

## **Report on the health of the Borough of Bethnal Green during the year 1921.**

### **Contributors**

Bethnal Green (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.  
Oates, Geoffrey Eugene.

### **Publication/Creation**

London : Frowde, 1922.

### **Persistent URL**

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# Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal Green.

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1921-1922

as on December 31st, 1921.

Meetings held at the TOWN HALL on the first and third  
Wednesdays, at 7 p.m.

Alderman T. J. BOYCE, *Chairman*.

Alderman Mrs. H. JEFFCOTE, *Vice-Chairman*.

THE MAYOR (Councillor J. J. VAUGHAN).

Alderman J. J. FLEMING, J.P.

Councillor D. J. ALABASTER. Councillor A. H. GILLISON.

„ C. L. COOMBER. „ C. W. HOVELL.

„ F. W. EATON. „ Miss M. E. E. JAMES, J.P.

„ T. F. H. FRENCH. „ J. W. MARTIN.

Councillor C. N. MURPHY.

### Ex-Officio Members of the Public Health Committee

(Chairmen of Standing Committees of the Council.)

COMMITTEE.				CHAIRMAN.
Finance	...	...	...	Councillor C. W. HOVELL.
Works and Stores	...	...	...	„ W. WINDSOR.
Law and General Purposes	...	...	...	„ J. VALENTINE.
Baths	...	...	...	„ T. F. H. FRENCH.
Electricity	...	...	...	„ W. H. BRYANT.
Valuation	...	...	...	„ A. H. GILLISON.
Public Libraries	...	...	...	„ E. C. E. LEAR.
Housing	...	...	...	„ J. W. MARTIN.

The Public Health Committee is also the Statutory Committee to which all matters relating to Maternity and Child Welfare stand referred.



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THE  
Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal Green

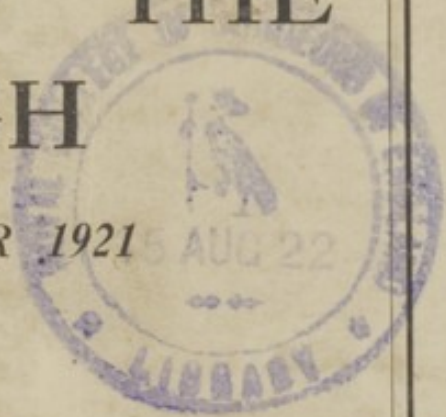
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**REPORT**

on the

**HEALTH OF THE  
BOROUGH**

*DURING THE YEAR 1921*



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BY

**GEOFFREY EUGENE OATES**

*M.D., B.S. (London), M.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. (Cambridge);  
Barrister-at-Law, of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn; Lieutenant  
(late R.A.M.C.); Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine; Fellow of the  
Royal Institute of Public Health; Fellow of the Society of Medical  
Officers of Health; Fellow of the Zoological Society; Member of the  
Royal Sanitary Institute; and Medical Officer of Health and Adminis-  
trative Tuberculosis Officer for the Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal  
Green.*

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LONDON:

Printed by Frowde & Co. (T.U. throughout), 242-244, Old Kent Road, S.E. 1



TOWN HALL,  
BETHNAL GREEN, E. 2.  
*June, 1922.*

*To the Mayor, the Aldermen and  
Councillors of the Metropolitan  
Borough of Bethnal Green.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my third Annual Report, which deals with the health of the Borough of Bethnal Green for the year 1921.

In spite of the distress prevalent from unemployment, the health of the Borough continued good, and the general death-rate of 12.9 deaths per 1,000 of population was the lowest on record. The birth-rate, 25.4 per 1,000, is lower than the abnormal rate of 1920. Furthermore, it does not appear that we shall return to the high birth-rates which were usual before the great war. In so far as this indicates the betterment of social conditions and the spread of education it is all to the good.

The portion of this Report dealing with the subject of housing is scanty and reflects the disappointment of the hopes which everyone entertained after the Armistice of clearing away certain notorious slum areas. The steadily decreasing cost of material and labour may soon, however, enable a fresh start to be made.

As in past Reports, I have to express my thanks to the members of the Council, and more particularly to members of the Public Health Committee, for the support and consideration they have accorded myself and my staff during the past year. I must also tender my thanks to the officers and employees of the Public Health Department for the support I have received from them, and to other officers of the Council's staff for the help and courtesies received.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEOFFREY EUGENE OATES,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*STAFF as on 31st December, 1921.*

GEOFFREY EUGENE OATES, M.D., M.R.C.P., London, D.P.H., Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law, *Medical Officer of Health and Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.*

ALFRED W. STOKES, F.C.S., F.I.C., *Public Analyst.*

### *Sanitary Inspectors.*

EVAN RICHARDS, *Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

F. T. Bare.	E. J. Jenkins.
W. Billings, Junr.	J. R. Jones.
G. I. Brighting.	W. Rowsell.
A. S. Henley.	J. O. G. Weeks.
J. H. Hewitt.	

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### *Health Visitors.*

Miss G. I. LE GEYT, *Superintendent Health Visitor.*

Mrs. M. A. Hodgkins.	Miss E. M. Patrick.
Mrs. E. M. Burden (née Squier).	Miss V. D. Cornish.
Mrs. F. M. Barden.	Mrs. E. L. Hann.
Miss E. S. Crisp (Tuberculosis)	Miss L. F. Wright.
Mrs. A. W. Rosling.	

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### *Clerical Staff.*

J. HENRY LLOYD, *Chief Clerk.*

(Vacancy) <i>Senior Assistant Clerk.</i>	L. A. Taylor, <i>Assistant Clerk.</i>
F. G. Thomas, <i>Assistant Clerk.</i>	S. Slater, <i>Junior Clerk.</i>
R. W. Slyfield, <i>Assistant Clerk.</i>	H. A. Saunders, <i>General Assistant.</i>
F. J. Bryant, <i>Shorthand Typist.</i>	W. H. Heron, <i>General Assistant.</i>
G. E. Gould, <i>Assistant Clerk.</i>	

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### *TEMPORARY MEDICAL STAFF.*

Mrs. M. Radford, *Medical Officer* (Maternity and Child Welfare Centre).

Mrs. K. Addison	"	"	"	"	"
Miss E. F. Iredell	"	"	"	"	"
Mrs. O. Langmead	"	"	"	"	"
Mrs. N. D. Pinkerton	"	"	"	"	"
Mrs. M. Steele	"	"	"	"	"

### *Clinical Tuberculosis Officers.*

(appointed by the Governors of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest).

Senior, H. Tylford Howell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London.

Junior, F. W. Hamilton, M.B., B.S., London, D.P.H., Oxon.

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### STAFF

### CHANGES IN 1921.

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#### *Sanitary Inspectors.*

Mr. JOHN FOOT, Chief Sanitary Inspector and Housing Superintendent, was away ill during the year and retired on superannuation on September 30th, 1921.

Mr. EVAN RICHARDS, formerly Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, was designated Chief Sanitary Inspector on October 20th, 1921.

Mr. E. AINLEY was away ill during the year and retired on superannuation on September 30th, 1921.

Miss A. F. MURPHY, Sanitary Inspector, resigned her appointment as from the 31st August, 1921.

#### *Health Visitors.*

Miss C. R. BROWN, Superintendent Health Visitor, resigned her appointment on November 30th, 1921.

Miss G. I. LE GEYT was appointed Superintendent Health Visitor and took up her duties on December 5th, 1921.

#### *Clerical Staff.*

Mr. L. A. TAYLOR, formerly a temporary clerk, was appointed Assistant Clerk on May 5th, 1921.

VITAL STATISTICS OF BETHNAL GREEN DURING 1921 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	POPULATION ESTIMATED TO MIDDLE OF EACH YEAR.		BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE BOROUGH.	TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS OF PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE BOROUGH.			
	Civilian for calculating death-rate.	Including combatants serving for calculating birth-rate.	Un-corrected Number.	NETT.			Of Non-residents registered in the Borough	Of Residents not registered in the Borough	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
				Number	Rate				Number.	Rate per 1,000 births or infantile mortality.	Number.	Death rate.
1916 ... ..	115,552	125,723	3,171	3,437	27.3	1,784			365	106	1,772	15.3
1917 ... ..	107,362	119,678	2,409	2,726	22.8	1,665			305	112	1,700	15.8
1918 ... ..	103,403	115,859	1,761	2,225	19.2	2,331			288	129	2,473	23.9
1919 ... ..	110,085	114,676	2,242	2,564	22.4	1,517			218	85	1,535	13.9
1920 ... ..	116,600		3,346	3,855	33.1	1,626			366	95	1,702	14.6
1921 ... ..	118,300		2,636	3,003	25.4	1,452	295	372	295	98.2	1,529	12.9



METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BETHNAL GREEN.

A provisional analysis of the causes of deaths at various ages during the year 1921.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths of residents at various ages, whether occurring within or without the Borough.									Deaths in various institutions in the Borough whether of residents or non-residents.					
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	Queen's Hospital for Children.	Miromay Mission Hospital.	City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.	Bethnal Green Hospital (Poor Law).	Bethnal Green Workhouse.	Total Institutional Deaths.
All causes { Certified Uncertified	1529 ...	295 ...	105 ...	40 ...	62 ...	62 ...	197 ...	377 ...	391 ...	204 ...	55 ...	82 ...	513 ...	63 ...	917 ...
1. Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3
2. Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles ...	20	3	12	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
4. Scarlet Fever ...	10	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping Cough ...	18	6	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	13	...	15
6. Diphtheria & Croup	94	2	14	12	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
7. Influenza ...	9	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Erysipelas ...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	7	...	7
9. Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	158	2	2	...	4	26	67	45	12	10	1	49	68	1	129
10. Tuberculous Meningitis ...	10	4	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	13	4	...	3	...	20
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	16	...	1	1	7	3	3	1	...	4	...	1	4	...	9
12. Cancer, malignant disease ...	123	...	1	...	...	...	9	72	41	1	3	7	57	...	68
13. Rheumatic Fever ...	12	...	...	1	6	2	2	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	7
14. Meningitis ...	7	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	1	...	1	...	6
15. Organic Heart Disease ...	202	1	...	1	1	7	17	56	119	...	1	6	81	41	129
16. Bronchitis ...	115	6	2	...	...	2	6	38	61	...	1	5	32	9	47
17. Pneumonia (all forms)	152	49	27	8	6	4	11	24	23	30	7	1	58	2	98
18. Other diseases of respiratory organs	18	...	1	1	...	...	4	7	5	1	...	1	2	...	4
19. Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	123	98	16	2	...	...	...	3	4	47	10	...	56	...	113
20. Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	6	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	4
21. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
21A. Alcoholism ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nephritis and Brights Disease ...	33	1	1	...	4	3	4	12	8	3	2	...	8	2	15
23. Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	89	87	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	8	...	11	...	65
26. Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	33	2	1	...	5	1	10	10	4	4	1	...	1	...	6
27. Suicide ...	24	...	...	...	...	1	6	12	5	...	...	...	3	...	3
28. Other Defined Diseases ...	298	32	6	2	14	8	46	85	105	33	11	12	88	8	152
29. Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1529	295	105	40	62	62	197	377	391	204	55	82	513	63	917

## POPULATION.

The Census of 1921, which was originally planned for the 24th April, was unavoidably postponed until the 19th of June; it is now apparent that, while the latter date avoided the regular program of industrial holidays, some holiday movement was, largely owing to the abnormally fine weather, already in progress. This is reflected in the census returns by the inclusion in the case of the more popular holiday areas of varying and sometimes substantial proportions of visitors. The Registrar General has therefore found it necessary to make an adjustment in respect of a small proportion of the population in a borough such as Bethnal Green who may be presumed to have been away on holiday at the time of the Census. The effect of this adjustment has been to increase slightly the estimated population for the middle of the year as compared with the population at the time of the Census.

## Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal Green :—

Enumerated population, 1911	...	Males	62,658
		Females	65,525
			Total
			128,183
Enumerated population, 1921	...	Males	56,772
(provisional)		Females	60,466
			Total
			117,238
Registrar General's estimate of population for the middle of 1921	... ..		118,300

It will be noticed that the Registrar General has allocated 1,062 of the population found to be holiday

making to Bethnal Green. Whether this is in excess of the truth it is impossible to say, but I should imagine so.

It will be seen from the above figures that during the period 1911 to 1921 the population of Bethnal Green has decreased by 10,945, or by 8.5 per cent. In my Annual Report for 1919 I dealt fully with the causes for this decline in population. With unemployment and distress so prevalent during the past year, and bearing in mind that the possibility of surplus population leaving the borough is so restricted owing to lack of housing accommodation, it appears likely that the population of Bethnal Green may increase again, although probably not to the high figure of 10 or 20 years ago.

#### MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages celebrated in Bethnal Green during 1921 was 1,027. This is equal to a rate of 17.4 persons married per 1,000 total population.

#### BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in the borough during 1921 was 2,636, and in addition 371 occurred outside the borough to Bethnal Green residents in excess of those occurring in Bethnal Green to residents of other localities, making a total of 3,003 births. The birth rate for 1921 was therefore 25.4 births per 1,000 population. This compares with:—

1916	...	...	27.3
1917	...	...	22.8
1918	...	...	19.2
1919	...	...	22.4
1920	...	...	33.1

The birth rates in the four quarters of the year were :—

First quarter	...	27.4
Second	„ ...	26.3
Third	„ ...	23.5
Fourth	„ ...	23.6

Of the 3,003 births, 1,539 were those of males and 1,464 those of females.

The birth rate for Bethnal Green, 25.4, is not far removed from the rate of 22.3 for the County of London. If, however, we compare a residential middle and upper class borough like Hampstead, we find the birth rate for the year was 15.4, considerably lower than that of Bethnal Green. On the other hand, in similarly congested and poor boroughs such as Shore-ditch and Poplar, the rates were respectively 28.5 and 27.28.

#### ILLEGITIMACY.

Of the 3,003 births credited to this borough, 70 were illegitimate, being 37 males and 33 females, and being 2.3 per cent. of the total number of births.

#### DEATHS.

The number of deaths that were registered during the year as having taken place in the borough was 1,452.

Of these 295 were of persons whose residence was not in Bethnal Green, 285 dying in Bethnal Green Institutions, and 10 in other places in the borough.

There were also reported to the Registrar General 365 deaths of Bethnal Green persons who died in institutions in other parts of London, and 7 who died in other parts of England and Wales.

This correction gives the net number of deaths for Bethnal Green as 1,529, making an annual death rate of 12.9 per 1,000 of population.

Death rates of previous years are:—

1916	...	15.3
1917	...	15.8
1918	...	23.9 (Influenza pandemic)
1919	...	13.9
1920	...	14.6

There were no uncertified deaths during the year.

The death rate for Bethnal Green, 12.9, is not far removed from the death rate for the County of London, 12.4.

#### DIPHThERIA.

There were 565 cases of Diphtheria notified during the year.

Of these, there were 24 cases under the age of 1 year, 224 between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 266 between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 37 between the ages of 15 and 25 years, 11 cases between the ages of 25 and 45 years, and 3 cases between the ages of 45 and 65 years.

Of the 565 cases, 556 were removed to an Isolation Hospital. In 64 instances the Hospital authorities reported the diagnosis to be incorrect.

Thirty-four deaths from this disease occurred during the year, 33 of which took place at hospitals.

Comparison with previous years is as follows:—

1916	...	26 deaths
1917	...	19 „
1918	...	26 „
1919	...	58 „
1920	...	36 „

Of the 34 deaths, 26 were those of children over 1 year of age and under 5. The second, third, fourth, and fifth years of life comprise the epoch when the young child is most susceptible to diphtheria, and a heavy toll of life is taken. Of the 224 cases occurring during this period of life, it will be seen that 15 per cent. died. At the epoch 5-15 years the mortality was only 2.2 per cent. of those attacked.

### SCARLET FEVER.

There were 996 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year.

Of these, there were 12 cases under the age of 1 year, 363 cases between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 546 cases between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 62 cases between the ages of 15 and 25 years, and 13 cases between the ages of 25 and 45 years.

Of the 996 cases, 974 were removed to an Isolation Hospital. In 53 instances the Hospital authorities reported the diagnosis to be incorrect.

Ten deaths occurred from Scarlet Fever during the year, all of which took place at hospitals.

Comparison with previous years is as follows:—

1916	...	5 deaths
1917	...	3 „
1918	...	9 „
1919	...	4 „
1920	...	12 „

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the prompt removal of cases notified during the last few months of the year, but the delay in few instances exceeded one day.

## SMALL-POX.

There were no cases reported.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 4 cases notified, but one of them was apparently not Typhoid Fever. In no case was the source of infection ascertained. There were two deaths.

## ERYSIPELAS.

There were 95 cases notified and 7 deaths.

## MALARIA.

During the year 4 cases were notified. In each case the patient was found to be an ex-Service man who had contracted his infection overseas.

ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS AND ACUTE  
POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

Only one case of Acute Polio-Encephalitis was notified.

## DYSENTERY.

There were no cases reported.

## ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

There were 12 cases reported. They appear to have been of the usual type and in no case could any source of infection be traced.

## CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Three cases of this disease were notified, with a fatal issue in each case.

ACUTE PRIMARY PNEUMONIA AND ACUTE  
INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

One hundred and fifty-one cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia and 13 cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia were notified during the year.

The great majority of the patients were removed either to the Bethnal Green Hospital or the London Hospital.

In pursuance of the powers given by the Regulations rendering the diseases notifiable, nursing assistance for some of the cases treated at home was provided at the expense of the Borough Council by the Shoreditch and Bethnal Green District Nursing Association. (See the table on page 26.)

### VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Four hundred and sixty-one children reported to me from the Elementary Schools as being infested with body-lice were visited. In every case advice as to treatment of the clothing and bedding was given and disinfestation was offered. However, in only 14 cases was advantage taken of the offer of such disinfestation. Two hundred and thirty-three articles were so disinfested.

Thirty-one men suffering from body-lice were cleansed at the Disinfecting Station and their clothing disinfested.

### SCABIES OR ITCH.

One hundred and seventy-four children suffering from this disease were visited after being excluded from the Elementary Schools. In only 6 instances was disinfestation of the clothing and bedding permitted.

Five men suffering from Scabies had a disinfectant bath at the Disinfecting Station and their clothing disinfested.





### PUERPERAL FEVER.

Ten cases of this complication of childbirth were reported during the year. Six of the patients were removed to the London Hospital, one to Bethnal Green Hospital, and one to the City of London Maternity Hospital. Two of the patients died from the disease, and a third one died from another cause. Puerperal Fever was fully discussed in my Annual Report for 1920.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Thirty-eight cases of purulent eye-discharge in the newborn were notified to me, 37 by doctors and one by a midwife. In one case the infant died from another cause, but in the remaining cases the condition was cured without any apparent impairment of vision. Several of the worst cases were removed to a Hospital, and 23 cases received nursing attention at home from the Shoreditch and Bethnal Green District Nursing Association, the Borough Council paying part of the cost. Six hundred and seventy-one visits were paid by nurses of the Association, many of the cases requiring visiting for many weeks, and often more than once in a day.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

295 deaths of Bethnal Green infants under one year of age took place during the year. This is equal to a rate of infantile mortality of 98.2 per 1,000 births.

Comparison with previous years is as follows:—

1916	...	...	106.0
1917	...	...	112.0
1918	...	...	129.0
1919	...	...	85.0
1920	...	...	95.0

Of the 295 deaths, 47 were due to Prematurity and 99 were due to Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Only 3 deaths were certified as being due to Measles, although some of the 56 deaths ascribed to Bronchitis or Pneumonia were probably secondary to Measles.

So far as can be ascertained, 280 of the deaths were those of legitimate infants and 15 those of illegitimate infants. Accordingly we have the following figures for infantile mortality:—

Infantile mortality (legitimate) ...	95.4
Infantile mortality (illegitimate) ...	214.6
Infantile mortality (all infants) ...	98.2

The infantile mortality for Bethnal Green, 98.2, may be compared with the mortality for London, 80. Comparing other boroughs, the extremes vary from 53 and 54 in Stoke Newington and Lewisham, to 114 in Shoreditch and 128 in St. Marylebone. Twenty years ago the infantile mortality in Bethnal Green was 153 as compared with 98.2 last year. The fall in mortality has been coincident with and probably connected with a fall in the birth-rate in the same period from 35.5 to 25.4. It may be asked whether the infantile mortality cannot be further reduced. In my opinion this is not likely to be the case to any great extent until the standard of living is further improved, and there is an amelioration of housing conditions. So far as our present Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is concerned, the pioneer work has been done, and we can say with confidence that babies do not die in numbers as they used to from the sheer ignorance of their mothers. The diseases from which babies die nowadays, especially prematurity, wasting, diarrhoea and bronchitis, cannot be controlled by mere educational work directed to the mothers. Other more radical means are required, which I cannot discuss here.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BETHNAL GREEN, IN 1921.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes—										
Certified ... ..	55	10	11	3	79	41	93	46	36	295
Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	6
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis (30)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis (31)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) (61)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Convulsions (71) ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Laryngitis (87B) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	2	1	6
Pneumonia (all forms) (91 & 92)	1	1	3	2	7	3	21	10	9	50
Diarrhoea (104 B, E & F) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	7	6	30
Enteritis (104 A, C, D & G) ... ..	...	2	3	...	5	13	33	11	7	69
Gastritis (103A) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5
Rickets (36A) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at birth (152C) ... ..	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5
Atelectasis (152B) ... ..	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations(150)	2	1	...	...	3	1	1	2	...	7
Premature birth (151A) ... ..	35	3	2	1	41	4	...	...	...	45
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus 151B ... ..	6	2	1	...	9	8	12	3	...	32
Other Causes ... ..	2	...	1	...	3	3	4	3	3	16
Totals	55	10	11	3	79	41	93	46	36	295

Nett Births in the year { legitimate 2933  
                                  illegitimate 70

Nett Deaths in the year { legitimate infants 280  
                                  illegitimate infants 15

NOTE. The numbers given in brackets after certain causes of death indicate the numbers of the corresponding headings in the detailed international list of causes of death, 1909.

## NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 &amp; 1915.

During the year 3,073 births were notified, 3,014 being live births and 59 still-births. Of the total 1,754 were notified by midwives, 1,111 by parents and doctors, and 149 by the local Registrars of Births and Deaths.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

During the year 17,124 attendances of infants were recorded at the Centres. 2,073 new cases were brought to the Centres during the year, and 247 expectant mothers seen for the first time.

The Medical Officers in charge saw 10,037 of the infants, and held 487 ante-natal and other consultations with expectant and nursing mothers.

10,255 applications for the supply of milk and food on the ground of necessitous circumstances were dealt with during the year.

The Council's four Centres were in operation during the year, namely, at 49, Green Street, and 26, Preston Street (which are premises rented on lease by the Council), at St. Andrew's Institute, St. Andrew's Street, and at Thornton Hall, Mount Street (where rooms are hired for the purpose). At each Centre two Infant Consultation sessions were held each week.

During the year, a special Maternity Clinic was established on Wednesday mornings at 49, Green Street. This Clinic was well attended during the year, and on this fact the Medical Officer, Mrs. Norah Pinkerton, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., must be congratulated. The new cases numbered 240, including ante-natal 184,

post-natal 56. Of the 184 new cases, 24 were mothers with the first baby. The total number of individual consultations was ante-natal 342, post-natal 143, total 485. On certain mornings the attendances rose to 14 or 15 mothers, including 8 or 9 new cases, which did not allow sufficient time for the necessary consultations. As a result, it was decided to open for an additional session weekly early in 1922.

In the case of the 184 expectant mothers who attended, the following results ensued:—

Full-time confinements numbered 100, including  
1 still-birth.

Premature births numbered 1.

Miscarriages numbered 6, including 1 inevitable  
abortion and 1 threatened abortion.

Not pregnant, 22.

Removed from district (results unknown), 10.

Not yet confined (April 1st, 1922), 45.

Fifty-two mothers attended with a view to ascertaining if they were pregnant, most of them nursing infants at the breast, and in whom the diagnosis was of much importance. Twenty-two of these cases were diagnosed as non-pregnant, and 30 as pregnant. These latter 30 cases have since been visited, and, with the exception of 7, have since been confined or are expecting. Of the 7 exceptions, 3 proved non-pregnant (the condition having been noted by the Medical Officer as doubtful), 1 could not be traced from the address given, and 3 have had miscarriages, including 1 case of syphilis, 1 mother who wanted a full-time child, and 1 mother—cause of miscarriage unknown. It will be

seen that of the 52 mothers who attended early in pregnancy to ascertain their condition, in only one case did a miscarriage ensue from an unknown cause.

The good results of the Clinic cannot be fully demonstrated in a report, but a few cases may be specially mentioned.

One case of contracted pelvis was diagnosed and sent to the London Hospital for treatment. Two severe cases of heart disease were sent into hospital for rest and treatment before confinement. Twenty blood-tests were taken, 3 of them showing the presence of syphilis, and 1 being doubtful. These mothers were sent to a suitable centre for treatment. Amongst the nursing mothers, 3 cases of badly cracked nipples were cured, and 1 case of albuminuria received treatment. A number of mothers received treatment for varicose veins in the form of an elastic bandage. Abdominal belts and other simple appliances are also supplied.

One of the gratifying features of the work has been the large number of cases sent up by the midwives practising in the borough. All these midwives have called personally from time to time. Many cases have been sent by local doctors for an opinion or for measurement.

The work of the Clinic lends itself to development on educational lines in the making of appropriate clothing for the mothers.

In the course of the year the Council obtained the sanction of the Ministry of Health to a scheme for the acquisition and adaptation of part of the premises

formerly known as the Bethnall House Asylum for the purpose of a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. At the end of the year the necessary work was actively in progress, and it is hoped that the new Centre will be open in the early part of 1922. The increased accommodation and improved arrangements which will be available at Bethnall House will enable the Council to dispense with three of the existing Centres, and will greatly add both to the efficiency and the economy with which this important work is carried on.

### SUPPLY OF MILK FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

This subject has been frequently under discussion during the year. For some years, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, frequently repeated, the Council has arranged for the supply of milk and food for necessitous, expectant and nursing mothers, and of milk for young children. Considering the circumstances of the borough, the expenditure on this service has been extremely moderate. Grants have been made by the Public Health Committee only after enquiry into the family circumstances, and the methods by which the milk has been distributed from the Centres or through the local tradesmen, have been the subject of careful supervision.

Arising out of the Ministry of Health's Circular 185, of the 31st March, 1921, the Council revised the scheme for making grants of milk to necessitous mothers on the lines indicated by the Ministry. These included certain restrictions as to the quantity of milk which might be granted to mothers and children and



as to the grant of milk to children over three years of age. The Ministry also required the discontinuance of the grants of food to mothers which had previously been made. Apart from these restrictions, the Council's previous arrangements (as regards methods of investigation, delivery of milk, etc.) required little change, being already largely in conformity with the proposals of the Ministry.

On the 26th August, 1921, the Ministry of Health issued the now well-known Circular 234, in which they intimated that it was proposed to reduce the Government grant in respect of expenditure on milk from 50 per cent. to approximately 10 per cent. for the ensuing half-year. It was also anticipated that the grant in respect of expenditure during the next financial year (1922-23) would be further reduced to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Expenditure by local authorities, beyond the grant earning limits specified in the Circular, might be sanctioned by the Ministry in special circumstances, but in this case, the excess expenditure would come wholly out of local rates. The public discussion which arose out of the issue of this Circular eventually led to its withdrawal and the reinstatement of the 50 per cent. grant for the half-year ending 31st March, 1922.

A further Circular, No. 267, was issued by the Ministry on the 13th December, 1921, with reference to this matter. This suggested the provision of meals for expectant and nursing mothers in place of grants of milk, and also proposed that grants of milk should be restricted to children under one year of age. As, however, this Circular relates to the arrangements to be made for the financial year 1922-23, I forbear to comment further thereon in this report, save to point out the difficulties of administration which arise from the frequent change of policy of the central authority in this matter.

## SUPPLY OF FOOD.

Considerable use was made of the Council's Centres for the distribution of food to mothers and infants.

The following food was sold at cost price:—

Dried Milk	... ..	17,815 lbs.
Condensed Milk	... ..	58 tins

The following amount was distributed free to necessitous cases:—

Fresh Milk	... ..	1,631 gals.
Dried Milk	... ..	12,766 lbs.
Condensed Milk	... ..	1,776 tins

together with drugs, etc.

The approximate cost of the milk given to necessitous cases was £1,684 16s. 8d.

Each necessitous case was carefully investigated before assistance was given, and the usual amount given was 1 lb. of dried milk or 7 pints of fresh milk per week to each case.

## SUMMARY OF VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Births (first visits)	... ..	2,957
Births (re-visits)	... ..	13,567
Visits to mothers	... ..	1,893
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	... ..	234
Puerperal Fever	... ..	13
Measles	... ..	528
School Complaints	... ..	667
Special Matters	... ..	1,400
Futile Visits	... ..	1,653
Tuberculosis	... ..	3,137

Total visits paid	26,049
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## NURSING ASSISTANCE.

Up to the limits permissible by law, a very complete scheme of home nursing is now in operation. Such nursing is carried out by the mediation of a voluntary organisation, the Shoreditch and Bethnal Green Nursing Association. For each visit a charge of tenpence is made to the Council by the Association. As regards children under the age of five years, the Ministry of Health have sanctioned expenditure on the nursing of all sick cases, but grant is only paid by the Ministry in respect of certain specified conditions, *i.e.*, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Poliomyelitis, which come within the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

During the year 129 children under the age of 5 were nursed, a total of 1,790 visits being made at a cost of £74 11s. 8d. Of this expenditure £35 4s. 2d. was expenditure under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Thirty-three mothers received 436 visits for nursing in connection with conditions incidental to child-bearing, the cost being £18 3s. 4d.

Forty-two adults and children over 5 received 547 visits for nursing at a cost of £22 15s. 10d.

## NURSING ASSISTANCE 1921

Disease.	Under Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.						Under Public Health Acts.			
	Under 1 year.		1-5 year.		Mothers		Children under 5.		Others.	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	23	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	5	80	...	...	...	...	2	22
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	302	30	392
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	5	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other post-natal conditions	...	...	...	...	30	376	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ... ..	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases:—										
Threadworms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	144	...	...
Mastoid ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	46	...	...
Mastitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...
Septic Glands ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...
Enlarged Glands ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...
Constipation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...
Abscess ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	49	7	60	...	...
Scalds ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30	...	...
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	8	113
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	90	...	...
Synovitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...
Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	...	...
Otorrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	28	...	...
Circumcision ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24	...	...
Blepharitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...
Ulcerated mouth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...
Supp. Nevus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...
Marasmus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...
Septic Hand ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
Infantile Paralysis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...
Injuries to head ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...
Ophthalmia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	...	...
Inflamed Eyes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
Conjunctivitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	34	...	...
Eczema ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	...	...
Totals	26	693	10	152	33	436	93	945	42	547

9 cases were in hand at the beginning of the year.

20 cases were in hand at the end of the year.

A total of 2773 visits were paid to 201 cases at a cost of £115 10s. 10d.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following examinations were carried out by the Clinical Research Association and the Royal Institute of Public Health:—

Throat Swabs—submitted for examination	...	...	444
Diphtheria bacilli present in	...	...	98
Sputum—specimens submitted for examination			127
Tubercle bacilli present in	...	...	18
Blood-serum—specimens examined	...	...	2
Both gave a negative Widal result to Typhoid Fever.			

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis of all kinds is notifiable, and particulars of the number of notification certificates received during the year is set out in the table appended hereto. Owing to the fact that a case of tuberculosis may be notified in several boroughs or districts, the number of notification certificates received is only a very imperfect guide to the amount of tuberculosis in the borough. There is also the consideration that notification is more strictly enforced in some districts than in others. The only exact means known at present of judging the prevalence of tuberculosis is by the deaths recorded from the disease. There were 158 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 10 deaths from tuberculous meningitis, and 16 deaths from other tuberculous diseases.

Much of the value which would come from notification is discounted by the fact that it often comes too late, sometimes only at the time of death. For

instance, during 1920 and 1921, 381 deaths from tuberculosis occurred. Of these patients 158 were first notified as having tuberculosis within six months of death, 129 within three months of death, 96 within one month of death, and 28 only at the time of death.

#### SOLDIERS AND SAILORS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

One hundred and eighty-three ex-service men were under observation during the year. There were 26 deaths amongst these, and 6 removed from the borough.

Three hundred and seventy-six visits were paid to these men by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

#### WORK OF TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR.

This officer paid 3,337 visits to cases.

During the year 58 sputum flasks were distributed to patients. Forty-eight sputum tins, with 1,330 cardboard refills, were distributed to patients for use indoors.



## NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.

	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—		
Male ... ..	43	110
Female ... ..	25	56
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—		
Male ... ..	5	2
Female ... ..	5	9

## NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM D.

	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—		
Male ... ..	58	72
Female ... ..	35	33
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—		
Male ... ..	1	1
Female ... ..	5	5



A full report on the work of the Dispensary, by Dr. H. T. Howell, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, appears in the appendix to this report on page 69.

## PROVISION OF EXTRA NOURISHMENT FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.

Arising out of the termination of sanatorium benefit under the National Insurance Act, on the 30th April, 1921, the provision of extra nourishment for persons suffering from tuberculosis came under the control of the Borough Council. On May 5th, the Council authorised such provision as a part of the Tuberculosis Dispensary scheme up to a maximum expenditure of £228 per annum. This latter figure is the maximum amount on which an Exchequer grant is payable by the Ministry of Health, on the basis of £2 per 1,000 of population.

The present arrangements are that cases are certified by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer as needing extra nourishment, and that the Tuberculosis Health Visitor makes enquiries as to the family circumstances. The grants made by the Committee consist ordinarily of one or one and a-half pints of milk and one new-laid egg per day for a period of four weeks. Such grants may be renewed up to a maximum of three months. Grants are not made to children who are or ought to be on the admission register of a school.

During the year 75 grants were made at an estimated cost of £79. Thirty-six patients were dealt with, 13 of whom were still receiving nourishment on the 31st December, 1921.

Dr. Howell, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, reports on the subject:—

“ The class of case usually recommended is the patient awaiting admission to sanatorium, or one recently discharged. It is often extremely useful in the former case, and especially so in cases where the general condition is very poor, and it is doubtful if institutional treatment will do any good, as one often finds if they leave off work and are given a little extra diet they will soon recover sufficiently to justify recommendation for sanatorium treatment.”

“ Another class of case is one in which there is a temporary drop in the income of the family, e.g., when a man who has been on full-time work is placed on part time for a period. Under these conditions, the granting of additional nourishment sometimes is a very substantial help, till the patient's circumstances improve again.”

“ We would often like, for sentimental reasons, to recommend extra diet to the advanced and hopeless case, but this is hardly justifiable with the limited expenditure allowed.”

“ On the whole, I think that the results obtained by these grants justify their continuation.”

## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

807 samples were taken. 748 of these proved to be "genuine," and 59 or 7.3 per cent. adulterated. The details are given in the following table:—

### SUMMARY OF ANALYST'S REPORTS.

Article.	Samples taken formally.			Samples taken informally.			Total Number of Samples taken.
	No. taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	No. taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	
Milk ... ..	375	354	21	14	8	6	389
Butter ... ..	136	132	4	28	26	2	164
Vinegar ... ..	73	63	10	4	4	...	77
Margarine ... ..	32	32	...	...	...	...	32
Jam ... ..	27	25	2	...	...	...	27
Coffee ... ..	26	25	1	...	...	...	26
Cocoa ... ..	13	13	...	...	...	...	13
Lard ... ..	11	11	...	...	...	...	11
*Cream ... ..	9	2	7	...	...	...	9
Pepper ... ..	8	8	...	...	...	...	8
White Precipitate Ointment ... ..	8	7	1	...	...	...	8
Condensed Milk ... ..	6	6	...	1	1	...	7
Cheese ... ..	6	6	...	...	...	...	6
Arrowroot ... ..	4	4	...	...	...	...	4
Cream of Tartar ... ..	4	4	...	...	...	...	4
Dripping ... ..	4	4	...	...	...	...	4
Tinned Peas ... ..	1	1	...	2	2	...	3
Sugar ... ..	2	1	1	1	...	1	3
Mincemeat ... ..	3	1	2	...	...	...	3
Ground Almonds ... ..	3	3	...	...	...	...	3
Paregoric ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Camphorated Oil ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Marmalade ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sausages ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Honey ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Totals	752	703	49	55	45	10	807

\*Samples taken under the Public Health (Milk & Cream) Regulations, 1912 & 1917.

Prosecutions were instituted in respect of 28 of the 49 formal samples which were reported to be adulterated.

Full details are set forth in the following table:—

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN WITH RESPECT TO ADULTERATED SAMPLES

Name of Article. 1	Identification Number given to the Sample. 2	Result of Analysis. 3	Result of Legal Proceedings. 4	Course adopted in cases where no legal proceedings were instituted. 5	Information, if any, as to previous convictions. 6	Remarks on any point of special interest. 7
Milk ... ..	No. 34	Contained 3 per cent. of added water.	...	Vendor cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.	13th August, 1919. Vendor fined £5 and costs £3 12s. on three charges in connection with a case of obstruction. Also ordered to pay £1 10s. to Inspector in respect of damaged clothing.	...
Vinegar ... ..	" 38	Contained 13 per cent. of added water.	Summons dismissed.	...	...	Warranty proved.
Milk ... ..	" 43	Contained 9½ per cent. of added water.	Vendor fined £2.	...	...	...
do. ... ..	" 50	Contained 3½ per cent. of added water.	...	Vendor cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.	...	...
do. ... ..	" 74	Contained 3½ per cent. of added water.	...	Vendor cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.	16th July, 1914. Vendor ordered to pay £2 2s. costs for selling milk 8 per cent. deficient in milk fat.	...
Vinegar ... ..	" 86	Contained 15 per cent. of added water.	Vendor fined £2.	...	...	...
Milk ... ..	" 109	Contained 26 per cent. of added water.	Dismissed. Defendant proved milk was returned to him by a customer who put water in it.	...	29th May, 1919. Vendor summoned for selling milk containing 40 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat. Ordered to pay £2 2s. costs, but no conviction recorded. 15th April, 1920. Vendor fined £2 and costs £1 10s. on each of four summonses for selling adulterated milk. 28th October, 1920. Fined £40 and costs £10 for selling adulterated milk.	...

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN WITH RESPECT TO ADULTERATED SAMPLES

—Continued.

Name of Article.	Identification Number given to the Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Course adopted in cases where no legal proceedings were instituted.	Information, if any, as to previous convictions.	Remarks on any point of special interest.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
White Precipitate Ointment ...	No 123	Contained 15½ per cent. of Oxide of Zinc. No Mercury present.	...	Vendor cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.	14th July, 1919. Vendor ordered to pay £3 3s. costs for selling camphorated oil containing 39 per cent. of paraffin oil.	...
Milk ...	.. 129	Contained 9 per cent. of added water.	Vendor ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.	...	...	...
do. ...	.. 130	Contained 8 per cent. of added water.	Vendor ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.	...	...	...
do. ...	.. 145	Contained 5 per cent. of added water.	Summons dismissed.	...	4th July, 1912. Vendor fined £5 and costs £2 2s. for selling milk 12 per cent. deficient in fat.	Warranty proved.
do. ...	.. 147	Contained 8½ per cent. of added water.	Summons dismissed.	...	...	Warranty proved.
do. ...	.. 148	Contained 4 per cent. of added water.	Summons dismissed.	...	...	Warranty proved.
do. ...	.. 213	Contained 4 per cent. of added water.	Summons dismissed.	...	15th April, 1920. Vendor fined £2 and costs £1 10s. on each of four summonses for selling adulterated milk.	Warranty proved.
Vinegar ...	.. 236	Contained 12 per cent. of added water.	Vendor fined 20s. and costs 21s.	...	28th October, 1920. Fined £40 and costs £10 for selling adulterated milk. 19th June, 1919. Vendor ordered to pay £2 2s. costs for selling vinegar containing 28 per cent. less than the proper amount of acetic acid. No conviction recorded.	Two other convictions were obtained against this vendor at the same hearing in respect of the sale of margarine.
Milk ...	.. 262	Contained 3 per cent. of added water.	...	No action taken in view of notice exhibited in shop.	...	...

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN WITH RESPECT TO ADULTERATED SAMPLES

—Continued.

Name of Article.	Identification Number given to the Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Course adopted in cases where no legal proceedings were instituted.	Information, if any, as to previous convictions.	Remarks on any point of special interest.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk ... ..	No. 306	Contained 21 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	...	No action taken regarding this sample, but summons issued in respect of sample No. 307 taken from the same vendor.	...	...
Milk ... ..	" 307	Contained 22 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor fined £3 and costs £1 1s.	...	...	See previous case.
do. ... ..	" 310	Contained 6 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Dismissed.	...	...	Defendant proved that business belonged to roundman
Cream ... ..	" 319	Contained .24 per cent. of boric acid (undisclosed).	...	Vendor cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.	...	...
do. ... ..	" 321	Contained .24 per cent. of boric acid (undisclosed).	...	Vendor cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.	...	For further offences in connection with this sample see page 48.
Milk ... ..	" 332	Contained 41 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor fined £3 and costs £1 1s.	...	...	At the same hearing vendor was ordered to pay £1 1s. costs in respect of a margarine offence.
Cream ... ..	" 346	Contained .38 per cent. of boric acid (undisclosed).	...	Vendor cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.	...	For further offences in connection with this sample see page 48.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN WITH RESPECT TO ADULTERATED SAMPLES:  
—Continued.

Name of Article.	Identification Number given to the Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Course adopted in cases where no legal proceedings were instituted.	Information, if any, as to previous convictions.	Remarks on any point of special interest.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cream ... ..	" 347	Contained .5 per cent. of boric acid (undisclosed).	...	Vendor cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.	...	...
do. ... ..	" 348	Contained .4 per cent. of boric acid (undisclosed).	...	Vendor cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.	...	For further offences in connection with this sample see page 48.
do. ... ..	" 351	Contained .4 per cent. of boric acid (undisclosed).	...	Cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.	...	...
do. ... ..	" 531	Contained .44 per cent. of boric acid (undisclosed).	Summons taken out under Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917.	Proceedings instituted for another offence in connection with this sample (see page 50).	...	Ordered to pay 42s. costs.
Vinegar ... ..	" 382	Contained 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of added water.	Dismissed.	...	4th September, 1919. Vendor fined £1 and £1 costs for selling vinegar containing 17 per cent. less than the proper amount of acetic acid.	Warranty proved.
do. ... ..	" 390	Contained 6 per cent. of added water.	...	Cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.	...	...
do. ... ..	" 398	Contained 30 per cent. of added water.	Vendor fined £5.	...	...	Salesman also summoned. Ordered to pay 2s. costs or serve 1 day's imprisonment.
Coffee ... ..	" 399	Contained 80 per cent. of chicory.	...	...	...	Summons issued, but Defendant absconded.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN WITH RESPECT TO ADULTERATED SAMPLES

—continued.

Name of Article.	Identification Number given to the Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Course adopted in cases where no legal proceedings were instituted.	Information, if any, as to previous convictions.	Remarks on any point of special interest.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Raspberry Jam...	" 468	Contained 6 per cent. of apple pulp.	...	...	11th November, 1920. Vendor fined 20s. and costs 21s. for selling milk 16 per cent. deficient in fat.	Summons withdrawn on payment of 21s. costs.
Sugar ... ..	" 534	Contained 3½ per cent. of sea sand.	Vendor fined £4.	...	...	...
Vinegar ... ..	" 487	Contained 49 per cent. of added water.	Vendor fined £5.	...	...	...
Milk ... ..	" 537	Contained a trace of vegetable colouring matter known as annatto.	Summons taken out under the Milk (England and Wales) Order, 1921. Vendor fined £2 2s. and costs £2 14s. 6d.	...	3rd May, 1917. Vendor fined £2 for selling milk 21 per cent. deficient in fat.	...

42

do. ... ..	" 543	Contained 7 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor fined £2 2s. and costs £1 1s.	...	...	...
do. ... ..	" 568	Contained 12 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor ordered to pay £6 6s. costs.	...	...	...
do. ... ..	" 579	Contained 28 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Dismissed.	...	19th February, 1920. Vendor fined £2 and costs £1 1s. for selling milk containing 10 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat. 28th July, 1921. Ordered to pay £2 2s. costs for exposing for sale unlabelled margarine.	Warranty proved.
Butter ... ..	" 584	Contained 1 per cent. of water beyond the legal limit.	...	Cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.	...	...
Vinegar ... ..	" 615	Contained 14 per cent. of added water.	Vendor fined £2.	...	...	...

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ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN WITH RESPECT TO ADULTERATED SAMPLES

—Continued.

Name of Article.	Identification Number given to the Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Course adopted in cases where no legal proceedings were instituted.	Information, if any, as to previous convictions.	Remarks on any point of special interest.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk ... ..	" 634	Contained 16 per cent. less than the proper amount of fat.	Vendor fined £5.	...	30th May, 1911. Fined £10 costs 12s. 6d. for selling milk 10 per cent. deficient in fat. Several other convictions.	...
Butter ... ..	" 647	Contained 1 per cent. of water beyond the legal limit.	...	Cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.	...	"
Vinegar ... ..	" 653	Contained 55½ per cent. of added water.	Vendor fined £1.	...	...	...
Butter ... ..	" 538	Contained 2½ per cent. of water beyond the legal limit.	Vendor ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs.	...	...	...
Raspberry Jam...	" 682	Contained 10 per cent. of apple pulp.	...	Cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.	"	...
Vinegar ... ..	" 700	Contained 8 per cent. of added water.	Vendor fined £3.	...	30th October, 1919. Vendor fined £1 10s. for selling vinegar containing 17 per cent. of added water.	...
Butter ... ..	" 502	Contained 1½ per cent. of added water.	Vendor ordered to pay 42s. costs.	...	...	...
Mincemeat ... ..	" 733	Contained Salicylic Acid, 1¼ grains per lb.	...	Adulteration too slight for action.	...	...
do. ... ..	" 737	Contained Salicylic Acid, 2 grains per lb.	...	do.	...	...

44

45

### SAMPLES TAKEN INFORMALLY.

Of the 14 samples of milk taken informally, 6 were found to be adulterated, one being 38 per cent. deficient in fat, and five containing added water in amounts varying from 8 per cent. to 48 per cent.

Twenty-eight informal samples of butter were taken, two of which were adulterated as follows:—

Sample No. 557.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of water beyond the legal limit.

Sample No. 599.—95 per cent. margarine.

One informal sample of pork sausages was taken, which upon analysis was found to contain 0.12 per cent. of boric acid.

An informal sample of sugar was found to be adulterated with 5 per cent. of sea sand.

The following samples taken informally all proved to be genuine:—

Vinegar	...	...	...	4
Peas	...	...	...	2
Paregoric	...	...	...	2
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	1
Honey	...	...	...	1
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	1

With regard to Sample 459 (milk), proceedings were taken against the vendor for obstructing the Inspector in the course of his duties, details of which appear on page 50.

In the case of Sample 745 (milk), proceedings were taken against the roundsman under the Milk (England and Wales) Order, 1921, (1) for adding water to milk intended for sale, and (2) for knowingly exposing for sale milk to which water had been added.

Proceedings were also taken against the roundsman under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for wilfully obstructing the Inspector in the course of his duties. All three summons were adjourned sine die owing to the illness of defendant.

### COLOURING MATTER IN MILK.

On November 4th, 1921, a milk vendor was summoned for knowingly selling milk to which colouring matter had been added. The milk at the time of purchase was noticed as having a yellow colour, and analysis showed that the milk was poor in quality, only 3.10 per cent. of milk fat being present. The colouring matter present was annatto. This substance, whilst harmless to health, would have the effect of giving a rich colour to what would otherwise be a milk of poor colour. The Magistrate imposed a penalty and costs amounting to £4 16s. 6d.

### PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917.

The following is a report of the work done under the Regulations during the year ending the 31st December, 1921 :—

375 formal samples and 14 informal samples of milk were taken, and in no case was the presence of a preservative substance reported.

Nine samples of cream were taken, in 7 of which boric acid was found to be present, the percentages being .24, .24, .38, .5, .4, .4, and .44. In none of these cases did the receptacle in which the cream was contained bear a declaratory label, and in one case a notice

hung in the shop indicated that " Cream " was on sale when " Preserved Cream " should have been stated. Cautionary letters were sent to the vendors of six of these creams, and the remaining vendor was prosecuted for the absence of a declaratory label (see pages 39, 40, 41, and 50), and for selling preserved cream containing .44 per cent. of boric acid, being in excess of the permissible amount.

On the resumption of the sale of cream after the war it was found that the existence of the Regulations had been forgotten by many of the retailers, and it was found necessary to send round a letter of warning as to the conditions under which preserved cream may be sold, if at all.

#### " APPEAL TO COW " SAMPLES.

No samples of milk were taken direct from the cow in 1921, as the occasion did not arise for taking such samples.

PROSECUTIONS FOR OFFENCES OTHER THAN  
ADULTERATION.

Article.	No. of Sample.	Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
		<b>SALE OF FOOD AND</b>	<b>DRUGS ACTS</b>
Margarine	51	(1) Selling margarine by retail in a plain wrapper	Vendor ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs in respect of each offence.
		(2) Exposing for sale an unlabelled parcel of margarine.	
do.	234	do.	Vendor ordered to pay 21s. costs in respect of each offence.
do.	275	do.	Vendor fined 10s. in respect of the first offence and 20s. in respect of the second offence.
do.	333	do.	Vendor ordered to pay 21s. costs.
do.	379	do.	Vendor fined £5 in respect of first offence and £1 in respect of second offence.
do.	442	do.	Vendor ordered to pay 21s. costs in respect of each offence.
do.	488	do.	Vendor fined 20s. and costs 2s.
do.	101	Selling margarine by retail in a plain wrapper.	Vendor fined 10s.
do.	296	do.	Vendor fined 20s.
do.	304	do.	Vendor fined 10s.
do.	338	do.	Vendor ordered to pay 21s. costs.
do.	465	do.	do.
do.	402	Exposing for sale an unlabelled parcel of margarine.	Vendor ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.
do.	648	do.	Vendor fined 40s.

PROSECUTIONS FOR OFFENCES OTHER THAN  
ADULTERATION—*continued.*

Article.	No. of Sample.	Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Margarine ...	714	Exposing for sale an unlabelled parcel of margarine.	Vendor fined 20s., costs 20s.
Milk ...	568	Giving a false warranty to purchaser.	Vendor ordered to pay £8 8s. costs.
do.	459	Obstructing the Inspector in the course of his duties.	Vendor fined £40, costs £10.
do.	745	do.	Case adjourned sine die owing to illness of Defendant.
do.	—	do.	Defendant fined £10.
Condensed Milk ...	258	Selling condensed skimmed milk in a tin which did not bear a properly worded label.	Vendor fined 10s.
PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917			
Cream ...	531	Depositing for sale preserved cream on the receptacle containing which a proper declaratory label did not appear. (0.44 per cent. of Boric Acid present).	Vendor ordered to pay 42s. costs.

Twelve other offences were reported to the Public Health Committee in connection with the sale of margarine, either exposing an unlabelled parcel for sale or selling by retail in a plain wrapper. These offences, being either first offences or of a trifling character, were dealt with by cautionary letter.

## MILKSHOPS AND DAIRIES.

Forty-four applications for registration under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders were considered during 1921, and were acceded to.\*

The figures in regard to registration of Milkshops are set out below :—

Number of purveyors of milk at retail milkshops on register at end of 1920 ... ..	194
<i>Deduct</i> number of purveyors removed from register during 1921 ... ..	9
<i>Add</i> number of new purveyors added to register by resolution of the Public Health Committee during 1921 ... ..	11
Number of purveyors of milk at retail milkshops on register at end of 1921 ... ..	196
Number of applications for registration refused ... ..	4

During the year 732 inspections of milkshops were made by the Inspectors, and 117 notices were served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—One prosecution was undertaken under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders of 1885 and 1886.

## COWHOUSES.

There were at the end of 1921 twelve licensed cowhouses in the Borough, as in previous years. 64 inspections were made during the year.

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\*This includes changes of occupiers in premises previously registered.

## LIST OF LICENSED COWHOUSES.

- 63, Bishop's Road.—(*No. of cows*—Shed No. 1—8 cows, Shed No. 2—6 cows.)  
 42, Cheshire Street.—(6 cows.)  
 23, Ezra Street.—(6 cows.)  
 38, Fellbrigg Street.—(*No. of cows*—Shed No. 1—8 cows, Shed No. 2—8 cows.)  
 104, Gibraltar Walk.—(18 cows.)  
 34b, Green Street.—(45 cows.)  
 1, Hamilton Road.—(13 cows.)  
 55, Kerbela Street.—(*No. of cows*—Shed No. 1—18 cows, Shed No. 2—2 cows.)  
 2, Lisbon Street.—(19 cows.)  
 64, Squirries Street.—(14 cows.)  
 38, Three Colts Lane.—(23 cows.)  
 6, Warley Street.—(10 cows.)

## ICE CREAM PREMISES.

296 visits were paid to these premises by the district inspectors during 1921. No legal proceedings were taken in respect of the manufacture and sale of ice cream.

## FRIED FISH AND FISH-CURING PREMISES.

At the end of 1921 there were 49 fried fish vendors' premises in the Borough, at two of which curing was also carried on. There were 24 fish curers' premises, including these two. 585 visits were made by the Food Inspector to these premises.

## WORKSHOP BAKEHOUSES.

In the County of London, the Metropolitan Borough Councils are responsible for enforcing proper sanitary conditions in all bakehouses, whether wholesale or retail, which are workshops, this is, without mechanical power. There are, in Bethnal Green, 73 workshop bakehouses, 17 of which are underground.



## FACTORY BAKEHOUSES.

The sanitary supervision of these bakehouses was, until May 27th, 1921, carried out by the factory inspectors of the Home Office. On that date the powers of the Home Office as regards the sanitary condition of factory bakehouses were transferred to the Ministry of Health by Order in Council. On October 2nd, 1921, the Ministry of Health wrote to the Council requesting that the sanitary supervision of factory bakehouses might be carried out by the Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health. The Council assented to this and, for the remainder of the year, such bakehouses were visited by the staff of the Public Health Department. As a matter of fact, for some time past informal visits have been paid by the sanitary inspectors to factory bakehouses. There are in Bethnal Green 10 factory bakehouses, 3 of which are underground. In every case the mechanism used, which causes the bakehouse to be a factory, is a dough-mixer. In 9 cases the power used is an electric motor and in one case a gas engine.

Generally speaking, the factory bakehouses are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Forty visits of inspection were made, and arising out of these visits, 3 notices were served on occupiers calling attention to lack of cleanliness. In one case the water-closet adjoining the bakehouse was defective and dirty.

## OTHER PREMISES USED FOR THE PREPARATION OR SALE OF FOOD.

There were 198 such premises on the register, the majority being restaurant-kitchens. 1,002 inspections were made during the year, and arising out of such inspections 131 notices to remedy faults or insanitary conditions were issued.

## UN SOUND FOOD.

The Food Inspector has kept under regular inspection food exposed or deposited for sale in slaughter houses, shops (especially butchers', cooked meat and fishmongers' shops), stalls, and market places.

Seven seizures of unsound food have been made during 1921, as follow :—

## SEIZURES.

Date.	Description of Article.	Weight.	Prosecution and Result.
2/2/1921	Tinned Salmon " Herrings " Sardines	41 tins	Fined £1
16/4/1921	Condensed Milk	21 tins	" £2
28/5/1921	Apples	75 lbs.	" 10s.
4/6/1921	Tomatoes	9 lbs.	" £3
15/7/1921	Meat	3½ lbs.	" £40. Costs £5 5s.
4/8/1921	Pears	50 lbs.	Adjourned <i>Sine-die</i>
23/8/1921	"	34 lbs.	" "

On 61 occasions during the year the following articles of unsound food have been surrendered by the owners to the Food Inspector, and destroyed as trade refuse :—

## ARTICLES SURRENDERED.

Description of Article.	Weight.		
	Tons.	Cwts.	lbs.
Fish ... ..	1	10	111
Meat ... ..	—	7	5
Fruit ... ..	—	10	69
Other Articles ... ..	—	7	93
900 Eggs.	1,662 tins of Condensed Milk.		
23 Cocoanuts.	9 .. .. Pilchards.		
	58 tins of Sardines.		

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There were 3 licensed slaughter houses in the Borough at the end of 1921, situated at—

294, Bethnal Green Road.

354, Bethnal Green Road.

278, Hackney Road.

Nineteen visits were made to slaughter houses by the Food Inspector during the year.

## WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MARGARINE.

The following premises are registered as being occupied by wholesale dealers in margarine :—

136, Bethnal Green Road.

352, Bethnal Green Road.

374, Bethnal Green Road.

153, Brick Lane.

199, Green Street.

209, Green Street.

489, Hackney Road.

## SANITARY SUPERVISION

## A SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS, WITH MATTERS

DISTRICT.	Infectious Cases.	Complaints.	House to House Inspections.	Trade Inspections.	Re-Inspections.	Milkshop Inspections.	Factory and Workshop Inspections.	Outworkers Home Inspections.	Tenement House Inspections.	New Buildings Inspections.	Ice Cream Shop Inspections.	Combined Drainage Inspections.
A	408	894	272	..	3544	30	112	162	..	..	11	5
B	299	690	..	..	3460	51	147	266	13	..	39	..
C	222	564	13	..	3509	71	202	53	89	1	42	20
D	238	143	23	..	4616	181	517	45	115	..	36	..
E	368	887	23	..	3179	128	220	49	54	1	40	..
F	372	620	..	..	3043	50	144	29	24	23	21	331
	..	..	..	..	96	..	368	..	..	..	..	..
	..	6	..	1495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	37	..	..	418	..	..	1672	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	1907	3841	331	1495	21915	511	1711	2276	295	31	189	356

## OF THE BOROUGH.

## OUTSTANDING FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

Smoke Nuisances. Premises under Observations.	Other Inspections or work of Special Character.	Number of Calls.	Unsound Food Seizures.	Samples of Food and Drugs taken.	Police Court Attendances.	Nuisances Abated.	Matters Outstanding.	Total Visits for the Year.	Inspector.
..	163	112	..	..	3	1052	57	5713	G. I. Brighting
..	161	366	..	..	2	1010	52	5432	J. H. Hewitt
17	159	424	..	..	17	1110	63	5446	W. Billings
..	112	188	..	..	1	1087	51	6214	F. Bare
3	282	349	..	..	14	1083	59	5583	E. J. Jenkins
..	129	534	..	..	..	1297	65	5326	I. R. Jones
..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	464	A. S. Henley
..	..	247	5	55	19	..	..	1748	W. Rowsell
..	..	..	1	784	114	..	..	..	J. G. Weeks
..	349	50	..	..	..	182	..	2526	Miss A. F. Murphy (Left 31-8-21)
20	1355	2270	6	839	170	6850	347	38502	

TOTAL NUMBER OF SANITARY DEFECTS  
DISCOVERED DURING 1921.

Month.	Dirty Premises.	Defective Drains.	Defective and Dirty W.C.'s.	Defective Water Supply.	Smoke Nuisances	Other Matters.	Total.
Jan. ... ..	264	14	182	28	—	729	1217
Feb. ... ..	249	11	175	37	—	694	1166
Mar. ... ..	208	17	141	59	—	763	1188
April ... ..	192	21	119	52	—	687	1071
May ... ..	209	17	143	49	1	619	1038
June ... ..	247	32	185	127	—	918	1509
July ... ..	258	69	93	106	—	886	1412
Aug. ... ..	295	71	107	122	—	1038	1633
Sept. ... ..	309	94	122	117	—	1127	1769
Oct. ... ..	293	82	107	99	—	1097	1678
Nov. ... ..	367	109	132	139	—	1382	2129
Dec. ... ..	207	36	111	82	—	733	1169
Totals ... ..	3098	573	1617	1017	1	10673	16979

During the year 5,078 Preliminary Notices were served requiring the remedying of a Nuisance. 4,289 Statutory Notices were served.

### DISINFECTATION SERVICE.

During the year, 2,091 rooms and 31,255 articles were disinfected for various reasons, liquid Formalin in the form of a spray being used for the purpose of disinfecting rooms.

The table appended gives full details of the rooms, bedding and clothing disinfected.

ROOMS, BEDDING AND CLOTHING DISINFECTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1921

Month.	Number of Rooms.										Total No. of Rooms.	Total No. of Articles.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Verminous Conditions	Cancer.	Scabies.	Measles.	By Request.			
January .. ..	102	36	18	..	2	1	..	..	5	164	2568	
February .. ..	82	61	24	1	2	3	..	..	1	174	2346	
March .. ..	74	52	11	2	4	3	..	..	1	147	3123	
April .. ..	65	61	14	..	13	3	..	..	7	163	2829	
May .. ..	78	52	15	..	31	2	1	..	..	182	2593	
June .. ..	55	41	8	..	30	..	2	..	3	139	2448	
July .. ..	59	28	5	..	52	..	..	..	2	146	2117	
August .. ..	94	38	15	1	30	2	..	..	4	184	2568	
September .. ..	151	37	..	..	26	2	2	..	8	226	2892	
October .. ..	145	47	14	..	61	..	1	..	2	270	2901	
November .. ..	70	31	26	..	12	3	..	..	5	147	2198	
December .. ..	54	61	11	1	7	..	..	6	9	149	2672	
Totals .. ..	1029	545	161	5	270	19	6	6	50	2091	31,255	

No. of articles destroyed by request .. .. 113  
 Articles disinfected in Formalin Chamber, such as boots, boxes, etc. .. .. 500

Books for Public Libraries disinfected .. 424  
 Rooms in Schools disinfected .. .. nil  
 Hospital Wards disinfected.. .. nil

## PUBLIC MORTUARY.

(Church Row, Bethnal Green, E.2.)

During the year 168 bodies were received at the Mortuary, i.e.—

On Coroner's order ... ..	116
By the Police ... ..	10
By Sanitary Inspector's order ... ..	1
At the request of relatives ... ..	41

Exact particulars are only available as to the 125 bodies on which coroner's inquests were held. On 77 of these bodies post-mortem examinations were made.

The Public Mortuary comprises two mortuary rooms and a post-mortem room with lavatories. The post-mortem room is now adequately warmed and provided with good natural and artificial light. The Mortuary keeper resides in the Coroner's Court close to the Public Mortuary, and the Police, having a key to the Mortuary, can obtain access to it at any time of the night for the purpose of depositing corpses.

## STATISTICS.

*Places from which bodies were brought to the Mortuary.*

Removed by the Police from the canal ...	4
"    "    "    "    "    "    streets	7
Removed from Bethnal Green Hospital	29
"    "    Queen's Hospital ...	9
"    "    Mildmay Mission Hosp.	2
"    "    Private houses, etc. ...	74
Total ... ..	<hr/> 125 <hr/>

## Inquest cases classified according to age :—

Number under 1 year	...	...	...	...	20
„ over 1 year and under 5 years					7
„ „ 5 years	„	„	10	„	6
„ „ 10	„	„	20	„	2
„ „ 20	„	„	30	„	2
„ „ 30	„	„	40	„	8
„ „ 40	„	„	50	„	21
„ „ 50	„	„	60	„	12
„ „ 60	„	„	70	„	18
„ „ 70	„	„	80	„	25
„ „ 80	„	„			4
Total	...	...	...	...	<hr/> 125 <hr/>

## Causes of death in inquest cases :—

Natural causes	...	...	...	...	84
Misadventure : death under an anæsthetic					6
Accidental :—					
Drowned	...	...	...	...	1
Falls	...	...	...	...	8
Run over by motor 'bus			...	...	1
Run over by lorry	...	...	...	...	2
Scalds	...	...	...	...	2
Suffocation whilst in bed	...	...	...	...	2
Suffocation by a thimble	...	...	...	...	1
Open Verdict :—					
Found drowned	...	...	...	...	2
Found in a parcel	...	...	...	...	1
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide :—					
Cut throat	...	...	...	...	3
Drowning	...	...	...	...	1
Hanging	...	...	...	...	6
Poisoning	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	...	<hr/> 125 <hr/>



### DISTRIBUTION OF DISINFECTANTS.

1,142 packets of deodorant powder and 11,204 pint bottles of disinfectant fluid were distributed. Bearing in view the fact that the disinfectant fluid given out is largely used as a deodorant, for rinsing down sink-wastes and gullies or for washing floors, it is now given out in a diluted form. The giving out of a disinfectant fluid in undiluted form tends to waste, as so many persons do not understand the need for diluting it. As I mentioned in my Report for 1920, this lavish distribution of disinfectants is of very little use in controlling or preventing infectious disease. There is, however, a most insistent demand for such disinfectants, a demand which has been created in the past by the action of our predecessors. The best thing to do now is to prevent unnecessary waste and to endeavour to get persons to rely more on cleanliness and healthy living to prevent infectious diseases, rather than on the imaginary virtues of chemical disinfectants.

### SHELTER FOR CONTACTS, 3, ST. JAMES' ROAD.

Fortunately no use had to be made of this house during the year for the contacts of infectious disease.

### CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS.

No applications for certificates for exemption from Inhabited House Duty were received during the year.

### RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year advice was given to persons needing it and a few informal notices were served on

persons whose premises were found to harbour rats. It was not found necessary to serve any formal Statutory Notices.

A number of tins of rat-poison were given away to persons requiring such poison, but when the question of selling poison was gone into, there appeared to be serious obstacles, legal and otherwise. Arrangements were made, therefore, with a chemist in the vicinity of the Town Hall to supply poison of approved composition at a cheap rate to all persons needing it.

### SMOKE PREVENTION.

During the year 85 observations of smoke shafts were made, and in 9 cases black smoke was observed in such quantity as to be a nuisance. Five Intimation Notices and 2 Statutory Notices were served. The law as it stands at present does not prohibit the emission of black smoke from private dwelling houses, manufacturing premises therefore mainly come under control. As a matter of fact, it is the private dwelling houses in their countless numbers which are responsible for the unhealthy soot-laden condition of the London atmosphere, but at present nothing can be done to prevent this serious nuisance.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There was only one offensive trade carried on during the year, that of a tripe boiler in Bethnal Green Road. Two visits were paid to these premises, which were closed for the purpose of tripe boiling on June 9th, 1921.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT

## Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	138	24	—
WORKSHOPS ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	2922	786	4
WORKPLACES ... .. (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	25	5	—
Total ... ..	3085	815	4

## Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspctr.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	298	282	—	1
Want of ventilation ... ..	33	—	—	1
Overcrowding ... ..	2	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	929	884	—	2
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ... ..	25	20	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	129	127	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	14	13	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	143	143	—	—
Other offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork)	53	53	—	—
Total ... ..	1626	1522	—	4

## Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
WORKSHOPS .. .. .	1829
WORKSHOP BAKEHOUSES .. .. .	73
Total Number of Workshops on Register .. .. .	1902

## Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901) .. .. .	15
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901)	
} Notified by H.M. Inspector	129
} Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	129
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year ..	21

### HOME WORK

Nature of Work.	OUTWORKERS LISTS, SECTION 107.										Outwork in un-wholesome premises, Section 108		Outwork in Infected premises, Sections 109, 110				
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made, (s. 110).	Prosecutions (s. 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year						Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.							
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.		Received from other Councils	Forwarded to other Councils	Prosecutions.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made, (s. 110).	Prosecutions (s. 109, 110).	
Con-tractors		Work-men	Con-tractors		Work-men												
Wearing Apparel—																	
Making, etc. ...	124	44	995	7	...	29	1398	607	96	1	1	215	183	...	...	...	
Curtains and Furniture hangings ...	6	...	64	1	...	2	17	33	11	...	...	18	11	...	...	...	
Furniture and upholstery	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fur-pulling ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Umbrellas, etc. ...	4	...	6	1	...	2	1	1	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	
Artificial Flowers	2	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	1	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags ...	28	...	518	4	...	43	99	227	23	1	...	132	117	...	...	...	
Brush-making ...	6	...	402	...	...	...	26	282	3	...	...	39	34	...	...	...	
Draught Board making ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cosques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Textile Weaving	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	
Total ...	174	44	2000	16	...	81	1573	1152	142	2	1	419	354	...	...	..	

## RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

No samples were taken for examination during the year.

## HOME WORKERS.

Of the 3,698 workmen and contractors whose names appeared on the lists sent in by employers, 2,546 resided within the Borough. In 1920 the number was much larger, being 3,438. This figure, 2,546, is approximately double the number of individual workers as in the majority of cases the same people are notified in February and in August.

The number of visits paid to Home Workers' dwellings was 2,845. The number of premises found to be in an insanitary condition was 419, or 18 per cent. of the premises inspected. Notices were served in 354 cases, the other 65 premises being already under notice arising from other visits.

## HOUSING.

In the Annual Report for 1920, the formation of a special staff for housing was recorded. Subsequently, this staff was depleted by the retirement of Mr. Foot and Mr. Ainley, and after dispensing with the services of the temporary staff there only remained a housing inspector (Mr. A. S. Henley) and a general assistant (Mr. W. H. Heron). As it is now evident that housing work, in the special sense of the word, was likely to be in abeyance for some time, the above-mentioned officers were transferred to routine sanitary duties and the housing section in 20, Patriot Square, was closed.

## UNHEALTHY AREAS.

## (1) Brady Street Area.

During the year, the London (Brady Street) Improvement Scheme, 1920, was approved by the Minister of Health, with certain modifications.

## (2) Diss Street Area.

No further progress was made with the Reconstruction Scheme submitted to the Ministry of Health by the Council, the Ministry reserving their decision in the matter.

## (3) Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Baker's Court.

Demolition Orders in respect of these four houses became operative on May 1st, 1921, and the houses were demolished.

## TENEMENT HOUSES.

The number of houses registered as being let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family was 219. 712 visits of inspection were made to these houses, and arising out of such visits, 242 Intimation Notices were served. The present by-laws do not apply when the landlord himself resides on the premises, or where the rent of the tenement is above a certain figure. This explains the limited number of tenement houses which are now on the register and subject to the by-laws. Revised by-laws are now in process of drafting by the London County Council, and will be applicable to a large number of tenements which are at present excluded from the operation of the by-laws.

## APPENDIX

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### Bethnal Green Tuberculosis Dispensary

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#### REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921

By H. TYLFORD HOWELL, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.,  
*Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.*

THERE has been no change in the personnel of the Dispensary during the year, and the department is fortunate in having retained the services of Dr. Hamilton, the Junior Tuberculosis Officer, and also of the nurse and clerk.

As in 1920, the patients were seen from 10 to 12 on five mornings a week, and from 7.30 to 9 on two evenings. Saturday mornings are reserved for school children and for such adults as find it difficult or impossible to attend at other times. This arrangement is popular with parents, as it does not interfere with a child's regular attendance at school. In connection with the evening sessions it has been found that quite a number of patients came direct from their business to the hospital, some as early as 6 o'clock. This necessitated their waiting from one to two hours before being seen. To meet this difficulty it was decided, after consultation with the Medical Officers of Health, that one evening session should commence at 5.30 p.m., the time of the other remaining the same as before.

The accommodation of the department is still quite adequate to meet all requirements, and judged by comparison with other London dispensaries, I think we are exceptionally well equipped. We have at our disposal an office where the Tuberculosis Officers do all their clerical work and where records are kept. There is a second room for the use of the clerk, and a laboratory for the examination of sputa. In addition to these there are two consulting rooms, to each of which are attached two dressing-rooms and a dark room for the examination of throat cases.

The Tuberculosis Officers may also make use of the special departments of the Hospital. This is a most excellent arrangement, as it enables us to investigate thoroughly a case on the spot, while in addition one has the advantage of a personal interview with the consultant concerned. The mere fact that



98 cases\* were referred to the X-ray department and 34\* to the Throat department, in addition to those referred to the Surgeon, shows that we realise the usefulness of such an arrangement.

It was pointed out in last year's report that while the Surgeon in charge of the Throat department and the Dentist are only too pleased to give an opinion on any particular case, we have no authority to send them cases for treatment. This matter was reported to the Dispensary Committee, and the subject taken up with the L.C.C. and the Boroughs concerned, with the object of establishing centres at Victoria Park Hospital to provide treatment for Throat and Dental cases. The L.C.C., I understand, were of the opinion that Tonsils and Adenoids could be treated at their other centres in the neighbourhood. This is true to some extent, but the objection to this is the fact that children usually have to wait several weeks, sometimes months, before they can be attended to, with the result that their admission to Hospital or Sanatorium is delayed. Although I believe no objection was raised to establishing a centre for dental treatment, nothing further has been done in the matter.

In addition to the special departments, we may also refer patients to the Physicians in charge of out-patients for an opinion in difficult or interesting cases, and we continue to take every advantage of this arrangement.

The help given by the various charitable societies, such as the Invalid Children's Aid Association, the Charity Organisation Society, the Jewish Board of Guardians, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association has been extremely valuable. The Invalid Children's Aid Association in particular has sent quite a large number of our so-called pre-tuberculous children for long periods to convalescent homes, either at the seaside or in the country, while, in addition, they have also undertaken the after-care of these children, and have frequently provided them with suitable occupation, clothing, etc.

276 patients\* were sent to Hospital or Sanatorium during the year. Recently the period between the recommendation for institutional treatment and the admission of the patient has increased from a fortnight or so to several weeks, and it is increasingly difficult to obtain admission at all in the case of female patients. As for those suffering from advanced tuberculosis, it is only in exceptional cases that we can obtain admission for them into any institution, except the Infirmary. This, we presume, is a result of the response to the universal cry for economy, but it is a matter for some doubt if in the long run it is really true economy to omit giving immediate institutional treatment to early cases or to neglect the segregation of the advanced. These remarks do not apply to ex-service men, as it is as always possible to get these cases into Hospital or Sanatorium.

\* Including Bethnal Green and Hackney cases.

The Tuberculosis Officers continue to act as Medical Referees to the local War Pensions Committees, both for tuberculous cases and those suspected of having tuberculosis. This has entailed a great deal of work, frequently of a worrying and responsible character, as often upon the Tuberculosis Officer's report depends the fact whether a man draws a pension or otherwise. Over 1,250\* reports were sent to the Ministry of Pensions and the War Pensions Committees during the year.

On April 1st of this year the care of the institutional treatment of insured persons was transferred from the London Insurance Committee to the London County Council, so that the latter body is now responsible for this form of treatment of all cases, whether children or adults, insured or uninsured.

Attention was called in last year's report to the success of the Open-air School for tuberculous children on Hackney Downs. There are now 84 children on the roll, with an average attendance of 70. During the year, 15 were discharged as fit for work, 14 were regarded as fit to attend an ordinary elementary school and were accordingly transferred, and two children removed from the district. As a result of these discharges, 31 new cases were admitted. With two exceptions, all the children come from the Boroughs of Hackney, Bethnal Green, and Stoke Newington. It was formerly intended that the school should supply a larger area, but it was found that the means of transit was not satisfactory for small children coming from a great distance. All the children have done remarkably well, and in spite of the fact that the coldest winter days are spent in the open air, they soon learn to prefer it to the stuffy atmosphere of the ordinary elementary school.

The statistical tables shown below give particulars of the work done during the year. There has been a slight fall in the number of new cases for both boroughs. It will be seen, however, that there has been a decrease of over 2,000 in the total number of attendances. Normally the number of attendances would have increased but for a request by the Ministry of Health that the cases treated at the Dispensary should be limited. As mentioned in last year's report, it was pointed out by the Ministry that "the provision of routine treatment as distinct from consultative work has at some dispensaries been developed to an undesirable extent," and that "treatment at dispensaries should as a rule be limited to patients whose continued treatment requires special knowledge or technical skill, or to those who are unable to obtain other adequate medical attendance. Patients who require treatment which can consistently with the best interests of the patient be properly undertaken by a general practitioner of ordinary professional skill and competence, and who are

\* Including Bethnal Green and Hackney cases.

either insured persons or can afford to pay for medical attendance, should not be encouraged to attend the dispensary for routine treatment."

This question was brought before the Dispensary Committee, who directed the Tuberculosis Officer to carry out these instructions, but at the same time the Committee communicated with the Ministry of Health, pointing out that in their opinion it was desirable that all cases of Tuberculosis, excepting those receiving institutional treatment, or those who are too ill to attend, should be treated at the Dispensary. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting patients to attend the Dispensary for the purpose of supervision only, the Tuberculosis Officer losing touch with them, whereas they would attend quite regularly for treatment. The panel patient also points out that he is being penalised by the fact that he is insured, because if he were uninsured he could obtain treatment at the Dispensary if he so desired.

In spite of the reduction in the total number of attendances the general work of the department has increased in amount. The total number of systematic examinations has increased from 3,894 to 4,123,\* the number of letters and reports from 3,324 to 3,567,\* and the number of visits to patients at their own homes from 126 to 200.\*

The local practitioners continue to make every use of the Dispensary as a centre for the diagnosis of doubtful or difficult cases, and it is satisfactory to note that the number of new cases from this source remains high as compared with those of other boroughs.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Dispensary Committees, the Medical Officers of Health, the Hospital Physicians and Surgeons, and the Hospital Secretary, for their help and advice, and also the Dispensers, the Clerk, the Nurse, and the Porter, all of whom have done their work very efficiently.

*(Signed)* H. TYLFORD HOWELL.

*March 1st, 1922.*

\* Including Bethnal Green and Hackney cases.

## STATISTICAL TABLES



## 1. THE TOTALS OF NEW CASES.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	326
Females	...	...	...	...	...	405
Total	...	...	...	...	..	<u>731</u>

## 2. THE SOURCES OF THE NEW CASES.

	Total.	Tuberculous.
Medical Officer of Health	144	57
Local Practitioners	131	45
London War Pensions Committee	52	16
Contact cases	325	5
London Insurance Committee	23	8
London County Council	48	45
Victoria Park Hospital	8	4
Other sources		

## 3. THE DIAGNOSIS OF THE NEW CASES.

Diagnosis.	Insured		Uninsured.			Total
	Males	Females	Children under 16	Males	Females	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	65	21	13	16	25	140
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	3	28	1	3	40
Non-tuberculous	115	58	247	12	77	509
Doubtful	15	7	8	6	6	42
Total	200	89	296	35	111	731

## SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

(Other than under Food and Drugs Acts, for which see pp. 34-45)

Date of hearing.	Offence.	Inspector.	Result and Remarks.
January 20th ...	Having deposited for purpose of sale 39 eggs unfit for human food.*	Dr. Oates.	Fined 20s.
January 20th ...	Exposing for sale 39 eggs unfit for human food.	Dr. Oates.	Summons withdrawn; conviction on alternative summons (see above).
January 20th ...	Having deposited for the purpose of sale 124 eggs unfit for human food.	Dr. Oates.	Fined 40s.
January 20th ...	Keeping milk shop dirty, contrary to Regulations.	Dr. Oates.	Fined 30s.
January 20th ...	Removing offensive fish refuse at other than the prescribed hours.	Billings.	Fined 20s. Costs 21s.
January 20th ...	Removing, by road, decomposing fish offal, etc., in leaking, defective, and unsuitable receptacles.	Billings.	Fined £5. Costs £3 3s.
January 20th ...	Removing offensive fish refuse at other than the prescribed hours.	Billings.	Fined £5. Costs £3 3s.
January 20th ...	Failing to prevent effluvia arising from fish-gutting, etc., at defendant's premises.	Billings.	Fined £5. Costs 21s.
January 20th ...	Failing to remove within 24 hours certain putrescible refuse, fish garbage, etc.	Billings.	Summons withdrawn; conviction on alternative summons.
January 20th ...	Removing decomposing fish offal, by road, in uncovered, defective, and leaking receptacles.	Billings.	Fined £5. Costs 21s.
January 26th ...	Having deposited for the purpose of sale about 102lbs. of meat unfit for human food.	Rowell.	Fined £7. Costs £3 3s.
February 17th ...	Keeping milkshop dirty, contrary to Regulations.	Dr. Oates.	Fined £2.
March 31st ...	Exposing for sale 41 tins of unsound fish unfit for human food.	Weeks.	Fined 20s.
April 28th ...	Non-compliance with statutory notice requiring abatement of nuisance.	Murphy.	Costs £2 2s. Order made to do the work in 14 days.
May 5th ...	do.	Brighting.	Ditto. (No costs).
May 3rd ...	Having lighting display in shop window in contravention of Coal Emergency Directions, 1921.	Henley.	Fined £8. Costs £2. Three summonses taken out against Defendant.
May 26th ...	Having deposited for purpose of sale 5 tins of unsound condensed milk unfit for human food.	Dr. Oates.	Fined 20s.
May 26th ...	Exposing for sale 16 tins of unsound condensed milk unfit for human food.	Dr. Oates.	Fined 20s.
June 2nd ...	Failing to supply to the Council a copy of List showing names and addresses of persons employed as outworkers.	Jenkins.	Fined 10s. Costs 21s.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—*Continued.*

Date of hearing.	Offence.	Inspector.	Result and Remarks.
June 2nd ...	Failing to keep in prescribed manner List showing full particulars of all outworkers employed.	Jenkins.	Fined 10s. Costs 21s.
June 4th ...	Non-compliance with statutory notice requiring the abatement of nuisance.	Billings.	Order made to do work in 7 days. (No costs).
June 30th ...	Exposing for sale about 19lbs. of unsound apples unfit for human food.	Dr. Oates.	Fined 10s.
June 30th ...	Exposing for sale about 9lbs. tomatoes unfit for human food.	Dr. Oates.	Fined £3.
September 1st ...	Having deposited for preparation for sale about 3½lbs. unsound meat unfit for human food.	Rowsell.	Fined £40. Costs £5 5s.
October 6th ...	Exposing for sale about 34lbs. unsound pears unfit for human food.	Dr. Oates.	Adjourned sine die.
October 6th ...	Failing to keep in prescribed manner a List showing full particulars of all outworkers employed.	Dr. Oates.	Fined 20s.
October 13th ...	Exposing for sale about 50lbs. unsound pears unfit for human food.	Dr. Oates.	Adjourned sine die.
October 27th ...	Furnishing a w.c. at 327, Whitechapel Road, with a pan not of proper construction.	Billings.	Fined 20s.
October 27th ...	Failing to give notice to the Sanitary Authority of intention to fit a pan to w.c.	Billings.	Fined 10s.
November 25th ...	Non-compliance of statutory notice requiring abatement of nuisance.	Henley.	Costs £1 1s. Order made to do the work in 7 days.
December 8th ...	do.	Hewitt.	Costs £1 1s. Order made to do the work in 14 days.
December 22nd ...	do.	Bare.	Costs £1 1s. Order made to do the work in 28 days.
December 22nd ...	do.	Bare.	Costs £1 1s. Order made to do the work in 28 days.

In addition to the foregoing, proceedings were taken in 102 other cases, for non-compliance with Statutory Notices served for the abatement of nuisances. In all these cases the summonses were withdrawn upon the required works being done and costs being paid as follows:—

Cases.	Costs in each Case.
2 ...	4/-
1 ...	5/-
2 ...	10/-
93 ...	10/6
4 ...	21/-

In two other Nuisance Cases, summonses against Owners of premises were withdrawn in favour of summonses against Agents acting on behalf of the Owners.

10/10

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 311

PROBLEM SET 10

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

SCORE: \_\_\_\_\_