

Report on the sanitary condition and vital statistics during the year 1904.

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THE
Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal Green.

REPORT ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION
AND
VITAL STATISTICS
DURING THE YEAR 1904.

TOGETHER WITH THE
REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

BY
GEORGE PADDOCK BATE, M.D.,

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1905.

Synopsis

OF

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1904.

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SUMMARY.

	1903	1904
Estimated Population of Bethnal Green	130,028	130,207
Averages:		
Young Children, under 5 years ...	17,765	17,790
Old People, over 60 years ...	4,795	4,801
Area—755 Acres. Number of Inhabited Houses ...	14,934	14,831
Trade Premises not used as Dwellings ...	1,321	1,359
Average number of Persons to each House ...	8·70	8·78
1901 Census, 9·2.		
Average number of Persons to each Acre	172	172
1901 Census, 170·8.		
Total number of Deaths in the Year ...	2,363	2,489
Total number of Births in the Year ...	4,627	4,526
Total number of Marriages ...	957	945
Marriage Rate—Bethnal Green ...	14·7	14·5
Marriage Rate—London ...	17·4	17·0
Death Rate—Bethnal Green ...	18·17	19·1
Death Rate—London ...	15·2	16·1
Birth Rate—Bethnal Green ...	35·6	34·7
Birth Rate—London ...	28·4	27·9
Infantile Death Rate (on Births)—Bethnal Green ...	141	157
Infantile Death Rate (on Births)—London	130	144
Young Children's Death Rate (on estimated number of Young Children)	57·8	60·0
Old People's Death Rate (on estimated number of Old People) ...	84·0	91·0
Zymotic Death Rate—Bethnal Green ...	2·24	2·70
Zymotic Death Rate—London ...	1·76	2·1
Inquest Cases ...	284	276
Uncertified Deaths (no Inquests held) ...	5	5



Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal Green.

REPORT.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BETHNAL GREEN.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my twenty-ninth Annual Report on the Vital Statistics and Sanitary condition of the Borough of Bethnal Green for the registration year 1904, which terminated on the 31st of December last.

ESTIMATE OF POPULATION.

The Registrar General estimates the population of the Borough at 130,207 in the middle of the year 1904.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in Bethnal Green during the year is 4,526, against 4,627 in 1903, a decrease of 101. The excess of the births over the deaths is 2,037. Table "A" shews this and compares the two years.

TABLE A.

	1903.	1904.
Estimated population in the middle of the year	130,028	130,207
Total Births	4,627	4,526
Total Deaths	2,363	2,489
Excess of Births over Deaths, shewing the natural increase of the population ...	2,264	2,037

The number of births registered in the three sub-districts, into which Bethnal Green is sub-divided, is shewn in the following table, while for purposes of comparison the population of each sub-district, estimated to the middle of the year 1904, is also shewn:—

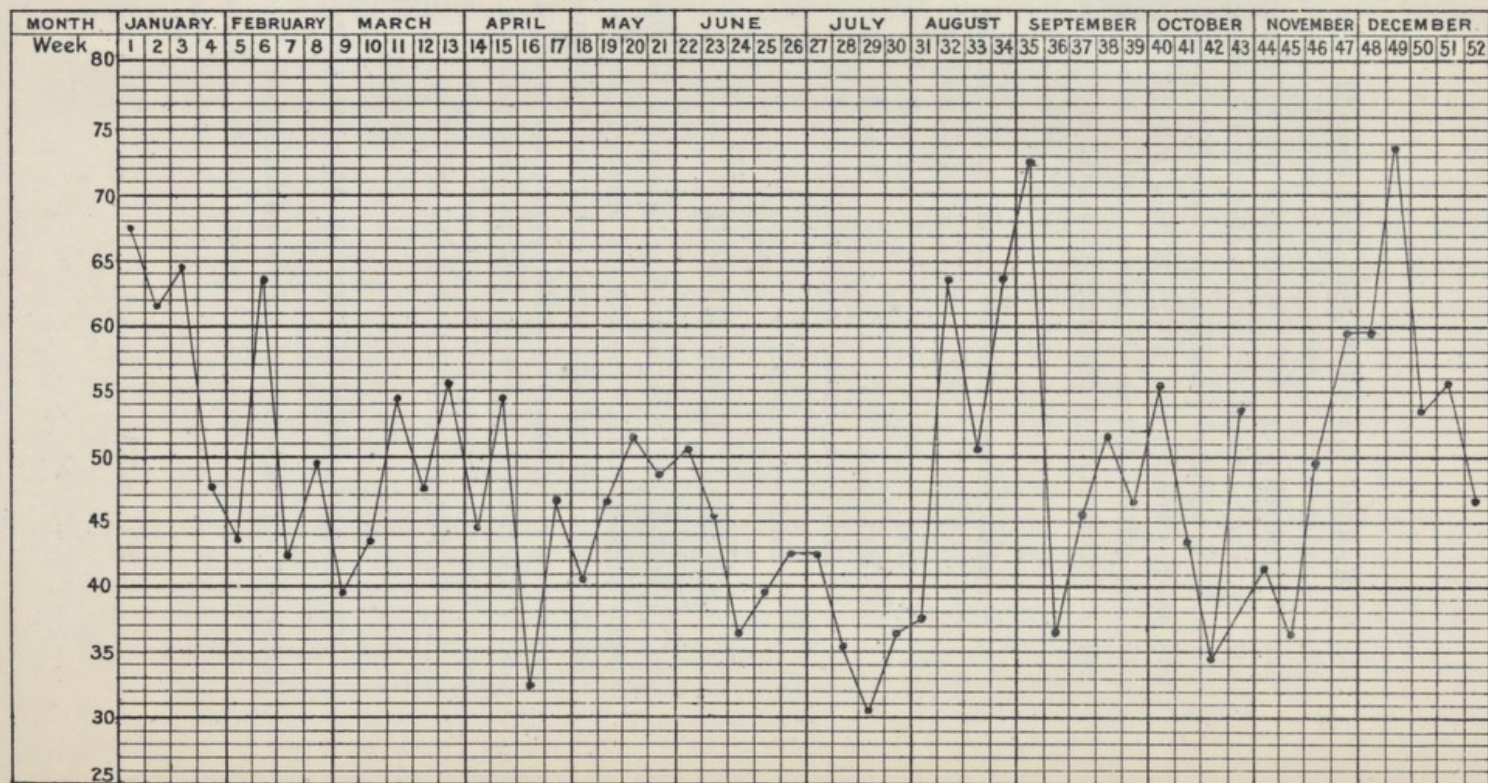
TABLE B.
BIRTHS IN SUB-DISTRICTS.

District.					Births. 1903.	Births. 1904.	Estimated Population in 1904.
North	...	...	...	...	1,945	1,892	51,600
South	...	...	...	...	1,171	1,194	33,179
East	...	...	...	...	1,511	1,440	45,428

DEATHS.

The weekly returns of the Local Registrars forwarded to me shew particulars of 2,393 deaths in Bethnal Green, indicating a crude death rate of 18·4. Amongst the deaths so registered are included those of three hundred non-residents who died whilst under treatment in Bethnal Green Public Institutions; four other persons, also non-residents, died violent or sudden deaths whilst temporarily within the boundaries of the Borough; one of these was an unknown man, aged about 45, who was killed on the railway near Bethnal Green Junction; another, a Brixton man, was injured in a lift accident in Bacon Street, and was found to have broken his neck; a third was found drowned in the Canal; and the fourth man, aged 45, ruptured an aneurism of the aorta whilst passing through Brick

Deaths from all causes.





Lane. The deaths of these 304 non-residents must, for purposes of correction, be struck off the number actually returned by the Registrars. On the other hand I have received information from Somerset House of the deaths of 400 persons, ordinarily resident in Bethnal Green, but who died in Public Institutions outside our boundaries. After adding these 400 deaths and subtracting the 304 non-residents, there remains a net total of 2,489.

The deaths in the sub-districts were as under:—

North	....	....	....	1,001
South	....	....	....	665
East ....	....	....	....	802
Previous residence unknown				21
Total				<hr/> 2,489

DEATH RATE.

We shew a mortality for the year 1904 of 19·1. This is one per thousand in excess of the rate of the previous year (which was an exceptionally healthy one); but our relation to the general Metropolitan rate is maintained as this also has increased in the same ratio and is one per thousand above that of the previous year; for the death rate for the whole of London was 16·1 as against 15·2 for 1903.

MORTALITY RATES IN SUB-DISTRICTS.

In the following table is shewn the corrected mortality rate in each of the three registration sub-districts.

TABLE C.

District.						1903.	1904.
North	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	19·4
South	...	...	...	...	...	19·0	19·7
East	...	...	...	...	...	17·0	17·6

The next table shews the mortality rates for London and for Bethnal Green compared by months; the rainfall and the mean temperatures are also shewn for each period.

TABLE D.

Month.		London Death Rate.	Bethnal Green Death Rate.	Mean Temperature.	Rainfall (inches).
January	...	18·8	21·5	38·7	2·51
February	...	17·3	19·3	39·4	2·55
March	...	18·8	19·3	40·5	1·36
April	...	16·7	17·2	49·2	1·01
May	...	15·1	19·5	53·7	1·92
June	...	13·0	16·2	58·5	0·87
July	...	14·1	13·7	66·2	2·23
August	...	19·5	22·6	62·4	1·24
September	...	14·6	19·6	55·8	1·34
October	...	14·8	17·0	50·6	1·74
November	...	17·1	21·6	42·1	1·65
December	...	18·9	21·8	40·3	2·25
Average	...	16·6	19·1	49·8	Total Rainfall, 20·67

BIRTH RATE.

The births registered during the year numbered 4,526, and were equal to a rate of 34·75 per thousand population. This rate is one per thousand lower than that of the preceding year, viz., 35·62. The general Metropolitan rate has also decreased and stands at 27·9, the lowest on record, as usual about seven below our own.

In the registration sub-districts of the Borough the birth rates were as under; the death rate in each district is also shewn for purposes of comparison:—

TABLE E.

Sub-Districts.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
North	37·77	19·4
South	35·30	19·7
East	33·26	17·6

The following table compares the death rates for Bethnal Green and for London by quarters:—

TABLE F.

Quarter ending.	London.	Bethnal Green.
April 2nd	17·8	20·1
July 2nd... ..	14·3	17·5
October 1st	15·8	18·9
December 31st	16·4	20·5
Yearly Average	16·1	19·1

MARRIAGES.

First Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Second Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
Third Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
Fourth Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
Total							945

These figures indicate a marriage rate of 14·5 to every thousand persons, as against 17·0 in the County of London.

DEATHS OF INFANTS.

Twenty-eight and a half per cent. of the total deaths from all causes were those of infants aged less than twelve months ; for out of 4,526 infants born alive, 711 died within one year of their birth ; thus giving a rate, calculated upon the total births, of 157. The corresponding rate for the whole of London is 144.

DEATHS OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

Forty per cent. of the deaths from all causes, that is to say 1,069, were those of children aged less than five years. This is equivalent to a rate of 60·0 per thousand calculated upon the estimated population of young children.

ELDERLY PERSONS DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths among persons aged over 65 years of age was 437 ; this gives a death rate of 91·0, calculated upon the estimated population of elderly persons.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The line on the chart of deaths from all causes indicates the number of deaths, week by week, corrected for institution deaths.

SPECIAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

(Quarterly and Annual Deaths).

On the next two pages will be found tabulated the quarterly and annual rates of mortality for some of the principal diseases included in Table IV. in the appendix. The table also shews mortality rates for all causes of death and for infantile deaths, this latter rate is calculated upon the actual number of births registered in each quarter and the annual rate upon the total registered births.

The other rates indicate mortalities from the diseases specified, calculated upon the estimated population of the borough in the middle of the year 1904.

TABLES

1904	Estimated Population in the middle of 1901	Births	All Causes	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Typhus	Enteric Fever	Pyæmia	Diarrhoea
COUNTY OF LONDON:—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
April 2nd ...	4,648,950	33,294	20,604	8	670	81	204	595	—	54	1	239
July 2nd ...	4,648,950	32,536	16,546	12	930	81	163	505	—	42	2	246
October 1st ...	4,648,950	32,034	18,352	5	369	87	150	240	—	85	2	3,931
December 31st...	4,648,950	31,471	19,054	—	287	116	206	155	—	105	1	335
	4,648,950	129,335	74,556	25	2,256	365	723	1,495	—	286	6	4,751
BETHNAL GREEN:—												
April 2nd ...	130,207	1,169	650	5	10	3	13	15	—	1	—	7
July 2nd ...	130,207	1,127	565	2	41	5	8	14	—	—	1	3
October 1st ...	130,207	1,110	612	1	21	4	15	7	—	2	—	126
December 31st...	130,207	1,120	662	—	17	6	12	8	—	3	—	11
	130,207	4,526	2,489	8	89	18	48	44	—	6	1	147

G. & H.

Phthisis	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	All Causes	Principal Epidemic Diseases	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Typhus	Enteric Fever	Pyæmia	Diarrhoea	Phthisis	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births Registered
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
2,055	4,438	17.8	1.61	0.01	0.58	0.07	0.18	0.51	—	0.05	0.00	0.21	1.77	133
1,815	3,475	14.3	1.71	0.01	0.80	0.07	0.14	0.44	—	0.04	0.00	0.21	1.57	107
1,577	6,667	15.8	4.20	0.00	0.32	0.08	0.13	0.21	—	0.07	0.00	3.39	1.36	208
2,079	4,020	16.4	1.04	—	0.25	0.10	0.18	0.13	—	0.09	0.00	0.29	1.79	128
7,526	18,600	16.1	2.14	0.005	0.49	0.08	0.16	0.32	—	0.06	0.00	1.02	1.62	144
82	162	19.9	1.65	0.15	0.31	0.09	0.40	0.46	—	0.03	—	0.21	2.53	139
79	145	17.3	2.27	0.06	1.27	0.15	0.25	0.43	—	—	0.03	0.09	2.43	129
50	243	18.8	5.40	0.03	0.65	0.12	0.46	0.21	—	0.06	—	3.87	1.54	219
69	161	20.3	1.75	—	0.52	0.18	0.37	0.24	—	0.09	—	0.34	2.13	144
280	711	19.1	2.77	0.6	0.7	0.13	0.37	0.33	—	0.04	—	1.12	2.16	158

In the following table is shewn the relative proportion of deaths in hospital and in their own homes of the sufferers from Zymotic diseases :—

TABLE 1.

Disease.	Deaths at Home.	Deaths in Hospital.
Small Pox	1	7
Scarlet Fever	1	17
Diphtheria	8	40
Enteric Fever	3	3
Erysipelas	6	4
Puerperal Fever	7	2
Measles	82	7
Diarrhœa	127	20

THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, including those of 65 persons who died in the hospitals of the Asylums Board, was 361 against 289 in 1903, an increase of 72.

Notwithstanding this increase, the total deaths of this class for the year were fifty below the decennial average for the ten years 1894 to 1903. Table V in the appendix shows this average to be 411.

TABLE K.

	1904.	1903.
Small Pox	8	—
Measles	89	85
Scarlet Fever	18	13
Diphtheria	48	26
Whooping Cough	44	41
Typhus Fever	—	—
Enteric Fever	6	12
Simple Fever	1	—
Diarrhoea	147	112
Cholera	—	—
	361	289

From an inspection of this table it will be noticed that the increased mortality is general, and that the only one of the seven diseases which shews a diminished mortality is enteric fever. The total deaths included in table D, form exactly fourteen and a half per cent. of the total mortality from all causes.

The death rate from these seven Zymotic diseases is 2·7 against 2·2 in 1903, whilst the corresponding Metropolitan rates are 2·2 and 2·1.

Table F shews the percentage of deaths from each disease as compared with the total number of Zymotic deaths.

TABLE L.

Small Pox	caused	8 deaths,	2·21 per cent.,	or 1 in 45·12 deaths.
Measles	„ 89	„ 24·65	„ „	4·05 „
Scarlatina	„ 18	„ 4·98	„ „	20·05 „
Diphtheria	„ 48	„ 13·30	„ „	7·52 „
Whooping Cough	„ 44	„ 12·19	„ „	8·20 „
Typhus Fever	„ —	„ —	„ „	— „
Enteric Fever	„ 6	„ 1·66	„ „	60·02 „
Simple Fever	„ 1	„ 0·27	„ „	361·00 „
Diarrhœa	„ 147	„ 40·72	„ „	2·45 „

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of notification certificates received during the year was 2,119; of these 116 were duplicates, a proportion of five and a half per cent. on the whole number. Nine certificates were forwarded to the Medical Officers of other Boroughs, as they referred to persons ordinarily resident outside Bethnal Green. One certificate was withdrawn by the sender; three chicken pox certificates were disallowed, as they were received after the expiration of the order; four others were cancelled, as they referred to persons whose addresses could not be traced. The certificates relate to a total of 1,994 persons. Table III. in the appendix indicates the number of persons suffering from each disease. It also shews the sub-districts in which they had resided and the number (655) of those removed to hospital.

The most virulent of the notifiable diseases are Small pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Chicken pox, yet we find that numbers of children suffering from some one of these and consequently in a highly

infectious condition, are taken through the public streets for treatment as hospital out-patients. It is impossible to estimate how many people thus become infected in cars, omnibuses and waiting rooms; but I feel sure that many mysterious outbreaks of disease are attributable to some such source. Possibly some parents err in ignorance, but I am afraid that many are so selfish as to be utterly careless of the danger to which they expose their temporary neighbours. It occasionally happens that parents who call in a private medical practitioner to a child sick with some infectious complaint, are dissatisfied with the doctor's opinion, which, if correct, would necessitate the patient's removal. In these circumstances it is not an uncommon thing for the child to be taken to one of the general hospitals for confirmation of diagnosis or otherwise.

The following communication from a medical practitioner in the district refers to an equally reprehensible practice:—

22nd September, 1904.

DEAR DR. BATE,

In forwarding a notification for E. H., of 118, Royston Street, I would like to draw your attention to a procedure on the part of parents of which I have had one or two other instances. A child is brought to the surgery and diphtheria is diagnosed, the parents will not at once agree to removal and the notification is withheld for a day, or overnight, till they should make up their minds. Meanwhile, in order to prevent the ambulance being brought to their door, they take the child to the London Hospital. The authorities there telephone for the ambulance and the case is removed without the "neighbours" seeing it. This course involves the exposure of a child (in E. H's case for three hours) in a public place, to her own great risk and the danger of infecting others.

Yours truly,

B

I, of course, drew the writer's attention to the illegality of his action in withholding certificates, and carefully investigated the circumstances of the case referred to. The mother denied that she was warned by the doctor as to the infectious nature of the complaint from which her child was suffering, and I was unable to obtain sufficient confirmatory evidence to take the case into court. Undoubtedly the exposure of persons suffering from infectious disease is a punishable offence under sec: 68 of the Public Health (London) Act 1891, but it is extremely difficult to prove to the satisfaction of a Magistrate, that the person in charge of the sick child is aware of the infectious nature of the disease from which it is suffering.

That it is possible to obtain a conviction in cases of this kind the following extract from a local paper will shew:—

CASES OF SCARLET FEVER EXPOSED IN A TRAMCAR.

A mother, named Emma Cohen, was convicted at the Thames Police Court on October 29th, and fined 40/-, with 44/- costs, for an offence which richly deserved the penalty inflicted. A medical man had been called in by her to attend her little boy, aged four years, and had found him to be suffering from Scarlet Fever. He had informed her of this and had forbidden her to take the child out, notwithstanding which she had conveyed him to the London Hospital in a tramcar and had there remained with him for some time in the reception room where other patients were awaiting their turn for attention. The recklessness and selfishness of persons who can claim not to be "aware" of the presence of a notifiable infectious disease are not punishable, but in this instance the fact that a medical man had informed the defendant of the nature of her child's illness and had warned her as to her conduct disposed of any difficulty on this score. Another woman was fined at the same time for a similar offence.

Hospitals were originally instituted for :—

(a) The medical and surgical relief of the necessitous poor who are not paupers.

(b) The treatment of those particular forms of disease or injury which require special skill or appliances for their cure, in persons who are unable to meet extraordinary expenses.

Most certainly it was never contemplated that children sickening with infectious disease, or grown persons suffering from trivial illnesses, and able to pay ordinary medical fees, should take up the valuable time of Hospital Physicians and Surgeons to the detriment of the more deserving. In by-gone days the treatment of such ailments was the peculiar province of the private doctor, who was rightly considered a specialist in these particular complaints, and the hospital was only applied to in serious or prolonged illnesses ; but since many of the hospitals have ceased to require a governor's letter, and have converted their out-patient departments into cheap dispensaries, this condition of things no longer obtains ; moreover as applicants pay for their physic, they do not consider that they are in receipt of charitable relief. The result of this is that amongst a certain class of people, no sooner is a child, or even a grown person taken ill, than he or she is rushed off to the hospital, where, for the sum of three pence, medical advice and a week's supply of medicine can be obtained, without any inconvenient enquiries as to the applicant's ability to pay proper fees.

The hospital authorities are always most anxious to shew huge numbers of out-patients cured or "relieved," as these figures appeal to the charitable public, and the

hospitals, notwithstanding the profit they derive from their out-patients, are always impecunious.

The following table gives the relative proportions of notifications of certain infectious diseases received by me from hospital out-patient doctors and private practitioners.

TABLE M.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE
NOTIFICATIONS, 1904.

Disease.	Hospital.	Private.	Totals.	Hospital Percentages.
Chicken Pox	104	393	497	21·0
Diphtheria	171	239	410	41·7
Scarlet Fever	153	502	655	23·3
Small Pox	11	115	126	8·7

An inspection of this table will give some idea of the extent to which the hospital out-patient department is encroaching upon the field of the general practitioner. The table shews that the total number of persons suffering from these four diseases in Bethnal Green during the year was 1,688, and that one fourth of this number of infectious sick persons must have passed through the public streets on their way to and sometimes from the hospitals. These figures reveal a most unsatisfactory condition of things, and I have no hesitation in asserting, with reference to certain hospitals, that the overgrown out-patient departments, as at present managed, are not only grossly unfair to the general practitioner, but they constitute a grave public danger.

I am told that the crowded condition of the waiting rooms precludes the possibility of any enquiry as to the suitability of the applicants for treatment, either on medical or financial grounds. Surely some system of selection could be devised whereby such applicants as are not urgently ill could be required to produce either a medical certificate, or a letter from a householder, to the effect that their condition or circumstances are such as to require hospital treatment. Some check of this kind is required for another reason: the numbers at present attending are so enormous that it is physically impossible for the Physicians to deal personally with the whole of the applicants, and they are compelled to delegate a large portion of their duties to the Clinical Assistants—these gentlemen, though legally qualified, have so recently passed their examinations that they cannot have had much experience, and are merely advanced students. I will conclude my remarks on this subject by relating the following case:—On July 5th, I received a communication from H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories desiring me, in my capacity as Certifying Factory Surgeon, to investigate a case of lead poisoning at 46, Meadow's Dwellings, reported from the London Hospital. Upon visiting at the address given, I found J. J., a stereotyper at Waterlow's (the person named in the Report), with no symptom of lead poisoning beyond the blue line at the edge of the gums, which is not uncommon amongst workers in lead; he was, however, suffering from well marked small pox with the eruption (6th day) out over face, arms and legs. The man informed me that he had applied for treatment at the London Hospital a week

previously as he had a severe headache and felt ill ; he had paid three pence and had received a week's supply of medicine. The Clinical Assistant who prescribed probably noticed the blue line at the edge of the man's gums, and considering the headache to be caused by the nature of his employment, accordingly he notified the case to the Home Office as one of lead poisoning, and hence my visit. Had the patient's temperature been taken, it would have been obvious that he was suffering from an acute disease, and not from chronic lead poisoning. J. J. informed me that he had visited the hospital again that morning, where he saw another young doctor who told him to keep at home as he had chicken pox (I received a notification certificate to this effect next day). Of course, I promptly got the man removed, but, unfortunately, he had already infected his father and his two brothers, one of whom subsequently died of confluent small pox. To how many other persons J. J. communicated this disease on his two journeys to and from the hospital I have no means of ascertaining. This man was in regular employment at Waterlow's, earning good wages and living at home with his parents, yet he went to a hospital as an out-patient for what he considered to be a mere head ache. Comment is superfluous.

SMALL-POX.

Deaths 8. (Decennial average 7.)

One hundred and twenty-six persons were reported to be suffering from small-pox, all of these except one were removed to hospital, ten patients were sent home again after vaccination, as not suffering from small-pox ;

in no instance did the patient so returned contract small-pox. Seven deaths were actually registered, but a man died (from variola hæmorrhagica) and was buried before the true nature of his disease was recognised. The cause of his death was incorrectly certified to be purpura hæmorrhagica. The case death rate on the notifications was 6.3. The black line on the chart overleaf indicates that the disease prevailed in Bethnal Green from March to the last week in July, after which no fresh case was reported during the year.

The following table shews the condition of the sufferers as to vaccination :—

TABLE N.
SMALL-POX.

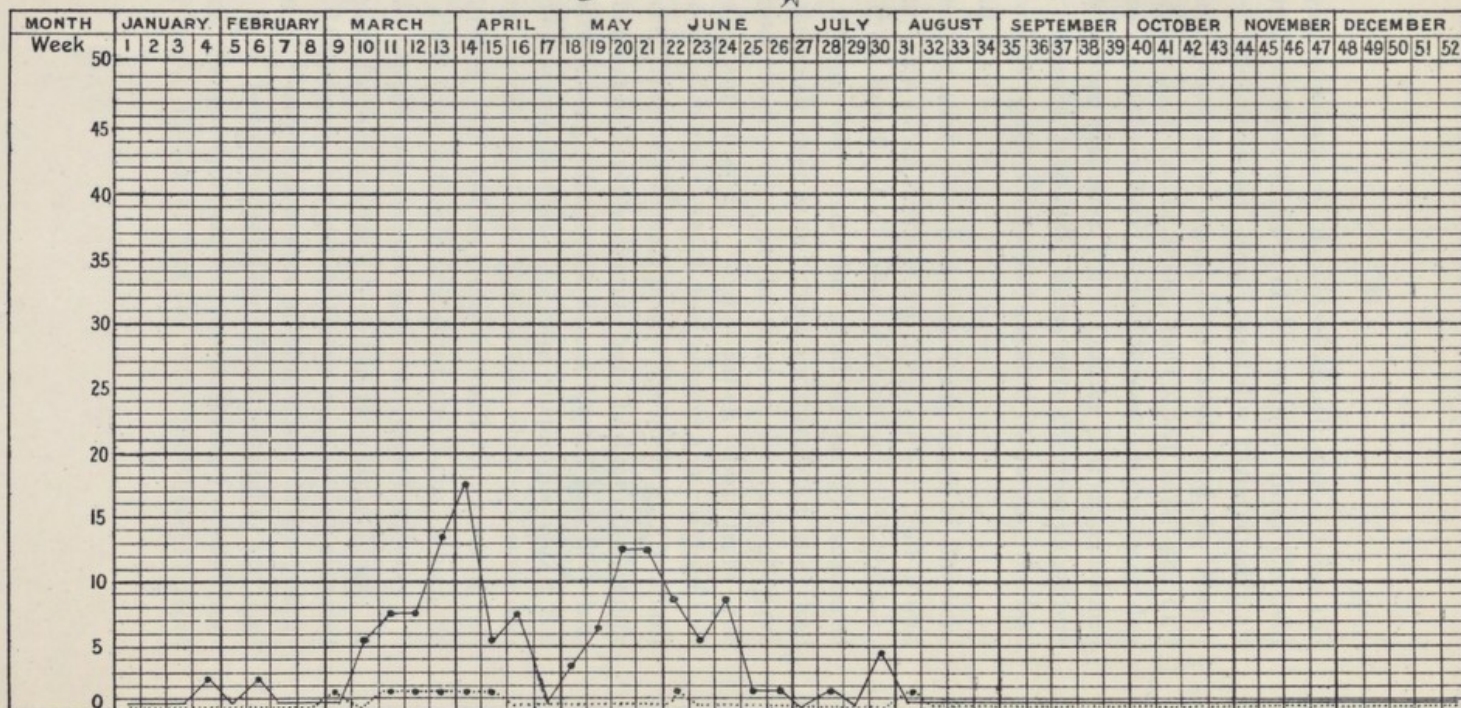
No. of Small Pox Cases Notified.	Under 13 Years.			13 to 25 Years.			25 Years and upwards.		
	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.	No Inf.	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated	No Inf.	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.	No Inf.
127	12	28	2	25	3	1	51	3	1
Deaths	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	—

Small-pox first broke out in some blocks of model dwellings in Corfield Street. On Friday, March 4th, I received a note from Dr. A** (a medical practitioner in the Bethnal Green Road) requesting me to see a Mrs. Hart, at 395, Corfield Street, who had a suspicious

rash. I found her suffering from modified small pox ; in bed with her was a six weeks old baby with confluent small-pox ; two other sons, Albert (22) and Sydney (19) were also shewing symptoms of Variola with the eruption just appearing ; I got all four cases removed as soon as possible. Upon making enquiry, I ascertained that J. Hart, the husband of the first patient, a bricklayer, aged 48, had died on February 23rd, and that his death had been certified by Dr. A** to have been due to Purpura, I communicated with this gentleman and ascertained that the deceased had been suffering from piles and had been attending as a surgery patient for about a fortnight. On the last attendance, February 18th, Hart complained of sickness and shivering. As the man had a foul tongue and had been eating some bloaters on the previous evening, the symptoms were attributed to fish poisoning ; on February 19th he was seen at home, he then had three purpura-like spots on his chest. On the 21st he was again seen, the face and chest were now covered with purpura spots, but I am informed that there was no constitutional disturbance and no rise of temperature. The same evening he bled from penis, mouth and anus, and died suddenly the following morning.

Hart was buried on Wednesday March 2nd, and the funeral was attended by a large number of friends and relatives (some of them from Braintree in Essex). I understand that the coffin was opened in order that the mother of the deceased might see the last of her son. I have no doubt the case was one of hæmorrhagic small-pox, as Mrs. Hart, senior, and several other members of the family residing at Braintree, who attended the

Small Box.



funeral, subsequently developed small-pox. After the removal of Mrs. Hart and her family from Corfield Street, the premises were carefully disinfected; all contacts were kept under observation, and on March 7th, Ellen Lee, one of them, developed small-pox and was removed from 140 Corfield Street; on the same day Ellen Quilter (22) and Lilly Quilter (16) sickened and were removed from 386; these were the two daughters of the Mrs Quilter who had assisted in nursing the late J. Hart.

Hearing that there had been some cases of chicken-pox in this block, I made an investigation and found that three families had suffered from so-called chicken-pox, I was told that the children had a scattered pustular rash over arms, chest and face, but they had not been bodily ill. At the time of my visit all were convalescent and all scabs fallen, but from the appearance of the scars I feel certain the children had suffered from mild small-pox. No medical attendant had been called to one family, but I had an opportunity of interviewing the doctor who attended the first lot; he acknowledged that "he was suspicious as to the nature of the eruption, but as the children were unvaccinated and had no constitutional symptoms he felt sure they were not suffering from small-pox, which he should expect to be severe in unvaccinated persons."

Upon further search I found in this same block, at No. 242, Annie Knight (33) who was at the moment under the care of a doctor in Mile End. This gentleman had been in attendance for a fortnight, and had assured the patient that she was suffering from chicken-pox; as a matter of fact she was convalescent from

small-pox, and was still in an infectious condition; so I got her away to hospital in the afternoon. On March 10th, I saw with a neighbouring doctor, Amelia Sherwin, aged 47, who was suffering from small-pox and was removed the same morning. She resided at 69 Finnis Street; the back windows of this flat look into those of the Corfield Street block, and the infection may have been conveyed through the air. Other cases now commenced to crop up at a distance. Francis Mudie, an unvaccinated child aged fourteen months, was removed from 105 Bethnal Green Road, another unvaccinated child from Holmes Avenue, and on the 14th Matilda Stevens, from 398 Corfield Street, and Hannah Quilter from 360; both these women resided in the infected block, and Hannah Quilter had attended the funeral party at Hart's. Mr. Quilter subsequently sickened and was removed. On March 16th, Charles Smith, an employé of the undertaker who had conducted Hart's funeral, was found to be suffering from small-pox and was removed. On March 16th, John Turvey of 79 Somerford Street (who had been a patient in the London Hospital for three weeks) was somewhat tardily discovered to be suffering from small-pox, and was removed to Dartford. Some friends who visited him in the hospital report seeing a rash on Turvey's face on March 9th, a week before his removal, but beyond this statement I have no information. On the same day (16th) Samuel Bouvier of 6 Thurlow Place, was found to be suffering from small-pox, he was removed but died the same day; a fortnight previously he had visited his brother Edward, who was an in-patient at the London Hospital and supposed to be suffering from

rheumatism and chicken-pox. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that Edward Bouvier, after being in the hospital for about a month, had been discharged on March 12th. Inspector Richards managed to get hold of this man, Edward Bouvier, as he was pushing a barrow along Globe Road, he noticed a suspicious scarring about his face and got a doctor to look at him. This gentleman, however, was unable to say positively that Bouvier was still infectious, so he was allowed to go to his home at 140 Sydney Street, Stepney. As soon as he got to the office, Mr. Richards telephoned to the Stepney authorities, but Dr. Thomas had already visited and found two of Bouvier's children suffering from small-pox. Bouvier and his two children were removed to hospital forthwith. As a result of the mistaken diagnosis in Bouvier's and Turvey's cases there was an outbreak of small-pox at the London Hospital. This is referred to in the following article from the *British Medical Journal* of March 26th, 1904:—

SMALL-POX AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

The circumstances of the outbreak of small-pox at the London Hospital, out of which some newspapers have made a good deal of capital, are as follows:—On February 8th a boy named Bouvier visited the receiving room with symptoms deemed to be those of chicken-pox. According to instructions he came again two days later and the diagnosis was reaffirmed. A fortnight later, or on February 23rd, Bouvier's father was admitted to George Ward as suffering from acute rheumatism. Four days later he developed a rash which was diagnosed as that of chicken-pox. He was therefore sent to Davis Ward and kept there in one of the small rooms annexed until March 12th, when he was discharged free from the symptoms both of the rheumatism for which he was admitted and of those which supervened. On March 15th, three days after the discharge of Bouvier senior, a man named Turvey in George Ward developed distinct signs of small-pox, and was handed over to the sanitary authorities. On the same day two patients in the

adjoining Baker Ward developed suspicious rashes, and were put into the isolation ward for observation. One of these cases turned out to be small-pox, and was sent away ; but the other still remains in the observation ward, and the rash is deemed to be an iodide rash. On March 16th another patient in Baker Ward definitely developed small-pox, and was also sent away, and in the afternoon of the same day a case was found in Davis Ward, and was treated in the same fashion. Since then no other cases have occurred, but the following precautions are still in force :— Baker, George, and Davis Wards are all kept in strict quarantine, and cases are neither admitted nor discharged. The house physician in charge of the wards keeps himself isolated, as also do the nurses ; while the visiting physician visits no other wards. The nurses, porters, and patients belonging to the wards have been vaccinated, and the only patient who refused vaccination was discharged, and his name given to the medical officer of health. If no other cases occur in the infected wards it is considered that quarantine may be raised about the end of this month. Special instructions have been given to the receiving-room officers to keep a sharp look out for any other cases which may present themselves among the casualty patients, and a hut has been prepared for the instant isolation of any case which may be recognised, while Dr. Thomas, the medical officer of health for Stepney, has promised to attend at once and inspect any case which may seem to be merely suspicious. As a result of the investigation which he made upon being apprized of the first case identified in the wards, Dr. Thomas visited the Bouvier family and found reason to send to the small-pox hospital Bouvier senior, his son and daughter, and the landlady of the house in which they all lived.

Fresh centres of infection continued to be discovered, notwithstanding our efforts to localize the disease. William Cooper, a barber, aged 61, was removed on March 20th from 399, Bethnal Green Road ; a number of his customers resided in the infected area, and probably conveyed the disease to him. Mary Attfield, of 38, Middleton Street, was reported to have chicken-pox. On visiting I found she had well marked confluent small-pox ; she was removed to hospital, but died the following day. I

could trace no source of infection. The Sanitary Inspectors worked in a most praiseworthy manner, the staff of disinfectors was largely increased, and they were kept at work early and late. As fast as the patients were removed the rooms were disinfected and the walls stripped of paper. All contacts were kept under observation and visited by me on the least sign of illness; employers were notified, and the Public Vaccinators got notice of each case as it was dealt with. The whole matter received careful consideration at the hands of the Public Health Committee, who on my recommendation advised the Borough Council to make chicken-pox a notifiable disease. This was done, and the Order came into operation on March 26th. The London County Council followed our example and made chicken-pox a notifiable disease throughout London for a period of four months. This Order came into operation on April 8th, 1904. The L.C.C. also appointed Mr. S. Bingham, formerly Medical Superintendent of one of the small-pox hospitals, and Mr. W. Wanklyn, lately Medical Superintendent of the River Ambulance Service, as referees, to facilitate the diagnosis of doubtful cases of small-pox. I was glad to avail myself of these gentlemen's services on several occasions.

The chicken-pox Order of the London County Council was once renewed, and finally expired on November 7th. As I learned that it was not the intention of that Council to again extend the Order, I made a report to the Public Health Committee, who advised the Borough Council to make a new Order. This was accordingly done, and chicken-pox is still notifiable in Bethnal Green.

Whilst we were in the middle of the epidemic a new trouble cropped up. In our anxiety to destroy all germs of small-pox, the disinfectors were instructed to subject articles of infected clothing to the fumes of burning sulphur for the period during which the room, lately occupied by the patient, was in process of disinfection. The following day such articles as could be removed were taken away, still saturated with sulphur dioxide, and probably containing some free sublimed sulphur as well, and subjected to steam heat in the Washington Lyon apparatus. The result of this combined operation was disastrous, for the moist steam under pressure rapidly converted the non-corrosive sulphur dioxide (SO_2) into vitriol (H_2SO_4) minute in quantity, but still sufficient to change the colour and rot the fibre of woollen articles. At first the apparatus got the blame, but when it was noted that damage in the Washington Lyon only followed sulphur fumigation, the cause became apparent.

CHICKEN-POX.

No Deaths.

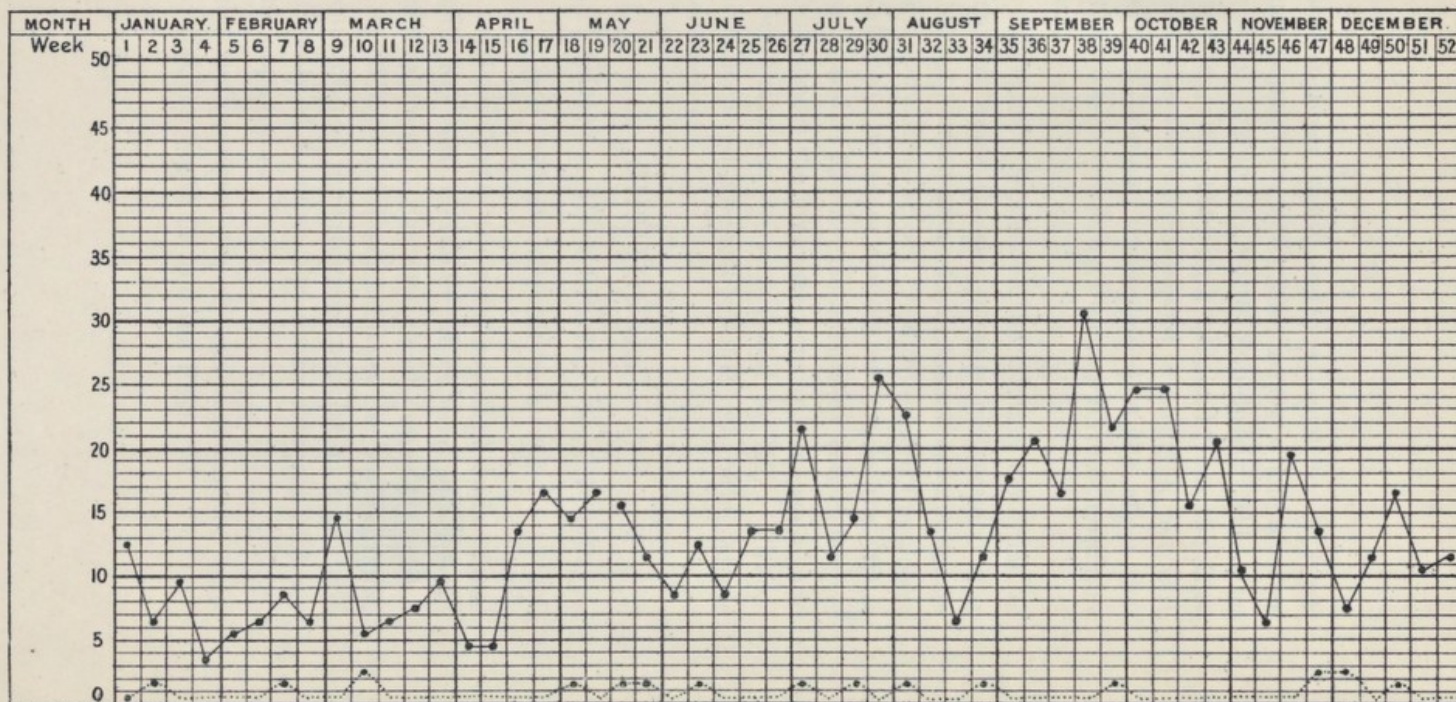
During the period the chicken-pox Orders were in force 497 cases of this disease were reported. A large proportion of these were personally visited, and eleven of them were found to be cases of small-pox, two others were pustular forms of syphilis.

SCARLET FEVER.

Deaths 18. (Decennial average 23).

The number of scarlet fever cases reported during the year was 655, of which 18 terminated fatally, indicating a case rate on the notifications of 2.7 per cent.

1904. Scarlatina.



Autograph



The scarlet fever death rate is equal to 0.13 per thousand population, whilst that for the whole of London is 0.08. From the North Sub-district 211 cases were reported, from the South 129, and from the East 315; of these 584 were removed to hospital, but with respect to 27, a report was received to the effect that the patient was not suffering from any form of notifiable disease.

The Inspectors' reports on the sanitary condition of the premises where the sick persons had resided give the following particulars:—In 279 instances the houses were in a fairly satisfactory condition, in 78 the closets were defective, in seven the drains inside the house were leaky, and in 65 the external drains were defective. In four instances the premises were overcrowded, and minor insanitary defects were noted in 212. Thirty-five cases occurred amongst families inhabiting single room tenements.

DIPHTHERIA

(INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP).

Total Deaths 48. (Decennial average 71).

The total number of the cases reported under these two heads was 421, eleven of which were designated membranous croup. The total deaths were 48, indicating a mortality of 11.4 per cent. on the notifications. The death rate on the estimated population was 0.37. In the County of London the death rate was 0.16 per thousand population.

Of the notifications, the North Sub-district contributed 106, the South 59 and the East 172.

335 persons suffering from diphtheria were removed to hospital, and five children suffering from membranous croup requiring immediate surgical assistance were treated either in the London Hospital or in the North Eastern Hospital for Children. Amongst the 335 cases removed as diphtheria, 29 were found by the Asylums' Board Medical Officers not to be suffering from that disease and were sent home again.

The Inspectors report that in 242 instances the residence of the patient was in a satisfactory condition, but in 27 the W.C.'s were defective, in 4 the internal drainage was out of order, and in 45 the external drains required amendment; minor insanitary defects were found in 99 instances. Thirty-two cases were removed from single room tenements.

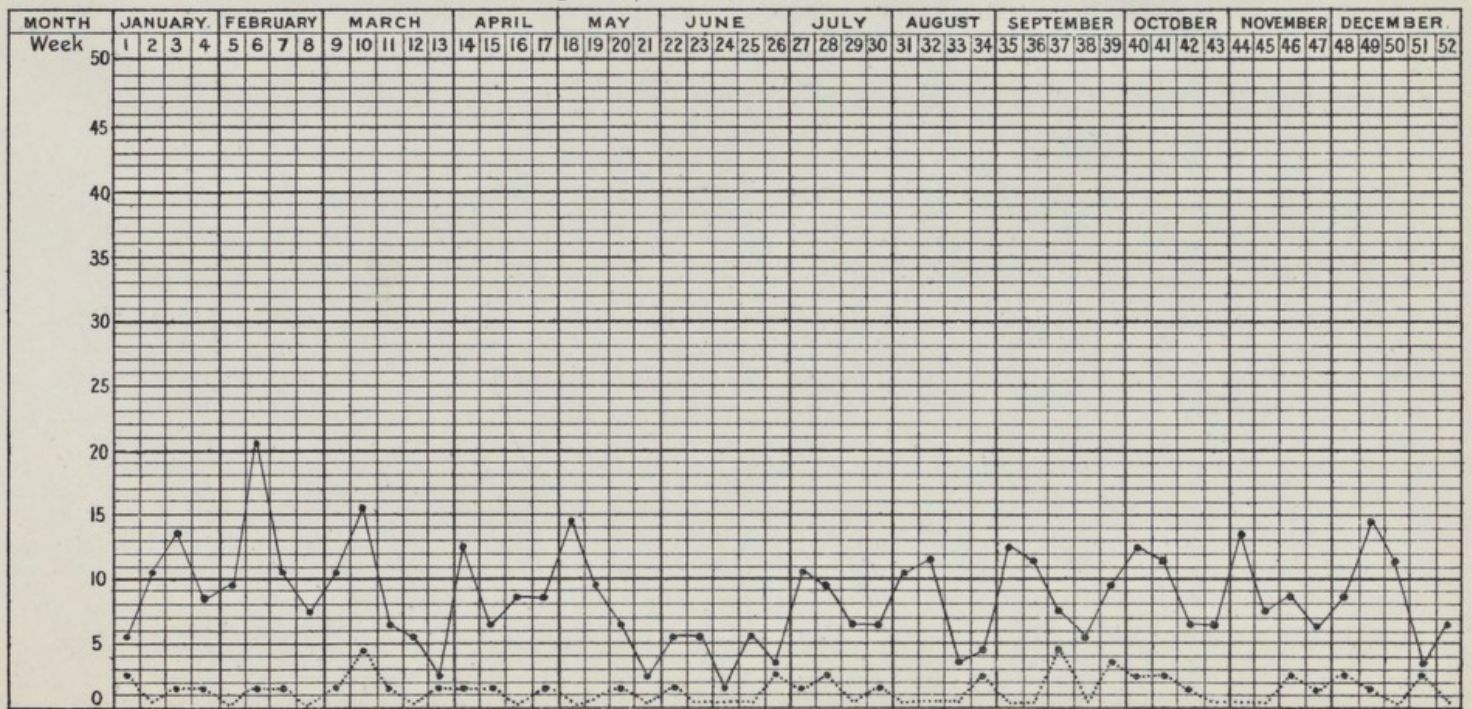
ENTERIC FEVER.

Deaths 7. (Decennial average 7)

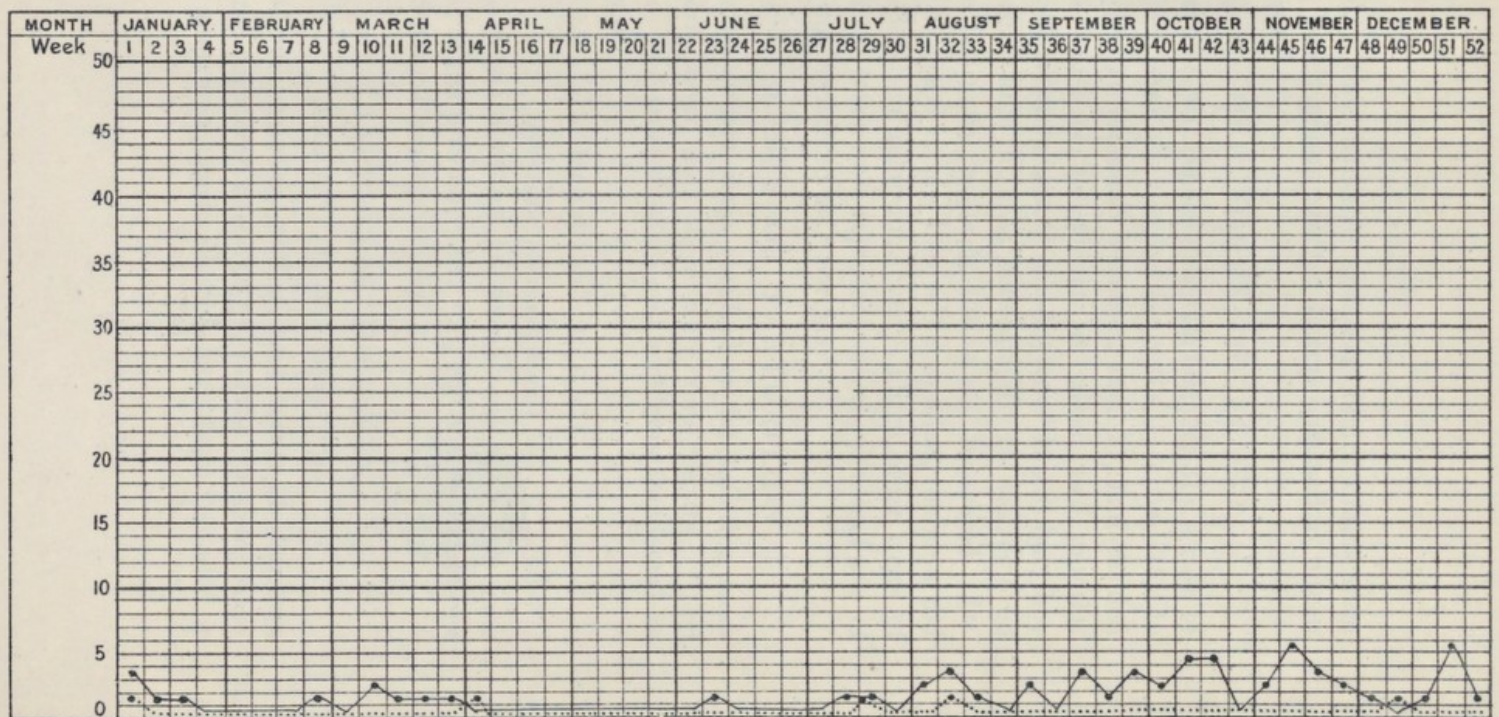
The total number of cases reported was 57 with seven deaths. The case mortality on the number notified is 12.2 per cent. The death rate on the estimated population is 0.04, the corresponding rate for the County of London is 0.06. Five of the patients removed to the Asylums' Board Hospital were reported not to be suffering from enteric fever. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that eight of the patients had been in the habit of eating shell-fish, seven were fond of fried fish, three eat watercress and three icecream. One patient had eaten both mussels and fried fish, and another watercress and fried fish.

The Inspectors report that in twenty-six instances the premises were in a satisfactory condition, in eight

1904. Diphtheria.



1904.
Enterica.



the W.C. was defective and four faulty drains were found, other minor sanitary defects obtained in fifteen instances.

OTHER FORMS OF FEVER.

No typhus was reported, but on October 31st a case of relapsing fever was notified from 278, Hackney Road; the patient, a butcher's assistant, aged 21, had resided in the house of his master for about two months. Application was made to the Asylums' Board but they declined to take the case, subsequently he was removed to the Infirmary where he ultimately recovered. Dr. Potts reported to me, that in his opinion, the man did not suffer from relapsing fever. Three other cases of ill-defined fever were reported, and the death of one of them was registered as "pyrexia."

DISEASES OF PARTURITION.

Twelve women were certified to be suffering from puerperal fever and there were nine deaths. Ten women died from diseases and accidents incidental to childbirth.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Deaths 44. (Decennial average 72).

The mortality from this disease was about the same as that of the previous year. All the deaths except one were amongst young children.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

Deaths 147. (Decennial average 115).

Epidemic enteritis and certain forms of diarrhœa were the registered cause of 147 deaths; possibly some other diarrhœa deaths should have been included in

this class, but where the medical certificate shewed another cause of death in addition to diarrhœa I have preferred to classify under that head, instead of the indefinite "diarrhœa" which may be only a symptom of some other disease.

MEASLES.

Deaths 89. (Decennial average 103).

The 89 deaths from measles, though exceeding the number registered in 1903, were fourteen below the decennial average. All except two of the deaths were amongst young children aged less than five years. The child mortality from measles and its sequelæ is in the proportion of 4.9 on the estimated population of young children.

During the year 728 cases of measles have been reported to us by the school authorities. Each house so reported is visited by an Inspector, instructions are given, insanitary conditions are noted and remedied, information as to schools attended by other children inhabiting the house is obtained, and the head teachers of these are subsequently notified. Disinfection is invariably proffered but was accepted in 39 instances only. Of the school reports, 98 were found to be incorrect; in 330 of the cases acknowledged to be measles no doctor was in attendance, and such information as was obtainable had to be accepted.

Many parents look upon measles as something which no child can escape, so the sooner he gets it over the better for all parties. The disease is treated almost with contempt and in a large number of instances (50 per cent. of the reported cases) medical assistance

is not sought. Simple, uncomplicated measles may not be a fatal disease, yet by means of its concomitant pulmonary affections it destroys five times as many children as the more dreaded scarlet fever. The younger a child, the more likely it is to succumb to pneumonia or bronchitis, so that if it were possible to postpone the incidence of measles from four or five to seven or eight years, many young lives would be saved. Measles is a malady usually contracted in the infant departments of the elementary schools; the crowded class rooms of these are simply breeding grounds for the cultivation of the disease, and in my opinion should be abolished. As a child of five is not very teachable, infant schools serve no useful educational purpose and simply keep the youngsters off the streets.

Small epidemics of measles have been frequent during the year, and it was found necessary to close and disinfect the infant departments of the following schools:—

St. Barnabas	18th January.
Wood Close	16th May.
Mowlem Street	4th June.
Daniel Street	6th „
Virginia Road	22nd „
St. Peter's	9th July.
Wilmot Street	25th November.

TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

280 deaths were recorded as due to phthisis, and 112 to other forms of tubercular disease. The deaths from diseases of this class form fifteen-and-a-half per cent.

of the mortality from all causes, and are equal to a death rate of 3.01 per thousand on the estimated population.

The tubercular diseases of children caused 98 deaths, a mortality upon the estimated population of young children of 5.5 per thousand.

PHTHISIS.

Deaths (280).

The death rate from phthisis alone is equal to 2.1 per thousand in Bethnal Green, whilst that for the whole of London is 1.6.

The public mind is much exercised at the moment over the care of phthisical patients; in the early stages of the disease this may well be left in the hands of the officers of public institutions supported by private charity, as the risk of infection is small; indeed, the thought sometimes passes through my mind to question the wisdom of prolonging the lives of these phthisical weaklings so as to enable them to beget more weaklings. The isolation of advanced cases of consumption is quite another matter; each sufferer is a centre for the spread of the disease, and should his circumstances not permit of the occupation of a separate sleeping room he should, for the protection of his family and neighbours, be placed in some institution where he can do the least harm. I have frequently referred in previous reports to the want of proper sanatoria for cases of this kind. As such institutions are not so much for the benefit of the patient as for the protection of others I think their provision and

maintenance might justly be made a charge upon the rates. In these circumstances the Metropolitan Asylums' Board is certainly the proper authority to undertake the building and management of the sanatoria. As palliative treatment only would be attempted, elaborate buildings and expensive medical and nursing staffs would be unnecessary, so that the initial cost and future upkeep need not be very great.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, exclusive of phthisis, numbered 513, and formed 20.6 per cent. of the total mortality from all causes. This is equal to a rate of 3.9 per thousand population at all ages. Nearly half the respiratory deaths (216) were amongst young children, a mortality of 12.1 per thousand on the estimated population under five.

MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Cancerous diseases caused 112 deaths, all except three amongst persons aged over twenty-five years. The estimated number of inhabitants of Bethnal Green aged over twenty-five years is 56,820; on this number we shew a cancer mortality of 1.9 per thousand living.

The parts of the body chiefly affected by malignant disease were:—Intestines (26), Uterus (14), Stomach (20), Liver and Pancreas (16), Tongue (5), Larynx (6), Breast, Neck and Skin (10).

SUICIDES.

These numbered 14:—Seven took poison:—Oxalic Acid (3), Laudanum, Hydrochloric Acid, Bichromate of Potash, Rat Poison, one each; two died from drowning; three hanged themselves; one shot himself, and two cut their throats.

MURDER.

A French polisher in Gibraltar Walk murdered his two children aged four and six by cutting their throats. A baker in Columbia Road shot his mate and then shot himself, both were aliens.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Five deaths were registered without medical certificates. The cause of death was in each instance entered as premature birth.

COWHOUSES AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR RENEWALS OF
LICENCES, 1904.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Read, James, 294, Bethnal Green Road.
Meadway, George, 354, Bethnal Green Road.
Salmon, Alfred, 212, Brick Lane.
Challis, William Stanley, 278, Hackney Road.
Hudson, George, 397, Hackney Road.
Kimber, George Frederick, 21, Roman Road.

COWHOUSES.

Skinner, Edward, 63, Bishop's Road. (*No. of cows*—Shed No. 1—8,
No. 2—6.)
Museum Dairy Co., 379, Cambridge Road. (12 cows.)
Phillips, William, 42, Cheshire Street. (6 cows.)

- Jones Bros., 216, Columbia Road. (*No. of cows*—Shed No. 1—8, No. 2—12.)
- Morris, Emma, 23, Ezra Street. (6 cows.)
- Cresswell, Henry, 38, Fellbrigg Street. (*No. of cows*—Shed No. 1—6, No. 2—8.)
- Jenkins, Meredith, 104, Gibraltar Walk. (18 cows.)
- Lloyd, Evan, 34B, Green Street. (45 cows.)
- Jones, Thomas, 1, Hamilton Road. (13 cows.)
- Evans, Rees, 55, Kerbela Street. (*No. of cows*—Shed No. 1—18, No. 2—2.)
- Hughes, John, 2, Lisbon Street. (19 cows.)
- Sykes, William James, 34, Minerva Street. (8 cows.)
- Sweetman, Walter, 64, Squirries Street. (14 cows.)
- Motts, Ephraim & Arthur, 38, Three Colts Lane. (23 cows.)
- Griffiths, Mary Ann, 6, Warley Street. (10 cows.)

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are six slaughterhouses in the Borough, to which forty-seven visits have been paid by the Inspector. On October the 5th all were visited by the Public Health Committee, in view of the annual renewal of the licences by the London County Council on October 31st.

The premises calling for special consideration were the following:—

JAMES READ, 294, BETHNAL GREEN ROAD.

This slaughterhouse is clean and well kept, and there is no objection to the slaughtering of sheep therein; but Mr. Read frequently kills pigs. In view of the very limited lair space and the close proximity of the neighbouring houses, it is doubtful if this should be permitted therein. On Mr. Read undertaking to limit the number of pigs killed, and promising not to keep the animals upon the premises longer than was absolutely necessary, it was decided to offer no opposition to the renewal of the licence.

W. CHALLIS, 278, HACKNEY ROAD.

The paving of the slaughterhouse was defective and the ventilation insufficient. These conditions were remedied, and the licence was granted.

COWHOUSES.

There are nineteen cowsheds in the occupation of fifteen persons. One licence was abandoned, as John Elliott, of 65, Roman Road, did not apply for a renewal of his; 189 visits were made by the Inspector. The whole of the cowsheds are in a fairly satisfactory condition, and no licence was opposed.

BAKEHOUSES.

In 1904 there were eighty-nine bakehouses actually in use in the Borough. The occupation of a large underground factory bakehouse in Bethnal Green Road has been discontinued, and the premises are still unoccupied. It is not probable that they will be again used as a bakery.

There are thirty-eight underground bakehouses, but in ten instances, including the factory, the premises are no longer used for baking bread.

In compliance with Sec. 101 (4) Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, nine certificates were granted in 1903, and eighteen in 1904. One wholesale bakehouse is still uncertified; the premises have been satisfactorily reconstructed, but as the surroundings are bad, the certificate has been held over. G. Davis, of 78, Old Bethnal Green Road, was summoned before Mr. Cluer at Worship Street on September 8th for using his

underground bakehouse without having obtained a certificate as required by Section 101 (2) of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901. He was fined £2 and twenty-three shillings costs.

On February 9th S. Liscovitch, 269, Brick Lane, was summoned for failing to wash the painted wood-work of his bakehouse with hot water and soap once at least in every six months, as required by Section 99 (a) of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901. In addition the floor, walls and utensils were in a filthy state; but we have no power under the Factory Act to deal with these conditions. The owner was fined £2, and forty shillings costs for the technical offence.

For a similar failure to obey the law J. Davis, the owner of another dirty bakehouse in Brick Lane, was fined on November 24th £1 and twenty-three shillings costs by Mr. Corser. An underground bakehouse at 106, Columbia Road, gave us much trouble before the certificate could be granted. We had great difficulty in getting the ventilation and lighting satisfactorily arranged; repeated visits were paid by myself and the inspector, but progress was very slow. The premises were twice visited by the Public Health Committee. Upon the last occasion of the Committee's visit the bakehouse was found to be in a very dirty condition, the utensils and floor were filthy, and there was an accumulation of refuse flour and sweepings beneath the troughs. I always object to this, as the refuse becomes sour, harbours vermin, and is apt to taint the bread. I had found similar conditions on previous occasions, but as the mess was always cleared up after service of notice, no proceedings could be taken. This time the

Committee ordered a summons to be taken out under Section 98 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901 :—

Where a court of summary jurisdiction is satisfied on the prosecution of an inspector or a district council that any room or place used as a bakehouse is in such a state as to be on sanitary grounds unfit for use or occupation as a bakehouse, the occupier of the bakehouse shall be liable to a fine not exceeding for the first offence forty shillings, and for any subsequent offence, five pounds.

The case was heard at Worship Street before Mr. Cluer. The Magistrate showed by his remarks that he considered the section under which the proceedings were taken was intended to deal with something much more serious than a dirty bakehouse. He drew my attention to the fact that some foreign nations habitually eat sour bread and thrive upon it, also that many kitchens are allowed to remain in a dirty condition without rendering the food cooked therein unwholesome. Mr. Cluer did not consider the nuisance I complained of injurious to health, and on the principle *de minimis non curat lex*, he declined to convict. I agree that proceedings against a dirty baker under Section 98 somewhat resemble cracking nuts with a steam-hammer ; but the Factory Act of 1895 has taken away from London Sanitary Authorities the power to recover a penalty for permitting a (workshop or) bakehouse to be in a dirty condition. I am, of course, aware that proceedings can be taken under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, after service of notice, and that on proof of nuisance injurious to health a recurring order can be granted ; but magistrates as a rule decline to grant these orders, and prefer to treat each case on its merits as it arises.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS, 1890 to 1903.

Application for certificates qualifying for exemption from taxation under the terms of these Acts were made in respect of the following premises, with results as stated:—

Hollybush Mansions, Hollybush Gardens, twelve tenements. Only two W.Cs. are provided for each three tenements. There are two sinks and one copper on each landing (three lettings). Certificate refused.

30 Church Street, three tenements. A fish shop on the ground floor of this building excludes the premises from the operation of the Act. Certificate not granted.

46, 48 and 50, Mount Street, nine tenements. 46 and 48 are in a satisfactory condition except that the rent limit is exceeded, they are therefore entitled to exemption from part only of the tax. No. 50 is satisfactory. Certificates granted.

Numbers 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Derbyshire Street. 39 tenements.

Extensive drainage amendments were necessary in these cases before the certificate could be granted. These were not quite completed at the date of last inspection. A written promise was given by Messrs. H. J. Bliss & Sons, the agents, that my requirements should be satisfactorily carried out and upon this assurance the certificate was granted.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890 TO 1903.

The recent amending Act (3 Edward VII. c. 39) effects a considerable modification of the law. It permits closing orders to be made in certain circumstances without the necessity of serving a notice to render the premises fit for habitation, one ground upon which this course can be taken being that the

premises in question are not reasonably capable of being made habitable. In my opinion this does not apply to mere structural conditions, as I know that no house, other than a mere ruin, is in so bad a condition that it cannot somehow be made passably fit, though the question whether the necessary expenditure would or would not be economical is for the owner to decide. The conditions referred to are, in my opinion, such bad position or close surroundings as would render the house unhealthy by reason of defective lighting or ventilation, and over which the owner could exercise no control.

Amongst other things, certain schemes may now be carried through without the necessity for obtaining Parliamentary sanction; the period for which money can be borrowed by a local authority for purposes of the Act is extended from 60 to 80 years; additional powers are given to include the provision, upon a cleared site, of shops and public buildings, &c., which in the opinion of the Local Government Board would benefit the community. The amending Act is, of course, another instance of legislation by reference, and he would be a bold man who should say exactly from the wording of the text how the law will work without carefully considering the controlling effect of previous enactments.

No proceedings were taken under Part II. of the principal Act during the year, but a representation was made to the London County Council under Part I. of which the following is a copy :—

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BETHNAL
GREEN.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
CHURCH ROW, N.E.

TO THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL,
SPRING GARDENS, S.W.

HOUSES OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

I have the honour to report that I have investigated the sanitary condition of a small area in the South Registration District of the Borough of Bethnal Green, in the County of London.

The area referred to is delineated and coloured red on the plan herewith annexed, and signed by me, and I hereby make an official representation within the meaning of the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890, to the effect following, that is to say :—

- (1) Many of the houses within the said area are unfit for human habitation.
- (2) The narrowness, closeness and bad arrangement of some of the streets and houses within such area, and the want of light, air and ventilation are dangerous and injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the buildings in the said area and of the neighbouring buildings.
- (3) That the evils connected with such houses and the sanitary defects in such area cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and houses within the area.

Dated this Twenty-fourth day of February, 1904.

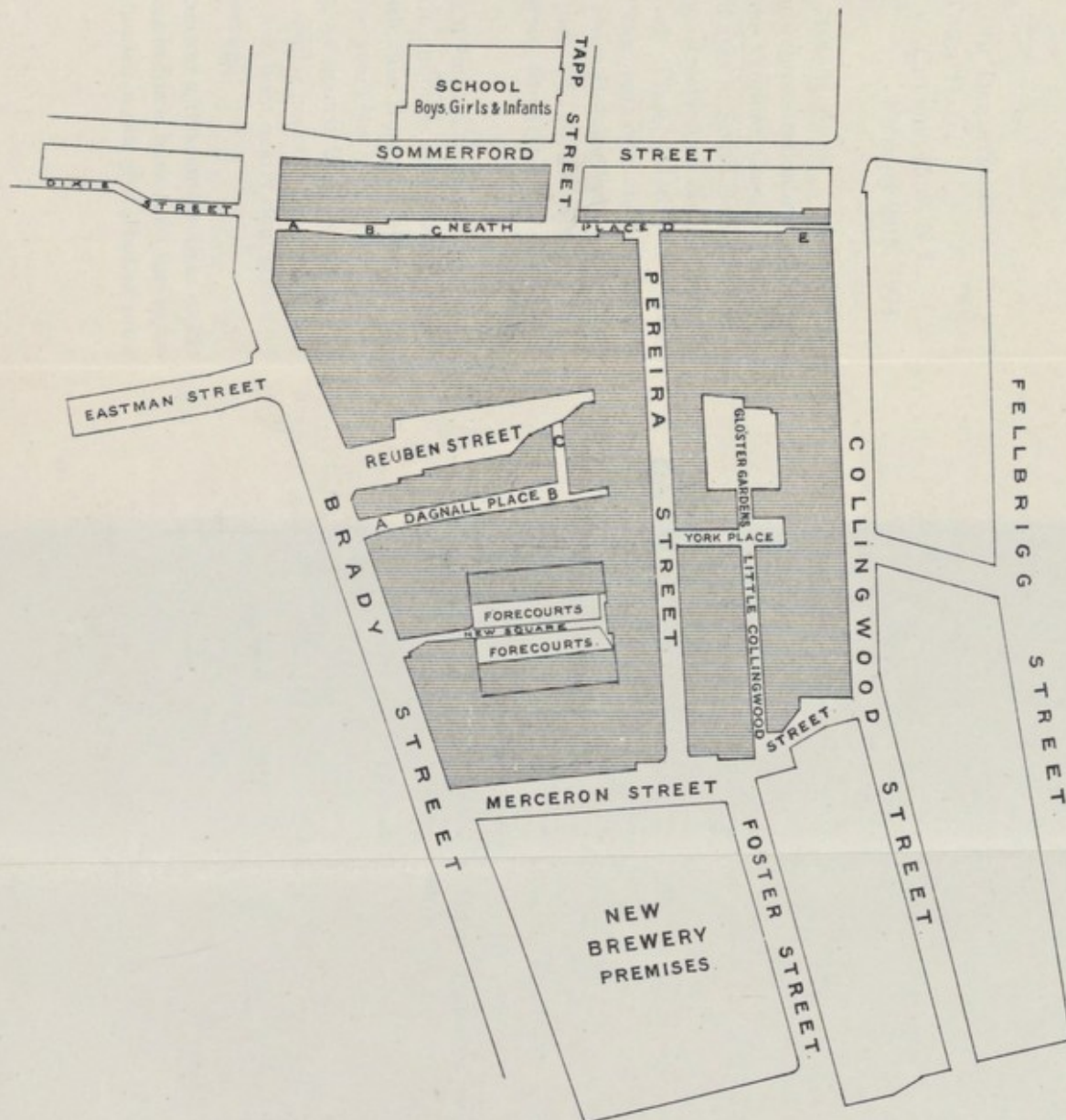
(Signed) GEORGE PADDOCK BATE,

*Medical Officer of Health
for Bethnal Green.*

Name of Street.	Population.	Year.	Deaths from.				Total Deaths from all Causes.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
			Zymotic Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	General Diseases.		
Little Collingwood St.	71	1900	...	...	...	1	1	...
		1901	1	...	1	3	5	...
		1902	...	1	1	1	3	...
		3 years Total	1	1	2	5	9	42'2
York Place ...	21	1900	...	...	1	...	1	...
		1901	...	...	1	...	1	...
		1902	...	...	1	2	3	...
		3 years Total	...	...	3	2	5	79'3
Pereira Street ...	313	1900	1	4	1	5	11	...
		1901	...	2	2	3	7	...
		1902	1	...	...	2	3	...
		3 years Total	2	6	3	10	21	22'3
Neath Place ...	201	1900	2	2	1	6	11	...
		1901	1	2	2	5	10	...
		1902	1	...	...	2	3	...
		3 years Total	4	4	3	13	24	39'8
Somerford Street ... (West of Tapp St.)	87	1900	...	...	1	1	2	...
		1901	...	...	...	2	2	...
		1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3 years Total	...	...	1	3	4	15'3
Reuben Street ...	101	1900	2	1	...	1	4	...
		1901	1	...	...	2	3	...
		1902	...	1	1	1	3	...
		3 years Total	3	2	1	4	10	33'0
Dagnall Place ...	111	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1901	...	1	1	2	4	...
		1902	...	...	1	2	3	...
		3 years Total	...	1	2	4	7	21'0
Holmes Avenue ...	139	1900	...	1	1	1	3	...
		1901	...	...	1	3	4	...
		1902	...	...	1	3	4	...
		3 years Total	...	1	3	7	11	26'3
Brady Street ... (part of) ...	183	1900	1	3	1	1	6	...
		1901	...	1	1	3	5	...
		1902	...	1	2	1	4	...
		3 years Total	1	5	4	5	15	27'3
Merceron Street ...	46	1900	1	1	...	...	2	...
		1901	...	1	...	1	2	...
		1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3 years Total	1	2	...	1	4	28'9
Tapp Street ... (South of Somerford Street)	13	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3 years Total	...	...	...	...	...	0'0
George Court ...	0	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3 years Total	...	...	...	...	...	0'0
Totals for 3 years for Whole Area ...	3858	...	12	22	22	54	110	...
Average Rate per 1,000 Population..)	Area		3'1	5'7	5'7	14'0	...	28'5
	Bethnal Green		2'8	2'8	5'1	10'8	...	21'5



— Plan of —
BRADY STREET,
 Housing Scheme.



Distance between house walls fronting the undermentioned streets.

NEATH PLACE. A. 7' 11" B. 11' 6" C. 16' 0" D. 8' 10½" E. 3' 7"

DAGNALL PLACE. A. 13' 6" B. 15' 5" C. 9' 10"

LITTLE COLLINGWOOD STREET. 9' 10" average.

YORK PLACE. 13' 8"

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BETHNAL
GREEN.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
CHURCH ROW, N.E.

February 24th, 1904.

SIR,

BRADY STREET AREA.

Herewith a formal representation under the first part of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, with reference to a small area in South Bethnal Green, comprising the following streets and courts:—Little Collingwood Street, York Place, Merceron Street, Pereira Street, Neath Place, part of Somerford Street, Reuben Street, Dagnall Place, Holmes Avenue (formerly called New Square), part of Brady Street, Tapp Street, South of Somerford Street, George Court, and Gloucester Gardens.

The area contains 226 houses, inhabited by 1,286 persons, 346 of whom are children under ten years of age. The average death rate from all causes in the area during the past three years has been at the rate of 28.5 per thousand living, as against 21.3 for the whole of Bethnal Green for a similar period. The death rate from tubercular disease has been nearly double that of the remainder of the Borough.

Within my experience over a thousand notices under the various Sanitary Acts in force have been served on owners with respect to houses in this area; but as most

of the property is held under short leases, any repairs carried out are mere surface work. It would obviously not pay to rebuild.

The houses were originally constructed in the cheapest manner, and of inferior materials; many are mere two-roomed huts with a small yard in rear, and almost without exception the buildings are worn out and insanitary.

Twenty houses in Gloucester Gardens were certified in 1883 under the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act of 1868, but the then Vestry declined to take action. The houses were afterwards closed under the Nuisances Removal Act of 1866. The structures were too old and decayed to be worth repairing, and remained closed for some years. Ultimately they were demolished, but no attempt has been made to rebuild, as the approach is so bad.

Part of Neath Place was similarly dealt with in 1888; the houses were closed and partly rebuilt, after which they were reopened. The width of the alley in this portion is only 8 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches from house to house. The dwellings are from position and condition quite unfit for habitation.

A number of houses in Pereira Street and Tapp Street were similarly dealt with, and were reopened after being patched up.

In 1893 the greater number of the houses in Little Collingwood Street were closed under the Housing of

the Working Classes Act, 1890. These houses underwent a process of so-called repair, after which they were reopened, and they are still occupied. The average width of Little Collingwood Street from house to house is 9 feet 10 inches.

In 1897 nearly all the houses shown on the plan in Collingwood Street were closed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. A piteous appeal was made to the Sanitary Committee on behalf of the tenants, and the owner was permitted to close a few houses at a time, patch them up, and shift the tenants backwards and forwards until the whole of the houses were dealt with. The so-called repairs were of the roughest description, but were allowed to pass muster, with the result that the houses are at the present time very little better than they were before they were closed, with the exception of the drainage, which has been almost entirely remodelled.

In my opinion nothing short of clearing the area and rebuilding the houses would be effectual.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE PADDOCK BATE,

Medical Officer of Health for Bethnal Green.

G. L. GOMME, Esq.,

Clerk to the London County Council,

Spring Gardens, S.W.

The following correspondence, though not coming within the year under consideration, must be read in connection with the original representation of February 24th, 1904, and is therefore printed below :—

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY HALL,

SPRING GARDENS, S.W.

18th March, 1905.

SIR,

BRADY STREET AREA.

The Housing of the Working Classes Committee of the Council have had under consideration your letter of 24th February, 1904, forwarding an official representation under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, in respect of an area known as the Brady Street area in the Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal Green.

In dealing with the matter the Committee have been given to understand that it is proposed to erect new buildings on a portion of the area, and, in view of the alterations which are being effected in the character of the surrounding property, it would appear probable that at no distant date the area will be re-developed through private enterprise. Under the circumstances the Committee cannot but feel that the re-arrangement of the area at the public expense may not be altogether justifiable, and they trust, therefore, that pending the re-development the Borough Council will exercise, as far as possible, its powers under the Public Health and other Acts for remedying the evils connected with the area.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) G. L. GOMME,

Clerk of the Council.

The Medical Officer of Health,

Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal Green.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BETHNAL GREEN.

30th March, 1905.

TO THE CLERK OF THE

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL,

SPRING GARDENS, S.W.

SIR,

BRADY STREET HOUSING SCHEME.

Adverting to your letter of the 18th March, 1905, I am directed by the Public Health Committee of this Council to express their extreme disappointment at the decision of the London County Council not to deal with this area under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890; more especially as this decision appears to have been arrived at under a misapprehension.

It is not *now* a fact that private enterprise is likely to develop this area in the near future; undoubtedly something of the kind was contemplated in 1904, but all the proposed arrangements have fallen through with the exception of the re-building of a small portion of Collingwood Street and Somerford Street. This affects a few houses only and does not materially touch or modify the more insanitary portions of the area. It will not lead to the widening of a single street or passage, or to any re-arrangement or improvement in the insanitary area.

I beg again to draw the Council's serious attention to the statements contained in my letter to you of the 24th February, 1904, copy of which is enclosed herewith.

Since the receipt of yours the whole area has been re-surveyed and I adhere most strongly to my original statement that the large proportion of the premises are worn out and quite beyond the possibility of any permanent or satisfactory repair. I am sure the result of closing individual houses under Part II. of the Act will only lead to further surface patching and a perpetuation of existing evils. The details of past action in this direction by the Borough Council are fully set forth in my letter and are not encouraging, as nothing beyond temporary improvement has resulted from our efforts.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE PADDOCK BATE,

Medical Officer of Health

for Bethnal Green.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY HALL,

SPRING GARDENS, S.W.

20th April, 1905.

SIR,

I have laid before the Housing of the Working Classes Committee of the Council your letter of the 30th March last, on the subject of the official representation made by you in relation to the area known as the Brady Street area, within the Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal Green.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the Committee have very carefully reconsidered the matter, and, having regard to the shortness of the period within

which the existing leases of the property will expire, and to the prospect of the area being re-developed by private enterprise, regret that they are still unable to see their way to recommend the Council to prepare a scheme for the improvement of the area under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. L. GOMME,

Clerk of the Council.

DR. BATE,

The Medical Officer,

Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal Green.

DIGBY STREET AREA.

On 15th June a communication was received from the Clerk to the London County Council to the effect that my representation of the Digby Street unhealthy area was under consideration by the Housing of the Working Classes Committee of the Council. A deputation from the Bethnal Green Borough Council was invited to confer with the Committee to consider the best method of dealing with the matter. The invitation was accepted and an appointment was made to meet at Spring Gardens; the deputation included the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Alderman Belsham and Councillor Spurling, and the Medical Officer of Health, and was introduced to the Committee by Mr. Branch, J.P., L.C.C.

From the opening remarks of the Chairman of the Housing Committee it was obvious that it was not the

intention of the Council to deal with the representation under Part I. of the Act, as the area was said to be so limited that a forty foot street, driven through the middle of it, would leave no space upon which to erect dwellings for the displaced inhabitants.

The dilapidation and unhealthy condition of the area were not denied, but it was the expressed opinion of the Committee that the representation could be satisfactorily dealt with by a reconstruction scheme under Part II. of the Act by the Borough Council; and a promise was given that if this was undertaken the London County Council would contribute towards the cost of clearing the site.

The result of the conference was reported to the Borough Council, and by their instructions the Surveyor has prepared three alternative schemes for dealing with the area together with plans and estimates for rehousing, and these are still under consideration.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, s: 94.

The number of premises on the register of houses let in lodgings was 333 at the end of the year 1903. During the year which has just terminated, 112 fresh premises were added and 124 removed, leaving a net total of 321 at the end of the year 1904. To avoid overlapping no special officer is appointed to deal with these, but each inspector looks after the tenements situated in that portion of the Borough under his control. A total of 1,589 inspections were made and reported, but only nine summonses were taken out for failure to obey bylaws, four were for overcrowding and

five for other conditions, these were all successful, but in each instance we were sure of our ground and a penalty was inflicted. In view of the disputed legality of several of the bylaws, the Chief Inspector, in consultation with the Solicitor to the Council, has preferred to proceed under the Principal Act, after service of statutory notice. The definition in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as to what actually constitutes a house let in lodgings is misleading, and gives rise to frequent disputes. Cases recently decided in the Courts (*Weatheritt v. Cantley*, etc.) leave very little doubt that many of the Bethnal Green tenements are illegally registered.

The London County Council looks upon the rigorous enforcement of tenement house regulations as a panacea for all sorts of evils including overcrowding and insufficient housing accommodation. Personally, I never had a high opinion of the bylaws, but was always anxious to give them a trial as I believe good would result if we were able, by means of night visits, to detect overcrowding; the power (supposed to be) given by the bylaws to require periodical cleansing, etc., is also most valuable. Unfortunately recent decisions in the Law Courts have shewn that night inspections are *ultra vires** and that periodical cleansing, etc., cannot be enforced without notice (*Stiles v. Galinski* and *Nokes v. the Islington Borough Council*). Since the publication of these decisions I sent a circular letter to all the Medical Officers of Health in London asking for their opinions as to future methods of procedure.

From the answers I received I gather that thirteen do not attempt to make night visits, and only one

* Sec. 10 (a) Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that the bylaws would give him power to enter premises at night. On the second point the general opinion seems to be, that with the exception of those cases where a breach of a bylaw is knowingly committed by a resident "landlord," a notice would have to be served, so that the benefit of summary procedure supposed to be given by the bylaws is almost non-existent.

In 1901, the London County Council became extremely angry with the Bethnal Green Sanitary Authority by reason of their alleged failure to enforce these bylaws; indeed the Council went so far as to make a complaint to the Local Government Board, under Section 101 of the Public Health (London) Act of 1891. Fortunately for poor Bethnal Green the Board did not agree with the contention of the Council that that the Vestry had been in default, for the Bethnal Green bylaws (No. 2) give the Sanitary Authority discretion as to what houses should be required to be registered. The Council after consulting Counsel determined to raise the question of the validity of this particular bylaw, and again wrote to the Local Government Board upon the subject, but failed to get any help.

Counsel's opinion, taken at the instance of the London County Council, is printed below, and the following question was put to Mr. Cripps, K.C.:—

"Whether there is any power under Section 94 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to exempt any houses from the operation of bylaws for the registration of houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, or whether every local authority is bound to make bylaws for the registration of every such house in its district?"

Mr. Cripps' opinion was as follows :—

“ In my opinion Section 94 of the Act of 1891 is imperative, and there is no power to exempt from the operation of bylaws for the registration of lodging-houses any houses so occupied as to come within the lodging-house definition. A bylaw in the Bethnal Green form which enables the local authority to exempt any or all lodging-houses within their district, is not a compliance with the requirements of the Act, and I am unable to agree with the view put forward by the Local Government Board.”

Observe now the absurdity of the contention of the London County Council. The Lord Chief Justice, in the Galinski case, declared such bylaws as required the registration of all houses let in lodgings, and which contain no clause giving the Sanitary Authority discretion as to what particular tenement houses should be registered, to be unreasonable. All this points to what is really required, that is, such an amendment of the Public Health (London) Act, 1895, as would definitely give to sanitary authorities those powers erroneously supposed to be conferred by the bylaws. No sensible man disputes the necessity for such powers, but they must be definite and not open to dispute.

The London County Council poses as the central Health Authority of London ; as a matter of fact their powers in this direction are very limited (except in default of the Borough Councils) ; that body, however, enjoys the privilege of initiating legislation ; theoretically the Borough Councils have similar powers, with the difference that Parliament is most unlikely to agree to any partial legislation at the instance of the Borough Councils, whereas the London County Council, acting on behalf of the whole of the Metro-

polis, is sure of sympathetic attention at the hands of the Government. Unfortunately many of the Bills of the London County Council have, in the past, included some encroachment upon the particular duties of the local authorities with the result that their proposals have in every instance been vehemently and successfully opposed by the Borough Councils. To my mind it is extraordinary that the London County Council has never grasped the fact that the Borough Councils have not followed the bad example of their predecessors (the vestries) but are, in every instance, honestly endeavouring to carry out their duties.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

In the report of the Chief Inspector will be found full details of the routine work of my department, and I take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Foot upon the excellent results obtained by the staff under his supervision. These results are in a large measure due to the sympathetic and helpful attitude of the Public Health Committee, and I beg to tender to the Chairman and Members of that Committee my grateful thanks for their continued confidence and support, which have much assisted me in carrying out the duties of my office.

I have the honour to be, Sir and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE PADDOCK BATE, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Bethnal Green.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1904 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Name of District—BETHNAL GREEN.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894	123,000	4,636	37·7	709	152	2,398	19·5	570	152	395	2,642	21·4
1895	128,000	4,771	37·3	772	162	2,564	20·0	625	150	355	2,796	21·6
1896	129,200	4,869	37·7	829	170	2,717	21·0	638	177	369	2,909	22·5
1897	129,200	4,818	37·3	791	169	2,551	17·4	663	148	358	2,761	21·4
1898	129,200	4,779	37·0	839	185	2,633	20·4	620	119	358	2,872	22·2
1899	129,200	4,753	36·8	827	174	2,669	20·7	727	164	431	2,936	22·7
1900	129,600	4,588	35·4	771	168	2,535	19·5	873	150	431	2,816	21·7
1901	129,700	4,608	35·5	678	147	2,423	18·7	834	220	425	2,628	20·3
1902	129,889	4,589	35·3	710	155	2,522	18·5	864	245	470	2,747	21·1
1903	130,028	4,627	35·6	630	136	2,253	17·3	915	272	380	2,361	18·1
Averages for Years 1894-1803 ...	128,702	4,704	36·0	756	162	2,526	19·3	733	180	397	2,747	21·3
1904	130,207	4,526	34·7	711	157	2,393	18·4	918	300	399	2,489	19·1

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated Population.

NOTE. The Deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the District or Division. The Deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in Public Institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 755

Total Population at all Ages 123,700 }
 Number of Inhabited Houses 14,005 } At Census of 1901.
 Average number of Persons per House ... 9.2 }

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1904 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Name of District—BETHNAL GREEN.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		1—NORTH.				2—SOUTH.				3—EAST.				4—TOTAL.			
YEA ^r .		Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1894	...	47,585	1,862	1,018	282	32,975	1,240	741	213	42,440	1,534	883	214	123,000	4,636	2,642	709
1895	...	49,000	1,905	1,024	292	34,300	1,343	789	222	45,000	1,523	956	258	128,300	4,771	2,769	772
1896	...	49,339	1,892	1,142	326	34,194	1,333	814	240	45,667	1,644	953	263	129,200	4,869	2,909	829
1897	...	49,339	1,961	1,028	321	34,194	1,333	803	243	45,667	1,524	933	250	129,200	4,818	2,761	814
1898	...	49,339	1,971	1,122	372	34,194	1,291	853	265	45,667	1,517	897	243	129,200	4,779	2,872	880
1899	...	49,339	1,930	1,168	355	34,194	1,361	814	227	45,667	1,462	954	245	129,200	4,753	2,936	827
1900	...	51,500	1,935	1,142	314	33,450	1,218	776	211	44,650	1,435	898	246	129,600	4,588	2,816	771
1901	...	51,514	1,864	1,112	308	33,472	1,239	721	177	44,714	1,505	795	223	129,700	4,608	2,628	708
1902	...	51,600	1,938	1,056	307	34,000	1,237	730	186	44,289	1,414	961	217	129,890	4,589	2,747	710
1903	...	51,600	1,945	947	269	33,000	1,171	616	181	45,428	1,511	800	202	130,028	4,627	2,363	652
Averages for Years 1894-1903		50,015	1,920	1,075	314	33,797	1,276	766	216	44,919	1,507	903	236	128,732	4,704	2,744	767
1904	...	51,600	1,892	1,001	351	33,179	1,194	665	154	45,428	1,440	802	206	130,207	4,526	2,468	711

NOTES.—(a) Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions beyond the District are included in sub-columns *c* of this Table, and those of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District excluded.

(b) Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions, whether within or without the District, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

TABLE III.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1904.
Name of District—BETHNAL GREEN.

Notifiable Disease	Cases Notified in Whole District								Total Cases Notified in each Locality			No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality			
	At All Ages	At Ages—Years							1	2	3	1		3	4
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards		North	South	East	North	South	East	Total
Small-pox	127	2	10	38	22	54	1		40	72	15	39	70	15	124
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	410	11	182	199	10	8	—		126	63	221	104	59	172	335
Membranous croup ...	11	1	6	4	—	—	—		3	1	7	2	—	3	5
Erysipelas... ..	223	13	16	24	36	118	16		98	64	61	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	655	10	258	359	20	8	—		211	129	315	188	121	275	584
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	57	—	4	17	18	18	—		19	22	16	18	19	13	50
Relapsing Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—		1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Continued Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—		—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	12	—	—	—	5	7	—		9	3	—	2	1	—	3
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	497	65	237	182	7	6	—		148	182	167	—	—	—	—
Totals	1994	102	713	825	118	219	17		655	537	802	354	270	478	1102

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR, 1903.

Name of District—BETHNAL GREEN.

(See Notes.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.							Deaths in or belonging to Localities, at all ages.				Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1	1 and under	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards	N.	S.	E.	No Home.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Small-pox	8	1	...	1	...	6	...	3	3	2	...	1
Measles	89	18	69	2	...	...	...	45	32	12	...	2
Scarlet Fever	18	1	15	2	...	...	...	5	5	8	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	44	22	21	1	...	...	...	22	7	15	...	8
Diphtheria and Membran- ous Croup	48	4	30	13	1	...	...	15	11	22	...	5
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	6	...	...	1	1	4	...	2	2	2	...	...
Other continued ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	6	1	...	...	...	4	1	4	...	2	...	1
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea (See notes) ...	147	116	26	1	...	1	3	67	35	44	...	27
Enteritis (See notes) ...	53	40	6	1	...	3	3	27	13	13	...	7
Puerperal Fever (see notes)	9	...	...	...	2	7	...	5	4	...	...	2
Erysipelas	10	3	...	...	...	3	4	2	2	5	1	5
Other Septic Diseases ...	19	3	2	3	...	11	...	5	8	6	...	9
Phthisis (See notes) ...	280	6	6	7	37	210	14	110	61	106	3	193
Other Tubercular Diseases	112	43	43	11	3	11	1	56	30	25	1	41
Cancer, Malignant Disease (See notes) ...	112	...	2	...	1	72	37	35	28	48	1	45
Bronchitis	258	67	24	...	2	77	88	113	61	78	6	91
Pneumonia	222	70	52	6	5	49	40	85	72	61	3	92
Pleurisy	23	...	5	...	1	11	6	7	5	11	...	10
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	10	1	2	...	...	6	1	2	3	5	...	1
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver } ...	29	1	1	...	...	25	2	16	8	5	...	6
Venereal Diseases ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1
Premature Birth	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	35	21	36	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	10	...	...	...	3	7	...	3	2	5	...	...
Heart Diseases	201	8	6	8	11	122	46	77	58	63	3	86
Accidents	98	38	22	4	3	16	15	31	29	37	1	26
Suicides	14	...	...	...	...	12	2	7	3	4	...	1
Murder	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Old Age	92	...	...	...	...	4	88	23	25	43	1	43
All other causes	471	173	25	15	13	161	86	194	134	142	1	215
All causes	2489	711	358	77	83	823	437	1001	665	802	21	918

NOTES.—(a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-12, included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-12 of this Table.

(b) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), entered in the last column of this Table. The total number in this column equals the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.

(c) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-12 of this Table equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table equal the gross total of columns of 9-12, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(d) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are included deaths certified as from diarrhœa, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic enteritis;

Zymotic enteritis;

Epidemic diarrhœa. Summer diarrhœa;

Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhœa;

Choleraic diarrhœa, cholera, cholera nostras
(in the absence of Asiatic cholera),

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh. Under the headings of "Cancer," "Phthisis" and "Puerperal fever" are included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease are included under the latter.

TABLE V.

Shewing the number of Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, inclusive of Hospital Deaths in the 10 years 1894 to 1903, and in the year 1904.

DISEASE.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Annual Average of 10 years, 1894-1903.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 10 years, 1894-1903.	1904	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 1904.
Small-pox	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	64	—	7	2.5	8	3.2
Measles	135	110	149	109	151	90	63	84	59	85	103	37.5	89	35.8
Scarlet Fever	27	30	40	24	11	9	12	44	19	13	23	8.4	18	7.2
Diphtheria	133	102	77	87	64	64	60	63	33	26	71	25.8	48	19.3
Whooping Cough	70	33	151	53	110	44	93	38	89	41	72	26.3	44	17.7
Fever	26	17	21	20	17	38	18	20	15	12	20	7.3	7	2.8
Diarrhœa	54	146	109	151	143	157	103	119	60	112	115	41.9	147	59.0
Total in Bethnal Green.	450	442	547	444	496	402	349	370	339	289	411	149.6	361	145.0

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS INTO WHICH BETHNAL GREEN
RESIDENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AND WHERE
THEY HAVE SUBSEQUENTLY DIED.

Aged Pilgrims Asylum, Islington.
 Banstead Asylum, Surrey.
 Brompton Hospital.
 Bethnal Green Infirmary.
 Bethnal Green Workhouse.
 Bethnal House Lunatic Asylum.
 Cane Hill Asylum.
 Caterham Asylum.
 Charing Cross Hospital.
 City of London Lying-in Hospital, City Road.
 City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.
 Children's Hospital, Great Ormonde Street.
 City Workhouse, Robin's Hood Court, City.
 Claybury Asylum.
 Colney Hatch Asylum.
 East London Hospital, Shadwell.
 Eastern Hospital, Hackney.
 Friederheim Hospital.
 Friern Barnet Lunatic Asylum.
 French Hospital, Victoria Park.
 German Hospital, Hackney.
 Guy's Hospital.
 Horton Asylum, Epsom.
 Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, Grove End Road.
 Hackney Union Infirmary.
 H. M. Hospital, 19, Stepney Causeway.
 Homerton Fever Hospital.
 Hoxton House Asylum.
 Homeopathic Hospital, Great Ormonde Street.
 Infants' Hospital, Hampstead.
 Italian Hospital, Queen Square, Holborn.
 Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford.
 London County Lunatic Asylum, Ilford.

London County Asylum, Dartford.
Leavesden Asylum.
London Hospital.
Metropolitan Hospital, Hackney.
Metropolitan Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, St. Pancras.
Middlesex Hospital.
Mildmay Mission Hospital.
Mile End Infirmary.
N. E. Hospital for Children, Hackney Road.
N. E. Hospital, Tottenham.
National Hospital, Queen's Square.
Poplar Hospital.
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, City Road.
Royal Chest Hospital, City Road.
St. Peter's House, Lambeth.
Sick Asylum, Poplar.
South Wharf, Rotherhithe Road.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Shoreditch Infirmary.
Sick Asylum, Bromley-by-Bow.
St. Giles' Workhouse, Endell Street, W.C.
Tooting Bec Asylum.
Whitechapel Infirmary.
Workhouse Infirmary, Brook Street, Lambeth.
Westminster Hospital.

TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTION DEATHS IN BETHNAL
GREEN, 1904.

RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS.

Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517
North Eastern Hospital for Children					...	...	...	179
Mildmay Mission Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest							...	93
Bethnal House Lunatic Asylum			...	...	...	...	...	52
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	918

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORK- PLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	31	6	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	3037	374	5
WORKPLACES	539	61	—
HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES	1125	305	—
Total	4732	746	5

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	396	396	—	3
Want of Ventilation	14	14	—	—
Overcrowding	7	7	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	311	311	—	2
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient	4	4	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	143	143	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	5	5	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act —</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101)	1	1	—	1
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	3	2	—	3
Failure as regards list of outworkers (s. 107)	11	8	—	—
Giving out work to { unwholesome	—	—	—	—
be done in premises { (s. 108)	1	1	—	—
which are { infected (s. 110)	—	—	—	—
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small pox (s. 109)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	895	892	—	8

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
<i>Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—</i>	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 133)	60
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 5)	18
Notified by H.M. Inspector	18
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	18
<i>Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—</i>	
In use during 1903	33
Certificates granted { in 1903	9
{ in 1904	18
In use at the end of 1904 (this number includes one wholesale bakehouse)	28
Number of	
Homework ;—	
<i>Lists of Outworkers (s. 107) :—</i>	
Lists received	35
Outworkers	645
Addresses of { forwarded to other authorities	298
Outworkers { received from other authorities	1073
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—</i>	
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (s. 108)	1
Other	—
<i>Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1904</i> ...	1217
Important classes of workshops { Workshop bakehouses	84
{ Workshop laundries... ..	33
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	1334

A.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

CLASS OF WORKS				NUMBER OF PLACES ‡				Number of Inspections, 1904	Number of Notices, 1904	Number of Prosecutions, 1904			
				On Register at end of 1903	Added in 1904	Removed in 1904	On Register at end of 1904			Under Factory Act	Under Public Health Act		
							Premises					Rooms	
Factories	{	Factory Laundries	...	2	—	—	2	7	3	—	—	—	
		Factory Bakehouses	...	1	—	—	1	6	3	—	—	—	
		Other Factories	... ..	14	10	5	19	39	25	6	—	—
*Workshops	{	Workshop Laundries	...	29	8	4	33	112	69	13	—	—	
		Workshop Bakehouses	...	88	—	4	84	108	515	41	4	—	
		Other Workshops...	... ..	713	608	104	1217	1602	2453	320	—	5
Workplaces	{	Places where Food is prepared for Sale †	...	30	144	3	171	249	539	61	—	—	
§Home-workers' premises				715	962	134	1543	1543	1125	305	—	—
Total				1592	1732	250	3070	3666	4732	746	9	

* In a separate table the more important classes of workshop industry are distinguished, each in a separate line.

‡ A Register is required by s. 131 in the case of Workshops only.

† Under this head are included the Kitchens of Hotels, Restaurants, Eating Houses of all sorts, Tripe, Fried Fish and Eel Shops and other places where food is prepared.

§ Not being factories or workshops, domestic or otherwise, and in which the occupations carried on are limited to those specified in s. 107

B.—MATTERS DEALT WITH.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				Notices Issued.	Prosecutions.
	Found.	Notified by Home Office.	Remedied.	Notified to Home Office.		
<i>Matters under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.</i>						
Want of Cleanliness	386	10	396	—	396	3
Want of Ventilation	11	3	14	—	14	—
Want of Air Space: Overcrowding	6	1	7	—	7	—
Sanitary Accommodation } Absent or Insufficient	3	1	4	—	4	—
} Unsuitable or Defective... ..	139	4	143	—	143	—
} Not Separate for Sexes... ..	5	—	5	—	5	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	307	4	311	—	311	2
<i>Contravention of Factory and Workshop Act, 1901</i>						
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101)	1	—	1	—	1	1
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	2	—	2	—	2	2
Failure as regards Lists of Outworkers (s. 107) ...	11	—	8	—	—	—
Giving out work to be done } Unwholesome (s. 108)	1	—	1	—	—	—
in premises which are ... } Infected ... (s. 110)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	872	23	892	—	883	8

C.—LIST OF OUTWORKERS (s. 107).

CLASS OF HOMEWORK.	1904. NUMBER OF LISTS RECEIVED.				NUMBER OF ADDRESSES OF OUTWORKERS.			
	Due Feb. 1st.		Due Aug. 1st.		Forwarded to Other Authorities.		Received from Other Authorities.	
	No. of Lists.	No. of Outworkers.	No. of Lists.	No. of Outworkers.	Due Feb. 1st.	Due Aug. 1st.	Due Feb. 1st.	Due Aug. 1st.
Wearing Apparel								
Boots and Shoes	1	1	6	70	...	14	550	523
Dressmaking ... ..	...	...	1	28	...	14		
Embroiderers	2	21	5	89	7	52		
Skirts	1	19	1	23	...	14		
Tailoring	6	233	10	167	129	66		
Tie-making	1	2	...	...	...	...
Waterproofs ... ..	...	...	1	2	...	2		
TOTAL... ..	11	266	24	* 379	136	162	1,073	

Number of Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (s. 108) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Cases reported to H.M. Inspector	Failure to affix Abstract ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
	Replies as to Action taken in cases notified by H.M. Inspector ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of underground Bakehouses in use at the end of 1904 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Certificates granted during the year (s. 101)... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Workshop Rooms measured ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384

PROCEEDINGS DURING 1904

Premises	Number of Places—				Number of inspections, 1904	Number of notices, 1904	Number of prosecutions 1904
	On register at end of 1903	Added in 1904	Removed in 1904	On register at end of 1904			
Milk premises ...	344	31	23	352	1701	19	3
Cowsheds ...	16	—	1	15	189	—	—
Slaughter-houses ...	6	—	—	6	47	—	—
Other offensive trade premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice cream premises	65	—	—	65	33	13	—
Registered houses let in lodgings ...	365	112	32	445	1453	{ (a)* 6 { (b)* 3	{ (a)* 4 { (b)* 5

* (a) For overcrowding.

* (b) For other conditions.

Overcrowding, 1904—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Number remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Number of Prosecutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Underground rooms—

Illegal occupation dealt with during year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of rooms closed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Shelters provided under sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—

Number of persons accommodated during the year	86
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of tenements comprised therein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Number of tenements for which certificates were (a) granted 51 (b) refused ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

Number of prosecutions under By-laws under Public Health Act, 1891—

(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc	Proceedings are taken under Public Health Act after service of statutory notice.
(b) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(h) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(j) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, section 202)	...	...	...	...	...	...
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899	

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed	376
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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BETHNAL GREEN.

STREET LIST.

Name of Street.	Zymotic Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	General Diseases.	Total.	Name of Street.	Zymotic Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	General Diseases.	Total.
Abingdon buildings	2	2	Bonner road	...	2	4	3	9
Abbey street	8	8	Bonner street	...	...	2	4	6
Abingdon street	1	1	2	Bonwell street	...	2	1	2	3
Ada place	...	5	...	1	6	Boreham street	...	1	1	1	4
Ainsley street	...	2	...	...	2	Boundary street	...	...	1	2	3
Albert buildings	Brady street bldgs.	...	1	...	...	1
Albert grove	Bradys buildings	...	...	...	...	...
Albion place	Brady street	...	4	1	2	7
Alfred place	5	5	Braemar street	...	2	...	1	2
Allas road	4	4	8	Bratley street	...	...	1	...	2
Alma road	4	5	9	Brick lane	...	2	5	6	9
Ames street	1	1	2	Brierley street	...	3	1	1	6
Angela gardens	Bucks court	...	...	...	...	...
Anglesea street	...	1	...	1	2	Buckhurst street	...	1	1	4	8
Anns place	...	1	...	...	1	Bullards place	...	...	3	1	4
Approach road	1	6	7	Bunsen street	...	...	...	...	...
Arbery road	...	2	1	2	4	Burgoyne road	...	1	...	...	1
(Except Nos. 74 and 76).						Burnham square	...	...	...	2	2
Archer street	Burnside street	...	1	1	2	4
Arlene street	...	1	...	3	2	Busby street	...	1	1	1	4
Artillery street	...	1	...	...	1	Busby square	...	...	...	1	1
Arundel street	...	1	2	1	2	Butler's buildings	...	1	...	...	1
Ashwell road	...	1	2	1	4	Butler street	...	...	...	2	2
Auckland road	...	1	2	1	10	Buxton street	...	...	1	1	2
Austin street	...	2	1	1	4	(Odd Nos. 1 to 33. Even Nos. 2 to 10).					
Bacon street	...	1	3	2	10	Cadell street	...	...	1	3	1
Baker's court	2	2	Calvert avenue	...	...	...	...	...
Baker's rents	Cambridge circus	...	1	2	...	4
Baker street	Cambridge road	...	3	3	4	7
Bandon road	...	2	...	2	7	(All Odd Nos. and Even Nos. from 160).					
Barnet grove	2	5	8	Cambridge bldgs.	...	...	...	1	1
Barnsley street	...	2	2	3	7	Cambridge street	...	...	...	2	2
Baroness road	...	1	...	2	1	Camden street	...	2	2	1	2
Bath grove	1	2	1	Canrobert street	...	5	3	6	14
Bath street	Carlisle street	...	...	...	...	...
Baxendale street	1	1	2	Carlton place	...	...	...	...	...
Bedford row	Carter street	...	...	...	...	...
Bellhaven street	5	1	2	Catherine street	...	...	...	1	1
Benson buildings	2	2	Centre street	...	1	...	2	3
Bethnal Green road	4	...	11	14	29	Chambord street	...	2	3	...	2
Birkbeck street	2	2	Chance street	...	...	...	...	...
Bishops road	3	8	11	Chapel place	...	3	...	3	6
Blythe street	...	2	4	2	10						

STREET LIST—continued.

Name of Street.	Zymotic Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	General Diseases.	Total.	Name of Street.	Zymotic Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	General Diseases.	Total.
Chapel street ...	...	...	...	2	2	Cudworth street ...	...	3	1	4	8
Chapmans gardens ...	...	...	...	...	...	Cudham buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...
Charles terrace ...	...	1	...	...	1	Cygnets street ...	1	...	...	...	1
Charlotte street ...	1	1	1	1	4	Cymon street ...	...	...	...	2	2
Chertsey buildings ...	2	...	...	...	2	Cyprus street ...	1	4	5	16	26
Cheshire street ...	4	1	2	1	8						
Chest Hospital ...	...	1	...	...	1	Dagnal place ...	...	3	...	...	3
Chester place ...	1	2	...	...	3	Daniel street ...	...	...	1	4	5
Chester street ...	...	...	...	3	3	Darling row ...	...	1	...	1	2
Children's home, Bonner road ...	...	1	...	...	1	Davis place ...	...	...	1	1	2
Chilton street ...	5	2	3	6	16	Davis buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...
Chisenhale road ...	2	3	1	5	11	Delamere dwellings ...	...	...	...	...	...
Church street ...	...	1	2	4	7	Delta street ...	...	1	...	...	1
(Except Even Nos. from 2 to 26).						Derby place ...	...	1	...	...	1
Church row ...	1	...	2	2	5	Derbyshire street... 1	1	4	3	9	
Clare street ...	2	5	1	1	9	Devonshire place... 1	...	...	...	...	...
Claremont street ...	2	...	...	1	3	Digby street ...	1	...	1	1	3
Clarence street ...	...	2	1	3	6	Digby walk ...	...	2	...	1	3
Clarkson street ...	1	...	2	9	12	Dinmont street ...	...	...	...	2	2
Cilfton buildings ...	4	4	...	5	13	Diss street ...	...	...	1	1	2
Club row ...	...	...	...	...	...	Dixie street ...	...	...	3	...	3
Code street ...	4	2	1	2	9	Driffild road ...	1	1	2	1	5
Collingwood place ...	...	...	...	...	...	(Odd Nos.)					
Collingwood street ...	1	2	8	8	19	Ducal street ...	3	1	...	1	5
Collyer's Court ...	...	...	...	1	1	Durant street ...	...	3	...	4	7
Collin's place ...	1	...	...	...	1						
Columbia market... 1	...	...	...	...	1	Eastman street ...	1	1	1	1	4
Columbia road ...	1	2	5	8	16	Ebor street ...	...	...	...	...	...
Columbia square ...	1	...	5	5	11	(Except Nos. 11 to 19 odd).					
Conyer street ...	...	...	...	...	...	Eckersley street ...	...	...	1	1	2
Cookham buildings ...	...	1	1	1	3	Edgar place ...	...	...	...	...	...
Co-operative b'ld'gs ...	...	...	...	1	1	Edward place ...	...	...	...	...	...
Coopers gardens ...	...	...	4	2	6	Ellesmere road ...	2	2	1	12	17
Cordova road ...	1	1	...	5	7	Elwin street ...	...	1	1	...	2
Corfield street ...	5	1	5	8	19	Emma street ...	1	...	...	2	3
Cornwall road ...	...	...	...	1	1	Ernest place ...	...	...	...	1	1
(North side, Nos. 163 to 175).						Erza street ...	...	...	1	...	1
Cottage place ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coventry place ...	...	...	...	...	...	Falcon buildings ...	...	1	...	...	1
Coventry street ...	2	3	3	7	15	Felix street ...	2	2	1	8	13
Cox's buildings ...	...	1	...	...	1	Fellbrigg street ...	2	1	4	6	13
Cranbrook street ...	4	5	2	6	17	Finnis street ...	2	2	2	6	12
Cranbrook road ...	...	...	...	1	1	Fleet street hill ...	2	...	...	...	2
Craven buildings ...	...	...	2	1	3	Flint court... 1	...	...	...	...	...
Crescent cottages... 1	...	...	...	1	1	Florida street ...	...	2	...	3	5
Crescent place ...	4	...	2	3	9	Florida terrace ...	...	...	...	...	...
Cross street ...	...	...	...	...	...	Fossett's buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...
Crossland square ...	1	2	1	1	5						

STREET LIST—continued.

Name of Street.	Zymotic Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	General Diseases.	Total.	Name of Street.	Zymotic Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	General Diseases.	Total.
Foster street ...	1	1	3	3	8	Hackney Road ...	4	2	7	19	32
Fountain street ...	...	...	...	...	...	(All Even Nos. and					
Fox street ...	1	...	...	1	2	Odd Nos. from 323)					
Fox's buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	Hague buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuller street ...	3	...	2	9	14	Hague place ...	...	...	...	...	...
						Hague street ...	...	...	3	5	8
						Hammond gardens ...	...	...	...	1	1
Gales gardens ...	...	2	2	3	7	Hamilton road ...	2	1	2	4	9
Garden place ...	...	...	...	...	...	Hare court... ..	...	...	1	1	2
(Violet street).	...	...	...	...	...	Hare marsh ...	...	...	...	1	1
Garden place ...	...	...	...	...	...	Hare row ...	...	...	...	...	...
(James street).	...	...	...	...	...	Hare street... ..	3	5	3	13	24
Gardners road ...	...	1	2	4	7	Harold street ...	...	2	...	2	4
Garner street ...	2	...	1	4	7	Hartley street ...	...	1	2	9	12
Gascoigne place ...	...	2	...	1	3	Hassard place ...	1	...	...	2	3
Gawber street ...	1	...	...	2	3	Hassard street ...	1	2	1	5	9
George gardens ...	...	...	...	...	...	Havelock place ...	...	...	1	1	2
George place ...	...	...	...	...	...	Helens place ...	...	...	...	...	...
George walk ...	...	...	...	...	...	Hedsor buildings...	...	...	...	2	2
Georgina gardens...	...	...	2	3	5	Henley buildings...	1	3	...	2	6
Gernon road ...	...	...	...	1	1	Henrietta street ...	4	...	...	...	4
Gibraltar buildings	2	...	...	...	2	Hereford buildings	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar gardens...	...	...	2	2	4	Hereford street ...	1	...	5	4	10
Gibraltar place ...	...	...	...	...	...	Hersee place ...	2	...	...	2	4
Gibraltar walk ...	1	...	3	5	9	Hill street ...	...	...	1	1	2
Gilman street ...	1	1	2	...	4	Hollybush gardens.	2	...	2	2	6
Glass street ...	1	...	...	1	2	Hollybush place ...	...	...	...	...	...
Globe road... ..	3	7	...	13	23	Holmes avenue ...	...	...	...	2	2
(Even Nos. from						Horatio street ...	...	...	2	1	3
156, odd from 131)						Horts place ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester gardens	...	...	...	...	...	Hunslet street ...	1	1	...	3	5
Goldsmith's row ...	1	3	1	1	6	Huntingdon bldgs.	2	...	1	2	5
(Children's Hospi-						Hurley buildings...	...	...	...	...	...
tal, and Nos. 8											
to 62 even).						Iffley buildings ...	...	...	...	2	2
Gossett street ...	3	1	5	7	16	Ion Square ...	1	...	...	1	2
Granby place ...	...	...	...	1	1	Ivimey street ...	...	1	1	1	3
Granby street ...	1	2	2	3	8						
Gt. Eastern b'ld'gs	...	...	...	1	1	James court ...	...	...	...	...	...
Green street ...	3	7	5	12	27	James place ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gretton houses ...	2	...	2	8	12	James street ...	4	2	2	4	12
Grove place ...	...	...	1	...	1	(Odd Nos. from 39,					
Grove road ...	1	1	2	12	16	Even from No. 4).					
(Odd Nos. from 59						Jersey street ...	2	...	4	4	10
Even Nos. from											
110).						Kay street ...	1	3	...	2	6
Grove row... ..	...	...	...	...	...	(Nos. 3 to 53 Odd).					
Grove street ...	...	1	...	1	2	Kelsey street ...	...	...	...	1	1
Guinness' buildings	8	2	4	9	23						

STREET LIST—continued.

Name of Street.	Zymotic Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	General Diseases.	Total.	Name of Street.	Zymotic Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	General Diseases.	Total.
Kenilworth road ...	1	1	...	3	5	Middle walk ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerbela street ...	2	4	1	10	17	Minerva street ...	...	1	2	8	11
Kings place ...	...	...	...	...	...	Minto place ...	...	...	...	...	...
Knottisford street...	1	...	4	2	7	Molesey buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...
Laleham buildings ...	...	...	2	2	4	Montford houses ...	...	...	...	1	1
Lansdell place ...	...	1	1	1	3	Morpeth street ...	3	...	2	9	14
Lark row ...	...	1	1	3	5	Merceron street ...	...	1	1	...	2
Lawfranc road ...	...	...	1	1	2	Moss street ...	2	2	3	4	11
Leopold buildings..	...	1	1	4	6	Mount street ...	...	1	...	1	2
Letchford place ...	...	...	...	...	...	Mowlem street ...	...	...	...	1	1
Lessada street ...	3	5	3	3	14	Museum buildings .	1	...	...	1	2
Linden buildings ...	...	...	1	3	4	Nant street ...	...	...	...	...	...
Lisbon buildings ...	...	...	1	3	4	Neath place ...	3	...	2	8	13
Lisbon street ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nelson place ...	...	...	1	...	1
Little Collingw'dst.	...	...	1	...	1	Nelson street ...	...	2	...	5	7
Little York street...	...	...	1	...	1	New Church street.	1	...	...	1	2
London street ...	...	1	1	4	6	Newling street ...	1	2	...	3	6
Lucas street ...	...	...	...	1	1	New Tyssen street..	...	...	2	4	6
Lyal road ...	...	1	1	1	3	Norah street ...	1	...	2	6	9
(Nos. 57A, and 58 to 88 Consecutive Nos.)						North passage ...	...	...	...	...	...
Lyte street...	...	...	1	...	1	North place ...	...	...	2	4	6
Mace street ...	1	2	1	4	8	North street ...	...	...	...	1	1
Manchester bldgs...	...	...	...	2	2	(Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 on North side).					
Mansford buildings ...	...	4	1	3	8	Northampton street	2	2	1	2	7
Mansford street ...	1	3	...	8	12	Norton street ...	1	1	2	1	5
Mape street ...	1	2	1	8	12	Octagon street ...	...	...	...	1	1
Margaret place ...	...	2	...	2	4	Old Bthnl. Grn. rd.	2	1	5	7	15
Marion place ...	...	...	...	...	...	Old Ford road ...	7	4	8	16	35
Marion street ...	...	2	...	...	2	(Odd Nos. to 205, Even Nos. to 368).					
Marion square ...	1	1	...	2	4	Old Nichol street...	...	...	1	2	3
Marlow buildings...	...	1	...	...	1	Olga street...	...	...	...	1	1
Martha court ...	...	...	...	1	1	Orange street ...	1	...	1	2	4
Marys place ...	...	...	...	...	...	Oval ...	1	1	...	3	5
Matilda street ...	1	...	2	2	5	Oxford street ...	...	...	...	...	...
Meadows dwellings	3	1	1	4	9	Palm street ...	1	1	1	6	9
Medhurst road ...	...	1	2	7	10	Palmers road ...	...	...	...	...	...
Medway buildings .	...	...	...	...	...	Paradise row ...	1	...	...	3	4
Medway road ...	2	...	2	6	10	Park place...	...	...	...	...	...
(Odd Nos. 3 to 49, Even Nos. 2 to 62).						Parliament place ...	...	...	...	1	1
Memorl. Hall bdgs.	...	...	...	...	...	Parliament street...	...	...	...	1	1
Mendip houses ...	1	...	1	...	2	Parmiter houses ...	...	...	...	1	1
Menotti street ...	1	2	1	5	9	Parmiter street ...	...	2	1	4	7
Merceron houses ...	...	...	1	3	4	Patriot square ...	1	1	...	2	4
Middleton street ...	1	2	4	3	10						

STREET LIST—continued.

Name of Street.	Zymotic Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	General Diseases.	Total.	Name of Street.	Zymotic Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	General Diseases.	Total.
Peacock place ...	...	...	...	...	...	Rooks place ...	...	...	...	...	...
Peacock street ...	2	1	...	2	5	Ropley street ...	1	...	2	...	3
Pearl yard ...	...	...	...	...	...	Ross buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...
Pedley street ...	1	...	1	1	3	(Moss street).	...	...	...	...	...
Peel grove ...	...	2	...	4	6	Royal Victor place ...	...	...	...	...	...
Peel grove mews ...	...	...	...	...	...	Royston street ...	1	3	4	4	12
Pereira street ...	2	2	1	2	7	Russia lane ...	...	1	3	5	9
Peter street ...	1	1	...	1	3						
Pitt street ...	1	3	2	2	8	Sabbage yard ...	...	...	...	...	...
Pollard place ...	...	...	...	...	...	Sale street ...	5	1	...	6	12
Pollard row ...	...	2	3	4	9	Sandford buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...
Pollard street ...	2	...	1	2	5	Satchwell rents ...	...	1	...	1	2
Portman place ...	1	...	2	1	4	Satchwell street ...	1	2	1	4	8
Pott street ...	...	...	1	9	10	School place ...	...	...	...	...	...
Poyser street ...	1	...	1	4	6	Sclater street ...	1	1	...	4	6
Preston street ...	2	...	...	1	3	Scott street ...	4	3	3	3	13
Primrose street ...	...	...	...	...	...	Seabright street ...	3	3	5	3	14
Princes court ...	...	...	4	2	6	Selby street ...	...	...	...	2	2
Pritchards road ...	2	2	2	7	13	(Even Nos.)					
(Except Nos. 57 to 117).						Sewardstone road...	1	4	2	5	12
Prospect terrace ...	1	...	...	5	6	Shacklewell street ...	...	...	...	1	1
Providence place ...	1	1	...	5	7	Sheldon place ...	...	1	2	...	3
Providence yard ...	...	...	...	...	...	Shiplake buildings ...	1	...	3	2	6
Punderson gardens.	1	3	1	6	11	Shipton houses ...	...	...	...	1	1
						Shipton street ...	1	3	3	4	11
Queen's buildings..	...	...	...	...	...	Skinners court ...	...	...	...	...	...
(Princes place).						Sidney street ...	1	1	1	7	10
Queen's buildings..	2	...	2	...	4	Smart street ...	...	1	1	1	3
(Gossett street).						Smiths place ...	...	1	...	...	1
Queen's buildings..	...	...	...	...	...	Somerford street...	2	1	5	8	16
(Chambord st.)						Sonning buildings ...	5	1	...	...	6
Qu'n Caroline pnce.	2	...	...	1	3	S'thampt'n cottages ...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilter street ...	3	5	3	4	15	Southampton place ...	...	...	...	...	...
Quinns square ...	3	3	5	11	22	S'thampton street...	...	...	...	...	...
						S'thampton terrace ...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway arches ...	...	...	...	...	...	Spencer passage ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramsey street ...	1	...	1	5	7	Spicer buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...
Rapley place ...	...	...	...	...	...	Spital street ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravenscroft bldgs..	4	3	...	3	10	(Nos. 11 to 27).					
Ravenscroft street..	...	2	1	3	6	Squirries street ...	4	2	1	5	12
Reuben street ...	1	...	...	1	2	St. Andrew's street ...	...	...	1	2	3
Riders buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	St. James road ...	...	...	...	4	4
Roan Horse yard...	...	...	...	...	...	St. John street ...	...	...	1	3	4
Robert street ...	1	...	...	2	3	St. Jude street ...	2	...	...	2	4
Robinson road ...	...	1	1	2	4	St. Mark's buildings ...	...	1	...	...	1
Roman road ...	1	2	4	3	10	(Tagg street).					
(Odd Nos. to 127,						St. Marys place ...	...	...	...	...	...
Even Nos. to 142).						St. Matthias place ...	...	...	...	...	...
						St. Peter square ...	...	...	...	...	...
						St. Peter street ...	2	6	1	9	18

STREET LIST—continued.

Name of Street.	Zymotic Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	General Diseases.	Total.	Name of Street.	Zymotic Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	General Diseases.	Total.
Stainsbury street ...	1	...	1	...	2	Victoria place ...	1	...	...	...	1
Stanfield road ...	...	...	...	...	...	Victoria place ...	1	...	...	1	2
(" Stoneleigh "						(James street).					
House and gate-						Victoria p'k square	...	...	2	1	3
way adjoining)						Victoria street ...	1	1	1	1	4
Steels buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	Violet row ...	...	1	...	1	2
Strahan road ...	1	...	...	...	1	Violet street ...	...	...	...	...	...
(<i>Odd Nos.</i>)						Virginia road ...	2	3	4	6	15
Streatley buildings	...	...	1	4	5	Vivian road ...	...	1	2	3	6
Stroud place ...	...	...	...	...	...	Vyner street ...	1	1	1	2	5
Sugar loaf walk ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sunbury buildings	2	1	...	5	8	Wadeson street ...	...	1	2	3	6
Surat street ...	1	...	5	5	11	Walter street ...	4	1	1	3	9
Sweetapple square	1	...	...	...	1	Walton buildings...	...	...	...	3	3
						Wargrave bldgs...	1	1	...	...	2
Tagg street ...	2	...	...	4	6	Warley street ...	1	3	...	5	9
Taplow buildings...	3	1	1	1	6	Warner place ...	...	2	6	6	14
Tapp street ...	...	...	...	1	1	Waterloo place ...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock street ...	...	...	1	1	2	Waterloo road ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teale street ...	...	...	1	...	1	Waterloo terrace ...	...	...	...	1	1
Teesdale street ...	1	3	4	6	14	Waterlow buildings	...	...	...	...	...
Temple dwellings...	...	...	...	2	2	Weaver street ...	...	...	...	2	2
Temple street ...	1	2	1	4	8	(<i>Odd Nos.</i>)					
Tent street...	...	1	2	5	8	Weldon street ...	...	...	...	...	...
Thomas place ...	...	...	...	...	...	Wellington place ...	...	1	3	...	4
Thorald street ...	3	2	1	3	9	Wellington row ...	4	7	2	8	21
Thoydon road ...	...	...	1	1	2	Wennington road ..	...	1	...	2	3
Three Colt corner	...	...	...	...	...	West street ...	...	2	...	...	2
Three Colt lane ...	...	...	2	2	4	(<i>Nos. 177 to 191</i>).					
Thurlow place ...	1	1	...	1	3	Wharf road ...	...	...	...	2	2
Totty street ...	2	1	3	5	11	Wharncliffe street	1	...	3	2	6
Toyes dwellings ...	1	...	1	1	3	Whites court ...	...	...	1	...	1
(<i>Old Bthl. Gn. rd.</i>)						Whitechapel road..	...	...	...	...	...
Toyes buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	(<i>Odd Nos. from 319</i>)					
(<i>Mansford st.</i>)						Whitmore bldgs...	...	...	...	1	1
Treadway street ...	...	2	6	7	15	Willow walk ...	...	1	1	...	2
Turin street ...	2	1	1	5	9	Wilmot house ...	...	...	...	...	...
Turville street ...	...	...	...	2	2	Wilmot street ...	2	3	1	11	17
Tuscan street ...	...	2	...	1	3	Winbolt street ...	1	1	3	6	11
Type street ...	2	...	1	1	4	Winchester bldgs.	...	...	...	...	...
Tyrrell street ...	2	...	...	3	5	Winchester cr'scent	...	1	...	...	1
						Winchester place...	...	...	1	...	1
Usk street ...	2	1	3	4	10	Winchester street...	3	...	1	6	10
						Wolverley passage .	...	...	...	...	...
Vallance road ...	5	1	3	13	22	Wolverley street ...	4	2	5	2	13
Valley place ...	...	...	...	...	...	Wood close ...	...	...	...	1	1
Venice street ...	...	1	1	1	3	Wood street ...	...	1	...	...	1
Viaduct place ...	...	...	...	1	1						
Viaduct street ...	2	3	3	9	17	York place...	1	...	1	...	2
Victoria park ...	...	...	...	...	...	

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BETHNAL GREEN.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR'S

NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

Public Health Department,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1904.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR J. SPURLING, *Chairman.*

COUNCILLOR C. W. HOVELL, *Vice-Chairman.*

ALDERMEN MERISON AND NORRIS.

COUNCILLORS FELTON, FLEMING, HOW, LARKINS,

PEARL, PHIPPS, WARD,

AND

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, C. WOOD, ESQ., J.P.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

The Chairmen of Standing Committees of the Council :

ALDERMAN FOX (*Finance*).

COUNCILLOR BARNARD (*Works*).

ALDERMAN CLARK (*Law and General Purposes*).

COUNCILLOR HOBNEY (*Baths*).

COUNCILLOR HALL (*Electricity*).

COUNCILLOR HARDY (*Stores*).

MEETINGS—Alternate Wednesdays at 6. p.m.

THE
Chief Inspector's Ninth Annual Report
ON THE WORK OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
FOR
The Year ending December 31st, 1904.

To the Chairman and Gentlemen of the Public Health Committee
of the Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal Green.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I respectfully beg leave to present my Ninth Annual Report on the work of your department.

The work done by your staff for the year 1904, is I believe fully equal in all respects to that of any year preceding it; and it is with the greatest confidence that I submit for your consideration the following particulars of the measures that have been taken under your directions in the interest of the public health of your district.

Full details are set out in the several appendices attached hereto, and referred to in the following :—

NUISANCES AND INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

Appendix A shows month by month throughout the year the measures that were taken for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the Borough, and the various works found necessary for the abatement of nuisances and the provision of sanitary conveniences, &c.

RETURN OF INSPECTIONS OF ALL CLASSES AND SAMPLES TAKEN, &c.

In Appendix B will be found a detailed statement of the different inspections made by each of your Inspectors. This calls for no special remark except to mention that the high level of primary inspections has been fully maintained, whilst the inspections of the various trade premises and workplaces have never previously been carried out with such regularity or frequency.

INSPECTIONS, &c., IN CONNECTION WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Appendix C give details of the inspections made in connection with cases of infectious diseases reported, the number of patients removed to hospital, and particulars of disinfection of rooms and premises. It will be noted that 94 persons required accommodation at the shelter during the disinfection of their dwellings, &c.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

In Appendix D will be found particulars of inspections made in connection with houses let in lodgings, and proceedings in respect of the same. Each of these houses are visited about once per month. Special cases more frequently.

UN SOUND FOOD.

Appendix E gives full details of unsound food seized or surrendered together with the resultant proceedings and penalties. The markets have been efficiently and regularly inspected.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

From Appendix F it will be seen that 609 samples of food of various kinds have been taken and submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst.

This is the largest number of samples hitherto taken in one year.

The results of the legal proceedings will, I think, be found satisfactory, except in the Milk cases. As regards the sale of Milk the legal technical difficulties now made possible by what is known as the warranty defence are rendering the Act a dead letter. In September I presented a short report on this matter, a copy of which I have attached hereto. There seems to be nothing I can add to that except to reiterate the folly of passing an Act of Parliament professedly to prevent the sale of adulterated food, and then to permit anyone who feels so disposed to contract themselves out of it, and to sell watered Milk with the greatest impunity.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

In Appendix G is set out the proceedings taken at the Police Court. It will be noted that practically all the nuisance summonses were dealt with prior to the date of hearing.

COMBINED AND MISCELLANEOUS DRAINAGE WORKS.

Appendix H gives particulars of the premises drained by the department in pursuance of what is known as combined drainage works.

Appendix I gives premises at which miscellaneous works were carried out by the Council's workmen, as opening up drains for examination, &c.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

From Appendix J it will be seen that the slaughter-houses are now reduced to six.

CLERICAL WORK.

Appendix K gives, so far as mere figures can convey, an idea of the amount of clerical labour involved in the indoor work of the department.

FINANCE.

Appendix L. Under three heads, viz. :—Sanitary labour account, combined drainage account, and sanitary disbursements account, will be found an account of the moneys dealt with respecting wages and petty disbursements in this department.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Several short reports dealing with special matters were presented during the year, and I attach three of what appear to be the most important. These deal with the following subjects.

1. The warranty defence in Milk cases, under the sale of Food and Drugs Acts 1875 to 1899.
2. A memo *re* the new Disinfecting Station.
3. A return of Workshops, Trade Premises, Out-workers, &c.

STAFF.

Changes in staff and duties. It will perhaps be advisable to refer shortly to the recent changes in the staff and variation of duties.

Certain of these changes became necessary, consequent upon some of the Clerk's having obtained appointments under other Councils. Apart from this it had, however, become apparent to me that as compared with Inspectors the clerical staff was undermanned, and incapable of satisfactorily coping with the ever increasing work of the department.

If I were to avoid increasing unduly the number of new appointments I could not see any other course open than to recommend a re-arrangement of the Inspectors duties and districts, and to put Mr. Bilham in charge of the indoor and clerical work.

This re-arrangement has been effected, and is most satisfactory, and I can see no reason to doubt that it will result in permanently

smooth and efficient working. As regards inspection the Borough will be very well provided for. For the future working there will be six districts each, with an Inspector to carry out ALL the duties prescribed by the order of the Local Government Board, whilst Mr. Rowsell and Mr. Jones will each continue their special work as heretofore.

The staff will therefore consist of (in addition to myself) six district Inspectors, one special Inspector for food and markets, and one for drainage works, &c. The latter is paid wholly by the Council. The staff of indoor Clerks with Mr. Bilham will number six.

Practically we are now working with one Inspector less than we recently had, but having regard to the fact that the whole Borough has been visited twice over, and probably considerably more than one-half of the drainage and sanitary conveniences either renewed, modernised or amended, I am quite convinced that with a reasonable amount of energy and a loyal wish to carry out the work of the department in a creditable manner your staff of Inspectors is ample to continue the work satisfactorily.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN FOOT.

Special Reports Presented During 1904.

Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal Green.

To the Public Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN and GENTLEMEN,—

Re:—Warranty Defence, Milk Cases.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899.

Agreeably with your instructions that in consequence of the numerous cases in which recent prosecutions taken in connection with the sale of milk have either resulted in the summonses being dismissed or withdrawn, the whole question should be considered, I respectfully beg to report for your assistance as follows:—

What is now known as the “Warranty Defence” is a matter of quite recent growth, undoubtedly arising out of the unsatisfactory and defective condition of the law relating to the Sale of Food and Drugs generally, and of Milk especially.

Under Section 20 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, in any prosecution, if the defendant proves that he had purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance and quality as that demanded of him by the prosecutor, and with a written warranty to that effect, and that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise, and that he had sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, the prosecution fails.

Section 20 of the Act, 1899, does not materially vary the above, except to require that the person who intends to rely on this defence shall give seven days’ notice in writing, and shall send a copy of the warranty or invoice he intends to rely upon to the prosecutor.

But Sub-Section 6 of Section 20 provides that every person who, in respect of an article of food or drug sold by him as principal or agent, gives to the purchaser a false warranty in writing, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £20, etc., *unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that when he gave the warranty he had reason to believe that the statements or descriptions therein contained were true.*

Probably all the trouble has arisen from the last few lines of this Section, which I have italicised. No official experience is needed to be able to see at a glance that properly managed the manufacture of warranty defences is a very easy matter. A far easier matter than the payment of even a small fine would be.

The method of procedure is that, on any retailer of milk, who "knows the ropes," being summoned, he at once gives notice of this warranty defence. The warranty is of course produced in Court, and the summons is dismissed.

Proceedings can then be taken against the person giving the warranty, and all he has to do to defeat the prosecution is to go into the witness box and say that when the warranty was given he had reason to believe that the statements or descriptions therein contained were true. No one is in a position to contradict it.

Under these circumstances it is easily understood that since this so-called amending Act of 1899 came into force the proper administration of the Acts has been rendered more difficult by the possibilities afforded to offenders by these warranty sections for evading the law. The extent to which this defence is being taken advantage of may be gathered from the fact that, whilst in any previous year only about 2 per cent. of our milk summonses have been dismissed on this ground, the percentage of such dismissed cases in the present year has increased to over 13 per cent. of the prosecutions taken in respect of the sale of milk.

The whole question has been so admirably dealt with by Dr. Louis C. Parkes, the Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chelsea, that I have ventured to quote from Dr. Parkes' report. *Inter alia* he says :—

In this connection the following considerations are of importance :—

(1.) A considerable majority of the retail milk dealers are now protected by warranties either from the wholesale dairy companies, who act as middlemen, or from the farmers direct. Warranties are now being given with the greatest readiness, as the warrantors are aware that for all practical purposes their warranties are unassailable.

(2.) The wholesale dairy companies, who act as middlemen, rely upon warranties from the farmers who supply them, such warranties being for all practical purposes sufficient evidence that when they—the middlemen—gave the warranty to the retailer, they had reason to believe that the statements or descriptions contained therein were true. (Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, Section 20 (6).)

(3.) The small general traders, who sell milk in small quantities as part of a general grocery business, are, as a rule, unprotected by warranties, and are at present the only persons whom the Acts can touch.

(4.) Where warranties are set up in defence, either by the retail dealer in the original prosecution or by the middleman in proceedings for giving a false warranty, it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction. The retail dealers have no difficulty in showing that they had no reason to disbelieve the warranties on which they rely, and that they sold the milk in the same state as when they purchased it. The magistrates are bound to accept this evidence, which is incapable of contradiction, and consequently dismiss the summonses. In the case of proceedings for giving false warranties, the defendants have no difficulty in proving that when they gave the warranties they had reason to believe that the statements or descriptions contained therein were true, and this evidence also is incapable of contradiction. The magistrates are then bound to discharge the defendants.

(5.) In proceedings for giving a false warranty, the original defendant—the retail dealer—has to be called as a witness for the establishment of the complainant's case. The retail dealer is practically a hostile witness, for it is against his trade interests to help proceedings against a person or persons with whom he does business. Moreover he is no longer concerned in the result, as he has already been discharged for his share in the transaction, and cannot be prosecuted twice for the same offence.

(6.) No proceedings can be taken against a warrantor for giving a false warranty, if the warranty was given more than six months before the institution of proceedings.

(7.) The case of successive warranties has not been provided for in the Acts. In Mr. Cunningham Glen's opinion, proceedings can only be taken against the farmer, who has given a false warranty to the middleman, if the churn or churns forming the consignment of milk had labels attached, and if these labels are held to amount to warranties in writing. It follows from this opinion that whilst the middleman can rely upon a general warranty of anterior date from the farmer as evidence of his *bona fides*, no proceedings are possible against the farmer if he sends his churns to the middleman without labels attached that could in any way be construed as warranties. The retail dealer who deals direct with the farmer would be protected in the same way, whilst there would be no case against the farmer if he sent his churns to the retailer without labels.

(8.) Proceedings against a farmer for giving a false warranty may have to be taken in the country at a distance from London, involving possibly several hours railway travelling and very considerable expense.

(9.) In all proceedings for giving false warranties in writing it is necessary to call the Public Analyst as a witness, a process involving expense, when the Analyst's salary does not include fees for personal attendance in court.

In conclusion, the system of defence under warranties is very seriously weakening the powers of local authorities in safeguarding the public from adulterated milk; and it is becoming more and more evident that nothing less than the total abolition of the warranty clauses from the Acts will be effectual in restoring those powers to check adulteration which the Acts were intended to convey. The public protection can only be secured by rendering the actual seller to the public liable for what he sells. If the retailer is protected by a warranty, he should be able to recover by some simple civil process from the warrantor the amount of any fines, penalties, and costs he has incurred by reason of a false warranty; but it is contrary to public policy that the public should be concerned in the obligations entered into between individual traders for the protection of their own interests.

Nothing more effectual to increase the efficiency of the Acts and to prevent fraudulent adulteration could be designed than the simple repeal of the warranty clauses, with the insertion of such powers to consignees to recover costs after conviction from the warrantors as justice dictates.

Other Public Health Authorities are experiencing the same difficulty, and there is a general impression that unless the law is amended it is almost useless taking samples of milk.

Apparently the proper thing for your Committee to do is to support the Chelsea Borough Council, as desired in their letter of August 4th, 1904, and to send a communication to both the President of the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture, pressing for an amendment of the Act on the lines suggested, and which is as follows:—

“That the Local Government Board and the Agricultural Department be requested to introduce a Bill in Parliament next Session, having for its object the repeal of the Warranty Sections in the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts of 1875, 1879, and 1899, and the insertion of such clauses as would enable the vendor, who has a warranty, to recover the penalties and costs of a conviction by simple civil process from the warrantor.”

Legislation on the lines suggested would, of course, meet the immediate difficulty of these milk warranty-defences without touching the much larger question of the practical administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as a whole.

Until the legislature shall prohibit the sale of adulterated or mixed articles of food, except as such, and shall once for all put an end to “Contracting out” by means of warranties, Notices, and other means (all of which are taken advantage of by dishonest traders to foist off upon the public an article inferior to the one paid for), there is not much prospect of these Acts giving the public the full protection desired or expected.

To return to the question immediately under consideration, it appears highly desirable, having regard to the importance of milk as an article of food, that all Health Authorities should be given ample powers for establishing throughout their districts depôts for the production and sale of milk.

This, the staple food of children, invalids, and aged persons has too long been left to the mercy of the dishonest, to the handling of the uncleanly, and to the care of the “middleman,” with his “chemicals,” “colouring,” and “preservatives,” all of which are inconsistent with a low death rate and healthy life.

Whilst an amendment of the Act may be a step in the right direction, I venture to suggest that the real remedy is to place the production and supply of milk under the control of the Municipal Authorities, and that full power should be given them to do all things necessary to this end. Once you get this power the reduction of the infantile death rate would be a comparatively easy matter.

I have the honour to remain,

Mr. CHAIRMAN and GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FOOT,

Chief Inspector.

New Disinfecting Station.

November 23rd, 1904.

Memo by the Chief Inspector.

In view of the fact that the new station is now approaching completion, and as the bulk of the work in connection with the initiation of the scheme was carried out by the Committee now retiring, it was thought advisable that before proceeding to ordinary routine business the new Committee should inspect their new building, and take possession of it at the commencement of their career.

Moreover, the Committee's instructions are necessary for the settlement of one or two small matters necessary for the full completion of the machinery and appliances, which it is hoped will be in full working order in the course of a few days.

The following particulars of the work of removing the old station and providing for the new may be of interest :—

OLD STATION.

The old station was in itself totally inadequate, and quite unsuitable for the purpose intended. It was a mere corner of the old Vestry Yard, enclosed with a sort of boundary wall into which had been fixed one of the very earliest of the Washington Lyon type of disinfector. There were no modern or indeed any other appliances about the station, or machinery, and no means for keeping the infected side free or distinct from the clean or disinfected side, neither were there any baths or lavatories for the men to clean themselves.

Things went on in this casual sort of way down to the middle of 1902, when the outbreak of Small Pox commenced, and probably in consequence of the additional pressure put upon

it, the machinery, then about 19 years old and practically worn out, began to give way. Many articles of clothing were spoiled, and compensation had to be paid in several instances. In other cases the work was no doubt ineffectually done, and on a full report being presented, it was at once seen that a larger station, with up-to-date machinery and appliances, was necessary, if the work was to be carried out efficiently.

Moreover, the disinfecting work was rapidly increasing. Hospitals, school, and other institutions commenced to call upon the authority to disinfect, whilst in private cases we had Measles, Erysipelas, Phthisis, and similar cases that were entirely ignored in the brave old days, and that were now calling for disinfection by the authority, just as in the case of more recognised infectious diseases.

Something had to be done, and that with very little delay, to prevent the scandal that was within measurable distance of a London Sanitary Authority being caught with no proper disinfecting station and appliances.

First the Committee proposed to obtain a site outside of and quite apart from the Depot. From one cause or another, which need not be recapitulated here, one proposition after the other had to be abandoned, and the Committee finally decided to appeal to both the Stores and Works Committees for a little more space, to enable them to erect a larger and more suitable building within the Depot.

Both the Stores and Works Committees favourably responded, and after weary months, during which the Committee visited several of the more recently erected stations in London, they were at last able to instruct Mr. Ayling to proceed with plans and particulars of cost, &c.

Our troubles were, however, not yet ended. On applying to the Local Government Board for a loan, detailed plans and other requirements were called for, and which bid fair to upset all that had been done, and to take us back to chaos.

The Finance Committee, however, on the suggestion of Mr. Ashmole, came to our assistance at the most critical moment and the Committee were at last enabled to proceed to invite tenders without any loan at all having to be raised.

The Treasurer advised his Committee how ways and means for paying for the building out of the current rate could be provided. We were thus freed from the expense of a loan, and resultant public enquiry, as well as other restrictions of a more or less vexatious nature.

THE NEW STATION.

After a few other comparatively minor troubles, chiefly in connection with Party Walls, Notices, &c., we were at last enabled, in May, to proceed with our New Buildings, which provide everything requisite for a modern and up-to-date disinfecting station.

In place of the old boiler and an obsolete apparatus crammed into a dark and badly arranged corner of the yard, we shall have :—

- (a) Two new boilers of a capacity of six horse power each.
- (b) One entirely new Washington Lyon Disinfector of full size, and fitted with all modern improvements, including the vacuum hot-air exhaust.
- (c) The old disinfecting apparatus completely modernised and fitted up with exhaust vacuum and other improvements, rendering it a most useful machine for future work.
- (d) The two parts of the station completely separated, the clean from the infected side, and each side provided with a bath, a lavatory, and sanitary conveniences.
- (e) Accommodation for both clean and infected trucks in properly separated yards, external to the station.
- (f) A modern well-equipped Incinerator for the destruction of foul bedding and other articles, as well as the destruction of unsound articles of food seized by the Inspectors within the Borough.

- (g) Ample rooms, shelves, and storage accommodation for the proper keeping of bedding and other articles.

Generally the New Station is very well lighted from large skylights in the roof.

All internal surfaces are of impervious materials, free from cracks or crevices, and capable of being thoroughly washed down from top to bottom, by means of a hose whenever needed.

The walls are of white glazed bricks throughout, which adds to the brightness and cleanliness of the place.

The contract price of the building complete amounted to £2,800, of which £615 was for machinery. There will be some small additions.

Both the Health Committee and its Department are to be congratulated on having successfully emerged from their troubles, and of being now in possession of a modern, well equipped, and efficient disinfecting station, capable of dealing with the work of the Borough for many years to come.

JOHN FOOT.

Chief Inspector.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BETHNAL GREEN.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Return of Workshops, Trades Premises, Outworkers Homes and Persons Employed.

Ordered by the Council, September 15th, 1904.

(a) Number of Workshops and Workplaces on Register	1050
(b) Number in which Males only are employed...	650
Number in which Females only are employed...	101
Number in which both Males and Females are employed	299
	<hr/> 1050

(a) Workshops and Workplaces are still being added
to Register.

(b) These numbers vary considerably from time to
time.

Total number of Males employed	...	...	3662
Total number of Females employed	...	...	1972

Nature of Trades carried on :—

Artificial Florist	...	...	...	...	1
Boot and Shoe Makers	...	...	...	...	113
Beer Engine Makers	...	...	...	...	2
Baby's Bib Maker	...	...	...	...	1
Bellows Makers	...	...	...	...	2
Brush Makers	...	...	...	...	3
Basket Makers	...	...	...	...	4
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	3
Bottling Store	...	...	...	...	1
Builder's Merchant	...	...	...	...	1
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	<hr/>131

Brought forward	...	...	...	131
Box Makers	...	...	...	3
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	...	...	...	500
Cardboard Box Makers	...	...	...	3
Corset Makers	...	...	...	3
Cane Workers	...	...	...	3
Cork Manufacturer	...	...	...	1
Cigarette Maker	...	...	...	1
Cooper	...	...	...	1
Coach Painter	...	...	...	1
Cycle Maker	...	...	...	1
Dress and Mantle Makers	...	...	...	47
Dealer in Second Hand Fittings	...	...	...	1
Dyer	...	...	...	1
Engraver	...	...	...	1
Feather Dresser	...	...	...	1
Furriers	...	...	...	7
Fish Basket Makers	...	...	...	2
Fire-wood Cutters	...	...	...	3
Glass Bottle Washer	...	...	...	1
Gilder	...	...	...	1
Hat and Cap Manufacturers	...	...	...	4
Hearth-stone Maker	...	...	...	1
Ironmonger's Merchant	...	...	...	1
Laundries	...	...	...	33
Leather Merchant	...	...	...	1
Lamp Makers	...	...	...	2
Masons	...	...	...	6
Mouse Trap Maker	...	...	...	1
Mat Makers	...	...	...	3
Milk Can Maker	...	...	...	1
Mineral Water Manufacturer	...	...	...	1
Milliners	...	...	...	7
Mattress Makers	...	...	...	3
Carried forward	...	...	...	777

Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	777
Paper Sorter ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Purse Makers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Picklers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Portmanteau Makers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pianoforte and Harmonium Makers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Plumber	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rag Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rope Maker	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scale Makers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Silk Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Shirt Maker	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stick Makers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sack Makers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stone Ornament Maker	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stables that are Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tailors and Tailoresses	...	...	...	...	...	150
Trimming Makers	...	...	...	...	...	16
Truss Maker	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toy Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tin Plate Makers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tea Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tie Makers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Toy Cracker Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Timber Yards	...	...	...	...	...	7
Umbrella Makers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Undertakers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Waterproof Makers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	8
Watchmaker	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whalebone Cutter	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wire Workers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whip Maker	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1050

In addition to the foregoing there are 230 Trade Premises on the Register, consisting of :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	90
Cowhouses	...	...	...	...	...	18
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	6
Eating-houses and places where food is prepared for sale	...	...	...	...	...	116
Total	...	...	...	...	...	230

OUTWORKERS.

Number of Outworkers homes on Register—642.

Consisting of :—

Females	...	...	...	544
Males	...	...	...	98

Nature of Trades carried on :—

Boot and Shoe Makers	...	...	...	...	213
Blouse Makers	...	...	...	...	15
Collar Makers	...	...	...	...	4
Dress and Mantle Makers	...	...	...	...	18
Glove Maker	...	...	...	...	1
Ladies Belt Makers	...	...	...	...	15
Milliners	...	...	...	...	8
Shirt Makers	...	...	...	...	13
Sunshade Maker	...	...	...	...	1
Tailors	...	...	...	...	30
Tailoresses	...	...	...	...	264
Tie Makers	...	...	...	...	9
Trimming Makers	...	...	...	...	32
Underclothing Makers	...	...	...	...	12
Total	...	...	...	...	642

APPENDIX A.

Nuisances and Insanitary Conditions Abated, from 1st January to 31st December, 1904.

Month.	Cleansing.	Drainage Works, and Repairs to Waste and R.W. Pipes.	Water Closets Cleansed, Repaired, Built, &c.	Works Appertaining to Water Supply.	Other Matters.	Total.
January	222	33	117	25	219	616
February	226	31	175	20	230	682
March	295	50	140	22	201	708
April	235	30	132	16	242	655
May	245	40	113	11	211	620
June	335	47	201	17	208	808
July	205	35	101	18	204	563
August	234	30	119	12	193	588
September	207	30	108	10	201	556
October	236	28	99	15	209	587
November	240	30	117	18	199	604
December	225	49	108	22	212	616
Totals	2,905	433	1,530	206	2,529	7,603

ANALYSIS OF APPENDIX A.

CLEANSING—

Premises, &c., cleansed, repaired, or whitewashed ...	2,661
Workshops ditto ditto ditto ...	244

HOUSE DRAINS—

Drains cleared... ..	239
Drains trapped and ventilated	75
Rain water pipes and waste pipes disconnected ...	33
Sink and bath waste pipes trapped	86

WATER CLOSETS—

W.C.'s repaired, cleansed, &c.	907
W.C.'s refitted with new pans and traps	209
W.C.'s supplied with water, and water supply apparatus	375
W.C.'s ventilated	12
W.C.'s re-built	7
New W.C.'s provided... ..	17
Partitions provided round W.C.'s to separate same from workshops	3

WATER SUPPLY—

House provided with water supply	120
House supply disconnected from W.C. cistern ...	2
Cisterns, supplied, repaired and cleaned	84

MISCELLANEOUS—

Paving of yards	646
Washhouses paved	101
Forecourt and Areas paved and drained	25
Stables paved and drained	14
Removal of accumulation of Dung and other refuse	113
Removal of Animals improperly kept	55
New Dung-pits provided and covers for same ...	7
Premises closed previous to executing the necessary repairs	6
Gutters, Rainwater Pipes, and Waste Pipes repaired	627
Illegal occupation of Basements discontinued ...	6

MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

Overcrowding abated	104
Cellars and Basements, Illegal occupation	6
Urinal accommodation provided	16
Grids provided to Gullies	46
Urinals supplied with proper Water Supply	27
Urinals cleansed	9
Dust Shoots repaired and Receptacles provided	228
Drains relaid	418
Drains amended	40
Vacant lands cleansed... ..	2
Yards cleansed... ..	23
Indecent occupation discontinued	10
<hr/>	
Total	7,603

APPEN
PUBLIC HEALTH

Annual Return of Inspections and Particulars of Cases in Hand

District.	Infectious Cases.	Complaints.	House to House Inspections.	Trades' Inspections.	Re-inspections.	Milkshop Inspections.	Factories and Workshop Inspections.	Outworkers' Homes Inspections.	Nuisances Abated.	Number of Cases in Hand.
A	269	380	399	16	3905	—	87	—	656	121
B	440	386	428	28	3525	—	181	—	769	110
C	206	305	181	13	4828	—	86	—	585	113
D	333	417	556	35	3274	—	247	—	795	209
E	211	393	135	22	4698	1	64	—	429	140
Food and Market Inspector	—	15	—	668	—	9	—	—	2	—
Cowsheds, Factories & Workshops Inspector	13	58	7	—	1627	1685	2103	955	382	217
Bye-Laws and New Buildings, &c. Inspector	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Tenement House Inspector	284	302	493	—	3953	—	32	—	453	99
TOTALS...	1756	2257	2199	782	2510	1695	2800	955	4074	1009

DIX B.
DEPARTMENT.

for the Year ended 31st December, 1905.

Samples of Food taken.	Visits to New Buildings.	Ice Cream Shop Inspections.	Combined Drainage Inspections.	Unsound Food Seizures.	Smoke Nuisance—Premises under Observation.	Police Court Cases.	Other Inspections or Work of Special Character.	Total Visits for the Year.	Inspector.
88	18	6	—	—	—	11	291	5371	RICHARDS.
88	24	10	—	—	—	5	574	5596	BRIDEL.
76	—	—	—	—	—	14	251	5870	AINLEY.
88	28	14	—	1	—	1	681	5586	HENLEY.
104	36	3	—	1	—	25	198	5762	WEEKS.
103	—	—	—	12	785	30	27	1516	ROWSSELL.
—	—	—	640	—	—	3	819	7907	BARE.
—	102	—	2339	—	—	—	68	2510	JONES.
75	351	—	—	—	1	26	372	5788	E. Q. BILHAM.
622	559	33	2979	14	786	115	3281	45906	—

APPENDIX C.
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Month.	Inspections in connection with cases.	No. of Persons Removed.	Total No. of Rooms and Houses Disinfected.	No. of Disinfections by Request.	No. of Cases in which Shelter Used.	No. of Persons Accommodated in Shelter.	Total No. of Days Shelter in Use.
January	63	55	72	9	—	—	—
February	81	72	106	4	1	6	121
March	145	114	165	5	13	50	87
April	223	78	111	4	4	11	17
May	158	91	141	18	4	13	67
June	190	100	165	73	3	9	85
July	151	95	118	10	1	2	14
August	149	96	114	8	—	—	—
September	173	118	147	11	—	—	—
October	150	109	120	2	—	—	—
November	144	96	107	4	—	—	—
December	106	73	103	13	1	3	3
Totals	1,733	1,097	1,469	161	27	94	394

APPENDIX D.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Visits paid during 1904	...	...	...	...	...	1,589
Number of Houses on Register	...	...	...	...	...	445
Number of Houses added in 1904	...	...	...	...	...	112
Cases of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cases of Indecent Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	7
Summonses Issued	...	...	...	...	...	*9
Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	*4

* In one case the Summons was withdrawn, as the persons offending had remedied matters by finding suitable accommodation.

In four cases the persons absconded, and the Summonses were adjourned *sine die*.

APPENDIX E. UNSOUND FOOD.

Date.	Owner.	Where Inspected.	Nature of Foodstuff.	Weight.	Seizure or Consent.	Result.
1904.						
Mar. 19	W.J.C.	Green Street ...	1 Carcase Pork ...		Consent	
May 15	—	Cabbage Court, Brick Lane	13 Rabbits ...		Seizure	Owner absconded upon seizure.
17	J.B.	Bethnal Green Road	Pieces of Meat ...	70 lbs.	ditto	Fine £5, costs £5 5s.
26	M.J.C.	Hackney Road ...	3 Pcs. Beef, 1 pc. Veal	8 „	ditto	Costs £2 4s.
June 14	B.M.	Roman Road ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel Cherries ...	28 „	ditto	Vendor cautioned, by Order of Committee.
14	A.B.	New Church Street	4 Bushel Cherries ...	1 cwt.	ditto	Fine £2, costs £1 3s.
July 17	A.W.	Bonner Street ...	Pieces of Meat ...	77 lbs.	ditto	Fine £25, costs £2 2s.
26	M.B.	Old Ford Road ...	Salt Meat ...	20 „	ditto	Fine £5, costs £2 2s.
31	E.S.	Globe Road...	Salt and Fresh Meat	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	ditto	Fine £2, costs £1 5s.
Aug. 7	M.G.	Buxton Street ...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Boxes Kippers ...		ditto	ditto costs £1 3s.
10	H.D.	Bacon Street ...	Pears ...	40 „	ditto	ditto costs £1 5s.
Oct. 8	F.H.	Brick Lane...	5 Hands Salt Pork...		ditto	Fine £3, costs £3 3s.
22	W.S.	Cambridge Road ...	Conger Eel ...		ditto	No action, W.S. in Workhouse.
29	J.B.	Bethnal Green Road	298 Bloaters ...		ditto	Fine £3, costs £1 3s.
Dec. 29	A.I.	Green Street ...	47 Haddocks, Whit- ing, &c. ...		ditto	Vendor cautioned, by Order of Committee.

APPENDIX F.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Nature of Articles.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	Summonses Issued.	Convictions.
Arrowroot	...	...	...	3	—	—	—
Borax	...	...	...	8	—	—	—
Butter	...	...	...	96	9	10	5
Cheese	...	...	...	15	—	—	—
Cocoa	...	...	...	7	1	1	1
Coffee	...	...	...	18	6	6	6
Cornflour	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	5	—	—	—
„ Rice	...	...	...	4	—	—	—
Hot Drinks	...	...	...	6	—	—	—
Jam	...	...	...	4	—	—	—
Lard	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
Margarine	...	...	...	3	—	—	—
Milk	...	...	...	322	56	60	44
Mustard	...	...	...	3	—	—	—
Olive Oil	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Pepper	...	...	...	8	—	—	—
Sago	...	...	...	6	—	—	—
Sausages	...	...	...	—	5	2	—
Sugar	...	...	...	5	2	—	—
Sweets	...	...	...	9	—	—	—
Syrup	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	530	79	79	60

Thus it will be seen 609 samples were procured for analysis 79 of which proved to be adulterated, 60 convictions being obtained.

In the cases of butter, milk and sausages, a discrepancy will be noticed between the number of summonses issued and convictions obtained. The following are the reasons for such discrepancy.

With reference to butter, in 2 cases the persons summoned absconded, and 1 summons was withdrawn on a conviction being obtained on a second summons in respect of the same sample, 1 summons is pending and 1 was dismissed.

As to milk 1 person summoned absconded, 5 summonses were dismissed on the "warranty" defence, 2 were withdrawn owing to the bottle containing the third portion bursting, five were withdrawn upon information being received that the "warranty" defence would be raised, and 3 were withdrawn upon convictions being obtained on second summonses in respect of the same samples.

In the case of the sausages, the summonses were dismissed, the Magistrate being of the opinion that, though they contained large quantities of borax, the sale was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

The total amounts orderered to be paid were :--

£184 15s. 6d., as penalties.

£52 10s. 0d., as costs.

£1 1s. 0d., costs against Council

(Mundlein *re* Sausages containing borax.)

APPENDIX G. POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Initials.	Subject of Proceedings.	Inspector.	Magistrate.	Result.
1904.					
5 Jan.	LF	Overcrowding ...	E. Q. Bilham	Mr. Cluer	Fine and costs £2 3s.
	ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	Costs 2s.
	IH	Indecent Occupation ...	ditto	ditto	Unable to serve Summons.
	MS	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	Def. went to prison, 1 day
7 „	C	Insanitary Premises ...	E. Ainley	Mr. Corser	Costs 3s.
	A	ditto ditto ...	A. S. Henley	ditto	Unable to serve Summons.
	ditto	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto ditto
	FJS	ditto ditto ...	J. G. Weeks	ditto	Costs 3s.
	BS	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	ditto 3s.
	DB	ditto ditto ...	A. S. Henley	ditto	ditto 48s.
		16 Summonses			
21 „	FB	Overcrowding ...	E. Q. Bilham	ditto	Fine and costs 3s. 6d.
	WS	Indecent Occupation ...	ditto	ditto	Defendant Absconded.
	AN	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto
	IM	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto
	PA	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	Fine and costs 2s. 6d.
	JW	Insanitary Premises ...	A. S. Henley	Mr. Cluer	Costs 3s.
28 „	CE	Overcrowding ...	E. Q. Bilham	ditto	Withdrawn.
	BL	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	Fine and costs £2 3d.
	BL	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto £1 2d.
	WM	Adulterated Milk ...	E. Ainley	ditto	ditto ditto £8.

Date.	Initials.	Subject of Proceedings.	Inspector.	Magistrate.	Result.
1904.					
28 Jan.	WB	Insanitary Premises ...	E. Q. Bilham	Mr. Cluer	Costs 3s.
	O	Overcrowding ...	E. Ainley	ditto	Absconded.
	O	Insanitary Premises ...	ditto	ditto	Costs 3s.
	O	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	ditto 3s.
	O	ditto ditto ...	J. G. Weeks	ditto	ditto 3s.
	O	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	ditto 3s.
	RM	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	ditto 3s.
4 Feb.	IS	ditto ditto ...	E. Q. Bilham	Mr. Corser	Fine and costs £4 7s.
9 „	MJ	Adulterated Milk ...	W. Rowsell	ditto	ditto ditto £5 2s.
	SL	Dirty Bakehouse ...	F. T. Bare	ditto	ditto ditto £2 5s.
	EM	Adulterated Milk ...	J. G. Weeks	Mr. Cluer	ditto ditto £3.
	PC	ditto ditto ...	E. Q. Bilham	ditto	ditto ditto £2.
	RC	ditto Cocoa ...	A. S. Henley	ditto	ditto ditto £3.
	HC	Dirty Milk Vessels ...	F. T. Bare	ditto	ditto ditto £3.
1 Mar.	EB	Adulterated Milk ...	J. G. Weeks	ditto	ditto ditto £12.
3 „	D	Insanitary Premises ...	ditto	Mr. Corser	Costs 3s.
15 „	JS	Indecent Occupation ...	E. Q. Bilham	Mr. Cluer	Defendant Absconded.
31 „	AE	Insanitary Premises ...	E. Richards	Mr. Corser	Costs 3s.
	C	ditto ditto ...	E. Q. Bilham	ditto	ditto 3s.
	AE	ditto ditto ...	E. Richards	ditto	ditto 3s.
	SG	Adulterated Milk ...	J. G. Weeks	ditto	Fine and costs £3 13s.
5 April	MJ	ditto Butter ...	W. Rowsell	Mr. Cluer	Defendant Absconded.
	MJ	Margarine sold in plain Wrapper	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto

Date.	Initials.	Subject of Proceedings.		Inspector.	Magistrate.	Result.	
1904.							
12 April	SC	Adulterated Milk		...	J. G. Weeks	Mr. Cluer	Fine and costs £10.
	NL	Refusing to sell Milk		...	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto £10.
	JB	Dirty Bakehouse		...	F. T. Bare	ditto	Dismissed.
14 "	O	Insanitary Premises		...	E. Richards	Mr. Corser	Costs 3s.
	JB	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	ditto	ditto 3s.
	WF	ditto	ditto	...	E. Ainley	ditto	ditto 3s.
21 "	CA	Adulterated Milk		...	W. Rowsell	ditto	Fine and costs £3 3s.
	AM	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto £4 3s.
26 "	DT	ditto	ditto	...	E. Richards	Mr. Cluer	ditto ditto £12.
	FF	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto £1 13s. 6d.
28 "	B	Insanitary Premises		...	ditto	ditto	Costs 3s.
	JD	ditto	ditto	...	A. S. Henley	ditto	ditto 3s.
	FJS	ditto	ditto	...	E. Richards	ditto	ditto 3s.
3 May	MJ	Adulterated Milk		...	ditto	ditto	Defendant Absconded.
	GC	ditto	Butter	...	E. Ainley	ditto	Withdrawn. Other convictions on same sample.
	ditto	Margarine in plain Wrapper		...	ditto	ditto	Fine and costs £2 12s. 6d.
5 "	C	Insanitary Premises		...	E. Richards	Mr. Baggallay	Costs 15s.
		5 Summonses					
	F	ditto	ditto	...	J. G. Weeks	ditto	ditto 3s.
10 "	YG	Adulterated Butter		...	E. Q. Bilham	Mr. Cluer	ditto 12s. 6d.
	AD	ditto	Milk	...	E. Ainley	ditto	Fine and costs £4.
	FC	ditto	ditto	...	E. Q. Bilham	ditto	ditto ditto £3.
	FW	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto £3.

Date.	Initials.	Subject of Proceedings.	Inspector.	Magistrate.	Result.
1904.					
10 May	AL	Adulterated Butter	... E. Q. Bilham	Mr. Cluer	Fine and costs £10.
	EP	ditto ditto	... H. F. Bridel	ditto	ditto ditto £4.
	JE	ditto ditto	... ditto	ditto	ditto ditto £6.
12 „	L	Insanitary Premises	... ditto	Mr. Baggallay	Costs 3s.
17 „	TMG	Adulterated Milk	... A. S. Henley	Mr. Cluer	ditto 30s.
	RW	ditto ditto	... ditto	ditto	Fine and costs £3.
	ditto	ditto ditto	... J. G. Weeks	ditto	ditto ditto £10.
	SL	ditto ditto	... A. S. Henley	ditto	Dismissed.
19 „	IC	Dirty Milk Shop	... F. T. Bare	ditto	£2 3s., or 3 weeks' imprisonment.
	O	Insanitary Premises	... J. G. Weeks	ditto	Order 7 days, & costs £1 1s.
26 „	CWC	Adulterated Milk	... ditto	Mr. Baggallay	Fine and costs £6 3s.
31 „	GC	ditto Butter	... E. Ainley	Mr. Cluer	ditto ditto £1 13s. 6d.
	EG	ditto Milk	... H. F. Bridel	ditto	ditto ditto £4.
2 June	G	Insanitary Premises	... J. G. Weeks	Mr. Corser	Costs 3s.
	ditto	ditto ditto	... ditto	ditto	ditto 3s.
	JB	Unsound Food ...	... W. Rowsell	ditto	Fine and costs £10 5s.
7 „	JHV	Adulterated Milk	... H. F. Bridel	Mr. Cluer	ditto ditto £4 2s.
	ditto	ditto ditto	... ditto	ditto	Withdrawn. Other convictions on same sample.
	CW	ditto Coffee	... J. G. Weeks	ditto	Fine and costs £1 13s. 6d.
	RS	ditto ditto	... ditto	ditto	ditto ditto £3 1s.
	GH	ditto Milk	... W. Rowsell	ditto	Dismissed. Warranty def.
	JDM	ditto ditto	... ditto	ditto	Fine and costs £3 1s.

Date.	Initials.	Subject of Proceedings.		Inspector.	Magistrate.	Result.
1904.						
9 June	O	Insanitary Premises	...	E. Richards	Mr. Corser	Costs 3s.
16 „	B	ditto ditto	...	H. F. Bridel	ditto	ditto 3s.
	D	ditto ditto	...	A. S. Henley	ditto	ditto 3s.
	D	ditto ditto	...	ditto	ditto	ditto 3s.
	OH	Indecent Occupation	...	E. Q. Bilham	ditto	Fine and costs £1 2s.
	MJC	Unsound Meat ...	...	W. Rowsell	ditto	Costs £2 4s.
21 „	ALA	Adulterated Milk	...	ditto	Mr. Cluer	Withdrawn.
	EB	ditto ditto	...	E. Richards	ditto	Fine and costs £4.
28 „	HJ	ditto ditto	...	E. Q. Bilham	Mr. Corser	ditto ditto £1 4s.
	WP	ditto ditto	...	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto £1 4s.
	ditto	ditto ditto	...	ditto	ditto	Withdrawn. Other conviction on same sample.
30 „	P	Insanitary Premises	...	H. F. Bridel	ditto	Costs 3s.
	AB	Unsound Food ...	...	J. G. Weeks	Mr. Cluer	Fine and costs £3 3s.
5 July	EAM	Adulterated Milk	...	A. S. Henley	Mr. Corser	ditto ditto £2 3s.
	JS	ditto ditto	...	E. Ainley	ditto	Withdrawn. Warranty.
	WH	ditto Coffee	...	ditto	ditto	Fine and costs £2 3s.
	ditto	ditto Butter	...	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto £2 3s.
	ditto	Margarine in plain Wrapper	...	ditto	ditto	Withdrawn. Other conviction on same sample.
12 „	JL	Adulterated Milk	...	J. G. Weeks	ditto	Costs £1 1s.
14 „	JH	Insanitary Premises	...	E. Richards	ditto	ditto £1 4s.

8 Summonses

Date.	Initials.	Subject of Proceedings.	Inspector.	Magistrate.	Result.
1904.					
19 July	KT	Dirty Milk Shop...	F. T. Bare	Mr. Corser	Fine and costs £2 3s.
	JP	Adulterated Milk	H. F. Bridel	ditto	Withdrawn. Warranty.
	EJ	ditto Coffee	W. Rowsell	ditto	Fine and costs £2 3s.
	SB	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto £2 3s.
26 „	EP	ditto Milk	H. F. Bridel	ditto	Withdrawn. Bottle burst.
	BS	ditto ditto	A. S. Henley	ditto	Fine and costs £2 3s.
	JH	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	Costs £1 1s.
28 „	RB	No Water Supply to Premises	ditto	Mr. Baggallay	ditto 3s.
9 Aug.	SM	Adulterated Milk	W. Rowsell	Mr. Corser	Fine and costs £11 3s.
	IM	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto £11 3s.
	AW	Unsound Meat ...	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto £27 2s.
23 „	G	Insanitary Premises	J. G. Weeks	Mr. Cluer	Costs 3s.
	D	ditto ditto	H. F. Bridel	ditto	ditto 3s.
	B&S	ditto ditto	J. G. Weeks	ditto	Withdrawn.
	A	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	Costs 3s.
	K	ditto ditto	F. T. Bare	ditto	ditto 3s.
	K	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto 3s.
	D&S	ditto ditto	J. G. Weeks	ditto	ditto 3s.
	HH	Adulterated Milk	E. Richards	ditto	Dismissed. Warranty.
30 „	MB	Unsound Meat ...	W. Rowsell	ditto	Fine and costs £7 2s.
8 Sept.	GD	Underground Bakehouse used without Certificate	F. T. Bare	Mr. Corser	ditto ditto £3 3s.

Date.	Initials.	Subject of Proceedings.	Inspector.	Magistrate.	Result.
1904.					
13 Sept.	AC	Margarine Unlabelled ...	E. Ainley	Mr. Cluer	Fine and costs £3 2s.
	CD	Adulterated Coffee ...	ditto	ditto	Costs £2 2s.
	BC	ditto Milk ...	ditto	ditto	Fine and costs £6 5s.
20 „	B&S	Insanitary Premises ...	J. G. Weeks	ditto	Costs 3s.
	HD	Unsound Fruit ...	W. Rowsell	ditto	Fine and costs £3 5s.
	EE	ditto Meat ...	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto £3 5s.
	MG	ditto Kippers ...	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto £3 3s.
11 Oct.	MDC	Adulterated Milk ...	E. Ainley	Mr. Corser	Withdrawn. Bottle burst.
25 „	ditto	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	ditto Warranty.
	DT	ditto ditto ...	E. Richards	ditto	Fine and costs £2 3s.
	MD	Insanitary Premises ...	A. S. Henley	ditto	Costs 3s.
	WJ	ditto ditto ...	J. G. Weeks	ditto	ditto 3s.
	P	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	Withdrawn.
1 Nov.	KM	ditto do. 2 Summonses	ditto	Mr. Cluer	Costs 12s.
8 „	MB	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	ditto 3s.
	O	ditto ditto ...	E. Ainley	ditto	ditto 3s.
	B	ditto ditto ...	E. Richards	ditto	ditto 3s.
	WB	Adulterated Milk ...	ditto	ditto	ditto £2 2s.
	EL	ditto ditto ...	H. F. Bridel	ditto	Fine and costs £4 2s.
9 „	FH	Unsound Food ...	W. Rowsell	ditto	ditto ditto £6 3s.
24 „	JB	ditto ditto ...	ditto	Mr. Corser	ditto ditto £4 3s.
	ID	Dirty Bakehouse ...	F. T. Bare	ditto	ditto ditto £2 3s.
	FJS	Insanitary Premises ...	E. Ainley	ditto	Costs 3s.

Date.	Initials.	Subject of Proceedings.	Inspector.	Magistrate.	Result.
1904.					
24 Nov,	GM	Adulterated Sausages ...	E. Richards	Mr. Corser	Dismissed.
	HBB	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	Withdrawn on result of
8 Dec.	MWR	Insanitary Premises ...	ditto	ditto	1st case.
	IR	Margarine sold in plain Wrapper	J. G. Weeks	ditto	Costs 3s.
	AR	Adulterated Butter ...	ditto	Mr. Cluer	ditto 2s.
	ditto	Margarine sold in plain Wrapper	ditto	ditto	Fine and costs £18 3s.
					Withdrawn. Other convictions on same sample.
13 „	LG	Adulterated Milk ...	ditto	ditto	Fine and costs £3 2s.
	ET	ditto ditto ...	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto £4 2s.
20 „	B	Insanitary Premises ...	E. Ainley	ditto	Costs 3s.
	HB	Margarine Unlabelled ...	J. G. Weeks	ditto	ditto £1 13s. 6d.
	K	Insanitary Premises ...	H. F. Bridel	ditto	ditto 3s.
	WGH	ditto ditto ...	J. G. Weeks	ditto	Fine and costs £5 15s.

APPENDIX H.

COMBINED DRAIN OR SEWERS.

- 2 to 12, Arundel Street
- 2 to 5, Abingdon Street and 8, Glass Street
- 36 to 44, Alma Road and 39 to 61, Cranbrook Street
- 4 to 18, Anglesey Street and 83, Vallance Road
- 1 to 3, Abbey Street and 258 to 260, Bethnal Green Road,
and 1 and 3, Voss Street
- 1 to 3, Brierly Street
- 15 to 21, Bonwell Street
- 2 to 24, Baxendale Street
- 67 to 73, Barnet Grove and 41, Quilter Street
- 1 and 3, Bacon Street and 1 to 5, Cygnet Street
- 52 to 72, Bishop's Road and 61 to 67, Russia Lane, and 35
to 41, Parmiter Street
- 1 to 7, Busby Square and 2, 4, 6 and 8, Busby Street, and
2, 4, 6 and 8, Granby Street
- 326 to 338, Bethnal Green Road
- 127 to 129, Columbia Road, and stables at rear
- 8 and 8a, 10 and 10a, and 12, Chilton Street
- 7 to 15, Chisenhale Road
- 90 to 100, Columbia Road
- 195 and 197, Cambridge Road
- 483 to 495, Cambridge Road
- 9 and 10, Chapel Street, and stables at rear
- 7 and 8, Chapel Street and 13, Chapel Place
- 3 and 4, Chapel Street
- 9 to 17, Chapel Street and 22 and 24, Arline Street
- 212 to 214, Cambridge Road
- 31 to 37, Cadell Street and 5, Shipton Street
- 1 to 13, Clarkson Street
- 1 and 2, Fleet Street Hill and 2, Bratley Street
- 5 to 7, Fleet Street Hill and 27 to 33, Weaver Street
- 1 to 7, Gales Gardens

4 to 10, Gales Gardens
 9 to 15, ditto
 12 to 16, ditto
 17 to 23, ditto
 43 to 49, ditto
 24 to 30, Green Street
 233 to 235, ditto
 183 to 191, Grove Road
 2 and 4, Horatio Street
 12 to 20, Hereford Street
 1 to 4, Henrietta Street
 1 to 19, Hereford Street
 395 to 399, Hackney Road
 142 to 146, ditto
 21 to 39, Hereford Street
 21 to 31, Horatio Street and 17 and 19, Shipton Street
 13 and 14, Henrietta Street
 13, Hunslett Street
 49 to 61, James Street
 2 to 28, Jersey Street
 26 to 28, Lansdell Place
 47 and 48, Lessada Street
 7a to 15a, Mace Street and 4, 5 and 6, Flint Terrace
 5 and 6, New Tyssen Street
 48 to 60, Old Ford Road
 78 to 82, ditto
 90 to 110, ditto
 34 to 42, ditto and 306 and 308, Globe Road,
 and stables at rear.
 3 and 5, Pritchards Road
 33 to 49, Preston Street
 25 to 27, Ravenscroft Street
 12 to 18, Russia Lane
 57 to 59, ditto
 23 to 25, Royston Street
 12 to 14, Smart Street

12 to 24, Surat Street
 33 to 39, ditto
 58 to 60, St. Peter Street
 57, Sale Street and 19, Ramsey Street
 9 to 19, Sewardstone Road and 47, Bandon Road
 5 to 11, Treadway Street
 98 to 100, Thoydon Road
 2, 3 and 4, Tagg Street and 22, Bonner Street
 27 to 29, Usk Street and 1 to 15, Prospect Terrace
 170 to 176, Vallance Road
 240 to 246 ditto
 1 to 6, Victoria Place (The Oval)
 1 to 5, Willow Walk
 9 and 10, Wood Street
 19 to 33, Wimbolt Street
 26, 28 and 30, Wadeson Street
 13, 15 and 17, Walter Street

APPENDIX I.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Opening Up Drains for Examination, &c.

13 and 14, Lessada Street
19, Satchwell Rents
84 to 92, Sewardstone Road
8, Marian Square
24 and 25, Marian Street
67 to 79, James Street
62 to 68, Fuller Street
55, Fuller Street
46 to 48, Camden Street
39 to 45, Barnsley Street
79 to 85, Somerford Street
4, Elwin Street
17, Hague Street
454 and 456, Bethnal Green Road
Butlers Buildings
91, Cyprus Street
73 to 81, Coventry Street
20 to 22, Green Street
29, New Tyssen Street
8, Bonwell Street
168 and 170, Brick Lane
11 to 17, Clare Street
125 to 129, Cambridge Road
35, Garner Street
12, Vyner Street
43 & 45, Totty Street

APPENDIX J.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Number in Borough ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of Visits in 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Number of Orders to Cleanse ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Licenses Opposed ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Licenses Refused ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Licenses Lapsed ...	...	...	...	...	...	—

APPENDIX K.

PARTICULARS AS TO LETTERS, NOTICES, &c.,
DURING 1904.

- 4101 Intimation Notices were written
 1927 Statutory ditto ditto
 5106 Entries in Nuisance Register
 466 ditto Tenement House Register
 614 ditto Food and Drugs
 444 Notices served respecting Combined Drains
 34 Smoke Nuisance (intimation) notices served
 2 ditto (statutory) ditto
 1915 Persons called at the Office, and particulars entered into
 Call Book
 938 Dustpail Notices were prepared and served
 525 Final Notices ditto ditto ditto
 2655 Letters were written
 105 Briefs and instructions to Solicitor prepared
 179 Summonses were prepared, and two copies made of each

APPENDIX L.

(A) SANITARY LABOUR ACCOUNT.

DISINFECTORS', MORTUARY KEEPERS', AND
PAILMENS' WAGES, &c.

1904.						£	s.	d.
January	...	...	...	...	...	84	5	10
February	...	...	...	...	...	85	5	2
March	...	...	...	...	...	148	0	9*
April	...	...	...	...	...	128	11	10*
May	...	...	...	...	...	120	19	5*
June	...	...	...	...	...	165	19	4*
July	...	...	...	...	...	63	6	7*
August	...	...	...	...	...	29	18	3
September	...	...	...	...	...	28	18	6
October	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	0
November	...	...	...	...	...	30	7	5
December	...	...	...	...	...	30	7	5
Total						£952	0	6

* Months of Small-Pox Outbreak

(B) COMBINED DRAINAGE ACCOUNT.

1904.						£	s.	d.
Weeks.	Ending.							
4	January 30th	...	...	...	...	123	8	6
4	February 27th	...	...	...	...	134	8	1
5	April 2nd	...	...	...	...	170	8	11
4	April 30th	...	...	...	...	121	10	1
4	May 28th	...	...	...	...	191	15	3
5	July 2nd	...	...	...	...	115	17	10
4	July 30th	...	...	...	...	102	8	5
5	September 3rd	...	...	...	...	199	17	5
4	October 1st	...	...	...	...	153	15	9
4	October 29th	...	...	...	...	113	5	9
5	December 3rd	...	...	...	...	143	9	3
4	December 31st	...	...	...	...	70	3	4
Total						£1,640	8	7

(C)

STATEMENT OF PETTY CASH ACCOUNT.

	Amount received each month from Finance Committee.	Public Health (London) Act. — Cost of Prosecutions, Seizures of Unsound Food, &c.	Sale of Food and Drugs Act. — Cost of obtain- ing Samples for Analysis, Prosecutions, &c.	Mortuary. — For Washing, and for Removal of Bodies.	General. — Small Accounts, Sundry Small Payments, Bus Fares, Office, and other expenses.	Combined Drainage. — Small Accounts, Materials and Tools not kept in stock.	Fines, Costs, &c., recovered and paid into the Council's Account.
1904	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January ...	12 3 0	3 12 6	3 3 9½	5 0	4 12 9½	1 2 8	32 15 0
February ...	12 3 2	19 6	6 5 10	—	2 14 0	3 7	126 19 6
March ...	11 9 10	2 3 2	7 2 10	—	2 18 4	1 3	20 13 6
April ...	12 4 0	2 9 5	1 17 5½	13 9½	1 17 1	4 0	66 7 4
May ...	19 15 8	4 2 2	2 1 10½	1 17 1	2 12 4	4	103 8 6
June ...	17 15 1	1 12 1	2 12 1½	7	2 4 11½	6	49 0 6
July ...	12 7 0	3 3 10	1 11 7½	10 4	1 14 11	3 4	56 5 6
August ...	17 17 5	1 0 2	15 8	—	18 6	—	40 12 7
September ...	—	5 11 10	1 11 1	—	1 19 3½	4	16 5 0
October ...	12 14 6	2 11 6	4 13 1½	10 3	2 5 10	3 8	49 4 8
November ...	5 15 11	5 8 0	4 14 4	—	1 19 0	1 8	70 5 4
December ...	5 8 4	5 1 11	4 2 10½	10 11	2 0 8½	6 9½	35 19 4
Total for year ...	139 13 11	37 16 1	40 12 7½	4 7 11½	27 17 9	2 8 1½	667 16 9

Total amount received from Committee ...

Balance in hand from year 1903 ...

£139 13 11

10 13 8½

Less Expenditure...

150 7 7½

136 2 4½

Balance in hand ...

£14 5 3