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REPORT

on the

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

of the

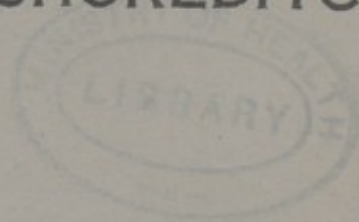
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH

IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON

FOR THE YEAR 1949

BY

B.BROADBENT, M.A., M.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.



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To the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS of SHOREDITCH.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year 1949 to which this annual report refers, marks the first full year's working of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and therefore refers to "Personal" health services only by implication. I am pleased to acknowledge however, that the personal relations with the London County Council Divisional Medical Officer, Dr.S.King, and his staff have remained smooth, and that the methods used in those services have changed very little in the Borough, they having, in fact, tended to spread to other parts of the Division and County. Naturally, we in the Town Hall miss sadly, and feel the need of, closer and more immediate contact with personal health services and tuberculosis in particular.

The resident population has increased very slightly, to 45,200, but it is pleasing to note that the number of separate dwellings has increased out of proportion, from 9,450 to 11,140. This fact, together with the large numbers of overcrowded families rehoused in other districts, from Shoreditch, gives hope of improved statistics in future years, even though a slight deterioration has occurred compared with 1948 in certain vital statistics. For example, the crude death rate has increased from 11.78 to 13.11, and the infantile mortality rate has slipped from its record last year of 24.62 down to 38.19. Tuberculosis deaths remain unchanged however, and the new notifications show a definite improvement which we hope will now continue. The incidence of infectious disease in general was distinctly lower than in 1948, and although that of diphtheria was still disappointing in the school age group, the indications in 1950 already point to a great improvement following the further boosting of re-inoculation in the schools themselves. This higher rate of protection in the age group now most susceptible of all to the disease, bids fair to reduce appreciably Shoreditch's relatively poor figures before the next annual report appears. Poliomyelitis, on the other hand, lived up to its popular title, in that the ten patients affected were all under school age, there being one death - the first child attacked in the Borough.

But, whatever the future may bring, we may rest assured that the Borough Council is doing the maximum in its power to improve conditions for all age groups. It is second to none in its housing efforts and in the help it gives towards making the lives of the elderly as healthful and happy as possible both by Clubs, cheap meals (at home or club) and holidays. In addition, it provides a unique country holiday home for members of all age groups, at a charge which they can afford, and, for the remainder of the year, allows people (especially mothers with babies) to come there from all parts of the country and relax during that critical period when medicine and nursing can be replaced by simple rest and good food, before plunging again into the turmoil of everyday life.

The Sanitary Inspectors have backed this preventive work by doubling their Section 5 Housing work (house-to-house inspections of routine character to ensure that houses are still fit for human habitation), as well as increasing their other activities. By the campaign among food handlers also, they have prevented much illness (details in body of report).

In the working of the department, economy was exercised wherever possible, when not incompatible with efficiency. The transfer of the personal cleansing work to the Finsbury Health Centre early in the year proved effective, and the amount of infestation decreased still further. In addition, all bacterial work was transferred to the Central Public Health Laboratory at Colindale and thus saved expenditure as well as providing increased facilities. The cost of the Holiday Home has been reduced by calling on the King Edward's Hospital Fund, who have not only given material help in improving the "physical" efficiency, but will be the means of keeping it occupied during the winter months. The Rodent Infestation Section contributed its quota to the reduction in cost of the department, by the excellent work done in clearing business premises of vermin.

Altogether, I am proud of the good work done by this department during the year, and feel that, far from being disheartened, the staff may feel that they are "pulling their weight" on behalf of humanity.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
(to May 1949)

BOROUGH WELFARE COMMITTEE
(to May 1949)

Ex-officio: Alderman F. James, J.P. (Mayor)

Chairman:

Alderman TOUCHARD, G.J.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor SMITH, Mrs. E.E.

Alderman COYNE, W.

" LINALE, R.G.

Councillor BAMFORD G.H.J.

" BRYANT, H.T.

" FENTON, Mrs. D.

" HIGGINS, Mrs. M.I., M.B.E.

" HUMPHREYS, F.

" MAYHEW, A.G.

" SAMUELS, J.

" TALLANTIRE, Mrs. V.P.

" THURTL, Mrs. D., J.P.,
L.C.C.

" VARNALS, Mrs. A.E.

" WICKS, A.E.

Chairman:

Councillor HEBDEN, W., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman KELLETT, Miss E.

Alderman COYNE, W.

" GIRLING, W.H., O.B.E., M.W.B.

" LINALE, R.G.

" TOUCHARD, G.J.

Councillor BRYANT, H.T.

" CECIL, Rev. H., R.D.

" FENTON, Mrs. D.

" GIRLING, Mrs. H., O.B.E.,
J.P., L.C.C.

" HIGGINS, Mrs. M.I., M.B.E.

" MAYHEW, A.G.

" SMITH, C.J.

" TALLANTIRE, R.J.

" VARNALS, W.E.

(Co-opted) Lady Cynthia COLVILLE,
D.C.V.O., J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
(May 1949 to May 1950)

BOROUGH WELFARE COMMITTEE
(May 1949 to May 1950)

Ex-officio: Alderman R. G. LINALE, J.P. (Mayor).

Chairman:

Councillor SMITH, Mrs. E.E.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor HIGGINS, Mrs. M.I., M.B.E.

Alderman GIRLING, R.M.

" TOUCHARD G.J.

Councillor BAMFORD, G.H.J.

" HUMPHREYS, F.

" LOWE, H.A.

" MAYHEW, A.G.

" RUTMAN, P.

" THURTL, Mrs. D., J.P.

" VARNALS, Mrs. A.E.

" WELCH, J.A.

" WICKS, A.E.

Chairman:

Alderman KELLETT, Miss E.

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman CECIL, Rev. H., R.D.

Alderman TOUCHARD, G.J.

Councillor ANDERSON, J.

" BRYANT, H.T.

" COYNE, W.

" GIRLING, Mrs. H., O.B.E., J.P.

" HEBDEN, W., J.P.

" HIGGINS, Mrs. M.I., M.B.E.

" SMITH, Mrs. E.E.

" SWALES, R.T.J.

" WELCH, J.A.

" QUICK, T.G. (resigned 27.9.49)

" HOGG, R.S. (appointed 25.10.49)

(Co-opted) Lady Cynthia COLVILLE,
D.C.V.O., J.P.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health	B. BROADBENT, M.A., M.B., B.C. ^h , M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Administrative Assistant	DAVID GRANT, F.S.I.A. (a)(c)
Food and Drugs and Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector	F. C. SHAW, M.S.I.A. (a)(c)
Sanitary Inspectors.	G.W.ALEXANDER, M.S.I.A. (b) (commenced 20.7.49) R. BANKS, M.S.I.A. (b)(c) C.W.BEDDIS, M.S.I.A. (b)(c) (commenced 25.4.49) R.A.BISHOP, F.S.I.A. (a)(c) (Routine Food Premises Inspections) G.C.E.GIBBS, M.S.I.A. (b)(c) J.B.MOLLOY, M.S.I.A. (a)(c) A.W.E.PORTER, M.S.I.A. (a)(c) H.J.TAYLOR, M.S.I.A. (b) (commenced 20.4.49) G.WALKER, M.S.I.A. (a)(c) (Routine Factories Act Inspections) J. COX, M.S.I.A. (resigned 31.3.49). A.G.PATTERSON, M.S.I.A. (resigned 11.4.49) W.E.D.SMITH, M.S.I.A. (resigned 12.7.49) Miss I.M.HEWARD, M.S.I.A. (retired 27.10.49)
Clerks	V.H. SEWELL B.M.R. LEIGH E.A. CHRISTIAN R.F. ATKINS (H.M.Forces) D.J. CROSS R.J.DAVIES J.R. GREIG J.F.MELLISH (temporary)
Rodent Foreman/Clerk and Disinfecting Supervisor	H. F. BRYANT
Mortuary Superintendent and Post-Mortem Attendant	R. W. HART
Social Welfare Officers	Miss M. MORRELL, C.M.B. Miss T. CATHCART
Assistant Social Welfare Officer	Mrs. J. E. ADAMS
Bell Pensioners' Club Organiser	Miss M.N.WEBB (resigned 18.10.49).

Shoreditch Holiday and
Rest Home.

Visiting Medical Officer	B. C. MORTON PALMER, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. ^h , L.M.S.S.A.
Matron	Mrs. E.M. LAIT, S.R.N. (resigned 22.8.49) Miss R. LANGLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 12.10.49)
Public Analyst (part time)	H. AMPHLETT WILLIAMS, Ph.D., A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

Notes:-

- (a) Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.
- (b) Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- (c) Meat & Other Foods Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute or Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

I. - STATISTICS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

Area - 662 acres. Population, Census 1931 - 97,038; Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1949 - 45,200. Number of structurally separate dwellings, 1931 Census - 14,115. Number of houses (end of 1949) according to rate books - 11,140. Rateable value - £630,644. Sum represented by penny rate - £2,365.

A great variety of industries is carried on in the Borough's 1,271 factories. 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 notified under the Factories Act who are resident in the Borough is approximately 400.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1949.

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>
Live Births (	( Legitimate ...	424	388	812	
	(Illegitimate...	30	22	52	
		<u>454</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>864</u>	19.11
Still births ...	15	Rate per 1,000 total births ...			17.18
General death rate (crude rate)	...	...	...	...	13.11
Percentage of deaths occurring in public institutions				...	68.6
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth -					
	From sepsis ...	1	From other causes	...	Nil
Death rate of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 live births -					
	Legitimate	39.41,	Illegitimate	19.23, Total ..	38.19
Deaths from measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
" " whooping cough (all ages).	...	...	...	...	1
" " diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	4
" " pulmonary tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	33
" " all forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	38
Death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.73
" " " all forms of tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	0.84

Comparative vital statistics of the Borough during recent years are given in the following table :-

Year	Popu- lation 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					Num- ber	Rate per 1,000 nett Births	Num- ber	Rate
1938	80360	1100	1181	14.7	1105	13.7	438	248	75	64	915	11.4
*1939	77280B 72910D	924	1113	14.4	1137	15.3	447	252	34	31	942	12.9
1940	57090	445	916	16.0	1273	22.3	346	391	59	69	1318	23.1
1941	36360	142	634	17.4	605	16.6	163	437	32	63	879	24.2
1942	34900	255	642	18.4	447	12.8	119	283	33	50	611	17.5
1943	35460	262	671	18.9	548	15.5	283	218	31	46	556	15.7
1944	35390	241	663	18.7	599	16.9	210	195	24	36	584	16.5
1945	36760	262	697	19.0	722	19.6	156	193	27	39	603	16.4
1946	42600	486	995	23.4	624	14.6	174	164	32	32	614	14.4
1947	44610	471	1044	23.2	610	13.7	169	220	43	41	661	14.8
1948	44960	385	853	19.0	511	11.4	158	177	21	25	530	11.8
1949	45200	351	864	19.1	552	12.2	171	212	33	38	593	13.1

* B. Birth rate population figure
D. Death rate population figure.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

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. and N.E.; Bethnal Green, E.; Stepney, S.E.; City, S.; Finsbury, W.; Islington, N. and 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 three feet with a good quality sandy gravel on this subsoil.

House Refuse.- The removal of house refuse is under the administrative control of the Cleansing and Transport Superintendent.

Hospitals.- Within the Borough:

St. Matthew's Hospital, Shepherdess Walk, N.1.
St. Leonard's Hospital, Nuttall Street, N.1.
Royal Chest Hospital, City Road, E.C.1.

Ambulance Facilities.- Ambulances are provided by the London County Council.

Venereal Diseases.- Posters and notices were displayed at the conveniences in the Borough, drawing attention to the facilities available at local Hospitals.

Public Mortuary.- The arrangement with Bethnal Green Borough Council whose mortuary is staffed by a mortuary keeper employed by this Council serving both boroughs was continued. During the year 267 bodies were deposited and 243 post mortem examinations were made.

CAUSES OF DEATH WITH AGE DISTRIBUTION.

CAUSES OF DEATH	A G E S														S E X		Total deaths due to each cause
	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	Male	Female	
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Cerebro-spinal fever..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
3 Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Whooping Cough... ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5 Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Tuberculosis of respiratory system... ..	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	6	5	2	5	4	3	-	17	16	33
7 Other forms of T.B....	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	5
8 Syphilitic disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	4
9 Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	4	2	6
10 Measles... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
12 Acute infectious encephalitis.. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
13 Buccal cavity oesophagus (M.) uterus (F.) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	1	-	7	3	10
14 Cancer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	12	4	1	14	12	26
15 Cancer of Breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	2	1	-	11	11
16 Cancer of all other sites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	9	14	23	13	2	44	20	64
17 Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	3	4
18 Intracranial vascular lesions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	18	13	2	14	26	40
19 Heart disease. ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	9	18	56	51	14	74	83	157
20 Other diseases of the circulatory system...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	9	3	13	9	22
21 Bronchitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	22	13	10	31	25	56
22 Pneumonia	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	7	6	2	10	16	26
23 Other respiratory disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	3	5	8
24 Ulceration of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	5	1	6
25 Diarrhoea (under 2)...	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
26 Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
27 Other digestive diseases	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	1	1	4	7	11
28 Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	3	-	5	3	8
29 Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
30 Other maternal causes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Premature birth ...	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10
32 Congenital malformations and birth injury ...	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	9	9	18
33 Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3
34 Road traffic accidents.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	5
35 Other violent causes..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	1	3	7	10
36 All other causes ...	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	7	6	9	9	3	21	18	39
Total Deaths (all causes)	33	4	1	4	3	6	8	16	23	48	83	181	142	41	297	296	593

II.- POPULATION BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General's estimate for the mid-year 1949 population was 45,200. This shows an increase of 240 over the previous year. This figure is used for statistical purposes throughout this Report.

The density of the population in the Borough is 68 persons per acre.

BIRTHS.

The numbers of registered live births allocated to the Borough during the calendar year 1949 were as follows :-

Total Live Births (legitimate and illegitimate) :-

Males ...	...	...	454
Females .	...	...	410
	Total	...	<u>864</u>

Illegitimate live Births :-

Males ...	...	...	30
Females..	...	...	22
	Total	...	<u>52</u>

The birth rate for the Borough was 19.11. For England and Wales the birth rate was 16.7 and for London 16.8. The illegitimate births numbered 52, of which 30 were males. The illegitimate births therefore represented 5.91 per cent. of all the births in the Borough, as compared with 5.0 per cent. for England and Wales.

STILLBIRTHS.

The number of registered stillbirths allocated to the Borough was 15 or 1.7 per cent. of all births.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages during the year was 429, and the marriage rate was 18.98 per 1,000 population. The marriage rate for the Metropolis was 21.0 and for England and Wales 17.0.

DEATHS.

During 1949 the gross number of deaths registered in the Borough was 552.

The transferable deaths were as follows :-

Deaths of non-residents registered in Shoreditch, 171.

Deaths of Shoreditch residents registered elsewhere, 212.

The number of deaths which must be debited to Shoreditch is accordingly 593, which gives a nett death rate of 13.11 per 1,000 population. In connection with these deaths 28 inquests were held. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.7 and for London 12.2. Altogether 407 or 68.6 per cent. of the people belonging to Shoreditch who died during the year died in public institutions.

The table on page 9 showing causes of deaths at all ages has been supplied by the Registrar General.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year numbered 33 of which 16 were males and 17 females. These deaths amounted to 5.56 per cent. of the total net Shoreditch deaths from all causes as compared with 3.96 per cent. in 1948. The infantile mortality rate (death rate of infants under one year per 1,000 live births registered during the year) was 38.19. The number of deaths of illegitimate infants was 1, which gives a death rate of 19.23 per 1,000 illegitimate births. The main causes of death in infants under one year of age were premature birth and congenital malformation.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH DURING 1949.

CAUSE OF DEATH	A G E S										S E X		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	Male	Female	
Whooping cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	3
Congenital malformation	1	3	1	1	-	6	-	-	1	1	4	4	8
Premature birth ...	6	3	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	4	6	10
Injury at birth ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Atelectasis ..	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Other defined diseases	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other violence ...	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	11	9	2	1	-	23	2	2	4	2	16	17	33

MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1949.

One maternal death was recorded during the year.

The maternal mortality rates in England and Wales and in Shoreditch, during the past seven years are given below :-

	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births						
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
England and Wales ...	0.98	1.02	1.17	1.47	1.84	2.00	2.35
London ...	0.78	0.79	0.98	1.26	1.93	1.70	2.13
Shoreditch. ...	1.13	1.17	Nil	2.01	1.43	3.02	2.98

CANCER

The deaths from cancer in the Borough during the year numbered 111 as compared with 101 in 1948.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Borough Council became responsible for arranging for the burial or cremation of any person who has died or been found dead in their area, and where no other suitable arrangements for burial have been made or are being made. During the year 21 burials were carried out.

III.- INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year the number of notifications received (excluding tuberculosis, scabies and food poisoning) was 724. Of these cases 55 were found not to be suffering from the disease stated on the certificate, which gives a corrected number of 669 cases for the year.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

No case of smallpox occurred in the Borough during the year and no vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1949
(confirmed diagnosis).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Total number of confirmed cases	A G E S							Deaths.
		Under 1 year	1 - 5 years	5 - 15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	65 years (plus)	
Scarlet fever	46	-	16	26	4	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria... ..	26	1	6	17	-	2	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia.	5	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-
Acute primary and influenzal pneumonia	13	-	2	-	1	1	8	1	-
Erysipelas	14	-	-	1	2	3	8	-	-
Cerebro spinal fever	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	10	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	1
Acute polioencephalitis..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	17	1	10	3	-	2	1	-	-
Measles	492	33	312	144	2	1	-	-	-
Whooping cough... ..	41	7	24	9	1	-	-	-	-
Scabies	27	-	5	10	6	5	-	1	-
Totals	696	48	383	211	20	15	17	2	1
Tuberculosis - pulmonary	58	-	3	3	19	18	14	1	33
" - other forms	13	1	1	3	4	3	1	-	5
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene continued to perform the bacteriological examinations on behalf of this Council until the middle of November, and carried out the following examinations:-

Swabs for Diphtheria bacilli ...	180
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	15
Ear Swab	1
Faeces specimens	8
Ice Cream	42
Water	1
Pork & Beef... ..	2
Canned Pork ..	1
Dried Egg	1
Lemon Sponge..	1
Towel	1

During the year the Public Health Laboratory Service, which is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health and carries out the examination of swabs, specimens, etc. free of charge, was approached with a view to their undertaking the work on behalf of this Council. This they agreed to do at their Central Laboratory at Colindale. From the middle of November to the end of the year they carried out the following examinations:-

Swabs for Diphtheria bacilli ...	50
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	50
Swabs for organisms of Vincent's	
Angina ...	25
Faeces specimens ...	11
Ice Cream ...	4

IV. - TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications - Fifty eight new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 13 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1949 compared with 73 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary notifications in 1948. The following table gives details regarding the ages of notification of pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases respectively :-

AGE PERIODS.	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS												
	Number of primary notifications of new cases												
	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75 and upwards (Total all ages)
Pulmonary, Males	-	-	2	-	1	1	5	2	5	6	7	1	30
" Females	-	-	1	1	1	6	7	8	3	1	-	-	28
Non-pulmonary, Males	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	9
" Females	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Total ...	1	-	4	3	3	7	16	12	9	7	8	1	71

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

AGE PERIODS.	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and upwards	TOTAL
Pulmonary, Males ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	9
" Females...	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	3	-	-	-	1	13
Non-pulmonary, Males.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Females.	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Notification Register :-

Number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the Register at 31st December, 1949.	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
	390	340	730	130	101	231	
Number of cases removed from Register during year by reason, inter alia of :-							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
2. Recovery from disease ...	4	9	13	2	1	3	16
3. Death ...	22	16	38	2	3	5	43
4. Otherwise (e.g. removal from district).	31	35	66	5	4	9	75

The following table shows the incidence of cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from that disease for the last ten years :-

Year	Notification rate per 1,000 population,			Death rate per 1,000 population		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	All Forms	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	All Forms
1940 ...	1.63	0.28	1.91	1.37	0.17	1.54
1941 ...	2.67	0.36	3.03	1.98	0.19	2.17
1942 ...	1.66	0.57	2.23	1.34	0.06	1.40
1943 ...	2.31	0.39	2.71	1.30	0.17	1.47
1944 ...	2.12	0.23	2.35	0.76	0.09	0.85
1945 ...	1.74	0.38	2.12	0.95	0.14	1.09
1946 ...	1.83	0.24	2.07	0.92	0.09	1.01
1947 ...	1.55	0.22	1.77	0.67	0.07	0.74
1948 ...	1.62	0.18	1.80	0.77	0.07	0.84
1949 ...	1.28	0.29	1.57	0.73	0.11	0.84

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

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1 ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
1 - 2 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 5 ...	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 ...	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
10 - 15 ...	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 20 ...	1	7	-	-	1	3	-	-
20 - 25 ...	7	12	3	1	1	3	1	-
25 - 35 ...	3	11	1	1	2	4	1	1
35 - 45 ...	7	6	1	-	3	2	-	-
45 - 55 ...	6	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
55 - 65 ...	8	-	1	-	5	-	-	-
65 - 75 ...	2	-	-	-	2	2	1	-
75 and upwards	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
Totals	39	41	9	7	17	16	3	2

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. No formal action was necessary during the year.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY.

In January a communication was received from the London County Council stating that a Mass Miniature Radiography Unit was being set up at Bethnal Green Hospital, and that it was available for the purpose of X-ray examination of Shoreditch residents and employees of firms in the Borough.

Letters were sent out to over 200 firms inviting them to send particulars of employees wishing to take advantage of this examination, and as a result arrangements were made for the examination of 2,892 persons.

V. - SOCIAL WELFARE

OLD PEOPLE'S CLUBS.

The Old People's Clubs continued to meet on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at Haggerston Hall and on Monday afternoons at Hoxton Hall. On February 11th a new club was opened at Hoxton Hall especially for Enfeebled Pensioners and a small entertainment has been given to them each Friday afternoon since.

The Bell Pensioners' Club was open from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday to Friday inclusive throughout the year. There are club rooms where games may be played, and cinema shows and other entertainments given, and there is also a dining room where hot dinners supplied by Londoners' Meals Service are served daily, at a cost of 8d each. Tea and cakes made on the premises are available throughout the day.

Handicraft classes at which weaving, basket-making, rug-making, and toy-making are taught by L.C.C. instructors were continued at all Club premises and the proceeds of sales of work of articles made, were used towards the cost of a visit to a pantomime and outings to the country and seaside.

At the suggestion of the London Gardens Society a Flower Show, of plants grown by members of the Old People's Clubs, was held at Hoxton Hall in July and was attended by the Master of the Worshipful Company of Gardeners, who judged the exhibits. The Show was visited by Her Majesty the Queen.

A gift of 1,000 lbs of grapes was received from South Africa for Old Age Pensioners. These were distributed to members of the clubs, room-bound old people, and sick pensioners in St. Leonard's Hospital and St. Matthew's Hospital.

The average attendances at the clubs are shown in the following table :-

(1) Old People's Clubs		(2) Average weekly number of attendances						(3) Av. weekly No. of	
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fr.	Sat.	Dinners	Teas
Hoxton Hall...	M.	14	-	-	-	18	-	-	150
	F.	41	-	-	-	77	-	-	
Bell	M.	27	38	38	39	46	-	127	305
	F.	15	19	22	22	29	-		
Haggerston Mission.	M.	-	-	9	13	-	-	-	116
	F.	-	-	32	57	-	-		

HOLIDAY HOME.

The use of Effingham House, Copthorne as a Holiday Home was continued throughout the year, and this enabled a number of residents of Shoreditch and members of the Old People's Clubs to have a holiday which they would not have been able to afford to take elsewhere. The numbers of persons attending Copthorne during the year were as follows :-

Adults	93
10 - 18 years ...	61
5 - 10 years ...	54
9 months - 5 years .	92
Under 9 months ...	6
Old People	106
Conference members..	81

The Convalescent Homes Committee of the King Edward's Hospital Fund were approached with a view to Effingham House being included in their list of homes to which patients, especially those not requiring medical treatment, could be sent when recommended by their doctors for a rest and change of air. Representatives of that Committee after visiting the premises stated that providing certain alterations and redecorations were carried out, including the provision of an iron fire escape, towards which they were willing to give some financial aid, the name could be included in their Directory of Convalescent Homes. The Council approved of these alterations and redecoration being carried out and the work was well in hand at the end of the year.

VI. - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

The following tables summarize the visits of inspection and the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during 1949.

INSPECTIONS.

Housing Act, 1936, Section 5	...	...	...	...	2,834
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9	...	...	...	...	2
Housing Act, 1936, Section 12	...	...	...	...	19
Other dwellings	...	...	...	...	5,302
Premises not specified below	...	...	...	...	580
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	3
Factories - mechanical	...	...	...	...	677
Factories - non-mechanical	...	...	...	...	79
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	286
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	64
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	73
Milkshops	...	...	...	...	290
Cookshops	...	...	...	...	433
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	78
Ice Cream shops	...	...	...	...	304
Butchers' shops, stalls, stores, etc.	...	...	...	...	195
Rag & Bone dealers	...	...	...	...	10
Registered Food shops or premises	...	...	...	...	651
Fish curers' premises	...	...	...	...	25
Fur Skin dresser's premises	...	...	...	...	3
Stables	...	...	...	...	91
Common Lodging House	...	...	...	...	2
Shops Act, 1934.	...	...	...	...	2,043
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	398
Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933.	...	...	...	...	102
Markets	...	...	...	...	52
Canteens	...	...	...	...	136
Vacant sites.	...	...	...	...	140
Dangerous buildings	...	...	...	...	110
Infectious Disease Visits	...	...	...	...	1,229

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Premises, cleansed throughout	...	...	...	...	51
Premises, partially cleansed throughout	...	...	...	...	1,386
Premises, total rooms	...	...	...	...	2,318
Vermineous rooms	...	...	...	...	29
Vermineous premises	...	...	...	...	18
Premises, generally repaired.	...	...	...	...	4,112
Light and ventilation	...	...	...	...	31
Roofs, gutters, rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	1,911
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	22
Water reinstated	...	...	...	...	89
Drains, new	...	...	...	...	1
Drains, reconstructed.	...	...	...	...	3

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE (Contd.)

Drains, improved or repaired	...	...	...	...	177
Drains, obstructions removed	...	...	...	...	120
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	575
Soil, vent pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	28
W.C's., new	...	...	...	...	2
W.C's., improved or repaired	...	...	...	...	358
W.C's., obstructions removed	...	...	...	...	52
Sinks, new	...	...	...	...	127
Sinks, improved	...	...	...	...	14
Sinks, traps provided	...	...	...	...	41

OUTDOOR PREMISES.

Floors, paving repaired	...	...	...	...	232
Cleansed or limewashed	...	...	...	...	220
Improved or repaired	...	...	...	...	191
Dustbins, provided	...	...	...	...	163
Ashpits, abolished	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	124
Urinals cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	2

RE-INSPECTIONS.

Housing Act, 1936, Section 5	...	...	...	...	80
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9	...	...	...	...	111
Housing Act, 1936, Section 12	...	...	...	...	17
Other dwellings	...	...	...	...	17,208
Factories	...	...	...	...	2,584
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	66
Milk shops	...	...	...	...	112
Cookshops	...	...	...	...	196
Fried Fish shops	...	...	...	...	29
Ice Cream shops	...	...	...	...	63
Butchers' shops, stores, etc.	...	...	...	...	44
Rag & Bone dealers	...	...	...	...	9
Food shops and premises	...	...	...	...	835
Fish curers	...	...	...	...	7
Stables	...	...	...	...	51
Shops Act, 1934	...	...	...	...	271
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	12
Canteens	...	...	...	...	23
Vacant sites	...	...	...	...	96
Food Inspector's calls, visits etc.	...	...	...	...	619
Non-effective visits	...	...	...	...	5,188

NOTICES SERVED.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936 -					
Intimation notices	...	...	...	...	4,608
Nuisance notices	...	...	...	...	639
Section 40 notices	...	...	...	...	11

NOTICES SERVED (Contd.)

Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories Act, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	217
Shops Act, 1934	...	...	...	...	...	2
<u>Complaints received</u>	...	...	...	...	...	3,933

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

It was necessary to take measures on account of the presence of vermin in respect of 18 houses, and in connection with these 29 rooms were dealt with, sanitary notices being served where necessary.

PERSONAL CLEANSING.

The Borough Council's Personal Cleansing Station, situated at Haggerston Baths, was closed on 31st March, 1949. Arrangements have now been made with the Finsbury Borough Council to treat any resident of Shoreditch, requiring treatment for Scabies or Vermin, at that Authority's Cleansing Station at Pine Street, and this arrangement has proved very satisfactory.

The cost of the Personal Cleansing service for 1947-1948 was £1,186, and for the year ending March 1949 the sum was £878. It is anticipated that the total cost for the financial year ending 31st March, 1950, will not exceed £50.

The number of treatments carried out during the year is shown in the following tables :-

VERMINOUS PERSONS.

New Cases		Total new Cases	Re-attendances	Total treatments
0 to 15 years	Over 15 years			
6	10	16	4	20

SCABIES.

New Cases		Total new Cases	Re-attendances	Total treatments
0 to 15 years	Over 15 years			
36	33	69	158	227

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The number of disinfections of rooms after infectious disease was 277. The number of articles disinfected at the Council's steam disinfector after infectious disease was 3,405.

The number of rooms sprayed for verminous condition was 1,087 and the number of articles treated by steam was 8,043.

In addition to the articles disinfected after infectious disease, etc., the Public Health Department carries out disinfection of articles for private firms in the Borough.

Many countries insist upon an accompanying Certificate of Disinfection as a condition of import of articles such as clothing, blankets, etc. When required, these articles are disinfected at the Council's Disinfecting Station and a charge is made according to bulk or quantity of goods so treated. During the year under review various goods were disinfected and charges amounting to £29.15.0 were made.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

All the families who were rehoused in the Borough Council's new flats during the year had their furniture and effects disinfested. Furniture is disinfested by the hydrogen cyanide method by a firm of private contractors under the supervision of the Health Department. Bedding and soft goods are disinfested by steam at the Disinfecting Station. The removal and disinfestation is carried out on the same day. The number of families transferring in the Council's flats during the year was 243.

The Public Health Department are willing at all times to disinfest free of cost any rooms or bedding in occupied dwellings. In many instances the bedding, etc. is subjected to steam and the rooms sprayed with D.D.T. Insecticide with "knockdown" by the disinfectors.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the Borough is controlled by the Metropolitan Water Board and is relayed from public mains direct to houses. One complaint of an earthy smell in water from a storage tank was received. A sample of the water sent for bacteriological examination showed absence of the coliform bacilli in 100 ml., but it was indicated that the storage tank probably needed cleansing. A letter to this effect was sent to the owner of the premises.

No dwelling houses are supplied by means of stand pipes.

EXAMINATION OF WATER FROM WELLS.

Three wells were in use in Shoreditch during the year, none being used for drinking or domestic purposes.

L.C.C. DRAINAGE BYE-LAWS.

During the year four contraventions of the bye-laws were reported to the Public Health Committee. Legal proceedings were taken and the defendants were fined £4. 15. 0 and ordered to pay £4. 4. 0 costs.

OFFENSIVE TRADE PREMISES.

An establishment order under Section 140, Public Health (London) Act, 1936, was renewed during the year in respect of the business of a Fur Skin Dresser. The number of visits made was 3.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

The only common lodging house in the Borough, situate at 29, Duploe Street, was closed on March 28th, and the premises have been re-converted to provide housing accommodation for three families.

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS.

During the year the Hairdressers (Registration) Bill was introduced into the House of Commons and was subsequently rejected.

One of the provisions of the Bill which affected the duties of a Local Authority was to prevent unsatisfactory conditions of hygiene and sanitation in the hairdressing profession, and the intention of the Bill was to enforce standards of hygiene and sanitation by a Board to be set up. The Bill in this aspect, satisfactory from a hygiene standpoint, appeared to conflict with the duties of a Local Authority, and in particular with the powers under the Shops Act, 1934, which covers the provision of sufficient W.C. accommodation, ventilation, washing facilities, etc. in Shops.

The number of hairdressing establishments in the Borough is 42 and they are regularly inspected. In addition 64 special inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors regarding hygiene and sanitary conditions, and in this connection 3 Sanitary Notices were served on the occupiers. In each case the defects were remedied.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The number of inspections and re-inspections made under this Act was 2,314. The number of intimation notices served under the Act was 2. Certificates of exemption under Section 10 (provision of sanitary conveniences) were issued in 42 instances.

COMPULSORY REMOVAL OF AGED AND INFIRM PERSONS.

It was not necessary to apply for a Magistrate's Order for the removal of any person under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

BLIND PERSONS.

A special inspection was made by the Sanitary Inspectors of the homes of registered blind persons. The total inspections numbered 107, and in 37 cases the conditions under which these persons were living were found to be unsatisfactory. In each of these cases a notice was served to remedy the various sanitary defects found.

RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

There are 10 premises in the Borough in which the business of Rag and Bone Dealer is carried on. Nineteen visits were paid and one notice was served during the year.

PLEASURE FAIR BYE-LAWS.

Inspections were made of all sites which were used as fair-grounds during the year, but no contravention of these bye-laws was observed.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS.

During the year 14 certificates were issued to tenants as to houses not being in a reasonable state of repair.

BOMBED SITES.

The unauthorised depositing of refuse, etc., on vacant sites has become a very serious menace to public health. The Sanitary Inspectors keep a constant look-out for offenders but these are difficult to observe. During the year 50 cases of the depositing of refuse on vacant sites were reported. In 18 instances where the refuse was of a putrescible nature, the sites were disinfected and in one case the offensive matter was removed to prevent smells and the breeding of flies. 23 old mattresses and bedding were removed by the disinfecting staff and burned.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year regular observations were made by the Sanitary Inspectors on all non-domestic chimneys in the Borough. 410 observations were made and in 5 cases notification was made to offenders.

Some 48 tests were also made with the Owen's air filter for obtaining a record of the amount of impurity suspended in the air. The tests were carried out at the Town Hall and the Disinfecting Station at Cester Street. The readings taken at the Town Hall were mainly slightly lower than those from the Disinfecting Station but this could be accounted for by the close proximity of an electricity generating station to the latter site.

Place.	Pounds per million cubic yards	Milligrammes per cubic metre
Average of readings at Town Hall	.97	.70
Average of readings at Disinfecting Station	1.71	1.01
Average of all readings	1.26	.82

HOUSING (OVERCROWDING).

During the year, Overcrowding Registers containing the records of all cases reported to the Public Health Department since January, 1945 where overcrowding existed, and recommended to the London County Council for rehousing, were revised. Every case registered was re-visited by the Sanitary Inspectors. The following changes were found to have taken place :-

In 7 cases the houses were found to have been demolished.

In 225 cases tenants had removed, rehousing themselves by their own efforts.

In 35 " overcrowding had ceased to exist.

In 9 " tenants had been rehoused by L.C.C. (no notification having been received from L.C.C.)

In 10 " tenants had been rehoused by Shoreditch Borough Council.

In 4 " alternative accommodation had been offered, and these were being dealt with at the time of inspection; one offer was from L.C.C. and three from Shoreditch Borough Council.

At the end of 1949, there were 503 families on the Register, all of whom had been recommended for rehousing on grounds of overcrowding.

The number of calls and inspections, made by the Sanitary Inspectorate, in connection with overcrowding during the period 1st January, 1949 to 31st December, 1949, was 995.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The number of Factories on the Register at the end of 1949 was :-

Power Factories ...	...	1,094
Non-power Factories ...	...	177
		<u>1,271</u>

During the year 171 factories were added to the Register and 137 deleted, making a total increase in the number of factories in the Borough of 34.

The particulars of inspections made during the year are as follows :-

Premises	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
	Inspections	Written Notices	
Power Factories	616	220	Nil
Non-power Factories... ..	74	32	Nil
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises).	2	1	Nil
Total	692	253	Nil

The defects found and dealt with were as follows :-

	Number of defects.				No.of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (Section 1)	20	11	Nil	4	Nil
Overcrowding (Section 2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable tempera- ture (Section 3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (Section 4)	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6)	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary conveniences (Section 7):-					
(Insufficient	60	41	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Unsuitable or					
(defective	1,002	831	Nil	11	Nil
(Not separate for					
(sexes	29	25	Nil	1	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to outwork)	503	381	17	2	Nil
Total	1,617	1,292	17	19	Nil

The inspection of Factories in the Borough is carried out by a specialist Inspector (Mr. Walker).

The number of factories inspected during the year was 692. A large amount of work has been required to bring these up to a satisfactory standard and this has been dealt with by notices under the Factories Act and Public Health (London) Act in 216 and 37 cases, respectively, and voluntarily in 111 cases. The defects found to exist were varied in nature and have necessitated the reconstruction of many sanitary conveniences and their approaches. In addition, many war-damaged factories have been reinstated and repaired and in a number of cases rebuilt. This has necessitated many visits of inspection in connection with the provision of new drainage and sanitary conveniences and constant supervision has been necessary to see that the requirements of the London County Council

Bye-laws and the Sanitary Accommodation Order have been complied with. A considerable number of complaints regarding nuisances arising from fumes and spray from paint spraying apparatus and the emission of dust at factory premises have been received and dealt with. The abatement of these nuisances has involved certain alterations to plant and premises.

Communications sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories during the year totalled 37 and those received from him totalled 28.

HOME WORK.

During the year 51 lists of outworkers were received from employers in the Borough, 23 in the first and 28 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 1,288 outworkers, of whom 1,101 were not resident in Shoreditch. The addresses of those non-resident were forwarded to the Sanitary Authorities of the districts to which they belonged.

Lists were also received from 17 other Local Authorities containing the names of 441 outworkers living in Shoreditch and employed by firms outside the Borough. The total number of outworkers reported was therefore 1,729.

As has been 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 outworkers are employed by more than one firm, so that the numbers given must not be taken as representing the actual numbers of individual workers. The tables on pages 29 and 30 show the distribution of outworkers as regards trades in the Borough.

During the year 286 visits of inspection were made to places where home work is being carried on, and in connection with these five sanitary notices were served. Two cases of notifiable infectious disease occurred at outworkers' premises, one being diphtheria and the other dysentery. The usual steps were taken in connection with these cases by the officers of the Sanitary Authority.

Warning letters were sent to two employers who failed to submit lists.

HOME WORK

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

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 110									Outwork in unwholesome premises, Section III			Outwork in infected premises		
	Lists received from Employers						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists	Prosecutions		In-stances	Notices served	Prose-cutions	In-stances	Orders made	Prose-cutions
	February			August				Fail-ing to keep or permit inspection of Lists	Fail-ing to send Lists						
	Lists	Outworkers		Lists	Outworkers										
		Con-trac-tors	Work-men		Con-trac-tors	Work-men									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Making of Wearing apparel	12	62	357	15	70	406	1	-	-	4	4	-	1	-	-
Artificial Flowers	1	-	16	2	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	1	-	11	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boxes	4	-	53	4	-	96	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Brushes	1	-	12	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding of buttons.	1	-	23	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toy making.	1	-	6	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, etc.	1	-	14	2	-	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fancy leather goods.	1	-	2	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	23	62	494	28	70	662	2	-	-	5	5	-	2	-	-

Communications were received from various sanitary authorities relating to 449 out-workers for firms outside Shoreditch and as 8 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 1949.

NUMBERS OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM OTHER DISTRICTS DURING 1949.

DISTRICTS	Making Wearing Apparel		Toys and crackers		Artificial Flowers		Furniture and Up-holstery		Fur Pulling		Umbrellas Etc.		Paper Bags and Boxes		Brush Making		Fancy Leather Goods		Card Mounting		TOTALS
	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	
Bethnal Green	12	11	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
City of London	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Finsbury	47	37	1	1	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	6	-	-	15	4	30	26	186
Hackney	42	39	1	-	7	7	1	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	110
Hampstead	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Holborn	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Islington	11	17	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Kensington	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Luton	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Leyton	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poplar	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
St. Pancras	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
St. Marylebone	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Southwark	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Stepney	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Stoke Newington	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Westminster	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Totals	151	147	5	2	14	15	2	6	1	-	1	1	6	8	1	1	16	4	32	28	
	298		7		29		8		1		2		14		2		20		60		441

RODENT INFESTATION

The work of this important branch of Public Health is carried out by a staff consisting of one Supervisor, one Investigator and four Operatives under the general control of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The main Rodent Infestation in the Borough is caused by the Ship Rat. A regular system of investigation is carried out by the Investigator who makes the initial inspection and assesses the degree of infestation.

During the year some 1869 inspections of investigation were made.

Business Premises treated totalled 388 against 308 in 1948.

Dwelling Houses treated " 598 " 478 " 1948

The number of complaints received during the year was greater than in 1948.

It would appear that the public now appreciate that the Borough Council's Rodent Service is available to all, and in the case of occupied dwellings, it is free. A charge is made for treatment given at Business Premises, but as this is a reasonable one, it compares favourably with private Rodent Servicing Companies' charges, and in particular the treatment carried out by the Local Authority is in conformity with that laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, which is not always the case with the Private Servicing Companies.

The majority of the 598 complaints received from dwelling houses, showed that the infestation was of mice and it is pleasing to note that many more complaints were received, thus giving the department information of early infestation of rats and mice which normally would not come to light for some considerable time or until they had become major infestations.

Rats and mice carry and spread disease, and nobody is safe from their contagion. They are filthy food-destroying, disease and vermin-carrying and it is good Public Health work to wage a constant war on these rodents.

Two maintenance treatments of the sewers in the borough were carried out in the period under review. During the operations on 13th December, 1949, officers from the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries together with Provincial Officers, inspected the treatment being given and expressed complete satisfaction with the manner in which the treatment was being carried out.

In several difficult and complex cases of rodent infestation, the Chief Sanitary Inspector has solicited the assistance of the Technical Officers of the Ministry, and this has always been given most readily and any application made through the Divisional Rodent Officer has been attended to most promptly.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the period January 1949 to December 1949 :-

BUSINESS PREMISES

No. of Premises dealt with	No. of Inspections made	No. of Pre-baits laid	No. of Poison baits laid	Est. Rat Kill
388	1,963	39,617	12,313	7,857

DWELLINGS

No. of Premises dealt with	No. of Inspections made	No. of Pre-baits laid	No. of Poison baits laid	Est. Rat Kill
598	2,524	13,309	5,704	143

NB. The premises which were found to be mice-infested are included in Column 1. No estimate of mice destroyed can be given.

SEWERS.

No. of Pre-baits laid in manholes	No. of Poison baits laid in manholes	Calculated Rat Kills.
1,608	804	4,789

The Agreements (H.D.R3 BP) received and charged to Business Premises during the year, amounted to £1,082. 10. 0

FOOD HYGIENE.

This subject continues to be prominently before the public eye and much publicity is given to it by constant references in the Press. Questions are asked in Parliament, and Local Authorities are conducting propaganda campaigns in one form or another. The importance of the subject is well known to us all, and the following reports taken from Parliamentary Debates (Hansard) give very useful information.

"October 20th 1949 - Mr. J. Morrison asked the Minister of Health what was the total number of reported food-poisoning cases in each of the years 1945-1948, as compared with 1935-1938

Mr. A. Bevan replied he had no information as to the number of persons affected in each of these years. The following figures relate

to the number of outbreaks reported in the years under discussion:-

1935 - 1938 - 137, 82, 94 and 156 respectively

1945 - 1948 - 422, 598, 765 and 964 "

November 10th 1949 - Mr. J. Morrison asked the Minister of Health to what causes he attributes the recent increase in the cases of food poisoning.

Mr. A. Bevan replied that no precise answer could be given but more information is being received, analysis of which may throw further light on the causes of the increase, so far as concerns pre-war figures. 'I should point out that the apparent increase is probably due largely to increased information and investigation!'. "

In view of these answers it is necessary that this subject should be kept in proper perspective. Without doubt it is evident that the general public are now more food-hygiene-conscious than ever before, and much more can be done to raise the standard of hygiene in food premises by the consuming public, than by hordes of Inspectors or Acts of Parliament. The abuses are things we all know about, yet we tolerate them, and unless these matters are reported they often go on. The public should demand from the trader an alteration of any un-hygienic method observed, and if their demands are not agreed to, take their custom to the trader who adopts a better standard of hygiene, not forgetting to advise the Local Authority of the alleged deficiencies.

This important branch of Public Health work in all its aspects receives the ever-increasing attention of the officers of the Public Health Department. Our Clean Food campaign is constant, regular and systematic. During the year under review, the general standard of all food premises has been raised and the continuance of the distribution of Food Handlers' pamphlets ensures a constant means of disseminating propaganda, in addition to the routine inspections made.

One important aspect of the regular inspection by the Sanitary Inspector appointed for the inspection of Food Premises, has been the provision of a constant supply of hot water in practically all Food Handling premises in the Borough. In this connection a supply has been provided in 142 new cases, and sinks have been installed in 28 premises during 1949.

During the year the registers of premises used for the manufacture and preparation of sausages and preserved foods, have been brought up-to-date. By a regular inspection of Food Handling premises, the majority of these premises in the Borough comply with the standard laid down by Section 13 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

Steps have been taken to ensure that nothing but clean white paper, or grease-proof paper, is allowed to come into contact with any food

sold in Fried Fish Shops, and the occupiers of these premises have co-operated fully with the Public Health Department in this respect.

A small point, but a very important one, is the question of the common handling of salt in pie and cooked-meat shops. This matter has been dealt with, and in a number of cases where salt was available only in small bowls, occupiers have agreed, when requested, to replace these bowls with proper salt cruets to avoid contamination.

Every chemist shop in the Borough has been inspected and in those premises where there was no supply of constant hot water, this has been insisted upon in each case, and in all cases complied with.

The number of registered premises where milk is sold was reduced from 91 to 85 during the year.

There is now only one dairy where milk-bottling is carried out. In this case both bottle-washing and filling is done mechanically.

The opening of new cafés, the installation of canteens in factories, the provision of main meals in licensed premises, and the sale of ice-cream, has been continually on the increase, so that the total number of these premises has been advanced by over 50 during the past year.

It is pleasing to record that there was no notified case of Food Poisoning in the Borough during the year. The nearest approach we had was a report received one Monday morning that a number of boys and masters from a local school had been affected by symptomatic diarrhoea. All had completely recovered when we were first informed. On making enquiries it was found that the meal which was of stewed steak etc. was served at the school in question, but was prepared at another school in the district where no cases occurred. After careful investigation it was ascertained that the food was prepared and the bowls containing the food left on the table in the storeroom overnight. The cooking of the meal was done at the other school on the previous afternoon, the cut up meat being placed in one bowl and the gravy in two separate bowls. As the food was too hot to put into the refrigerator, the bowls were covered with muslin and left on a table in the storeroom overnight. The meat and gravy were reheated the following morning, and freshly-cooked vegetables added. Great care was taken in the sterilisation of all utensils immediately after use, but after being in a partly closed cupboard for 24 hours, the gravy bowls were not even rinsed before being filled with gravy prior to their all-night incubation. Similarly, all containers were opened and placed in the entrance lobby immediately after sterilisation ("to prevent mustiness") until the following day when they were merely rinsed with hot water just before use. By leaving the vessels open there is no doubt that they were contaminated by dust, and this may have been the cause of the trouble.

None of the affected persons lived in Shoreditch, but the three principal workers concerned had specimens of faeces examined with negative results.

In consequence of this mild outbreak of suspected food-poisoning the whole of the school canteens in the borough were inspected. A schedule of defects and suggested improvements was drawn up and forwarded to the London County Council

During the year the Ministry of Food issued Model Bye-Laws, Series 1, regarding Handling, Delivery and Sale of Food in the Open-Air. These Model Bye-Laws are issued for the guidance of Local Authorities, and the authority for making bye-laws under Section 15 of the Food & Drugs Act in London is the L.C.C. Until these bye-laws are made no legal action may be taken, but when issued, they will be very useful to Local Authorities in ensuring that hygiene, in connection with the handling storage and preparation of food is carried out.

The number of Food Premises in the Borough is as follows :-

Cafes and Restaurants	176
Factory and Warehouse Canteens	113
Ice Cream Shops and Manufacturers.	124
Milk Shops and Depots	85
Butchers Shops and Stores..	50
Fried Fish Shops	17
Fish Curers	6
Bakehouses	20
Food Factories.	12
Food Warehouses	11
Clubs, Schools, etc..	57
Food Shops not included in above..	181
Public Houses..	147
	<hr/>
	999

The following is a summary of the defects found and remedied in Food Premises during the year 1949 :-

Provision of constant hot water supply	142
Provision of sinks	28
Premises or part of premises in a dirty condition throughout	24
Premises or part of premises in a partially dirty condition	177
Total No. of rooms	685
Verminous rooms	1
Premises in a dilapidated condition	121
Premises in a damp condition	39
Premises insufficiently lighted or ventilated... ..	13
Premises without a proper water supply	-
Roof being defective	48
Roof of washhouse or W.C. being defective	20
The eaves guttering being defective, stopped or the eaves are without guttering... ..	11

The rainwater pipe being defective or stopped	...	...	29
Drain defective	...	...	22
Drain stopped or partially stopped	...	...	18
Drain untrapped or improperly trapped	...	...	-
Fresh air inlet defective	...	...	9
New W.Cs. provided - new buildings.	...	...	6
- additional	...	...	1
- separate sexes	...	...	1
W.C. foul or offensive	...	...	3
W.C. pan defective	...	...	8
W.C. stopped or partially stopped.	...	...	3
W.C. without water supply or has defective flush of water	...	...	6
W.C. flushing apparatus defective	...	...	37
W.C. insufficiently lighted or ventilated.	...	...	10
Sink, Bath or lavatory improperly drained.	...	...	1
Waste pipe to sink, bath or lavatory untrapped or improperly trapped	...	...	14
Stopped or partially stopped	...	...	8
Defective	...	...	18
Connected direct with drain	...	...	2
Paving or flooring of yard, court, area, washhouse or W.C. defective	...	...	22
Walls or floors or paving of outbuildings, yard, court, area, washhouse or W.C., foul	...	...	75
Dust receptacle defective	...	...	3
Accumulation or deposit of refuse or offensive matter.	...	...	22
Trade refuse deposited otherwise than in a proper receptacle	...	...	-
Manure receptacles defective or foul	...	...	-
Animal kept in such place or manner as to be a nuisance	...	...	1
Urinal foul or offensive	...	...	27

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FOOD.

500 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, giving a rate of 11.0 per 1,000 population.

These were as follows :-

Arrowroot 6; Aspirin tablets 8; Baking powder 2; Benzoic acid 1; Black pudding 7; Borax and honey 3; Boric acid 8; Boric acid ointment 4; Brawn 5; Bread 6; Bun, Cake and Pudding mixtures 19; Butter 7; Calamine Lotion 1; Camphorated oil 4; Castor oil 4; Cocoa 2; Coffee and Coffee and Chicory 9; Cooking fats 7; Custard powder 2; Drinks, soft 10; Eucalyptus 4; Fish, canned 7; Fish paste 19; Glycerine 9; Gravy preparations 6; Herbs 2; Ice Cream 19; Iodine 4; Jelly Crystals 1; Macaroni 1; Margarine 7; Meat paste 18; Meat pie 3; Meat products 6; Milk 97; Milk, condensed 16; Oats 1; Paraffin 6; Pastries 7; Pepper 9; Pickles 10; Potato crisps 1; Sauces 19; Sausages 26; Seidlitz powder 4; Soup 17; Spices 7; Spirits 18; Stuffing mixtures 6; Tea 11; Throat Pastilles 10; Vegetables, canned 1; Vinegar 8; Zinc ointment 5.

Of the 97 samples of milk taken, 6 were found to contain added water, one to the extent of 1 per cent and five less than 1 per cent.

Ministry of Food Circular 3/49 asked Local Authorities to furnish the Ministry with copies of all analyses of ice cream samples taken, so that observation could be kept on manufacturers who had signed an undertaking that their ice cream would have a minimum fat content of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The 19 samples of ice cream taken during the year were found to contain an average fat content of 9.3 per cent, the figures ranging from 4.2 per cent to 20.2 per cent. Copies of all analyses were sent to the Ministry.

One sample of cake mixture, one of pudding mixture and one of oats were found to be infested with mites and unfit for human consumption. The remainder of the stock in each case was surrendered.

Warning letters were sent to vendors in respect of minor adulterations and irregularities in Aspirin tablets, Borax and Honey, Tincture of Iodine and Throat pastilles.

UN SOUND FOOD.

During the year 1949, 903 certificates were issued in respect of food unfit for human consumption, which included the following :-

Bacon 5 tons, 12 cwts. 1 qtr. 6 lbs; Fish 3 cwts. 2 qtrs. 8 lbs. and 25 boxes kippers; Cereals, flour and flour products 5 tons. 15 cwts. 2 qtrs. 26 lbs; Dried Vegetables 3 tons 15 cwts. 2 qtrs. 19 lbs; Dried Fruit 100 lbs; Poultry 1 ton 3 qtrs. 9 lbs. and 321 poussins, 5 chicken and 2 ducks; Meat and offal 15 cwts. 12 lbs; Rabbits 99 lbs; Sugar 125 lbs; Cheese 178 lbs and 39 boxes Camembert; Edible Fats 6 cwts. 16 lbs; Canned Fruit 2,661 tins; Canned Milk 3,365 tins; Canned Preserves 1,097; Canned Vegetables 8,250 tins; Canned Meat 1,193 tins; Canned Fish 28,443 tins; Canned Soup 758 tins; Pickles 2,438 jars; Salad Cream 33 gallons and 2,097 jars; Sauces 4,677 bottles; Confectionery 2 cwts. 1 qtr. 16 lbs; Puddings 55 tins; Dried Milk 97 packets; Marzipan 84 lbs; Chocolate spread 274 tins; Lemon Squash 9 pkts; Yeast 5 cwts; Potato Crisps 314 bags; Tomato Cubes 26 doz.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD REGULATIONS.

All articles taken were in accordance with the Regulations with the exception of one sample of sausages.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are no slaughter houses in the borough.

COW HOUSES.

There are no cow houses in the borough.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of bakehouses in use during the year was 20, of which 6 were underground. 139 visits were made and 8 notices were served for cleansing and other matters.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

38 Licences were granted during the year. 102 inspections and visits were made, and general observation was kept of stalls and shops for unauthorised sellers, but no infringements were reported.

PHARMACY AND MEDICINES ACT, 1941.

Throughout the year a vigilant watch was kept for contraventions of the Act but none was observed.

RAG FLOCK.

During the year eight samples of Rag Flock were submitted to the Public Analyst, all of which complied with the prescribed standard of not more than 30 parts chlorine per 100,000 parts.

Results of the samples taken were 13, 16, 19, 20, 22, 22, 23 and 25 parts chlorine per 100,000 parts.

FOOD & DRUGS (MILK & DAIRIES) ACT 1944
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ACT, 1949

During the year the following Regulations were made under the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944 (which although passed in that year did not come into operation until the 1st October, 1949); and the Milk (Special Designations) Act which became law in 1949.

- (1) The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.
- (2) The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.
- (3) The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations the designations authorised are Tuberculin Tested and Accredited, and the local authority is empowered to issue Licences to dealers in this type of designated milk.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, two designations are sanctioned, "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised". Licences authorising the use of both designations are granted by the Food and Drugs authority in which the premises for pasteurising and sterilising are situated, and the local authority authorises the sale of the milk within that area. If milk is sold in another area, the local authority of that area grants a Supplementary Licence. Fees for Licences have been dispensed with.

The Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 supersede the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, registration for milk distributors and of premises used as dairies remaining with local authorities. The Regulations lay down requirements regarding sanitation, ventilation, and the precautions to be observed to ensure cleanliness and prevent contamination. The cleansing and storage of vessels, utensils and appliances are also dealt with. All premises required to be registered under the Regulations were inspected and re-registered, and all other distributors of milk in the Borough were likewise communicated with and re-registration effected. The number of registered premises was 85.

Details of licences issued during the year under the various regulations are given in the following tables:

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-46

	Pasteurised	Accredited	Tuberculin Tested
Dealers Licences	17	-	13
Supplementary Licences	6	-	5
Totals	23	-	18

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

	Pasteurised	Sterilised
Dealers Licences	6	64
Supplementary Licences... ..	8	13
Totals	14	77

Milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

	Tuberculin Tested	Accredited
Dealers Licences	5	2
Supplementary Licences... ..	7	-
Totals	12	2

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF MILK.

44 Samples of pasteurised milk, 1 sample of heat-treated milk, 17 samples of "TT" pasteurised milk and 8 samples of sterilised milk were submitted for phosphatase and methylene blue tests. All samples satisfied the phosphatase test and all but two pasteurised satisfied the methylene blue test. Warning letters were sent to the vendors in respect of these latter samples.

CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS.

16 Samples of condensed milk were submitted for analysis under the above regulations and the composition was found to be satisfactory in all cases. The label of one sample contravened the regulation in that the type used for the statutory declaration was only one-tenth of an inch in height, instead of not less than one-eighth of an inch. This was reported to the Food Standards Division of the Ministry of Food.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF ICE CREAM.

16 Samples which were submitted for plate count gave the following results of bacteria per millilitre.

0 to 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 1,000,000	1 million and over
4	4	2	4	1	1	-

43 Samples were submitted to the methylene blue test with results as follows :-

Grade 1	...	...	11
" 2	...	...	13
" 3	...	...	11
" 4	...	...	8

20 Samples were examined for B. Coli with the following results:-

Absent in 1 ml	...	16
Present in 1 ml	...	4

Warning letters were sent to the makers of sub-standard samples, and subsequent inspections and tests showed improved quality in the products.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

The constant need for continuous Public Health propaganda has not been overlooked and in this connection 12,000 pamphlets were distributed during the issue of the new ration books, with the kind co-operation of the Food Executive Officer.

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

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)	8,739
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	25,155
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Section 5, Housing Act 1936	2,834
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,914
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF NUISANCE NOTICES :-

Number of premises where it was found necessary to serve Intimation Notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, to abate nuisances or remedy defects	4,608
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :-

A.-Proceedings under Sections 9,10 and 16 Housing Act 1936 -

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	8
(b) By local authority in default of owners	8

B.-Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which nuisance notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	639
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of nuisance notices:	
(a) By owners	659
(b) By local authority in default of owners	-

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	...	...	...	...	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	5

D. - Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act -

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	11
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	1

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

Date	Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Remarks
28 Jan.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notices (two) - 67, Nicholas Street.	-	2. 2. 0	Two orders to execute work in 28 days and to pay 1 guinea costs in each case.
14 Oct.	Failure to give notice of intention to carry out drainage work at "The Sisters" P.H., 103, Pownall Road.	2. 0. 0	1. 1. 0	
14 Oct.	Execution of drainage work not in accordance with the bye-laws at "The Sisters" P.H., 103, Pownall Road.	2. 0. 0	1. 1. 0	
31 Oct.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 43, Myrtle Street	-	2. 2. 0	Work carried out. Defendant ordered to pay 2 guineas costs.
31 Oct.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 11, Starway Street	-	2. 2. 0	Order to comply with Notice in 28 days and to pay 2 guineas costs
7 Nov.	Omission to give notice of fitting two W.C. pans at "The Merry Monarch" P.H. 79/80, Herbert Grove.	10. 0	2. 2. 0	
7 Nov.	Omission to give notice of drainage work at "The Merry Monarch" P.H. 79/80, Herbert Grove.	5. 0	-	
21 Nov.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 143, Goldsmith Row.	-	2. 2. 0	Order to comply with Notice in 28 days and to pay 2 guineas costs
21 Nov.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 72 Weymouth Terrace	-	2. 2. 0	Order to comply with Notice in 28 days and to pay 2 guineas costs.
5 Dec.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 11, Tuilerie Street.	-	4. 4. 0	Order to comply with Notice in 28 days and to pay 4 guineas costs.

Date	Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Remarks
5 Dec.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 28, Tuilerie Street.	-	2. 2. 0	Order to comply with Notice in 28 days and to pay 2 guineas costs
19 Dec.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 72, Taplow Street	-	3. 3. 0	Closing Order made. Defendant ordered to pay 3 guineas costs.
19 Dec.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 86, Scawfell Street	-	1. 1. 0	Order to comply with Notice in 28 days and to pay 1 guinea costs.
19 Dec.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 39, Eagle Wharf Road	-	3. 3. 0	Order to comply with Notice in 28 days and to pay 3 guineas costs.
19 Dec.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 40, Eagle Wharf Road	-	1. 1. 0	Order to comply with Notice in 28 days and to pay 1 guinea costs.
19 Dec.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 16, Bracklyn Street	-	1. 1. 0	Order to comply with Notice in 28 days and to pay 1 guinea costs.
19 Dec.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 20, Bracklyn Street	-	1. 1. 0	Order to comply with Notice in 28 days and to pay 1 guinea costs.
19 Dec.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 15, Tuilerie Street	-	3. 3. 0	Order to comply with Notice in 28 days and to pay 3 guineas costs.
19 Dec.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 17, Tuilerie Street	-	5. 5. 0	Order to comply with Notice in 28 days and to pay 5 guineas costs.
19 Dec.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 94, Weymouth Terrace	-	2. 2. 0	Order to comply with Notice in 28 days and to pay 2 guineas costs.
19 Dec.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 18, Bracklyn Street	-	1. 1. 0	Order to comply with Notice in 28 days and to pay 1 guinea costs.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT and
PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGS.

Date	Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Remarks
29 June	Sale of Ice Cream at 284, Hoxton Street without registering premises with Council, contrary to Food & Drugs Act 1938	10.0.0	3.3.0	
8 Jul.	Selling sausages containing preservative without giving notice, contrary to Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regs. 1925-40 and Food & Drugs Act, 1938.	-	-	Defendant Not guilty. 5 guineas costs awarded to defendant

STATISTICAL REPORT OF HOUSING WORK
DONE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1949

Notices Served

Section 9, Housing Act, 1936 2

Overcrowding

Number of new cases reported 246
 Number of cases referred to L.C.C. 246
 Number of cases relieved 160
 Number of inspections and visits by Sanitary Inspectors. 995

Preferential Treatment on health grounds.

Number of cases investigated and reported on to L.C.C. 195
 Number of cases known to have been found accommodation 112
 Number of inspections and visits by Sanitary Inspectors 231

Underground Rooms.

Number reported on 61
 Number closed 11
 Number where undertakings received 7
 Number made to comply with the Regulations 1

General

Number of letters sent to County M.O.H. and Valuer L.C.C. 706
 Number of letters sent to Shoreditch Borough Council
 Housing Department 310

In conclusion, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to express the thanks of myself and the staff for the unfailing support given to us during the year, by each one of you and by our colleagues in other departments of this and other Councils.

The loyalty and devotion to duty of the Department's Staff have been a source of great comfort to me, and I am glad to have the opportunity of publicly thanking them once more.

Yours faithfully,

B. BROADBENT

Medical Officer of Health.

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

400363

is contained in the report of the committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the American Medical Association, which was adopted at the annual meeting of the association in 1915.

The committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the American Medical Association, which was adopted at the annual meeting of the association in 1915, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the American Medical Association, which was adopted at the annual meeting of the association in 1915.

Very respectfully,
The Committee on the Subject of the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the American Medical Association

Report of the Committee on the Subject of the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the American Medical Association

Report of the Committee on the Subject of the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the American Medical Association
The Committee on the Subject of the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the American Medical Association

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