numbered 320 of which 60 or 18·7 per cent. were subsequently regarded as being diphtheria. The number of cases during the year was thus 381 which gives an attack rate of 2·5 per 1,000 inhabitants.

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

There were 10 fatal cases—5 males and 5 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, mortality and fatality rates in the Borough, its Wards and in London are given in the following table:—

	No. of cases				Fatal cases			Rates per 1,000 population.		Case mortality. Deaths per 100 cases.
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		Attack	Death	
Bermondsey ...	11	12	23	1	1	2		5·6	0·56	8·7
Bermondsey ...	28	29	57	...	1	1		3·3	0·06	1·8
Camberwell ...	32	32	64	4	...	4		4·3	0·26	6·2
Camberwell ...	21	21	15	...	...	...		3·3	...	...
Chelsea ...	8	8	16	...	1	1		0·9	0·06	6·3
Fulham ...	11	13	24	1	...	1		2·1	0·10	4·2
Hackney ...	12	19	31	...	...	...		2·9	...	...
Hampstead ...	14	7	21	1	...	1		1·8	0·09	4·8
Total ...	140	141	281	7	3	10		2·5	0·10	3·6
London ...	...	...	11,884	...	...	837		3·2	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 totalled 394, 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

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 :—

Ward.	No. of cases.			Fatal cases.			Rates per 1,000 population.		Case mortality. Deaths per 100 cases.
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Attack	Death	
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

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

CASES NOTIFIED PER 1,000 POPULATION.

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
England and Wales	1·86	1·76	1·37	1·09	1·07	1·22	1·31	1·35	1·36	1·32
London ...	3·05	3·69	3·57	2·27	2·31	2·73	2·66	2·71	2·76	2·65
Shoreditch ...	3·9	5·8	4·1	3·4	3·6	1·1	1·0	3·7	3·5	2·8

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 anti-toxin should be administered at the earliest possible moment, and this is done on arrival at the Isolation 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, feeding cups. 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 germs 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 for administrative control for the following reasons:—The diagnosis of doubtful cases is rendered less difficult; disease, in some instances, can be made quickly; 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 906.

Home visitors were made regarding the notifications received. The age distribution was as follows:—

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year ...	10	8	18
1–2 years ...	7	11	18
2–3 years ...	15	11	26
3–4 years ...	26	21	47
4–5 years ...	13	18	31
5–10 years ...	74	61	135
10–15 years ...	11	11	22
Over 15 years ...	11	34	45
Total ...	171	176	347

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

CASES NOTIFIED PER 1,000 POPULATION.

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
England and Wales	1·86	1·76	1·37	1·05	1·07	1·23	1·31	1·33	1·55	1·59
London	3·05	3·62	3·37	2·27	2·31	2·73	2·96	2·71	2·75	2·68
Shoreditch ...	3·9	5·8	4·1	3·4	3·6	4·1	4·0	3·7	3·5	2·8

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 anti-toxin 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

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

The administration of medical science has now brought diphtheria within the group of diseases against which individuals can be protected, and this fact is of an important nature 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 itself 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, or "carriers," can receive treatment at special clinics at Guy's, London, and Mary's Hospitals.

Enteric Fever.

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 23 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 55 years, made a good recovery.

In addition to the cases notified mention must be mentioned two in which the diagnosis of typhoid fever was not made until after death. One of these was a woman aged 78 years, and the other a man aged 51, 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 reported numbered 34, and there were 3 deaths. The deaths occurred at the ages of 23 years, 55 years and ten months respectively. The age, occupant and general distribution of the cases are included in the table on page 17.

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

	Per 1,000 inhabitants.		Deaths per
	Attack rate.	Death rate.	100 cases.
London ...	0·10	0·03	8·7s
Shoreditch ...	0·15	0·03	5·1s

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. Erysipelas in the house is a source of danger during a continuement of the disease, and measures are accordingly made and steps taken to safeguard against danger.

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 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 ...	451	3·7	215	1·7	11	2·9	5	1·3
1921 ...	353	3.5	142	1·4	12	4·0	4	2·0
1922 ...	311	3·3	129	1·3	9	3·1	3	1.0
1923 ...	352	3·9	126	1·3	7	2·5	...	...
1924 ...	298	3·5	106	1·2	10	3·9	1	0·4
1925 ...	324	3·9	117	1·4	13	4·9	2	0·8
1926 ...	341	4·3	127	1·6	10	3·9	3	1·2
1927 ...	265	3·5	96	1·3	11	5·0	2	0·91
1928 ...	295	3·5	115	1·5	7	3·4	3	1·4
1929 ...	315	4·5	131	1·9	5	1·9	2	1·0

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,

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 Pyrexia.

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.			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired.	Total blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated at home.	In Hospital.				
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.

The cases per 1,000 births numbered 12·0 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.

Two cases were notified during the year, of which the particulars are as follows :—

A female aged 38 years and a male aged 29 years.

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 during the year was as follows :—

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.

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.

Year	Deaths		Death rate per 1,000 population	
	Shoreditch	London	Shoreditch	London
1920	50	1,026	0·49	0·22
1921	18	241	0·17	0·05
1922	84	1,559	0·81	0·35
1923	23	367	0·21	0·08
1924	58	1,335	0·55	0·29
1925	34	357	0·32	0·13
1926	25	914	0·23	0·20
1927	7	179	0·09	0.04
1928	59	1,355	0·59	0·30
1929	17	194	0·17	0·04

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

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 three 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

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 :—

	Deaths under two years.		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

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.

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

Disease from which suffering or to which exposed.	Number of exclusions from School.
Smallpox	232
Diphtheria	579
Scarlet Fever	463
Measles	852
Chicken Pox	583
Whooping Cough	423
Mumps	357
Other Infectious Disease	618
	4,107

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.

Nursing List.

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

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

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.

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 co-ordinates 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.

Particulars of the notifications received during the year are given in the following Table:—

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1928, TO THE 28TH DECEMBER, 1929, IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Age-periods.	Notifications on Form A.													Notifications on Form B.					Number of Notifications on Form C.		Number of Notifications on Form D.	
	Number of Primary Notifications.												Total Notifications on Form A.	Number of Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Total Primary Notifications.		Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	Total Primary Notifications.					
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 on Form 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.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the total number of cases notified for the first time during the year under consideration was 251 (Column 13).

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	0·3	3·0
1921	2·1	0·1	2·2
1922	2·1	0·6	2·7
1923	2·1	0·3	2·4
1924	2·0	0·4	2·4
1925	2·3	0·7	3·0
1926	2·1	0·8	2·9
1927	1·8	0·5	2·3
1928	2·1	0·6	2·7
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.
Attenfield	7	3	10	2·5
Church	56	4	60	3·4
Hexham	37	3	40	2·8
Westgate	32	4	36	2·6
Wolsingham	30	6	36	2·4
Allendale	30	6	36	2·6
Hexham Rural	17	3	20	1·9
Allen Rural	18	3	21	1·8
Total	247	30	277	

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 ...	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 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.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register, 31st December, 1928	726	600	292	233	1,851
Number of cases notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, during the year 1929	100	115	22	14	251
Other cases added to the Tuberculosis Register during 1929 ...	5	4	8	5	22
	831	719	322	252	2,124
*Number of cases removed from 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 removed from Borough...	55
Cases removed from register as " cured "	43
Certificate Withdrawn	1
Total	229

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN

The deaths from Tuberculosis during 1929 are classified as to

	AGES.												
	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 ...	...	1	...	...	...	6	16	20	15	23	15	1	...
Central nervous system ...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Intestines and periteum...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Vertebral column ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bones (Vertebral column excepted)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lymphatic system (abdominal glands excepted)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Genito-urinary system ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disseminated Tuberculosis—													
Acute...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic or unstated...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

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 population.			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 BOROUGH DURING YEAR 1929.

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

DEATHS IN EACH WARD.								SEX.		TOTAL.	DEATHS.					
											Not in Institutions.		St. Leonards.		Other Institutions.	
Moorfields.	Church.	Hoxton.	Wenlock.	Whitmore.	Kingsland.	Haggerston.	Acton.	Male.	Female.		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	16	12	17	7	13	9	58	39	97	35	...	35	3	...	10
...	...	1	2	1	...	1	2	2	5	7	1	...	2	...	...	...
...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...

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

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

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

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.

	Attendances.	Examinations.		Attendances.	Examinations.
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 Attendances ... ... 293 Total Examinations ... 120

" " in 1928 ... 324 " " in 1928 125

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

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

Insured	335
Non-Insured	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"	40	9	290	339
Other New Persons	120	21	298	439
Totals	160	30	588	778

Analysis of all persons attending the Dispensary during 1929 :—

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

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.

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. Kellcher (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.

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 for 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	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.

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.

	Number examined.	Number treated.	Number of extractions.	Number of Administrations of Anæsthetics.		Number of fillings.	Number of other operations.	Number of children treated for orthodontics.	Number of visits.
				Local.	General.				
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

TABLE II.—INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF ADULTS.

	Number of patients examined.	Number of patients treated.	Number of extractions.	Number of Administrations of Anæsthetics.		Number of fillings, including root fillings.	Number of scalings.	Number of other operations.	Number of dentures fitted.	Number of repairs to dentures.	Number of crowns.	Number of visits.
				Local.	General.							
Maternity cases—	962	767	1286	23	219	90	58	381	105	11	...	1209
Women	1197	926	1229	63	261	204	65	368	100	31	...	1343
Unmarried girls (16-20)	247	211	216	20	67	105	11	33	12	1	...	320
Men	1428	1118	1503	155	235	196	74	425	110	29	...	602
Tuberculous	8	8	15	—	3	8	1	5	2	1	...	31
Total including children, Table I ...	4741	3729	5618	277	1276	750	214	1212	329	73	...	4586

TABLE III.

	Total attendances.			No. of M. & C. W. cases.	Anæsthetic Sessions attendances.
	Morning	Afternoon	Evening		
Monday	—	507	838	387	398
Tuesday	336	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

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 without local Anæsthetic ... ... 1s. per tooth.
Gas Extractions ... ... 5s. per visit.
Fillings (Root treatment not included) ... ... 5s. per tooth.
Root treatment ... ... 5s. per tooth.
Scaling ... ... 5s.
Dentures—Full upper and lower ... ... £6 0 0 plus charge for extraction (maximum charge 10s.).
Do. do. do. ... (Maternity Cases) £4 0 0.
Partial Dentures—extractions not included ... £1 for first two teeth. 5s. each subsequent tooth.
School Children resident in Shoreditch ... ... 1s. for first visit 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 25% of maximum.	To pay 50% of maximum.	To pay 75% of maximum.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1		13 0	15 0	17 0	20 0
2		10 6	12 6	14 0	18 0
3	Income	8 6	10 0	12 0	16 0
4	per	7 6	8 6	10 6	14 0
5	head	7 0	8 0	9 6	12 0
6	after	6 6	7 6	8 6	10 0
7	deducting	6 6	7 6	8 6	10 0
8	rent,	6 6	7 6	8 6	10 0
9	not	6 6	7 6	8 6	10 0
10	more	6 6	7 6	8 6	10 0
11	than	6 6	7 6	8 6	10 0
12		6 6	7 6	8 6	10 0

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.

Summary of Proceedings during 1929.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES—				Number of inspections, 1929.	Number of notices, 1929.	Number of prosecutions, 1929.
	On register at end of 1928.	Added in 1929.	Removed in 1929.	On register at end of 1929.			
Milk premises ...	288	7	7	288	895	11	...
Cowsheds	2	...	...	2	17	2	...
Slaughterhouses ...	1	...	...	1	20	1	...
Offensive trade premises	24	...	...	1	12	2	...
Ice Cream premises ...	138	...	...	91	219	14	...
Houses let in lodgings	296	...	...	389	879	296	...
Restaurants and eating houses	190	4	...	194	322	26	...

Number of intimation notices served for all purposes 5,347

Underground Rooms—

Number illegally occupied ... ... —

Number closed or illegal occupation discontinued 2

Overcrowding :—	
Number of cases of overcrowding found	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 imposed in each case	—
Cleansing and Disinfection :—	
Number of adults cleansed	—
Number of children cleansed	—
Number of premises disinfected after infectious disease	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 Act), 1904 :—	
Number of premises dealt with under Section 20	135

The intimations as to insanitary conditions which as stated were served in respect of 5,347 premises were dealt with by the Sanitary Inspectors as follows :— By Inspector Wright 547, Inspector Chapman 497, Inspector Sickelmore 521, Inspector Thomas 441, Inspector Shaw 105, Inspector Molloy 423, Inspector Bishop 695, Inspector Girling 642, Inspector Stratton 440, Inspector Grant 179, Inspector Walker 540 and by Inspector Gibbs 317.

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.

The following table prepared by the Senior Inspector summarises the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during 1929, the work done in compliance with the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and in connection with the drains and sanitary arrangements of new buildings is included :—

SUMMARY COMPILED FROM THE ABSTRACTS OF THE WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS BY THE SENIOR INSPECTOR, FOR THE YEAR 1929.

——	Insp. Wright.	Insp. Chapman.	Insp. Sickelmore.	Insp. Thomas.	Insp. Shaw.	Insp. Molloy.	Insp. Bishop.	Insp. Girling.	Insp. Stratton.	Insp. Grant.	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	212	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	1	13	2	179
Drains newly constructed	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	14
,, reconstructed	9	4	5	...	...	1	...	3	6	1	2	12	43
,, improved or repaired	23	11	32	44	4	27	57	9	12	3	10	1	233
,, obstructions removed	25	20	31	32	12	15	19	27	15	5	27	7	235
Soil and vent pipes improved	2	6	3	8	...	1	16	5	1	2	2	2	48
Water closets, newly constructed ...	41	52	9	6	...	...	3	4	2	1	19	20	157
,, improved or repaired ...	105	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	24	264
Sinks improved or repaired	11	19	27	11	2	11	23	33	3	10	16	2	168
,, traps provided	...	1	9	5	...	1	2	4	2	3	...	...	27
Outdoor premises—													
Floors—Paving repaired	53	3	50	55	20	12	84	15	42	4	37	23	398
Cleansed or lime-washed	29	146	54	120	12	1	165	...	67	13	102	...	709
Improved or repaired	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashpits provided	53	25	54	59	26	59	106	37	46	7	96	30	598
,, improved or repaired	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	12
,, abolished	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	2	1	15
Accumulations removed	10	10	3	2	6	9	14	15	...	11	7	9	96
Urinals cleansed or repaired	2	1	18	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	26
Animals removed	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	10

Summary of Legal Proceedings during 1929.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Nuisance orders were made in 13 cases, costs amounting to £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 £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 £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 £4 7s. 6d., in 5 were fined £7 10s. 0d., and in 6 instances defendants were fined £7 17s. 0d., and ordered to pay £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 £10 2s. 0d. were imposed.

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.

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 with	274
Premises freed	240
Drains tested	63
Drains found defective	13
Drains found satisfactory	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*)) 56

(*b*) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—

(i) By the Local Authority.

(ii) By other bodies or persons.

I.—Unfit dwelling houses.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)... ... 8,346

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 ... ... —

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ... —

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... —

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

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

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
(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	Nil.
(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.		
(1) Number of notices served requiring defects to be remedied	intimation	5,347
	statutory	1,383
(2) Number of houses repaired or nuisances remedied under P. H. Acts, 1891—		
(*a*) by owners		5,347
(*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	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	

Number of houses repaired under Section 3 of Housing Act, 1925—	
(*a*) By Owners	Nil.
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil.
Number of houses closed on notice by owner that they could not be made fit	Nil.
Number of houses for the working classes—	
(*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	14,062
Number of houses occupied by the working classes ...	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.

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

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 :—

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS—1929.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)				Number. (2)
(1) Furniture, woodwork, fitting and other branches of the furniture trades.				1,115
(a) Cabinet making ...	646	(b) French polishing ...	156	
(c) Upholstery	80	(d) Other workers ...	233	
(2) Dress				163
(a) Tailoring	69	(e) Shirt making ...	1	
(b) Mantles	7	(f) Boot and shoe trades	27	
(c) Dress	11	(g) Artificial flowers ...	2	
(d) Millinery	8	(h) Other workers ...	38	
(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				61
(a) Box and bag makers	36	(b) Other workers ...	25	
(5) Laundry and washing				6
(6) Food				9
(7) Metals, machines, implements and conveyances				68
(8) Precious metals, jewels, &c.				1
(9) Other trades than those mentioned above				132
Total number of workshops on Register				1,595

NOTE.—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.

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

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

The defects found and dealt with were as follows :—

Particulars.	Number of Defects. Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions
*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :**				
Want of cleanliness	92	92	...	...
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	5	5	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	254	254	...	...
Sanitary accommodation: insufficient	5	5	...	...
Sanitary accommodation: unsuitable or defective	140	140	...	...
Sanitary accommodation: not separate for sexes	1	1	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (Section 101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (Sections 97 to 100)	...	...	...	...
Other offences ... ... (Excluding offences relating to outwork 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.

Class.		Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133).		Nil.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 5.)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	95 (referring to 14 factories and 81 workshops.)
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	4 (referring to 14 factories and 81 workshops.)
Other		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 :—

Premises cleansed throughout ...	51	Soil and vent pipes dealt with ...	3
Premises cleansed partially ...	41	Water-closets newly constructed	33
Number of rooms cleansed ...	177	Water-closets repaired, etc. ...	117
Walls, floors, sashes, etc., repaired	59	Water-closets obstructions removed	23
Light and ventilation improved	—	Sinks, etc., cleansed and repaired..	3
Roofs, guttering, etc., repaired...	71	Sink traps provided	—
Overcrowding abated	5	Sculleries, yards, etc., paving repaired	4
Water reinstated or improved...	4	Sculleries, yards, etc., cleansed or limewashed	43
Drains newly constructed ...	3	Dust receptacles provided ...	3
Drains reconstructed	8	Foul accumulations removed ...	31
Drains, repaired, etc.	5		
Drains obstructions removed ...	16		
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.

The following is a summary of the lists received from employers in the Borough :—

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									Outwork in unwholesome premises, Section 108.			Outwork in infected premises, Sections 109 and 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.	Prosecutions.							
	Twice in the Year.			Once in the Year.											
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.			Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.	In-stances.	Notices served.	Prosecu-tions.	In-stances.	Orders made. (S. 109.)	Prosecu-tions. (S. 109, 110.)
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing apparel :—															
(1) Making, &c.	40	74	409	6	4	84	...	...	...	17	17	...	3	...	...
(2) Cleaning and washing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and upholstery ...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial flowers	4	...	33	1	...	6	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Fur pulling	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	1	...	...
Paper bags and boxes ...	16	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...
Brush making...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Xmas Crackers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Leather Goods	4	...	16	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	66	74	631	9	4	112	...	...	...	40	40	...	4	...	...

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

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

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.

SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM OTHER DISTRICTS DURING 1929.

DISTRICTS.	Making Wearing Apparel.		Toys and Crackers.		Artificial Flowers.		Furniture and Upholstery.		Fur Pulling.		Lace Curtains.		Umbrellas, &c.		Paper Bags and Boxes.		Brush Making.		Fancy Leather Goods.		Card Mounting.		Sponges.		TOTALS.
	Feb.	Aug.			Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	
Battersea	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bethnal Green ...	36	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	21	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Camberwell ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
City of London ...	199	204	5	3	10	6	...	...	3	5	...	...	37	19	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	497
Deptford	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Edmonton	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Islington	18	13	7	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Kingston	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kensington ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leyton	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lambeth	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Southwark	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Marylebone ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Stepney	8	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
St. Pancras... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stoke Newington ...	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Tottenham	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Westminster ...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
	444	475			31	14	7	5	4	6	...	1													
TOTALS ...	919		46		45		12		10		1		73		180		20		16		13		1		1,336

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 corned 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 condition is reported to be satisfactory.

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

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 £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.

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.

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

Quarter of 1929.	Number of Samples taken.	Number of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions Instituted.	Prosecutions withdrawn because of Warranties, &c.	Prosecutions Proceeded with	Number of Successful Prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.			Amount paid to Analyst for Samples Analysed.		
								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st	238	3	1·26%	2	—	2	2	9	15	6	148	15	0
2nd	283	5	1·76%	3	—	3	3	7	6	0	176	17	6
3rd	300	10	2·66%	3	—	3	3	6	16	0	187	10	0
4th	239	8	3·34%	7	—	7	7	24	11	0	149	7	6
Totals for Year	1,060	26	2·46%	15	—	15	15	48	8	6	662	10	0

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.

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 :—

Quarter of the year.	Number of Samples.	Number not genuine.	Percentage adulterated.
1st	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 £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 £1 and £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 £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 £5 and £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.

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 :—

Year.	Number of Samples.	Number of persons in the Borough to each Sample.	Number of Samples adulterated.	Percentage of Samples adulterated.	Number of prosecutions instituted.	Summonses withdrawn on account of warranties.	Prosecutions proceeded with.	Number of successful prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.			Amount paid to Public Analyst.		
									£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1905	536	215	98	18·2	57	2	51	47	233	18	0	267	0	0
1906	520	224	122	23·4	44	2	42	34	106	12	6	260	0	0
1907	519	223	99	19·0	36	4	32	27	67	14	0	259	10	0
1908	580	200	92	15·8	45	...	45	39	117	10	0	290	0	0
1909	570	200	92	16·1	76	2	74	69	255	18	6	276	5	0
1910	578	200	133	23·0	65	...	60	49	93	17	6	279	5	0
1911	577	200	149	25·8	64	...	62	58	180	0	6	278	17	6
1912	584	190	100	17·1	48	1	48	45	172	11	0	281	10	0
1913	768	144	132	17·1	47	...	47	42	94	2	6	350	10	0
1914	768	143	132	17·1	36	...	36	21	74	6	0	350	10	0
1915	768	135	130	17·8	43	...	43	30	63	16	0	350	10	0
1916	768	130	144	18·7	50	...	49	36	134	18	0	350	10	0
1917	770	129	154	20·0	65	...	65	41	99	12	0	351	5	0
1918	724	134	137	17·5	54	1	53	37	284	13	0	340	12	6
1919	632	155	72	11·3	32	1	31	17	137	3	0	316	0	0
1920	934	109	69	7·4	25	1	24	14	38	3	6	700	10	0
1921	1077	98	58	5·4	25	...	25	20	94	14	0	807	15	0
1922	1068	97	58	5·4	20	...	20	14	31	5	0	700	15	0
1923	1049	101	51	4·9	19	...	19	10	24	18	6	655	12	6
1924	1051	101	37	3·5	17	...	17	11	49	9	0	656	17	6
1925	1073	100	55	5·1	16	2	14	5	32	14	6	670	12	6
1926	1058	101	27	2·5	3	...	3	1	5	2	0	661	5	0
1927	1062	101	20	1·9	11	...	11	10	16	16	0	663	15	0
1928	1076	93	18	1·7	9	...	9	7	16	16	0	672	10	0
1929	1060	95	26	2·5	15	...	15	15	48	8	6	662	10	0

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.

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

Model Welfare Centre—

Infant Welfare Consultation	Monday—Friday daily, 2 p.m.
Ultra-violet Light Clinic	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 2 p.m.
Otorrhœa Clinic	Monday—Saturday, 10 a.m.
Breast Feeding Clinic	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a.m.
Ante-Natal Consultation	Friday, 10.30 a.m.

Hoxton Hall—

Infant Welfare Consultation	Tuesday, 2 p.m.

Hoxton Market Institute—

Infant Welfare Consultation	Monday, Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Ante-Natal Consultation	Wednesday, 10.30 a.m.

Harbour Lights (Goldsmiths Row)—

Infant Welfare Consultation (2 Doctors)	Friday, 2 p.m.

School for Mothers—

Infant Welfare Consultation	Tuesday—Thursday, 2 p.m.
Ante-Natal Consultation	Thursday, 11 a.m.

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

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 £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.

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
Number with defects (other than dental) requiring treatment	146	113	264
Number with dental defects requiring treatment	361	326	687
Number with defects (other than dental) not requiring treatment	129	121	250
Number with dental defects not requiring 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 :—

	London.		Shoreditch.	
	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Number of school entrants inspected	74,327	—	2,002	2,103
Number found requiring treatment (other than dental) ...	12,875	—	320	264
Percentage requiring treatment	17·3	—	15·9	12·5

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.
Average duration of stay	10½ weeks.

Reasons for admission :—

Wasting and malnutrition	23
Rickets	7
Debility	2
Screaming	1
Prematurity	1
Establishment of breast feeding	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.

List of Special Features during 1929.

Hæmorrhage (accidental)	4
Inductions	7
Contracted Pelvis	16
Cæsarean Section	4
Albuminuria	14
Version (ante-natal breech to vertex)	12
Breech	10
Bad Hearts	4
Tuberculosis	3 (1 active).
Twins	5 sets.
Bad Histories	5
Varicose Veins	2
Hydrocephalus	2
Manual Removal of Placenta	1
Hydraminos	2
Placenta Prævia	2
Prolapsed Cord	1
Premature babies	8
Arm, Foot, Hand and Cord (version to breech) ...	1
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

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	Debility	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	2	3	5	16
3	Debility following infectious disease	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	3	–	7
4	Underweight without debility...	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
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.

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

VISITS.

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

* These visits are also included above.

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

	Health Visitors' Districts.							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total.
(*a*) Hoxton Market Institute :								
(Mon.) under 1 yr.	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	95
over 1 yr.	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	42
(Wed.) under 1 yr.	..	..	..	..	46	91	..	137
over 1 yr.	..	..	..	..	15	26	..	41
(*b*) Hoxton Hall :								
(Tues.) under 1 yr.	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	87
over 1 yr.	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	17
(*c*) Maternity Centre :								
(Mon.) under 1 yr.	..	147	..	..	..	..	..	147
over 1 yr.	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	31
(Tues.) under 1 yr.	88	113	..	..	..	..	..	201
over 1 yr.	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	43
(Wed.) under 1 yr.	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	93
over 1 yr.	..	2	46	..	..	..	..	48
(Thur.) under 1 yr.	..	..	..	..	139	..	..	139
over 1 yr.	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	32
(Fri.) under 1 yr.	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	63
over 1 yr.	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15
(*d*) Harbour Lights :								
(Fri.) under 1 yr.	53	..	95	..	..	..	..	148
over 1 yr.	22	..	48	..	..	..	..	70
(*e*) School for Mothers :								
(Tues.) under 1 yr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	171
over 1 yr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	61
(Thur.) under 1 yr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	133
over 1 yr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	35

TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN AT WELFARE CLINICS.

		Health Visitors' Districts.							
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total.
(a) Hoxton Market Institute:									
(Mon.)	Infants	..	..	..	..	..	1,363	..	1,363
	Children ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,026	..	1,026
	Mothers without children ..	..	..	..	..	..	744	..	744
(Wed.)	Infants	..	..	..	..	465	1,178	..	1,643
	Children ..	..	..	..	..	330	768	..	1,098
	Mothers without children ..	..	..	..	..	247	534	..	781
(b) Hoxton Hall:									
(Tues.)	Infants	..	..	..	1,712	..	..	..	1,712
	Children ..	..	..	..	1,439	..	..	..	1,439
	Mothers without children ..	..	..	..	475	..	..	..	475
(c) Maternity Centre:									
(Mon.)	Infants	..	1,257	..	..	..	..	..	1,257
	Children ..	..	941	..	..	..	..	..	941
	Mothers without children ..	..	610	..	..	..	..	..	610
(Tues.)	Infants	1,143	880	..	..	..	..	..	2,023
	Children ..	898	586	..	..	..	..	..	1,484
	Mothers without children ..	527	356	..	..	..	..	..	883
(Wed.)	Infants	..	..	1,643	..	..	..	..	1,643
	Children ..	..	63	1,348	..	2	..	..	1,413
	Mothers without children ..	..	..	336	..	2	..	..	338
(Thur.)	Infants	..	..	..	..	1,726	..	..	1,726
	Children ..	..	..	..	..	1,029	..	..	1,029
	Mothers without children ..	..	..	..	..	646	..	..	646
(Fri.)	Infants	..	..	..	1,212	..	..	..	1,212
	Children ..	..	..	..	753	..	..	..	753
	Mothers without children ..	..	..	..	305	..	..	..	305

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

	Health Visitors' Districts.							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total.
(*d*) Harbour Lights: (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	1,402
Children ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	897	897
Mothers without children ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Thur.) Infants	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,868	1,868
Children ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	1,100
Mothers without children ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	165

ANTE-NATAL CONSULTATIONS.

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

THE NUMBER OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN SEEN BY THE DOCTORS AT THE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

	Health Visitors, District No.	Infants seen by Doctor.		Children (1–5 yrs.) seen by Doctor.	
		For 1st time	Total No.	For 1st time.	Total No.
MATERNITY CENTRE.					
Dr. Richards ... (Mon.)	2	130	645	34	325
Dr. Karn ... (Tues.)	1	86	694	22	422
(Tues.)	2	48	237	8	101
Dr. Goffe ... ... (Tues.)	2	49	306	13	153
Dr. Richards ... (Wed.)	3	86	753	46	423
Dr. Smith ... ... (Wed.)	2	—	—	6	55
	5	1	1	—	8
Dr. Fanning ... (Thur.)	5	124	558	35	322
Dr. Smith ... ... (Fri.)	4	60	689	13	429
HOXTON MARKET.					
Dr. Fanning ... (Mon.)	6	95	557	38	357
Dr. Goffe ... ... (Wed.)	5	38	171	12	92
	6	91	480	27	222
HOXTON HALL.					
Dr. Fanning ... (Tues.)	4	80	600	14	504
HARBOUR LIGHTS.					
Dr. Karn ... ... (Fri.)	3	94	668	42	357
Dr. Goffe ... ... (Fri.)	1	63	551	28	332
SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS.					
Dr. Pratt ... ... (Tues.)	7	171	755	44	533
Dr. Pratt ... ... (Thur.)	7	154	974	35	615

REPORT OF INFANTS ATTENDING DOCTORS' CONSULTATIONS.

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

The remainder were making satisfactory progress.

The activities of the cases referred from the Welfare Centre to the Shoreditch Maternity Hospital are as follows:—

	Health Visitors' Districts.							Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
Dental Clinic								
Number of first attendances ...	10	17	31	48	27	23	32	208
Total number of attendances ...	174	295	447	240	172	187	251	1,112

Two sessions 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.							Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
Number of first attendances ...	391	1	—	207	34	—	182	815

Day Nurseries.

Two new Day Nurseries in the Borough both under the management of Voluntary committees:—

Brunswick Place Day Nursery accommodates 35 children.

Sun Lights Day Nursery, Norris Street, accommodates 100 children.

It has been reported to me by the committee that there were vacancies at the Nurseries, and they were approved units which, upon the recommendation of the Health Visitor, children from unsatisfactory homes are admitted, the charge, 6d. per day, being met by the Borough Council.

Report on Dressings Clinic.

The Clinic commenced on 15th January, 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

The particulars of the cases referred from the Welfare Centre to the Shoreditch Municipal Dental Hospital are as follows :—

Dental Clinic.	Health Visitors' Districts.							Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Number of first attendances ...	40	47	31	46	27	23	52	266
Total number of attendances ...	174	233	147	246	172	187	254	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 :—

Sewing Classes (2).	Health Visitors' Districts.							Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total number of attendances ...	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 Otorrhœa 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

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.

On the whole, the mothers have co-operated well and have brought the children with fair regularity. Treatment by ionization has given very good results in cases treated by this method. The following is a statistical account of patients treated :—

No. of cases sent for treatment 86

Average weekly attendances ... ... 22·13 (44 weeks).

Diagnosis.	No. Discharged well.	No. Discontinued Treatment.		Referred to Hospital.	Still attending.	Totals.
		Improved.	Not improved.			
Otitis Media (suppurative) ...	32	1	8	5	4	50
Otitis Media (catarrhal) ...	7	—	—	—	—	7
Meatitis	12	—	—	—	—	12
Internal Ear Disease	—	—	—	1	—	1
Eustachia Obstruction (catarrhal)	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rhinitis	4	2	—	—	—	6
Diphtheria	—	—	—	1	—	1
Wax in Ears	5	—	—	—	—	5
Turbinate Disease	—	—	—	1	—	1
No Disease found	2	—	—	—	—	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.
4. (*a*) Sun Babies' Nursery.
   (*b*) Nasal Hygiene Exhibit.
5. Borough of Shoreditch Electricity Dept.
6. Borough of Shoreditch Maternity and Child Welfare Department.
7. Tuberculosis Dispensary.
8. Borough of Shoreditch Baths Department.
9. Borough of Shoreditch Highways and Works Department.
10. } Borough of Shoreditch Maternity and
11. } Child Welfare Department.
12. }
13. Borough of Shoreditch Dental Hospital.
14. } Borough of Shoreditch Maternity and
15. } Child Welfare Department.
16. }
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 Inspectors.
25. }
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 Inspection."

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
Total	6,964

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 working-class 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.

J. H. Pearson, *Senior Inspector.*

C. J. Wright.
H. G. Chapman.
W. Sickelmore.
J. H. Thomas.
F. C. Shaw.
J. B. Molloy.
R. A. Bishop.
T. W. Girling.
A. Stratton.
D. Grant.
G. Walker.
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.

Rat Officer.

E. T. D. Jordan (*retired* 21/3/29).

Clerical Staff.

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.
Mrs. I. M. Rutherford.
Miss E. Lehane.
H. Fitzgerald.
A. W. Scott (*left* 14/5/29).
W. Wilson (*appointed* 18/6/29).
W. E. Dale (*Part-time Enquiry Officer*).

Dental Hospital:

Dentist.

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

Dental Mechanics.

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

Sister and Clerk.

Mrs. L. Frier.

Caretakers.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Whittard.

Staff of Dining Centre, 31, Herbert Street.

Miss M. Zemaitis (*Cook Caretaker*). Miss W. Miller (*General Assistant*).

Mortuary Keeper.

W. J. Bailey.

Temporary Shelter.

Mrs. Watson.

Disinfecting Officers.

A. Fawns. G. Kennedy. A. Flack.

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. W. F. Leaver.

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.

Mrs. Sylvia Smith, M.B., B.S. Hon. Mrs. Olivier Richards, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P.
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*).

Tuberculosis Officer.

A. Leitch, M.B., Ch.B.

Bacteriologist.

F. H. Teale, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Public Analyst.

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

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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