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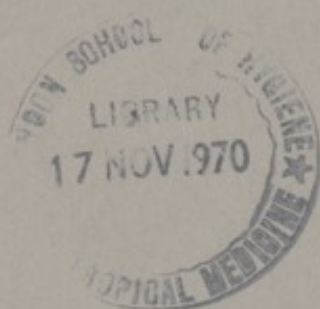
on the

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

of the

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH

IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON



FOR THE YEAR 1951



BY

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

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To the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS of SHOREDITCH

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with some degree of (I hope, pardonable) pride that I introduce my annual report for 1951, for never by any series of coincidences did I expect Shoreditch to produce vital statistics comparable with those of noted health resorts: That these figures constitute a "lucky dip" I have little doubt, but it has led me to compare this Borough with other more favourably situated areas, and to realise that many things in Shoreditch are noticeably an improvement on some other (nameless, of course) areas; For example -

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) relative absence of flies and bluebottles | (largely due to the gammexane put in every dustbin etc., whenever emptied during summer). |
| (b) absence of food-poisoning. | (partly from (a), partly from universality of refrigerators, hot water and care in food premises largely resulting from unusually thorough supervision by S. I. Staff). |
| (c) reduction in atmospheric pollution. | (due to many factors ruling throughout the country, but also to closing of destructor). |
| (d) cleanliness of roads | (in common with London in general). |
| (e) the scrupulous cleanliness of glasses, and care taken in public houses. | (the result of last year's campaign) |
| (f) free hand-washing for everyone in all public conveniences. | |
| (g) excess of healthy-looking old people. | (probably linked with cheap holidays at the Council's country holiday home). |

It may well be arguable of course, that the inhabitants of health resorts suffer from the disadvantage of having nowhere healthier to go for a change of air, and that therefore the Shoreditch residents derive even more benefit from using the Council's Holiday Home once a year, than from constant use.

But it is a particularly strange coincidence that these improved statistics occur so soon after the Council's destructor had ceased to function. This department feels that this origin of the Borough motto - "More light, more power" has been worthily replaced by the twin spirits of hygiene - light and air - to the physical if not direct financial benefit of the populace.

The most outstanding figure among the vital statistics this year is an infant mortality rate of 15.66 (compared with 29.6 for England and Wales

and 26.4 for London). But even this total of 13 deaths includes at least 3 which are capable of being prevented in the light of modern science, namely injury at birth (2) and haemolytic disease of the newborn (1), if antenatal attendance is all it should be. Without these 3 deaths, the neonatals would have consisted only of two from prematurity and one from congenital malformation!! Stranger still, of the 55 illegitimate births, not a single one died.

There was unfortunately one maternal death, but as this was the result of a self-induced abortion, it was a type which could equally occur in any part of the country.

On the whole, the general death rate is very similar to that of the seaside resorts - partly for the same reason that there is an excess of old people (our own actual register - which of course cannot be comprehensive - contains details of nearly 3000 old age pensioners). More than one-third of all deaths were over 75 years old and another one-third over 65.

On the causes of death, Shoreditch had comparatively few from coronary disease, and angina pectoris, but has lagged behind the seaside resorts chiefly with conditions associated with the lungs, such as pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, and malignant new growths of the lung. While this is to be expected, of course, there is still ample scope for a reduction of dust in this Borough - not by the Cleansing Department, but by the citizens. It is impossible for the pavements to be washed regularly as the gutters are, so that if the litter baskets and gutters are not used for cast-off rubbish, sputum and so forth, these undesirable substances are powdered and breathed in by everyone. The filthy habit of spitting on the pavement is still very prevalent, especially round the pubs, and can cause much disease. If spitting is necessary at all, it is surely not too much trouble to reach a gutter or gully. One little back-street pub sweeps its pavement with strong antiseptic every morning, and that is a help, but it is time that fines were incurred on the spot, not only for jay-walking, but even more so for "jay-spitting".

The number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis has increased since 1950, but the death rate has continued to fall, being now 0.35 per 1,000 population, consisting of 11 males and 5 females. The non-pulmonary notifications and deaths were the lowest ever, only 10 being notified (0.16 per 1,000) and not a single person having died from this type (our perfect milk supplies should help to keep this figure low in future, especially now that London is a "designated area" where all milk must be either pasteurised or sterilised).

Infectious diseases caused no deaths again this year, although the amount of measles was trebled compared with 1950, and a wave of Sonne dysentery (since subsided) passed over the Borough. Only 2 cases of poliomyelitis were notified and in neither instance was it possible to trace contact with another case. The one case of diphtheria, was a child

of $2\frac{3}{4}$ years (not immunised). All other I.D. was small and light, including only 4 people with food poisoning, who, even so, obtained the offending food outside the Borough.

Your Sanitary Inspectors have had a very busy year and, in addition to coping with the extra visits entailed by relieving the L.C.C. Health Visitors of all their infectious disease visiting, have maintained their close watch on defects of every kind, as well as doing more than 3,000 routine visits under Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1936, to try and prevent property from deteriorating unobserved. Their work will be further extended by the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, which has led to a registration of 105 premises where these materials are used, and to licensing of 15 premises where manufactured or stored.

The Rodent section has again done good work, and the numbers of rats killed in sewers and business premises have again been reduced in an astounding manner, although the kills effected in dwelling houses (still under 250 in all, as opposed to 7 000 otherwise) have increased.

On the subject of the anti-fly campaign, I might add that so effective is the 'Gammexane' that even during screening of the refuse no very objectionable odour was noticeable, and the sight of a maggot in the Cleansing Depot is unknown. (The Department sells scented D.D.T. for private chutes by request, but prefers gammexane in bins as encouraging lids being kept tight).

The Borough's Welfare Services received a sad blow in the tragic death of Miss Cathcart who devoted the whole of the latter years of her life to this cause - not merely office hours. But we are fortunate to have still with us Mrs. Adams who is imbued with Miss Cathcart's methods, and will be a worthy successor, I feel sure. Our other more-than-full-time worker in this field - Miss Morrell - is due to retire this year, so that complete reorganisation will be necessary during 1952, even in the Council's Holiday Home, as well as in the Borough itself. Whereas in the past we have had 3 members of the staff spending a part of their time in visiting the old age pensioners, we hope to have one member doing this work full-time, so that she can keep a more personal touch - especially as we have realised what awful gaps would exist in this help if Borough Council employees did not visit. Many lives have been saved, and much misery avoided, as well as many hospital beds being left available for acute cases by this magnificent aid. This change in staffing should avoid the toil of trying to work both at Copthorne and in Shoreditch as Miss Morrell has done.

Finally, Mr. Mayor, I would like to thank you personally for your interest in the work of this Department as well as to thank many members of the Council and especially of the Health and Welfare Committees for their unfailing courtesy and help. To the staff of this Department and also to my fellow officers in other sections of Local Government in Shoreditch and elsewhere, I wish to express deep gratitude.

Yours faithfully,

B. BROADBENT.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
(to May 1951)

BOROUGH WELFARE COMMITTEE
(to May 1951)

Ex-officio: Councillor Mrs. M. I. HIGGINS, M.B.E., J.P.
(Mayor)

Chairman: Councillor SMITH, Mrs. E.E.

Chairman: Councillor HEBDEN, W., J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor WICKS, A.E.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman CECIL, Rev. H.

Aldermen CECIL, Rev. H.

Alderman KELLETT, Miss E.

" GIRLING, R.M.

" TOUCHARD, G.J.

" TOUCHARD, G.J.

Councillor ABRAHAMS, J.

Councillor BAMFORD, G.H.J.

" ANDERSON, J.

" HUMPHREYS, F.

" COYNE, W., J.P.

" LANDAU, S.

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

" LOWE, H.A.

" HURLEY, J.J.

" MAYHEW, A.G.

" SMITH, Mrs. E.E.

" RUTMAN, P.

" SWALES, R.T.J.

" VARNALS, Mrs. A.E.

" WICKS, A.E.

" WELCH, J.

" WRAY, D.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
(May 1951 to May 1952)

BOROUGH WELFARE COMMITTEE
(May 1951 to May 1952)

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

Chairman: Councillor SMITH, Mrs. E.E.

Chairman: Councillor HEBDEN, W., J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor WICKS, A.E.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor HIGGINS, Mrs.,
M.I., M.B.E.

Alderman MEREDITH DAVIES, M.B.E.

Alderman KELLETT, Miss E.

Councillor BAMFORD, G.H.J.

Councillor ABRAHAMS, J.

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

" ANDERSON, J.

" HUMPHREYS, F.

" COYNE, W., J.P.

" LANDAU, S.

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

" LOWE, H.A.

" HURLEY, J.J.

" MAYHEW, A.G.

" SMITH, Mrs. E.E.

" RUTMAN, P.

" SWALES, R.T.J.

" TALLANTIRE, R.J., L.C.C.

" WELCH, J.A.

" VARNALS, Mrs. A.E.

" WICKS, A.E.

" WELCH, J.A.

" WRAY, D.

(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.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Administrative Assistant	DAVID GRANT, F.S.I.A. (a)(b)
Food & Drugs and Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector	F.C. SHAW, F.S.I.A. (a)(b)
Sanitary Inspectors.	G.W. ALEXANDER, M.S.I.A. (a) R. BANKS, M.S.I.A. (a)(b) (Routine Factories Act Inspections) R.A. BISHOP, F.S.I.A. (a)(b) (Routine Food Premises Inspections) E.D. EDWARDS, M.S.I.A. (a) G.C.E. GIBBS, M.S.I.A. (a)(b) F.J.O. JAMES, M.S.I.A. (a) (commenced 5.3.51) J.B. MOLLOY, M.S.I.A. (a)(b) A.W.E. PORTER, M.S.I.A. (a)(b) D.R. CHANIN, M.S.I.A. (a) (resigned 8.12.51) H.J. TAYLOR, M.S.I.A. (a)(b) (resigned 2.8.51) G.WALKER, M.S.I.A. (a)(b) (Routine Factories Act Inspections) (retired 5.3.51)
Clerks	B.M.R. LEIGH E.A. CHRISTIAN G.A. POPE J.C. GILBODY D.J. CROSS R.J. DAVIES J.R. GREIG Miss E. REEVES
Rodent Foreman/Clerk and Disinfecting Supervisor	H. BRYANT
Mortuary Superintendent and Post-mortem Attendant	C. HAGON
Social Welfare Officers	Miss M. MORRELL, C.M.B. Miss T. CATHCART, (deceased 1.12.51)
Assistant Social Welfare Officer	Mrs. J. E. ADAMS,
Bell Pensioners' Club Organiser	W. A. FANSHAW, M.A., B.Sc.(Econ)

Shoreditch Holiday and Rest Home.

Visiting Medical Officer

B.C. MORTON PALMER, B.A., M.B., B.Ch.,
L.M.S.S.A.

Matron

Miss F.M. STACEY, S.R.N., C.M.B.,
(commenced 1.1.51)

Public Analyst (part-time)

H. AMPHLETT WILLIAMS, Ph.D., A.C.G.F.C.,
F.R.I.C.Notes:-

- (a) Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate
- (b) Food Inspectors' Certificate.

I. - STATISTICS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

Area - 662 acres. Population, Census 1931 - 97,038; Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1951 - 45,010. Number of structurally separate dwellings, 1931 Census - 14,115. Number of houses (end of 1951) according to rate books - 11,510. Rateable value - £622,192. Sum represented by penny rate - £2,460.

A great variety of industries is carried on in the Borough's 1,208 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 350.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1951.

				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>
Live Births	(Legitimate ... ..	...	...	415	360	775	
	(Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	28	27	55	
				<u>443</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>830</u>	18.44
Still births	...	14	Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	16.58
General death rate (crude rate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.37
Percentage of deaths occurring in public institutions...						...	57.6
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	...	15.66.	Illegitimate	Nil.	Total	15.66
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...			...	...	...	7.23
Deaths from measles (all ages)	...			...	...	...	Nil
" " Whooping cough (all ages)	...			...	...	...	Nil
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)...	...			...	...	...	1
" " Pulmonary tuberculosis..	...			...	...	...	16
" " all forms of tuberculosis...	...			...	...	...	16
Death rate from Pulmonary tuberculosis..	...			...	...	...	0.35
" " " all forms of tuberculosis	...			...	...	...	0.35

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
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
1950	44800	285	791	17.7	565	12.6	178	168	24	30	555	12.4
1951	45010	278	830	18.4	586	13.0	179	195	13	16	602	13.4

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 are 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 274 bodies were deposited and 262 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 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	Over 75	Males	Females	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	6	6	2	2	11	5	16
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease ...	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	2	3	5
4. Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases...	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	1	4
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	3	14	6	20
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus...	-	-	-	-	1	8	10	2	17	4	21
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	3	-	11	11
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	5	5
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	1	1	-	1	12	22	13	31	19	50
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
16. Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	-	-	-	-	1	14	25	20	27	33	60
18. Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	-	4	11	20	12	33	14	47
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	13	8	13	21
20. Other heart disease...	-	-	-	-	4	8	24	65	38	63	101
21. Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	17	13	12	25
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	7	9	11	20
23. Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	16	15	14	29
24. Bronchitis	2	-	-	-	-	22	25	26	55	20	75
25. Other diseases of respiratory system..	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	2	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	2	9	4	13
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea... ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	5	1	6
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations.	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	3	5	8
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases ...	6	1	1	1	1	10	7	12	20	19	39
33. Motor Vehicle accidents.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
34. All other accidents...	1	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	5	2	7
35. Suicide... ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	3	4
36. Homicide and operations of war.. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deaths (all causes)	13	4	6	2	27	131	201	218	326	276	602

II. - POPULATION BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General's estimate for the mid-year 1951 population was 45,010. This shows an increase of 210 on 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 1951 were as follows :-

Total Live Births - (legitimate and illegitimate) :-

Males	443
Females... ..	387
Total ..	<u>830</u>

Illegitimate live Births :-

Males	28
Females... ..	27
Total...	<u>55</u>

The birth rate for the Borough was 18.44. For England and Wales the birth rate was 15.5 and for London 17.8. The illegitimate births numbered 55 of which 28 were males. The illegitimate births therefore represented 6.62 per cent. of all the births in the Borough as compared with 4.7 per cent. for England and Wales.

STILLBIRTHS.

The number of registered stillbirths allocated to the Borough was 14 or 1.6 per cent. of all births.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages during the year was 484 and the marriage rate was 21.5 per 1,000 population. The marriage rate for the Metropolis was 20.5 and for England and Wales 16.4.

DEATHS.

During 1951 the gross number of deaths registered in the Borough was 586.

The transferable deaths were as follows :-

Deaths of non-residents registered in Shoreditch, 179.

Deaths of Shoreditch residents registered elsewhere, 195.

The number of deaths which must be debited to Shoreditch is accordingly 602 which gives a nett death rate of 13.37 per 1,000 population. In connection with these deaths 18 inquests were held. The death rate for England and Wales was 12.5 and for London 13.1. Altogether 347 or 57.6 per cent of the people belonging to Shoreditch who died during the year died in public institutions.

The table on page 10 showing causes of deaths at all ages has been supplied by the Registrar General.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The deaths of infants under one year numbered 13, of which 7 were males. These deaths amounted to 2.16 per cent of the total net Shoreditch deaths from all causes as compared with 4.32 per cent in 1950. The infantile mortality rate (death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births) for Shoreditch was 15.66, the rate for England & Wales being 29.6 and for London 26.4. No illegitimate infants died.

The number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age registered during the year was 6, which gives a neo-natal mortality rate of 7.23.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH DURING 1951.

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	
Bronchitis...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2
Leukaemia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Congenital malformation ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	3
Prematurity..	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other defined diseases ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2
Accident ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Injury at Birth ..	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	1	4	1	-	-	6	-	4	2	1	7	6	13

MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1950.

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.						
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
England and Wales	0.79	0.86	0.98	1.02	1.17	1.47	1.84
Shoreditch ...	1.18	Nil	1.13	1.17	Nil	2.01	1.43

CANCER.

The deaths from cancer in the Borough during the year numbered 107 as compared with 96 in 1950.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Borough Council is 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 3 burials were carried out.

III. - INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year the number of notifications received (excluding tuberculosis and food poisoning) was 1,421. Of these cases 31 were found not to be suffering from the disease stated on the certificate, which gives a corrected number of 1,390 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 1951
(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	76	-	33	42	-	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	12	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	-
Acute primary and influenzal pneumonia	44	2	7	7	4	8	9	7	-
Erysipelas	9	-	-	-	2	4	3	-	-
Meningococcal infection...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis - paralytic	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
- non-paralytic.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery... ..	171	9	75	44	7	19	13	4	-
Measles	962	54	675	232	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	100	20	56	24	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies	7	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	-
Totals ...	1390	91	848	351	24	39	26	11	-
Tuberculosis - pulmonary	67	-	4	2	12	25	23	1	16
- non-pulmonary	7	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-

The following diseases are notifiable in this Borough:

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Authority for notification.</u>
Acute encephalitis	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg. No. 2259 made by Minister of Health, 1949 (1.1.50)
Acute primary or influenzal pneumonia.	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg. No. 1207 made by Minister of Health, 1927 (1.1.28)
Acute poliomyelitis	Public Health Act, 1926 (Section 143) Reg. No. 2259 made by Minister of Health, 1949 (1.1.50)
Anthrax	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 305).
Cholera	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304).
Continued fever	Do.
Diphtheria	Do.
Dysentery	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg. No. 1207 made by Minister of Health, 1927 (1.1.28).

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Authority for Notification.</u>
Enteric fever (including typhoid and para-typhoid)	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304). Reg. No. 1207 made by Minister of Health 1927. (1.1.28).
Erysipelas	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304).
Food Poisoning	Food & Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 17 as amended by National Health Service Act, 1946).
Glanders.	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 305).
Hydrophobia	Do.
Leprosy	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg. No. 1036 made by Minister of Health, 1951 (22.6.51).
Malaria	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143). Reg. No. 1207 made by Minister of Health, 1927 (1.1.28).
Measles	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143). Regs. Nos. 1100 205 and 420 made by Minister of Health, 1938, 1940 and 1948.
Membraneous croup.	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304)
Meningococcal infection.	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143). Reg. No. 2259 made by Minister of Health, 1949 (1.1.50).
Ophthalmia neonatorum.	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 305) and Reg. No. 971 made by Minister of Health, 1926 (1.10.26) amended by S. R. O. 1928 No. 419 and 1937, No. 35.
Plague	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143). Regulations of Local Government Board, 1900.
Puerperal pyrexia	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143). Regulations made by Minister of Health, 1951. No. 1081.
Relapsing fever.	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304).
Scabies (first case in house within 4 weeks)	Public Health Act, 1936, (Section 143). Reg. No. 1016 made by Minister of Health, 1943 (1.8.43)
Scarlatina or scarlet fever.	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304)
Smallpox	Do.
Tuberculosis	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143). Reg. No. 572 made by Minister of Health, 1930 (1.1.31).
Typhus fever	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304).
Whooping cough	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143). Regs. Nos. 1100, 205 and 420 made by Minister of Health, 1938, 1940 and 1948.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Public Health Laboratory Service at Colindale, which is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health, continued to carry out examinations of swabs, specimens, etc on behalf of this Council.

The record of examinations carried out during the year is as follows:-

Nose and throat swabs:

Diphtheria Bacilli present ...	2
Haemolytic streptococci present.	34
Organisms of Vincent's Angina present ...	3
Negative results ...	206

Total	245
-------	-----

Faeces specimens:

Shigella sonnei isolated	303
Salmonella isolated	1
Negative results ...	487

Total	791
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Milk samples	24
---------------------	----

Ice Cream samples ...	18
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Swimming bath water.. ...	5
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FOOD POISONING.

No outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred during the year, the only notifications being individual cases as follows:-

- (1) Man (26) and wife (27), the suspected food being roast beef This meat was stated by patients to have been cooked for 30 - 40 minutes at Regulo 6 on a gas cooker (425°F.) on the day that it was bought and then reheated for 45 minutes at the same temperature the following day. Sample of the meat remaining was submitted for bacteriological examination and was found to contain organisms of *Cl. welchii*. Faeces specimens from the patients were examined and organisms of *Cl. welchii* were present. Duration of the illness was from 2-5 days.
- (2) Man (35), the suspected food being braised beef eaten at a works canteen in Wembley at which an outbreak of food poisoning was notified. Report on the sample of meat submitted for bacteriological examination by the local authority revealed the presence of *Cl. welchii*.
- (3) Boy (2½), the suspected food being duck eggs Child was removed to hospital suffering from diarrhoea and vomiting and this department was subsequently informed that organisms of *Salmonella Typhi Murium* had been isolated Duration of illness was 6 weeks.

None of the suspected meat in the above cases was purchased in this borough.

IV. - TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications - Sixty seven new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and seven of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1951 compared with 61 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary notifications in 1950. The following table gives the age grouping of new cases notified.

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	-	1	2	-	-	4	4	7	5	9	10	1	-	43
" Females	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	7	6	3	1	-	-	24
Non-pulmonary, Males	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
" Females	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total..	-	1	4	5	-	5	8	16	11	12	11	1	-	74

The supplementary tables below give the age grouping of cases which came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification; and the source from which information was obtained.

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..	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	7	2	1	1	-	1	15
" Females	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	5	5	2	-	-	-	18
Non-pulmonary, Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
" Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Source of information					Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
					M	F	M	F
Death Returns	...	...	...	...	2	-	-	-
Transfers from other areas	...	...	...	...	13	18	2	1
Other sources	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Total					15	18	2	1

Details of cases removed from Register during the year -

Reason for removal	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Withdrawal of notification	2	-	-	-
Recovery from disease	8	9	1	2
Death	16	6	2	-
Otherwise (e.g. removal from district)..	21	29	6	4
Total	47	44	9	6

Revision of Notification Register -

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
No. of cases on Register at 31st December, 1950	408	347	128	97	980
No. added during year	58	42	5	5	110
No. removed during year	47	44	9	6	106
No. of cases on Register at 31st December, 1951	419	345	124	96	984

The following table shows the incidence of cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from that disease for the last twelve 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
1950	1.36	0.18	1.54	0.38	0.07	0.45
1951	1.48	0.16	1.64	0.35	0.00	0.35

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 - 5 ...	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 ...	2	4	2	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 ...	9	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 45 ...	21	23	2	1	4	2	-	-
45 - 65 ...	21	6	-	1	3	3	-	-
65 - 75 ...	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
75 and upwards...	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Totals ...	58	42	5	5	11	5	-	-

During the year Sanitary Inspectors visited all new cases of tuberculosis notified and also inspected the homes of all patients discharged from hospital or removing from another area into this Borough.

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.

When the Mass Radiography Unit under the direction of Doctor W.D.H. Thompson was established at 20, Golden Lane, E.C.1., 1,583 Shoreditch firms, including factories, warehouses, cookshops, ice cream shops and public houses were circulated by this department and invited to send in numbers of their employees wishing to have X-ray examination. The information was also passed to residents of the borough through the monthly "News Letter" issued at the Public Libraries.

As a result, employees of 169 firms totalling 2,203 males and 1,370 females, and 39 individual residents, were X-rayed during the year.

V. SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICE.

The Borough Council's welfare services continue to expand along the lines indicated more fully in the annual report for 1950, both the Holiday Home and the various Clubs being even more popular.

The number of persons attending the Holiday Home at Copthorne during 1951 were as follows :-

Adults	...	...	...	116
10-18 years..	...	...	...	11
5 -10 years..	...	...	...	25
9 months - 5 years	...	...	...	70
Under 9 months.	...	...	...	27
Old People	...	...	...	166
Conference members	...	...	...	30

The average attendances at the Old People's Clubs during the year are shown in the following table.

(1) Old People's Clubs.	(2) Average number of attendances						(3) Av. weekly No. of	
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Dinners	Teas
Hoxton Hall M. (2.30-4 30 p.m.) ... F.	12	-	-	-	10	-	-	122
	22	-	-	-	78	-		
Bell M. (10.30 a.m.- 4.30 p.m.) F	43	48	46	46	54	-	157	278
	10	18	19	22	27	-		
Haggerston M. (2.30 - 4 30 p.m.) ... F.	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	113
	-	-	43	55	-	-		
Moorfields M. (10.30 a.m.- 4.30 p.m.) F.	2	3	4	3	3	-	16	61
	3	9	8	6	6	-		

One further innovation took the form of the distribution of cards lettered "S.O.S" (in 4 inch red letters) to all old age pensioners living alone. On each card the Welfare and Home Help staffs wrote the pensioner's name, the names, addresses and phone numbers of the regular medical practitioner, next-of-kin, nearest friend, etc. Upwards of 1,500 such cards have been completed and distributed to the solitary. "The Hackney Gazette" and the Borough Council's "Newsletter" co-operated in making known the meaning of these cards in the following terms: "If you see a card in a window, with S.O.S. printed on it in red, please go in and see if you can help, because it means that an old age pensioner is in trouble and urgently needs assistance. By giving this service you may save a life" The possession of this card gives a feeling of greater security to many of these

old people, but it has a further and potentially more practical value, in that if such a person were found dead, this might be the only means of contacting relatives or others concerned. It also gives this department a valid reason for ensuring that such old folk have a doctor available if they are taken ill at any time.

VI. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

The following tables summarize the visits of inspection and the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during 1951.

INSPECTIONS.

Housing Act, 1936, Section 5	...	...	...	3,047
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9	...	...	...	1
Housing Act, 1936, Section 12	...	...	...	27
Clearance Areas	...	...	...	84
Other Dwellings	...	...	...	4,800
Premises not specified below	...	...	...	1,533
Factories - mechanical...	...	...	...	1,297
Factories - non-mechanical	...	...	...	147
Rag Flock Act, 1951	...	...	...	148
Outworkers	...	...	...	723
Hairdressers	...	...	...	248
Bakehouses	...	...	...	82
Milkshops	...	...	...	315
Cookshops	...	...	...	541
Fried Fish shops	...	...	...	47
Ice Cream shops	...	...	...	402
Butchers' shops, stalls, stores, etc.	...	...	...	211
Rag & Bone dealers	...	...	...	100
Registered Food shops or premises.	...	...	...	790
Fish curers' premises	...	...	...	17
Fur skin dresser's premises	...	...	...	4
Stables	...	...	...	125
Shops Act, 1950.	...	...	...	2,987
Smoke observations	...	...	...	497
Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933	...	...	...	68
Markets	...	...	...	52
Canteens	...	...	...	102
Vacant sites	...	...	...	105
Dangerous buildings	...	...	...	73
Infectious disease visits	...	...	...	1,497
Rodent Infestations	...	...	...	370
Food Inspector's calls, visits, etc.	...	...	...	674

RE-INSPECTIONS.

Housing Act, 1936, Section 5.	...	...	...	193
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9.	...	...	...	-
Housing Act, 1936, Section 12.	...	...	...	24
Other Dwellings	...	...	...	13,752
Factories	...	...	...	1,319
Rag Flock Act, 1951..	...	...	...	215
Outworkers	...	...	...	19
Hairdressers...	...	...	...	11
Bakehouses	...	...	...	79
Milkshops	...	...	...	30
Cookshops	...	...	...	218
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	19
Ice Cream shops	...	...	...	30
Butchers' shops, stores, etc.	...	...	...	62
Rag & Bone dealers ..	...	...	...	1
Food shops and premises	...	...	...	733
Fish curers	...	...	...	1
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	82
Smoke observations...	...	...	...	2
Canteens	...	...	...	10
Vacant sites...	...	...	...	74
Infectious disease visits...	...	...	...	636
Rodent Infestations..	...	...	...	118
Non-effective visits.	...	...	...	5,056

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Premises, cleansed throughout	...	...	...	100
Premises, partially cleansed throughout	...	...	...	1,163
Premises, total rooms	...	...	...	2,809
Verminous rooms	...	...	...	201
Verminous premises..	...	...	...	139
Premises, generally repaired.	...	...	...	2,579
Light and ventilation	...	...	...	94
Roofs, gutters, rainwater pipes	...	...	...	2,093
Windows, repaired and adjusted	...	...	...	1,445
Overcrowding.	...	...	...	14
Water reinstated	...	...	...	28
Water supply provided to upper floor.	...	...	...	15
Hot water supply provided...	...	...	...	48
Drains, new	...	...	...	22
Drains, reconstructed	...	...	...	34
Drains, improved or repaired.	...	...	...	138
Drains, obstructions removed	...	...	...	171
Drains tested	...	...	...	336
Soil vent pipes repaired	...	...	...	116
W.C's. new	...	...	...	104
W.C's. improved or repaired.	...	...	...	611

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE (Contd.)

W.C's., obstructions removed	...	...	...	50
Sinks, new	...	...	...	174
Sinks, improved	...	...	...	141
Sinks, traps provided...	...	...	...	60

Outdoor Premises.

Floors, paving repaired.	...	...	...	151
Cleansed or limewashed..	...	...	...	117
Improved or repaired	...	...	...	1
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	176
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	1
Accumulations removed...	...	...	...	161
Urinals cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	36
Animals improperly kept.	...	...	...	11

NOTICES SERVED.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936 -

Intimation notices.	...	...	...	3,627
Nuisance notices...	...	...	...	515
Section 40 notices.	...	...	...	5

Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	-
Factories Act, 1937	...	...	...	205
Shops Act, 1950	2
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949...	12

<u>COMPLAINTS RECEIVED</u>	3,723
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VERMINOUS PREMISES.

It was necessary to take measures on account of the presence of vermin in 139 houses, and in connection with these 201 rooms were dealt with, sanitary notices being served where necessary.

PERSONAL CLEANSING.

The arrangement with the Finsbury Borough Council whereby residents of Shoreditch requiring treatment for Scabies or Vermin are sent to that Authority's Cleansing Station at Pine Street, was continued throughout the year.

The numbers of treatments carried out are shown in the following tables :-

VERMINOUS PERSONS.

New Cases		Total new cases	Re-attendances	Total treatments
0 to 15 years	Over 15 years			
1	7	8	1	9

SCABIES.

New Cases.		Total new cases	Re-attendances	Total treatments
0 to 15 years	Over 15 years			
4	13	17	21	38

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The number of disinfections of room after infectious disease was 225. The number of articles disinfected at the Council's steam disinfecter after infectious disease was 1,630.

The number of rooms sprayed for verminous condition was 636 and the number of articles treated by steam was 6,980.

In addition to the articles disinfected after infectious disease, etc., the Public Health Department carried 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 for which charges amounting to £102.15.0 were made as compared with £238.10.0 for the previous year.

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 into the Council's flats during the year was 187.

The Public Health Department are willing at all times to disinfest free of cost any rooms or bedding in occupied dwellings.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the Borough is controlled by the Metropolitan Water Board and is relayed from public mains direct to houses. No complaint regarding the quality of the water was received during the year.

EXAMINATION OF WATER FROM WELLS.

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

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, and consequent on the change of designation of the firm, the establishment order was transferred to the new redesignated firm at the same premises. The number of visits made was 4.

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The number of hairdressing establishments in the Borough is 42 and these are regularly inspected by the sanitary inspectors regarding hygiene and sanitary conditions. The number of visits made was 259.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Sub-Section (2) of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950 requires that in every shop, not being a shop exempt from the provisions of this Sub-Section, there shall be provided and maintained suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences available for the use of persons employed in or about the shop.

Sub-Section (6) of Section 38 provides that a shop may be exempted from the provisions of Sub-Section (2) if there is in force a certificate exempting the shop therefrom granted by the authority whose duty it is to enforce those provisions. A certificate is granted if the authority are satisfied that by reason of restricted accommodation or other special circumstances it is not practicable to provide such accommodation on the premises and that alternative arrangements are conveniently available. Certificates of exemption in respect of sanitary conveniences were issued in connection with 16 shops during the year. The number of inspections and re-inspections made during the year was 3,069.

COMPULSORY REMOVAL OF AGED AND INFIRM PERSONS.

Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Council are empowered to apply to a Court for an Order for the removal to hospital or other institution of a person who is aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, and who is living in insanitary conditions and "unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons proper care and attention".

In addition, during 1951, the National Assistance (Amendment) Act came into force. Under this Act, on certification by the Medical Officer of Health and another practitioner, emergency removals of such people for periods not exceeding three weeks may be enforced by the Courts.

Both these Acts were used in the case of a woman aged 58 years who refused either to be helped or to help herself. She was suffering from an obvious cataract of one eye, with no useful vision in the other, and it was hoped that some sight might be regained by immediate examination and treatment by a Consultant. The "Amendment" Act was used in order to get her examined at Moorfields Eye Hospital, but unfortunately the condition was found to be too far advanced for any sight to be saved. She was therefore certified as a blind person, and removed under Section 47 to a London County Council Home where she still remains. She now admits to being more comfortable than before, as well as receiving some training.

RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

There are 18 premises in the Borough in which the business of Rag and Bone Dealer is carried on. 100 Visits were paid 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 (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS.

During the year 16 certificates were issued to tenants as to houses not being in a reasonable state of repair.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During the year 499 observations of non-domestic chimneys in the Borough were made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Some 34 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 meter
Average of reading at Town Hall.	.80	.48
Average of readings at Disinfecting Station.	1.85	.80
Average of all readings.	1.37	.64

HOUSING (OVERCROWDING).

During 1951, 92 families recorded in the Overcrowding Register of the Public Health Department were rehoused by the London County Council and by this Council. The number on the register at the end of the year was 482, all of whom had been recommended for rehousing. 229 calls and inspections were made by the sanitary inspectors in connection with overcrowding.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The number of Factories on the Register at the end of 1951 was :-

Power Factories	...	1,079
Non-Power Factories	...	129
Total	...	<u>1,208</u>

During the year, 88 factories were added to the Register and 125 deleted, making a nett decrease in the number of factories in the Borough of 37.

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

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Power Factories ...	1,297	180	-
Non-Power Factories. ...	147	22	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises) ...	-	-	-
Total ...	1,444	202	-

The defects found and dealt with were as follows :-

Particulars.	Number of defects				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Section 1)	6	1	-	4	-
Overcrowding (Section 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (Section 3)	-	1	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (Section 4)	2	1	-	-	-
Ineffectual drainage of floors (Section 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(1) Insufficient ...	6	6	-	-	-
(2) Unsuitable or defective.	610	583	1	21	-
(3) Not separate for sexes..	6	7	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	14	1	10	-	-
Total	644	600	11	26	-

HOME WORK.

During the year 64 lists of outworkers were received from employers in the Borough, 30 in the first half year due in February, and 34 in the second half year due in August. These lists contained the names of 1,497 outworkers, of whom 1,183 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 16 other Local Authorities containing the names of 336 outworkers living in Shoreditch and employed by firms outside the Borough. The total number of outworkers reported was therefore 1,833.

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 actual numbers of individual workers. The tables on pages 30 and 31 show the distribution of outworkers as regards trades.

During the year 742 visits of inspection were made to places where home work was being carried on, but no defect necessitating the service of a sanitary notice was found.

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)
Artificial Flowers	1	-	16	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boxes	6	-	148	8	-	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brushes	2	-	26	2	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Button mounting	2	-	78	2	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crackers	1	-	15	3	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	1	-	12	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toy making	2	-	36	2	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wearing apparel	15	138	299	15	63	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	30	138	630	34	63	666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following table shows the numbers of outworkers living in Shoreditch and employed by firms outside the Borough during 1951 as notified by the various sanitary authorities.

NUMBERS OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM OTHER DISTRICTS DURING 1951.

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		TOTALS
	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	
Bethnal Green	-	4	-	4	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Chelsea	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Finsbury	30	32	3	2	6	6	1	6	1	-	2	4	4	14	-	-	-	9	16	17	153
Hackney	25	2	1	-	5	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	2	3	-	1	2	-	62
Hampstead	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Holborn	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7
Islington	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	19
Lambeth	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
City of London	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
St. Marylebone	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
St. Pancras	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Southgate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Southwark	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Stepney	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Stoke Newington	6	9	-	-	1	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	26
Westminster	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Totals	97	69	4	7	12	8	16	15	1	-	2	4	18	28	2	3	-	15	18	17	336

RODENT INFESTATION.

The work of this important branch of Public Health is carried out by a staff of one supervisor, one investigator and three operatives under the general control of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. A regular system of investigation is carried out and during the year 856 inspections of investigation were made. Business premises treated totalled 271 against 403 in 1950 and dwelling houses 690 against 592 in 1950.

The number of complaints and business premises treated were much fewer than last year and it is very noticeable that the incidence of rat infestation is much less than it has been for several years. There was an increase in mice infestation mainly in dwelling houses. No charge is made for work done at occupied dwellings but a charge according to the degree of infestation is made at premises other than dwelling houses.

In one case during the year it was found that a private servicing company were using a culture bait. This bait, when examined by the bacteriologist, was reported on as being of the salmonella type and it was stated that it was dangerous to animal and man. This matter was reported to the Public Health Committee and representation was made to the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee with a view to Regulations being made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to prohibit the use of this type of baiting.

During the year 12 Notices were served under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and in all cases were complied with.

Two maintenance treatments of the sewers in the Borough were carried out during the period under review, the first in June, 1951 and the second commencing in December, 1951. The following tables give a summary of work carried out in connection with Rodent Infestation.

	Business Premises		Dwellings
	Rats	Rats	Mice
Complaints received	136	313	274
Complaints attended to	154	306	292
Inspections	366	363	492
Treatments commenced	271	336	354
Re-inspections	1077	1192	1410
Pre-baits laid	24799	4891	7257
Poison baits laid	8039	1704	2444
Traps set	256	480	795
Estimated kill	4298	249	X

X No estimate of mice destroyed can be given

	Sewers		
No. of manholes baited	803	No takes - pre-bait	344
Complete takes - pre-bait	115	- poison bait	401
- poison bait	5		
Partial takes - pre-bait	344	Estimated kill	2716
- poison bait	397		

The Agreements (H.D.R3 BP) received and charged to Business Premises during the year amounted to £763-15s.

FOOD HYGIENE.

The work in connection with food hygiene was continued throughout the year and the regular inspection of all premises in the Borough where food is handled was carried out.

The total number of food handling premises in the Borough at the end of 1951 was 999, as follows -

Cafes and Restaurants	175
Factory and Warehouse Canteens	111
Ice Cream Shops and Manufacturers	149
Milk Shops and Depots	88
Butchers Shops and Stores	46
Fried Fish Shops	15
Fish curers	6
Bakehouses	16
Food Factories	16
Food Warehouses	13
Clubs Schools etc.	49
Food Shops not included in above	169
Public Houses	146
	<hr/>
	999
	<hr/>

The manufacture of ice cream in the Borough is gradually being reduced and the enforcement of the Ice Cream Heat Treatment Regulations has no doubt made it much easier and simpler for the retailers to buy their ice cream from the large ice cream manufacturers

Two underground bakehouses were closed One of these was replaced by a new bakehouse at ground level

The whole of the milk delivered to domestic consumers in the Borough is now bottled outside the district, the only loose milk handled being in the nature of bulk supplies to canteens cafes restaurants and the large institutions.

The following notice was issued to all food premises respecting dogs, and the proprietors have co-operated fully in the display of these notices.

"METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCHDOGS

In the Interest of hygiene you are requested
not to bring your dog into premises in which
food is sold."

In all food premises, other than a few greengrocers' shops, a unit for the constant supply of hot water has been installed. It is now the

intention of the Department to concentrate on giving advice to traders to have installed in all food premises a refrigerator. Progress in this respect has been made during the year and refrigerators have been provided in many food premises; but the shortage of basic materials has made it difficult to obtain these necessary units which play such an important part in food hygiene, especially in small premises such as are usual in this Borough.

There have been considerable improvements in school feeding arrangements and in many cases new equipment has been supplied and alterations have been made to kitchens during the year under review.

During the year 137 Notices were served on occupiers of food premises which fell below standard, intimation being given of the improvements required, and in all cases the requirements were complied with and improvements effected.

The practice of issuing free Food Handlers pamphlets and "WASH YOUR HANDS" notices was continued.

The following work and improvements were effected in public houses during the year :-

Bar sinks renewed	2
Cellar sinks renewed or supplied	4
New sinks provided	4
New lavatory basins installed	4
Hot water supply provided to bar wells	12
Hot water supply provided to sinks	5
Hot water supply provided in cellars	5
W.C. pans renewed or installed	11
Urinal re-opened	1
Urinal installed	1

ANTI-FLY CAMPAIGN.

Once again action was taken to combat this Public Health Menace. By arrangement, and with the co-operation of the Transport and Cleansing Superintendent, all dustbins and dust chutes were dusted each time with "Gammexane" after the receptacles had been emptied by the Council's Dustmen. Owners of blocks of flats were also encouraged to take action by purchasing Insecticide Powder supplied by the Public Health Department at cost price. 56 lbs. was sold for this purpose during the year. 9 tins of ANTI-FLY SPRAY were also sold to occupiers of food premises. Observations were kept on bombed sites and action was taken to prevent any putrescible matter being a medium of fly-breeding. Many offensive deposits such as dead dogs and cats, mattresses and bedding, etc., were disinfected and removed. Owing to the cold and wet summer there were fewer complaints of flies.

FREE WASHING FACILITIES.

Free washing facilities are installed in every public sanitary convenience in the borough. These facilities are being made use of by an increasing number of persons. It may be worth recording that the Shoreditch Borough Council were one of the pioneers in providing free washing facilities to the public at sanitary conveniences, and it is pleasing to record that many local authorities have now followed suit. With the ever-present danger of serious typhoid infection and the apparent increase of cases of mild food poisoning, it must be apparent that the value of free facilities to wash the hands after using the water closet must be a sound preventative in the transference of infection.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FOOD.

400 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, giving a rate of 8.9 per 1,000 population.

They were as follows:-

Arrowroot 4; Aspirin tablets 4; "Bemax" 3; Black pudding 3; Boric Acid 4; Borax 6; Borax and Honey 4; Bread 16; Butter 5; Cake and pudding mixtures 18; Cakes and pastries 16; Camphorated oil 2; Cascara Sagrada tablets 6; Cheese 1; Cocoa 2; Coffee 3; Coffee and Chicory essence 5; Cooking fat 5; Drinks (soft) 5; Epsom salts 5; Eucalyptus oil 6; Fish paste 15; Gin 6; Glauber salts 1; Glycerine 2; Golden raising powder 1; Gravy powder 1; Herbs 2; Ice Cream 18; Iodine 4; Jam 5; Lemon Curd 3; Margarine 4; Marmalade 3; Meat Paste 8; Meat products 42; Milk 34; Milk, condensed 4; Mincemeat 2; Mustard 1; Paraffin, medicinal 4; Pickles 6; Rum 6; Sauce 11; Sausages and sausage meat 5; Sausage, cooked 13; Scones 1; Seidlitz powder 4; Soda, bicarbonate 4; Soup, canned 15; Soup powder 6; Spaghetti, canned 1; Spices 15; Stuffing mixture 3; Tea 8; Vegetables, canned 10; Vinegar 3; Whiskey 6.

Of the 18 samples of Ice Cream taken, two were found to contain only 0.3 per cent of fat. Legal proceedings were instituted and the defendants were fined £1 and ordered to pay three guineas costs. The remaining 16 samples had an average fat content of 12.0 per cent, the figures ranging from 8.7 per cent to 23.3 per cent.

The two samples of canned Mincemeat were found to contain an excessive proportion of tin. The remainder of the stock (4,656 tins) was surrendered and destroyed.

Warning letters were sent to vendors in respect of minor adulterations and irregularities in Seidlitz powder and Iodine, and to the manufacturer in respect of Cake flour.

UNSOUND FOOD.

During the year 1951, 2,542 certificates were issued in respect of food unfit for human consumption, which included the following :-

Meat 1171 tins, 17 cwt. 1 qtr. 14-lb; Ham 17804 tins; Bacon 6 tons 15 cwt. 2 qtr. 26-lb; Pigs' Offal 15 cwt; Calves' Heads 8; Sweetbreads 60-lb; Liver 117-lb; Fish 165560 tins, 88-lb; Poultry 57 tins, 3 cwt. 1 qtr. 7-lb; Rabbits 188-lb; Soup 212 tins, 60 pkts; Potatoes 5 cwt; Vegetables 1384 tins; Peas 17 cwt. 17-lb; Vegetable Fat 3 cwt; Preserves 206 tins; Mincemeat 4669 tins; Cereals, Flour, etc., 3 tons 4 cwt. 13-lb, 3046 pkts; Dried Fruit 11 cwt. 3 qtr. 23-lb; Dates 264 pkts; Fig Paste 7 tons 12 cwt. 3 qtr. 17-lb; Salad Cream 674 jars; Sauce 4 bottles; Pickles 31 jars; French Mustard 48 jars; Gravy Powder 515 pkts; Arrowroot 34-lb; Cheese 1175 boxes, 48-lb; Milk 297 tins; Cocoa 16 tins; Tea 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb; Soft Drink Powder 288 pkts; Baby Food 130 tins; Custard Powder 97 pkts; Whipping Compound 1 gallon, 40 cartons; Biscuits 7 cwt. 2 qtr. 3-lb, 84 pkts; Swiss Rolls 20; Table Jelly 101 pkts; Cokernut 8 pkts; Sandwich & Chocolate Spread 571 cartons; Peanut Butter 87 jars; Fish Paste 26 tins; Butter 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb; Margarine 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb; Chocolate 2-lb; Chocolate Easter Eggs 5; Bicarbonate of Soda 6 tins; Salt 36 pkts.

DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND FOOD.

In order to prevent waste where possible, most of this unsound food was forwarded to dealers appointed by the Ministry of Food for reconditioning or other purposes.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD REGULATIONS.

All articles taken were in accordance with the Regulations.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

36 Licences were granted during the year. 68 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 were observed.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

This Act came into operation on the 1st November, 1951 and adds considerably to the powers and duties in connection with rag flock imposed upon Metropolitan Borough Councils by the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. The Act is designed to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstery, etc., and to that end provides for the registration of premises where the filling materials are used and the licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured and where it is stored. The Act requires that the occupiers keep records and it is essential that the records are inspected and kept up to date; this will be done by the Sanitary Inspectors. Generally speaking, it will be an offence to have dirty filling materials on registered or licensed premises and also to sell new upholstery, etc., which is stuffed with unclean materials although there are several statutory defences available to anyone against whom proceedings are taken.

Since the inception of the Act two samples of materials have been taken and in both cases have been reported as being clean.

It was first necessary that an inspection and investigation of all premises likely to come within the meaning of the Act should be made and for this purpose an Investigator was appointed and during the three months he was with us he made 325 inspections and visits. 105 premises where filling materials are used were registered and 15 licences were issued in respect of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored.

During the part of the year prior to the Act coming into operation five samples of Rag Flock were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. The results of these were 5, 7, 8, 9 and 11 parts chlorine per 100,000 parts respectively.

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

The details of licences issued during the year under the various regulations are given in the following tables:-

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

	Pasteurised	Sterilised
Dealers' Licences	61	86
Supplementary Licences ...	28	29
Totals	89	115

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

	Tuberculin Tested	Accredited
Dealers' Licences	34	20
Supplementary Licences ...	25	5
Totals	59	25

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF MILK.

16 samples of pasteurised milk, 3 samples of "TT" Pasteurised milk and 1 sample of "TT" milk were submitted for phosphatase and methylene blue tests. All samples conformed to the prescribed standard.

4 samples of sterilized milk submitted showed negative results to turbidity test.

CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS.

4 samples of condensed milk were submitted for analysis under the above regulations. The composition was found to be satisfactory in all cases.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF ICE CREAM.

18 samples were submitted to the methylene blue test with results as follows :-

Grade 1	...	...	15
" 2	...	...	2
" 3	...	...	1

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)	10,989
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..	25,602
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Section 5, Housing Act 1936... ..	3,047
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..	3,240
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1

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..	3,627
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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) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	-
(b) By local authority in default of owners...	-

B.- Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which nuisance notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	515
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of nuisance notices;	
(a) By owners	524
(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 | - |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | - |

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 | 9 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. | - |

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

Date	Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Result
28th Feb.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 19, Edith Street.	-	2. 2. 0	Notice complied with. To pay £2.2s.0.
28th Feb.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 20, Edith Street.	-	2. 2. 0	Notice complied with. To pay £2.2s.0 costs.
28th Feb.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 9, Tuilerie Street.	-	3. 3. 0	Defendant ordered to comply with Notice within 28 days and to pay £3.3s.0 costs.
28th Feb.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 13, Tuilerie Street.	-	-	Summons dismissed.
14th Mar.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 38, Nichols Square.	-	2. 2. 0	Defendant ordered to comply with Notice within 28 days and to pay £2.2s.0.
14th Mar.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 40, Nichols Square.	-	2. 2. 0	Defendant ordered to comply with Notice within 28 days and to pay £2.2s.0 costs.
14th Mar.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 48, Nichols Square.	-	2. 2. 0	Defendant ordered to comply with Notice within 28 days and to pay £2.2s.0 costs.
14th Mar.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 50, Nichols Square.	-	2. 2. 0	Defendant ordered to comply with Notice within 28 days and to pay £2.2s.0 costs.
14th Mar.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 58, Nichols Square.	-	2. 2. 0	Defendant ordered to comply with Notice within 28 days and to pay £2.2s.0 costs.

Date	Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Result
14th Mar.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 35, Buckland Street.	-	3. 3. 0	Notice complied with. To pay £3.3s.0 costs.
14th Mar.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 28, Forston Street.	-	3. 3. 0	Notice complied with. To pay £3.3s.0 costs.
6th Apl.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 62, Newton Grove.	-	3. 3. 0	Notice complied with. To pay £3.3s.0 costs.
6th Apl.	Preventing owner from complying with Nuisance Notice - 63, Buckland Street.	-	-	Order for entry made.
30th Apl.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 96, Brownlow Road.	-	-	Summons not served as Defendant abroad. Summons withdrawn.
30th Apl.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 75, Angrave Street.	-	2.17. 0	Defendant ordered to comply with Notice within 14 days and to pay £2.17.0 costs.
7th May	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 30, Regents Row.	-	3. 3. 0	Notice complied with. To pay £3.3s.0 costs.
7th May	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 21, Brownlow Road.	-	2. 2. 0	Defendant ordered to comply with Notice within 14 days and to pay £2.2s.0 costs.
7th May	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 54, Pownall Road.	-	2. 7. 0	Defendant ordered to comply with Notice within 21 days and to pay £2.7s.0 costs.
23rd May	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 16, Napier Grove.	-	2. 2. 0	Notice complied with. To pay £2.2s.0 costs.
4th July	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 63, Brownlow Road.	-	2. 2. 0	Notice complied with. To pay £2.2s.0 costs.

Date	Nature of Office	Fine	Costs	Result
4th July	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 33, Britannia Walk.	-	-	Defendant ordered to abate nuisance in fourteen days.
4th July	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 128, Broke Road.	-	2. 2. 0	Notice complied with. To pay £2.2s.0 costs.
4th July	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 22, Forston Street.	-	-	Adjourned sine die.
3rd Dec.	Non-compliance with Nuisance Notice - 38, Weymouth Terrace.	-	3. 3. 0	Notice complied with. To pay £3.3s.0 costs.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGS.

Date	Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Result
6th Apl.	Sale of cake intended for but unfit for human consumption.	5. 0. 0	-	Defendant fined £5.
6th Apl.	Sale of cake not of substance demanded by purchaser.	5. 0. 0	3. 3. 0	Defendant fined £5 and ordered to pay £3.3s.0 costs.
23rd May & 6th June	Failure to provide supply of hot water for use of persons employed in room in which food was sold.	-	3. 3. 0	Hot water supply provided before adjournment. At hearing on 6th June, defendant discharged absolutely under Criminal Justice Act, 1948 and ordered to pay £3.3s.0 costs.
27th June	Supplying milk in dirty vessel.	-	-	Summons withdrawn.
12th Nov.	Selling ice-cream which did not comply with the prescribed standards.	1. 0. 0	3. 3. 0	Defendants fined £1 and ordered to pay £3.3s.0 costs.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF HOUSING WORK
DONE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1951.

Overcrowding

Number of new cases reported	...	...	...	97
Number of cases referred to L.C.C.	...	...	...	97
Number of cases relieved	...	...	...	92
Number of inspections and visits by Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	229

Preferential treatment on health grounds

Number of cases investigated and reported on to L.C.C.	...	...	...	...	182
Number of cases known to have been found accommodation	...	...	...	...	12
Number of inspections and visits by Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	...	199

Underground rooms

Number reported on	...	...	...	...	27
Number closed	...	...	...	...	9
Number where undertakings received	...	...	...	...	6
Number made to comply with regulations	...	...	...	...	-

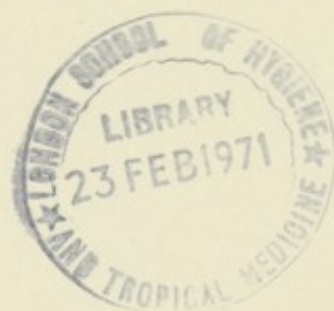
General

Number of letters sent to County M.O.H. and Valuer, L.C.C.	...	...	...	...	438
Number of letters sent to Shoreditch Borough Council Housing Department	...	...	...	...	201

I N D E X.

Analysis of food samples...	35	Milk (Special Designations)	37
Anti-fly campaign ...	34	Milk sampling ...	38
Area of Borough ...	8		
Atmospheric pollution ...	26	National Assistance Act -	
		Section 47 ...	26
Bacteriological examinations	16	Section 50 ...	13
Bed bugs... ..	24		
Birth rates ...	11	Offensive trades ...	25
Burials ...	13	Old People's Clubs ...	20
		Outworkers ...	29
Cancer ...	13	Overcrowding..	27
Committees -			
Public Health... ..	5	Personal Cleansing ...	24
Borough Welfare. ...	5	Pharmacy & Poisons Act ...	36
Condensed milk regulations.	38	Pleasure fairs byelaws ...	26
		Population ...	11
Deaths, causes of..	10	Preservatives in food regs....	36
Death rates ...	12	Prosecutions..	41
Disinfection ...	24		
Disinfestation ...	24	Rag and bone dealers..	26
		Rag flock ...	37
Factories Act, 1937 ...	28	Rent Restrictions Acts ...	26
Food hygiene ...	33	Rodent Infestation ...	32
Food poisoning ...	16		
Free washing facilities ...	35	Sanitary circumstances ...	21
		Shops Act, 1950 ...	25
Hairdressing establishments	25	Social Welfare services ...	20
Health propaganda..	33	Staff ...	6
Holiday Home ...	20	Stillbirths... ..	11
Housing ...	39		
		Tuberculosis..	17
Ice cream sampling. ...	38		
Infantile mortality ...	12	Underground rooms ...	44
Infectious diseases ...	13	Unsound food..	36
Legal proceedings..	41	Verminous houses ...	23
		Vital statistics ...	8
Marriages..	11		
Mass Miniature Radiography.	19	Water supply..	25
Maternal mortality. ...	13	Water from wells ...	25

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