

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

Contributors

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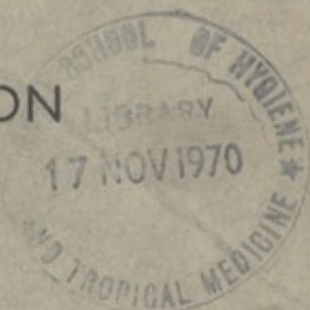
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p. 44. Report of Typhoid outbreak.

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REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH
IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON
FOR THE YEAR 1938

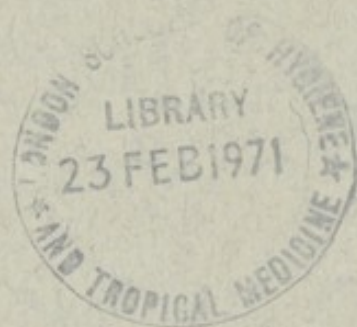


BY

E. H. R. SMITHARD, M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health

LONDON :
JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, LTD.
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74055



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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(Nov., 1937—Oct., 1938.)

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

Chairman : Councillor THURTLÉ, Mrs. D.
Vice-Chairman : Councillor HIGGINS, Mrs. M.
 Alderman COYNE, W.
 „ KELLETT, Miss E.
 „ TOUCHARD, G. J.
 Councillor ALSFORD, M.
 „ ALSFORD, Mrs. H.
 „ BAMFORD, G. H. J.
 „ FALK, R. S.
 „ HENWOOD, Mrs. B. A.
 „ JAMES, F.
 „ JEGER, Dr. S. W., L.C.C.
 „ LINALE, R. G.
 „ MAYHEW, A. G.
 „ ORGEL, S., J.P.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

(Nov., 1937—Oct., 1938.)

Chairman : Alderman KELLETT, Miss E.
Vice-Chairman : Councillor ALSFORD, Mrs. H.
 Councillor BAMFORD, Mrs. E. F.
 „ GEE, A. E.
 „ GIRLING, Miss B. A.
 „ GIRLING, Mrs. H., O.B.E., J.P., L.C.C.
 „ HENWOOD, Mrs. B. A.
 „ HIGGINS, Mrs. M.
 „ PARKINSON, G.
 „ SMITH, Mrs. E. E.
 (Co-opted) BROWN, Mrs. E.
 „ COLVILLE, Lady CYNTHIA, J.P.
 „ ELLETT, Mrs. A. M.
 (appointed 21/6/38).
 „ FALK, Mrs. ADA
 „ LAXTON, Mrs. E. J.
 (resigned 15/5/38).
 „ PENN, Mrs. B.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(Nov., 1938, to end of year.)

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

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 Alderman COYNE, W.
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 „ ELLETT, Mrs. A. M.
 „ FALK, Mrs. A.
 „ PENN, Mrs. B.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

<i>Medical Officer of Health and Chief Tuberculosis Officer.</i>	E. H. R. SMITHARD, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer of Health</i> ...	EVELYN C. MCGREGOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Clinical Tuberculosis Officer</i> ...	CARL KNIGHT CULLEN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare.</i>	EDNA M. GOFFE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. MARJORIE KATHLEEN HALL, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ROSE HUDSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. LOUISE LIVINGSTONE, M.D. FRANCES CHARLOTTE NAISH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. LILIAN PHILLIPS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. The Hon. NOEL OLIVIER RICHARDS, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P. ALICE ROSE, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P. FEDE MACKENZIE SHATTOCK, M.B., B.S. SYLVIA SMITH, M.B., B.S.
<i>Dental Surgeons</i> ...	C. S. ABRAHAM, M.C., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) H. V. E. JESSOP, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)
<i>Anæsthetist</i> ...	MAURICE MARCUS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
<i>Physician to General Medical Clinic for Women</i>	JANET K. AITKEN, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P.
<i>Gynæcologist</i> ...	GLADYS HILL, M.A., M.D., B.S., M.C.O.G., F.R.C.S.
<i>Bacteriologist</i> ...	F. H. TEALE, M.D., F.R.C.P.
<i>Public Analyst</i> ...	H. A. WILLIAMS, A.C.G.F.C., F.I.C.
<i>Obstetric Consultants</i> ...	HAROLD CHAPPLE, M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S. EARDLEY HOLLAND, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. W. H. MCKIM McCULLAGH, D.S.O., M.C., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. F. W. ROQUES, M.D., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. (who with 8 others are common to the boroughs in area A).
<i>Public Vaccinators</i> ...	N. H. CLUBWALA, M.D., B.H., D.P.M., D.T.M. & H. L. STATNIGROS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
<i>Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant</i>	E. G. WILSHER.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i> ...	C. J. WRIGHT ^{7, 10} . (retired 21/6/38). E. L. PEDDIE ^{9, 11} (appointed 19/7/38).
<i>District Sanitary Inspectors</i> ...	R. A. BISHOP ^{7, 10} . R. G. COYSH ^{9, 10} (appointed 17/5/38). G. C. E. GIBBS ^{9, 10} . D. GRANT ^{7, 11} . T. H. JACKSON ⁷ (seconded for A.R.P. service from August). J. MARGINSON ^{9, 10} . J. E. MILLWAY ⁷ . J. B. MOLLOY ^{7, 8, 11} . A. STRATTON ^{7, 11} (resigned 28/2/38). J. H. THOMAS ^{7, 11} . G. WALKER ^{7, 8, 10} . B. GILFORD ⁹ (temporary appointment from 21/9/38).
<i>Food and Drugs Inspector</i> ...	F. C. SHAW ^{7, 11} .
<i>Infectious Disease Visitor</i> ...	IVY M. HEWARD ^{1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 14} .
<i>Health Visitors</i> ...	D. BALES ^{1, 2, 3, 5} . A. M. BROTHERTON ^{1, 2, 3} . K. CLEMENTS ^{1, 2, 3, 5} . C. M. G. GLASS ^{1, 2, 3, 5, 15} . M. HORNBY ^{1, 2, 3, 5} . D. L. MACKENZIE ^{1, 2, 3, 5} .

<i>Health Visitors</i>	M. MORRELL ^{2, 5, 8} . M. REDCLIFFE ^{2, 3, 5} . M. WILLIAMSON ^{1, 2, 5, 16} . E. F. DANCE ^{1, 2, 3} . N. K. FITZMAURICE ² } School for Mothers.
<i>Tuberculosis Visitors</i>	Mrs. A. A. GRANGE ^{1, 3} . Mrs. M. V. HARWIN (appointed 15/2/38— resigned 13/5/38). MARY K. GILROY ^{5, 3, 2} (appointed 21/6/38).
<i>First Assistant Clerks</i>	E. J. HAYES. G. H. PRATT.
<i>Clerks</i>	W. L. JOB (General Assistant). E. R. BANKS. V. H. SEWELL. W. HARRIS. H. FITZGERALD. W. F. LEAVER. H. M. B. BURGE. W. E. D. SMITH. R. BANKS (commenced 23/5/38). K. E. MURRELL (commenced 19/9/38). EILEEN LEHANE ¹² . Mrs. IDA M. RUTHERFORD.
<i>Tuberculosis Care Committee Secretary</i> ...	Mrs. G. B. GREEN, B.A.
<i>Chiropodist</i>	Mrs. H. E. MABER, M.C.Ch.A. (resigned 5/8/38). Miss G. L. COX, M.C.Ch.A. (commenced 9/8/38).
<i>Matron</i>	MARGARET D. BORROW ^{1, 2, 3} .
<i>Sister</i>	ANNIE J. WHOLMAN ^{1, 2, 3} .
<i>Dispenser</i>	JOYCE N. HOLMES ⁶ .
<i>Vaccination Officers</i>	S. W. DYSON (N.E. district). E. G. WILSHER (S.W. district).
<i>Nursing Staff at Dental Hospital—</i>	
<i>Sister-in-charge</i>	L. FRIER ^{1, 2, 3} .
<i>Nurses</i>	M. F. CAMPBELL ³ . W. WEBB ¹ (commenced 31/10/38).
<i>Municipal Midwives</i>	A. E. LEATON ^{1, 2, 3} . E. M. BALL ² .
<i>Enquiry Officer</i>	C. A. NEWSON.
<i>Dental Mechanics, etc.</i>	Four.
<i>Nursing Staff in Wards at Centre</i> ...	Six.
<i>Kitchen Helpers</i>	Two.
<i>Porters, Telephone Operator, etc.</i> ...	Five.
<i>Disinfecting Officers</i>	Three.
<i>Caretakers and Cleaners</i>	Ten.
<i>Mortuary Attendant</i>	One.
<i>Additional Temporary Staff</i>	One.

NOTES

¹ State Registered Nurse. ² Certificate of Central Midwives Board. ³ Certificate of General Training. ⁴ State Registered Children's Hospital Trained Nurses. ⁵ Health Visitor's Certificate. ⁶ Certificate of the Society of London Apothecaries. Certificate in Practical Bacteriology given by London College of Pharmacy, Westbourne Park Road. ⁷ Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board. ⁸ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspectors of Nuisances. ⁹ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board. ¹⁰ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspection of Meat and other Foods. ¹¹ Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board for Inspection of Meat and other Foods. ¹² Certificate of Fever Nursing Training. ¹³ Certificate for Tuberculosis, Brompton Hospital. ¹⁴ Certificate for Tuberculosis, Royal Chest Hospital. ¹⁵ Certificate of Seaman's Hospital, Greenwich. ¹⁶ Certificate of the Mothercraft Training Society.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH

To the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS.

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the annual report on the progress of the health services of your authority during 1938.

The *vital statistics* show that in the middle of 1938 the population of the district, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 80,360. This is a decrease of 1,880 on the previous year, compared with an estimated decrease of 3,160 for the previous year, and is the smallest estimated decrease since the 1931 census. It would therefore appear that the curve indicating a lowering population is flattening out and this is confirmatory of what I mentioned as a probable tendency in the annual report of last year. In 1938 the *birth rate* was 14·70 per thousand population (against 14·86 in the previous year). The birth rate during the last few years has shown a considerable degree of stability. The crude *death rate* was 11·4 per thousand population (against 12·47 per thousand in 1937) and apart from 1935 when it was 11·3, the figure appears to be the lowest on record. As I have pointed out before, the crude death rate is not by itself a good criterion of the health of the community, as it varies with so many factors.

The *infant mortality rate* for 1938 was 64 per thousand births. This was 10 per thousand higher than the previous year but 11 per thousand lower than in 1936. I pointed out in my last report that the infant mortality rate varied considerably from year to year and this was especially due to the enteritis group of diseases. The figures this year bear this point out as deaths from the enteritis group in children under one year of age increased from eleven to twenty-five and therefore in themselves could account for the whole increase in the infant mortality rate. The difficulties of attacking these diseases in a poor congested district are immense but they should not be insuperable, and special efforts are now being made by the department both by general propaganda and by individual visiting and instruction to see what can be done to save infant life from this group of diseases.

Included in the report for the first time is an analysis of the work done at the *toddlers' clinic*. A glance at tables Nos. 91 to 93 will indicate the necessity for this clinic and for arranging treatment for the defects found. It will be seen that no less than 64 children out of 236 were found to require treatment other than dental treatment. It must be remembered that many of the defects found are of minor

importance ; nevertheless it is always easier to put right a defect when it is detected early and thereby the total amount of repair work required and the total amount of suffering (and possible malformation) which a child will experience, will vary with the period at which these defects are diagnosed. With regard to dental treatment the position, at any rate amongst older toddlers, is considerably worse. No less than 35 out of 77 three-year olds (45 per cent.) required dental treatment, and 34 out of 62 of the four-year olds (55 per cent.) also required dental treatment. When these facts are realised it is apparent that school authorities have cause for complaint regarding the number of defects found in school entrants, and it is hoped that by recognising and treating defects during the pre-school period many less serious defects will be apparent in future groups attaining school age.

Two abnormal events loomed large in the work of the department during the year : firstly the political crisis of August and September ; secondly the typhoid outbreak of November and December. With regard to the former an ever increasing burden of work has been thrown upon the department in connection with air-raid precaution services, and for a few weeks during the September crisis a considerable amount of routine work had to be abandoned. It seems more than a pity that social activities should suffer in however small a degree from a disordered international situation but it is apparently unavoidable and therefore the department has to carry on and adapt itself as best it can.

The other abnormal occurrence, the typhoid outbreak, which is dealt with in detail in the body of the report, caused much more anxiety at the time than in retrospect proved necessary. With the public sensitised as it has been by recent large epidemics the mere fact of having any cases of typhoid at all is sufficiently worrying, but the prospect of having a large epidemic (as must always seem possible in the first few days following the report of a group of cases) is a cause of great anxiety to the department. There were features in this present epidemic which made that anxiety and apprehension continue for several weeks but luckily they proved to have no basis. In fact, looked at objectively, the epidemic was a small one, and up and down the country there have been several such localised outbreaks recently of typhoid fever caused by a food handler.

An interesting development of health activities during the year was the institution of a "*keep healthy*" class for young women between the ages of 16 and 25. It is apparent that there is a gap in the hygienic teaching of young people after they leave school and before they again come in contact with the welfare centres as expectant mothers and it was partly in the hope of closing that gap that the class was started. It consists of weekly meetings for rhythmical exercises and at least once a month a short talk, possibly followed by one or two films on some hygienic matter. Miss Glass, one of the health visitors, must be thanked for her interest in starting this class. Dr. Aitken, also, kindly consented to make medical examinations of members should this be indicated. It was hoped to run a similar class for young men and a start on this was made early in 1939, but the international situation

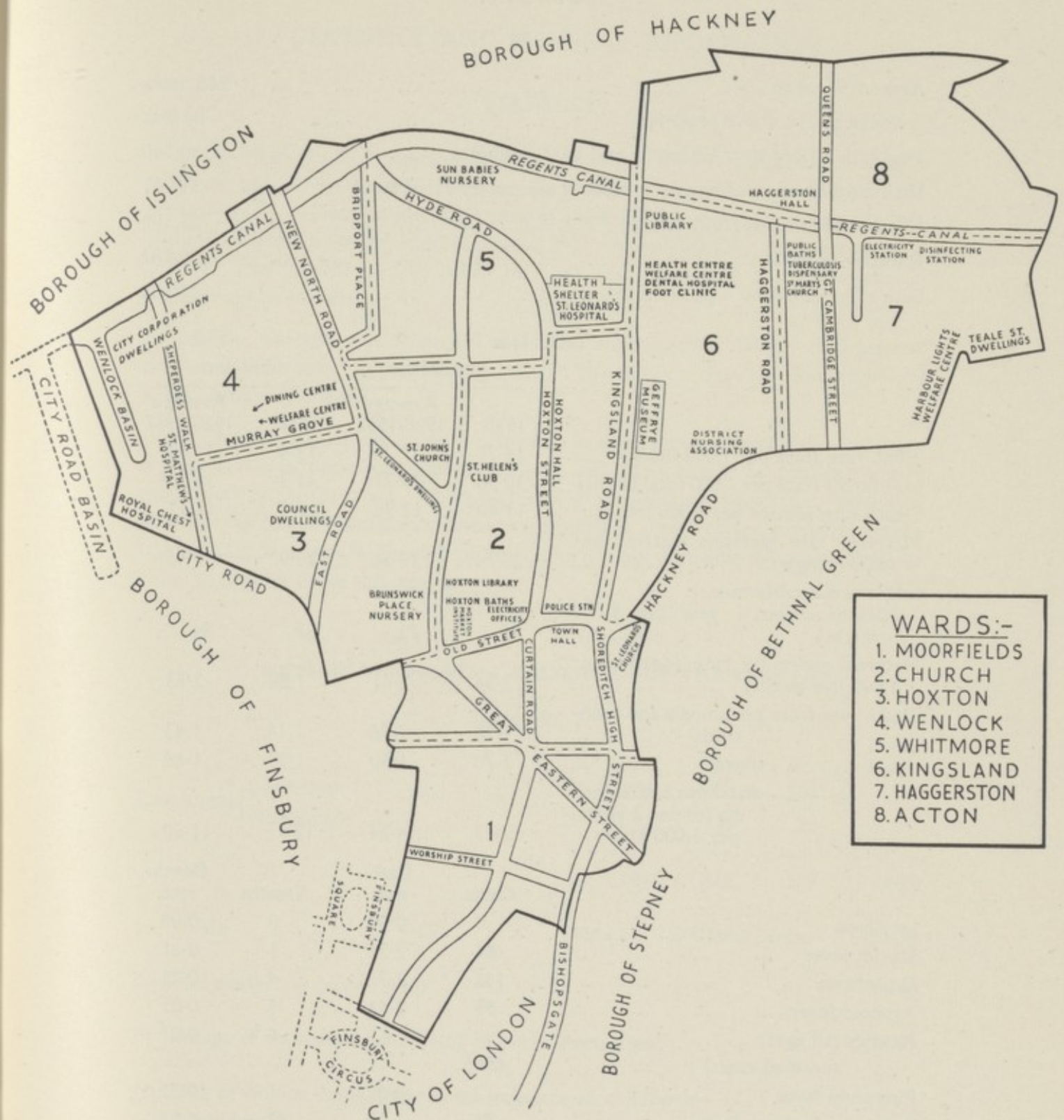
made local national effort necessary in many other forms, and prevented sufficient use being made of the facilities offered by the class. This has now been abandoned but it is hoped that if and when things become more normal it will be possible again to arrange for young men the facilities which are now available for young women.

The *housing and sanitary work* of the department was reorganised during the year. I made a special report to the Committee setting out the principles to be considered and shortly afterwards a new senior sanitary inspector was appointed owing to the resignation through ill health of Mr. Wright. Many alterations were made in the methods of inspection and in the office work generally, and a glance at sections IX and X of this report will indicate the considerable increase in the work done. What is not so obvious however from the report is that quality is increasing as well as quantity, but time and an intimate knowledge of the district will, I think, show that the new foundations are sound.

An interesting fact shown by the housing survey which was carried out during the year and which is reported in detail in section X is the large decrease in overcrowding as compared with the figures shown in the survey of 1935. In Shoreditch it appears that overcrowding has been almost halved during that period, the actual number of "persons" overcrowded having been reduced from about 19,000 to 10,000 and the number of families overcrowded from 3,800 to 2,000. Results in comparable metropolitan boroughs indicate that a similar decrease is occurring elsewhere and this decrease cannot but be of great benefit to public and individual health by lessening the considerable congestion which had previously been present.

During the year the only major statute which was passed affecting public health work was the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. This is a further step in the codification of public health law and although it is mostly a consolidating act it is also in small part an amending act. It comes into force on 1st October, 1939. Among minor enactments which may be noted is No. 1100 of Statutory Rules and Orders—County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1938. These regulations make whooping cough compulsorily notifiable for the first time and also extend the number of cases in which measles is notifiable.

The report which follows covers the outlines suggested by the Ministry of Health.



WARD MAP OF THE BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH

SUMMARY

1938

Area of Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662 acres
Average height above sea-level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 feet
Population (Registrar-General's mid-year estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,360
Estimated number of houses (including separately-rated flats)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,097
Number of families (1931 census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,156
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£830,087
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,182

Table No. 1

	Shoreditch		London	
	1938	Average 1928-1937	1938	Average 1928-1937
Birth rate (rate per 1,000 living) ...	14.70	17.24	13.4	14.33
Still births (rate per 1,000 total births)	30.38	25.71*	34.2	26.39*
Death rate (deaths per 1,000 living)...	11.40	12.96	11.4	12.17
Marriage rate (persons married per 1,000 living) ...	20.74	19.56	21.9	19.45
Infantile mortality rate— (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) ...	64	72	57	64
Maternal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) ...	2.54	2.41	1.88	2.93
Death rate from pneumonia and bron- chitis ...	1.16	1.76	1.14	1.43
„ „ „ cancer ...	1.70	1.50	1.75	1.64
„ „ „ diarrhoea and enteri- tis (under 2 years) per 1,000 births...	21.17	14.24	13.1	11.60
	Cases	Case- rate	Deaths	Death- rate
Smallpox ...	0	0.00	0	0.00
Scarlet fever ...	186	2.31	1	0.01
Diphtheria ...	142	1.77	4	0.05
Typhoid fever ...	33	0.42	4	0.05
Measles (all ages) ...	—	—	6	0.07
„ (notified cases) ...	496†	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ...	2	0.02	1	0.01
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	96	1.19	47	0.59
Other forms of tuberculosis ...	22	0.27	10	0.12

* Average rate for 1930-1937 ; Still births were not recorded before 1930.

† This figure, since 1st October, represents only the first cases in each household ; previously only the first cases in each household under 5 years were included.

I.—STATISTICS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

STATISTICS

Area—662 acres. Population, Census 1931—97,038; Registrar-General's estimate mid-1938—80,360. Number of structurally separate dwellings, 1931 Census—14,115. Number of houses (end of 1938) according to rate books—14,097. Number of families and separate occupiers, 1931 Census—25,156. Rateable value—£830,087. Sum represented by penny rate—£3,182. The length of public streets in the Borough is 43 miles.

Briefly, Shoreditch is a densely populated area—average density, 122 persons per acre—containing approximately 14,000 structurally separate dwellings and 3,000 business premises.

A great variety of industries is carried on in these business premises. Furniture making is one of the most common of these, and one which is by tradition firmly established in the Borough. The number of home workers cannot be stated with accuracy, as there is necessarily some overlapping in lists received from employers, but 500 may be given as a round number. Particulars regarding home work will be found in Section IX of this report.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1938

Table No. 2

Table No. 2										Birth Rate
Live births	{	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	Total	M.	F.	
		...	...	...	...	...	1,129	586	543	
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	52	26	26	
							1,181	612	569	14.70
Still births	...	...	37	Rate per 1,000 total births						30.38
General death rate (crude rate)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.40
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions								...	...	77.9
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—										
From sepsis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, other causes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—										
Legitimate		...	64	Illegitimate		...	58	Total	...	64

Deaths from measles (all ages)	6
„ whooping cough (all ages)	5
„ diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	30
Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	47
„ all forms of tuberculosis	57
Death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis	0.59
„ „ all forms of tuberculosis	0.71

For purposes of comparison the vital statistics of the Borough during recent years are given in the following table :—

Table No. 3

Year	Popula- tion estimated to middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	Of Non- residents regis- tered in the District	Of residents not regis- tered in the District	Under 1 year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1929	99710	1685	2005	20.3	1438	14.9	254	409	168	83	1593	16.1
1930	98960	1664	1988	20.3	1097	11.2	214	325	129	65	1208	12.3
1931	98260	1399	1684	17.1	1105	11.2	195	317	126	75	1227	12.5
1932	95800	1361	1674	17.5	1039	10.8	215	356	134	80	1180	12.3
1933	93550	1233	1494	16.0	1153	12.3	254	313	110	74	1212	13.0
1934	90630	1223	1456	16.1	1096	12.1	219	311	122	84	1188	13.1
1935	88400	1121	1290	14.6	1013	11.4	294	282	67	52	1001	11.3
1936	85400	1174	1274	14.9	1224	14.3	442	312	95	75	1094	12.8
1937	82240	1138	1222	14.9	1165	14.2	389	250	66	54	1026	12.5
1938	80360	1100	1181	14.7	1105	13.7	438	248	75	64	915	11.4

Note.—This 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 population.

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.

Table No. 4
ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF LONDON AND SHOREDITCH BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1938

DISTRICTS	Estimated Population 1938	ANNUAL RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING														Infants under 1 year. Death rate per 1,000 Live Births.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS				
		BIRTHS	DEATHS DURING THE YEARS				DEATHS DURING 1938 FROM										Inquest cases	Deaths in Public Institutions	Uncertified causes of death		
			1935	1936	1937	1938	Principal Zymotic Diseases cols. 2-8	2 Smallpox	3 Measles	4 Scarlet fever	5 Diphtheria	6 Whooping cough	7 *Fever	8 †Diarrhoea Enteritis (under 2 years)	9 Tuberculous disease					10 Violence	
London ... Shoreditch	4,062,800 80,360	13.4 14.7	11.4 11.3	12.3 12.8	12.5 12.5	11.4 11.4	0.32 0.62	... ...	0.06 0.07	0.01 0.01	0.05 0.05	0.03 0.06	0.00 0.05	0.18 0.37	0.69 0.71	0.48 0.55	57 64	... 4.9	... 77.9	... 0.0
Wards																					
Moorfields	3,253	16.3	12.8	15.3	13.5	13.2	0.62	...	...	...	...	0.31	...	0.31	0.00	0.31	57	9.3	79.5	0.0
Church ...	13,582	15.2	11.4	13.8	14.0	11.8	1.03	...	0.15	...	...	0.15	...	0.74	0.74	0.74	87	4.3	78.3	0.0
Hoxton ...	13,164	14.2	10.5	12.9	11.0	11.1	0.46	...	0.08	...	0.08	...	...	0.30	0.76	0.53	64	5.5	83.4	0.0
Wenlock ...	12,991	13.9	12.6	12.2	12.0	12.5	0.54	...	...	...	...	0.08	...	0.46	0.69	0.62	66	6.8	79.6	0.0
Whitmore	12,395	14.9	10.8	12.7	13.5	11.2	0.48	...	0.08	...	0.08	...	0.08	0.24	0.97	0.40	32	3.6	82.9	0.0	
Kingsland ...	7,925	14.9	10.6	12.5	11.1	10.8	0.76	...	0.13	...	0.13	...	0.38	0.13	0.13	0.50	68	5.8	71.8	0.0	
Haggerston	8,176	14.9	12.0	14.3	11.7	9.8	0.37	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	0.24	0.98	0.73	66	3.8	74.9	0.0
Acton ...	8,874	14.5	10.9	10.3	13.2	11.2	0.66	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.11	...	0.34	0.79	0.34	54	2.0	72.8	0.0	

* Fever includes typhus, typhoid and continued fevers.

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

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 1938.

Table No. 5
BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1938
(Non-civilians included)

	Rate per 1,000 total population		Annual death-rate per 1,000 population										Rate per 1,000 live births		Percentage of total deaths			
	Live births	Still births	All causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and enteritis (under two years)	Total deaths under one year	Certified by registered medical practitioners	Inquest cases	Certified by coroner after P.M. No inquest	Uncertified causes of death	
Shoreditch	14.7	0.46	11.4	0.05	...	0.07	0.91	0.06	0.05	0.22	0.56	25.4	57	85.3	4.9	9.8	0.0	
England and Wales ...	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.55	5.5	53	...	...	...	...
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	15.0	0.65	11.7	0.00	...	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.53	7.8	57	...	...	...	...
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations, 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931) ...	15.4	0.60	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.54	3.6	51	...	...	...	...
London	13.4	0.48	11.4	0.00	...	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.52	13.1	57	...	...	...	...

The maternal mortality rates for Shoreditch, and England and Wales, are as follows :—

	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Causes	Total
England and Wales, per 1,000 live births ...	0.89	2.19	3.08
„ „ per 1,000 total births ...	0.86	2.11	2.97
Shoreditch, per 1,000 live births ...	0.85	1.69	2.54
„ „ per 1,000 total births ...	0.82	1.64	2.46

GENERAL

Shoreditch is a district of irregular shape, of which the two longest diameters measure approximately one and a half miles. Its boundaries are as follows :—Hackney, N. & N.E. ; Bethnal Green, E. ; Stepney, S.E. ; City, S. ; Finsbury, W. ; Islington, N. & N.W. The average height of the Borough above sea level is 60 feet.

The subsoil of the Borough is London clay with many pockets of gravel. Some areas are covered to a depth of 3 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 5 feet.

The Meteorological Table for London, deduced from observations at Greenwich under the superintendence of the Astronomer Royal, issued by the Registrar-General for 1938, shows a rainfall for the year of 500 millimetres. This figure is 16 per cent. below the average for the thirty-five years, 1881–1915.

The daily mean number of hours of sunshine during the year in London was 3.68. The percentage of the average daily mean for the 30 years 1906–1935, was 93.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

I have to thank the Director of Statistics of the Ministry of Labour for the following figures of unemployment. The statistics of unemployment among Shoreditch residents for 1938 relate to persons aged 16–64, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme) who were resident in Shoreditch and who were recorded as unemployed at a date towards the end of each quarter.

Number of persons resident in the Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch, recorded as unemployed, at quarterly dates in the last ten years :—

Table No. 6

Date					Men	Women	Juveniles	Total
1929								
11th	March	...	...	...	2,286	719	68	3,073
17th	June	...	...	...	2,325	541	29	2,895
16th	September	...	...	...	1,929	381	21	2,331
16th	December	...	...	...	1,994	680	49	2,723
1930								
17th	March	...	...	...	2,687	1,058	67	3,812
16th	June	...	...	...	2,767	1,375	141	4,283
15th	September	...	...	...	3,221	1,322	59	4,602
15th	December	...	...	...	3,509	1,445	49	5,003
1931								
16th	March	...	...	...	4,320	1,566	104	5,990
15th	June	...	...	...	3,882	1,450	79	5,411
14th	September	...	...	...	4,101	1,382	88	5,571
14th	December	...	...	...	4,294	1,076	99	5,469
1932								
21st	March	...	...	...	3,985	984	120	5,089
27th	June	...	...	...	4,478	1,075	110	5,663
26th	September	...	...	...	4,362	918	102	5,382
19th	December	...	...	...	4,108	1,131	84	5,323
1933								
20th	March	...	...	...	4,508	1,216	99	5,823
26th	June	...	...	...	3,838	815	44	4,697
25th	September	...	...	...	3,507	690	32	4,229
18th	December	...	...	...	3,104	599	20	3,723
1934								
19th	March	...	...	...	3,654	604	43	4,301
25th	June	...	...	...	3,316	831	37	4,184
24th	September	...	...	...	2,993	759	47	3,799
17th	December	...	...	...	3,067	897	31	3,995
1935								
25th	March	...	...	...	2,859	985	45	3,889
24th	June	...	...	...	3,172	1,099	43	4,314
23rd	September	...	...	...	2,803	687	38	3,528
16th	December	...	...	...	2,798	868	21	3,687
1936								
23rd	March	...	...	...	3,206	869	38	4,113
22nd	June	...	...	...	2,761	945	28	3,734
21st	September	...	...	...	1,949	613	15	2,577
14th	December	...	...	...	2,767	601	16	3,384
					Males	Females	Total persons* (16-64 years)	
1937								
15th	March	...	...	...	2,637	638	3,275	
21st	June	...	...	...	2,782	622	3,404	
13th	September	...	...	...	2,216	495	2,711	
13th	December	...	...	...	2,922	768	3,690	
1938								
14th	March	...	...	...	3,469	842	4,311	
13th	June	...	...	...	3,789	1,135	4,924	
12th	September	...	...	...	3,174	843	4,017	
12th	December	...	...	...	3,596	839	4,435	

* For the present method of calculation, see p. 18 of the Report for 1937.

I also have to thank the Chief Officer of Public Assistance of the London County Council for the following figures relating to persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in Shoreditch :—

Table No. 7

Week ended					Number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief (excluding medical relief only)	Number of persons in receipt of medical relief only
1931						
28th	March	...	...	...	2,876	74
27th	June	...	...	...	2,492	87
26th	September	...	...	...	2,321	94
26th	December	...	...	...	2,842	118
1932						
26th	March	...	...	...	3,366	92
25th	June	...	...	...	3,087	105
24th	September	...	...	...	2,974	138
31st	December	...	...	...	2,982	145
1933						
25th	March	...	...	...	3,047	126
24th	June	...	...	...	2,983	59
30th	September	...	...	...	2,918	51
30th	December	...	...	...	2,684	45
1934						
31st	March	...	...	...	2,969	62
30th	June	...	...	...	3,255	50
29th	September	...	...	...	3,194	44
29th	December	...	...	...	3,578	55
1935						
30th	March	...	...	...	3,538	57
29th	June	...	...	...	3,447	43
28th	September	...	...	...	3,183	55
28th	December	...	...	...	3,085	58
1936						
28th	March	...	...	...	3,079	88
27th	June	...	...	...	2,721	49
26th	September	...	...	...	2,624	48
26th	December	...	...	...	2,684	52
1937						
27th	March	...	...	...	2,668	52
26th	June	...	...	...	2,241	65
25th	September	...	...	...	2,137	62
25th	December	...	...	...	2,214	55
1938						
26th	March	...	...	...	2,237	76
25th	June	...	...	...	2,139	58
24th	September	...	...	...	2,152	63
31st	December	...	...	...	2,177	72

HOSPITALS, ETC.*Within the Borough—*

St. Matthew's Hospital, Shepherdess Walk, N.1 (for chronic sick, London County Council)	627 beds.
St. Leonard's Hospital, Nuttall Street, N.1 (general hospital), London County Council	649 beds.
Royal Chest Hospital, City Road, E.C.1	85 beds.
Shoreditch Model Welfare Centre, 210, Kingsland Road, E.2 ...	10 cots.
Shoreditch Tuberculosis Dispensary, 145, Great Cambridge Street, E.2	No beds.
Shoreditch Municipal Dental Hospital, 8, Laburnum Street, E.2 (for other Municipal Clinics, <i>see</i> Appendix F)	No beds.
City of London & East London Dispensary, Wilson Street, E.C.2...	No beds.
London County Council, Shoreditch Treatment Centre, 80, Nichols Square, E.2	No beds.
London County Council, Hoxton Schools Treatment Centre, Sarah Place, Drysdale Street, N.1	No beds.

Near the Boundary of the Borough—

General Hospitals—

Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, E.8	150 beds.
London Hospital, Mile End, E.1	885 beds.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, E.C.1	692 beds.
Mildmay Mission Hospital, Austin Street, E.2	58 beds.

Special Hospitals—

Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, E.2	204 beds.
City of London Maternity Hospital, City Road, E.C.1	79 beds.
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields), E.C.1	200 beds.
St. Mark's Hospital for Cancer, Fistula and other Diseases of Rectum, City Road, E.C.1	72 beds.
London Chest Hospital, Victoria Park, E.2 (previously called City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs)	190 beds.
Hospital for Ophthalmia Neonatorum, St. Margaret's, Leighton Road, Kentish Town, N.W.5	81 beds.

Venereal Disease Clinics near Shoreditch—

- Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1 (male and female children). Daily treatment (Sunday excepted) 9 to 10 a.m.; Monday, Tuesday, and Friday 2 to 4 p.m.
- Whitechapel (L.C.C.) Clinic, Turner Street, Mile End, E.1 (males, females and children). Daily treatment between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m.
- Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, E.8 (male and female). Monday and Friday 6 to 7 p.m., Wednesday noon to 1 p.m.

Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1 (females and children). Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. to 3.45 p.m.

Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway Road, N.7. Males and females: Monday to Friday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Females and children, Monday, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C.1.—Male: Monday, Wednesday and Friday 5.30 to 7 p.m., Saturday 1.30 to 3 p.m. Female: Monday, Thursday and Friday 5.30 to 7 p.m. Daily treatment (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

Ambulances are provided by the London County Council in accordance with arrangements, detailed particulars of which will be found in the London County Council reports, and can be obtained upon application to the London County Council (Wat. 3311) or to the Public Health Department, Town Hall, Old Street, E.C.1 (Bis. 3311/3319).

Briefly the London County Council provides ambulances free of cost for the conveyance of persons meeting with accidents, for parturient women if the cases are urgent, for persons suffering from illness (upon production of medical certificate), and for persons suffering from infectious diseases who are to be removed to the Council's fever hospitals.

In other cases ambulances are supplied at a charge of 12s. 6d. if they are not to be used outside the Administrative County of London. Additional charges are made if there is more than one patient, and there is a special scale of charges for journeys extending outside London.

HOUSE REFUSE

The removal of this is under the administrative control of the Borough Surveyor. It is collected at intervals which are never longer than one week; in many instances it is collected daily, and from a considerable proportion of the premises in the Borough two or three times per week.

Refuse is removed in horse-drawn and mechanically operated vehicles, and is burned at the refuse destructor.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, ETC., IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

See Appendix A on p. 162.

ACTS, REGULATIONS AND ORDERS

which became operative during 1938.

See Appendix B on p. 163.

II.—POPULATION, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

The Registrar-General's estimate for the mid-year 1938 population was 80,360. This figure is used for statistical purposes throughout this Report.

The population in the various wards of the Borough is estimated as follows :—

Table No. 8

Ward	Population	Area in acres*	Density per acre
Moorfields	3,253	71	46
Church	13,582	105	129
Hoxton	13,164	79	167
Wenlock	12,991	96	135
Whitmore	12,395	81	153
Kingsland	7,925	72	110
Haggerston	8,176	68	120
Acton	8,874	86	103

* Exclusive of water, if any.

The density of the population in the Borough as a whole is 122 persons per acre.

Further information upon the subject of the population, area, number of inhabited houses and rateable value are contained on pages 12 and 13.

BIRTHS

The numbers of live births registered in the Borough during the calendar year 1938 are given in the following table :—

Table No. 9

Total Live Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	Live births registered (excluding re-registration)	Inward transfers	Outward transfers	Live births allocated to the Borough
Males	582	87	57	612
Females	518	112	61	569
Totals	1,100	199	118	1,181
Illegitimate live births :				
Males	30	6	10	26
Females	28	7	9	26
Totals	58	13	19	52

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

Table No. 10

Ward	Males	Females	Total	Births per 1,000 population
Moorfields	31	22	53	16.3
Church	108	98	206	15.2
Hoxton	90	97	187	14.2
Wenlock	89	92	181	13.9
Whitmore	93	92	185	14.9
Kingsland	75	43	118	14.9
Haggerston	64	58	122	14.9
Acton	62	67	129	14.5
Totals	612	569	1,181	14.7

STILL BIRTHS

The numbers of still births registered in the Borough during the calendar year 1938 are given in the following table :—

Table No. 11

Total (legitimate and illegitimate)	Still births registered	Inward transfers	Outward transfers	Still births allocated to the Borough
Males	24	—	6	18
Females	18	3	2	19
Totals	42	3	8	37
Illegitimate :				
Males	4	—	—	4
Females	3	—	—	3

The birth rate for the borough as a whole was 14.7. For England and Wales the birth rate was 15.1 and for London 13.4. The illegitimate births numbered 52, of which 26 were males and 26 females. Of these, 29, of which 14 were males, occurred in St. Leonard's Hospital. The illegitimate births therefore represented 4.4 per cent. of all the births in the borough during the year.

The number of births which occurred in St. Leonard's Hospital was 650 : 343 males and 307 females. In 128 of these the parents were not Shoreditch residents.

The table on page 24 gives details of the birth rates for Shoreditch, London, and for England and Wales since 1929.

The birth rate for 1938 was a little lower than in 1937. It was again slightly higher than that for London, and rather less than that for England and Wales.

In 1934 the birth rate for Shoreditch was the highest of the rates for the Metropolitan Boroughs; in 1935 four London Boroughs had higher rates; in 1936 this number was increased to five, while the rate for one other borough equalled that for Shoreditch; in 1937 four boroughs had higher rates, while two others equalled it; and last year five boroughs exceeded the rate in Shoreditch. The conclusion must be accepted that this highly congested borough is no longer an area with a high birth rate. Some of the factors which have possibly helped to bring about the reduction in the number of births were briefly discussed in the Report for 1935.

BIRTH RATES IN THE LAST TEN YEARS

Table No. 12

Year	Population (Shoreditch)	No. of Births (Shoreditch)	Birth Rates (Shoreditch)	Birth Rates (London)	Birth Rates (England & Wales)
1929	98,710	2,005	20.3	15.7	16.3
1930	98,710	1,988	20.1	15.7	16.3
1931	98,260	1,684	17.1	15.0	15.8
1932	95,800	1,674	17.5	14.3	15.3
1933	93,550	1,494	16.0	13.2	14.4
1934	90,630	1,456	16.1	13.2	14.8
1935	88,400	1,290	14.6	13.3	14.7
1936	85,400	1,274	14.9	13.6	14.8
1937	82,240	1,222	14.9	13.4	14.9
1938	80,360	1,181	14.7	13.4	15.1

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages during the year was 834, and the marriage rate was 20.74 per 1,000 population. The marriage rate for the Metropolis was 21.9.

During the last ten years the corresponding figures were as follows :—

Table No. 13

Year	No. of marriages	Marriage rate	
		Shoreditch	London
1929	956	19.3	19.1
1930	969	19.6	19.4
1931	912	18.6	18.8
1932	848	17.7	18.0
1933	858	18.3	18.9
1934	929	20.5	16.9
1935	890	20.1	21.1
1936	839	19.6	21.5
1937	871	21.2	21.9
1938	834	20.7	21.9

It will be seen that the general increase of the marriage rate, which was noted in the report for last year, is being maintained.

DEATHS

During 1938 the gross number of deaths registered in the borough was 1,105.

The transferable deaths were as follows :—

Deaths of non-residents registered in Shoreditch 438

Deaths of Shoreditch residents registered elsewhere 248

The number of deaths which must be debited to Shoreditch is accordingly 915, which figure gives a nett death rate of 11.40 per 1,000 population. In connection with these deaths 45 inquests were held. The death rate for England and Wales for 1938 was 11.6 and for London 11.4.

Table No. 14 on page 26 gives comparative death rates for the last ten years.

DEATH RATES

Table No. 14

Year	Population (Shoreditch)	Nett Deaths (Shoreditch)	Death Rate (Shoreditch)	Death Rate (London)	Death Rate (England & Wales)
1929	98,710	1,593	16.1	13.8	13.4
1930	98,710	1,208	12.2	11.4	11.4
1931	98,260	1,227	12.5	12.3	12.3
1932	95,800	1,180	12.3	12.3	12.0
1933	93,550	1,212	13.0	12.2	12.3
1934	90,653	1,188	13.1	11.9	11.8
1935	88,400	1,001	11.3	11.4	11.7
1936	85,400	1,094	12.8	12.3	12.1
1937	82,240	1,026	12.5	12.5	12.4
1938	80,360	915	11.4	11.4	11.6

The distribution of the deaths and the death rates in the different wards is given below :—

Table No. 15

Ward	Males	Females	Total	Deaths per 1,000 population	Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 births registered
Moorfields	17	26	43	13.2	56.6
Church	101	59	160	11.8	87.4
Hoxton	77	69	146	11.1	64.2
Wenlock	99	63	162	12.5	66.3
Whitmore	68	71	139	11.2	32.4
Kingsland	57	29	86	10.8	67.8
Haggerston	41	39	80	9.8	65.6
Acton	51	48	99	11.2	54.3
Totals	511	404	915	11.4	63.5

In Table No. 26 on page 34 will be found the numbers of deaths from different causes and at different ages with their distribution by wards, together with particulars of deaths in public institutions within the Borough.

Considering the deaths at all ages the chief causes are seen to be as follows :—Heart disease, 239 (26.1 per cent.) ; cancer, 137 (14.9 per cent.) ; tuberculosis, all forms, 57 (6.2 per cent.) ; pneumonia, all forms, 72 (7.9 per cent.). The number

of deaths due to accidents in connection with vehicular traffic was 7. In the years 1934 to 1937 inclusive, the corresponding figures were respectively 19, 17, 7 and 10. The particulars regarding deaths from cancer are contained in Table No. 26 on page 34.

The death rate for Shoreditch for 1937 was 12·5, so that the rate for 1938 represents a definite decrease. The crude rate for Shoreditch is well below the average for the last ten years, and it is also below that for England and Wales, and equal to that of London. The crude death rate does not give a very accurate conception of the position, but it should be noted (see Table No. 25 on page 32) that there are five other London boroughs whose adjusted death rates are higher than that of Shoreditch. As has been mentioned, the number of deaths upon which the crude death rate is calculated was 915, and the corresponding figure for 1937 was 1,026.

The main alterations in numbers compared with 1937 were as follows :—

Table No. 16

Disease	Increase	Decrease	Total deaths for 1938
Typhoid	4	—	4
Measles	4	—	6
Influenza	—	10	18
Tuberculosis (respiratory) ...	—	26	47
Heart disease	—	33	239
Bronchitis	—	26	21
Pneumonia	—	19	72
Diarrhoea, etc.	20	—	33
Congenital debility, &c.	8	—	28

The ward death rates given in Table No. 15 show no very unusual features.

The particulars regarding deaths from tuberculosis are given in Section IV of this report.

The following table shows the age-grouping of deaths from all causes :—

Table No. 17

Age	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	All ages
No. of deaths	75	24	9	18	38	35	37	72	157	240	210	915
Percentage	8·20	2·62	0·98	1·97	4·15	3·82	4·04	7·87	17·16	26·23	22·95	

Of 243 persons belonging to Shoreditch who died in public institutions beyond the boundary of the Borough, 58 died in general hospitals, 33 in asylums, 29 in fever hospitals, 40 in special hospitals, 80 in public assistance institutions and 3 in other institutions. Elsewhere than in public institutions, 5 persons belonging to Shoreditch died beyond the boundary of the Borough.

Altogether 713, or 77.92 per cent., of the people belonging to Shoreditch who died during the year died in public institutions. The figures for the last ten years are as shown in the following table :—

Table No. 18

1929	...	...	...	63.9 per cent.	1934	...	...	...	73.1 per cent.
1930	...	...	...	67.5 "	1935	...	...	...	74.8 "
1931	...	...	...	66.3 "	1936	...	...	...	73.5 "
1932	...	...	...	69.3 "	1937	...	...	...	76.6 "
1933	...	...	...	68.5 "	1938	...	...	...	77.9 "

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The deaths of infants under one year numbered 75, of which 39 were males and 36 females. These deaths amounted to 8.20 per cent. of the total net Shoreditch deaths from all causes as compared with 6.43 per cent. in 1937.

The infantile mortality rate (death rate of infants under one year per 1,000 live births registered during the year) was 64. For male infants the rate was 64 and for females 63. The infant mortality rates in the different wards of the borough are included in Table No. 15 on page 26. The number of deaths of illegitimate infants was 3, which gives a death rate of 58 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

Table No. 19 on page 29 gives the comparative infant mortality rates for Shoreditch, London and England and Wales respectively.

It will be noted that the infant mortality rate for 1938 shows an increase on that for 1937 but is still well below the average for the last ten years. As pointed out however in the last report there are many causes of deaths in infants which vary greatly from time to time, and it must only be expected that fairly wide variations will continue to occur. Last year the increase can be ascribed almost completely to deaths from intestinal trouble—usually that syndrome known as gastro enteritis. Gastro enteritis is a cause of death which is closely associated with poverty and bad housing conditions; and lack of extreme cleanliness in connection with infants' food, clothing, etc., is a main causal factor. This gives considerable hope for the future, as housing conditions are gradually improving, as also are education and propaganda, both of which do a lot towards improving the general cleanliness of a child's environment. Active steps in the campaign for the prevention of this intestinal trouble are being taken by the department, and more especially by the

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH DURING THE YEAR 1938

Table No. 20

CAUSE OF DEATH	*AGES										*DEATHS IN EACH WARD								SEX		Total Deaths under 1 year	
	Under 1 day	1 day to 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	Moorfields	Church	Hoxton	Wenlock	Whitmore	Kingsland	Haggerston	Acton	Male	Female		
1 Enteric fever	M	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	F
2 Smallpox	
3 Measles	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	
4 Scarlet fever	
5 Whooping cough	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
6 Diphtheria	
7 Erysipelas	
8 Mumps	
9 Acute poliomyelitis	
10 German measles	
11 Varicella	
12 Influenza	
13 (a) with pulmonary complications	
14 (b) with non - pulmonary complications	
15 (c) with stated complications	
16 Encephalitis lethargica	
17 Meningococcal meningitis	
18 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	
19 Other tuberculous diseases...	
20 Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
21 Pneumonia (all forms)	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	3	...	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	
22 Pleurisy	
23 Empyema	
24 Other pleurisy	
25 Laryngitis	
26 Rickets	
27 Convulsions	
28 Diarrhoea and enteritis	1	...	1	6	10	5	3	15	42	24	12	...	...	2	1	16	9	25	
29 Ulcer of stomach	
30 Other diseases of the stomach	
31 Syphilis ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
32 Congenital malformation	3	2	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	4	7	
33 Congenital debility and icterus	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	3	
34 Premature birth ...	5	5	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	1	2	5	6
35 Injury at birth ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	3
36 Accidental mechanical suffocation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	
37 Atelectasis ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
38 Other defined diseases	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	
39 Causes ill-defined or unknown	
Other violence	
Totals ...	11	12	2	2	1	28	11	17	11	8	3	10	88	58	42	44	45	32	5	39	36	75

* Deaths of persons not belonging to Shoreditch occurring within the Borough are excluded.
Deaths of persons belonging to Shoreditch occurring beyond limits of Borough are included.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH DURING THE YEAR 1937

Table No. 20a

CAUSE OF DEATH	*AGES										*DEATHS IN EACH WARD								SEX		Total Deaths under 1 year								
	Under 1 day	1 day to 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	Moorfields	Church	Hoxton	Wenlock	Whitmore	Kingsland	Haggerston	Acton	Male	Female									
1 Enteric fever	M	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	F	...	...	...				
2 Smallpox							
3 Measles							
4 Scarlet fever							
5 Whooping cough	2	2	2	...	-	1	...	-	1	...	2	-	1	-	1	3	3	6				
6 Diphtheria				
7 Erysipelas				
8 Mumps				
9 Acute poliomyelitis				
10 German measles				
11 Varicella				
12 Influenza				
13 (a) with pulmonary complications				
14 (b) with non-pulmonary complications				
15 (c) with stated complications				
16 Encephalitis lethargica				
17 Meningococcal meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	2				
18 Tuberculosis of respiratory system				
19 Other tuberculous diseases...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1				
20 Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1				
21 Pneumonia (all forms)	1	...	...	1	4	5	1	6	...	2	3	3	5	...	1	-	1	-	1	-	9	8	17		
22 Pleurisy				
23 Empyema				
24 Other pleurisy				
25 Laryngitis				
26 Rickets				
27 Convulsions				
28 Diarrhoea and enteritis	3	5	3	...	...	-	2	...	1	1	2	2	-	...	-	1	5	6	11				
29 Ulcer of stomach				
30 Other diseases of the stomach				
31 Syphilis				
32 Congenital malformation	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	-	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2				
33 Congenital debility and icterus				
34 Premature birth ...	5	6	...	1	1	13	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	2	1	1	...	2	-	1	1	9	5	14		
35 Injury at birth ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2
36 Accidental mechanical suffocation				
37 Atelectasis ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
38 Other defined diseases	1	1	2	...	3	...	2	...	2	-	...	1	-	1	1	...	-	1	1	-	5	2	7			
39 Causes ill-defined or unknown				
Other violence ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	...	...	...	2	2	2
Totals ...	7	7	1	2	2	19	11	19	7	10	1	-	5	9	6	5	5	4	5	6	6	-	4	3	4	3	36	30	66

* Deaths of persons not belonging to Shoreditch occurring within the Borough are excluded. Deaths of persons belonging to Shoreditch occurring beyond limits of Borough are included.

health visitors who come into contact with the babies and their parents in their homes, and it is hoped that these steps will prove successful in reducing and keeping down the death rate from this group of diseases.

The causes of the deaths of infants under one year of age, together with age and ward distributions, are given in Table No. 20 facing page 28. Table No. 20A, which was omitted from the report for 1937, is also included in order that the statistics may be complete.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

Table No. 19

Year	Shoreditch Deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 Births		
		Shoreditch	London	England and Wales
1929 ...	168	83	70	74
1930 ...	129	65	59	60
1931 ...	126	75	65	66
1932 ...	134	80	67	65
1933 ...	110	74	59	64
1934 ...	122	84	67	59
1935 ...	67	52	58	57
1936 ...	95	75	66	59
1937 ...	66	54	60	58
1938 ...	75	64	57	53

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The number of Shoreditch women whose deaths were primarily classified to childbirth during the year was 3. This gives a maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 2.54 and per 1,000 total births (i.e., still births included) of 2.46.

The particulars of these deaths, classified according to age and cause, are given in Table No. 21.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1938

Table No. 21

Case No. and cause of death	Ages							Status	Ward
	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. +		
1. Post abortive sepsis	1	...	...	...	Married	Hoxton
2. Other accidents of pregnancy	1	...	...	...	...	...	do.	do.
3. Other accidents of childbirth	1	...	...	...	...	do.	Moorfields

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

Table No. 22

	Shoreditch			London			England and Wales		
YEAR	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	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.88	1.73	3.61	1.80	2.53	4.33
1930	2.00	1.50	3.50	1.71	1.45	3.16	1.92	2.48	4.40
1931	0.00	1.78	1.78	2.02	1.78	3.80	1.59	2.36	3.95
1932	0.60	1.79	2.39	1.19	1.47	2.64	1.55	2.49	4.04
1933	2.68	1.34	4.02	1.48	1.72	3.20	1.79	2.63	4.42
1934	0.00	0.69	0.69	1.18	1.30	2.48	2.03	2.57	4.60
1935	1.55	1.55	3.10	1.15	1.43	2.58	1.68	2.42	4.10
1936	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	1.17	1.92	1.40	2.41	3.81
1937	0.82	2.45	3.27	0.84	1.45	2.29	0.97	2.26	3.23
1938	0.85	1.69	2.54	0.71	1.17	1.88	0.86	2.11	2.97

CANCER

The deaths from cancer in the Borough during the year numbered 137 as compared with 133 in 1937. Of these 137 persons, 78 were males and 59 females. Particulars concerning these deaths as regards age, situation of disease, and the ward in which they occurred are given in Table No. 24.

The deaths from cancer during the last ten years per 1,000 persons living are given in the following comparative table :—

Table No. 23

Year	Shoreditch	London	England and Wales
1929 ...	1.48	1.30	1.44
1930 ...	1.35	1.55	1.45
1931 ...	1.24	1.64	1.48
1932 ...	1.55	1.55	1.51
1933 ...	1.44	1.60	1.53
1934 ...	1.48	1.72	1.56
1935 ...	1.66	1.66	1.59
1936 ...	1.66	1.75	1.63
1937 ...	1.62	1.75	1.63
1938 ...	1.70	1.75	1.66

During the year under review there was a slight increase in the total number of deaths from malignant disease. Table No. 24 on page 31 shows that the alimentary tract was again the most frequently affected site, and that the stomach, intestines and rectum, in that order, were the organs most frequently affected.

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN THE BOROUGH DURING YEAR 1938

Table No. 24

	AGES										SEX		WARDS										Total
	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			
Tongue	3	1	...	...	4	...	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	4	
Other buccal cavity	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Pharynx	1	1	2	...	3	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	
Oesophagus	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	
Stomach	3	3	12	5	3	1	16	11	1	2	2	4	4	1	2	1	1	27	
Liver	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Gall bladder	3	1	...	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Bladder	1	2	3	1	...	5	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	7	
Intestines	1	4	2	1	6	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	8	
Rectum	2	5	1	...	5	3	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	8	
Other digestive organs	1	1	1	8	
Uterus	1	4	1	3	1	...	10	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	1	1	10	
Ovary and Fallopian tube	2	...	2	1	...	5	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Vagina, vulva	
Breast	1	3	3	3	...	...	10	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	2	1	10	
Skin	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Larynx	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
Lung and pleura	1	9	5	...	...	13	2	...	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	15	
Mediastinum	
Pancreas	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	
Prostate	3	2	1	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	6	
Other organs	1	...	...	1	1	7	5	1	...	9	7	2	2	1	1	3	2	...	1	2	16	
All situations	1	...	...	6	16	49	48	15	2	78	59	3	4	14	7	12	8	7	4	7	137	

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES

Table No. 25

Metropolitan Boroughs	Estimated Resident Population (mid-1938)	Birth rate	Death rate—		Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births	Maternal Mortality					
			Crude	Adjusted		Rate per 1,000 live births			Rate per 1,000 live and still births		
						Puerperal Sepsis	Other causes	Total	Puerperal Sepsis	Other causes	Total
West Districts :											
Paddington	137,400	13.7	11.3	11.2	66	0.53	1.06	1.59	0.51	1.02	1.53
Kensington	174,100	12.8	11.7	10.9	78	0.9	1.3	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.2
Hammersmith	125,100	15.5	11.3	11.6	61	0.00	1.07	1.07	0.00	1.04	1.04
Fulham	137,700	14.2	11.6	11.7	51	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.49	0.00	0.49
Chelsea	56,050	10.2	13.5	11.5	80	3.5	1.7	5.2	3.4	1.7	5.1
Westminster	124,400	8.3	10.4	10.7	55	1.9	4.8	6.7	1.8	4.6	6.5
North Districts :											
St. Marylebone	90,680	8.8	11.1	11.0	60	0.00	2.49	2.49	2.41	2.41	2.41
Hampstead	90,480	11.7	11.4	10.7	57	0.00	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.91	0.91
St. Pancras	179,400	13.5	11.5	11.7	64	0.00	0.8	0.8	0.00	0.8	0.8
Islington	292,300	15.3	11.9	12.0	65	1.12	1.56	2.68	1.08	1.52	2.60
Stoke Newington	50,480	13.8	11.0	10.5	43	0.00	1.4	1.4	0.00	1.4	1.4
Hackney	205,200	13.4	10.7	11.2	56	0.36	0.00	0.36	0.35	0.00	0.35
Central Districts :											
Holborn	34,350	7.3	10.5	11.2	84	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	3.76	3.76
Finsbury	56,960	13.0	12.9	14.1	73	0.00	4.05	4.05	0.00	3.84	3.84
City of London	8,780	6.6	10.7	11.8	52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Districts :											
Shoreditch	80,360	14.7	11.4	12.5	64	0.85	1.69	2.54	0.82	1.64	2.46
Bethnal Green	92,910	14.2	11.3	12.8	59	0.76	0.76	1.52	0.74	0.74	1.47
Stepney... ..	200,500	13.1	11.0	12.9	61	1.145	1.145	2.29	1.11	1.11	2.22
Poplar	134,400	14.9	11.4	12.7	60	1.50	1.00	2.50	1.45	0.97	2.42
South Districts :											
Southwark	145,300	14.0	12.5	13.4	57	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.95	0.95
Bermondsey	97,420	14.8	11.0	12.5	45	0.00	2.75	2.75	0.00	2.71	2.71
Lambeth	272,800	14.1	11.9	11.7	51	0.52	1.30	1.82	0.50	1.26	1.76
Battersea	141,700	14.9	11.8	11.7	53	2.37	0.47	2.84	2.30	0.46	2.76
Wandsworth	340,100	11.9	11.2	10.4	46	0.49	2.71	3.20	0.47	2.63	3.11
Camberwell	222,400	14.0	12.3	12.3	61	0.32	2.25	2.57	0.31	2.18	2.49
Deptford	95,460	14.4	11.8	...	54	0.00	1.45	1.45	0.00	1.40	1.40
Greenwich	95,770	13.6	10.9	11.1	42	0.00	1.5	1.5	0.00	1.4	1.4
Lewisham	229,000	13.9	10.5	10.5	47	1.56	0.62	2.19	1.52	0.61	2.13
Woolwich	150,900	13.6	10.4	11.0	50	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.47	0.47
London	4,062,800	13.4	11.4	—	57	0.71	1.17	1.88	0.69	1.12	1.81

PUBLIC MORTUARY, 1938

Number of bodies deposited from—

St. Leonard's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	72
St. Matthew's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Hospitals...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Undertakers	...	...	...	...	...	90
Other sources	...	...	...	...	...	2

Total number of bodies deposited ... 233

Number of post-mortem examinations performed ... 209

In the report for 1934 reference was made to the condition of the Public Mortuary. During the year the question of alterations to the Mortuary came before the Public Health Committee, and correspondence took place between the Committee and the London County Council. In London the administration of Mortuaries presents many difficulties in that co-operation is necessary between the County Council, the Coroners Courts Districts, and the Borough Council. No satisfactory conclusion has yet been reached.

the deaths in Public Institutions in the Borough are contained in the following table:—

CAUSES OF DEATH		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
(The figures in italics refer to the list numbers in the short list of the International List of Causes of Death)															
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	Measles	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Scarlet fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Whooping cough...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Diphtheria	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	8	5	2	1
7	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	1	...	...	1	7	7	7	5	7	9	2	1	...
10	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
11	Syphilis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	1
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13	Cancer, malignant diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	16	49	48	15	2
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	...
15	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	15	3	2	...
16	Heart disease	...	...	...	1	...	5	3	6	3	7	35	79	79	21
17	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...
18	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	17	21	2
19	Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	5	3	2
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	12	8	1	1	1	1	...	1	6	7	12	15	5	2
21	Other respiratory diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
22	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	1	4	1	...
23	Diarrhoea, etc.	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
24	Appendicitis	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
25	Cirrhosis of liver...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
26	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...
27	Other digestive diseases	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	3	2	1	1
28	Acute and chronic nephritis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	8	4	1
29	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	26	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2
33	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	4	2	2	...
34	Other violence	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	3	1	3	5	5	3	2
35	Other defined diseases	2	2	1	3	1	...	4	9	2	7	12	16	13	2
36	Causes, ill defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Deaths (all causes)		75	24	9	9	9	19	19	35	37	72	157	240	169	41

the deaths in Public Institutions in the Borough are contained in the following table:—

DEATHS IN EACH WARD														SEX		St. Matthew's Hospital	St. Leonard's Hospital	Royal Chest Hospital	Infant Welfare Centre	Total deaths due to each cause	Cause of death
Moorfields	Church	Hoxton	Wenlock	Whitmore	Kingland	Haggerton	Acton	Male	Female	Belonging to Shoreditch	Not belonging to Shoreditch	Belonging to Shoreditch	Not belonging to Shoreditch	Belonging to Shoreditch	Not belonging to Shoreditch	Belonging to Shoreditch	Not belonging to Shoreditch				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	
...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	
...	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	18	6	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	
...	...	5	4	5	4	6	1	5	3	1	...	3	4	3	3	...	...	47	9	
...	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	1	12	
3	4	14	7	12	15	14	7	10	8	7	4	7	8	11	6	3	78	59	137	13	
...	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	10	2	77	28	...	7	12	14	
...	...	3	5	2	...	1	2	5	1	...	...	...	17	15	...	...	...	24	15	16
5	2	23	18	18	20	26	23	12	24	12	9	5	12	14	16	115	124	239	6	17	
1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	4	3	5	5	4	1	2	6	3	1	1	2	2	2	22	23	4	31	18	
3	1	7	4	7	2	11	5	6	2	8	3	3	4	3	3	16	5	...	21	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	20	...
...	1	...	3	2	2	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	21
...	1	5	5	3	2	6	1	3	1	...	2	...	2	1	22	11	...	33	23	...	
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	5	24	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	25	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	26	...
...	1	3	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	7	3	...	1	...	13	27	...
...	3	2	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	28	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	5	...	2	1	29	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	30	...
...	1	3	3	1	2	2	2	...	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	28	31	...
...	1	5	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	10	32	...
...	4	1	4	2	1	4	3	1	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	28	34	...
1	5	8	3	8	4	9	1	7	7	5	2	7	2	3	2	48	26	...	74	35	
...	36	
17	26	101	59	77	69	99	63	68	71	57	29	41	39	51	48	511	404	18	179	915	
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III.—INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During the year 1938 the number of notifications of all infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) was 1,247, as compared with 754 for the year 1937. The deaths from notifiable diseases (excluding tuberculosis) during 1938 numbered 97, which figure represents 10·6 per cent. of the total deaths for the Borough. The corresponding number for 1937 was 104 (10·1 per cent. of the total deaths). The increase in the total number of notifications was due mainly to the high incidence of measles. Full particulars of the notified cases, classified according to the time of occurrence, age, and the wards in which they occurred, are given in Table No. 27.

During the year there was an outbreak of typhoid fever, which is further reported on page 44. The other diseases of importance, in which a moderate incidence was shown, were scarlet fever and diphtheria. Examination of Table 27 will indicate that diphtheria showed no definite seasonal prevalence, but that the number of cases of scarlet fever, as is generally the case, was higher in the last quarter. As was the case during both the previous years, the disease continued to be a mild one; one death occurred from this cause during the year.

Of the 203 notified cases of diphtheria the diagnosis was subsequently revised in respect of 61, so that the total accepted cases for the year was 142—which gives a true attack rate of 1·77 per 1,000 of the population. The number of deaths in these diphtheria cases was 4, which gives a death rate of 0·05 per 1,000 and a case mortality rate of 2·82 per cent., compared with a case mortality of 2·40 per cent. for 1937. Of the 203 patients, 14 (6·9 per cent.) were over the age of 25 years.

A noteworthy feature of the history of infectious diseases in various areas during recent years is the prominence achieved by dysentery bacilli of the Sonn  type. Although the organism has long been known it was only in 1926 that the first outbreak of an illness due to this cause was described. Nowadays the disease appears to be almost endemic in certain areas. During the year 1938, 81 cases occurred in Shoreditch. A further discussion of these cases appears on page 47.

Attention should be directed to the fact that in 12·68 per cent. of the notified cases of scarlet fever and in 30·05 per cent. of the notified cases of diphtheria the diagnosis was subsequently altered. These percentages may appear to be high, but it should be remembered that the London County Council requires every case to be certified as suffering from one of the notifiable diseases before the Council will remove the patient to one of its infectious hospitals. The result is that the weekly figures of notifications are unduly swollen by the inclusion of patients who obviously require observation in hospital, but who are possibly not suffering from one of the notifiable diseases. It should be noted that during the year 68·6 per cent. of all notified cases of infectious disease were removed to hospital. When measles and whooping cough cases are left out of consideration this figure becomes 92 per cent.

TABLE SHOWING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, 1938.

Table No. 27

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED																	Cases removed to hospital	Per cent. removed to hospital	Diagnosis revised subsequently	Deaths				
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total	AGES							WARDS												
						Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 +	Moor-fields	Church	Hoxton	Wenlock	Whit-more					Kingsland	Hagger-ston	Acton	
Smallpox
Scarlet fever	48	52	45	68	213	5	83	106	14	4	1	...	11	32	40	54	20	19	19	18	206	96.7	27	...	
Diphtheria	41	51	57	54	203	3	70	104	12	13	1	...	4	38	25	24	48	20	32	12	202	99.5	61	1	
Enteric fever (including paratyphoid) ... ..	...	...	1	32	33	...	1	11	7	10	4	...	...	3	1	1	17	11	...	...	33	100.0	5	4
Puerperal fever	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	100.0	...	1
Puerperal pyrexia	3	2	4	8	17	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	2	3	2	4	2	3	1	15	88.2	...	...
Acute primary pneumonia	18	22	17	17	74	3	16	10	13	9	18	5	3	16	5	12	16	3	9	10	56	75.7	...	...
Acute influenzal pneumonia	3	1	1	3	8	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	...	1	4	50.0	...	72
Erysipelas	12	9	10	5	36	...	2	3	3	11	11	6	1	5	2	2	8	3	11	4	25	69.4	...	...
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	2	3	2	9	1	2	...	3	2	1	...	1	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	8	88.9	...	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	5	3	3	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	1	2	3	...	5	35.7	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100.0	...	...
Dysentery	51	8	17	5	81	11	45	8	1	2	5	9	4	17	10	24	18	2	6	...	80	98.8	21	3	
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100.0	...	...
Malaria (induced) ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles*	172	285	31	8	496	36	458	2	...	...	...	...	20	109	79	45	70	53	69	51	192	38.7	...	6
Whooping cough* ... ..	...	...	...	57	57	10	38	9	...	...	...	...	3	19	11	9	6	2	2	5	24	42.1	...	5
Totals	355	438	191	263	1,247	83	716	253	67	66	41	21	47	248	186	175	212	120	157	102	855	68.6	114	97	
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	26	28	22	20	96	...	3	4	33	22	31	3	2	22	9	19	15	9	10	10	...	...	...	47
„ (other forms)	9	3	5	5	22	...	...	5	8	2	4	3	1	7	2	4	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	10
Numbers and percentages of cases moved to hospitals (excluding tuberculosis)	233	244	158	220	855	Note.—The following diseases are notifiable :— Small pox, cholera, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fevers, relapsing fever, continued fever, puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, plague, cerebro																			
	65.6%	55.7%	82.7%	83.7%	68.6%																				

Note.—The following diseases are notifiable :—

Small pox, cholera, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fevers, relapsing fever, continued fever, puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, plague, cerebro spinal meningitis, acute poliomyelitis and poliomyelitis, encephalitis lethargica, glanders, anthrax, hydrophobia, malaria, dysentery, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, ophthalmia neonatorum, tuberculosis, all forms (for which see special section of this report), measles (first case in house) and whooping cough (first case in house).

*N.B.—The figures for measles for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters refer only to notifications received in respect of the first case under 5 years of age in each household, and those for measles and whooping cough for the 4th quarter refer to first cases irrespective of age.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox occurred in the Borough during the year 1938.

The following table shows the prevalence of smallpox in the country, London and Shoreditch during the last ten years :—

Table No. 28

Year	Cases Notified		
	Shoreditch	London	England and Wales
1929	246	1,905	10,975
1930	788	5,167	11,855
1931	122	1,452	5,665
1932	14	1,133	2,070
1933	29	530	631
1934	2	147	179
1935	—	—	1
1936	—	—	12
1937	—	—	4
1938	—	2	18

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

VACCINATION ORDER

The Public Vaccination Officers for the year were :—

- (1) Mr. S. W. Dyson (Town Hall), Shoreditch North-East Sub-District (Acton, Haggerston, Kingsland and Whitmore Wards).
- (2) Mr. E. G. Wilsher (Chief Clerk, Public Health Department), Shoreditch South-West Sub-District (Church, Hoxton, Moorfields and Wenlock Wards).

The Public Vaccinators are :—

- (1) Dr. L. Statnigrosch, 191, Kingsland Road, E. 2 (Shoreditch North-East District).
- (2) Dr. N. H. Clubwala, 242, Kingsland Road, E.2 (Shoreditch South-West District).

The following report upon vaccination is in the form required by the Registrar-General :—

**VACCINATION OFFICERS' RETURN RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS
WERE REGISTERED IN 1937**

Table No. 29

Date	Registration sub-districts comprised in vaccination officers' district	Number of births returned in birth list sheets	Number of these births duly entered in Columns 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the vaccination register (birth list sheets), viz. :—				Number of these births which are not entered in the vaccination register, on account (as shown by report book), of					
			Column 1, successfully vaccinated	Column 2		Column 5, dead, unvaccinated	Postponement by medical certificate	Removed to other districts and notified to vaccination officers of the districts	Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	Cases remaining or temporarily unaccounted for	Total number of certificates of successful vaccination received during the calendar year 1938	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar Year 1938
				Insusceptible of vaccination	Certificate of conscientious objection							
1937	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	North-East	863	165	1	414	28	14	183	23	35	172	385
	South-West	278	56	—	137	8	2	—	28	47	95	130
	Other Districts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	24
	Total ...	1,141	221	1	551	36	16	183	51	82	299	539

RETURN showing the number of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by Medical Officers of Institutions and Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1938 :—

Table No. 30

Name of the Institution or Vaccination District	Name of Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator	Numbers of successful primary vaccinations of persons			Number of successful re-vaccinations, i.e., successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time	Observations
		Under one year of age	One year and upwards	Total		
St. Leonard's Hospital	Dr. A. D. Morris	—	—	—	—	—
St. Matthew's Hospital	Dr. R. T. Taylor	—	—	—	—	—
Shoreditch South-West District	Dr. N. H. Clubwala	102	16	118	3	—
Shoreditch North-East District	Dr. L. Statnigrosch	160	11	171	2	—
		262	27	289	5	—

SCARLET FEVER

The cases certified numbered 213, of which 27 or 12·68 per cent. were subsequently not regarded as scarlet fever. The actual number of cases was accordingly 186, which gives an attack rate of 2·31 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The age, seasonal and ward distribution of the cases are included in Table No. 27 on page 37. There was one fatal case, a male aged 4 years. The number of cases and the attack rates in the Borough and wards are given in the subjoined table. (See also Table No. 4.)

Table No. 31

Ward	No. of cases			Fatal cases			Rates per 1,000 population		Case mortality Deaths per 100 cases
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Attack	Death	
Moorfields ...	4	6	10	...	...	...	3.07	...	...
Church ...	9	18	27	...	...	...	1.99	...	...
Hoxton ...	12	23	35	...	...	...	2.66	...	...
Wenlock ...	26	24	50	...	...	...	3.85	...	...
Whitmore ...	5	9	14	...	...	...	1.13	...	...
Kingsland ...	10	5	15	...	...	...	1.89	...	...
Haggerston...	10	8	18	...	...	...	2.20	...	...
Acton ...	7	10	17	1	...	1	1.92	0.11	5.88
Total ...	83	103	186	1	...	1	2.31	0.01	0.54
London ...	...	...	8,322	...	...	28	2.05	0.01	0.34

The number of cases in Shoreditch was higher than in 1937, in which year there were 168 cases with an attack rate of 2.04.

The following table gives particulars regarding scarlet fever for Shoreditch, London, and England and Wales for the last ten years:—

SCARLET FEVER

Table No. 32

Year	Shoreditch				London		England & Wales	
	Cases notified	Case rate	Deaths	Death rate	Case rate	Death rate	Case rate	Death rate
1929 ...	314	3.2	3	0.03	3.6	0.02	3.05	0.02
1930 ...	384	3.9	1	0.01	3.8	0.02	2.76	0.02
1931 ...	263	2.7	0	0.00	2.8	0.02	2.05	0.01
1932 ...	419	4.4	6	0.06	3.3	0.02	2.12	0.01
1933 ...	567	6.1	0	0.00	5.1	0.02	3.21	0.02
1934 ...	306	3.5	2	0.02	2.6	0.01	3.76	0.02
1935 ...	364	4.0	2	0.02	4.3	0.02	2.96	0.01
1936 ...	256	3.0	0	0.00	2.6	0.01	2.53	0.01
1937 ...	168	2.0	0	0.00	2.1	0.01	2.33	0.01
1938 ...	186	2.3	1	0.01	2.1	0.01	2.41	0.01

The disease continued to be of the mild type which is now prevalent in this country. This mildness has changed the whole problem of scarlet fever. In past years it was a killing disease, comparable in severity with diphtheria, and treatment

in hospital was therefore very desirable. Yet the disease still tends to produce lasting effects as a result of complications—though these, fortunately, have been reduced by the adoption of serum treatment in suitable cases. In addition, a new method of drug treatment by one of the sulphanilamide group became more popular during the year and is now used extensively in various fever hospitals. This group of drugs is not only effective in cases of scarlet fever but also in many other diseases due to the streptococcus such as, for example, puerperal sepsis and epidemic sore throat. From the administrative point of view the problem of scarlet fever is now largely one of correct diagnosis and the search for missed cases.

The effect of seasonal incidence was not marked during the year. There was a slight increase in the incidence of the disease in both the second and fourth quarters.

During the year all the notified cases except one were removed to hospital. This high hospitalization rate seems worthy of special mention.

Return cases.—"Return cases" are defined as "cases occurring in the same house or elsewhere within a period of not less than twenty-four hours, or not more than twenty-eight days after return or release from isolation." During the year two cases were considered to come in this category.

Although a skin test for scarlet fever (the Dick test) is now well established, and although specific immunization can now be effected with considerable success, these procedures are at present more suitable for hospital experience than for use in the general population. This is due largely to the fact that, although scarlet fever is a specific disease, it is difficult to differentiate it from certain other conditions which are due to closely allied organisms. Consequently specific immunization is not as useful as it is in diphtheria. During the year there was no clinic for this work in the Borough.

DIPHTHERIA

The number of cases notified during the year was 203, of which 61, or 30·05 per cent., were subsequently not regarded as being cases of diphtheria. The actual number of cases for the year was thus 142, which gives an attack rate of 1·77 per 1,000 inhabitants. In 1937 the number of cases was 125 and the attack rate was 1·52. The age, seasonal incidence and ward distribution of the cases are given in Table No. 27 on page 37. The number of deaths was 4—of which 2 were females. This gives a death rate of 0·05 per 1,000 inhabitants and a case mortality of 2·82. The deaths occurred in the following age groups:—

2–5 years, 2; 5–10 years, 2.

The following table gives particulars regarding diphtheria for Shoreditch, London, and England and Wales for the last ten years:—

Table No. 33

Year	Shoreditch				London		England & Wales	
	Cases notified	Case rate	Deaths	Death rate	Case rate	Death rate	Case rate	Death rate
1929 ...	281	2.8	10	0.10	2.7	0.08	1.59	0.09
1930 ...	326	3.3	20	0.20	3.1	0.10	1.84	0.09
1931 ...	288	2.3	7	0.07	1.9	0.06	1.26	0.07
1932 ...	249	2.6	7	0.07	1.9	0.07	1.08	0.06
1933 ...	286	3.1	15	0.16	2.3	0.08	1.18	0.07
1934 ...	288	3.2	13	0.14	2.8	0.11	1.70	0.10
1935 ...	252	2.9	9	0.10	2.2	0.06	1.60	0.09
1936 ...	176	2.1	5	0.06	1.7	0.05	1.39	0.08
1937 ...	125	1.5	3	0.04	1.9	0.05	1.49	0.07
1938 ...	142	1.8	4	0.05	1.9	0.05	1.58	0.07

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

Table No. 34

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 ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	0.31	...	...
Church ...	16	18	34	...	...	...	2.50	...	...
Hoxton ...	6	10	16	...	1	1	1.21	0.08	6.25
Wenlock ...	12	5	17	...	...	...	1.31	...	...
Whitmore ...	17	17	34	1	...	1	2.74	0.08	2.94
Kingsland ...	7	6	13	1	...	1	1.64	0.13	7.70
Haggerston ...	5	17	22	...	1	1	2.69	0.12	4.55
Acton ...	3	2	5	...	...	...	0.56	...	...
Total ...	66	76	142	2	2	4	1.77	0.05	2.82
London ...	—	—	7,735	—	—	197	1.90	0.05	2.55

During the year the number of bacteriological examinations made in connection with diphtheria was 890. In five instances the source of infection, as represented by a previous case in the same household, was established.

Diphtheria Immunization.—At the diphtheria immunization clinic the total number of attendances was 1,106. The number of persons who received the primary Schick test was 183, and of these 70 were naturally immune and were not immunized.

During the year 135 of the children completed the course of inoculations and 81 of these were tested and found immune. At the end of the year 83 cases were still under treatment or were awaiting the final Schick test.

Diphtheria Carriers.—Two persistent carriers were referred by the County Medical Officer of Health to the Carrier Clinic for treatment of school children at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. Four notified cases admitted to infectious disease hospitals were subsequently diagnosed as carriers.

TYPHOID

After a long period of relative immunity in the borough an outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in the autumn of 1938. In the late afternoon of November 9th information of three cases of typhoid fever was telephoned to the department with a statement that two relatives of the patients were at home with similar symptoms. Inquiries at the patients' homes were put in hand forthwith and the Ministry of Health and the London County Council were notified that evening. Subsequently the Public Health Department was continually in touch with Medical Officers of the Ministry, and was greatly assisted by the advice and co-operation of Dr. Norman Smith. Medical practitioners in the borough and surrounding Medical Officers of Health were informed of the position on Thursday, November 10th, and one or two doctors who made enquiries were told that if they wished to vaccinate contacts against typhoid fever the cost would probably be paid by the Borough Council. Serum was not considered advisable. Medical practitioners were further informed as to the position on the following Tuesday, and a meeting was called for the Wednesday afternoon to discuss further means of mutual co-operation. Here, with the authority of the Public Health Committee, which had had a special meeting on November 15th, it was agreed to have available for contacts and other suitable persons a scheme for anti-typhoid vaccination to be run on similar lines to the British Medical Association's diphtheria immunization scheme. Detailed enquiries suggested almost from the beginning a common source of infection through foodstuffs, and events which subsequently occurred served to strengthen this belief. In all, eleven patients were vaccinated.

It is to be borne in mind that typhoid fever is spread by infected food or drink. The source of infection here was the handling of a variety of foodstuffs by an individual who was later found to have been suffering at the time from a mild form of the disease, of which he was quite unaware. As soon as this was learned steps were taken to protect the public and it is clear that these were effective and that the original source of the infection was removed on November 11th. It is rarely possible in these outbreaks to be absolutely certain of the original cause of the infection, but in the present outbreak it seems very probable that the cause was as detailed above. The individual probably contracted his infection outside the borough and was suffering from the disease for some weeks before he had the relapse which

caused him to go off work. Several cases occurred in which the infection was mild at first, and this added to the difficulties of dealing with the outbreak, as through one thing and another the persons involved were anxious not to leave off work and in fact continued to work for a period during which they were undoubtedly infectious. In some cases the infection was so mild at first that the person did not really think he was ill; in other cases there was only at first slight pain or a feeling of seediness.

It was during the last three weeks that the food handler was at work that the infection spread and therefore persons may have been infected up to November 11th, the day on which he went off duty, and possibly for a few days after that, due to food which might have been bought before that date and eaten later.

The most detailed investigation was made by the Health Department into the cause, and very many shop employees were examined medically in an effort to see if any one of them was a carrier. Notices were given to various shops in the neighbourhood advising the employers to ensure a high standard of cleanliness amongst their employees, and in addition to the free vaccine treatment already mentioned, the public conveniences were open for free washing facilities. Complete co-operation existed between the Health Department, local doctors and medical officers of health, and the London County Council set aside beds for the diagnosis of the infection in persons who might be suspected of having it. This was arranged in order that these potentially infectious persons should not remain at home, where they might cause the infection to spread further. Two extra staff were employed in the Health Department so that others might devote their whole time duty to the epidemic. The causal organism was the *b. typhosus*.

Anxiety as to the possibility of the spread of the infection was heightened considerably at a later stage when one of the last patients to be diagnosed was found to have been engaged in the bottling and distribution of milk. This however proved to be a false alarm as this patient did not give rise to a single further case.

The amount of publicity advisable in outbreaks of infectious disease must be decided in the light of the special circumstances found. It should, however, be noted that from the earliest time at which information of cases was given to the Health Department the Ministry of Health was consulted, and all steps which were taken, apart from those of a purely routine nature, were on the advice or suggestions of responsible officers of the Ministry. One or two recent large epidemics have sensitised both the press and the public to the incidence of typhoid fever and the fact that this borough was in an easily accessible part of London probably added to the facility with which press representatives approached the subject.

There was no secrecy about the outbreak as far as the Health Department was concerned. Cases were first heard of in the evening of November 9th and all doctors and surrounding medical officers of health were notified on the following morning, and all head teachers of schools, heads of youth organisations, etc., were

notified five days later. It was thought undesirable at that time to give a specific bulletin to the press as it was thought that this would not be in the public interest, and investigations into the cause of the outbreak were being actively pursued at the time. Information was first given to the press on Thursday, the 17th November, and the press were thereafter continually informed of all further cases. To avoid duplication and lost time through dealing with individual newspapers, bulletins were given to a central press agency only.

As has already been indicated the source of infection was handling of foodstuffs by an infected individual. No hiding of this fact was indicated or attempted or was in fact advisable or desirable. Consideration for vendors of food or any other person must of course not be allowed to weigh against the protection of the public health. In this instance the interests of the vendor and the public were not in conflict.

In all there were 28 cases in the borough and 5 cases in persons resident outside the borough whose connection with the epidemic could be traced. There were four deaths. The age incidence of *all* the cases was as follows :—

Table No. 35

	0-5	5-15	15-30	30-45	45-60	60+	Total
Males	—	5	12	2	—	—	19
Females	—	5	2	4	3	—	14
Total	—	10	14	6	3	—	33
Deaths	—	1	2	1	—	—	4

Details of the confirmed cases are shown in the following table :—

Table No. 36

Week ending	Probable Onsets			Notifications Received		
	Borough	Outside	Total	Borough	Outside	Total
29-10-38	1	—	1	—	—	—
5-11-38	16	3	19	—	—	—
12-11-38	5	2	7	10	—	10
19-11-38	3	—	3	10	3	13
26-11-38	3	—	3	2	1	3
3-12-38	—	—	—	1	1	2
10-12-38	—	—	—	4	—	4
17-12-38	—	—	—	—	—	—
24-12-38	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	28	5	33	28	5	33

DYSENTERY

During the year 1938, notifications were received of 81 cases of dysentery. Forty-one of these were removed to hospital, and in thirty-nine other cases the patients were in hospital when the disease supervened. One case was nursed at home. Bacteriological confirmation of the presence of the dysentery bacillus in the stools was obtained in 44 cases. Information from the various hospitals to which the patients were sent showed that twenty-one of the notified cases were discharged as not suffering from dysentery, and three patients died of enteritis.

The monthly distribution of the 81 cases was as follows : January, 36 ; February, 10 ; March, 5 ; April, 1 ; May, 4 ; June, 3 ; July, 3 ; August, 5 ; September, 9 ; October, 2 ; November, 2 ; December, 1. The cases were therefore sufficiently numerous during the earlier part of the year to constitute epidemic proportions, especially as it is probable that there are many more missed cases of the disease than the numbers notified.

The ages of the patients varied considerably. The youngest notified patient was aged 7 weeks, and the oldest patient was 83 years. The cases occurred in the following age groups :—

Table No. 37

Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 +	Total
11	18	27	8	—	1	2	—	5	—	9	81

Thirty-eight of the notified patients were males and 43 were females.

From the clinical notes which are available in respect of certain patients, it would seem that in the majority of cases the attack was mild. A proportion of the patients showed blood in the stools during the early phase of the illness and diarrhoea and vomiting were common features.

From published statistics it appears evident that there has been for the past few years a gradual increase in the number of cases of dysentery in England and Wales. Dysentery used to be regarded as an institutional or an asylum disease but it is now spreading over the population generally. Two or three large outbreaks were reported in provincial towns during the late summer and autumn of 1937 and the number of cases both in Shoreditch and the rest of London rapidly increased during the last few weeks of 1937 and the first few weeks of 1938. The figures of the last quarter of 1937

and first quarter, 1938, for Shoreditch, London and England and Wales are shown in the following table. It must be noted that these figures probably only account for a proportion of the total cases actually occurring.

Table No. 38

1937 Week ending				Shoreditch	London	England and Wales
October	...	9th	...	2	22	40
"	...	16th	...	3	17	37
"	...	23rd	...	—	30	69
"	...	30th	...	2	21	59
November	...	6th	...	2	8	284
"	...	13th	...	2	27	109
"	...	20th	...	5	69	228
"	...	27th	...	5	91	351
December	...	4th	...	1	124	454
"	...	11th	...	3	109	441
"	...	18th	...	5	127	411
"	...	25th	...	2	72	270
January	...	1st	...	4	77	247
1938						
January	...	8th	...	13	58	256
"	...	15th	...	11	65	291
"	...	22nd	...	3	63	250
"	...	29th	...	9	65	275
February	...	5th	...	2	50	215
"	...	12th	...	6	91	244
"	...	19th	...	1	63	187
"	...	26th	...	1	62	216
March	...	5th	...	—	44	155
"	...	12th	...	1	38	144
"	...	19th	...	2	20	125
"	...	26th	...	1	19	91
April	...	2nd	...	1	21	110

From the above it would seem that the epidemic reached its maximum in England and Wales and in London generally at the beginning of December, 1937. As far as Shoreditch was concerned there was a lag in the peak period which in fact did not occur until the beginning of January, 1938. Thereafter there was a decrease in the number of cases in the borough but cases continued to be notified at the rate of one or two a week with some blank weeks until the end of September. Between that time and the end of the year only five cases were notified in the borough. It appears therefore that the epidemic as such has burned itself out, but as the environment in which it flourishes continues, namely, congestion, overcrowding and poverty with their consequent trend to uncleanness, one cannot feel at all happy about the probability of non-recurrence.

Table No. 39

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 ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	1.23	—	—
Church ...	11	6	17	—	1	1	1.26	0.07	5.9
Hoxton ...	6	4	10	—	—	—	0.76	—	—
Wenlock ...	10	14	24	—	—	—	1.85	—	—
Whitmore ...	7	11	18	—	—	—	1.45	—	—
Kingsland ...	1	1	2	—	1	1	0.25	0.13	50.0
Haggerston ...	3	3	6	1	—	1	0.73	0.12	16.7
Acton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	38	43	81	1	2	3	1.01	0.07	3.70
London ...	—	—	1,089	—	—	—	1.26	—	—

ERYSIPELAS

The cases certified numbered 36 and there was no death from this disease.

The disease affected all ages, but it was much more frequent in adults than in children. The maximum incidence was in the first quarter of the year.

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

Table No. 40

1938	Per 1,000 inhabitants		Deaths per 100 cases
	Attack rate	Death rate	
London	0.46	0.01	2.60
Shoreditch	0.44	0.00	0.00

Twenty-five cases were removed to hospital, mostly to St. Leonard's, during the course of the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Two cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year, giving a case rate of 0.02 per 1,000 population. There was one death, due to sepsis. Both cases occurred in hospital.

In the Borough provision is made for consultations under the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, and during the year two such consultations were held.

During the year 17 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. Of the 17 cases, 15 were removed to hospital. The final diagnosis in these cases was as follows :—

Urinary infections...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Genital sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Undefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

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.

In about 70 per cent. of cases the infection is gonorrhœal in nature, and in these cases it is usually due to infection from the generative tract during birth. The ideal method of treatment involves removal of the child and the mother to hospital.

The following table gives particulars of the cases which occurred during the year :—

Table No. 41

Cases.			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Died
Notified	Treated at home	In hospital			
14	9	5	14	Nil	Nil

Of the five patients who were removed to hospital, 3 were treated at St. Margaret's Hospital and 2 at St. Leonard's Hospital. Of the nine patients treated at home seven attended other hospitals as out-patients and two were attended by private medical practitioners. The case rate per 1,000 births was 11·85 as compared with 8·97 for London as a whole.

24 cases of inflammation of the eyes were reported by the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council. Of these, five were subsequently notified as ophthalmia neonatorum and are included in the above table.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Nine cases of this disease occurred in the Borough during the year. The patients were males aged 4 months, 1¹⁰/₁₂, 1, 16, 17 and 45 years, and females aged 24, 39 and 40 years. These cases were evidently sporadic in nature. The diagnosis was confirmed in all the cases, and two deaths of these patients (males 4 months and 45 years) occurred during the year.

The number of deaths from this disease in London and Shoreditch during recent years was as follows :—

Table No. 42

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Shoreditch ...	6	6	6	2	2	3	3	1
London ...	131	131	116	80	73	72	85	60

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA

One case of this disease was notified during the year, a female aged 29 years. It is well known that the after effects of this disease present numerous administrative difficulties. At the end of the year 25 patients who were suffering from post-encephalitic symptoms were living in the Borough. There were no deaths of patients who were suffering from post-encephalitic symptoms.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year ; males 3¹¹/₁₂ and 18 years. The younger male was regarded as an abortive case.

Children of school age suffering from this disease may attend Hoxton House Centre for physical defectives, where they are kept under observation and referred to hospital where necessary. The Invalid Children's Aid Association also renders valuable assistance in assisting parents with the purchase of appliances which may be necessary for the correction of deformities.

PNEUMONIA

The Ministry of Health Regulations of 1919 made two forms of pneumonia compulsorily notifiable, viz., acute primary pneumonia and acute influenzal pneumonia. During the year under review the number of notifications of pneumonia received was 82, of which 74 were in respect of the primary and 8 of the influenzal type.

The attack rate for the two varieties, based on the notifications received, was 0.92 and 0.10, as compared with 0.73 and 0.36 for 1937.

The number of deaths from pneumonia of all types was 72, which gives a death rate of 0.90 per 1,000. It will be apparent that during the year under review influenza contributed very little to the causes of death.

Table No. 27 on page 37 shows that the cases of acute primary pneumonia were distributed more or less evenly throughout all the age groups. There was no marked prevalence of the disease during any one quarter of the year.

Of the 82 cases of pneumonia brought to the notice of this department, 51 received treatment in St. Leonard's Hospital, 2 in St. Matthew's Hospital, and 7 in other hospitals. 20 cases of pneumonia were visited by members of The District Nursing Association, who paid in all 404 visits to pneumonia cases.

ANTHRAX

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

MEASLES

There were six deaths from measles during 1938, two being males, and 4 females.

The following table shows the numbers of deaths from measles in age groups for the last ten years :—

Table No. 43

Year	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	Total deaths
1929... ..	4	6	7	—	—	17
1930... ..	13	25	8	3	—	49
1931... ..	8	11	6	1	—	26
1932... ..	13	29	16	2	—	60
1933... ..	1	4	2	—	—	7
1934... ..	5	15	8	1	—	29
1935... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
1936... ..	7	24	8	2	—	41
1937... ..	—	2	—	—	—	2
1938... ..	3	3	—	—	—	6

A comparison of the death rates from measles for Shoreditch, London, and England and Wales is given below :—

Table No. 44

Year	Shoreditch		London death rate	England & Wales death rate
	Deaths	Death rate		
1929	17	0·17	0·05	0·09
1930	49	0·59	0·23	0·11
1931	26	0·26	0·03	0·08
1932	60	0·63	0·19	0·09
1933	7	0·07	0·02	0·05
1934	29	0·32	0·20	0·09
1935	0	0·00	0·00	0·03
1936	41	0·48	0·14	0·07
1937	2	0·02	0·01	0·03
1938	6	0·07	0·06	0·04

The County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1938, which came into operation on 1st October, 1938, rescinded the Shoreditch (Measles) Regulations, 1935. The new regulations are enforced by local authorities throughout London and provide for the notification of every case of measles or whooping cough, provided it is the first case in the house within two months. The new regulations differ from those rescinded in that the age limit of 5 years has been deleted. There is no doubt that a larger number of notifications will result from this alteration.

The following table shows the number of accepted notifications during the quarters March, June, September and December of 1938, and the number of these cases removed to hospital.

CASES NOTIFIED UNDER REGULATIONS

Table No. 45

Quarter 1938	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 15	Total	Cases removed
March ...	14	32	27	53	46	—	172	71
June ...	13	57	59	80	76	—	285	100
Sept. ...	7	6	6	8	4	—	31	15
Dec. ...	2	2	—	2	—	2	8	6
	36	97	92	143	126	2	496	192

The ward distribution of the notified cases is given in the table below :—

Table No. 46

Ward	Number of cases		Total
	Male	Female	
Moorfields	12	8	20
Church	56	53	109
Hoxton	40	39	79
Wenlock	28	17	45
Whitmore	33	37	70
Kingsland	29	24	53
Haggerston	41	28	69
Acton	27	24	51
Total	266	230	496

MEASLES EPIDEMIC, 1937/1938

The measles epidemic commenced in Shoreditch towards the end of January, 1938, and decreased to non-epidemic proportions in July. The following information relates to the whole of the epidemic, viz., 1st November, 1937, to 31st August, 1938 :—

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES AND DEATHS

Table No. 47

[illegible]

To secure the follow up of cases and the discovery of secondary cases, two temporary whole-time nurses were engaged, each for approximately 14 weeks, in addition to the permanent infectious disease visitor. First visits to homes of all suspects and cases by the three visitors totalled 1,914; total visits to homes (including re-visits) numbered 4,140.

During the epidemic the district nursing association paid 180 visits to 12 cases in which nursing was requested by medical practitioners.

The scheme of control to ensure close co-operation between the school nursing staff and the borough council's visitors was again put into operation, and enabled contacts to remain at school under the supervision of the school nurses. This scheme was in operation at 13 schools in the borough.

From the information obtained it would appear that the epidemic was not of such magnitude or severity as the epidemic which occurred during 1936; a noteworthy feature being the low number of deaths—six—which occurred.

The following particulars, abstracted from the reports of the school nurses, are given by the County Medical Officer:—

Table No. 48

	Home contacts	Other cases	Total
1. No. of children excluded by nurses as suffering from measles	—	43	43
2. No. of children referred to in (1) who were subsequently confirmed as cases of measles	—	41	41
3. No. of children excluded by nurses with signs indicating the possible onset of measles, such as coryza	3	57	60
4. No. of children referred to in (3) who subsequently proved to be cases of measles	1	21	22
5. No. of children reported to Borough Medical Officer of Health or Divisional Officer whose cause of absence was suspected to be measles	38	387	425
6. No. of children referred to in (5) who subsequently proved to be cases of measles	6	135	141
7. No. of children reported to Borough Medical Officer of Health or Divisional Officer whose cause of absence was unknown	3	44	47
8. No. of children referred to in (7) who subsequently proved to be cases of measles	—	9	9
9. Total number of home contacts who were kept under special supervision in school			183

WHOOPIING COUGH

Whooping cough became notifiable throughout London under the County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1938, which came into

operation on the 1st October, 1938. Notifications are only accepted in respect of the first case in each house within a period of two months. It is not possible to give the accurate number of cases which occurred throughout the year but for statistical purposes the particulars in respect of the notifications received during the last three months of 1938 are given below :—

CASES NOTIFIED UNDER REGULATIONS

Table No. 49

4th quarter 1938	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total	Cases removed to hospital
	10	10	10	8	10	8	1	57	24

There were five deaths from whooping cough during the year which occurred in the following age groups :—

Under 1 year, 1 ; 1 to 2 years, 3 ; 2 to 5 years, 1.

The death rate from this disease was 0·06. The deaths in London as a whole numbered 102, the death rate being 0·03. The number of Shoreditch cases removed to London County Council hospitals during the year was 121.

The following table gives comparative annual figures for mortality from whooping cough for the last ten years :—

Table No. 50

Year	Shoreditch		London death rate	England & Wales death rate
	Deaths	Death rate		
1929	40	0·40	0·26	0·16
1930	3	0·04	0·03	0·05
1931	11	0·11	0·07	0·06
1932	4	0·04	0·08	0·07
1933	14	0·15	0·08	0·06
1934	12	0·13	0·07	0·05
1935	4	0·04	0·04	0·04
1936	8	0·09	0·07	0·05
1937	7	0·08	0·06	0·04
1938	5	0·06	0·03	0·03

INFLUENZA

Eighteen deaths occurred from this disease, which give a death rate of 0·22. The following table gives comparative annual figures for mortality from influenza for the last ten years :—

Table No. 51

Year	Shoreditch		London death rate	England & Wales death rate
	Deaths	Death rate		
1929	68	0.68	0.71	0.73
1930	1	0.01	0.08	0.13
1931	23	0.23	0.25	0.36
1932	19	0.19	0.28	0.33
1933	45	0.48	0.52	0.57
1934	6	0.07	0.12	0.14
1935	14	0.16	0.11	0.18
1936	10	0.12	0.13	0.15
1937	28	0.30	0.40	0.45
1938	18	0.22	0.06	0.11

The following table gives the age distribution of the 18 persons who died from influenza during 1938 :—

Table No. 52

Under 1 year	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75+
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	5	3

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS

During the year 30 deaths of children under two years of age from diarrhœa and enteritis, along with associated and other conditions, were reported. This gives a death rate of 0.37 per 1,000 population and 25.40 per 1,000 births. These figures for Shoreditch and for London respectively are given with the corresponding figures for children under one year of age in the following table :—

Table No. 53

	Deaths under two years						Deaths under one year							
	Total number		Rate per 1,000 population		Rate per 1,000 births		Total number		Rate per 1,000 population		Rate per 1,000 births		Percentage of deaths under 1 yr	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
London ...	662	717	0.16	0.18	12.0	13.1	626	670	0.15	0.16	11.44	12.19	19.2	21.6
Shoreditch	11	30	0.13	0.37	9.00	25.40	11	25	0.33	0.31	9.00	21.17	16.7	33.3

The following table shows the monthly incidence of the deaths of true enteritis (that is, enteritis not associated with other diseases) in the eight years 1931–1938. The table shows that the seasonal incidence in these small samples was unimportant. The conclusion that must be drawn from these figures is that deaths which are certified as being due to diarrhoea and enteritis are not due to typical epidemic (summer) diarrhoea, which is essentially a disease of the late summer and early autumn.

Table No. 54

True Enteritis	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1931	—	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	3	2	1	1	20
1932	1	—	3	3	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	13
1933	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	1	11
1934	1	3	4	—	3	1	—	1	2	1	—	3	19
1935	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	5
1936	2	3	2	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	14
1937	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7
1938	4	—	1	6	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	19

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS

In accordance with the requirements of the School Management code of the London County Council, information is received from Head Teachers 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.

Particulars of these exclusions from school are as follows :—

Table No. 55

Disease from which suffering or to which exposed	Number of exclusions from School
Measles and German measles	985
Scarlet fever	296
Diphtheria	307
Chicken pox	431
Whooping cough	185
Mumps	176
Typhoid fever	26
Scabies and Impetigo	170
Other exclusions	112
	<hr/> 2,688 <hr/>

NURSING IN THE HOME

The Shoreditch and Bethnal Green District Nursing Association undertakes home nursing in the Borough and has an agreement with the Borough Council under which the following types of cases are nursed under medical direction in consideration of a payment of 1s. 4d. per visit:—(i) cases referred by the Medical Officer of Health, (ii) children under 5 years of age (the cost of these cases being chargeable to the M. & C. W. Committee), (iii) cases of notifiable diseases.

Below is a list of cases nursed under this agreement during the year 1933:—

In addition to the cases referred to in the table, the District Nurses paid a number of visits to otorrhœa cases. These cases are referred to in another section of this Report (*see* page 97).

Table No. 56

Under 5 years			Over 5 years		
Disease	Cases	Visits	Disease	Cases	Visits
Abscess	2	20	Abdominal pain ...	1	5
Blepharitis	1	13	Abortion	2	21
Boil on neck	1	1	Ante-natal conditions ...	2	26
Bronchitis... ..	16	185	Breast abscess	1	15
Chest	5	45	Bronchitis and pneumonia	1	75
Constipation	1	3	Chest	2	11
Conjunctivitis	2	30	Congestion of lung ...	2	21
Diarrhoea... ..	1	12	Cough	2	18
Discharging eye	10	145	? Diphtheria	1	1
Enteritis	1	7	Enlarged breasts ...	2	15
Impetigo	3	37	Gestation	1	4
Intestinal	4	11	Influenza	5	29
Measles	10	137	Intestinal	1	1
Nasal discharge	1	65	Mastitis	2	31
Neo-natal condition ...	11	159	Measles	1	18
Pneumonia	9	149	Miscarriage	7	110
Pyrexia	4	26	Parturition	3	29
Rheumatism	1	4	Phlebitis	1	32
Septic spots	3	34	Pneumonia	10	180
? Scarlet fever	1	2	Post-natal conditions ...	7	159
Stomatitis	6	55	Sore throat	1	7
Squint	2	19	Threadworms	1	8
Strabismus	1	5	Tuberculosis	13	402
Threadworms	14	125	Uterine	2	42
Tonsils and adenoids ...	33	130	Wax in ear	1	5
Tuberculosis contact ...	1	28			
Tonsillitis	1	17			
Ulcer of mouth	3	36			
Urticaria	1	12			
Whooping cough	1	15			
Totals	150	1,527	Totals	72	1,265

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

With the exception of those carried out at the tuberculosis dispensary, all the examinations made directly on behalf of the borough council were performed by Dr. F. H. Teale at University College Hospital Medical School, and the following is a summary of the work done by him for the borough :—

Table No. 57

Swabs for b. diphtheriae	...	...	...	...	...	880
Swabs for virulence test	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sputum for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	...	...	47
Swabs for haemolytic streptococci	...	...	...	...	...	24
Swabs for gonococci	...	...	...	...	...	16
Swabs for complete examination	...	...	...	...	...	13
Blood for Wasserman reaction	...	...	...	...	...	340
Blood counts	...	...	...	...	...	9
Blood, for typhoid, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5
Blood agglutination test	...	...	...	...	...	9
Stools for infective organisms	...	...	...	...	...	136
Stool for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urine „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urine for complete examination	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pus for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	...	...	1
Routine examination of milk	...	...	...	...	...	92
Milk, for brucella abortus	...	...	...	...	...	40
Milk, re soursing, spores, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milks, for phosphatase test	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water : complete examination	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fish : complete examination	...	...	...	...	...	1
Potato chips : complete examination	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broth : complete examination	...	...	...	...	...	1
Margarine : complete examination	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cheese for infective organisms	...	...	...	...	...	1
Celery for infective organisms	...	...	...	...	...	2
						1,662

Examinations by bacteriologists other than Dr. Teale :—

Swabs for b. diphtheriae	15
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FOOD POISONING

During the year fifteen notifications of suspected food poisoning were received.

A man, wife and three children were reported by a district medical officer to be suffering from acute gastritis. The wife and two daughters were admitted to St. Leonard's Hospital but the man and son refused to enter hospital. Enquiries were made and brought to light the fact that these patients had eaten broth made from beef gravy (the remains of a previous meal) mixed with mutton broth given by a neighbour. No evidence of contamination could be found from cooking utensils nor from the constituents of the broth. A specimen of the broth was analysed by the borough analyst, who reported that there was no appreciable amount of poisonous or foreign matter present but abnormally high proportions of nitrites and nitrates. It was decided to send a further specimen to the Ministry of Health's pathological laboratory. This examination proved negative and no evidence could be found of the cause of the illness of these patients. All the patients made a fairly quick recovery.

Four members of another family were reported by a medical practitioner as suffering from severe sickness and diarrhoea due to eating fried fish. The usual enquiries were made but no evidence of infection was obtained. Bacteriological examination was also made of the patients' stools with negative result.

The remaining five cases appeared to be minor gastric disturbances.

DISINFECTION

The premises disinfected numbered 1,067. The articles removed to the Borough Council's Disinfecting Station totalled 9,557 and included 1,055 beds, 317 mattresses, 2,146 pillows, 470 bolsters and 5,569 other articles such as sheets, blankets, quilts, curtains, carpets, clothing and the like.

SHELTER

It was not found necessary to remove any contacts to the Shelter which is provided under Section 195, sub-section 4, of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

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 is 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 times at which these clinics are open will be found on page 20 of this report.

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.

IV.—TUBERCULOSIS

There was during the year a decrease in both the number of notifications and in the deaths from tuberculosis. The notification rate, namely, 1.47 per thousand population, was apart from 1936 the lowest known. The death rate, namely, 0.71 per thousand population, was equal to the lowest known. These both show welcome decreases on 1937. There must of course be variations from year to year and in any year in which there is an increase in catarrhal conditions and respiratory conditions such as influenza, bronchitis, etc. (as happened in 1937), the death rate from tuberculosis rises and the notification rate also tends to rise.

Another regrettable feature of the trend of tuberculosis at the present time is the high incidence of the disease among young adults. During the year 1938 the number of cases of tuberculosis between the ages of 15 and 25 years which came to the notice of the medical officer of health was as follows :—males 27, females 29. The total number of new cases for the year was 84 males and 75 females, so that 33.1 per cent. of the new cases occurred in persons between the ages of 15 and 25 years.

In the report for 1935 mention was made of the investigation which was being carried out by Dr. F. Ridehalgh, working at the Royal College of Physicians under the auspices of the Prophit Trust. During 1938 Dr. Ridehalgh continued to investigate contacts between the ages of 15 and 25 years. For this work a separate clinic is held every six weeks, and the investigations include the carrying out of tuberculin tests and the radiological investigations of the contacts. The cost of the work is borne by the Prophit Trust.

(a) STATISTICS

The total number of cases on the tuberculosis register on 31st December, 1938, was 1,147 as compared with 1,456 at the corresponding period of the previous year. This represents a decrease of 309 cases, but this decrease is in large part due to a review of cases in the borough register in order to bring it more up-to-date.

There were added to the register during the year, on account of fresh notifications and inward transfers, 159 names. On account of cancellations, as a result of death, removal from the area, cure, or change in diagnosis, 468 names were removed from the register (*see Table No. 61*).

NOTIFICATIONS

During the year there were received notifications of 96 cases of pulmonary and 22 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, making a total of 118 cases, of which 63 were males and 55 females. This represents a decrease of 17 in the number of notifications of pulmonary disease, and a decrease of 5 in the number of cases of non-pulmonary disease. Compared with the average for the previous five years

these figures represent a decrease of 25 in pulmonary and a decrease of 4 in non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Of the total cases, 20 were notified by private practitioners and 98 by medical officers of institutions.

From the point of view of age grouping it is found that 7.29 per cent. of the total notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis which were received were in respect of children under 15 years and 92.71 per cent. were in respect of persons over 15 years, the corresponding figures for 1937 being 8.85 per cent. and 91.15 per cent. respectively. As regards non-pulmonary tuberculosis 22.22 per cent. were children under 15 years and 77.78 per cent. were individuals over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 62.96 per cent. and 37.04 per cent., respectively.

The following table gives details regarding the ages of notification of pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases respectively :—

Table No. 58

Age periods	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS												Total Notifications
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis												
	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 (all ages)	
Pulmonary, males	—	2	1	—	5	10	4	6	12	12	1	53	63
„ females	—	1	—	3	12	6	6	6	4	3	2	43	50
Non-pulmonary, males	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	2	10	11
„ females	—	—	2	—	4	1	1	—	2	1	1	12	13

The supplementary table gives the age grouping of cases of tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health, otherwise than by formal notifications, during the year 1938 :—

Table No. 59

Age periods	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total (all ages)
Pulmonary, males ...	—	—	—	2	2	5	2	2	2	—	—	15
„ females	—	—	—	—	3	2	8	2	—	1	—	16
Non-pulmonary, males	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	6
„ females	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	4

The source of information in respect of these 41 cases is also given in tabular form :—

Table No. 60

SOURCE OF INFORMATION AS TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CASES	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Death returns { from local registrars	1	—
transferable deaths from Registrar-General	1	2
Posthumous notifications... ..	—	1
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	29	7
Other sources (if any)	—	—
Total	31	10
Pulmonary and non-pulmonary	41	

Further particulars regarding the notifications, with the reason for removal of cases from register, is given in the following table :—

NOTIFICATION REGISTER

Table No. 61

	Pulmonary			Non-pulmonary			Total Cases
	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	
Number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the Register at the 31st December, 1938	447	396	843	161	143	304	1,147
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason inter alia of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
2. Recovery from the disease	10	18	28	7	3	10	38
3. Death	34	23	57	5	7	12	69
4. Otherwise (e.g., removal from district)	134	125	259	54	48	102	361

The distribution of the cases notified (primary notification) in the different wards is as follows :—

Table No. 62

Ward	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
Moorfields ...	2	1	3	0.9
Church ...	22	7	29	2.1
Hoxton ...	9	2	11	0.8
Wenlock ...	19	4	23	1.8
Whitmore ...	15	3	18	1.5
Kingsland ...	9	3	12	1.5
Haggerston ...	10	1	11	1.3
Acton ...	10	1	11	1.3
Totals ...	96	22	118	1.5

DEATHS

The total deaths from tuberculosis of all types during the year numbered 57 of which 35 were males and 22 females. In the previous year the total number was 86, of which 56 were males and 30 females. Of the total deaths from tuberculosis, the pulmonary form of the disease accounted for 47, or 82.5 per cent., and the non-pulmonary form for 10, or 17.5 per cent. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.59 and from non-pulmonary 0.12, making a total death rate from all forms of the disease of 0.71. The corresponding figures for 1937 were, pulmonary 0.89, non-pulmonary 0.16, a total of 1.05. The average death rates for the five years 1933-1937 in respect of pulmonary tuberculosis, non-pulmonary tuberculosis and all forms of tuberculosis, respectively, were 0.82, 0.13 and 0.95. The figures for 1938, therefore, represent a decrease of 0.23 in the pulmonary and a decrease of 0.01 in the non-pulmonary rate on the average of the five previous years, making a decrease for all forms of the disease of 0.24 compared with the average of those years.

The following tables show the incidence of cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from that disease for the last ten years for Shoreditch, London and England and Wales respectively :—

NOTIFICATIONS PER 1,000 POPULATION

Table No. 63

Year	Shoreditch			London			England and Wales		
	Pul	Non-pul	All forms	Pul	Non-pul	All forms	Pul	Non-pul	All forms
1929 ...	2.18	0.36	2.54	1.60	0.37	1.97	1.32	0.42	1.74
1930 ...	1.79	0.41	2.20	1.49	0.34	1.83	1.26	0.42	1.68
1931 ...	1.66	0.38	2.04	1.45	0.32	1.77	1.24	0.40	1.64
1932 ...	1.25	0.27	1.52	1.40	0.31	1.71	1.16	0.38	1.54
1933 ...	1.68	0.32	2.00	1.37	0.29	1.66	1.10	0.35	1.45
1934 ...	1.45	0.29	1.74	1.40	0.21	1.61	1.19	0.40	1.59
1935 ...	1.22	0.31	1.53	1.27	0.27	1.54	0.97	0.31	1.28
1936 ...	1.12	0.24	1.36	1.25	0.25	1.50	0.96	0.30	1.26
1937 ...	1.37	0.33	1.70	1.33	0.25	1.58	0.96	0.31	1.27
1938 ...	1.19	0.27	1.47	1.29	0.23	1.52	0.92	0.31	1.23

DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

Table No. 64

Year	Shoreditch			London			England and Wales		
	Pul	Non-pul	All forms	Pul	Non-pul	All forms	Pul	Non-pul	All forms
1929 ...	0.98	0.18	1.16	0.96	0.13	1.09	0.79	0.17	0.96
1930 ...	0.88	0.13	1.01	0.87	0.12	0.99	0.74	0.16	0.90
1931 ...	0.90	0.10	1.00	0.90	0.13	1.03	0.74	0.15	0.89
1932 ...	0.92	0.13	1.05	0.82	0.12	0.94	0.69	0.15	0.84
1933 ...	0.96	0.09	1.05	0.82	0.11	0.93	0.69	0.13	0.82
1934 ...	0.93	0.11	1.04	0.73	0.10	0.83	0.64	0.13	0.77
1935 ...	0.72	0.14	0.86	0.68	0.09	0.77	0.61	0.11	0.72
1936 ...	0.58	0.13	0.71	0.69	0.09	0.78	0.58	0.11	0.69
1937 ...	0.89	0.16	1.05	0.70	0.09	0.79	0.58	0.11	0.69
1938 ...	0.59	0.12	0.71	0.61	0.08	0.69	0.53	0.10	0.63

TABLE OF YEAR OF NOTIFICATION OF ALL DEATHS DURING 1938

Table No. 65

Year of notification				Number of deaths in 1938				Total	Percentage of total deaths from tuberculosis
				Male		Female			
				Pul	Non-pul	Pul	Non-pul		
Died in borough	1932	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	1.75
	1933	...	...	1	—	1	—	2	3.51
	1934	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	1.76
	1935	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	1.76
	1936	...	...	2	—	4	—	6	10.53
	1937	...	...	5	—	6	—	11	19.30
	1938	...	...	5	2	2	2	11	19.30
Died outside borough	1927	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	1.75
	1928	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	1.75
	1932	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	1.75
	1934	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	1.75
	1935	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	1.75
	1936	...	...	2	—	2	—	4	7.02
	1937	...	...	2	1	—	1	4	7.02
	1938	...	...	5	1	1	—	7	12.28
				27	5	18	3	53	92.98
1938 Not notified ...				1	2	1	—	4	7.02
Totals ...				28	7	19	3	57	100.00

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN THE BOROUGH DURING 1938

Table No. 66

	AGES													DEATHS IN EACH WARD										SEX		TOTAL	Not in institutions	DEATHS								
	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 and upwards	Moorfields	Church	Hoxton	Wenlock	Whitmore	Kingsland	Haggerston	Acton	Male	Female	St. Leonards Hospital	Other institutions											
																												Belonging to Shoreditch	Not belonging to Shoreditch	Belonging to Shoreditch	Not belonging to Shoreditch					
All forms ...	—	1	2	1	2	10	7	7	5	8	9	4	1	—	6	4	5	5	8	1	7	5	1	—	4	4	3	35	22	57	12	26	13	19	5	
Respiratory system...	—	1	—	—	1	7	7	7	5	7	9	2	1	—	5	4	5	4	6	1	5	3	1	—	3	4	3	3	28	19	47	12	22	11	13	5
Central nervous system ...	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	3	2	1	—	
Intestines and peritoneum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Vertebral column ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	
Other bones and joints ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Skin and subcutaneous tissue ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lymphatic system ... (abdominal glands excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Genito-urinary system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other organs—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Adrenals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other sites ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Disseminated tuberculosis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Chronic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not distinguished as acute or chronic	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—		

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and deaths during the year 1938 are given in the following table :—

Table No. 67

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- ...	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	1
5- ...	1	—	2	3	—	—	1	—
10- ...	2	3	4	—	1	—	1	—
15- ...	7	15	4	5	3	4	1	2
20- ...	15	8	1	1	5	3	—	—
25- ...	6	14	1	2	3	5	—	—
35- ...	8	8	—	—	4	2	—	—
45- ...	14	4	—	2	4	2	1	—
55- ...	12	4	1	1	4	3	—	—
65 and upwards	1	2	3	2	2	—	2	—
Totals ...	68	59	16	16	28	19	7	3

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths for the year 1938 was 1 to 14.

The figures for the new cases are the number of formal notifications and of the cases which came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification. These figures, therefore, represent the most accurate record of the incidence of the disease during the year.

INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Institutional treatment of this disease is carried out at sanatoria, the majority of which are now under the control of the London County Council. The following table shows the number of admissions and discharges according to the intimations of admissions and discharges received from these sanatoria and from other institutions during the year 1938 :—

Table No. 68

	Number of intimations on Form I (of admission of case to institution)		Number of intimations on Form II (of discharge of case from institution)	
	L.C.C. Hospitals	Sanatoria	L.C.C. Hospitals	Sanatoria
Pulmonary, males	51	65	59	48
Pulmonary, females	21	56	37	31
Non-pulmonary, males	3	4	5	2
Non-pulmonary, females	1	1	9	3
Totals	76	126	110	84

OUT-PATIENT TREATMENT

Details of out-patient facilities will be found in the report of the Tuberculosis Officer (pp. 75-79).

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

These Regulations prohibit a person suffering from tuberculosis, and who is in an infectious condition, 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.

It was not necessary for these reasons to prohibit any person from following his occupation in a dairy during the year under consideration.

SUMMARY OF WORK

The work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary is summarised in the following returns to the Ministry of Health :—

TABLE No. 69

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME of the SHORE DITCH METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1938 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register ; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates		Previous to 1928 Class T.B. plus					1928 Class T.B. plus					1929 Class T.B. plus				
		Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)
Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	11	2	6	—	8	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—
	F.	11	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	—	—	6	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	F.	1	—	7	1	8	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	1	4	—
	Children	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition not ascertained during the year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		26	2	27	5	34	3	—	5	1	6	12	—	5	3	8
Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	56	8	4	—	14	1	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	3
	F.	51	3	4	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
	Children	24	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		200	38	69	25	132	22	2	18	4	24	31	8	16	4	28
Dead	Adults	M.	24	1	29	135	165	3	1	2	33	36	7	1	9	24
	F.	15	2	12	66	80	4	—	5	20	25	4	—	6	20	26
	Children	2	—	1	5	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register		372	53	121	231	405	38	4	27	57	88	47	13	32	48	93
Grand Totals		398	55	148	236	429	41	4	32	58	94	59	13	37	51	101

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates		1934					1935					1936				
		Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)
Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	2	2	2	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	3	2	3	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	2	—	6	1	7	3	1	9	3	13	4	—	9	4
	F.	—	—	2	1	3	—	10	1	11	4	4	5	1	10	—
	Children	3	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Condition not ascertained during the year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		14	4	14	2	20	16	1	20	4	25	10	4	14	5	23
Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		11	5	18	1	24	9	2	10	4	16	5	2	3	—	5
Dead	Adults	M.	2	—	6	24	30	—	1	2	14	17	1	—	2	21
	F.	1	—	1	16	17	—	—	2	10	12	—	—	—	15	15
	Children	—	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register		14	5	26	43	74	1	3	14	29	46	6	2	5	36	43
Grand Totals		28	9	40	45	94	26	4	34	33	71	16	6	19	41	66

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates		1930					1931					1932					1933				
		Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)
Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	2	—	3	5	1	2	—	3
	F.	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	4	2	2	—	—	2
	Children	3	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	1	1	3	2	6	—	5	1	6	—	7	—	7	1	—	3	3	6	—
	F.	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	—	3	2	5
	Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Condition not ascertained during the year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		7	1	8	4	13	6	1	9	3	13	8	3	13	2	18	12	3	8	5	16
Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	2	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
	F.	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
	Children	7	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		27	4	12	2	18	13	5	20	1	26	11	7	22	3	32	17	15	24	6	45
Dead	Adults	M.	6	1	6	31	38	3	—	6	35	41	—	—	4	24	28	—	1	10	22
	F.	1	—	2	17	19	4	—	2	23	25	—	—	3	15	18	2	—	3	17	20
	Children	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Total written off Dispensary Register		45	7	23	52	82	28	5	30	61	96	16	9	29	43	81	20	—	37	46	101
Grand Totals		52	8	31	56	95	34	6	39	64	109	21	12	42	45	99	32	21	45	51	111

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates		1937					1938				
		Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)
Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	11	5	19	2	26	6	1	22	1
	F.	3	4	12	2	18	10	3	9	2	14
	Children	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Condition not ascertained during the year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		18	9	31	4	44	20	4	31	3	38
Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		6	1	8	1	10	3	1	4	1	6
Dead	Adults	M.	1	—	1	11	12	—	—	10	10
	F.	—	—	7	7	2	—	—	—	2	2
	Children	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register		8	1	9	19	29	5	1	4	13	18
Grand Totals		26	10	40	23	73	25	5	35	16	56

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

1930					1931					1932					1933				
Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	3	4	2	1	—	—	4	7	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
2	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
3	2	2	4	11	3	1	3	5	12	4	—	—	—	3	7	3	1	1	4
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	1	5	2	2	—	2	6	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
10	2	4	3	19	2	1	1	7	11	7	—	1	4	12	4	2	1	3	10
1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
13	6	4	4	27	6	6	1	10	23	10	1	1	5	17	5	3	1	7	16
16	8	6	8	38	9	7	4	15	35	14	1	1	8	25	8	4	2	11	25

1937					1938				
Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	3	—
1	—	1	3	5	—	2	1	—	3
2	2	2	—	6	1	1	—	1	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	2	3	3	12	3	3	2	1	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	1
—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	—
1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
3	2	3	1	9	1	—	3	—	4
7	4	6	4	21	4	3	5	1	13

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME OF THE SHOREDITCH METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the Year 1938

Table No. 71

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-pulmonary				Total				Grand Total	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	41	31	2	3	4	6	1	2	45	37	3	5		90
* (b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	3		13
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	110	63	48		319
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—		4
* (b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2		5
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	44	29	16		129
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered ...	10	15	1	1	6	2	1	1	16	17	2	2		37
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	162	93	73		471
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	212	165	19	11	38	37	28	25	250	202	47	36		535
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	3	5		18
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ... 595														
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ... 63														
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ... 99														
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ... 58														
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ... 3,859														
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ... 271														
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—														
(a) Personal† ... 6														
(b) Other ... 143														
8. Number of visits by the Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations)† ... 105														
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ... 3,334														
10. Number of :—														
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ... 751														
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ... ‡392														
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above ... —														
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ... 258														

*i.e., remaining undiagnosed on 31st Dec. [see Memo. 37/T (Revised), p. 10, Sec. II, Note 4].

†All personal consultations, whether held at the homes of patients or elsewhere, are included in Item 7 (a); and all visits by the Tuberculosis Officer to homes, whether or not accompanied by a personal consultation already included in Item 7 (a), are entered in Item 8.

‡Excluding Prophit Trust cases.

(b) REPORT BY DR. C. K. CULLEN, TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER

Although during the year the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified in the borough fell almost to the low level of 1936 the dispensary figures do not fully reflect this drop as in recent years the proportion of new cases coming under direct dispensary supervision has been increasing. Apart from patients already resident in some institution for the mentally or physically infirm, practically all new cases are now referred or come of their own accord to the dispensary either before or after sanatorium treatment and are kept under supervision on the conclusion of this treatment.

There are still however a large number of patients on the borough tuberculosis register, in most cases notified many years ago, who, although known to the tuberculosis visitors, cannot be regarded as being under dispensary supervision as they will not attend the dispensary; and although many of these may no longer be suffering from active disease their names cannot be removed from the register until medical examination and a satisfactory history of good health during the past five years have confirmed the arrest of the disease. A partial revision of the register was made in the early part of the year with the assistance of a temporary additional visitor who was employed for a month on this work. Approximately 300 names were taken off mainly on the ground of removal to unknown addresses or to other boroughs, in addition to those taken off in the normal course of dispensary work. There still remains on the register a large number of old cases whose condition can only be reviewed when the normal dispensary work permits of special efforts being made to secure their attendance and examination.

There has been a continued drop in the attendance of contacts for examination. This is only partially accounted for by the drop in notifications and I have been unable to discover any other contributory cause. There has always been some difficulty in persuading some of the young adult contacts to attend and sometimes a suspected case in the family refuses to come through fear of tuberculosis being discovered. These two classes of contacts are of course precisely those whom we most want to examine.

The number of children attending the special clinics for school children has also declined somewhat but there has been a growing tendency for children to be brought to the ordinary clinics.

There has been a very welcome speeding up of rehousing of tuberculous families through the London County Council, with an increase in the number of families rehoused and a shortening of the waiting period in the majority of the cases. Incidentally this has involved a marked increase in the correspondence and clerical work in the dispensary. The growth in the volume of clerical and internal administrative work from this and other causes in the past few years has necessarily curtailed the number of visits paid by the tuberculosis officer to patients in their homes; and whilst it is not one of the functions of the dispensary to provide home

treatment, which is obtained through other channels, the curtailment of outside visiting tends to limit one's experience of social and economic conditions and environment which is an important factor in the efficacy of the general supervision of the tuberculous patient.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

X-ray examinations.—Increasing use has been made of the facilities for X-ray examination provided by the County Council at St. Leonard's Hospital. In pulmonary cases the films taken there are usually interpreted by the tuberculosis officer, but in cases of doubt or difficulty the patient is referred to Dr. Peter Kerley at the Royal Chest Hospital whose opinion in such cases continues to be of great value and assistance. The supervision of non-pulmonary cases is usually in the hands of a surgeon at a general hospital, but in the occasional cases in which an X-ray examination is required by the dispensary the patient is referred either to St. Leonard's Hospital or to the Royal Northern Hospital and a report is received from the hospital radiologist.

During the past year, 341 patients were referred to St. Leonard's for X-ray 49 to the Royal Chest Hospital, and 2 to the Royal Northern Hospital. In addition a number of examinations of contacts were carried out under the auspices of the Prophit Trust.

Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.—This treatment, invariably initiated while the patient is in hospital or sanatorium, is usually continued for many months or even two or three years after the patient has returned home. With modern developments in technique, the number of cases suitable for this treatment has been considerably increased and the number of refills carried out during the year 1938 is more than double the figure for 1937. The total number of refills chargeable to the dispensary in 1938 was 402, of which 251 were carried out at the Royal Chest Hospital, 44 at the London Chest Hospital, 58 at Brompton, 20 at Grove Park Hospital, and 29 at University College Hospital. In addition one patient receiving oleothorax treatment received three refills at Colindale Hospital. The charge for pneumothorax or oleothorax is 10s. 6d. per refill, which includes any X-ray examination required for control of the treatment. As refills have to be carried out at fairly frequent intervals, usually every two or three weeks, patients usually prefer to attend one of the neighbouring chest hospitals, but in a few of the cases initiated at Grove Park or Colindale arrangements are made for the treatment to be continued there after the patient's discharge from residential treatment.

Finsen Light Treatment.—Cases of lupus are usually referred to the London Hospital skin department where most of them are treated by Finsen light, occasionally supplemented by general arc-light. The condition generally heals slowly and treatment is often prolonged for many years and in the early stages often necessitates daily attendance. One case at present attending has been under some form of light treatment almost continuously for eighteen years and under Finsen light for nearly seven years. Another case has been under continuous Finsen treatment for eight years.

Both these cases are progressing slowly but satisfactorily. A third case, however, was cured after nine months' treatment by Finsen light.

The total number of attendances for Finsen light chargeable to the Dispensary during 1938 was 81 and for general arc-light in lupus cases 146. The charge per attendance for Finsen light is 5s. and for general arc-light 1s.

Ear, Nose and Throat Cases.—Laryngitis is one of the most serious and distressing complications of pulmonary disease. Eleven cases were referred during the year to Mr. A. M. Zamora, F.R.C.S., consulting laryngologist to the Royal Chest Hospital. Several of these cases were kept under supervision for a time by Mr. Zamora, whose advice and assistance are very much appreciated.

Dental Treatment.—Patients are referred to the borough council's dental hospital unless they prefer to make arrangements for treatment privately. In the case of tuberculous patients or members of the patient's family, the assessment for payment (for treatment at the hospital) is made by the tuberculosis care committee, subject to approval by the public health committee. A large proportion necessarily receives treatment free.

Diseases of the Eye.—Tuberculous diseases of the eye, apart from occasional cases of phlyctenular ulceration, are rarely met with at the dispensary as they usually go in the first instance to an eye hospital. If they first come under notice at the dispensary they are usually referred to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

Surgical Cases.—Patients with tuberculous disease of bones and joints or of the abdomen usually go in the first instance to the out-patient department of one of the voluntary general hospitals but a few first come under the notice of the dispensary through admission to St. Leonard's hospital. They are rarely seen at the dispensary until after their discharge from sanatorium. After-care in orthopaedic cases is usually supervised by the surgeon who originally had charge of the case or by one of the County Council's after-care clinics; in the latter case they remain under the supervision of the sanatorium superintendent. In either case the patient is usually seen also from time to time at the dispensary.

In rare cases supplementary treatment in the way of artificial sunlight is recommended. One case of a recurrent tuberculous periostitis with sinus was so recommended early in the year and attended the Royal Chest Hospital for twenty treatments. The condition cleared up completely and remained well healed at the end of the year.

Residential treatment for tuberculosis in all forms is ordinarily provided by the London County Council and the treatment is free.

Boarding-out of child contacts.—When for one reason or another pulmonary cases with positive sputum have to remain at or return home, it is sometimes advisable—especially if the home circumstances are poor—to arrange for the boarding-out of

child contacts in order to minimise the risk of infection, until suitable steps have been taken to improve the home conditions. Such arrangements are made, free of charge to the family, by the County Council, who will also arrange for the care of children if the mother has to go away to sanatorium and there are no relatives in a position to look after them.

Convalescence for non-tuberculous but ailing children is usually arranged through the Invalid Children's Aid Association. *Nursing* for bed-ridden patients is provided by the Shoreditch and Bethnal Green Nursing Association, the borough council paying 1s. 4d. a visit.

Cases of social, economic, or domestic difficulty are referred to the tuberculosis care committee (appointed by the borough council). Assistance in the way of extra nourishment and the provision of separate beds or of garden shelters is given to a number of patients on the recommendation of the tuberculosis officer, the cost being met by the borough council. During the year, 132 patients received extra nourishment and 57 were receiving these extras on 31st December, 1938. Patients receiving relief from the public assistance committee are recommended to that body for extra nourishment, which is usually granted on the certificate of the tuberculosis officer. Similarly patients dependent upon the Unemployment Assistance Board are referred to the board, but I regret to say that frequently in these cases the full amount recommended has not been granted.

The number of shelters (lent by the borough council) in use during the year was 2, and the number of patients to whom beds and/or bedding were on loan was 26.

Prophit Trust Research Scheme.—Under this scheme special investigation into the incidence of tuberculosis in contacts between the ages of 15 and 25 has been continued during the past year. Shoreditch contacts belonging to this age-group are examined by Dr. Ridehalgh, the research scholar appointed by the Royal College of Physicians under the auspices of the trust, and a special evening session is held for this purpose approximately every six weeks. The investigation includes radiological and tuberculin tests and the cost is borne by the Prophit Trust.

A few comparative figures relating to the work of the dispensary for the years 1937 and 1938 are given below :—

Table No. 72

	1937	1938
Total attendances	3,737	3,859
Total examinations	1,586	1,508
New cases of tuberculosis coming under supervision of dispensary	109	94
Contacts examined	208	138
Sisters' visits	2,986	3,334
*Tuberculosis officer's visits	123	105

*In addition 35 visits were made by the tuberculosis officer to St. Leonard's Hospital.

Comparative numbers of insured and non-insured persons who attended were :—

					1937	1938
Insured	...	...	...	...	1,872	1,938
Non-insured	...	...	...	...	1,865	1,818

Special sessions for school children are held weekly and the following table shows the attendances at these sessions each month :—

Table No. 73

			1937	1938			1937	1938
January	...	...	36	29	July	...	17	15
February	...	...	42	47	August	...	14	18
March	...	...	36	40	September	...	29	18
April	...	...	35	21	October	...	31	30
May	...	...	31	28	November	...	34	42
June	...	...	62	16	December	...	23	28
					Total attendances		390	332
					Total examinations		201	140

Laboratory examinations made at the dispensary during the year :—

					1937	1938
Sputum	...	...	...	...	773	723
Urines, etc.	...	...	...	...	30	28

X-ray examinations :—

1937	1938
378	392

(c) SHOREDITCH TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

The following is the annual report of the tuberculosis care committee.

Table No. 74 gives an account of the work of the tuberculosis care committee during 1938 and a comparison with that of last year. There is a slight drop in the number of new cases and an increase in the amount of care work done. It will be noticed that this increased help is mainly in connection with the Fund and has taken the form of more clothing and more fares. The great increase in the number of fares

given is due to the fact that at the end of 1937 the committee decided to give fares for relatives to visit patients once in six weeks instead of once in three months.

With this exception the committee's work has followed the lines of previous years, endeavouring to find the happiest solution possible to each of the many problems which may be raised when tuberculosis appears in a family. The patient who is going away for treatment is more content when adequate and suitable clothing has been found for him and when he can feel that the welfare of his dependents will be looked after.

A large proportion of the patients and their families are receiving help from the Public Assistance Committee and the Unemployment Assistance Board. To these cases financial assistance is rarely given but they are watched and, if it is felt that the help given is not sufficient, the committee seek to ensure that the special requirements arising from the existence of tuberculosis are realised. This, indeed, is one of the most important aspects of the committee's work ; a specialised knowledge of the difficulties of the tuberculous patient and his family is known and, as far as is possible, their peculiar needs are met.

One of the problems of this kind which remains unsolved is that of the hospital or sanatorium patient who is without sickness benefit and whose family is in receipt of relief. If the patient gets sickness benefit, part of it is allowed to him for his special needs, but if he gets no benefit the relief given to the family is the same as it would be if he did not exist. Consequently the family has to visit him, write to him, send him stamps, pocket-money and parcels from the money which is allowed to themselves. The Care Committee feel that, in an illness of the length and nature of tuberculosis, a small allowance should be made for the patient even though he is away from home. The committee have a few patients without relatives, without sickness benefit or income of any kind, to whom they send a little pocket-money each week. Since this has been done patients in these circumstances have remained at sanatoria more contentedly until their discharge.

Some patients do not get sickness benefit because they are in arrears with their national health insurance contributions. Where possible the committee have paid these arrears and the patient has reaped the benefit of a small income each week. In three cases this year it has been possible to help young people who have joined an Approved Society but who have fallen ill before they have paid for the requisite two years' contributions ; the contributions have been paid and increased benefit has resulted.

With the development of the rehousing schemes both of the London County Council and of the Borough Council, more patients are obtaining better housing accommodation since they benefit with the rest of the population as well as by the preferential scheme for tuberculosis. The committee are glad to record that those families which have moved to London County Council estates in outer London during the year seem to have settled more happily than some of those who moved earlier ; the most favoured district for Shoreditch families is Morden.

In this work of rehousing, the Care Committee make their contribution. When a family is moved under the preferential scheme and not as part of a clearance scheme it has to pay its own removal expenses as well as a small deposit and a week's rent in advance. Families would sometimes have to refuse much wanted accommodation because of these expenses and it is to prevent this that the cost of the removal is in many cases paid by the committee. There is a further difficulty which arises from rehousing and which the committee in a few cases have tried to meet. When a family moves from a few small rooms to a larger flat or house it is usually very short of furniture and particularly of floor coverings. The desire to make the best of the new home sometimes causes people to get into debt and the repayment means shortage of food for patient and contacts. Here is one case which was helped :

2436 Family consisted of parents and nine children, living in four small rooms. The father was ill for a long time and so were two of the children, and the family was living on relief. The father died, the mother obtained work, and later the family were offered an L.C.C. flat. The Committee paid, through the Fund, the key-deposit, the rent in advance, and the removal expenses, and also, because of the exceptional circumstances, bought linoleum for the extra rooms in the new home.

The Sewing Class has continued to meet throughout the year, the care committee secretary acting as teacher. Although the membership is small there is a fairly regular attendance and the work serves the double purpose of providing an occupation for the patient who attends, and a useful garment for the patient to whom it is later given.

The committee wish to thank all those societies who have co-operated in their work, particularly the Public Assistance Committee, the Red Cross Committee which always assists War Pensioners, and the East London Workers among the Poor who have sent contacts away for convalescence and have obtained spectacles for some patients and contacts. They also wish to thank all those who have sent clothing and books for patients during the year.

Figures for the year's Care Work :—

Table No. 74

	1937	1938
New patients... ..	118	109
Re-registrations	27	19
Dental cases	8	14
Visits paid	435	414
Interviews	393	503
Cases reported to Committee :		
New cases	80	94
Re-registrations	20	23
Dental cases	14	22
Care work	136	211
Admissions	145	157
Discharges	86	121
Deaths	38	44
Referred :		
Shoreditch Tuberculosis Fund	110	63
Public Assistance Committee	13	14
London County Council	10	18
Red Cross Committee	2	1
Approved Societies	2	3
Friends of the Poor	1	—
East London Workers among the Poor	1	2
British Legion	1	—
Unemployment Assistance Board	—	1
Shoreditch Borough Council	—	1
Details of Care Work :		
Clothing obtained	68	90
Relief obtained	2	6
Relief increased	6	4
Fares paid	27	73
National Health Insurance contributions paid	5	8
Bedding obtained	1	—
Rent paid	22	9
Admitted to Homes	3	—
Housing accommodation obtained	2	—
Removal expenses paid	9	9
Pocket money paid	4	4
Surgical appliance supplied	2	2
Special help	13	11

SHOREDITCH TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE, 1938

Councillor Mrs. H. ALSFORD	...	...	...	...	St. Leonard's Hospital Committee'
Mrs. ANGEL	...	...	...	...	Public Assistance Committee.
Mrs. ANSTEY (from May)	...	...	...	...	Local social worker.
Councillor Mrs. E. F. BAMFORD	...	...	...	...	Public Health Committee.
Miss A. BROOMFIELD	...	...	...	...	Invalid Children's Aid Association.
Dr. C. K. CULLEN	...	...	...	...	Tuberculosis Officer.
Mrs. A. M. ELLETT (from February)	...	...	...	...	Local social worker.
Sister M. K. GILROY	...	...	...	...	Tuberculosis visitor.
Councillor Mrs. H. GIRLING, O.B.E., J.P., L.C.C.	...	...	...	...	Local social worker.
Sister A. A. GRANGE	...	...	...	...	Tuberculosis visitor.
Councillor Mrs. M. HIGGINS (Chairman)	...	...	...	...	Public Health Committee.
Dr. MARGARET HOGARTH	...	...	...	...	Divisional Medical Officer.
Mrs. HOTTEN (from February)	...	...	...	...	Local social worker.
Miss D. F. LEE	...	...	...	...	District Nursing Association.
Mrs. LOCK	...	...	...	...	Local social worker.
Miss G. MURCH	...	...	...	...	District Organiser, School Care Committee.
Miss PARSELL	...	...	...	...	London Insurance Committee.
Dr. E. H. R. SMITHARD	...	...	...	...	Medical Officer of Health.
Mrs. TURNER (from September)	...	...	...	...	Local social worker.
Secretary	...	...	...	...	Mrs. G. B. GREEN.

(d) SHOREDITCH TUBERCULOSIS FUND

Committee :

Councillor Mrs. M. HIGGINS (Chairman), Councillors Mrs. H. ALSFORD & Mrs. E. F. BAMFORD,
Dr. C. K. CULLEN, Mrs. A. M. ELLETT, Miss D. F. LEE.

Hon. Treasurer : R. JONES, Esq.

Secretary : Mrs. G. B. GREEN.

The fund is devoted to the following objects :—

1. To cover the expenses of the handicraft class.
2. To provide clothing and boots.
3. To assist with the removal expenses when better housing accommodation has been obtained.
4. To pay arrears of National Health Insurance in order to entitle a patient to benefit.
5. To pay fares for relatives to visit patients not more often than once in six weeks.
6. To provide pocket-money in special cases to patients at sanatorium, such pocket-money not to exceed 2s. weekly.
7. To assist, in certain special cases approved by the tuberculosis officer, patients and/or their families in ways which are not specifically mentioned in the preceding six clauses provided that the persons assisted are ineligible to obtain such assistance from any other charitable organisation or from the Public Assistance Committee, and provided that the members of the Fund Committee are agreed that such assistance would be legitimately supplied through a fund of this nature.

V.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

As has been previously pointed out, in a moderately small area like Shoreditch the annual mortality rates for both mothers and children are apt to show fairly wide variations. This is especially the fact with regard to the maternal mortality rate, where even one death makes a considerable difference in the rate for the borough. An indication of this wide variability is obtained by considering the rates over the last five years. For example, in 1934 there was one maternal death giving a maternal mortality rate of 0·69 per thousand live births, in 1935 there were four deaths, giving a rate of 3·10, in 1936 there were no deaths, giving a rate of 0·0, in 1937 there were four deaths, giving a rate of 3·27, and last year there were three deaths, giving a rate of 2·54.

Similarly with the infant mortality rate. In 1934 there were 122 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving a rate of 84 per thousand live births, in 1935 there were 67 deaths, giving a rate of 52, in 1936 the deaths increased to 95, giving a rate of 75, in 1937 the deaths fell to 66, giving a rate of 54, and last year the deaths increased to 75, making a rate of 64 per thousand live births. It is obvious, therefore, that it is as a rule unsafe to generalise from yearly figures, but nevertheless I think it can be said that on the whole the position in Shoreditch is satisfactory.

(a) STATISTICS

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of children under one year of age who died in 1938 was 75, of whom 39 were males and 36 females, as compared with 66 (males 36, females 30) for 1937. The infant mortality rate was 64 as compared with 54 for the previous year, and an average of 68 for the previous five years. The rate for England and Wales was 53, or 17 per cent., and for London 57, or 11 per cent. lower than the rate for Shoreditch.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The causes of death of the 75 infants who died in 1938 are set out in table No. 20 facing page 28. The main causes of death were diarrhoea and enteritis (25 deaths); pneumonia (12 deaths); prematurity (11 deaths); and congenital malformation (7 deaths). The corresponding figures for the year 1937 for the first three of these causes was 11, 17 and 14, respectively.

The following table gives the death rate for premature infants during the last ten years :—

Table No. 75

Year	Shoreditch			England and Wales		
	Total births	Deaths from pre-maturity	Death rate (per 1,000 births)	Total births	Deaths from pre-maturity	Death rate (per 1,000 births)
1929 ...	2,005	32	15.96	643,673	11,992	18.63
1930 ...	1,988	26	13.08	648,811	11,360	17.51
1931 ...	1,684	14	8.43	632,081	11,565	18.30
1932 ...	1,674	27	16.13	613,972	11,174	18.20
1933 ...	1,494	20	13.39	580,413	10,885	18.75
1934 ...	1,456	26	17.17	597,642	10,518	17.60
1935 ...	1,290	16	12.40	599,167	10,315	17.21
1936 ...	1,274	13	10.20	605,609	10,106	16.69
1937 ...	1,222	14	11.46	610,850	10,374	16.98
1938 ...	1,181	11	9.31	621,603	9,715	15.63

The actual age incidence of the Shoreditch infants who died from prematurity is shown in the following table :—

Table No. 76

Year	Births in year	Under 1 week	Under 1 month	1 and under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 9 months	Between 9 months and 1 year
1929 ...	2,005	20	31	1	—	—	—
1930 ...	1,988	20	24	2	—	—	—
1931 ...	1,684	11	12	2	—	—	—
1932 ...	1,674	18	24	2	1	—	—
1933 ...	1,494	14	18	2	—	—	—
1934 ...	1,456	20	23	3	—	—	—
1935 ...	1,290	12	15	1	—	—	—
1936 ...	1,274	11	11	2	—	—	—
1937 ...	1,222	11	13	1	—	—	—
1938 ...	1,181	10	10	1	—	—	—

The first of these tables shows that there has been no substantial change in the death rate for these premature infants either in Shoreditch or in England and Wales as a whole. The rates for Shoreditch—being calculated from a smaller number of deaths—show more fluctuation than the rates for the country as a whole, but it is obvious that in this short period there has been no substantial decrease in the rate. The second table shows that of the 345 infants who died of prematurity during the

ten years 1929 to 1938, 147 (or 42·6 per cent.) died within the first week, and 328 (or 92·2 per cent.) died within the first month.

The second table shows that there was a slight increase in the number of premature infants who died later than the first week and before the end of the first month.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Table No. 20 opposite page 28 gives particulars of the deaths at different ages under one year. Of the total of 75, 11 (14·67 per cent.) occurred on the first day of life; 23 (30·67 per cent.) within the first week; 28 (37·33 per cent.) in the first month; 11 (14·67 per cent.) between 1 and 3 months; 17 (22·07 per cent.) between 3 and 6 months; 11 (14·67 per cent.) between 6 and 9 months, and 8 (10·67 per cent.) between nine months and one year. The following table sets out these particulars for the last ten years :—

Table No. 77

Year	1 day	Under 1 week	Under 1 month	1 and under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 9 months	Between 9 months and 1 year
1929 ...	21	35	56	23	35	22	32
1930 ...	14	30	46	18	26	21	18
1931 ...	12	21	30	20	30	25	21
1932 ...	9	28	42	17	30	28	17
1933 ...	13	27	36	10	34	21	10
1934 ...	14	32	38	23	23	24	14
1935 ...	8	23	30	14	8	7	8
1936 ...	14	19	23	11	25	17	19
1937 ...	7	14	19	11	19	7	10
1938 ...	11	23	28	11	17	11	8

ILLEGITIMATE DEATH RATE

Of the 52 illegitimate births, in 3 or 5·77 per cent., death occurred before the child reached the age of one year, which corresponds to an infantile mortality rate of 58 per 1,000 births. This is a decrease as compared with 1937.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The following table shows the maternal mortality rates for the last ten years :—

Table No. 78

Year	Shoreditch Total Maternal Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
		Shoreditch	London	England and Wales
1929 ...	4	2.00	3.61	4.33
1930 ...	7	3.50	3.33	4.40
1931 ...	3	1.78	3.81	4.11
1932 ...	4	2.39	2.99	4.21
1933 ...	6	4.02	3.66	4.51
1934 ...	1	0.69	2.48	4.60
1935 ...	4	3.10	2.58	4.10
1936 ...	0	0.00	1.92	3.65
1937 ...	4	3.27	2.29	3.23
1938 ...	3	2.54	1.88	2.97

(b) MATERNITY WORK**ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION**

The ante-natal work which is carried out under the control of the Borough Council may be divided broadly into three groups—home visiting by health visitors ; medical examinations and supervision at ante-natal clinics held at the Model Welfare Centre ; and medical examinations and supervision at the ante-natal clinic connected with the Shoreditch School for Mothers.

Home visiting.—This is carried out by the health visitors mainly as an adjunct to an examination of pregnant women by a doctor at one of the ante-natal clinics. In addition certain women whose confinement is to be conducted by the municipal midwife are visited by her during their pregnancies.

The municipal midwife also visits expectant mothers who are to be confined by students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital under her supervision. The following table

shows the number of mothers who were attended by the health visitors for the last ten years. The table also gives the total visits made to these patients each year :—

Table No. 79

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Number of individuals visited	641	631	568	636	456	805	706	842	707	891
Total number of visits paid	1,156	1,215	1,011	1,075	998	1,573	1,597	1,958	1,423	1,832
Average number of visits per individual	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1

Medical examinations and supervision at the ante-natal clinics.—At the present time four ante-natal clinics are held—three at the Model Welfare Centre and one at the School for Mothers, 28, Herbert Street. At these clinics the most modern methods of supervision are constantly employed and facilities are available for radiological examination where necessary.

During the year 534 expectant mothers attended at the ante-natal clinics and 2,235 attendances were made in all. This represents a decrease of 42 individuals but an increase of 184 on the attendances for 1937. The average attendance per individual works out at 4.2 visits.

The following table shows particulars of the ante-natal attendances for the last ten years :—

Table No. 80

Year	First visits by expectant mothers	Total attendances	Average attendance per individual
1929	494	961	1.95
1930	525	984	1.88
1931	543	1,348	2.50
1932	646	1,740	2.69
1933	547	1,636	2.99
1934	544	1,629	3.00
1935	587	2,066	3.52
1936	632	2,156	3.41
1937	576	2,054	3.57
1938	534	2,235	4.2

The number of women who attended the ante-natal clinics during 1938 amounted to approximately 43 per cent. of the confinements of mothers resident in the borough during the year.

PANEL OF CONSULTANTS

A medical practitioner in attendance upon a woman resident in Shoreditch can upon application to the Medical Officer of Health obtain the advice of a consultant upon any condition arising during pregnancy, parturition or the puerperium.

The names of the consultants who are available under this arrangement will be found in the section of this report dealing with Staff.

The services of a consultant were engaged on two occasions during the year covered by this report.

(c) NATAL WORK

MIDWIVES

The number of midwives practising in Shoreditch at the end of the year was approximately 25. Many of these are attached to organisations outside the borough. The only midwives actually resident in the borough for domiciliary cases are the two municipal midwives and the midwives under the Salvation Army at 67, Nichol Square. The number of births attended by midwives was 405, which represents 32 per cent. of the total births notified during the year.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

There are two municipal midwives for attending those expectant mothers in the borough who apply for their services (municipal cases); they also attend the confinements and act as maternity nurses in cases conducted in Shoreditch by medical students from St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The full fee for municipal cases is 25s. for the first child and 21s. for other children, and the Council has approved a comprehensive scheme under which these charges can be remitted in whole or in part to those whose income falls below a certain scale.

The following table shows the number of cases attended by students from St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the municipal midwives since the inception of this service :—

Table No. 81

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
<i>Municipal Midwives—</i>								
Number of cases attended ...	1	35	55	41	75	136	116	140
„ „ ante-natal visits ...	—	202	148	169	440	507	664	784
„ „ ante-natal clinics attended	*	60	46	40	46	41	48	61
„ „ post-natal clinics attended	*	6	2	3	8	2	4	—
<i>St. Bartholomew's Hospital—</i>								
Number of cases attended ...	7	91	81	57	38	30	23	19
„ „ ante-natal visits ...	—	394	350	286	246	185	192	183

* No figures available.

The Council receives 15s. from St. Bartholomew's Hospital for every case in which the municipal midwife acts as maternity nurse in the manner described. As will be seen from the foregoing table the number of cases is getting less each year.

Under the Midwives Act, 1936, the London County Council employ a number of whole-time midwives sufficient for the needs of London residents and therefore the number of private midwives is fast decreasing. The borough council decided that it would not be absorbed in this county council scheme of municipal midwifery and has continued with its own two municipal midwives. It is the only London borough with two municipal midwives of its own although I understand one other borough continues with one municipal midwife. The exact relationship of the borough council with the London County Council in regard to control of the midwives and grants towards their fees has not yet been finally defined.

PLACES OF CONFINEMENT

Of the 1,250 confinements which occurred during 1938, 804, or 64·3 per cent., took place in institutions, and 446, or 35·7 per cent., in the homes of the women concerned.

MATERNITY DRESSINGS

During the year 334 sterilised maternity outfits were supplied to mothers through the ante-natal clinics and the midwives practising in the borough. The use of these outfits undoubtedly tends to make the confinement more hygienic. The patients who received the sets were asked to contribute what they could afford towards the cost.

HOME HELPS

Home helps are provided from a panel of 13 women who have been approved for this duty by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. During the year these women attended, to assist with the housework, etc., 239 cases, of which 186 were conducted by midwives, 3 by doctors, 15 by students from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 2 by students from the London Hospital, 13 where the patient was admitted to St. Leonard's Hospital, in 14 cases of illness on the recommendation of medical practitioners, and 6 where mothers had been sent for convalescence.

The women on the panel are specially selected for this duty and they work according to rules which have been drawn up to regulate their duties, and to prevent the possibility of a home help in any circumstances acting as a nurse. A printed copy of these rules is supplied to the home help and also to the woman she will attend. Application for the services of a home help is made by the husband and the charge is based on a scale of income, reference to which is made in the annual report for 1933 (page 128).

Under the arrangement with St. Bartholomew's Hospital all patients who are to be attended by the hospital students are offered the services of a home help if their income is under scale.

(d) POST-NATAL WORK

POST-NATAL CLINIC

One post-natal clinic is held at the Model Welfare Centre on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. This clinic was established in 1931, and the following table gives particulars of the first attendances and total visits for the year since its inception.

Table No. 82

Year	First visits by nursing mothers	Total attendances	Average attendance per individual
1932	176	290	1.65
1933	152	287	1.89
1934	151	286	1.89
1935	198	327	1.65
1936	193	276	1.43
1937	212	339	1.60
1938	151	231	1.53

This clinic continues to fulfil a very necessary function, but as yet it does not deal with as many mothers as should normally attend for examination.

BREAST-FEEDING CLINIC

This clinic is held in the specially designed quarters adjoining the light clinic in the new building at the rear of the model welfare centre. The clinic is open on Wednesdays and Fridays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. each week, and a mother can attend as often as is necessary between these hours or, if advised to do so, she can spend the whole day at the clinic. During the year 219 individual mothers attended the clinic as compared with 263 in 1937. In 22 instances it was possible to establish total restoration of breast feeding, and in another 126 instances a partial restoration was effected. In 18 cases the establishment of breast milk was impossible. Five cases were weaned for medical reasons and 127 cases required regulation only. Of the 219 cases, 27 attended because of over feeding of the children, and in 61 instances the children were not receiving sufficient nourishment. Breasts were treated in 10 instances. Sixteen babies were admitted to the ward of the model welfare centre for observation. During the year 27 visits were paid to persons who had defaulted.

PUERPERAL FEVER

Two cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year. The cases occurred in hospital. During the year 17 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. Further notes on these conditions will be found on page 49.

STILL BIRTHS

The following table gives a comparison between live and still births notified for the last ten years :—

Table No. 83

Year	Live births notified	Still births notified	Total births notified	Percentage of still births to total births
1929	1,953	53	2,006	2.64
1930	1,891	38	1,929	1.97
1931	1,648	50	1,698	2.94
1932	1,635	54	1,689	3.20
1933	1,448	51	1,499	3.40
1934	1,425	38	1,463	2.59
1935	1,266	44	1,310	3.36
1936	1,246	42	1,288	3.26
1937	1,224	36	1,260	2.86
1938	1,214	36	1,250	2.88

HOME VISITING

The number of visits paid by the health visitors during the year was 24,520. Of these 1,219 were first visits, 3,401 were subsequent visits to infants of under one year, and 10,527 visits to children between one year and five years of age. These figures should be compared with 1,236, 3,228 and 8,778 for 1937. A summary of the work done by the health visitors appears below. Further particulars will be found in table No. 85.

Table No. 84

Number of first visits to infants	1,219
Number of first visits to children one to five years	587
Number of re-visits to infants	3,401
Number of re-visits to children one to five years	9,940
Number of visits to still births	34
Number of visits to ophthalmia cases	43
Expectant mothers—first visits	891
Expectant mothers—re-visits	941
Puerperal Fever—first visits and re-visits	2
Puerperal Pyrexia—first visits and re-visits	14
Number of futile visits	3,664

In addition to the above visits the health visitors interviewed mothers on 3,818 occasions.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 52 WEEKS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938, UPON THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS
Table No. 85

	Health Visitors' Districts											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
First visits to infants	149	79	175	172	82	106	63	127	72	127	67	1,219
Re-visits to infants	445	151	454	395	157	347	415	192	265	306	274	3,401
Visits to children aged 1-5 years ...	1,263	683	1,494	1,161	393	884	827	776	1,272	963	804	10,527
First visits to expectant mothers...	70	60	94	156	66	73	69	112	37	92	62	891
Re-visits to expectant mothers ...	118	69	60	173	34	87	99	75	88	77	61	941
Futile visits	213	123	266	482	362	224	319	744	253	507	171	3,664
Interviews, etc.	382	178	452	467	494	282	392	266	147	589	169	3,818
First visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, etc.	2	1	3	5	2	1	—	1	—	4	—	19
Re-visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, etc.	2	—	2	1	5	1	3	9	—	1	—	24
First visits to cases of puerperal fever ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Re-visits to cases of puerperal fever ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
First visits to cases of puerperal pyrexia ...	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	7
Re-visits to cases of puerperal pyrexia ...	—	1	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	7
Health Visitors' attendances at centres :—												
(a) Hoxton Market Institute	30	28	1	2	9	92	—	—	1	1	—	164
(b) Hoxton Hall	—	19	5	53	2	—	—	—	—	44	1	124
(c) St. Helen's Club	—	25	2	17	82	51	—	—	—	—	—	177
(d) Model Welfare Centre	151	355	84	193	44	129	—	—	184	219	84	1,443
(e) Haggerston Hall	5	3	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	62
(f) Harbour Lights	40	8	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	97
(g) School for Mothers	—	1	—	—	—	—	243	226	—	—	—	470

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938

Table No. 86

Centre	*M.C.		M.C.	H.R.	H.L.	H.H. St.H. M.C.		St.H.	H.I.		Herbert Street		M.C.	H.H. M.C.	M.C.		Total			
Day	Tue.	Wed	Tue.	Thu.	Fri.	Tuesday		Fri.	Fri.	Mon.	Wed	Tue.	Thursday	Thr.	Tue.	Thu.	Mon.	Tue.		
	A.M	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		
First attendances of infants	15	43	34	52	66	36	68	62	54	43	53	63	16	89	12	55	61	45	66	933
Total do. do.	434	901	600	823	1155	591	948	813	921	994	776	1019	566	1123	766	1043	920	668	1308	16,369
First attendances, children over 1 year	2	9	15	15	14	11	17	14	15	20	17	23	18	35	7	22	17	16	16	303
Total do. do.	514	845	631	855	921	678	944	919	818	988	802	887	504	943	803	1094	1039	1031	1559	16,775
Attendances—mothers without children ...	70	249	130	240	329	225	320	242	265	422	358	167	132	—	90	132	188	306	358	4,223
First exam. by doctor—infants	16	45	36	52	69	36	65	61	53	42	53	63	16	85	18	52	59	45	58	924
Total infants seen by Dr.	215	454	407	563	580	386	481	486	484	482	400	667	330	742	356	578	431	364	549	8,955
First exam. by doctor—children 1-5 years ...	4	6	15	16	14	11	16	14	14	22	15	20	14	31	8	20	16	12	16	284
Total children seen by Dr.	285	426	375	557	492	463	511	533	504	605	467	596	343	698	435	733	585	573	821	10,002
Suffering from disorders of digestion and nutrition	1,029		470	1,284		664		164	140		885		51	597		578		5,862		
Suffering from minor ailments	276		457	1,044		696		232	619		893		119	577		507		5,420		
Referred to hospital ...	45		41	104		53		56	19		59		26	100		26		529		
First toddlers' attendances	35		36	20		69		19	8		6		15	36		14		258		
Total do. do.	55		62	24		150		53	19		—		16	57		20		456		
First ante-natal do.	36		31	54		87		40	22		127		39	62		36		534		
Total do. do.	127		120	195		407		138	116		570		179	230		153		2,235		
First post-natal do.	5		13	12		17		12	6		65		3	12		6		151		
Total do. do.	7		16	14		19		15	6		126		5	15		8		231		
Sewing class do.																		1,516		

*M.C. = Maternity Centre, Kingsland Road. H.R. = Haggerston Road Mission Hall. H.L. = Harbour Lights, Goldsmith's Row.
H.H. = Hoxton Hall, Hoxton Street. H.I. = Hoxton Market Institute, Boot Street. St. H. = St. Helen's Club, Pitfield Street.

(e) INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

In the Borough of Shoreditch there are 19 infant welfare clinics. Eight clinics are held at the Model Welfare Centre, 210, Kingsland Road, and the others are held at Hoxton Market Mission (two), Hoxton Hall (two), St. Helen's (two), Haggerston Road (one), Harbour Lights (one) and Herbert Street (three).

The total first attendances of infants during 1938 was 933 as compared with 993 in 1937. The figure for the total attendances was 16,369 as compared with 16,785 in 1937. The first attendances of children was 303 against 282 in 1937. The total attendances of children between one and five years was 16,775 against 16,120 for 1937. The average number of attendances per infant in 1938 was 17.5 and the corresponding figure for 1937 was 16.9.

The number of first examinations of infants was 924 (99.0 per cent. of the total infants who attended on at least one occasion). The corresponding figure for children between one and five years was 284, which represents 93.7 per cent. of the total children at these ages who were examined on at least one occasion by one of the assistant medical officers for maternity and child welfare.

The work of the clinics proceeded as usual during the year and no detailed comments on their functions are called for. The total number of children who attended at the centres during the year, who at the end of the year were under one year of age, was 891, and the corresponding number between one and five years was 2,615; hence the total number of children under five years of age who were on the registers at the end of the year was 3,506. Of this total 529 were referred to hospital by clinic doctors during the year. This represents 15.1 per cent. of the total infants and children on the register and is a fairly high figure.

(f) SPECIAL CLINICS

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC

This clinic is equipped with two mercury vapour lamps. Additional sessions were commenced in June, 1934, on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, so that sessions are now held on six half-days each week. Particulars of those referred to the clinic during the last nine years are shown in the following table :—

Table No. 87

Year	Children				Mothers			
	No.	Total attendances	Average No. of visits	Average attend. per sess.	No.	Total attendances	Average No. of visits	Average attend. per sess.
1930	244	4,095	17.0	20.0	—	—	—	—
1931	269	4,973	18.5	24.5	—	—	—	—
1932	257	5,552	21.6	27.0	—	—	—	—
1933	214	5,655	26.4	27.9	—	—	—	—
1934	262	5,654	21.6	23.9	21	284	13.7	5.5
1935	260	5,813	22.4	19.4	44	462	10.5	4.7
1936	427	6,599	15.5	21.3	45	498	11.1	4.8
1937	440	6,101	13.9	20.3	38	382	10.0	2.6*
1938	421	5,628	13.4	18.6	34	283	8.3	0.9*

*Up to 26th March, 1937, mothers attended only two sessions weekly, after this date they were allowed to attend any day during the week. This has accordingly reduced the average number of attendances per session.

The conditions for which treatment was given during the year are shown in the following table :—

Table No. 88

Muscular weakness ...	51	Anaemia ...	6
Debility ...	75	Bronchitis ...	10
Rickets ...	88	Malnutrition ...	51
Late results of rickets ...	16	For prophylactic purposes ...	40
Enlarged glands ...	4	Other minor conditions ...	32
		No diagnosis ...	4

Where considered necessary the diagnosis and progress of cases referred to this clinic for rickets is confirmed by radiological examination. This work is carried out at St. Leonard's Hospital. The number of X-ray examinations made during the year was 22.

Valuable assistance has been given by voluntary workers at this clinic throughout the year.

DENTAL CLINIC

The dental treatment of cases of mothers and children referred by the clinic doctors is carried out by the dental surgeons in the municipal dental hospital. The following table summarises the work done in connection with this branch of the maternity and child welfare work since the hospital was opened on a full-time basis.

Table No. 89

Year	First attendances		Total attendances	
	Mothers	Children	Mothers	Children
1931	309	217	1,410	401
1932	306	223	1,421	426
1933	272	217	1,263	464
1934	266	263	1,541	680
1935	240	216	1,325	478
1936	245	310	1,365	716
1937	232	248	1,149	607
1938	330	281	1,332	673

During the year 330 women were referred from the maternity centres for dental examination ; 266 of these attended for a course of treatment. 1,332 visits were paid in all. 281 children were referred from the maternity centres, and 234 attended for a course of treatment. The total number of visits paid was 673. Further particulars regarding this work is given in the section on the dental hospital.

OTORRHOEA CASES

The arrangements outlined in the last Report continued during 1938. The number of cases visited by the district nurses during the year was 45, and the total visits made was 1,031. The average number of visits per patient was 22·9. The corresponding figures for last year are 43, 934 and 21·7.

TODDLERS' CLINIC

The Council at its meeting on 15th December, 1936, adopted a recommendation of the medical officer of health made in a report on the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1550, that a Toddlers' clinic should be established in the borough. The clinic was first held on 5th May, 1937, and takes place each Wednesday at the Model Welfare Centre, 210, Kingsland Road. The first attendances at the clinic during the year numbered 250, and the total attendances 525. The number of sessions held was 51, the average attendance per session being 10·3.

The results of the year are shown in the following tables :—

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS IN STATED GROUPS

Table No. 90

	Male	Female	Total
18 months ...	20	20	40
2 years	27	30	57
3 years	46	31	77
4 years	33	29	62
	126	110	236
Unallocated ...	—	—	14
		Total	250

**NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL
INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT**

Table No. 91

	Excluding Dental Disease			Requiring Dental Treatment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
18 months	8	4	12	1	1	2
2 years ...	9	4	13	2	3	5
3 years ...	14	8	22	22	13	35
4 years ...	9	8	17	17	17	34
Totals ...	40	24	64	42	34	76

Nutrition

Nutrition is assessed for each age group in four grades (A—excellent, B—good, C—slightly subnormal, and D—bad) according to the recommendations of the Board of Education. During the year under review there was incomplete uniformity with regard to these assessments and therefore the information in the following table although broadly applicable is not necessarily correct in detail.

Table No. 92

		Male	Female	Total			
				A	B	C	D
18 months	A	8	7	15	15	8	2
	B	8	7				
	C	3	5				
	D	1	1				
2 years	A	12	9	21	22	10	4
	B	8	14				
	C	4	6				
	D	3	1				
3 years	A	12	8	20	33	20	4
	B	22	11				
	C	10	10				
	D	2	2				
4 years	A	5	5	10	26	24	2
	B	14	12				
	C	13	11				
	D	1	1				
Totals	...	126	110	66	96	62	12

Defects found

The following table shows the individual defects found at each inspection. It must be remembered that one child may show several defects, and that nearly all defects, however slight, are recorded.

Table No. 93

	Male	Female	Total
Skin—			
1. Ringworm	—	—	—
2. Scabies	—	—	—
3. Impetigo	3	5	8
4. Other diseases (non-tubercular)	11	9	20
Total 1-4	14	14	28
Eye—			
5. Blepharitis	2	1	3
6. Conjunctivitis	1	—	1
7. Keratitis and opacities	—	—	—
8. Other conditions (excl. defective vision and squint)	1	—	1
Total 5-8	4	1	5
9. Defective vision	—	—	—
10. Squint	8	3	11
Ear—			
11. Defective hearing	—	—	—
12. Otitis media	1	4	5
13. Other ear diseases	2	—	2
Nose and Throat—			
14. Chronic tonsils and/or adenoids	23	11	34
15. Other conditions	—	—	—
16. Enlarged cervical glands (non-tubercular)	27	17	44
17. Defective speech	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation—			
18. Organic heart disease	1	1	2
19. Functional heart disease	3	1	4
20. Anaemia	6	4	10
Lungs—			
21. Bronchitis	9	5	14
22. Other non-tubercular diseases	1	—	1
23. Pulmonary tuberculosis	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—			
24. Glands	—	—	—
25. Bones and joints	—	—	—
Nervous system—			
26. Chorea	—	—	—
27. Other conditions	5	—	5
Deformities—			
28. Rickets deformities	6	1	7
29. Genu valgum 18 months	2	—	2
2 years	5	1	6
3 years	17	3	20
4 years	9	2	11
30. Other forms	—	—	—
31. Other defects and diseases	12	9	21
32. Dental diseases 18 months	—	1	1
2 years	3	4	7
3 years	18	12	30
4 years	12	14	26

(g) INSTITUTIONS

BABIES' WARDS—MODEL WELFARE CENTRE

This institution was opened in December, 1923, when the centre was built. There is accommodation for ten babies or eight babies and two mothers. The nursing staff consists of a matron, sister, three staff nurses and three probationer nurses. Acutely ill cases are not admitted, but the ward does good work in helping to tide infants and young children over some of the more difficult ailments of childhood.

At the end of the year 1937 six patients were in residence, 88 children and one mother were admitted during the year and 85 children and one mother were discharged or transferred to hospitals or convalescent homes. Particulars of the condition for which children were admitted are given in the following table :—

Table No. 94

Debility and loss of weight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Weaning and general management	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Test feeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Mothers admitted with their infants for the establishment of breast feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The average duration of stay in the wards of these children was $4\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.

Of the 64 children who were discharged during the year, 1 was healthy, 61 were very much improved, 1 was improved, and 2 were taken out against medical advice. Twenty-one were sent to convalescent homes and hospitals. No death occurred during the year.

The Committee of the School for Mothers administers two institutions, viz., 28, Herbert Street and the Brunswick Day Nursery, Brunswick Place.

28, HERBERT STREET

This is an institution which has for many years worked in close co-operation with the Borough Council, which contributes a grant of £1,205 per annum towards the expenses of the institution. The Committee employs two health visitors and

the western portion of the borough, in which this institution is situated, is allocated to them. A note of all births is sent from the public health offices and these two health visitors are responsible for all visits in this district. Three infant welfare centres, one ante-natal consultation centre, and a sewing class are held weekly.

During the year 168 infants attended at the centre for the first time and 2,708 total attendances were made. The number of first attendances of children between one and five years of age was 76, and the total number of attendances was 2,334. These figures may be compared with the corresponding figures for the year 1937 when 199 infants and 63 children first attended the centre and the total attendances were 2,678 and 2,169 respectively. The first examinations of infants by the doctor numbered 164 and the total 1,739. The first examinations of children one to five years numbered 65 and the total 1,637. One hundred and twenty-seven expectant mothers attended the clinic on 570 occasions and 65 mothers attended on 126 occasions after their confinements. These figures are recorded in table No. 86, page 94.

BRUNSWICK DAY NURSERY

This nursery accommodates 40 children. The staff consists of the doctor in charge who visits the nursery weekly ; a matron, two staff nurses and six probationer nurses. The domestic staff is made up of a daily cleaner and laundry woman who attends on two days a week. A local practitioner is called in in emergencies. During the year 1938 the whole day attendances were 7,114 and half-day, 562, the corresponding figures for 1937 being 7,417 and 659 respectively.

SUN BABIES' NURSERY, NORRIS STREET

The nursery has accommodation for 100 day children. With this number the buildings are rather crowded and the average attendance is usually less. For several years an annual grant was paid by the Borough Council in consideration of the value of the work which was done by this nursery. With the discontinued Ministry grant, this figure makes a total of £1,200, which is the annual contribution of the Borough Council to this institution.

The medical officer-in-charge attends once weekly for the purpose of examining children. The services of a local practitioner are available in an emergency.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have an arrangement with the Nursery under which payment (9d. per day) is made for the admission of the children of necessitous parents upon the recommendation of the health visitor.

Necessitousness under this scheme is determined by the application of the "milk scale" (see Annual Report for 1933). In the case of parents whose income falls within the half-price scale, the Council pays 4½d. per day to the Nursery and the parent 4½d. Payments under this scheme amounted, during 1938, to £127 13s. 9d. In addition a grant of £6 5s. 0d. was made towards the cost of holidays for 10 children. The numbers of children and attendances since the commencement of this arrangement are shown in the following table :—

Table No. 95

Year	No. of Children	Attendances		Total Attendances
		At full cost	At half cost	
1929 (11 weeks) ...	20	394	36	430
1930	69	4,508	124	4,632
1931	64	5,316	265	5,581
1932	158	5,980	61	6,041
1933	75	5,292	164	5,456
1934	62	5,562	124	5,686
1935	70	6,775	136	6,911
1936	38	3,475	242	3,717
1937	32	2,539	89	2,628
1938	41	3,283	244	3,527

In order to ensure continuity of feeding of the bottle-fed babies attending the Nursery, milk (wet or dry) is supplied by the Nursery to the mothers of these babies for feeds at night and during week-ends.

The total number of whole-day attendances at this nursery during 1938 was 20,589, and of half-day attendances 625. The corresponding figures for 1937 were : whole-day, 20,418 ; half-day, 987.

The resident staff of the Nursery consists of a matron, two nurses, fourteen probationers, a day nursery teacher and a cook-housekeeper. The cleaning and laundry staff are non-resident.

Incidence of infectious disease. The following cases occurred during the year :— measles, 14 ; whooping cough, 11 ; chicken pox, 2.

Light treatment. During the year 52 children received this treatment for various conditions.

Convalescence. During the year 8 children were sent to convalescent homes for periods varying from six to twelve weeks. Seventy-two children were also given holidays for periods varying from three to four weeks.

Hospital treatment. Seventy-six children were referred with a doctor's letter for hospital treatment.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

An agreement was entered into on the 22nd January, 1930, whereby, in consideration of a payment of £150 per annum (increased since that date to £200 per annum) children might be sent to the hospital for examination and report by a member of the honorary staff, for treatment at the minor ailment centre, or for admission to hospital for examination and treatment. The following are particulars of the cases referred under this agreement since 1930 :—

Table No. 96

Year	In-Patients		Out-Patients		Casualty	
	Number	Days	New cases	Attendances	New cases	Attendances
1930... ..	2	—	—	107	—	121
1931... ..	13	235	133	597	155	276
1932... ..	37	624	192	909	189	729
1933... ..	35	616	255	1,191	225	597
1934... ..	33	517	167	911	169	708
1935... ..	50	1,103	206	796	195	698
1936... ..	54	1,029	185	832	184	708
1937... ..	56	1,248	140	678	163	547
1938... ..	80	1,660	206	1,109	269	976

(h) CONVALESCENCE

In previous reports mention was made of the fact that existing facilities for convalescence were entirely inadequate, and in the report for 1935 details were given of an investigation into the requirements of the borough so far as facilities for convalescence are concerned. Since May, 1936, detailed figures have been kept of all

children who are reported by the clinic doctors as requiring convalescence. 229 cases were reported ; of these 104 were regarded as very urgent, 65 as moderately urgent and 60 as needing convalescence when convenient.

The existing facilities are mainly through the Invalid Children's Aid Association, and the Association of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. The Council have also a specific arrangement with the last-named association for the reservation of two beds for mothers and babies at the Mayfield Convalescent Home. At the end of the year Mayfield was closed down and negotiations were started for its being taken over by the Borough Council. These were successful and the home is being re-opened in June, 1939.

Details of convalescence arranged for mothers and babies.

To Homes under the Association of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres :—

Letchworth, 18 children.

Basing, 5 children.

Mayfield, 62 mothers (38 with babies).

To Homes under the Invalid Children's Aid Association :—

Various Homes, 20 children (6 assisted by grants from the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and 14 assisted by grants from a voluntary fund*).

In addition to the above, 13 mothers and 6 children were sent to various homes during the year.

*Mrs. Gwendolin Choyce very kindly made a further grant towards the cost of convalescence of children belonging to a certain area of the borough, and this fund enabled 14 children and 5 mothers to be sent to convalescent homes. The gift was greatly appreciated by the Borough Council.

(i) CHILD LIFE PROTECTION

During 1938, 194 visits were paid, 113 to registered cases, the remainder being to the following :—

- (1) To children who were returned to their parents from foster mothers living out of the Borough.
- (2) To people wishing to adopt children.
- (3) To women who undertake the care of children without registration.

The work for the year is shown in Table No. 97.

Table No. 97

1. Number of foster parents on register :—						
(a)	At the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	8
(b)	At the end of the year	...	...	...	...	4
2. Number of foster parents receiving foster children :—						
(a)	At the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	8
(b)	At the end of the year	...	...	...	...	4
3. Number of children on the register :—						
(a)	At the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	7
(b)	At the end of the year	...	...	...	...	4
4. Number of children received by foster parents during the year						8
5. Number of foster children :—						
(a)	Reached the age of nine during the year	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	Removed during the year to different foster parents or to children's societies, or moved out of borough with foster parents	...	...	...	...	3
(c)	Adopted	...	...	...	...	1
(d)	Returned to parents	...	...	...	...	6
(e)	Removed at the request of the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	1
(f)	Died during the year	...	...	...	...	Nil
(g)	On whom inquests were held	...	...	...	...	Nil
6. Total number of visits made during the year						194
7. Number of cases in which Court proceedings were taken						Nil

(j) MISCELLANEOUS

NURSING

The District Nursing Association undertakes the nursing of children under five years and of parturient women referred to them by medical practitioners and by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. The number of cases visited was 183 and the number of visits paid 2,033. The particulars of these cases will be found on page 58 of this report.

DINING CENTRES

There are two dining centres in the borough, both of which are under the control of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Necessitous mothers receive dinners on production of a certificate from one of the assistant medical officers. Liability is determined by the milk scale. In October, 1932, a scheme was commenced under which selected children under five years of age who were eligible on financial grounds to receive milk allowances should, as an alternative, be allowed dinners. In May, 1937, toddlers' dinners were commenced at 31, Herbert Street. The number of mothers and toddlers who attended during 1938 and the preceding eight years is shown in Table No. 98.

Table No. 98

Year	Model Welfare Centre				31, Herbert Street			
	Mothers		Toddlers		Mothers		Toddlers	
	No.	Total attendances	No.	Total attendances	No.	Total attendances	No.	Total attendances
1930	114	6,625	—	—	122	8,749	—	—
1931	183	11,552	—	—	148	10,046	—	—
1932	234	14,130	44	848	201	13,659	—	—
1933	229	13,635	139	5,443	194	12,017	—	—
1934	169	10,312	116	5,978	149	10,406	—	—
1935	149	7,102	121	6,596	127	8,400	—	—
1936	132	6,939	109	6,753	95	6,355	—	—
1937	105	6,451	92	6,472	79	4,711	27	1,792
1938	134	7,396	120	8,303	75	4,499	52	3,435

MILK ALLOWANCES

Particulars regarding the scale of income and the quantities of milk allowed under this scheme were given in the Annual Report for 1933.

The number of individuals in receipt of milk or dinner allowances was 838 at the beginning of the year; it rose to 960 in April, but fell to 907 in September, and, by the end of the year, it had again risen to 995.

HOUSEWIFERY CLASSES, Etc.

Five classes are held each week—two at the Model Welfare Centre (on Monday and Thursday afternoons), one at the School for Mothers on Monday afternoon, and two at Hoxton Market Mission (on Monday and Wednesday afternoons). These classes fulfil a most useful purpose, as many young girls in Shoreditch work in factories when they leave school and are ignorant of needlecraft when they marry.

The attendances at the sewing classes during the last ten years were as follows :—

Table No. 99

	28, Herbert Street	Model Welfare Centre	Hoxton Mkt. Mission
1929	319	526	—
1930	416	595	—
1931	357	593	—
1932	378	633	—
1933	560	573	—
1934	606	637	—
1935	478	875	—
1936	459	1,039	—
1937	413	823	—
1938	375	958	183

NATIONAL PARENTCRAFT COMPETITIONS

There were again many entries for these competitions which are held each year by the Association of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and although not so highly placed as last year, Shoreditch did exceedingly well in gaining four honours certificates and two first-class certificates.

The entries and marks were as follows :—

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Marks gained (out of 100)</i>
1.	Mothercraft	74
2.	Medical records	83
3.	Record of social and educational activities ...	96
4.	Needlework	92
7.	Knitting	72
10.	Fathercraft... ..	68
12.	Theoretical cookery	92
13.	Practical cookery	70

It need hardly be said that a result such as mentioned above can only be brought about by the great interest taken in the work by the Health Visiting Staff, and in this connection special praise should be given to Miss Morrell, the senior health visitor.

VOLUNTARY WORKERS

It is fitting to close this section of the report with an expression of appreciation of the services of those ladies who have attended voluntarily for the purpose of assisting with the work of the various centres and clinics.

SCHOOL ENTRANTS

I have to thank the School Medical Officer of the County of London for the following information regarding the routine medical inspection of the Shoreditch children who entered school during 1938.

Table No. 100

Routine Medical Inspection of Elementary School Entrants in Shoreditch in 1938.

†Defects found. *Noted for treatment and included in defects found.

Disease or Defect	Boys 653			Girls 589		
	Shoreditch No.	Per cent.	London Per cent.	Shoreditch. No.	Per cent.	London Per cent.
Skin disease ...	† 6	0.9	1.3	5	0.8	1.1
	* 4	0.6	0.9	4	0.7	0.7
Tonsils only ...	† 94	14.4	14.2	77	13.1	13.2
	* 26	4.0	5.6	15	2.5	4.7
Adenoids ...	† 3	0.5	1.1	—	0.0	0.7
	* 1	0.2	0.8	—	0.0	0.5
Tonsils and adenoids ...	† 2	0.3	3.3	5	0.8	2.9
	* 2	0.3	2.3	2	0.3	2.0
Other nose and throat ...	† 4	0.6	1.2	4	0.7	1.0
	* 1	0.2	0.4	3	0.5	0.4
Glands of neck ...	† 26	4.0	2.6	13	2.2	2.1
	* —	0.0	0.3	—	0.0	0.2
Eye disease ...	† 21	3.2	3.0	28	4.8	3.0
	* 14	2.1	2.0	14	2.4	2.0
Otorrhoea ...	† 7	1.1	0.8	6	1.0	0.9
	* 6	0.9	0.5	5	0.8	0.5
Other ear defects ...	† 1	0.2	0.3	1	0.2	0.4
	* —	0.0	0.2	—	0.0	0.2
Hearing ...	† —	0.0	0.1	—	0.0	0.1
	* —	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Speech ...	† —	0.0	0.3	1	0.2	0.2
	* —	0.0	0.1	—	0.0	0.0
Heart ...	† 9	1.4	1.3	7	1.2	1.3
	* —	0.0	0.1	—	0.0	0.1
Anaemia ...	† —	0.0	0.5	1	0.2	0.4
	* —	0.0	0.2	1	0.2	0.2
Lungs ...	† 16	2.4	3.0	19	3.2	3.0
	* 3	0.5	1.2	2	0.3	1.1
Epilepsy ...	† —	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
	* —	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Chorea ...	† —	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
	* —	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Paralysis ...	† —	0.0	0.1	—	0.0	0.0
	* —	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Other nervous diseases ...	† —	0.0	0.3	1	0.2	0.3
	* —	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.1
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	† —	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.1
	* —	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Other tuberc. lesions ...	† —	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
	* —	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Rickets ...	† 3	0.5	1.0	1	0.2	0.4
	* 2	0.3	0.1	1	0.2	0.0
Spinal deformities ...	† —	0.0	0.1	—	0.0	0.1
	* —	0.0	0.1	—	0.0	0.1
Other deformities ...	† 4	0.6	1.2	4	0.7	0.9
	* 3	0.5	0.6	3	0.5	0.4
Other defects ...	† 13	2.0	2.5	6	1.0	2.5
	* 10	1.5	1.5	5	0.8	1.6

	Shoreditch.	London.
Percentage of boys requiring treatment for all defects ...	51.1%	47.5%
Do. do. (excluding nutrition and dental defects)	10.1%	14.9%
Percentage of girls requiring treatment for all defects ...	46.3%	47.2%
Do. do. (excluding nutrition and dental defects)	8.5%	13.5%

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENTRANTS IN SHOREDITCH IN 1938

Table No. 101

	Number examined	Clothing and boots			Nutrition				Cleanliness of head			Cleanliness of body			Teeth			
		Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent	Normal	Slightly sub-normal	Bad	Clean	Nits	Pediculi	Clean	Dirty	Pediculi	All sound	Less than 4 decayed	4 or more decayed	For treatment
Entrants :—																		
Boys	653	269	367	17	48	568	36	1	543	105	5	596	52	5	361	246	46	280
Girls	589	223	354	12	45	500	44	—	490	95	4	551	36	2	333	207	49	240
Total	1,242	492	721	29	93	1,068	80	1	1,033	200	9	1,147	88	7	694	453	95	520
Percentage, Shoreditch		39·6	58·1	2·3	7·5	86·0	6·5		83·2	16·1	0·7	92·3	7·1	0·6	55·9	36·5	7·6	41·9
Percentage, London ...		55·8	43·9	0·3	15·3	78·2	6·5		98·1	1·7	0·2	98·9	1·0	0·1	59·7	32·7	7·6	38·0

VI.—MUNICIPAL DENTAL HOSPITAL

The work of the dental hospital continued to increase during the year and it became necessary to recommend the Council at its meeting on 17th May to increase the three additional sessions to five and employ a whole time nurse-clerk. The recommendation was approved and the extra two sessions started in June. The nurse-clerk commenced her duties on 31st October. The number of sessions held each week is now eleven (five of these sessions being attended by two surgeons).

The dental hospital staff now consists of two dental surgeons (one part-time), an anæsthetist (part-time), a sister, two nurses, three dental mechanics and a plaster boy.

FINANCIAL ASPECT

For reference purposes the complete scale of charges is printed herewith :—

Scaling, per individual	...	5s. (not chargeable in respect of a jaw in which a denture of eight or more teeth is supplied).
Fillings, per filling	... ..	5s. (maximum 10s. for any one tooth).
Root treatment, per tooth	...	5s. (maximum 12s. 6d. for fillings and root treatment in respect of any one tooth).
Extractions, per tooth (with or without local anæsthetic).	1s. (maximum 12s. 6d., irrespective of number of attendances).	
Extractions with general anæsthetics—Extraction fee, 1s. per tooth. Gas, 3s. 6d. Maximum 15s., irrespective of number of attendances, until all recommended extractions have been performed.		
Dentures, full upper or lower	£2 15s. 0d.	
Dentures, full upper and lower	£5 10s. 0d.	
Partial dentures	... ..	£1 1s. for first two teeth ; 5s. for each subsequent tooth.
Repairs	... ..	7s. 6d. for the first item. Additional items graded. Maximum charge for one denture, £1.
New band or wire	... ..	3s. 6d.
Crowns	... ..	£1 1s., including any necessary root treatment.
Other items at Approved Society rates.		

The scale of charges for treatment of children is as follows :—

General treatment—1s. per attendance, with a maximum of 2s. until the course of treatment is completed—for extractions (including gas) and any fillings, but not orthodontic treatment.

Orthodontic treatment—Cost of appliance, plus 50 per cent.

The scale of income for remission of charges remains unchanged from that printed in the report for 1934.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE DURING 1938

Table No. 102 summarises the work which was done at the dental hospital during 1938.

INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Table No. 102

	Examinations	First treatments	Extractions	Conservative Work				Mechanical Work			Anaesthetics			No. of visits
				Scalings	Fillings	Silver Nitrate	Other operations	Dentures	Repairs	Orthodontics	Local	General	Special	
<i>Children</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Under 5 years ...	281	234	556	3	122	377	36	—	—	—	3	177	35	673
Over 5 years ...	413	397	904	33	422	224	104	3	—	8	6	287	66	1,279
Total Children ...	694	631	1,460	36	544	601	140	3	—	8	9	464	101	1,952
<i>Adults, etc.</i>														
Women referred from M. & C.W.	330	266	1,553	41	112	4	446	129	9	—	10	236	36	1,332
Other women ...	652	472	2,317	89	295	10	1,120	317	92	—	27	461	80	2,876
Half-rate women...	107	84	206	26	161	—	77	14	—	1	7	63	10	430
Half-rate men ...	57	52	108	7	67	—	22	3	1	—	9	43	9	188
Other men ...	516	395	1,074	63	237	4	930	270	105	—	57	402	55	2,350
T.B. patients ...	17	18	80	4	51	—	27	13	1	—	1	11	5	117
Adults and adolescents ...	1,679	1,287	6,238	230	923	18	2,622	746	208	1	111	1,216	195	7,293
Totals ...	2,373	1,918	7,698	266	1,467	619	2,762	749	208	9	120	1,680	296	9,245

ANALYSIS OF VISITS

Table No. 103

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening	Total
Monday ...	510	613	1,129	2,352
Tuesday ...	—	845	875	1,720
Wednesday ...	1,168	644	—	1,812
Thursday ...	1,116	616	—	1,732
Friday ...	—	965	664	1,629
Total ...	2,794	3,683	2,668	9,245

Notes on Table No. 102.

Column 1.—When the course of treatment prescribed at the primary examination is completed, the next visit by the individual is recorded as another primary examination.

Column 4.—Number of patients who have had their teeth scaled.

Column 5.—Total number of teeth filled, completely or temporarily.

Column 6.—Application of silver nitrate when the fillings are impracticable.

Column 7.—Total separate surgical operations performed.

Column 8.—Represents the total single denture repairs completed.

Column 10.—Represents the total visits made by patients for orthodontic treatment, and includes children who were already attending for orthodontic treatment at the beginning of the year.

Columns 11/13.—Number of patients to whom anaesthetics were administered.

Column 13.—Number of patients to whom anaesthetics were administered on special emergency visit of anaesthetist.

Column 14.—Total number of separate visits for examination or treatment.

NOTE ON "OTHER OPERATIONS." (Column 7)—The column for "other operations" includes the surgical operations given in previous reports. Operations include the following:—
(a) Children: dealing with abscesses without extraction; division of labial frena; (b) Adults: socket syringing after treatment following difficult septic extraction; curetting of sockets; treatment of epulis; division of fibrous bands, treatment of cysts, removal of sequestra.

GROWTH OF HOSPITAL

The following table shows the work done since the uniform system of classification adopted in 1933.

Table No. 104

		Visits			Dentures fitted	Fillings	Silver nitrate treatment
		Children	Adults*	Maternity cases			
1933	...	849	4,685	1,287	509	492	
1934	...	857	4,971	1,545	552	566	
1935	...	830	5,183	1,325	622	670	
1936	...	1,252	6,009	1,365	670	965	
1937	...	1,437	6,153	1,149	740	896	492
1938	...	1,952	7,293	1,332	749	1,467	619

* Including maternity cases

ANAESTHETICS

During the year 120 local anaesthetics and 1,976 general anaesthetics were administered. The number of general anaesthetics has increased from 894 in 1933 to 1,976 in 1938. Actually the ratio which these figures for general anaesthetics bear to the total for all anaesthetics each year was as follows :—

1933	...	...	...	...	...	84.5 per cent.
1934	...	...	...	...	...	85.7 „
1935	...	...	...	...	...	91.3 „
1936	...	...	...	...	...	94.8 „
1937	...	...	...	...	...	92.6 „
1938	...	...	...	...	...	94.3 „

These figures indicate the reliance which is placed upon a general anaesthetic for the purposes of extractions performed in a district like Shoreditch. In other words, they indicate that most of the mouths upon which extractions have to be carried out show some degree of sepsis.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

The procedure in connection with the routine dental inspection and treatment of pre-school children was outlined in the report for 1936.

Results of examination.—During the year 103 pre-school children have been recommended to attend for examination and treatment. Of these 76 (74 per cent.) actually attended. In eight cases treatment was not necessary, and seven children attended but did not carry on with the treatment. Of the remainder all received treatment with the exception of 17 who have not yet completed the prescribed course. The information in respect of the 44 children who received treatment is given in the following table :—

Table No. 105

Age (years)				2-3	3-4	4-5
Number	...	...	...	3	33	8
Percentage	...	...	...	6.8	75.0	18.2

PROPORTION OF CASES ATTENDING FOR TREATMENT

The proportion of first attendances for treatment to primary examinations for various classes of patients is given in Table No. 106.

Table No. 106

- (a) No. of patients who had primary dental examinations.
 (b) No. of patients in (a) who attended for treatment.

	Under 5 years	School children	Women from M.&C.W.	Other women	Adoles- cents	Adult males
1933 : (a)	222	108	293	338	79	345
(b)	189	51	208	198	61	216
Percentage (b) to (a)	85.1	47.2	70.9	58.6	77.2	62.6
1934 : (a)	274	88	251	372	81	293
(b)	258	51	205	264	61	224
Percentage (b) to (a)	94.2	58.0	81.6	71.0	75.3	76.5
1935 : (a)	222	126	240	410	58	338
(b)	186	111	190	303	47	274
Percentage (b) to (a)	83.8	88.0	79.2	73.9	81.0	81.1
1936 : (a)	310	177	245	498	96	399
(b)	262	160	212	375	71	328
Percentage (b) to (a)	84.5	90.4	86.5	75.3	74.0	82.2
1937 : (a)	248	284	232	498	145	397
(b)	223	260	197	373	135	309
Percentage (b) to (a)	89.9	91.5	84.9	74.9	93.8	77.8
1938 : (a)	281	413	330	652	164	516
(b)	234	397	266	472	136	395
Percentage (b) to (a)	83.3	96.1	80.6	72.5	82.9	76.6

VII—SPECIAL CLINICS FOR WOMEN

Consequent to the removal of the public health offices to the Town Hall extension, the Council at its meeting on 13th September adopted a recommendation that five rooms on the vacant floor at the Laburnum Street building be used for the special women's clinics. It was found necessary to alter the times of these clinics and they are now held jointly on Tuesday mornings and Wednesday evenings.

The specialist staff of the clinics remains unchanged. The Council is fortunate to be able to retain the services of Dr. Janet K. Aitken, M.D., M.R.C.P., as physician, and of Dr. Gladys Hill, M.A., M.D., B.S., M.C.O.G., F.R.C.S., as gynaecologist. For reference purposes the scope of the work carried out at the clinics and the method of administration are again described in this section, and any changes which were effected during the year are embodied in the following account.

SCOPE OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE CLINICS

General Medical Clinic.—Women suffering from any complaint of a medical nature may attend this clinic, but they are strongly advised to bring with them a report from their private practitioner or from the doctor at some other clinic. In actual fact the majority of the patients do bring such references. It was thought that this clinic would be specially useful in the difficult work of differentiating between functional and organic conditions, and this expectation has been realised. As a general rule continued treatment is not carried out. Many women do receive courses of a comparatively small number of stock drugs, but in most cases this therapy can be regarded as mainly diagnostic. This clinic is now held jointly with the gynaecological clinic, on Tuesdays at 10 a.m. and Wednesdays at 6.30 p.m.

Gynaecological Clinic.—At the gynaecological clinic birth regulation cases and gynaecological cases are dealt with at the same session. In the case of all patients who request birth-control information a complete gynaecological examination is performed, and any necessary minor treatment is carried out. Patients who request birth-control information are also recommended to attend at the medical clinic for examination, and a large proportion of them have a general medical examination. Minor conditions which are treated at the clinic include erosions, prolapse, and other displacements. No single method of contraceptive technique is used. In many cases Dutch caps are recommended and fitted, and frequently these are supplemented by solubles or by lactic acid pessaries. The method employed is often dictated by the medical condition of the applicant, *i.e.*, the degree of necessity for prevention of contraception. The clinic is now held jointly with the general medical clinic, on Tuesdays at 10 a.m. and Wednesdays at 6.30 p.m.

Reference of individual patients to hospital.—In general it may be said that the results of the working of these clinics indicate that many women suffer from minor

disorders which can be dealt with efficiently at an outdoor clinic, but which if left untreated would certainly cause considerable trouble or discomfort and which might lead to more grave conditions, requiring in-patient treatment in hospital.

Financial aspect.—During 1938 no alterations were made in the fees which the patients are required to pay. Women who receive treatment at either clinic pay the sum of 1s. per attendance, and those who receive birth control appliances are required to refund to the Council the cost thereof, but the medical officer of health is empowered to use his discretion in the matter of the collection of the charges for birth control appliances, in cases where the women concerned are unable to afford the cost. The fee is usually collected before the apparatus is supplied. Any female adult who resides or works in the borough may attend the clinic.

RESULTS

(a) Medical Clinic.

During the year 99 sessions were held, 296 new cases attended the clinic, and the total attendances were 1165. Most of these patients were referred by clinic doctors or by health visitors; cases were also referred from the ante-natal clinic and from the gynaecological clinic.

The age distribution of the patients is shown in the following table :—

Table No. 107

Age (years) ...	15—	20—	25—	30—	35—	40—	50—	60—	Total
No. of patients ...	—	55	59	73	57	49	3	—	296

The youngest patient was aged 20 years and the oldest 58 years. The mean age of these 296 patients was 32·2 years. It will be seen that a considerable proportion of the women were at an age when the strain of child-bearing was beginning to assert itself.

The obstetric history of the patients is shown in the following table :—

Table No. 108

No. of pregnancies	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
No. of patients ...	13	69	55	47	35	22	18	12	8	6	4	5	2	—	—	296

No. of children alive	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	Total
No. of patients ...	28	74	53	44	38	19	17	12	4	3	4	—	296

The average number of pregnancies was 3.4 and the average number of children alive per patient was 2.9. The patients who attend this clinic do not on the whole present any exceptional obstetric history in respect of the total number of pregnancies and it would appear that if the children play any part in the causation of ill health in the mothers, they possibly exert their influence not so much through the strain of child bearing but owing to the economic factors which are induced by the presence of several children in a poor household.

Medical findings.—In a report of this type a detailed description of the medical findings is unwarranted, but the following brief summary will give some idea of the conditions dealt with during the year :—

Heart conditions	45	Diseases of the liver or ducts	4
Anæmia	187	Debility	8
Circulatory conditions ...	5	Malnutrition	2
Chest conditions	10	Rheumatism	8
Nervous conditions	6	Other conditions	6
Menopausal or allied conditions	5	No apparent disease ...	10

Thirty-five patients were referred to hospital for examination or treatment.

It will be noted that there has been a very considerable increase in the number of cases of anæmia.

Arrangements were made at the beginning of the year for blood counts to be done at St. Leonard's Hospital but later it was decided that for general purposes the smaller, Talquist, examination was sufficient and this has been carried out at the clinic. During the year 176 Talquist examinations were made, the percentage of hæmoglobin found being shown in the following table.

Table No. 109

Age group	Percentages of normal					Totals
	50-60	61—	71—	81—	91+	
15-20 ...	3	3	1	2	—	9
20-30 ...	13	27	17	9	1	67
30-40 ...	19	18	16	2	3	58
40-50 ...	4	15	8	6	1	34
50+ ...	—	—	4	4	—	8
Totals ...	39	63	46	23	5	176

It will be noted that a fairly high degree of anæmia is common ; this is further dealt with in a report by Dr. Aitken which is appended hereto.

Report by Dr. Janet K. Aitken.

The Medical Clinic has progressed satisfactorily during the year. The patients during the last six months were rather more numerous, and kept us fully occupied. The number of new cases of anæmia has not diminished. Anæmia is very prevalent in the type of patient that we get at this clinic, and a very high proportion of the mothers with young children suffer from this complaint; with adequate treatment, however, the improvement in their wellbeing is most marked. We have only sent a few to a pathological laboratory for full blood counts, as we are now doing a routine Talquist estimation. This is not a very accurate test, but is often sufficient for our purpose, as the anæmia is so marked; it is also useful as an indication of progress.

It appears to me that there are two main functions of the clinic which are of value. One is that in cases of severe organic disease, a diagnosis can be made at a much earlier stage than is otherwise likely. The patients who attend are not in the habit of consulting either their private doctor or of going to a hospital until they feel seriously ill, because they have little time or money. They will, however, attend the clinic, and thus earlier symptoms are revealed.

Another important aspect is a psychological one. Although I do not think that a psychiatric clinic is required where serious psycho-analytic treatment would be given, there are a number of minor problems which seem very possible to adjust by discussion, with subsequent great improvement in physical health. It is for this reason that some clinical examinations take rather a long time, and that I do not think the numbers we are having at present could be increased with benefit to the patients.

(b) Gynæcological clinic.

During the year 96 sessions were held, 327 new cases attended the clinic and the total attendances were 1,035. 244 cases were referred to the gynæcological clinic by the physician at the medical clinic.

The age distribution of the patients is shown in the following table :—

Table No. 110

Age (years) ...	15—	20—	25—	30—	35—	40—	50—	60—	Total
No. of patients ...	25	78	83	65	47	26	3	—	327

The youngest patient was aged 20 years, and the oldest 54 years. The mean age of these 327 patients was 26·2 years.

The obstetric history of the patients is shown in the following table :—

Table No. III

No. of pregnancies	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
No. of patients ...	32	73	68	52	29	28	17	11	8	3	4	1	1	—	327
No. of children alive	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
No. of patients ...	30	82	74	64	25	18	13	8	5	7	1	—	—	—	327

The average number of pregnancies per patient for the 327 new patients was 2·9 and the average number of children alive per patient in respect of the 327 patients was 2·9. These averages are definitely lower than the corresponding figures for the patients who attended the medical clinic.

Duration of married state.—The following table shows the length of time which had elapsed since marriage in respect of 287 of the patients in which the details are available. Patients who were married during 1938 were counted as having been married one year, those married in 1937 two years, and so on :—

Table No. III2

Period since marriage (years) ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	Total
No. of patients ...	28	21	41	22	23	27	25	3	5	11	81	287

This table brings out the rather important fact—which was also elicited previously—that there was apparently no relationship between attendance at the clinic and the duration of the married state. Opponents of birth control clinics often state that there will be a preponderance of young married women at such clinics, but the figures above—although they refer to both gynæcological and birth regulation cases—indicate broadly that such a supposition is incorrect.

Gynæcological work.—Of the 327 new patients who attended the clinic, 253 were gynæcological cases. The conditions found and treated, when treatment was necessary, may be shown broadly as follows :—Cervical erosions, 5 ; menorrhagia, 33 ; leucorrhœa, 38 ; pregnancy, 47 ; fibroid, 4 ; uterine displacements, 45 ; sterility, 12 ; post-natal debility, 31 ; other conditions, 26. The number of attendances for gynæcological conditions was 845.

Birth regulation work.—During the year 52 women had advice regarding birth regulation, and in these instances the necessary appliances were provided. The number of attendances of women requiring information was 133.

During the year 32 patients were referred to hospital for examination or admission.

Report by Dr. Gladys Hill.

I do not think I have anything very particular to say about the work of the gynæcological clinic during the past year. There are certainly more patients for the treatment and diagnosis of gynæcological conditions than there are for birth control. The gynæcological cases which come for treatment are mostly those minor disabilities for which patients do not go to hospital but which cause considerable discomfort such as cervical erosions, displacements, prolapse, and mild menstrual disorders. In a proportion of cases major lesions requiring operation have been diagnosed and treatment arranged. Whenever the patient has a private doctor I endeavour to communicate with the doctor and ask for co-operation. A fair measure of success attends the birth control measures, but many patients do not use these measures consistently.

The clinics become increasingly interesting and busy and the change to the new rooms has proved already attractive to the patients and has greatly facilitated the work.

SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Of the 296 new patients who attended the medical clinic, the husbands of 253 were employed, those of 37 were unemployed, and the husbands of the remaining 6 were in receipt of public assistance relief. In the case of the gynæcological clinic the corresponding figures for husbands are:—Employed 257; unemployed, 48; on relief, 12. These figures show a considerable degree of employment amongst the husbands. Further information was available in respect of 193 of the women who attended the gynæcological clinic. It was found that 35 of these were employed and the remaining 148 did no work apart from their domestic duties.

VIII.—FOOT CLINIC

This clinic, which was opened on 8th May, 1936, with three weekly sessions, each of two hours, and since increased to seven sessions, continues to fulfil a useful function.

The removal of the public health offices to the new premises at the Town Hall allowed the clinic to be transferred to Laburnum Street after suitable redecoration had been carried out. The times of the clinic have been changed, and are now as follows :—

Monday	...	...	4 to 8 p.m. (two clinics).
Wednesday	...	...	2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
Thursday	...	...	2.30 to 4.30 and 6 to 8 p.m.
Friday...	...	...	10 to 12 noon and 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

The clinic deals with minor abnormalities of the feet such as corns, bunions ingrowing toenails, etc. Orthopædic cases are referred either to the patient's own doctor or to hospital.

The charge made is 1s. per visit for one foot and 1s. 6d. for two feet, but no charge is made in respect of persons who are unemployed, or in receipt of public assistance, or to members of their families, or Old Age Pensioners.

The total attendances of patients during the year was 1,854, of which 313 represented first attendances. The total number of patients who attended during the year was 627. Of these 627 patients, 269 made only one visit during 1938. The number of sessions held during the year was 351; the average attendance per session being 5.3.

Table No. 113

ATTENDANCES FOR YEAR

Total No. Sessions	New Cases				Revisits	Total Attendances
	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs +	Total		
351	—	13	300	313	1,531	1,854

The following Table shows the type of cases dealt with and gives some indication of the progress made by the patients :—

Table No. 114

Type of ailment	Number treated	Cured or corrected	Im-proved	Remarks
Arthritic and rheumatic conditions of joints	20	—	8	Massage and heat treatment given. One referred to private doctor.
Bunions	32	—	17	—
Bursitis	7	—	3	—
Chilblain	6	1	4	—
Corns	347	62	Majority improved	Several kept under observation.
Flat foot	11	9	2	—
Fissures (heels and between toes)	2	—	2	—
Hallux rigidus	8	—	2	One referred to private doctor.
Hallux valgus	6	—	6	—
Hammer toes	2	—	—	Kept under observation.
Hyperidrosis	20	—	20	—
Metatarsalgia	67	—	—	A large number of these patients are pregnant women. After confinement condition is completely cleared up.
Morton's toe	1	—	—	—
Onychogryphosis (Ram's horn nail)	121	Majority cured	—	Visit for periodical observation.
Onychocryptosis	6	3	3	—
Pes cavus	1	—	—	—
Psoriasis	2	—	—	Referred to private doctor.
Septic toe... ..	1	—	1	—
Various forms of sprains, etc.	10	1	3	—
Verruca	15	4	6	—

IX.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

(a) DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTIONS

The following tables which are based on reports made to the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, for inclusion in his Annual Report for 1938, summarize the work done by the sanitary inspectors during the year :—

The total number of intimations served in respect of insanitary conditions was 4,083. The number served in each sanitary district was as follows :—

District No.	I	...	609	District No.	VI	...	597		
„	„	II	...	349	„	„	VII	...	217
„	„	III	...	502	„	„	VIII	...	344
„	„	IV	...	554	„	„	IX	...	396
„	„	V	...	515					

In connection with the inspectors' sanitary work, 1,074 letters were written to owners and others. Nuisance notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, were served by order of the Sanitary Authority upon the parties responsible for the abatement of nuisances in 886 instances. For non-compliance with the requirements of the sanitary authority, proceedings were taken before the magistrates in 5 instances. A list of legal proceedings will be found in Appendix C.

The following tables (Nos. 115 and 116) summarize the visits and work of the sanitary inspectors during 1938. 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.

Table No. 115

Inspections, 1938	DISTRICTS									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Housing Act, 1936, section 5	463	70	56	50	88	83	119*	57	43	*1029
Other premises	588	561	655	1078	565	581	730	1057	625	5440
Re-inspections, etc. ...	3216	2878	2727	3427	2715	2466	2138	2504	1478	23549
Visits in connection with infectious diseases—										
(a) By sanitary inspectors	17	26	25	35	38	32	9	6	29	217
(b) By infectious disease visitor... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2763
Common lodging houses	7	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	3	34
Houses let-in-lodgings	...	13	17	...	100	...	...	2	...	132
†Workshops	43	27	10	41	19	40	7	28	63	278
†Factories	41	64	25	43	8	8	52	16	18	275
Factories—mechanical	129	74	31	24	24	21	46	37	50	436
,, non-mechanical	...	...	...	1	9	2	10	...	...	22
Outworkers	46	38	32	141	39	41	46	53	...	436
Bakehouses	4	10	8	9	6	14	7	5	3	66
Milkshops and cowshed	98	60	108	116	121	78	97	68	55	801
Cookshops	129	44	35	36	25	13	30	24	1	337
Fried fish shops	11	3	11	5	7	4	17	5	4	67
Ice cream shops	38	15	42	44	29	10	34	13	4	229
Shops Acts ... ..	...	3	2	...	3	...	42	...	1	51
Meat and food... ..	27	20	33	34	59	11	41	18	12	255
Stables ... ..	...	1	1	9	7	...	4	2	...	24
Rag and bone dealers	2	16	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	25
Markets	16	29	23	26	24	29	25	10	7	189

* 49 of the inspections carried out by the Inspector for District No. 7 do not relate to any one district. These inspections were discontinued in October when similar work was carried out by all District Inspectors.

† Inspections under Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Table No. 116

Work Done, 1938	DISTRICTS									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Premises, cleansed throughout ...	87	6	—	13	2	9	10	1	4	132
Premises, partially ditto	330	128	196	347	245	235	80	160	159	1880
Premises, total rooms	881	468	450	734	534	535	264	422	327	4615
Verminous rooms ...	35	13	34	13	35	70	22	1	16	239
Verminous premises ...	23	11	27	11	25	35	8	—	—	140
Premises, generally repaired ...	541	240	311	510	404	506	179	264	276	3231
Light and ventilation ...	3	15	3	23	8	26	—	4	3	85
Roofs, gutters, rain-water pipes ...	46	149	211	296	246	315	79	166	156	1664
Overcrowding ...	—	—	14	93	—	—	1	—	—	108
Water re-instated ...	12	28	11	33	26	4	4	8	5	131
Drains, new ...	6	2	2	8	7	—	7	2	11	45
Drains, re-constructed	11	3	7	13	6	9	—	1	9	59
Drains, improved or repaired ...	27	9	42	35	14	36	9	29	21	222
Drains, obstructions removed ...	22	15	26	19	24	18	8	10	13	155
Soil, vent pipes repaired	18	8	6	9	14	—	2	—	3	60
W.C.'s—										
new ...	59	144	173	45	58	5	74	68	—	626
improved or repaired	115	69	86	123	83	73	32	100	73	754
obstructions removed	30	15	19	24	22	11	18	3	6	148
Sinks, improved ...	27	37	58	13	69	59	35	57	32	387
Sinks, traps provided...	10	1	3	17	5	20	11	9	5	81
Outdoor Premises										
Floors, paving repaired	12	58	89	51	53	29	10	44	21	367
Cleansed or limewashed	45	52	129	162	105	79	26	2	3	603
Improved or repaired...	—	—	18	—	—	5	—	—	2	25
Dustbins provided ...	19	3	7	4	7	2	—	—	2	44
Dustbins improved or repaired ...	9	19	32	52	36	31	17	40	30	266
Ashpits abolished ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accumulations removed	8	47	36	70	30	—	11	16	13	231
Urinals cleansed or repaired ...	3	3	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	13
Animals improperly kept	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	6

The following summary follows in the main the return made to the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council for inclusion in his Annual Report for the year 1938 :—

Table No. 117

Premises	No. in borough on 31st December, 1938	No. of inspections	No. of prosecutions
Houses let in lodgings	378	132	Nil
Common lodging houses	4	34	Nil
Seamen's lodging houses	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cowsheds (licensed)*	Nil	7	Nil
Slaughterhouses (licensed)... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offensive trades	1	3	Nil
Milkshops	253	794	Nil
Ice cream premises	167	229	Nil
Restaurants and eating houses ...	229	337	Nil
Registered foster mothers	4	194	Nil
Nurse children kept	4	194	Nil

* The one cowshed in existence was closed during the year.

SMOKE NUISANCES

(1) Number of observations ... 18	(5) Number of legal proceedings ... Nil
(2) Number of intimations served ... Nil	(6) Number of convictions ... Nil
(3) Number of complaints received... 2	(7) Amount of penalty and costs
(4) Number of statutory notices served Nil	imposed in each case Nil

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION

Number of adults cleansed ... 69	Number of premises cleansed—
Number of children cleansed ... 29	(a) After infectious diseases ... 846
	(b) For vermin ... 221

WATER SUPPLY TO TENEMENT HOUSES

Number of premises supplied ... 136	Number of prosecutions ... Nil
-------------------------------------	--------------------------------

HOUSING

General Statistics—Table No. 118

Total number of houses in the borough	14,007
--	--------

Public Health Act—

Number of houses inspected on account of complaints or illness ...	8,975
Number of nuisance notices served	886
Number of houses repaired or nuisances remedied	4,083

Housing Act, 1936—

Number of houses inspected—house-to-house (Housing Act, 1936, section 5)	1,029
(a) Number of houses included in representations by the Borough Medical Officer under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil
(b) Number of houses demolished following representation by Borough Medical Officer under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil
Number of houses repaired under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1936	
(a) by owners 351	(b) by local authority in default of owners
	Nil
Number of houses demolished :—	
(a) in pursuance of orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil
(b) voluntarily	95
Number of houses (wholly or in part) the subject of Closing Orders (excluding underground rooms)	Nil
Number of Closing Orders determined (<i>i.e.</i> , houses made fit)	Nil

UNDERGROUND ROOMS

Number occupied but unfit under Housing Act, 1936, at end of year	246
Number closed or modified occupation approved	119

OVERCROWDING (HOUSING ACT, 1936)

Number of families found during the year to be living in overcrowded conditions	292
Number of overcrowded families who have obtained alternative accommodation during the year	195*
Number of houses erected by the Borough Council for working classes during year	17

* but see p. 143.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

(1) Number in borough ... 378	(3) Number of prosecutions ... Nil
(2) Number of inspections ... 132	(4) Number of complaints remedied under the Bye-laws (not included under any other heading) ... Nil

WATER SUPPLY

The number of certificates issued as required under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, section 95 (2), was 243.

The water supply is almost entirely from the Metropolitan Water Board.

A recent survey has shown that there are seventeen artesian wells in the borough. Only three of these are now in use, and inspection indicates that it is improbable that any pollution from those not now in use takes place.

L.C.C. DRAINAGE BYE-LAWS

During the year, only 1 contravention of the above bye-laws was reported to the Public Health Committee. Legal proceedings were instituted against the persons concerned.

ASHPITS

It is satisfactory to be able to state that there are now only three ashpits in the borough. One of these serves 14 houses, one 12 houses and one 11 houses. These are reported to be in satisfactory condition, but total abolition would certainly be desirable.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES FOR WOMEN

There are five women's public conveniences in the borough, all being underground, and situated in main thoroughfares. A detailed inspection of these conveniences was carried out during the year, and this gave rise to the following remarks and suggestions :—

1. The general standard of cleanliness has improved since the last inspection.
2. A free W.C. in each convenience should be set aside for the use of children.
3. Cards should be placed on the inside of the W.C. doors asking women to use the flush.
4. In two of the conveniences the urinette curtains are too near to the pans and should be moved back.
5. The uniform at present in use by the attendants, viz., black serge bodice and skirt, over which are worn overalls of all colours and shapes, should be replaced by overalls which could be easily washed.
6. In the interests of hygiene and public health people using public conveniences should be allowed to wash free of charge. This especially applies to one convenience as it is used by stallholders and shoppers who go from the convenience to the market and handle food.

Many of these suggestions have already been adopted.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The work in connection with common lodging houses is carried out under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

The number of common lodging houses in the borough is four, the number of beds being 123, 87, 46 and 28 respectively. All the lodging houses are for males. During the year 34 visits of inspection were paid.

In general it may be said that the common lodging houses are not of modern type ; the buildings are old and the houses can only be kept up to the required standard of efficiency by constant supervision.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

At the end of the year 1938, 378 houses were registered as houses let in lodgings.

The type of house varies but the greater proportion consist of from seven to ten rooms. It need hardly be mentioned that the majority of these houses were originally constructed for a totally different purpose and generally it may be said that they are unsatisfactory for the purpose for which they are used. This is however a difficulty which can only be overcome when improvement is effected in the housing of the people as a whole. Many of these houses have basement rooms which are occupied in contravention of the regulations of the borough council. The sanitary conveniences are usually in the yard ; there is generally a water supply in the yard and most of the houses have a water supply on the upper floors. The sinks are often fitted on the landings of the staircase. The houses are kept in fair repair, and action to maintain this is taken mainly under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. During the year 132 visits of inspections were made. There was no appreciable amount of overcrowding above that which generally prevails in the district.

VERMINOUS HOUSES

It was necessary to take measures on account of the presence of vermin in respect of 140 houses, and in connection with these 239 rooms were dealt with during the year, sanitary notices being served where necessary.

VERMINOUS PERSONS

During the year the homes of 2 children, a boy and a girl, notified as verminous by the School Medical Officer, were reported with a view to the homes, bedding, etc., being dealt with by the Sanitary Authority, whilst the children were cleansed and their clothing disinfected at the cleansing stations of the London County Council. Intimation was also received that 2 girls had been given the opportunity of

being cleansed at these stations, and legal proceedings were pending for non-compliance with the requirements of the statutory notice under Section 87 of the Education Act, 1921. In all the cases reported the homes were visited by the sanitary inspectors.

The children reported by the school authorities as suffering from scabies numbered 374, of whom 206 were females. As a result of the enquiries made, 32 other cases came under observation. As far as practicable steps were taken to prevent the spread of infection.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The only business carried on in the borough which falls within this category is that of a fur-skin dresser. Three visits of inspection were made.

RAG AND BONE DEALERS

At the end of the year 15 premises to which bye-laws under Section 9 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, as amended by Section 146 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, apply were on the register. Twenty-five visits were paid to these during the year. Intimation as to the need for cleanliness was sent and duly attended to in three instances.

RAG FLOCK

During the year 30 samples of rag flock were submitted to the Public Analyst. Twenty-seven complied with the legal standard of not more than 30 parts of chlorine per 100,000 parts. The amount of chlorine in these samples varied from 6 to 28 parts, the average being 11.4 parts per 100,000. One sample contained 42 parts of chlorine per 100,000 parts. A warning letter was sent in connection with this sample. The two remaining samples contained 56 and 95 parts of chlorine per 100,000 parts. Legal proceedings were instituted in both cases, and the defendants were each ordered to pay £3 3s. 0d. costs.

(b) FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The Factories Act, 1937, which repeals the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, came into operation on 1st July, 1938. The main duties of the sanitary authority are as follows :—

- (i) *Register*—Every factory must appear in the Sanitary Authority's register.
- (ii) *Drinking water*—The Sanitary Authority must certify its approval of the source, which should be from a public main.

- (iii) *Factories with mechanical power*—The provisions of the sanitary accommodation order must be enforced.
- (iv) *Factories, without mechanical power*—Enforcement of provisions with regard to the following :—
- (a) sanitary accommodation order ;
 - (b) cleanliness ;
 - (c) overcrowding ;
 - (d) temperature ;
 - (e) ventilation ;
 - (f) lighting ;
 - (g) drainage of floors.
- (v) *Homework*—List of outworkers employed, whether contractor or worker, to be sent to sanitary authority during the months of February and August in each year. Notice to be served by sanitary authority where work is carried on in unwholesome premises, or where infectious disease has occurred.
- (vi) *Basement bakehouses* to be granted certificate of suitability by sanitary authority.
- (vii) The Act also requires, *inter alia*, the medical officer of health in his annual report to the council to report specifically on the administration of matters under Parts I and VIII of the Act.

The number of non-mechanical factories on the register at the end of the year was 553 and the number of mechanical factories was 957.

The particulars of inspections made by the sanitary inspectors are as follows :—

Table No. 119

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	731	326	Nil
Factories without mechanical power ...	300	93	Nil
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	633	49	Nil
Total	1,664	468	Nil

The defects found and dealt with were as follows :—

Table No. 120

Particulars	Number of Defects			No. of Defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Section 1) ...	137	137	—	Nil
Overcrowding (Section 2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (Section 3) ...	4	4	—	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (Section 4) ...	4	4	—	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary { insufficient ...	22	22	—	—
Conveni- { unsuitable or defec-	234	234	—	—
ences { tive ...	18	18	—	—
(Section 7) { not separate for sexes				
Other offences (not including offences relating to homework or offences under the sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937) ...	203	203	—	Nil
Total ...	622	622	—	Nil

HOME WORK

During the year 80 lists of out-workers were received from employers in the borough, 41 in the first and 39 in the second half-year. Those for the first half-year are due in February, for the second in August. These lists contained the names of 1,150 out-workers, of whom 808 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 total number of out-workers reported was 2,200, and of these 1,387 were resident in Shoreditch. These figures may be compared with the corresponding figures of 2,203 and 1,398 for the year 1937.

As was pointed out in previous reports, in numerous instances names and addresses of outworkers are duplicated owing to lists being sent in twice a year, and in some cases the same outworkers are employed by more than one firm, so that the numbers given above must not be taken as representing the actual numbers of individual outworkers. The tables on pages 133 and 134 show the distribution of outworkers as regards trades in the borough.

During the year 436 visits of inspection were made to places where home-work was being carried on, and in connection with these 103 sanitary notices were served. The cases of notifiable infectious disease occurring at out-workers' premises numbered 24 and included 10 of scarlet fever, 2 of typhoid fever, 7 of diphtheria and 1 of erysipelas, 2 of pneumonia and 2 of whooping cough. The usual steps were taken in connection with these cases by the officers of the sanitary authority.

HOME WORK

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

Table No. 121

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 110									Outwork in unwholesome premises, Section 111			Outwork in infected pre- mises		
	Lists received from Employers						Notices served on Occu- piers as to keeping or sending Lists (8)	Prosecutions		In- stances (11)	Notices served (12)	Prosecu- tions (13)	In- stances (14)	Orders made (15)	Prosecu- tions (16)
	Twice in the Year			Once in the Year				Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists (9)	Failing to send Lists (10)						
	Outworkers			Outworkers											
	Lists (2)	Con- tractors (3)	Work- men (4)	Lists (5)	Con- tractors (6)	Work- men (7)									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing apparel :—															
(1) Making, etc. ...	34	285	387	10	22	107	...	...	...	41	41	Nil	4	...	...
(2) Cleaning and washing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial flowers ...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	Nil	3	...	...
Upholstery ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	Nil	3	...	...
Paper bags and boxes...	30	...	330	2	...	5	...	...	...	42	42	Nil	9	...	...
Fur pulling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Nil	1	...	...
Umbrellas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Nil	1	...	...
Brushes ...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nets other than wire nets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	Nil	...	...	...
Feathers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Nil	...	...	...
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	Nil	2	...	...
Fancy leather goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Totals ...	66	285	721	14	24	120	...	...	...	103	103	Nil.	24	...	...

Notes.—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. Therefore these figures constitute 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.

See page 132 of this report with regard to infectious disease in the houses of outworkers.

Communications were received from various sanitary authorities relating to 1,050 outworkers for firms outside Shoreditch and as 5 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 1938.

Table No. 122

Numbers of Outworkers Received from other Districts during 1938

Districts	Making Wearing Apparel		Toys and Crackers		Artificial Flowers		Furniture and Upholstery		Fur Pulling		Umbrellas, Etc.		Paper Bags and Boxes		Brush Making		Fancy Leather Goods		Card Mounting		Stuffed Toys		Sweets		Totals
	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	
Bethnal Green...	24	19	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Camberwell ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chelsea ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
City of London ...	112	108	...	...	11	2	...	...	6	8	15	13	...	2	1	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	287
Finsbury ...	75	99	12	8	16	16	3	5	8	9	4	1	22	25	...	...	22	20	2	3	5	2	...	2	359
Fulham ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hackney ...	40	43	17	11	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	9	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	153
Hampstead ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	9
Holborn ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hornsey ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Islington ...	7	8	...	4	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	41
Kensington ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lewisham ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leyton ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poplar ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Pancras ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Marylebone ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Southwark ...	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Stepney...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Stoke Newington ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	...	24
Tottenham ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Walthamstow ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
West Ham ...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Westminster ...	13	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Totals ...	302	327	30	27	38	24	5	9	14	17	19	14	56	53	2	3	29	29	4	4	5	2	15	17	1,045
	629		57		62		14		31		33		109		5		58		8		7		32		

(c) MISCELLANEOUS SANITARY MATTERS

**REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL OF AGED AND INFIRM PERSONS UNDER
THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936, S. 224**

Ten cases which might possibly have been dealt with under the above Act came to the notice of the department during the year. Enquiries were made and it was necessary to remove one person to hospital under a Magistrate's Order while it was possible to arrange for the voluntary removal to St. Leonard's Hospital of three persons; the other cases were found to be not in all respects suitable for action under the Act.

SCHOOLS

The sanitary condition of the public elementary schools in the borough is satisfactory.

SMOKE NUISANCE

During the year under review the inspectors continued to pay attention to the possibility of nuisance due to smoke from chimneys of factories and workshops. Eighteen observations were made, the usual period of observation ranging from five to thirty minutes.

RAT SUPPRESSION

During November, 1938, the annual Rat Week was held and an effort was made to educate the public concerning the danger to health and the economic wastage which is occasioned by rats. Posters were exhibited throughout the borough.

It is not sufficiently realised by members of the general public that the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, places upon the owner the onus of clearing rat-infested premises. The sanitary inspectors offer considerable assistance to owners in the matter of advice regarding the most suitable methods of suppression in connection with any particular type of building. The work done during the year is summarised in the following table, but it should be realised that the items tabulated do not embrace all the work done by the inspectors in connection with rat suppression.

Table No. 123

	Districts									Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Complaints dealt with	65	12	17	33	30	21	20	14	19	231
Drains tested	4	1	15	6	9	16	8	8	18	85
found defective	2	1	4	3	4	5	—	—	1	20
found satisfactory	2	—	11	3	5	11	8	8	17	65
Premises where egress of rats was ascertained	59	1	9	33	9	13	9	14	8	155
Premises reported freed from rats	59	10	17	33	29	17	11	13	19	208

In addition to the above, rat poison was deposited in sewers four times during the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926, ORDERS

General observation was kept of all stalls and shops in the Borough where foodstuffs scheduled under these Orders were exposed for sale.

SHOPS ACT, 1934

This Act, which came into operation on the 31st December, 1934, requires the Sanitary Authority to enforce various sanitary and hygienic provisions. The Council have appointed each of its sanitary inspectors to enforce the provisions of the Act. The inspections made during the year are shown in the following table :—

Table No. 124

	District No.									Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Inspections	—	3	2	—	3	—	42	—	1	51
Reinspections	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	28
Notices served	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are two publicly owned swimming baths in the borough, namely, Hoxton Baths, Pitfield Street, which consists of a first-class swimming bath and a second-class swimming bath, both used for mixed bathing, and the Haggerston Bath, Whiston Road, which is also used for mixed bathing. There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools in the district which are open to the public.

The water in the baths is cleansed by a system of continuous filtration, sedimentation, chlorination and subsequent aeration and it is subjected to chemical and bacteriological tests from time to time. The last analyses taken in October, 1938, showed the water to be, in the opinion of the public analyst, quite satisfactory for swimming baths.

(d) PREMISES FOR PREPARATION AND SALE OF FOOD STUFFS**STREET MARKETS**

The street markets were kept under observation in the evenings and on Sunday mornings in accordance with arrangements approved by this Committee.

MEAT

The number of butchers' premises under inspection during the year was 52 shops and 12 stores and the number of visits of inspection was 255. One notice was served on a store and two on shops.

General observation was kept of all meat stalls where butchers' meat was exposed for sale. No warning letters were sent in respect of minor infringements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES

There are no slaughter houses in the borough.

COW HOUSES

The licence in respect of the cowhouse in St. John's Road was not re-applied for during 1938, and I am pleased to state that there are now no cowhouses in the borough.

COOKSHOPS AND EATING HOUSES

Including the kitchens of public houses where food is prepared for customers, the number of these under inspection during the year was 229, and 337 visits were made in connection with them. Sanitary notices were served on 37 owners mainly for cleansing.

FRIED FISH SHOPS

At the end of the year 41 fried fish shops were under the supervision of the Health Department, and 67 visits were made to them. Eight notices were served.

ICE CREAM

The number of premises under observation during the year was 170, and 229 visits of inspection were made. In 4 instances sanitary notices were served. These were for general cleansing.

At the end of the year the number on the register was 167.

BAKEHOUSES

The number of bakehouses in use during the year was 33. Of these 18 were underground, and 27 were factory bakehouses. The total number of bakehouses in the borough is 51, of which 18 are not at present in use, and 9 of these 18 are in premises which are let for other purposes and at the present time there is apparently no intention of using them again for baking purposes. It should be noted, however, that no further authorisation for this purpose is required from the local authority.

It is pleasing to report that as a result of a recommendation by the Council to the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee, the cleanliness, registration, etc., of basement bakehouses was included in the Factories Act, 1937. The Act requires that all basement bakehouses lawfully in use at the 30th July, 1937, must, in the year ending 30th June, 1939, and in every fifth succeeding year thereafter, be

examined by the appropriate Metropolitan Borough Councils. If as a result of the examination, the Council are not satisfied that the bakehouse is suitable for use as regards construction, height, light, ventilation and any hygienic respect the Borough Council may give notice in writing that the existing certificate of suitability shall cease to have effect after the expiration of a period not less than one month specified in the notice, and the basement bakehouse must cease to be used accordingly. A right of appeal is given to a court of summary jurisdiction.

In connection with bakehouses the sanitary inspectors paid 66 visits of inspection. Intimation notices were served in 14 instances.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES

The Public Health (London) Act, 1936, section 187, requires the registration with the sanitary authority of certain premises which are used or are proposed to be used for the sale or manufacture of certain foodstuffs.

The number of premises on the register at the end of 1938 under this section was :—

(i) Ice cream, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
(ii) Other food ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93

The number of inspections of premises at which food is prepared or sold, made by each inspector during the year, is shown in table 115 on page 124.

The following foodstuffs were surrendered and destroyed during the year :—
3 tinned hams, 9 tons offal, 32 packets milk chocolate.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926

General observation was kept by the inspectors on all purveyors of milk in the borough. No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The number of persons whose names are entered in the list as being entitled to sell those poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List is 37.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936

During the year 51 applications were received for the sale of milk under these regulations in the borough. The applications were investigated and all were found to be satisfactory. 36 Dealers' licences and 8 supplementary licences were issued in respect of the sale of pasteurised milk and 5 dealers' and 2 supplementary licences in respect of tuberculin-tested milk.

Fifty samples of milk were taken during 1938, compared with 65 in 1937.

All the samples complied with the standard laid down by the order.

Of the 50 samples taken, two were of tuberculin-tested milk and the remainder were of pasteurised milk. Both samples of tuberculin tested milk complied with the methylene blue test and the *b. coli* test as laid down in the Order, and the 48 samples of pasteurised milk complied with the prescribed standards.

In the samples submitted for count *b. coli* was absent in 1/10 c.c. The total counts of these 48 samples are shown in the following table :—

Table No. 125

Below 1,000	Below 10,000	Below 20,000	Below 50,000	Below 100,000
—	29	12	7	—

These show a definite improvement on the figures for the previous year.

Two samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the phosphatase test. Satisfactory results were obtained in both cases.

UNDESIGNATED MILK

During the year 43 samples of undesignated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. *B. coli* was present in 1/1,000 c.c. in five samples, present in 1/100 c.c. in six samples, present in 1/10 c.c. in four samples and absent in 1/10 c.c. in the remaining twenty-eight samples. The total counts in these 43 samples are shown in the following table :—

Table No. 126

Under 1,000	1,000–5,000	5,000–25,000	25,000–100,000	100,000–200,000	200,000–500,000	Over 500,000
1	2	8	26	2	1	3

These figures indicate the potential danger there is in using milk which is not officially pasteurised, or graded in other ways.

CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS

Fifteen samples of condensed milk were submitted for analysis under the above Regulations, all of which were certified to comply with the standard laid down.

TUBERCULOUS MILK

Samples of milk entering London are taken by the London County Council at railway termini and also from supplies entering by road. Forty samples were submitted for guinea pig test, but in no instance was the presence of tubercle bacilli reported.

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIED TO L.C.C. HOSPITALS

During 1938 twenty-four samples of milk were taken in course of delivery to St. Leonard's Hospital and 23 to St. Matthew's Hospital. All of the samples complied with the standard laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture.

MILK SAMPLES TESTED IN THE DEPARTMENT

During 1938, 200 samples of milk were tested in the department by the Gerber process with the following results :—

Table No. 127

Genuine	Deficient in fat only	Deficient in solids other than fat	Deficient in fat and non-fatty solids
192	2	6	—

The average composition of these samples was :—

Fat, 3·4% Solids not fat, 8·7% Total solids, 12·1%

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928

During the year 659 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, Mr. H. A. Williams, A.C.G.F.C., F.I.C. This figure gives a rate of 8·1 per 1,000 inhabitants.

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

Table No. 128

Quarter of 1938	Number of samples taken	Number of samples adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Number of prosecutions instituted	Prosecutions withdrawn because of war-ranties, etc.	Prosecutions proceeded with	Number of successful prosecutions	Fines and costs
1st	173	20	11·50	2	—	2	2	£ s. d. 11 8 0
2nd	155	4	2·58	—	—	—	—	—
3rd	144	7	4·85	4	4	—	—	—
4th	187	14	7·48	—	—	—	—	—
Totals for year ...	659	35	5·03	6	4	2	2	11 8 0

The samples taken during 1938 included :—297 milk (2 informal) ; 3 cream ; 12 chopped suet (10 informal) ; 27 canned fish (24 informal) ; 8 butter ; 4 beer ; 4 rum ; 2 ground almonds ; 4 whisky ; 4 gin ; 6 candied peel (4 informal) ; 7 curry powder (4 informal) ; 5 chopped meat (4 informal) ; 5 sweets (4 informal).

Informal samples were also taken as follows :—4 corned beef ; 11 black pudding ; 8 castor oil ; 4 cod liver oil and malt ; 4 tinned cream ; 6 flour ; 8 canned fruit ; 5 table jelly ; 8 fresh meat ; 15 condensed milk ; 4 liquid paraffin ; 4 tinned peas ; 4 dried pears ; 4 sauce ; 7 tinned soup ; 4 zinc ointment ; 4 meat pies ; 4 sulphur ointment ; 4 rice ; 4 ground rice ; 4 cod liver oil ; 12 dripping ; 4 Easter egg ; 4 fish paste ; 4 self-raising flour ; 4 honey ; 4 lard ; 7 meat pie ; 4 breakfast sausage ; 4 liver sausage ; 4 soup powder ; 4 mineral water ; 4 lemonade powder ; 4 boiled ham ; 4 brawn ; 4 saveloys ; 4 ground ginger ; 4 olive oil ; 4 cake ; 4 epsom salts ; 5 aspirin tablets ; 4 sultanas ; 4 tincture of iodine ; 2 dried milk ; 4 currants ; 3 jam ; 3 marmalade ; 4 pickles ; 5 cocoa ; 4 ammoniated tincture of quinine ; 6 mustard ; 4 raisins ; 2 cordial ; 4 foot sugar ; 4 mincemeat ; 1 wine ; 3 non-alcoholic wine ; 3 dried parsley.

The subjoined table gives a comparison of the results of the work under the Sale of Food and Drugs acts for the years 1933–1938 inclusive :—

Table No. 129

Year		Number of samples	Number of persons in the borough to each sample	Number of samples adulterated	Percentage of samples adulterated	Number of prosecutions instituted	Summonses with-drawn on account of warranties	Prosecution proceeded with	Number of successful prosecutions	Fines and costs		
										£	s.	d.
1933	...	677	138	21	3.1	6	1	5	4	12	1	6
1934	...	660	137	22	3.3	8	1	7	1	19	4	6
1935	...	640	138	34	5.3	7	—	7	5	14	0	6
1936	...	614	139	39	6.3	3	1	2	2	10	10	0
1937	...	700	117	77	11.0	11	—	11	11	32	17	0
1938	...	659	122	35	5.0	6	4	2	2	11	8	0

A sample of canned sardines was found to contain lead, 13 parts per million, equivalent to one-eleventh grain per pound. The vendor was warned and the remainder of the stock was surrendered and destroyed.

Another sample of canned sardines was found to contain lead, 29 parts per million, equivalent to one-fifth of a grain per pound. Legal proceedings were instituted and the defendant was ordered to pay £5 5s. 0d. costs. The remainder of the stock was surrendered and destroyed.

The majority of the samples taken were of milk, which was represented by 297 samples during the year. Of these 26 or 8·75 per cent. were found to be below the standard fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture. The following table shows the result of analysis :—

Table No. 130

Quarter of the year	Number of samples	Number not genuine	Percentage adulterated
First	94	16	17·02
Second	74	2	2·70
Third	66	5	7·57
Fourth	63	3	4·76

25 of these samples were certified to contain added water, the highest amount being 11 per cent., but the majority being less than 2 per cent.

One of the samples showed deficiency in fat of 2 per cent.

Legal proceedings were instituted in 5, or 19·2 per cent., of the cases in which samples of milk were below standard.

No legal proceedings were considered advisable in the remainder of the milk samples which were below standard. The percentage of adulterated samples of milk in which it was not thought advisable to institute legal proceedings was 80·7.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD REGULATIONS

All articles taken were in accordance with the regulations.

(e) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings taken during the year are shown in Appendix C on page 165.

X.—HOUSING

OVERCROWDING

The 1st April, 1938, was fixed as the appointed day for section 62 of the Housing Act, 1936, and the 1st October, 1938, as the appointed day for sections 6 (2), 59, 60 and 64 of the Act in respect of overcrowding provisions. From the 1st October, therefore, new overcrowding has been an offence in circumstances bringing it within the relative sections of the Act.

The overcrowding survey which was carried out during 1935 brought to light the fact that 72 families living in properties owned by the Borough Council were overcrowded. At the end of 1938 twenty-two families were still overcrowded. Of the 7 families dealt with 2 were rehoused by the London County Council and 5 by the Borough Council.

Action taken in respect of overcrowding.

During the year 1938, 195 cases of overcrowding were abated as a result of enquiry and action by the sanitary staff, and in some cases as a result of reports to the Housing Committee. The London County Council accommodated 136 of these families and in the other 59 instances the accommodation was obtained from other sources. In addition to these cases 135 families were re-housed by the London County Council in connection with their slum clearance programme and as a result of representations made to the London County Council regarding the health of certain members of the family.

Results of the overcrowding survey of 1938.

It will be recalled that as a result of the overcrowding survey undertaken in 1935 it was ascertained that 3,887 families in the borough were living in overcrowded conditions. The number of overcrowded families in each ward at that time were as shown in the bottom line of table No. 131. The survey undertaken in the summer of 1938 showed that there had been a spectacular decrease in the amount of overcrowding and this decrease was common to all the wards of the borough. In two of the wards, namely, Whitmore and Acton, the overcrowding had been more than halved.

The reason for this decrease is composite: a decreasing population (which according to the Registrar-General has fallen by 7,770 in the three years under review) is now spread out in a slightly greater number of houses; at the same time both the London County Council and the Borough Council, and also to a limited extent voluntary housing societies, have increased both the floor space and the number of rooms available for many of the more grossly overcrowded cases. In addition many families have been accommodated in larger type buildings as a result of their own efforts.

The present position with regard to overcrowded families is shown in table No. 131, and the corresponding information with regard to the number of "persons" concerned is shown in table No. 132.

Table No. 131

OVERCROWDED FAMILIES										
		Moor- fields	Church	Hox- ton	Wen- lock	Whit- more	Kings- land	Hagg- erston	Acton	Total
EQUIVALENT NUMBER "PERSONS" PER FAMILY	1	—	3	2	3	2	1	1	—	12
	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	1	21	2	8	4	5	4	1	46
	2½	—	17	11	10	12	7	8	4	69
	3	5	20	11	10	8	9	7	4	74
	3½	10	60	62	40	32	23	26	12	265
	4	14	83	97	58	38	30	23	19	362
	4½	3	25	25	12	14	8	6	6	99
	5	9	53	31	42	21	26	10	11	203
	5½	15	33	31	19	19	18	20	7	162
	6	12	52	45	20	26	32	24	8	219
	6½	10	25	16	8	8	9	13	4	93
	7	7	40	14	19	12	16	13	9	130
	7½	2	15	10	11	9	11	19	3	80
	8	2	17	13	11	9	12	13	7	84
	8½	2	6	7	4	7	3	7	—	36
	9	1	4	6	6	6	6	7	2	38
	9½	—	3	—	2	2	1	2	1	11
	10	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	—	17
	10½	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	5
	11	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	4
	11½	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1938 Survey		95	480	387	289	234	222	208	98	2,013
1935 Survey		165	856	721	537	587	359	401	261	3,887

Table No. 132

PERSONS OVERCROWDED										
		Moor- fields	Church	Hox- ton	Wen- lock	Whit- more	Kings- land	Hagger- ston	Acton	Total
EQUIVALENT NUMBER "PERSONS" PER FAMILY	1	—	3	2	3	2	1	1	—	12
	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	2	42	4	16	8	10	8	2	92
	2½	—	42½	27½	25	30	17½	20	10	172½
	3	15	60	33	30	24	27	21	12	222
	3½	35	213½	217	140	112	80½	91	42	931
	4	56	332	388	232	152	120	92	76	1,448
	4½	13½	112½	112½	54	63	36	27	27	445½
	5	45	265	155	210	105	130	50	55	1,015
	5½	82½	181½	170½	104½	104½	99	110	38½	891
	6	72	312	270	120	156	192	144	48	1,314
	6½	65	162½	104	52	52	58½	84½	26	604½
	7	49	280	98	133	84	112	91	63	910
	7½	15	112½	75	82½	67½	82½	142½	22½	600
	8	16	136	104	88	72	96	104	56	672
	8½	17	51	59½	34	59½	25½	59½	—	306
	9	9	36	54	54	54	54	63	18	342
	9½	—	28½	—	19	19	9½	19	9½	104½
	10	10	20	20	20	30	30	40	—	170
	10½	—	—	—	21	21	—	10½	—	52½
	11	—	—	11	22	—	11	—	—	44
	11½	—	11½	11½	—	—	—	—	—	23
	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
	12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
1938 Survey		515	2,402	1,916½	1,460	1,215½	1,204	1,178	505½	10396½
1935 Survey		849	4,126	3,530	2,579	3,040½	1,784	2,103	1,317½	19329

The degree of overcrowding is shown by the following tables.

In these tables the number of persons referred to are in terms of "equivalent numbers," i.e., an individual over ten is counted as one; a child between one and ten years is counted as one-half; a child under one is ignored.

FREQUENCY OF OVERCROWDING

Table No. 133

Number of families overcrowded by—persons															
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	9	Total
Whole Borough	662	629	239	192	99	93	41	33	12	11	1	1	—	—	2,013
Wards—															
Moorfields ...	33	26	14	9	4	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	95
Church ...	141	143	59	53	26	30	9	10	2	7	—	—	—	—	480
Hoxton ...	126	138	49	26	18	16	8	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	387
Wenlock ...	95	100	28	35	11	12	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	289
Whitmore ...	82	71	30	21	10	11	1	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	234
Kingsland ...	82	62	24	24	8	11	3	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	222
Haggerston ...	70	57	27	14	17	6	10	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	208
Acton ...	33	32	8	10	5	4	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	98

The following table gives, in terms of percentages, the information set out in terms of frequencies in the preceding table :—

Table No. 134

Number of families overcrowded by—persons															
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	9	
Whole Borough	32.9	31.2	11.9	9.5	4.9	4.6	2.0	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	—	—	
Wards—															
Moorfields ...	34.7	26.3	14.7	9.5	4.2	3.2	3.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	
Church ...	29.4	29.8	12.3	11.0	5.4	6.3	1.9	2.1	0.2	1.5	—	—	—	—	
Hoxton...	32.5	35.6	12.7	6.5	4.6	4.1	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	
Wenlock ...	32.9	34.3	9.7	12.3	3.8	4.2	1.4	1.0	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	
Whitmore ...	35.0	30.3	12.8	8.9	4.3	4.7	0.4	2.6	0.4	—	0.4	—	—	—	
Kingsland ...	36.9	27.9	10.8	10.8	3.6	5.0	1.4	2.3	0.4	0.9	—	—	—	—	
Haggerston ...	33.6	27.4	13.0	6.7	8.2	2.9	4.8	1.4	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	
Acton ...	33.7	32.7	8.2	10.2	5.1	4.0	3.1	1.0	1.0	—	—	1.0	—	—	

The following table, compiled directly from Table No. 134 shows that there is apparently considerable similarity between the borough as a whole and each of its component wards. A glance at the table will show that relatively few families were overcrowded to the extent of more than two "equivalent persons":—

Table No. 135

				Per cent. of overcrowded houses, overcrowded by not more than—persons							
				1938				1935			
				1	1½	2	2+	1	1½	2	2+
Whole Borough	...	...	...	64.1	11.9	9.5	14.5	43.2	19.2	15.1	22.5
Moorfields	...	...	...	61.0	14.7	9.5	14.8	42.4	17.0	12.7	27.9
Church	...	...	...	59.2	12.3	11.0	17.5	41.3	16.0	15.5	27.2
Hoxton	...	...	...	68.1	12.7	6.5	12.7	39.0	23.6	18.2	19.2
Wenlock	...	...	...	67.2	9.7	12.3	10.8	51.0	19.0	13.6	16.4
Whitmore	...	...	...	65.3	12.8	8.9	13.0	42.3	19.3	15.5	22.9
Kingsland	...	...	...	54.8	10.8	10.8	23.6	48.2	18.4	13.7	19.7
Haggerston	...	...	...	61.0	13.0	6.7	19.3	40.1	20.7	15.0	24.2
Acton	...	...	...	66.4	8.2	10.2	15.2	45.2	20.3	10.3	24.2

Table No. 136 is a summary of the overcrowding position for the whole borough:—

OVERCROWDING SURVEY, 1938.

WHOLE BOROUGH

Table No. 136

Equivalent number of persons in family	Size of dwelling occupied, in terms of the maximum "equivalent number" of persons permitted to occupy it without causing it to be overcrowded																							Families over-crowded	Persons over-crowded			
	Under 1	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½			12	12½	13 & over
1	12																										12	12
1½	—	—																									—	—
2	—	5	41																								46	92
2½	—	—	4	65																							69	172½
3	—	—	4	53	17																						74	222
3½	—	—	—	5	2	258																					265	931
4	—	—	—	5	2	343	12																				362	1,448
4½	—	—	—	1	—	87	2	9																			99	445½
5	—	—	1	—	2	110	8	23	59																		203	1,015
5½	—	—	—	—	2	38	2	10	13	97																	162	891
6	—	—	—	1	1	53	3	7	29	106	19																219	1,314
6½	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	2	5	47	6	13															93	604½
7	—	—	—	—	—	17	2	5	10	45	13	15	23														130	910
7½	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	1	5	25	3	7	18	12													80	600
8	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	2	7	16	2	7	9	14	19												84	672
8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	1	2	5	7	7	4											36	306
9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	7	1	1	4	7	7	6	1										38	342
9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3	1	—	1	1									11	104½
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	5	—	1	4	2								17	170
10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2							5	52½
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—					4	44
11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—						2	23
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—						1	12
12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						—	—
13 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—						1	13
Dwellings over-crowded	12	5	50	130	27	939	33	59	135	353	46	46	62	46	43	13	4	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,013	10,396½

CLEARANCE AREAS

During the year the London County Council took action under section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936, as follows :—

Area		Houses	Population	Action taken
Foundry Place	...	69	275	Ministry of Health Inquiry held, and compulsory purchase order confirmed (10/8/38).
Lynedoch Street	...	149	665	Ministry of Health Inquiry held, and compulsory purchase order confirmed (11/6/38).
Long Street	...	171	857	Ministry of Health Inquiry held, and clearance and compulsory purchase orders confirmed (27/10/38).
Wilks Place	...	102	586	Ministry of Health Inquiry held, and clearance and compulsory purchase orders confirmed (10/8/38).
Crondall Place	...	151	647	Represented and declared clearance areas on 14/12/37. Ministry of Health Inquiry held, and clearance and compulsory purchase orders confirmed (27/10/38).
Britannia Gardens...		80	368	Ministry of Health Inquiry held, and clearance and compulsory purchase orders confirmed on 16/12/38.
Dove Row	...	428	2,316	Represented and declared clearance areas on 14/12/37. Ministry of Health Inquiry held on 28/11/38 but clearance and compulsory purchase orders had not been confirmed by the end of the year.
Benfleet Place	...	116	699	Represented and declared clearance areas (26/7/38). Compulsory purchase order not yet made.

The following are notes on the individual areas dealt with :—

**County of London (Foundry Place, Shoreditch) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938
(10th August, 1938)**

The Foundry Place Area was declared a clearance area by the London County Council on 13th July, 1937, and a compulsory purchase order dated 31st December, 1937, was subsequently confirmed by the Ministry of Health on 10th August, 1938. A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on 25th April, 1938.

The site is confined on the east and west sides by substantial three-storey buildings, and is separated from the Shoreditch Borough Council's swimming baths, and washhouses on the south by Bowling Green Walk, which is approximately 20 feet wide ; the chimney stack which serves these baths and washhouses is 150 feet high and dominates the site. The site is therefore unsuitable for the erection of any housing accommodation and it is proposed to use the site for the development of the numerous industries displaced from other areas.

The total area of the site is 0.77 acre and the displacement of 275 persons is involved, of whom 266 are in occupation of houses in the clearance area and nine are in occupation of the houses on the additional lands to be acquired.

**County of London (Lynedoch Street, Shoreditch), Housing Confirmation Order, 1938
(11th June, 1938)**

The Lynedoch Street Area was declared a clearance area by the London County Council on 27th July, 1937, and a compulsory purchase order dated 14th October, 1937, was subsequently confirmed by the Ministry of Health on 11th June, 1938. A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on 1st March, 1938.

The clearance area is 1.73 acres in extent and comprises 148 houses, including a shop, two stores, and estate office. The additional lands are 0.07 acre in extent and comprise one house, including a boys' club, and in addition a wood-turning workshop, an estate office and a builder's workshop and store. The total area of the site is therefore 1.8 acres and the displacement of 665 persons is involved, of whom 661 are in occupation of houses in the clearance area and four are in occupation of the house on the additional lands. Endeavours are to be made to make available a site on another area in the neighbourhood for the reinstatement of the boys' club.

**County of London (Long Street, Shoreditch Nos. 1, 1a and 2) Housing Confirmation Orders,
1938 (27th October, 1938)**

The Long Street Area was declared a clearance area by the London County Council on 2nd November, 1937, and clearance and compulsory purchase orders

dated 11th February, 1938, were subsequently confirmed by the Ministry of Health on 27th October, 1938. A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on 25th July, 1938.

The clearance areas are 2·14 acres in extent and the additional lands 1 acre in extent. The total area to be dealt with is therefore 3·14 acres and the displacement of 857 persons is involved, of whom 625 are in occupation of houses in the clearance area and 232 are in occupation of houses on the additional lands.

It is proposed to erect on part of the lands to be acquired two five-storey blocks comprising about 84 dwellings containing about 270 rooms. The remainder will be redeveloped for commercial purposes or for the provision of additional housing accommodation, if necessary.

County of London (Wilks Place, Shoreditch, Nos. 1 and 2) Housing Confirmation Orders, 1938 (10th August, 1938)

The Wilks Place Area was declared a clearance area by the London County Council on 27th July, 1937, and a clearance and compulsory purchase order dated 31st December, 1937, were subsequently confirmed by the Ministry of Health on 10th August, 1938. A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on 25th April, 1938.

This area which includes a number of courts and narrow streets is 2·05 acres in extent. The displacement of 586 persons is involved, of whom 427 are in occupation of houses in the clearance area and 159 are in occupation of houses on the additional lands. It is proposed to erect on the site three blocks comprising 92 dwellings and providing accommodation for 444 persons.

County of London (Crondall Place, Shoreditch Nos. 1, 1a, 1b, 2, 3, 4) Housing Confirmation Orders, 1938 (27th October, 1938)

The Crondall Place area was declared a clearance area by the London County Council on 14th December, 1937, and clearance and compulsory purchase orders dated 11th March, 1938, were subsequently confirmed by the Ministry of Health on 27th October, 1938. A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on 4th July, 1938.

The total area to be dealt with is 3·33 acres and the displacement of 647 persons is involved, of whom 365 are in occupation of houses in the clearance area and 282 are in occupation of houses on the additional lands. It is proposed to redevelop the lands acquired by the erection of two blocks of dwellings, five-storeys in height, comprising about 133 dwellings containing about 427 rooms and providing accommodation for about 641 persons. It is also proposed to close certain streets, widen others, and extend the site of the St. John's Road (L.C.C.) School which adjoins the area.

County of London (Britannia Gardens, Shoreditch, Nos. 1 and 2) Housing Confirmation Orders; County of London (Britannia Gardens) Clearance Order, 1938 (16th December, 1938)

This area was declared a clearance area by the London County Council on 7th December, 1937, and clearance and compulsory purchase orders dated 22nd April, 1938, were confirmed on 16th December, 1938. A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on 19th September, 1938.

The total area to be dealt with is 1.67 acres and the displacement of 368 persons is involved, of whom 322 are in occupation of houses in the clearance area and 46 are in occupation of houses on the additional lands. It is proposed to redevelop the lands to be acquired by the erection of two blocks of dwellings, comprising about 78 dwellings containing about 248 rooms and providing accommodation for about 372 persons.

Dove Row Clearance Areas (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)

This area was declared a clearance area by the London County Council on 14th December, 1937, and clearance and compulsory purchase orders were made on 8th April, 1938. A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on 28th November, 1938, but the orders have not yet been confirmed.

The total area is 10.73 acres in extent and the displacement of 2,316 persons is involved, of whom 1,931 are in occupation of houses in the clearance area and 385 are in occupation of houses on the additional lands.

It is proposed to redevelop a portion of the site by the erection of five blocks of dwellings, five storeys in height, comprising about 254 dwellings containing about 816 rooms and providing accommodation for about 1,224 persons. The user of the remainder provides for widening of certain streets.

Benfleet Place Clearance Areas (Nos. 1 and 2)

This area was declared a clearance area by the London County Council on 26th July, 1938.

The total area to be acquired is 3.74 acres. The displacement of 699 persons is involved, of whom 535 are in occupation of houses in the clearance area and 164 are in occupation of houses on the additional lands. In addition three other persons will be displaced. It is estimated that seven five-storey blocks, comprising 213 dwellings containing 682 rooms and accommodating 1,023 persons, can be provided on the site of the areas and additional lands.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES. S. II, HOUSING ACT, 1936

No house was dealt with under this section during 1938.

UNDERGROUND ROOMS

During the year 313 basement rooms were visited and of these 310 were reported to the Housing Committee, and after 30th June the Health Committee as being underground rooms within the meaning of the Act. Undertakings were given in respect of 216 of these rooms by the Owner or Agent and of these 80 were in force at the end of the year. No closing orders were made by the Council. In 64 of the underground rooms, the owners carried out the necessary work required and the rooms were made to comply with the regulations. Three underground rooms belonging to the Borough Council were closed during the year.

The following table shows the position during the year in respect to underground rooms :—

Table No. 137

Number of rooms outstanding at end of 1937	...	...	...	...	53
Underground rooms reported to Council during 1938	...	...	...		310
					<hr/> 363
Rooms in respect of which undertakings were received	...	...	...	116	
„ on which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	Nil	
„ made to comply with regulations	...	...	...	64	
„ belonging to Borough Council which were closed	...	...	...	3	
				<hr/> 183	
Number of rooms outstanding at end of 1938	...	...	...	180	
				<hr/> 363	
				<hr/>	

The total number of underground rooms reported to the Council during 1938 but still not complying with the Regulations at the end of the year was 261.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

During the year the number of families moving to or transferring within the Council's flats was 65. In each instance the furniture and effects were disinfested by the cyanide method. The department also supervised the disinfestation by cyanide of the effects of one family moving to a flat owned by the Shoreditch Housing Association.

In cases for disinfestation the effects of the family, except beds, bedding, and soft goods, are removed at about 8 a.m. in a specially constructed removal van to a yard adjoining the disinfecting station. Disinfestation is then carried out by

a firm of private contractors under the supervision of one of the sanitary inspectors. The bedding, etc., is treated by steam at the Council's disinfecting station at the same time. The removal and disinfection is thus completed on the same day.

The number of houses found to be bug infested was 140. In most instances disinfection was effected by disinfection of the bedding and soft goods by steam, the spraying of the furniture and rooms with insecticide (D solution). Where necessary a sanitary notice was served on the owner. This method was also employed for those families who removed to London County Council flats.

SPECIAL REPAIR WORK

Section 9, Housing Act, 1936.

During the year 323 intimation notices (as against 56 in 1937) were served under this Section. An alteration in procedure was adopted in October in connection with the serving of notices for defects found in connection with inspections made under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932. It had previously been the practice to serve an intimation for the repair of defects enforceable under the Public Health (London) Act. In October it was decided to serve an intimation under section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, for non-urgent defects. This allows a more extensive detailing of defects, and has necessitated considerably more work both for clerical and sanitary staff, but at the same time it is possible in this way to ensure that the house reaches a considerably higher standard after the renovations and repairs have been carried out. Urgent defects are still dealt with under the Public Health Act.

Previous to October only one inspector was engaged on this special repair work; now all district inspectors do it.

Table No. 138 summarises the work required to be done under the notices served during the year.

Dangerous Structure Notices.

The number of these notices served by the District Surveyor under the London Building Act during the last seven years was as follows :—

1932—211 ; 1933—225 ; 1934—210 ; 1935—106 ; 1936—110 ; 1937—127 ; 1938—118.

REBUILDING

During the year the following new blocks of flats were commenced (but not completed), viz. :—

L.C.C. Estate, Lovelace House	...	...	...	...	...	32 flats.
„ „ Harlowe House	...	...	...	...	...	39 „

WORK DONE UNDER SECTION 9, HOUSING ACT

Table No. 138

	DISTRICTS									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Premises, cleansed ...	22	20	28	39	47	19	74	16	13	278
„ total rooms	64	55	100	126	167	81	331	49	30	1003
„ verminous rooms ...	1	4	1	...	4	10	14	...	2	36
„ generally repaired...	31	46	50	52	78	27	126	36	28	474
Light and ventilation...	10	19	2	5	17	5	10	5	5	78
Roofs, gutters, rain-water pipes ...	14	28	31	34	57	31	142	24	33	394
Food cupboards ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	14	23
Water supply ...	2	4	...	1	27	...	16	1	1	52
Drains, improved or repaired ...	...	1	1	2	14	4	13	4	1	40
Soil, vent pipes repaired	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
W.C.'s, improved or repaired ...	1	1	5	7	6	3	28	6	4	61
Sinks, new ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	29	6	3	43
„ improved ...	2	7	16	1	36	...	21	...	...	83
„ traps provided	1	5	...	3	...	...	...	2	3	14
Outdoor Premises										
Floors, paving repaired	2	10	39	12	32	7	23	25	13	163
Cleansed or limewashed	8	29	91	20	23	13	29	...	...	213
Improved or repaired	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dustbins provided or repaired ...	6	3	3	4	3	3	14	...	3	37
Accumulations removed	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	4

The following table gives particulars of the work done under the Housing Acts in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

Table No. 139

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	6,612
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	20,788
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	1,029
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,544
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	351

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers (Intimation Notice)—Public Health (London) Act... ..	4,083
--	-------

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	351
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	351
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	886
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	886
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- | | | |
|---|--------|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made or Undertaking accepted | ... .. | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... .. | Nil |

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- | | | |
|---|--------|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... .. | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... .. | Nil |

4. Housing Act, 1936 Part IV.—Overcrowding :—

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year... | 1,989 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | 1,989 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | 10,314 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 292 |
| (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 195 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 967 |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | No information |
| (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report | See page 143 |

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) AMENDMENT ACT, 1933

No certificates were issued during the year in respect of the above Act.

XI.—HEALTH PROPAGANDA

Health Week was held from 10th to 15th October, and this year included an Exhibition. The Health Week and Exhibition was organised in collaboration with the Central Council for Health Education, and was a distinct success, although overshadowed by the critical events of last September which also caused some delay in the preparation of the exhibition.

The exhibitors were as follows :—

Trade—

National Milk Publicity Council.
 Millers Mutual Association.
 Gas Light and Coke Company.
 Keen, Robinson & Co., Ltd.
 Smith's Potato Crisps (1929), Ltd.
 Electricity Department.
 Cow & Gate, Ltd.

Non-trading—

Air-Raid Precautions Department.
 Public Health Department (including Food & Drugs, sanitation and infectious diseases).
 Works Department.
 Libraries Department.
 Baths Department.
 British Social Hygiene Council.
 Dental Board of the United Kingdom.
 Eugenics Society.
 National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
 National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare.
 Health and Cleanliness Council.
 National Council for Mental Hygiene.

In the mornings parties of school children, accompanied by their teachers, were conducted round the exhibition by a senior member of the department and also given a short lecture on health subjects. The exhibition was open to the public daily from 2 to 9 p.m. Lectures, illustrated by films, and cooking demonstrations were also given throughout the week and proved of considerable success. The Air-Raid Precautions exhibit, showing a gas-proof room, was one of the more popular stands and advantage was taken of the opportunity to enrol members for national service.

The swimming gala, primarily intended for school children, was again held at the Pitfield Street Baths on the Thursday evening. The children still show great enthusiasm for this event.

It was also possible to arrange through the kindness of the cinema proprietors in the borough for school children to attend a cinema on the Tuesday or Wednesday morning for a showing of educational and health films. The number of children who attended the cinemas was 1,350.

Two talks were also given outside the exhibition, one at the St. John's Mission and one at Hoxton Hall.

A handbook containing a Health Week Message from the Minister of Health, a foreword by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, and articles by the Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, the Tuberculosis Officer and the Dental Surgeon and containing the daily programme and health services of the borough was distributed to nearly every house in the borough.

The programme of lectures and demonstrations was as follows :—

<i>Time.</i>	<i>Lecturer and Title of Lecture.</i>	<i>Chairman.</i>
MONDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1938.		
3.0 p.m.	Opening of Health Week and Exhibition by His Worship the Mayor of Shoreditch (Mr. Councillor George Jeger, J.P.).	
7.30 p.m.	Dr. E. H. R. Smithard, Medical Officer of Health : " Why Not be Healthy ? "	Councillor Mrs. D. Thurtle.
	Film : " The War Without End."	
8.30 p.m.	Capt. F. Buckler, M.C., of the British Social Hygiene Council : " Sex Education."	Mr. Alderman G. J. Touchard.
	Films : " Trial for Marriage," " How to tell."	
TUESDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1938.		
3.0 p.m.	Cookery Demonstration by Dr. E. H. T. Nash, Medical Officer of Health, Heston.	Mr. Councillor T. J. Sillitoe, J.P.
7.30 p.m.	Dr. Gladys Hill : " Birth Control."	Alderman Miss E. Kellett.
8.30 p.m.	Dr. C. P. Blacker : " Heredity showing itself in the Offspring."	Councillor Dr. S. W. Jeger, L.C.C.
	Film : " From Generation to Generation."	
WEDNESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1938.		
3.0 p.m.	Cookery Demonstration by the Electricity Department.	Councillor Mrs. H. Girling, J.P., O.B.E., L.C.C.
7.30 p.m.	Dr. C. K. Cullen, Tuberculosis Officer : " Prevention of Tuberculosis."	Councillor Mrs. M. Higgin
	Film : " Contacts."	
8.30 p.m.	Miss M. H. Keating, of the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare : " Balance your Meal."	Mr. Alderman W. Coyne.

<i>Time.</i>	<i>Lecturer and Title of Lecture.</i>	<i>Chairman.</i>
THURSDAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1938.		
3.0 p.m.	Cookery Demonstration by the Electricity Department.	Mr. Councillor D. Wray.
7.30 p.m.	Mr. C. S. Abraham, M.C., L.D.S.: "Modern Dentistry." Films: "How Teeth Grow," "Painless Pain."	Mr. Councillor F. James.
8.30 p.m.	Dr. Guy Bousfield: "Diphtheria can be Prevented." Films: "The Empty Bed," "Do you See?"	Mr. Councillor A. G. Mayhew.
FRIDAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1938.		
3.0 p.m.	Cookery Demonstration by the National Milk Publicity Council.	Councillor Mrs. H. Alsford.
7.30 p.m.	Dr. John Macmillan, D.S.O., M.C.: "The Bed Bug—You and Me." Film: "The Red Army."	Mr. Councillor R. S. Falk.
8.30 p.m.	Dr. E. H. T. Nash, Medical Officer of Health, Heston: "Food for Fitness." Films: "Nutrition," "Food for Thought."	Mr. Councillor R. G. Linale
SATURDAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1938.		
3.0 p.m.	Cookery Demonstration by the National Milk Publicity Council.	

The attendances during Health Week are shown in the following table:—

Table No. 140

SHOREDITCH HEALTH EXHIBITION

Attendances

	Morning (School children)	Afternoon and Evening	Children at Cinemas	Outside Clubs
Monday	—	855	—	—
Tuesday	250	1,205	1,100	40
Wednesday	240	1,192	250	60
Thursday	200	1,016	—	—
Friday	70	824	—	—
Saturday	—	524	—	—
Thursday (Swimming gala)		1,200		

Total attendances—9,026

NATIONAL HEALTH CAMPAIGN

A campaign to encourage the wider use of local health services was inaugurated in the Autumn of 1937 by the Prime Minister. It was suggested that local authorities should co-operate by issuing a notice providing particulars of these services to

post offices ; a leaflet was accordingly distributed to post offices, and various establishments of the council. The administrative arrangements in connection with the campaign were undertaken by the Central Council for Health Education who supplied posters, bookmarks and propaganda during the four months of the campaign which ended in February, 1938. These were distributed to various establishments of the council, including the public libraries, baths, health clinics, and welfare centres. The borough council also had posted on eight major sites the specially designed posters supplied by the Ministry of Health.

It is the permanent practice of the department to advertise health services by providing propaganda racks for display in the various clinics, centres, etc.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. R. SMITHARD,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Old Street, E.C.1.

30th June, 1939.

APPENDIX A

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, ETC., IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

1. Bye-laws made by the Borough Council :—

- (a) For the prevention of any nuisances arising from any snow, ice, salt, dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish or filth or other matter or thing in any street.
- (b) For preventing nuisances arising from any offensive matter running out of any manufactory, brewery, slaughterhouse, knackers' yard, butcher's shop or fishmonger's shop or dunghill into any uncovered place, whether or not surrounded by a fence or wall.
- (c) For the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises in such place or manner as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health.
- (d) For securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns and other receptacles used for storing water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man.
- (e) As to the paving of yards and open spaces in connection with a dwelling-house.
- (f) Public Mortuary.

2. Regulations concerning underground rooms.

3. Other Bye-laws, Orders, etc., enforced by the Borough Council :—

- (a) Drainage and deposit of drainage plans.
- (b) Closing and filling up of cesspools and privies.
- (c) Removal and disposal of house and other refuse.
- (d) Removal of faecal or offensive matter by road or water.
- (e) Waterclosets, urinals, earthclosets, privies and cesspools.
- (f) Ashpits and receptacles for dung.
- (g) Conveyance of carcasses of dead horses through streets.
- (h) Houses divided into separate tenements, etc.
- (i) Registration, licensing, inspection and regulation of common lodging houses.
- (j) Licensing of dairymen to use premises as cowhouses.
- (k) Licensing and inspection of slaughterhouses and knackers' premises.
- (l) Offensive businesses.
- (m) Rag and bone dealers.
- (n) Slaughtering of animals.
- (o) Slaughtering of poultry.
- (p) Child life protection.
- (q) Smoke abatement.
- (r) Fish curers and vendors of fried fish.
- (s) Protection of food.

APPENDIX B

Acts of Parliament, Local Government Orders, Memoranda, and Circular Letters issued by Government Departments with regard to the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Services during the year 1938.

STATUTES

- Blind Persons Act, 1938.
- Children and Young Persons Act, 1938.
- Food and Drugs Act, 1938.
- Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1938.
- Street Playgrounds Act, 1938.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH**Circulars**

- No. 1675. Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.
- No. 1677. Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1938.
- No. 1678. Midwives Act, 1936.
- No. 1681. Blind Persons Bill.
- No. 1684. Water supplies.
- No. 1688. Building Bye-laws.
- No. 1690. Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.
- No. 1693. Midwifery Training.
- No. 1694. Health Visitors—Training.
- No. 1702. Departmental Committee on the Cost of Hospitals—Final Report.
- No. 1705. Maternal Mortality, Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives.
- No. 1707. Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.
- No. 1709. Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1938.
- No. 1714. Midwives Act, 1936.
- No. 1719. Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.
- No. 1724. Smallpox.
- No. 1727. Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.
- No. 1732. Air Raid Precautions—Provision of Hospital Accommodation.
- No. 1740. Report on the Management of Municipal Housing Estates.
- No. 1741. Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.
- No. 1755. Food and Drugs Acts, 1938.
- No. 1756. Building Bye-laws.
- 30-3-38. Bacteriological Investigation with reference to puerperal sepsis.

Statutory Rules and Orders

- No. 32. Public Health (Nursing Homes Registration Form) Regulations, 1938.
- No. 147. Midwives (Certifying Hospitals and Institutions) Order, 1938.
- No. 217. Milk and Dairies Amendment Order, 1938.
- No. 218. Milk (Special Designations) Amendment Order, 1938.
- No. 299. Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1938.
- No. 569. Registration of Births, Stillbirths and Death Regulations, 1938.
- No. 689. Midwives (Certifying Hospitals and Institutions) Order (No. 2).
- No. 1100. The County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1938.

Memoranda

- April. Conditions upon which grants will be made by the Minister of Health in aid of Midwifery training.
- June. Factories Act, 1937—Memorandum as to duties of local authorities.
- Sept. Memorandum on Smallpox.

HOME OFFICE**Circulars**

- 31-12-37. Experiments in anti-gas protection of houses.
- 28-1-38. Air Raid Precautions Act, 1937.
- 7-2-38. Civilian anti-gas schools.
- 14-2-38. Lighting restrictions.
- 28-3-38. Air raid precautions. General schemes.
- 20-12-38. Air Raid Precautions—Badges for Volunteers.

Memoranda

- March. Air Raid Precautions. Memorandum No. 7—Personnel requirements for air raid general and fire precautions services, and the police services.
- Air Raid Precautions—Organisation of decontamination services. Memorandum No. 3.
- 18-7-38. Air Raid Precautions (approval of Expenditure) Provisional Regulations.

Statutory Rules and Orders

- No. 251. Air Raid Precautions (General Schemes) Regulations, 1938.
- No. 253. Air Raid Precautions (London) (Allocation of Duties) Order, 1938.
- No. 611. Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938.
- No. 1386. Factories (Notification of Diseases) Regulations, 1938.
- No. 1548. Poisons (Amendment) Rules, 1938.
- No. 1501. Poisons List (Amendment) Order, 1938.
- 30-11-38. Maps for Use in Connection with Air Raid Precautions Schemes.

APPENDIX C

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN 1938

The following is a list of legal proceedings instituted during the year under report :—

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936, AND BYE-LAWS.

Date	Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Remarks
Jan. 11	Non-compliance with nuisance notice in respect of No. 97, Shaftesbury Street.	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 2 2 0	Notice complied with.
Apr. 5	Non-compliance with nuisance notice in respect of Nos. 36/38, Wilmer Gardens.	—	2 2 0	Order made for notice to be complied with in 14 days.
June 28	Non-compliance with nuisance notice in respect of No. 69, Nicholas Street.	—	2 2 0	Notice complied with.
Aug. 3	Constructing drainage work at No. 208, Shoreditch High Street, without previous notice in writing to the Sanitary Authority.	—	2 2 0	—
Dec. 20	Non-compliance with nuisance notice in respect of No. 76, Westmoreland Place.	—	2 2 0	Notice complied with.

RAG FLOCK REGULATIONS, 1912.

Date	Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Remarks
Oct. 5	Being in possession of rag flock at No. 47, Aske Street, intended to be used for the purpose of making articles of upholstery, and which did not conform to the prescribed standard of cleanliness.	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 3 3 0	—

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Date	Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Remarks
Feb. 1	Permitting front basement room at No. 43, Falkirk Street, to be used for the purposes of a sleeping place contrary to a Closing Order made by the Council.	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 3 3 0	—

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936, s. 180.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

Date	Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Remarks
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 11	Selling bread and butter not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser.	—	1 1 0	—
Jan. 13	Selling bread and butter not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser.	—	2 2 0	—
Feb. 1	Selling gin not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser.	2 0 0	3 3 0	—
Feb. 3	Selling by servant or agent, milk to which the addition of water had been made.	10 0	1 1 0	—
May 3	Selling sardines not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser.	—	5 5 0	—
May 4	Selling milk to which the addition of water had been made.	3 0 0	3 3 0	—
Sept. 20	Having in possession at No. 23, Pitfield Street :—			
	(a) Certain nut milk chocolate, and	25 0 0	15 0 0	—
	(b) Certain fruit and nut milk chocolate deposited for the purpose of sale, which were unwholesome and unfit for food.	—	2 0	Dismissed on payment of costs.
Sept. 20	Delivering milk not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser.	—	—	Summonses not served on defendant on account of report by his doctor that he was suffering from mental illness. Defendant subsequently sold his farm and moved to Gloucestershire. The facts of the case were communicated to the M.O.H. of Gloucestershire and no further action was taken on the summonses.

APPENDIX D

Reports, other than routine reports, submitted by the Medical Officer of Health to various Committees :—

Public Health Committee—

Work of the Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	...	March, 1938.
Extra clinics and staff in the dental hospital	...	...	...	...	April, 1938.
Use of offices at Laburnum Street	...	...	...	...	August, 1938.
Foot clinic	...	...	...	...	August, 1938.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee—

Laundry services	...	...	...	...	March, 1938.
Health Visitor's districts	...	...	...	...	June, 1938.
Nursing staff at the Model Welfare Centre	...	...	...	...	September, 1938.
Medical staffing for maternity and child welfare services	...	...	...	...	October, 1938.

Housing Committee—

Housing Act, 1936—Measurement of dwellings in order to obtain "permitted numbers"	March, 1938.
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Air Raid Precautions Committee—

Report on attendance of M.O.H. at Civilian anti-gas school	June, 1938.
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APPENDIX E

AVERAGED TABULATED STATISTICAL REVIEW IN FIVE YEAR PERIODS

Years	Population	Density per acre	Persons per hereditament	Births	Birth-rate (per 1,000 pop.)	Deaths	Death rate (per 1,000 pop.)	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	T.B. notification rate (all forms) (per 1,000 pop.)	T.B. death rate (all forms) (per 1,000 pop.)
1893-1897	121,749	188	—	4,266	35.0	2,744	22.5	185	—	2.9
1898-1902	118,835	185	—	4,029	33.8	2,646	22.3	196	—	2.8
1903-1907	115,549	180	—	3,810	32.1	2,324	20.1	170	—	3.0
1908-1912	112,305	167	—	3,594	32.0	2,070	18.5	144	—	2.4
1913-1917	101,341	156	—	3,032	29.9	2,002	19.8	145	6.3	2.9
1918-1922	98,913	153	—	2,727	27.6	1,667	16.9	117	3.8	2.0
1923-1927	105,640	164	—	2,538	24.0	1,372	13.0	79	2.5	1.4
1928-1932	98,336	149	—	1,888	19.2	1,318	13.4	76	2.2	1.1
1933-1937	88,044	133	6.6	1,347	15.3	1,104	12.5	68	1.7	0.9
1938 ...	80,360	122	5.7	1,181	14.7	915	11.4	64	1.5	0.7

APPENDIX F

LIST OF CLINICS

Day	Clinic	Where held	Time	Officer in charge
Mon. ...	Ante-Natal	210, Kingsland Road ...	10.0 — 12.0	Dr. Hall.
	Child Welfare	Do. ...	2.0 — 4.0	Dr. Richards.
	Do.	Hoxton Market Institute ...	2.0 — 4.0	Dr. Hudson.
	Artificial Sunlight ...	210, Kingsland Road ...	2.0 — 4.0	Dr. McGregor.
	Foot	8, Laburnum Street ...	4.0 — 6.0	Miss Kuipers.
			6.0 — 8.0	Do.
	Tuberculosis Dispensary	145, Queensbridge Road ...	2.0 — 3.30	Dr. Cullen.
	Do.	Do. ...	6.30 — 8.0*	Do.
	Dental Hospital... ..	8, Laburnum Street ...	10.0 — 12.30	Mr. Abraham.
	Do.	Do. ...	2.0 — 4.30	Do.
			6.0 — 8.0	Mr. Abraham and Mr. Jessop.
Tues.	Child Welfare	210, Kingsland Road ...	10.0 — 12.0	Dr. McGregor.
	Do.	Do. ...	2.0 — 4.0	Drs. Goffe and Rose.
	Do.	St. Helen's Club ...	2.0 — 4.0	Dr. Phillips.
	Ante-Natal	28, Herbert Street ...	10.0 — 12.0	Dr. Naish.
	Child Welfare	Do. ...	2.0 — 4.0	Do.
	Do.	Hoxton Hall ...	10.0 — 12.0	Dr. Hudson.
	Do.	Do. ...	2.0 — 4.0	Do.
	Artificial Sunlight ...	210, Kingsland Road ...	10.0 — 12.0	Dr. McGregor.
	Gynæcological	8, Laburnum Street ...	10.0 — 12.0	Dr. Hill.
	General Medical for Women	Do. ...	10.0 — 12.0	Dr. Aitken.
	Diphtheria Immunization	Do. ...	2.30 — 4.0	Dr. McGregor.
	Tuberculosis Dispensary	145, Queensbridge Road ...	2.0 — 3.30	Dr. Cullen.
	Do.	Do. ...	4.30 — 6.0 †	Do.
	Dental Hospital... ..	8, Laburnum Street ...	2.0 — 4.30 †	Mr. Abraham.
	Do.	Do. ...	6.0 — 8.0	Mr. Abraham and Mr. Jessop.
Wed. ...	Post-Natal (2nd and 4th Wednesdays only) ...	210, Kingsland Road ...	10.0 — 12.0	Dr. Hall.
	Toddlers	Do. ...	2.0 — 4.0	Dr. Richards.
	Child Welfare	Do. ...	2.0 — 4.0	Dr. McGregor.
	Do.	Hoxton Market Institute ...	2.0 — 4.0	Dr. Goffe.
	Artificial Sun Light ...	210, Kingsland Road ...	2.0 — 4.0	Dr. McGregor.
	Breast Feeding	Do. ...	9.0 — 5.0	Dr. McGregor.
	Foot	8, Laburnum Street ...	2.30 — 4.30	Miss Kuipers.
	Gynæcological	Do. ...	6.30 — 8.30	Dr. Hill.
	General Medical for Women	Do. ...	6.30 — 8.30	Dr. Aitken.
	Tuberculosis Dispensary	145, Queensbridge Road ...	2.0 — 3.30	Dr. Cullen.
	Dental Hospital... ..	8, Laburnum Street ...	10.0 — 12.30	Mr. Abraham and Mr. Jessop.
	Do.	Do. ...	2.0 — 4.30	Mr. Abraham.

* For patients and contacts at work during the day.

† For school children only.

‡ Gas sessions.

Day	Clinic	Where held	Time	Officer in charge
Thurs.	Ante-Natal	210, Kingsland Road ...	10.0 —12.0	Dr. Hall.
	Child Welfare	Do. ...	2.0 — 4.0	Two Doctors.
	Do.	Haggerston Hall ...	2.0 — 4.0	Dr. Rose.
	Do.	28, Herbert Street ...	10.0 —12.0	Dr. Livingstone.
	Do.	Do. ...	2.0 — 4.0	Dr. Naish.
	Artificial Sunlight ...	210, Kingsland Road ...	10.0 —12.0	Dr. McGregor.
	Do.	Do. ...	2.0 — 4.0	Do.
	Foot	8, Laburnum Street ...	2.30— 4.30	Miss Kuipers.
	Do.	Do. ...	6.0 — 8.0	Do.
	Tuberculosis Dispensary	145, Queensbridge Road ...	2.0 — 3.30	Dr. Cullen.
	Dental Hospital... ..	8, Laburnum Street ...	10.0 —12.30†	Mr. Abraham.
	Do.	Do. ...	2.0 — 4.30	and Mr. Jessop. Mr. Abraham.
Fri. ...	Ante Natal	210, Kingsland Road ...	10.0 —12.0	Dr. Smith.
	Child Welfare	Do. ...	2.0 — 4.0	Do.
	Do.	Harbour Lights ...	2.0 — 4.0	Dr. Goffe.
	Do.	St. Helen's Club ...	2.0 — 4.0	Dr. Phillips.
	Artificial Sunlight ...	210, Kingsland Road ...	2.0 — 4.0	Dr. McGregor.
	Breast Feeding	Do. ...	9.0 — 5.0	Do.
	Foot	8, Laburnum Street ...	10.0 —12.0	Miss Kuipers.
	Do.	Do. ...	2.30— 4.30	Do.
	Tuberculosis Dispensary	145, Queensbridge Road ...	2.0 — 3.30	Dr. Cullen.
	Dental Hospital... ..	8, Laburnum Street ...	2.0 — 4.30	Mr. Abraham
	Do.	Do. ...	6.0 — 8.0†	and Mr. Jessop. Mr. Abraham.

† Gas sessions.

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