

## **[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Stepney].**

### **Contributors**

Stepney (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.  
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst

FOR THE

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

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1910.



# REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC ANALYST.

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

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*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the*

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my tenth Annual Report, which deals with the Vital and Sanitary Statistics of the Borough of Stepney for the year 1910.

### **Population.**

The resident population of the Borough of Stepney estimated to the middle of the year was 316,269; distributed as follows:—

Limehouse District	...	...	59,464
St. George-in-the-East	...	...	54,071
Mile End Old Town	...	...	120,717
Whitechapel District	...	...	82,017
			<hr/>
			316,269
			<hr/>

There is reason to believe that these figures are somewhat higher than the actual population at the present time. The further we are removed in time from the preceding census, the more inexact our estimated population becomes, and the less reliable are all vital statistics. For statistical and comparative purposes, it is almost impossible to depart from the method adopted by the Registrar-General in order to arrive at a correct estimate of the population. This method is based on the assumption, that the rate of increase which prevailed in the last completed intercensal period has been maintained since the census was made. The results obtained by this method are not correct, as is demonstrated when the following census is taken. In 1901, most of the houses in the Borough were occupied. In 1910, there were 2,529 unoccupied houses in the Borough. In 1901 and previous years, small houses were demolished and large model dwellings were erected on the sites, which was not the case in 1910, and the three or four years immediately preceding it.

Overcrowding was prevalent in 1901, and it was most difficult to abate it due to the dearth of empty houses. It was almost impossible to have a house without paying a premium which was called "key money." In 1904, the number of empty houses became abnormal, and the number was on the increase until 1908, as is seen by the following figures which the Borough Treasurer has supplied me with —

In the quarter ended March 31st, 1904, the number was 1,073.

In the quarter ended March 31st, 1906, the number was 1,670.

In the quarter ended March 31st, 1907, the number was 2,865.

In the quarter ended March 31st, 1908, the number was 2,944.

In the quarter ended March 31st, 1909, the number was 2,729.

In the quarter ended March 31st, 1910, the number was 2,529.

Rents have been reduced with the result that families, which in 1901 could not afford to rent two rooms, are now able to rent three or more at the same price.

This method of estimating the population, however, has advantages over others which are sometimes employed. One method is based upon the extent of the excess of the number of births over the number of deaths in any particular year. The excess of births over deaths is known as the "natural increase" in the population, but the accuracy of this method obviously rests upon the absence of any marked difference between the immigration and emigration associated with the district concerned.

In the Borough of Stepney, emigration and immigration profoundly affect the population, and any estimate based upon the natural increase of the population would be almost worthless. It will be thus understood that, after a certain period since the census was taken, all methods of estimating the population are liable to error.

On the whole, the method adopted by the Registrar-General is the most reliable for this district, but if an allowance is made for unoccupied houses, it is probably about 23,000 less.

This will have the effect of making the birth-rate and death-rate slightly higher than that recorded in this report.

### **Births.**

The total number of births registered during the year was 9,167, or 335 less than in the preceding year. They consisted of 4,561 males and 4,606 females.

1,801 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 30.2 per 1,000 of the population.

1,861 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 34.4 per 1,000 of the population.

3,553 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 29.4 per 1,000 of the population.

1,952 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 23.5 per 1,000 of the population.

The birth-rate throughout the whole Borough was 28.9 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 23.6 per 1,000.

The birth-rate is lower than in the preceding year, which was the lowest on record. It has been gradually declining year by year—with one or two exceptions—since 1896.

The birth-rate of St. George's is slightly higher than in the preceding year, but in the three other districts it is lower.

575 births occurred in the Mothers' Lying-in Home, Commercial Road:—

- 97 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 140 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 58 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 23 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 247 belonged to outlying districts.

300 births occurred in the London Hospital:—

- 67 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 39 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 23 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 24 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 147 belonged to outlying districts.

53 births occurred in St. George's Infirmary:—

- 50 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 1 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 2 belonged to the Limehouse District.

52 births occurred in the Mile End Infirmary:—

- 51 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 1 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

103 births occurred in the Whitechapel Infirmary:—

- 80 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 7 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 2 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 1 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 13 belonged to outlying districts.

26 births occurred in Poplar belonging to this Borough. Of these 24 occurred in the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum and belonged to the Limehouse district.

14 births belonging to the Borough of Stepney, occurred in the City of London Lying-in Hospital; 5 in the Queen Charlotte's Hospital; 3 each in the Lying-in-Hospital, Endell Street, and York Road Lying-in-Hospital, 2 in the Middlesex Hospital, 1 each in the Islington Infirmary and King's College Hospital, and 7 in private houses in other boroughs.

#### *Illegitimate Births.*

32 illegitimate births were registered in the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 17·7 per 1,000 births.

30 illegitimate births were registered in St. George's-in-the-East, or at the rate of 16·1 per 1,000 births.

60 illegitimate births were registered in Mile End Old Town; or at the rate of 16·8 per 1,000 births.

65 illegitimate births were registered in the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 33·2 per 1,000 births.

#### **Marriages.**

The marriages during the year numbered 2,504, or 128 more than in the previous year.

The proportion of persons married was 15·8 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 16·0 per 1,000.

444 marriages occurred in the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 14·9 persons married per 1,000 of the population.

270 marriages occurred in St. George's-in-the-East, or at the rate of 9·9 persons married per 1,000 of the population.

1,290 marriages occurred in Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 21·3 persons married per 1,000 of the population.

500 marriages occurred in the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 12·2 persons married per 1,000 of the population.

#### **Deaths.**

The total number of deaths occurring in the Borough was ... ..	4,792
Deduct deaths occurring within the Borough among persons not belonging thereto ... ..	1,128

	3,664
Add deaths of residents that occurred outside the Borough ...	635

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4,299

TABLE TAKEN FROM THE ANNUAL SUMMARY OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.




DEATH RATES FROM ALL CAUSES IN METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS IN THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1910.

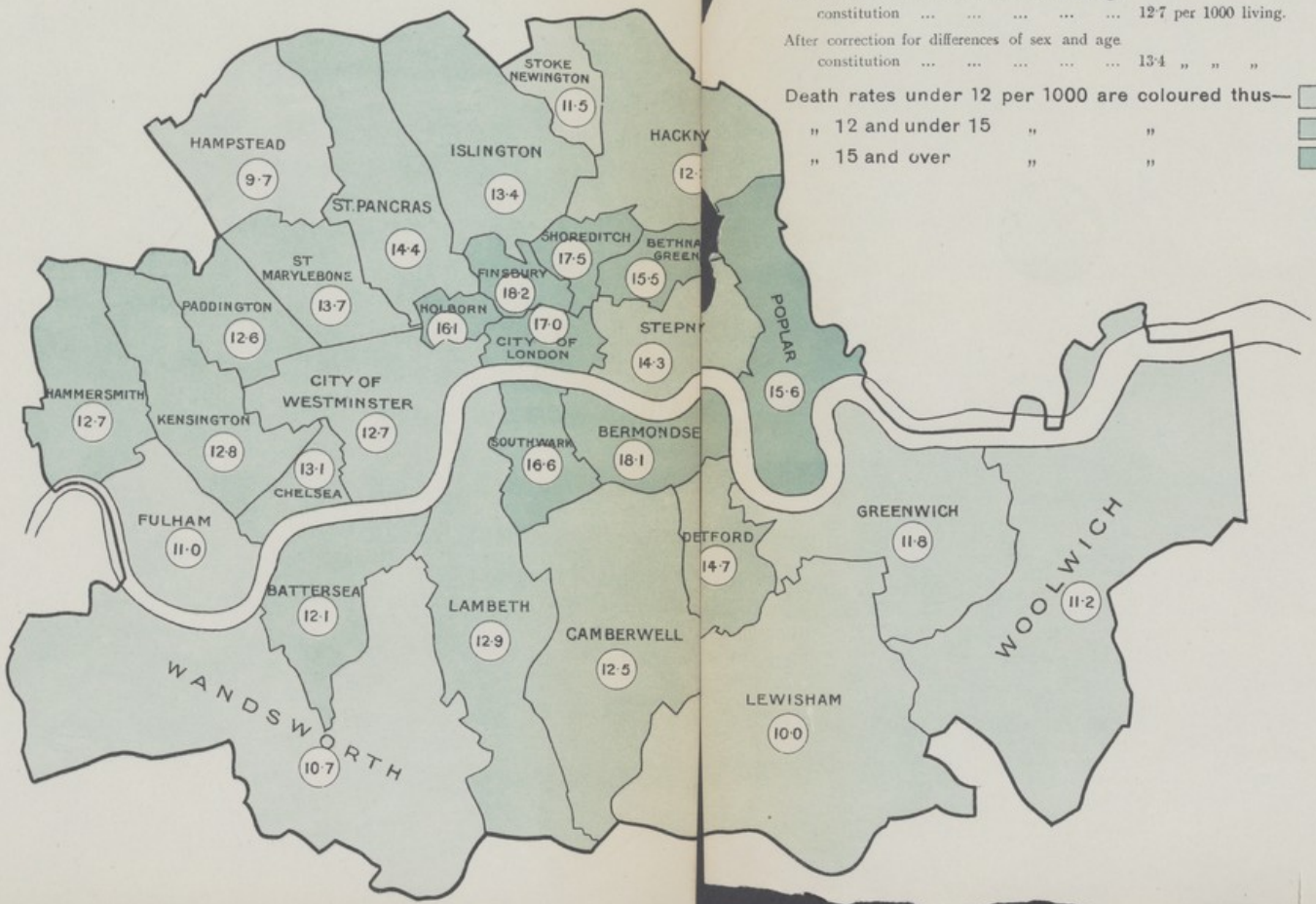
These death rates have been corrected (1) for deaths in Public Institutions, &c., and (2) for differences of sex and age constitution of population, the population of England and Wales at the Census of 1901 being taken as the Standard.

LONDON DEATH RATE.

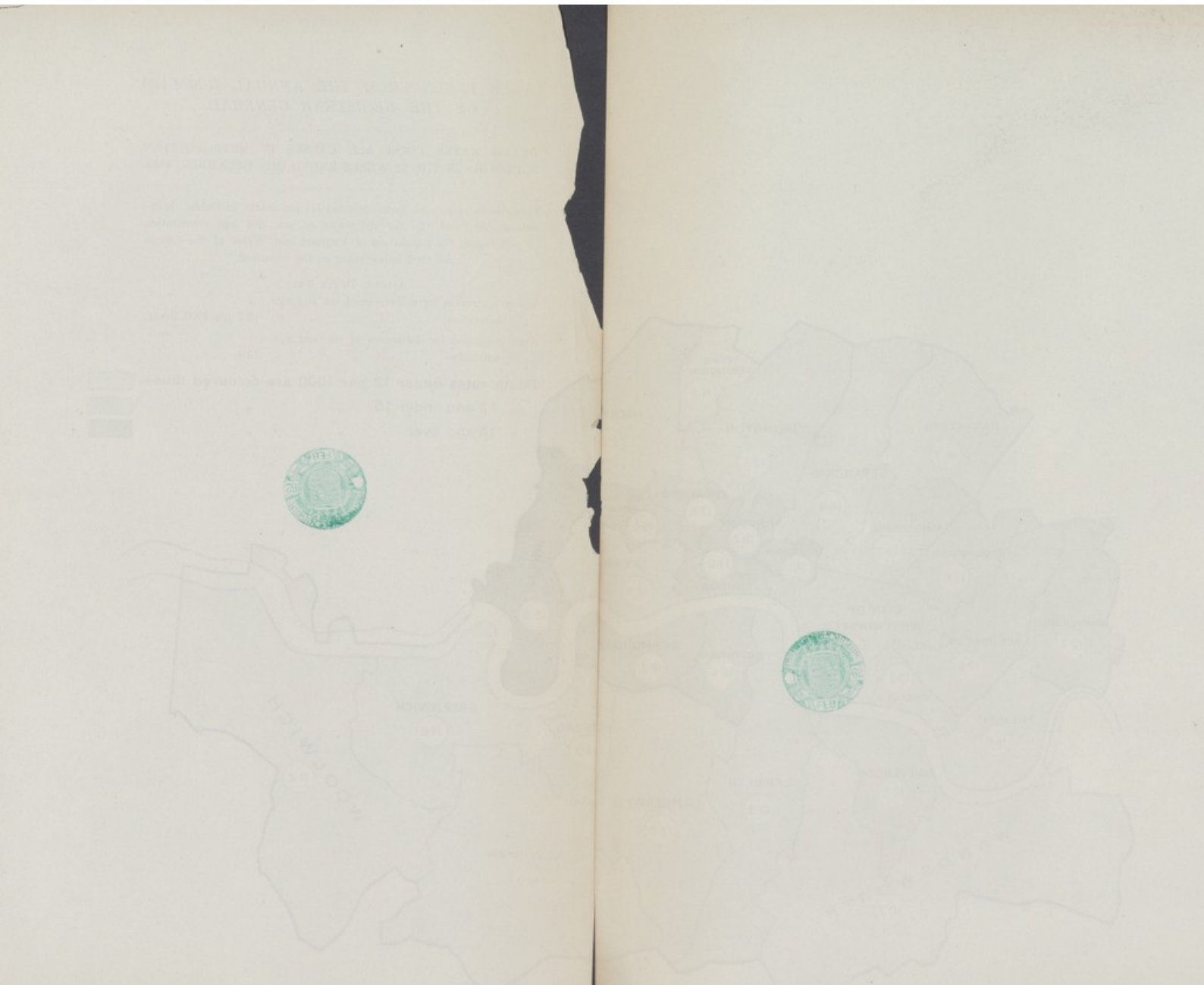
Before correction for differences of sex and age constitution ... ..	127 per 1000 living.
After correction for differences of sex and age constitution ... ..	134 " " "

Death rates under 12 per 1000 are coloured thus—

" 12 and under 15	"	"	
" 15 and over	"	"	
			







The following table shows the death-rate throughout the whole Borough and in the various districts since 1890:—

	Limehouse.	St. George's.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	The whole Borough
1890	26·8	35·0	20·0	24·0	25·2
1891	26·0	29·1	21·2	24·7	24·4
1892	25·5	27·8	23·0	25·2	24·9
1893	27·7	31·0	22·8	25·0	25·5
1894	24·2	26·5	21·1	20·3	22·3
1895	27·3	29·5	22·5	22·8	24·0
1896	23·7	24·4	19·9	20·1	21·7
1897	25·1	26·4	18·7	19·7	21·4
1898	23·7	24·8	23·4	19·7	22·7
1899	25·5	27·1	20·3	19·3	22·0
1900	25·9	24·4	19·3	18·1	21·0
1901	24·6	23·0	18·5	19·3	20·8
1902	23·6	22·1	19·0	19·2	20·5
1903	19·7	20·3	16·3	17·5	17·9
1904	23·2	21·4	18·2	17·4	19·5
1905	20·3	20·4	16·9	15·4	17·7
1906	21·0	19·1	16·5	16·0	17·6
1907	17·3	17·6	14·5	15·4	15·8
1908	20·1	17·2	15·7	14·9	16·6
1909	17·5	17·0	13·9	14·1	15·2
1910	15·6	14·9	12·8	12·3	13·5

The figures given above are not corrected for differences of sex and age constitution of the population, as in the preceding table of the Registrar General.

Compared with 1909, the causes of death were:—

Disease.	1909.	1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
Small Pox ...	1	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ...	25	12	—	13
Enteric Fever ...	6	16	10	—
Measles ...	236	93	—	143
Diphtheria ...	51	29	—	22
Croup ...	3	4	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	65	110	45	—
Diarrhoea ...	153	128	—	25
Enteritis ...	104	77	—	27

Rheumatic Fever	...	2	6	4	—
Phthisis	...	521	410	—	111
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	144	137	—	7
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases	...	1,162	953	—	209
Heart Disease	...	364	335	—	29
Influenza	...	65	43	—	22
Puerperal Fever	...	7	15	8	—
Injuries	...	191	197	6	—
Convulsive Diseases	...	125	118	—	7
Wasting Diseases	...	188	206	18	—
Premature Births	...	156	151	—	5
Old Age	...	219	216	—	3
Cancer	...	202	228	26	—
Alcoholism	...	52	30	—	22
All other causes	...	717	785	68	—
		<u>4,759</u>	<u>4,299</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>646</u>

There were 622 inquests held on residents during the year. The causes of death assigned were as follows:—

Accidents	...	...	...	...	98
Accidents and Diseases of child-birth, including Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	4
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	10
Aneurism of Aorta	...	...	...	...	5
Arterial Degeneration	...	...	...	...	1
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	34
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1
Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	3
Burns (adults)	...	...	...	...	7
Cancer	...	...	...	...	6
Cerebellar Tumour	...	...	...	...	2
Coma, due to softening of Brain	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of the Intestines	...	...	...	...	4
DISEASES OF THE LUNGS:—					
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	19
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	42
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	14
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	3



Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Heart Failure	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hæmorrhage after circumcision	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inanition	...	...	...	...	...	4
Laryngismus Stridulus ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	4
Measles...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	2
Overlain in bed by parents	...	...	...	...	...	29
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	18
Premature births	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ptomaine poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pyæmia...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sepsis after circumcision	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spasm of Glottis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Status Lymphaticus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Syncope ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	4
						<hr/>
						622
						<hr/>

There were 10 deaths due to accidents caused by Motor omnibuses, 4 by Motor cars, 2 by Taxicabs and 6 by Electric Trams, an increase of nine deaths from that in the previous two years.

The following is a list of the Outlying Institutions and the number of residents who died in them during the year:—

Bethnal Green Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	6
Butchers' Institution, Fulham	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Central London Sick Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Central London Throat and Ear Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street	...	...	...	...	...	11
Children's Infirmary, Carshalton	...	...	...	...	...	9
Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cheyne Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
City of London Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	2
City of London Chest Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	9
City of London Sick Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	1



St. Joseph's Hospice	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Luke's House, Kensington	..	...	...	...	...	4
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Thomas's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Seamen's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sick Asylum, Blackwall	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stepney Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	71
West London Hospital	...	..	...	...	...	2
						<hr/> 635 <hr/>

The following number of deaths of residents occurred in Public Institutions in the Borough:—

East London Hospital for Children	...	...	...	...	...	234
London Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	481
Mile End Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	345
Mothers' Lying-in Home, Commercial Road	...	...	...	...	...	6
St. George's Infirmary	..	...	...	...	...	279
Spanish and Portuguese Home	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whitechapel Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	275
Whitechapel Workhouse, South Grove	...	...	...	...	...	36
						<hr/> 1657 <hr/>

There were 1,128 deaths of non-residents in Public Institutions in the District.

### Notifiable Diseases.

1,374 notifications of Infectious Disease were received, or 668 less than in the previous year and 1,738 less than in 1908. This corresponds to a rate of 4.34 per 1,000 of the population. 1,068 were removed to various Hospitals and Infirmarys.

263 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 4.42 per 1,000.

265 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 4.90 per 1,000.

487 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 4.03 per 1,000.

359 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 4.37 per 1,000.

The greatest number of notifiable diseases occurred during the fourth week in October, when 44 cases were notified.

The greatest number of notifications of Scarlet Fever in one week was 21, which occurred in the first week in August, and 19 of Diphtheria in the second and third weeks of October.

The number of cases of Enteric Fever reached its maximum of 10 in the second week in September, which is an earlier date than in preceding years.

The largest number of Notifiable Diseases occurred during the third week of October in the Limehouse and Whitechapel Districts, the last week of June in St. George's, the third week of January and the last week of September in Mile End.

### **Wrong Diagnosis.**

117 cases of Infectious Disease were removed to the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, which were subsequently returned home in consequence of the patient being found not to be suffering from the disease stated on the certificate, or any other notifiable disease. 38 of the cases were notified from the London Hospital and 20 from other public institutions.

This number consisted of 57 cases of Scarlet Fever, 8 cases of Typhoid Fever, 51 cases of Diphtheria and 1 case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

### **Bacteriological Examinations.**

456 specimens were bacteriologically examined, 175 giving positive results. They included 1 examination of a rat for bacillus pestis and 340 specimens of sputum in suspected cases of Consumption.

		No. Positive.		No. Negative.
Consumption	...	139	...	201
Diphtheria	...	28	...	67
Enteric Fever	...	8	...	12
		—		—
		175		280
		—		—

### **Small Pox.**

No case of Small Pox occurred in the Borough during the year.

On January 5th, 1910, C.A. was removed to the Small Pox Hospital from the s.s. "Perm," which carried immigrants from Libau. The patient was taken ill on board the ship on January 1st, and the rash appeared on January 3rd. After they



landed, they were brought to 64, Whitechapel Road. Two other families who had been in contact with the patient were taken to the shipping agent's receiving house in Crellin Street. One family consisted of eleven people and the other of nine people. These twenty-three people (which included three from 64, Whitechapel Road) were taken to the Council's Shelter and were kept under supervision during the incubation period. As they were transmigrants and not ratepayers, I insisted that they should be fed at the shipping agent's expense, which was done.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

498 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, or 478 less than in the previous year. 475 were removed to the various Fever Hospitals.

98 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 2 deaths.

84 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 3 deaths.

188 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 5 deaths.

128 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 2 deaths.

The death rate for the Borough was .03 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was .04 per 1,000.

### **Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.**

352 cases were notified during the year, or 139 less than in the previous year, and 336 were removed to Fever Hospitals.

79 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 6 deaths, which is equivalent to a death rate of .10 per 1,000 of the population.

88 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 10 deaths, which is equivalent to a death rate of .18 per 1,000 of the population.

118 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 10 deaths, which is equivalent to a death rate of .08 per 1,000 of the population.

67 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 7 deaths, which is equivalent to a death rate of .08 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate throughout the Borough was .10 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for the whole of London was .09 per 1,000.

Chart showing the number of cases notified week by week  
and District

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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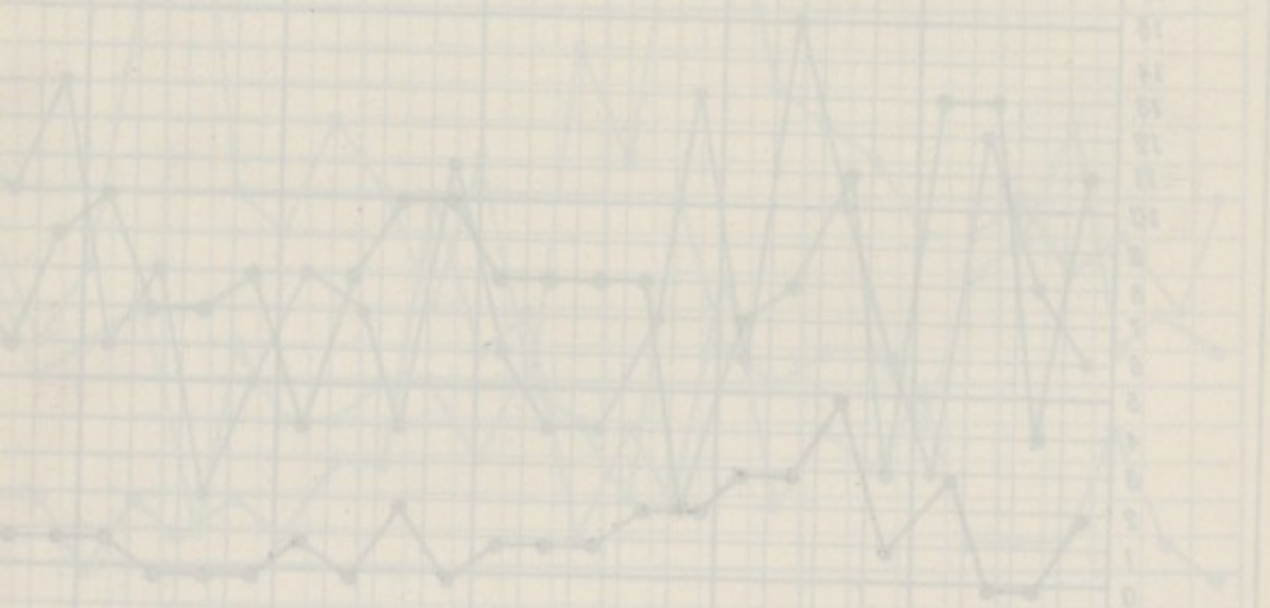
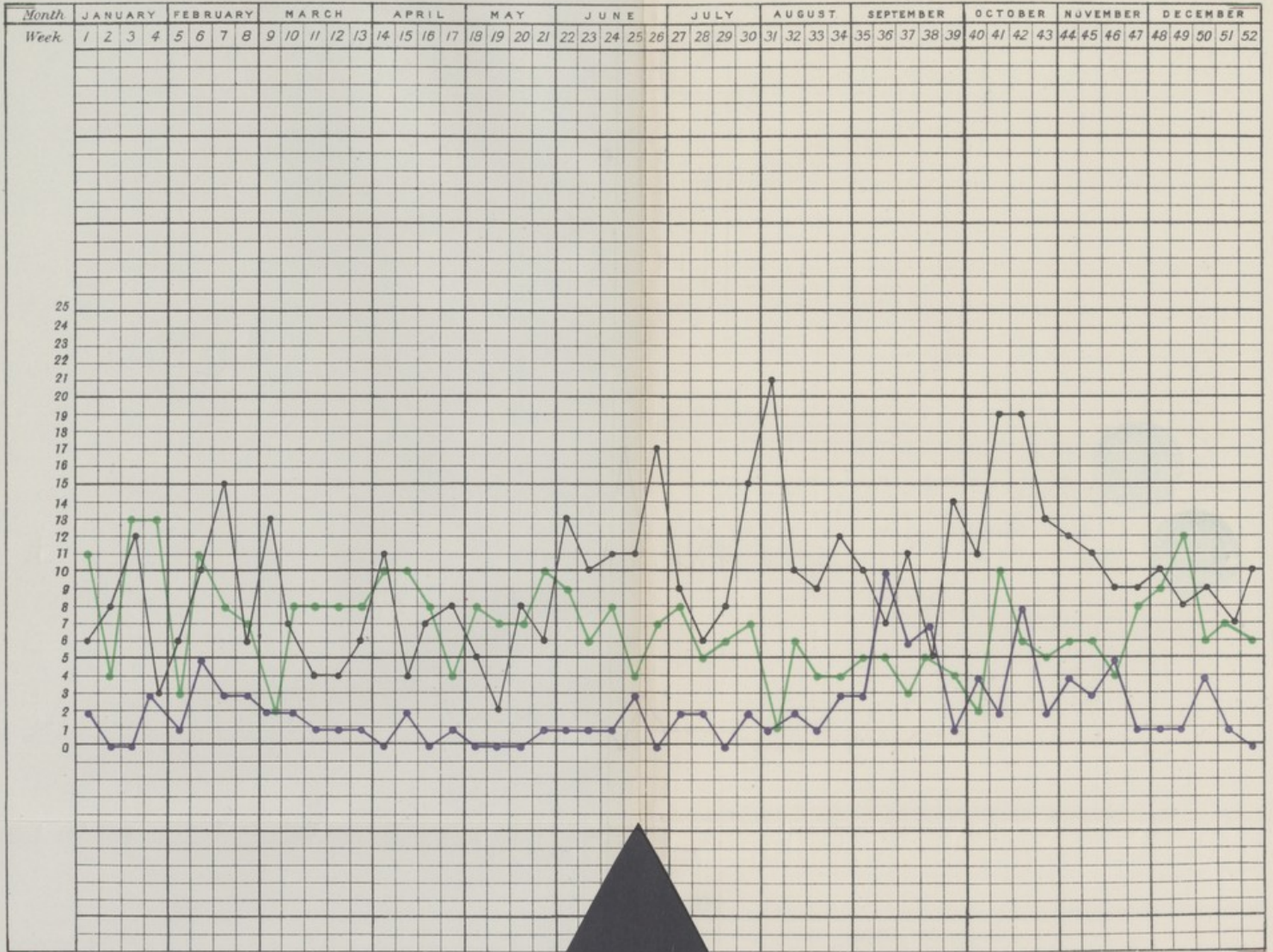


Chart showing the number of cases notified week by week in the Borough, of Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, and Diphtheria during 1910



SCARLET FEVER ——— DIPHtheria ———

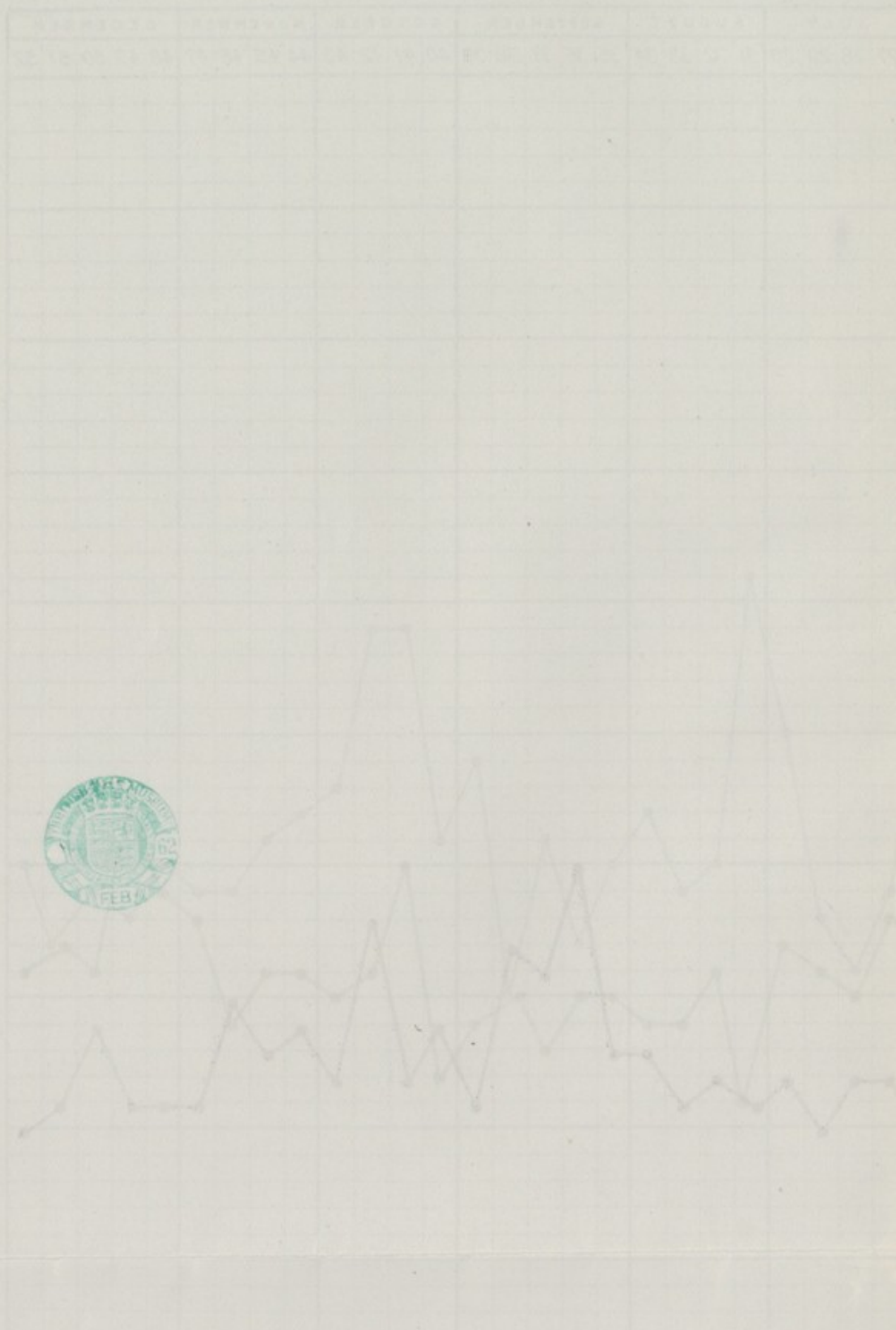


Chart showing the total number of cases of  
St. George's Hill's

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

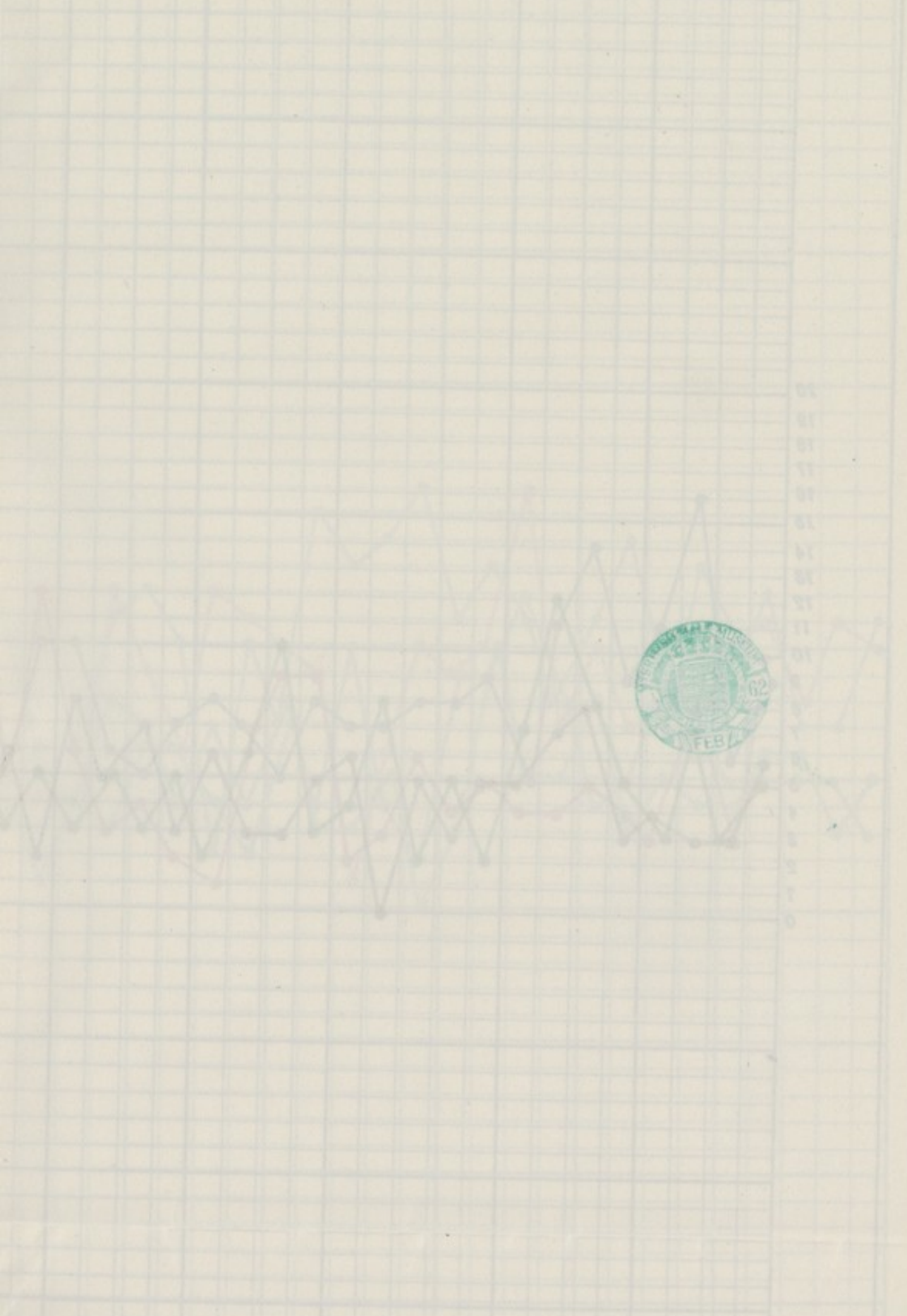
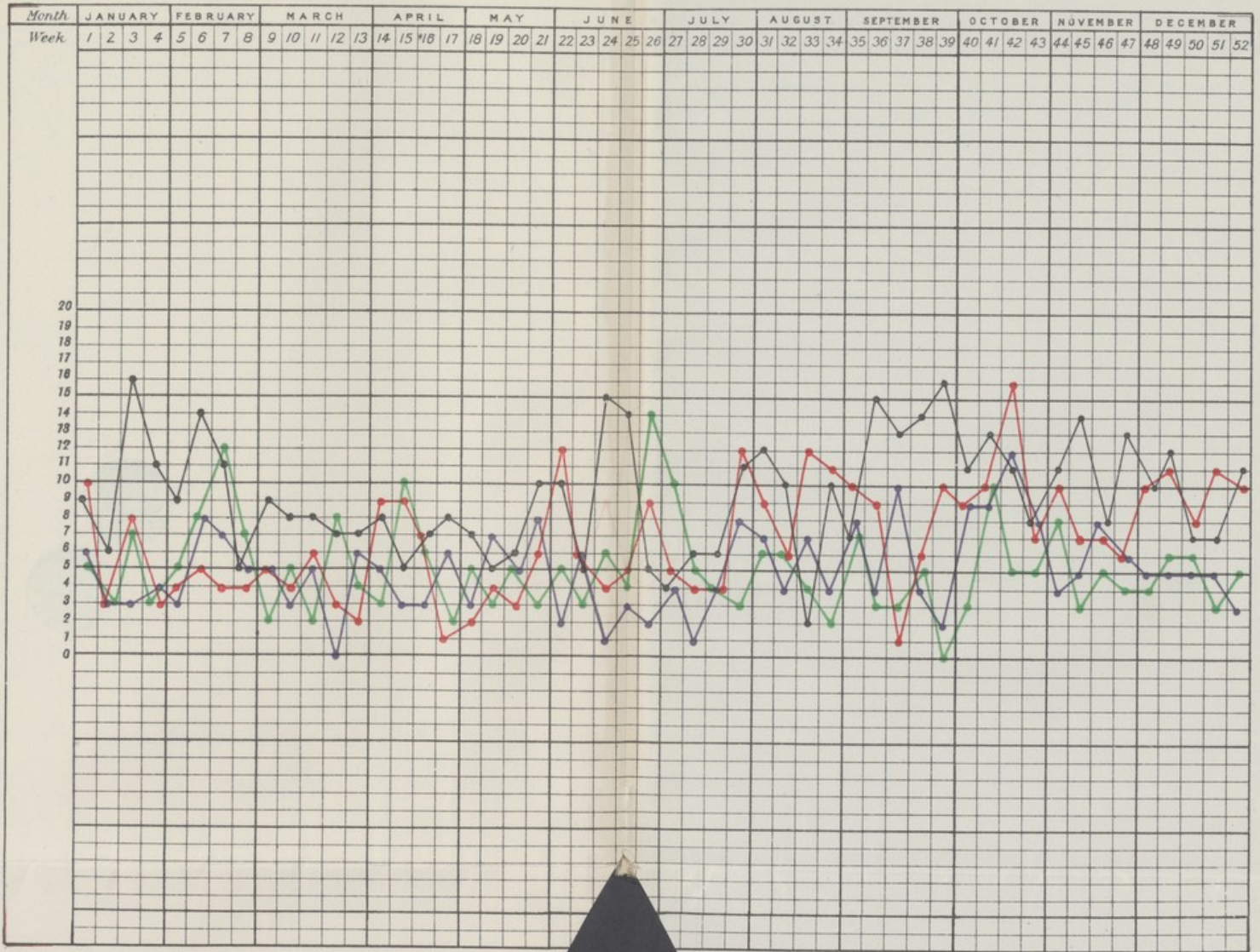
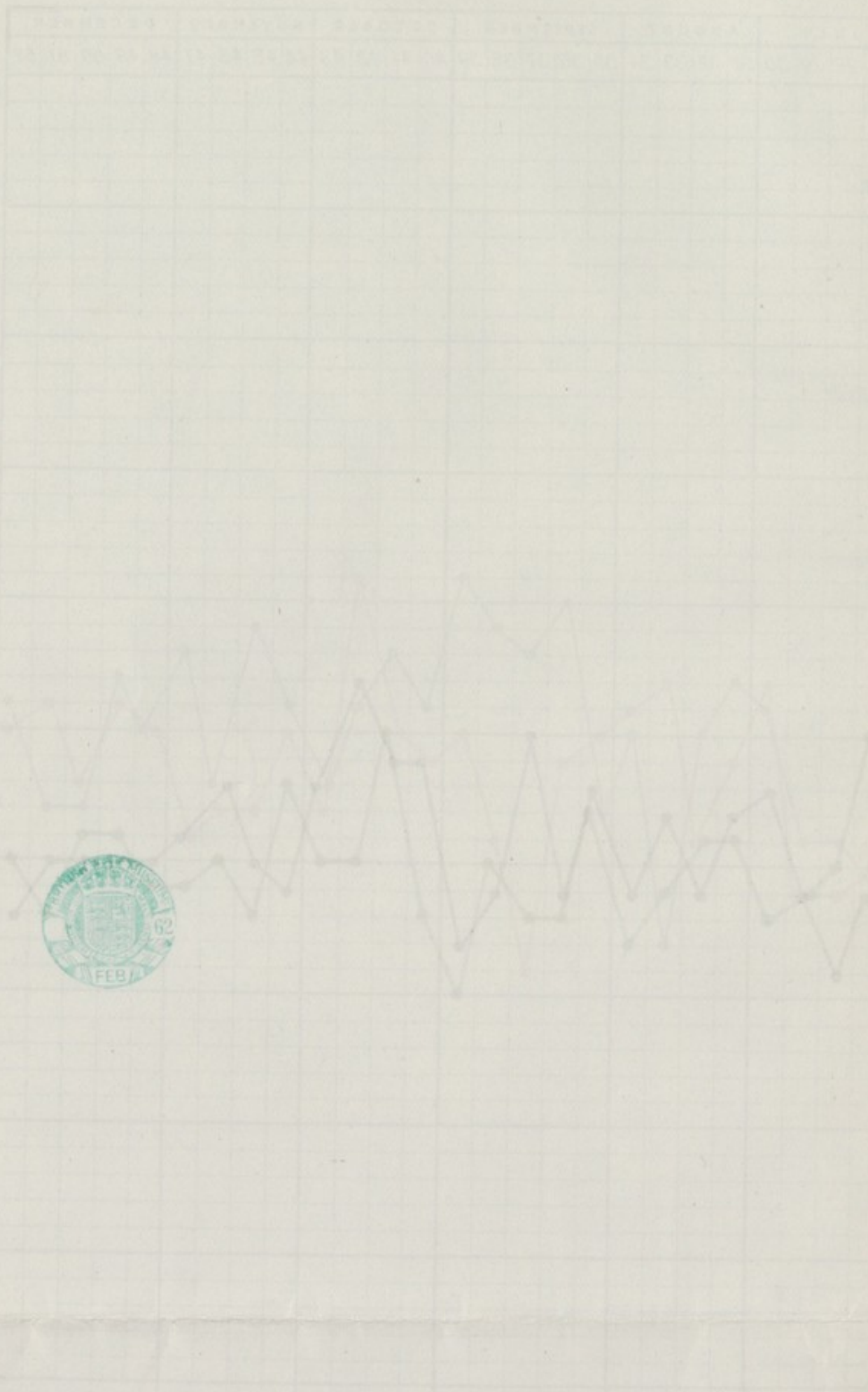


Chart showing the total number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified week by week in Limehouse, St. George's, Mile End and Whitechapel, during 1910



LIMEHOUSE — ST. GEORGE'S — MILE END — WHITECHAPEL

Exam notified week by week in London  
April during 1910



Showing the total number of cases of

TABLE I  
Showing the total number of cases of

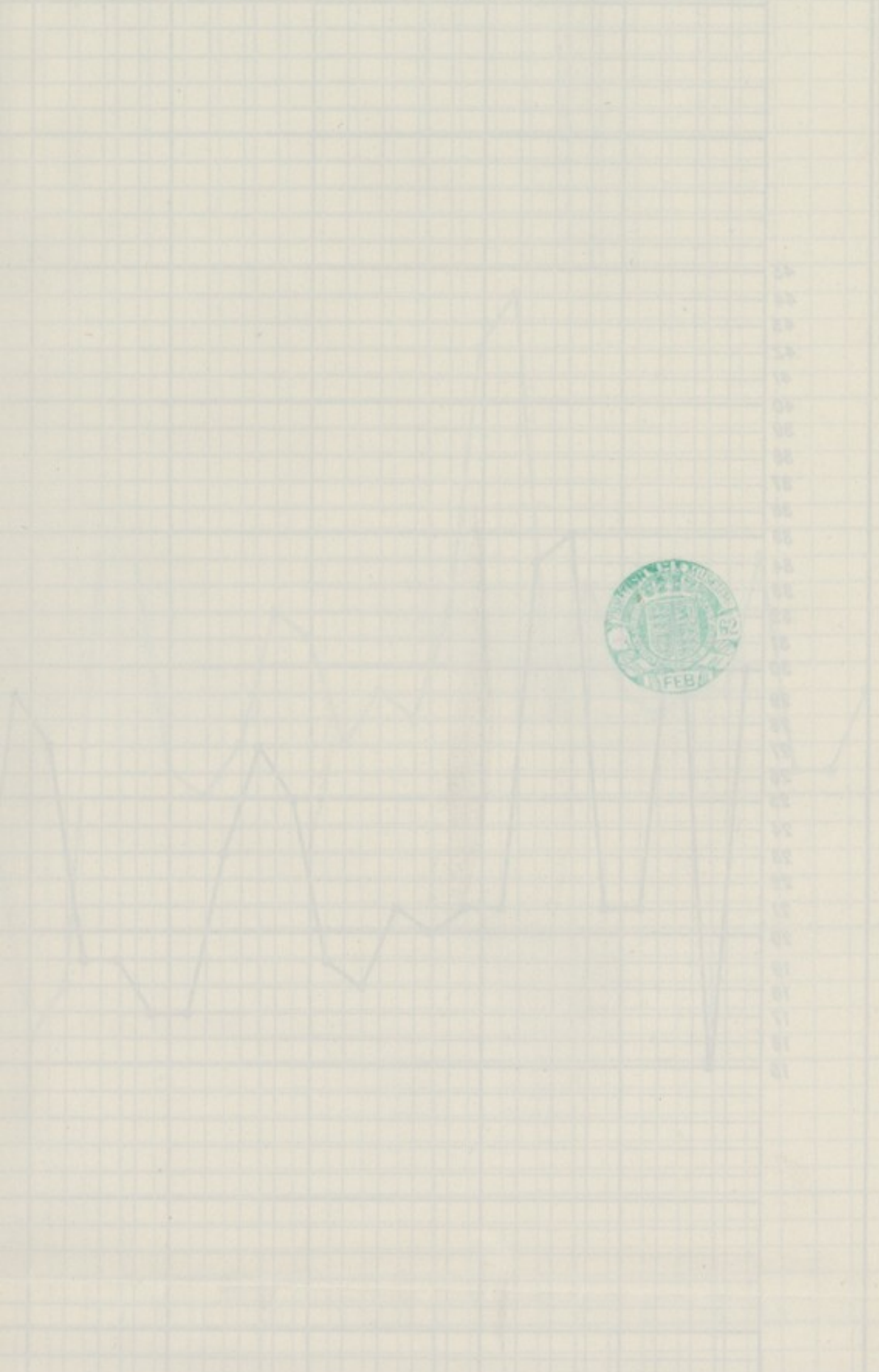
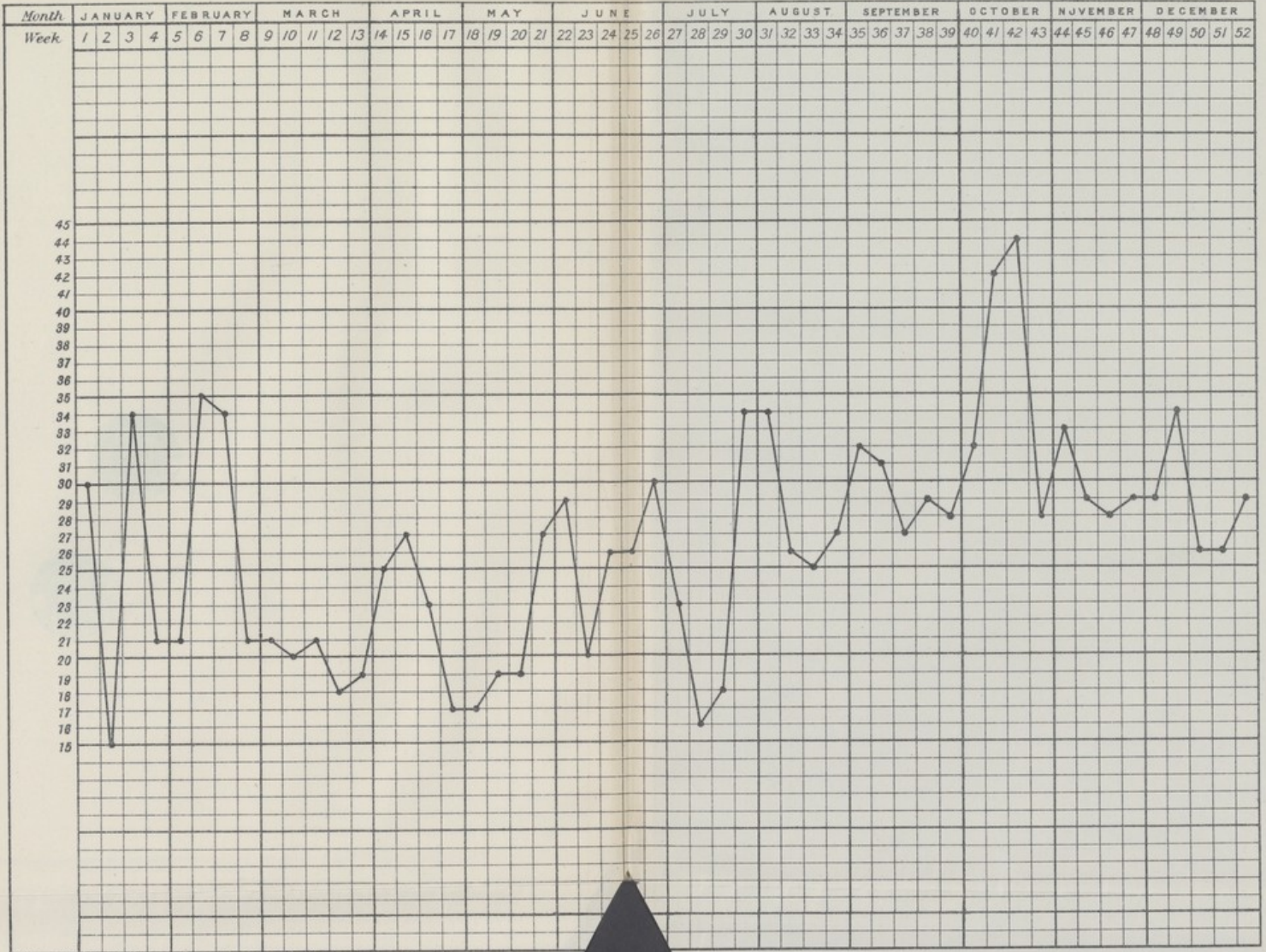




Chart showing the total number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified week by week in the Borough, during 1910





### **Enteric Fever.**

111 cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, or 48 more than in the previous year.

19 occurred in the Limehouse District, with 4 deaths.

24 occurred in St. George-in-the-East, with 4 deaths.

50 occurred in Mile End Old Town, with 6 deaths.

18 occurred in the Whitechapel District, with 2 deaths.

The death rate throughout the Borough was .05 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for the whole of London was .04 per 1,000.

### **Erysipelas.**

377 cases of Erysipelas were notified, or 107 less than in the previous year.

61 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 3 deaths.

63 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 2 deaths.

119 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 2 deaths.

134 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 1 death.

### **Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**

6 cases were notified during the year, 2 having occurred in the Limehouse District, 2 in St. George-in-the-East, 1 in Mile End Old Town and 1 in the Whitechapel District.

### **Puerperal Fever.**

30 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, or 18 more than in the previous year.

4 occurred in the Limehouse District, with 4 deaths.

4 occurred in St. George-in-the-East, with 2 deaths.

11 occurred in Mile End Old Town, with 5 deaths.

11 occurred in the Whitechapel District, with 4 deaths.



1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	93

All these deaths, with one exception, were those of children under five years of age.

Certain class rooms were closed, or the unprotected children under five years of age were excluded in twenty-three Schools in the Borough for a certain period of 1910 ranging from three days to three weeks.

### **Whooping Cough.**

The number of deaths from Whooping Cough was 110, or 45 more than in the previous year. This corresponds to a death rate of .34 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was .28 per 1,000.

42 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of .70 per 1,000 of the population.

16 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of .29 per 1,000 of the population.

40 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of .33 per 1,000 of the population.

12 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of .14 per 1,000 of the population.

### **Diarrhoea.**

The number of deaths from Diarrhoea (which includes Epidemic and Zymotic Enteritis, Dysentery and Dysenteric Diarrhoea, Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhoea) was 128. Of these 103 were under one year of age.

27 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of .45 per 1,000 of the population.

31 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of .56 per 1,000 of the population.

45 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of .37 per 1,000 of the population.

25 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of .30 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the whole Borough was .40 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for the whole of London was .28 per 1,000.

### **Enteritis.**

The number of deaths from Enteritis, which includes Gastritis, Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis and Gastric Catarrh, was 77. Of these 54 were under one year of age.

21 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of .38 per 1,000 of the population.

13 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of .24 per 1,000 of the population.

25 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of .20 per 1,000 of the population.

18 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of .21 per 1,000 of the population.

### **Diseases of Respiratory Organs.**

There were 953 deaths due to diseases of the Respiratory Organs, which corresponds to a death rate of 3.01 per 1,000 of the population.

222 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 3.73 per 1,000 of the population.

178 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 3.29 per 1,000 of the population.

309 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 2.55 per 1,000 of the population.

244 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 2.97 per 1,000 of the population.

### Phthisis.

410 deaths occurred during the year from Phthisis, or 111 less than in the previous year. This corresponds to a death rate of 1.29 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 1.14 per 1,000.

74 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 1.24 per 1,000 of the population.

80 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 1.46 per 1,000 of the population.

146 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 1.20 per 1,000 of the population.

110 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 1.34 per 1,000 of the population.

Number of deaths from Consumption from 1901 to 1910 :—

	Limehouse District.	St. George's.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	Whole Borough.
1901	125	186	107	208	626
1902	130	105	168	173	576
1903	123	122	189	193	627
1904	143	119	229	198	689
1905	98	117	171	187	573
1906	116	94	178	138	526
1907	98	90	141	153	482
1908	98	79	154	163	494
1909	93	102	146	180	521
1910	74	80	146	110	410

### Other Tubercular Diseases.

There were 137 deaths of Tuberculous Diseases other than Phthisis, or 7 less than in the previous year. This corresponds to a death rate of .43 per 1,000 of the population.

33 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of .55 per 1,000 of the population.

26 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of .48 per 1,000 of the population.

43 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of .35 per 1,000 of the population.

35 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of .42 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths from Diseases of a Tubercular nature, other than Consumption, from 1901 to 1910 :—

	Limehouse District.	St. George's.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	Whole Borough.
1901	60	73	54	52	239
1902	43	49	89	52	233
1903	52	37	61	45	195
1904	44	35	61	34	174
1905	42	29	53	35	159
1906	57	47	53	57	214
1907	51	50	59	42	202
1908	38	40	64	25	167
1909	37	41	40	26	144
1910	33	26	43	35	137

### Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

397 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified under the above Regulations during the year, viz. :—

Limehouse	72
St. George-in-the-East	91
Mile End	120
Whitechapel	114
	<hr/>
	397
	<hr/>

### AGES OF PERSONS NOTIFIED.

	Under 5 years.	Between 5 and 15.	Between 15 and 25.	Between 25 and 65.	Over 65.	TOTAL.
Limehouse	1	4	9	56	2	72
St. George's	—	3	13	75	—	91
Mile End	—	5	17	93	5	120
Whitechapel	—	—	10	99	5	114
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	1	12	49	323	12	397
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition, 102 duplicate notifications and 119 "Form C" have been received 60 cases were voluntarily notified.



COPY OF A REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE  
ON THE SANATORIUM TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your instructions at the last meeting of the Public Health Committee, I beg to submit my report on the Sanatorium treatment of Consumptives.

In attempting to answer the question whether the sanatorium treatment of consumptives has justified the expectations of its earlier advocates, we must not confuse the expectations of the expert with those of the "man in the street."

Some members of the public already hint that popular expectation has not been realised; but to expect the impossible is to ensure disappointment. It is always well to set a high standard, and to refuse to be satisfied until this is attained; but the standard must not be an impossible ideal. Nevertheless, we should be satisfied with nothing short of what has been shown to be possible under the most favourable conditions. What may reasonably be expected from sanatorium treatment of consumption. Every case in whatever stage of the disease cannot be cured in three months, though this is, probably, what the public has come to believe, was anticipated.

Some cases in the earliest stages may become cured in less than three months. Many early cases can be put well on the way to complete recovery in three months, and even more advanced cases may in this time be started in a direction which will lead to recovery if persistently followed for some months after leaving the sanatorium. Unfortunately, few cases enter the sanatorium whilst their disease is in such an early stage, that cure is to be anticipated in three months.

Of the early cases who enter the sanatorium in such a condition that cure may be expected, if treatment is persisted in, some are unable to remain for the required time, due to pecuniary reasons. These reasons must be taken into consideration if complete success is to be hoped for in the future. The patient perhaps, is obliged to return to work, in order to support his family. Unless he returns to work, possibly his place will be filled, and his prospects ruined. In such cases, much, if not all the good which was derived from the treatment, may be lost.

It is just as well that we should realise that the "three months' cure" is only possible in the *earliest* cases. It requires great patience from the consumptive if he is to get well. He may get worse rapidly, he can only get well slowly. The patient who is encouraged to believe that if he goes to a sanatorium for a few weeks he will get well, is discouraged, if at the end of the stated time he is still uncured.

Apart from the question of cost, we must also consider the fact that the moral condition of the patient may degenerate as an effect of prolonged idleness. As will be seen later, in some sanatoria, this difficulty is overcome partially by providing occupation for the patients. As far as possible, this occupation should be of an outdoor nature. In this district, a large number of consumptives consists of tailors. It will be readily seen how injurious it would be for the patient, and how useless the sanatorium treatment would be, if the consumptive returned to his trade and former surroundings. The probable cause of his illness, is the posture in which he works, and the inhalation of the foul atmosphere during long hours every day in a crowded workroom. A return to his former occupation under these circumstances, would soon be followed by a break down in his health.

Speaking generally, in spite of the comparatively large percentage of "cures," the results of sanatorium treatment cannot be considered *entirely* satisfactory, in that comparatively few consumptives are able to obtain admission to a sanatorium, and so large a proportion of those who are admitted, must return to conditions and surroundings unfavourable to their continuing well. So far as they go, the figures given below are, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. They show that sanatorium treatment can do much, as a large proportion of cases leave the institution well on the road towards recovery.

Though the condition of the patient when he leaves the sanatorium is encouraging, it is necessary to enquire afterwards to ascertain whether the improvement is maintained. If the improvement does not withstand the strain of work, we are not justified in speaking of a "cure."

I have made enquiries as to the results in some of the sanatoria, where it is possible for this Council to make arrangements to retain beds at reasonable costs, and in which endeavours are made to keep in touch with its former inmates. Many remain in good health, others relapse. The latter may cause a feeling of disappointment, but I do not think they are discouraging. I have no doubt that some who are classed as only "improved," return to full work, and remain well.

The disappointment which sometimes results from sanatorium treatment is due in great measure to the fact that so few patients apply for treatment in the early stage. This is in some degree owing to the difficulty of diagnosis in the initial stage of the disease, but in very much greater measure to the failure of the person to seek relief. When the means of living depend upon continuance of work, a man will not give in for apparently trifling ill-health. If others are dependent upon the earnings of the individual, there is even greater reason to continue work as long as the strength allows. Thus, the working man does not always seek relief in the early stage of consumption, nor does the woman who is employed in business. The house-wife-

though working equally hard, can more easily take a few hours to go to the out patients' department of a hospital, as she has not to obtain an employer's leave to absent herself from work. She may be under the impression that she is suffering from weakness, indigestion, or other slight ailment, but, the true nature of the illness is often detected at the hospital, and thus is explained probably the reason, that a greater proportion of women than of men enter the sanatorium in an early stage of the disease.

Early cases may be detected sooner if the "Tuberculosis Dispensary," system becomes more in vogue. Such a dispensary has been in existence for 21 years in Edinburgh, and one has been established in Paddington for the last 18 months or 2 years. Another one is shortly to be started in the Borough of Stepney. It is claimed that this system offers the best method of dealing with the consumption problem by the provision of :—

- (1) Effective curative treatment.
- (2) Effective method of prevention.
- (3) Effective machinery for dealing with the problem as a whole.

The physician of a Tuberculosis Dispensary visits the patients in their own homes, and by personal influence insures that his instructions are carried out, while at the same time he obtains first hand information as to the conditions of home and other environments which have produced the disease. These advantages in the prevention and early diagnosis of consumption are obvious. The doctor having thus become acquainted with members of the family, finds it easy to persuade them to submit to examination. Thus, a great number of early cases are discovered which may be arrested in good time. These "contact" cases would, in the absence of a system of home visitation, possibly remain undiscovered until too late. The domiciliary visit has often the further advantage of discovering an active focus of infection in the person of a chronic consumptive not under any medical treatment. I do not know of a better system by which early cases of consumption can be discovered. Having discovered early cases we have still two great difficulties, first—as I have already stated—the pecuniary one; and secondly, the want of accommodation. The working-man may not have to pay for sanatorium treatment, but he may have to wait such a long time for a vacancy in the sanatorium where admission is gained by a subscriber's letter, that, when at length he is admitted, he is no longer an "early case." The waiting period may be anything from three to four months, or even longer in such sanatoria.

There is also the difficulty of making provision for those dependent upon the consumptive, while he is unable to work.

I have already referred to the danger of the consumptive going back to his family impoverished by his enforced idleness, and to the same unhygienic surroundings, which he had left, on entering the sanatorium. One cannot wonder that his health does not continue to improve under these conditions.

The statistics of a sanatorium show a most encouraging proportion of patients leaving the institution "improved" or "much improved," but people often measure the success of treatment by their personal observation of individual patients, after their discharge from the institution. We cannot expect them to be impressed with the success of the treatment, when they see the patient, who left the sanatorium nearly well, dying within a few months of his discharge. It is not the "treatment" which is at fault, but the conditions which render the proper treatment almost impossible.

*Maitland Sanatorium.*—In all cases, patients are received for a month at first. At the end of this time it is decided whether or not their stay should be extended.

The average duration of treatment is three months, and it is assumed that every patient will be able to stay for this period, if the medical superintendent and the doctor who sends the patient, think it advisable.

The Sanatorium system consists of a graduated scale of rest, exercise, and work, ordered for each individual according to his or her condition, with a constant accompaniment of pure bracing air, good food, and careful supervision. The system of graduated work has been proved to give such excellent results, that it is considered as essential a part of the treatment as fresh air or good food.

According to their fitness, patients are graduated to various degrees of work, after a preliminary period of rest, when necessary. For men patients, the classes of work are as follows:—

Class A.—Light domestic work, such as cleaning of silver, brass, lamps, basins, &c.; tarring woodwork, painting, &c.

Class B.—Light gardening; window-cleaning; small repairs; wood-chopping.

Class C.—Spade-work (light or heavy spades); wheeling barrows; path-making; trenching; farm-work; carpentering, &c.

The hours of work, also, are graduated from one hour onwards; in some cases, the full test of eight hours a day is reached. When a patient can stay a sufficient length of time to reach the full test of an ordinary working day, without rise of temperature, or any indication of undue fatigue, he can leave the Sanatorium with confidence in himself, and he can be recommended for employment with some feeling

of security. It has been found that the training in out-door work given in the Sanatorium, has enabled patients occupied previously in unsuitable work in factories or offices, to obtain out-door employment greatly to their own benefit.

The women patients do needlework, house-work, gardening, Swedish drill, &c., in varying degrees.

To establish an "economic cure" (*i.e.*, one which renders the patient capable of recovering his place in the working world), it is often most desirable to provide an opportunity for a continuation of open-air work, after the period of actual Sanatorium treatment is completed.

The conduct of the Sanatorium and the estate offers abundant scope for work of this kind, but a sum of 10s. to 15s. a week is required for the maintenance of the workers, who are still patients, and who share in all the advantages of the Sanatorium life as to supervision, food, &c. If break-downs occur, the "working patients" at once become ordinary patients until they are well again, and in this way many difficult cases have been tided over the critical time of returning to full work.

This feature of the Sanatorium work is of the utmost value, and help is asked by the Sanatorium Committee, to further develop its opportunities and usefulness, by subscriptions to the "Working Patients' Maintenance Fund," to which, also, any profit on the working of the institution is transferred.

The members of the "Working Patient's Staff" form a considerable number of regular officers of the Sanatorium, and these are paid according to their value to the institution, as well as receiving residence, board, laundry and medical supervision.

Only patients who have passed through the Sanatorium in the ordinary way are taken on as workers.

*Torquay Sanatorium.*—Ninety patients were admitted during the year July, 1908–1909, of whom 49 were males and 41 females.

Of this number, the disease was arrested in 33 cases; 22 were very much improved; 16 much improved; 12 improved; and 7 were stationary. There were no deaths. The number of cases in which the disease was arrested exceeds that of any previous year. This is attributed to the greater care which has been exercised in the selection of cases sent for treatment.

Nearly all of those who are classed as "very much improved" have been enabled to return to their former occupation provided that it was of a suitable nature; and the same may be said, to a less extent, of those classed as "much improved;" while of those classed as "improved," some returned to their own houses, and others to similar institutions for "open-air treatment."

*Benenden Sanatorium, Kent.*—During the year 1909, 226 patients left the Sanatorium in the following condition :—

Arrested	...	...	...	94 or 41.7 per cent.
Improved	...	...	...	99 or 43.8 per cent.
Unimproved	...	...	...	32 or 14.1 per cent.
Died	...	...	...	1 or .4 per cent.
				—
				226
				==

Patients are admitted in various stages of the disease, and are classified as follows :—

Class 1.—One lobe of the lung affected. Early tuberculosis.

Class 2.—Two lobes affected. Moderately advanced.

Class 3.—Three or more lobes affected. Advanced.

The following table gives the results obtained in each class :—

	Class 1.		Class 2.		Class 3.
Arrested	... 64 or 72 per cent.	...	24 39 per cent.	...	6 or 8 per cent.
Improved	... 23 or 26 „	...	31 51 „	...	45 or 59 „
Unimproved	... 2 or 2 „	...	6 10 „	...	24 or 31.5 „
Died	... —	...	—	...	1 or 1.5 „
	—		—		—
	89		61		76
	==		==		==

As is always the case, the results obtained are far better when the disease is in an early stage than when it is advanced, and the urgent need for early diagnosis and treatment is thus demonstrated.

If we exclude the patients in the third class, it will be found that 95 per cent. of the patients improve more or less during their stay.

The length of stay of the patients is again longer than that obtained at most sanatoria for the working classes, as the average is 13 weeks 6 days, and, excluding those patients discharged at the end of a month as unsuitable, the average is 15 weeks.

The average gain in weight was 10 lbs. 12 oz., being 4 oz. more than the previous year.

In Class 1, the average gain was 12 lb. 11 oz.

In Class 2, the average gain was 12 lb. 1 oz.

In Class 3, the average gain was 7 lb. 8 oz.

Each patient, on the average, gained 12 oz. a week during his stay, an increase of 1 oz. on the previous year's average, which is attributed to the altered diet which has therefore been satisfactory.

An attempt is made to keep in touch with as many patients as possible, by writing to them at regular intervals, and in this way some very important and interesting results have been obtained. It is only by ascertaining how many of the patients keep in good health after leaving the Sanatorium, that the efficacy of the treatment can be proved.

All patients are written to six months after they leave, again at the end of twelve months after leaving, and afterwards at intervals of twelve months.

98 patients left the Sanatorium more than six months, and less than twelve months ago, and of these 83 have been traced.

38 of these are doing full work.  
4 of these are doing partial work.  
21 of these are doing no work.  
13 of these are dead.  
7 have been re-admitted.

156 patients left the Sanatorium more than twelve months, and less than two years ago, and of these 119 have been traced.

53 of these are doing full work.  
7 of these are doing partial work.  
12 of these are doing no work.  
37 of these are dead.  
10 have been re-admitted.

54 patients left the Sanatorium more than two years ago, and 42 of them have been traced.

19 of these are doing full work.  
2 of these are doing partial work.  
6 of these are doing no work.  
15 of these are dead.

Doubt has at times been cast upon the permanence of the cure, even in those who leave sanatoria with the disease arrested. The following tables give the after results, classified according to the condition of the patient on discharge.

Patients who left more than six months and less than twelve months ago :—

Conditions on discharge.	Full work.	Partial work.	No work.	Dead.	Total.
Arrested ...	26	1	3	—	30
Improved	12	2	14	5	33
Unimproved	1	1	4	8	14

24 have not been traced or have been re-admitted.

Patients who left more than twelve months ago :—

Conditions on discharge.	Full work.	Partial work.	No work.	Dead.	Total.
Arrested ...	44	3	3	4	54
Improved	17	3	10	18	48
Unimproved	—	1	3	16	20

47 have not been traced or have been re-admitted.

Patients who left more than two years ago :—

Conditions on discharge.	Full work.	Partial work.	No work.	Dead.	Total.
Arrested ...	9	2	2	—	13
Improved	8	—	3	7	18
Unimproved	2	—	1	8	11

12 have not been traced.

Of the patients who have left the Sanatorium with the disease arrested 81.4 per cent. are still doing full work. Some of those who are not doing any work are in good health, but are out of employment for other reasons.

*King Edward VII. Sanatorium, Midhurst.*—Information has been obtained as to the condition of 377 (92.8 per cent.) of the 406 patients who were discharged during the years July, 1906-1907 and July, 1907-1908.

#### GROUP 1.

Year of Discharge.	Number discharged.	Number well or alive in each successive year after discharge.		Number known to be dead in 1909.	Number lost sight of in 1909.
		1907-8.	1908-9.		
1906-1907	46	44	35	6	5
1907-1908	79	—	71	3	5



In this group, of the 46 cases of early disease who were discharged during the year 1906-7, 35 or 76 per cent. were alive or well at the end of 1909.

Whereas in the following groups of more advanced cases, of 63 patients classified under Group 2, 45 or 71 per cent., and of 40 patients in Group 3, 14 or 35 per cent. were well or alive at the end of 1909.

## GROUP 2.

Year of Discharge.	Number discharged.	Number well or alive in each successive year after discharge.		Number known to be dead in 1909.	Number lost sight of in 1909.
		1907-8.	1908-9.		
1906-1907	63	53	45	12	6
1907-1908	108	—	81	19	8

## GROUP 3.

Year of Discharge.	Number discharged.	Number well or alive in each successive year after discharge.		Number known to be dead in 1909.	Number lost sight of in 1909.
		1907-8.	1908-9.		
1906-1907	40	18	14	24	2
1907-1908	70	—	37	30	3

With regard to occupation the very large proportion of these patients returned, after their discharge from the Sanatorium, to their original occupations. It is of interest to note that indoor work, such as that of a clerk or a teacher, has proved quite compatible with continued good health. Very few patients return to an outdoor occupation; but those whose work allows of them being out of doors for a considerable portion of the day, such as for instance, clergymen, surveyors, and medical men in the country, have almost invariably done well.

Remunerative work, which allows of a former patient living for the most part in the open air, has proved very difficult to obtain. Lack of the capital necessary to re-commence life as a farmer, poultry keeper, fruit or vegetable grower, &c., is the chief obstacle to patients going back to the land. A few patients only have emigrated, and they for the most part have done well. Amongst these the following may be quoted:—A former clerk wrote to the Medical Superintendent from British

Columbia that his health is excellent. He has been ploughing, hoeing and gardening for twelve hours a day, and has found it rather a strain. He is now driving a milk waggon fourteen miles a day into the town. Another patient, formerly a lecturer in the City, also wrote from British Columbia. He "is not following any special treatment, but lives almost entirely out of doors, and sleeps in a tent for ten months of the year. He is training as a farmer."

A former theological student, who emigrated to South Africa in 1907, reports that his health is good, and that he is teaching school subjects and carpentering at a mission station in Basutoland.

A lady patient, contemporary with the last-mentioned at the Sanatorium, also emigrated to South Africa. She obtained a good appointment in a school in the Orange River Colony, and is at present employed, and enjoying good health.

Several patients have obtained work in Buenos Aires, some as agents for London business houses, and two as surveyors. The reports received from all these patients are satisfactory.

From the reports received from these patients, the capacity to adapt himself to the peculiar social and economic conditions of a new country is, apart from the question of health, about the most important asset which an emigrant can possess. A practical knowledge of some trade, or in the case of patients going out to farms, or ranches, a practical acquaintance with the everyday work on a general farm, is also most desirable, if not essential, for success.

At the Victoria Hospital for Consumption in Edinburgh—which was one of the first to institute the open-air treatment—of 782 patients received since 1887, 25 per cent. were, to all appearances, cured, while 50 per cent. were ameliorated to a certain extent.

Dr. Burton-Fanning, Physician to the Kelling Open-air Sanatorium states, that without the exercise of strict selection of cases for treatment, about one quarter recovered their health sufficiently to return to work. Another quarter are not strikingly or materially improved. The remaining one-half are distinctly benefited, but are unable to lead ordinary lives.

When only favourable or strictly selected cases are dealt with, it may be claimed that about three-quarters of them are restored to fitness for work.

It will be seen then how strikingly results are affected by the selection of cases for the treatment. Success may be said chiefly to depend upon submitting the patients to treatment while their disease is in its early or tractable stage.

Consulting continental statistics, Dr. Rumpf of Freidrichsheim states that of 541 cases treated, 75.6 per cent. of those whose malady was in the first stage were discharged able to work.

*Durability of Results*—For the purpose of inquiring as to the durability of the results obtained by sanatorium treatment, the statistics of German Sanatoria are more reliable, as they are not of such recent origin as English institutions.

Dettweiler's important report states, that out of 1,022 cases of confirmed consumption treated during a space of 10 years at Falkenstein, 132 patients were discharged as absolutely cured. After a period of from 3 to 9 years, he wrote to 99 of the 132 cases, and received replies from 98 of them. Dettweiler learnt that 11 patients had died of affections which were not tubercular; 12 had suffered from recrudescence of their consumption, and had again recovered completely; 3 were still ill with consumption; the remaining 72 patients maintained their recoveries. That is to say, 72.5 per cent. of the patients discharged cured, retained their satisfactory positions after the lapse of from 3 to 9 years.

The results by Dr. Rumpf of Freidrichsheim are almost identical, but refer to a period of only two or three years subsequently to the discharge of the patients. Of those received in the first stage of their malady 75.6 per cent. were still able to work.

Of the 143 patients treated at the Mudesley Sanatorium during the last 5 years, 47 or 32.86 per cent. of the whole number were considered fit for work at the end of their course.

In 2½ to 5 years after their discharge :—

36 or 76.6 per cent. maintained their satisfactory condition.  
 3 or 6.39 per cent. relapsed.  
 6 or 12.76 per cent. there were no history.  
 2 or 4.25 per cent. died.

Of the last number, one died from appendicitis and the other from pneumonia.

At the Kelling Sanatorium which has been open for 6 years, it is stated that when the cases are taken in hand at an early stage of the disease, over 60 per cent. make recoveries which allow them to keep at work for at least 5 years.

*Educational effect of the Treatment.*—In connection with this subject, we must not forget that the mission of the Sanatorium is not only to afford all the possible alleviation to the patient, while he is an inmate, but it also fulfils the important function of educating the patient. He obtains information as to the best way of keeping his disease in check, and he also learns how to minimise the danger of infection for his fellows, and is able to apply these principles in his own home afterwards.

He learns by personal experience what is of real value, and what should be avoided. He has the encouragement of seeing, amongst his companions, the various stages of benefit which are obtained under suitable conditions. The after-history returns show very well the high educational value of a stay in a sanatorium, and to what extent patients continue to live on the lines, which they have been taught. In only very few instances have patients recorded that they have ceased to practice any part of the sanatorium treatment. Almost invariably, the former patient states that he, or she, is following out the treatment, as far as possible. Open windows at night and all day when practicable, regular, and in many cases, better meals, regular exercise, and a more carefully regulated life generally; outdoor pursuits, such as gardening and walking being substituted for less healthy recreation, are features of sanatorium life which are commonly mentioned as being still observed.

The object of submitting this report is to supply the Committee with sufficient information as to the advantage of Sanatorium treatment, and whether the Committee would be justified in recommending the Council to incur the necessary expense of retaining beds at a Sanatorium. The number of beds for the use of residents suggested to be retained at a Sanatorium or Sanatoria is 10. Is this number sufficient and what will be the expense to the ratepayers? As stated in a previous report, the number of deaths of consumption in the Borough of Stepney in 1909 was 521, or one-twelfth of the total number of deaths in the Metropolis. This is an increase of 31 over the number in 1908, although I have no doubt that the actual population is less. There are no means of giving the number of persons suffering from consumption in the Borough, but it is usual to obtain it approximately by multiplying the number of deaths with a certain factor. By doing this, it is estimated that 2,500 residents are suffering from consumption. About 800 of these are probably dealt with by Poor Law Authorities, leaving a balance of 1,700. At least 600 are probably in the incipient stage, and having regard to the facts mentioned above, as well as to the views of the principal Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, it is suggested, that an attempt should be made to deal with this class of patients. To deal comprehensively with them, 200 beds would probably be needed. The expense of maintaining such a number, is, of course, prohibitive. The only Metropolitan Boroughs which have adopted the plan of paying for beds at Sanatoria are:—Woolwich with 7 beds, Southwark with 6, Westminster with 4 and Bethnal Green with 6 beds.

Woolwich Borough Council pays 28s. per week for each bed at the Maitland Sanatorium, when the bed is occupied, and 20s. a week when the bed is not occupied.

The Boroughs of Westminster, Reading and Northampton are also maintaining beds at this Sanatorium.

Southwark Borough Council pay £78 per annum per bed at the Benenden Sanatorium.

Bethnal Green Council pay £50 per annum at the Fairlight Sanatorium, Hasting but male patients only are admitted.

It will therefore be seen that 10 beds will cost from £500 to £800 a year. I suggest that if this scheme is adopted, only the very early cases should be admitted, and the statistics then, probably, will prove of a more satisfactory nature, than those given above. The number of applicants for admission, will always be greatly in excess of the available accommodation, and it is obviously the best plan to make use of the beds for such cases only, which promise to be lastingly restored to capable health.

There are two ways by which the Public Health Committee may become cognisant of these early cases. I have already suggested one, and the other method is by making the notification of Phthisis compulsory. As I have frequently stated, my opinion is that voluntary notification is comparatively futile. In 22 Metropolitan districts, the system has been adopted. Its weakness is apparent and admitted, but it is thought by these authorities that imperfect notification is better than no notification at all. Probably not more than 10 per cent. and certainly less than 15 per cent. of the cases are notified. These cases are invariably advanced cases, and quite unfit for sanatorium treatment.

To sum up, I think we may reasonably expect that of the cases of consumption which are recognised sufficiently early, and commence sanatorium treatment, a large number may be cured and return to work in three months.

I do not advocate that the sanatorium treatment should be at the expense of, and exclude the present administrative action in any way. Housing accommodation should be continually improved; the conditions under which the patient lives should be considered; the issue of printed general instructions as to the prevention of the spread of the disease and suggestions as to personal hygiene should be continued as well as occasional or periodical disinfection of premises, and on removal or death of the patient. Educating the general public by means of lectures on the prevention of consumption should also be encouraged.

In conclusion, I must express my obligation to the Sanatorium Authorities for their annual reports, where I have gained statistical and other facts, especially those from Benenden, Maitland, Ventnor, Bournemouth, Torquay and Midhurst, as well as to Dr. Burton-Fanning, Physician to the Kelling Open-air Sanatorium and Dr. Squire, Physician to the Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Hampstead and Northwood.

D. L. THOMAS,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
43, WHITE HORSE STREET,  
COMMERCIAL ROAD, E.

24th October, 1910.

The Report was submitted to the Finance Committee, which submitted the following Report to the Council :—

We have had under consideration the following reference from the Public Health Committee upon a proposal that, under the powers contained in Section 75 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Council should, as an experiment, defray for a period of one year the cost of maintaining 10 beds in a sanatorium, or sanatoria, viz. :—

### **Provision of Sanatorium Treatment for Consumptives.**

At the Meeting of the Council, held on the 15th June, 1910, we submitted the following Resolutions which were passed at the Conference of Representatives of the Corporation of the City of London and Metropolitan and City Borough Councils, viz. :—

1. That this Conference is of opinion that the provision of sanatoria for the educational and curative treatment of cases of tuberculosis is advisable.

2. (a) That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that a sanatorium should be established for the accommodation of persons of the working classes of the Metropolis suffering from tuberculosis, and that such institution should be maintained by a charge upon the several Metropolitan Boroughs in accordance with their respective rateable values.

(b) That in the opinion of this Conference the proposed sanatorium should be under the direct control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and that such authority be asked to seek the necessary Parliamentary powers for that purpose, if necessary.

(c) That copies of the above Resolutions be forwarded to the Metropolitan Asylums Board and to the Local Government Board.

3. That pending the provision of a sanatorium for the working classes it is desirable that each Municipal Authority should secure beds in some existing sanatorium according to the provisions of Section 75 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

4. That in the opinion of this Conference the establishment of tuberculosis dispensaries in each of the Metropolitan Boroughs would be a desirable adjunct in the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.

In submitting the above Resolutions to the Council we pointed out that we were approaching the Metropolitan Asylums Board with a view to the use of their vacant Isolation Hospitals as sanatoria for consumptive patients and that we were also considering the question of taking action in the direction indicated in Resolution 3.

The Council, upon our recommendation, expressed its agreement with the terms of the above Resolutions.

We then approached the Metropolitan Asylums Board, but found that they had decided to use their vacant Isolation Hospitals for other purposes, and the matter dropped.

Section 75 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, is as follows :—

75. (1) Any sanitary authority may provide for the use of the inhabitants of their district hospitals, temporary or permanent, and for that purpose may—
- (a) Themselves build such hospitals, or
  - (b) Contract for the use of any hospital or part of a hospital, or
  - (c) Enter into any agreement with any person having the management of any hospital for the reception of the sick inhabitants of their district on payment of such annual or other sum as may be agreed on.
- (2) Two or more sanitary authorities may combine in providing a common hospital.

We have for some considerable time past had the question of the provision of sanatoria treatment for consumptives under consideration, and upon our instructions the Medical Officer of Health prepared a report upon the matter,

It will be observed in the report that the Medical Officer of Health estimates that the cost of maintaining 10 beds in a sanatorium, or sanatoria, will be from £500 to £800, and we are of opinion that the Council should, as an experiment maintain for a period of one year 10 beds in already established sanatoria, and we have instructed the Medical Officer of Health to make enquiries as to the exact terms upon which this scheme could be carried into effect.

We therefore propose, subject to the approval of the Finance and Parliamentary Committee, to include in the next estimates the sum necessary to cover the expenditure to be incurred if the Council approves the proposal.

We have authorised to be circulated to members, as a separate document, copy of a Report by the Medical Officer of Health upon the subject.

The matter first came under our consideration when we were reviewing the estimates of expenditure and income for the year 1911-12 (inasmuch as the estimate of the Public Health Committee included a sum of £650 to cover the cost of the experiment for the year), but at that time we were not in a position fully to consider the financial aspect involved in the proposal, and we therefore amended the estimate of that Committee by transferring the amount to "Contingencies," increasing such item by an additional sum of £650, in order that when we had had an opportunity of further considering the matter we should be in a position, if satisfied with the financial aspect, to submit the necessary estimate to the Council.

We deemed it necessary to proceed cautiously in the matter, having regard to the fact that the proposal of the Public Health Committee constitutes a quite new and additional feature of the Council's work, and notwithstanding that it was the intention of the Public Health Committee to try the treatment *as an experiment*, we felt that the Council, having once entered upon such an undertaking, it would be well nigh impossible for them, having regard to the nature of the disease and the lengthy treatment required in order to benefit most of its victims, to discontinue paying for the treatment, whilst in addition we felt the expenditure would eventually increase to such a sum as would inflict a heavy burden upon the ratepayers of the Borough. In this connexion, we considered as to whether treatment of such a disease as consumption was one which should be a charge upon the national exchequer or a central body, such, for instance, as the Metropolitan Asylums Board, or whether it should be borne by local sanitary authorities. If either the first or second course were adopted, the charge for such treatment would be more equitably borne, whilst if the last mentioned obtained, each sanitary authority would have to bear the whole of the charges for its particular area, and this would press more heavily upon some Boroughs than upon others. We may mention that we are advised there are some 2,500 cases of consumption in the Borough, and that we are therefore in sympathy with the object which the Public Health Committee have in view.

At our meeting on the day of the date of this report we were favoured with the presence of the Chairman (Alderman Boustred) and Vice-Chairman (Councillor Evans) of the Public Health Committee, who very fully explained the views of that Committee to us. We gave the matter very lengthy consideration, and as the result, by a majority, we did not see our way to submit the necessary estimate to the Council as suggested by the Public Health Committee.

Inasmuch as the proposal involves a crucial question of policy, we submit the matter to the Council for their decision.

We may state that, in the event of the Council deciding that it is advisable to undertake the cost of maintenance of the sanatorium treatment of consumptives



as proposed, we should be prepared to submit the necessary estimate in that behalf, and the expenditure up to a sum of £650 can, as above indicated, be met out of the estimates for the ensuing year

We recommend—

That no action be taken in the matter.

At the same Council meeting the Public Health Committee submitted the following Report, which was adopted :—

We understand that the Finance and Parliamentary Committee are presenting a report to the Council upon our reference to them with regard to the provision of sanatorium treatment for consumptives.

It will be observed from such reference that Section 75 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, gives the Council ample powers to adopt the course which we suggest, viz. :—To maintain a number of beds in existing sanatoria for the reception of consumptive patients selected from the inhabitants of the Borough.

During the time this matter has been under our consideration we have had a number of pamphlets and reports presented to us, and the Medical Officer of Health, in a lengthy report has submitted statements showing the methods of treatment and the benefits derived by patients at sanatoria and giving other information on the subject.

We think that the Council should make much more strenuous efforts to prevent the spread of consumption than they are at present doing, and, in our opinion, the provision of sanatorium treatment for inhabitants of the Borough is urgently required and the extension by the new regulations of the Local Government Board of the system of notifying cases of this disease (at present restricted to " Poor Law " cases) to cases treated at hospitals and dispensaries makes the desirability for such treatment even more apparent.

We therefore propose that at a cost not exceeding £650 the Council should, as an experiment, maintain at existing sanatoria, a number of beds which should be occupied by persons finally selected by us under the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, and in this connection we would remind the Council that there is every prospect of a dispensary for the treatment of consumptives being established in this Borough as the result of the efforts which His Worship the Mayor is making in connection with the memorial to King Edward VII. and the patients could be selected from persons under treatment at the dispensary and thus render such an institution more valuable as a means of dealing with this disease,

We should propose only to send patients to the sanatoria whom there is every prospect would be cured by the treatment, but it must be remembered that each consumptive person in the Borough is a source of infection to the healthy inhabitants and that even though a patient may not be cured by three months' residence in a sanatorium yet such patient is trained to habits which will minimise the risk of infection to other persons and to rules of life which may prevent the patient from becoming a burden upon his or her relatives or upon the rates for some years.

We recommend—

That, subject to the approval of the estimate by the Finance and Parliamentary Committee, the Council do authorise us as an experiment to maintain for a period of one year at a cost not exceeding £650 a number of beds in already established sanatoria for the treatment of consumptive inhabitants of the Borough, and that we be authorised to take the necessary steps to give effect to this Resolution.

The Council, having adopted the recommendation of the Public Health Committee, it was resolved to leave the details of the scheme to that Committee. At the following meeting of the Public Health Committee it was decided to retain six beds for males at the Farlight Sanatorium, Hastings, and four beds for females at the Maitland Sanatorium.

### **Infantile Mortality.**

1,041 infants died under one year of age, which corresponds to a death-rate of 113 per 1,000 births. This number is 89 less than in the previous year and compares very favourably under all circumstances with that of London as a whole, which was 103 per 1,000 births.

247 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 137 per 1,000 births.

224 belonged to the St. Georges-in-the-East, or at the rate of 120 per 1,000 births.

355 belonged to the Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 100 per 1,000 births.

215 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 110 per 1,000 births.

Though the infantile mortality remains at a high figure, it shows a marked and continuous improvement, as is evident by the following table :—

		Limehouse District.	St. George's.	Mile End.	Whitechapel District.	The whole Borough.				
1899	...	216	...	199	...	161	...	147	...	174
1900	...	227	...	141	...	166	...	140	...	166
1901	...	211	...	185	...	150	...	140	...	165
1902	...	197	...	160	...	163	...	117	...	155
1903	...	165	...	170	...	122	...	138	...	141
1904	...	208	...	161	...	145	...	143	...	158
1905	...	163	...	157	...	140	...	119	...	142
1906	...	168	...	141	...	126	...	123	...	136
1907	...	131	...	130	...	112	...	110	...	119
1908	...	171	...	141	...	117	...	108	...	130
1909	...	133	...	145	...	106	...	104	...	118
1910	...	137	...	120	...	100	...	110	...	113

### Deaths of Illegitimate Children.

There were 61 deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age during the year, or at the rate of 326 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

12 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 375 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

15 belonged to St. Georges-in-the-East, or at the rate of 500 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

17 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 283 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

17 belonged to Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 261 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

### Report on the work of the Health Visitor.

A Health Visitor was appointed and she started on her work on February 1st, 1910, in a portion of the Borough where the infantile mortality has been abnormally high. The average rate of mortality among infants under one year of age to 1,000 registered births in England and Wales was 138 in the ten years 1899-1908. In 1909, it was reduced to 109, which is the lowest rate for any year on record, and is to be ascribed possibly to favourable weather conditions.

In the portion of the Borough where the Health Visitor is devoting her time, the infantile mortality was 198 per 1,000 births in 1910. Excluding the deaths of infants who died immediately after birth and before the Health Visitor made her first visit, the infantile mortality was 170 per 1,000 births.

The infantile mortality figures for the years 1901-1910 for the area were as follows :—

1901	...	...	...	163
1902	...	...	...	126
1903	...	...	...	161
1904	...	...	...	212*
1905	...	...	...	145*
1906	...	...	...	178*
1907	...	...	...	142*
1908	...	...	...	190
1909	...	...	...	114
1910	...	...	...	198

\* Miss Forrester was employed by a private individual to act as Health Visitor in the same area during the years 1904-1907 inclusive.

The principal functions which the Health Visitor is called upon to perform are as follows :—

- (1) To advise expectant mothers on the management of their health, and as to the influence of ante-natal conditions on their infants.
- (2) To follow up the notification of births, and to visit the homes when the Doctor and Midwife have ceased to attend.
- (3) To note conditions of ignorant feeding or of non-supply of sufficient and nourishing food, and to take judicious steps to correct these evils.
- (4) To give advice on the proper feeding of infants ; to warn mothers against premature weaning ; to inculcate in particular the importance of breast feeding until the teeth appear ; to see that foul or long-tubed feeding bottles, and " comforters " or dummy teats, are not used.

When Miss Forrester was engaged in this area, she had great difficulty in preventing premature weaning. It is now quite the reverse. It is often found to be necessary to caution the mothers against prolonged suckling. In some instances it was found to be extended to two years, and 14 infants had not been weaned at the end of one year.

- (5) To promote and encourage the practice of weighing infants regularly, and to instruct in, or remind mothers of, the simpler rules of hygiene in relation to the home and its inmates, and otherwise to assist in preventing the spread of such diseases as Measles, Whooping Cough, &c.

It is curious what an objection some women have to weigh their babies. It is often their firm belief that if the baby is weighed, he will die before he is a year old.

- (6) To promote a knowledge of the value of fresh air, of keeping windows open at night, of cleanliness in the home, &c.
- (7) To note and report any insanitary or foul conditions in any of the homes visited.

Remediable defects were found in 51 houses and were reported to the Sanitary Inspector besides a number of cases of overcrowding.

- (8) To visit and report on all cases in the Borough communicated by the Almoners of the London Hospital.
- (9) To keep a systematic record of all cases.

Frequently during the course of her visits, the Health Visitor is asked to call and see women who are about to be confined. If the child is to survive and to be healthy, it goes without saying that the expectant mother should be in a healthy state. Many poor women are ill-fed or underfed, owing to no fault of theirs or their husbands. No one will deny that these women are just as much in need of free meals as ill-fed children attending elementary schools.

The Stepney Invalid Kitchen has recently been established and supplies dinners to women after the child is born for one penny each on the recommendation of the Health Visitor. The diet for the invalid dinners is as follows :—

- (a) Beef tea, mutton or chicken broth.
- (b) Milk pudding or custard.
- (c) Boiled fish with sauce and potatoes.
- (d) Chicken with two vegetables.
- (e) Mutton or tripe, with Yorkshire pudding and two vegetables.

The Health Visitor has found this institution of great benefit to poor women, but it is a pity that its benefits cannot be extended to those who are expecting to become mothers, and not only to those who have recently been confined.

The infant who survives, has been born, ordinarily, at or above full time, but a very large proportion of the infants who die early have been prematurely born. Premature birth is due to many causes which might be prevented, among others to the employment in factories, and otherwise, of women advanced in pregnancy. It is a frequent occurrence for the mother to work in a factory until the day before the child is born.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, was adopted in the Borough of Stepney in September, 1909. From this date until the end of December, 1909, 140 births were notified in the area specially selected for the Health Visitor.

The parents of twenty of the infants had removed before the first visit was made was made by the Health Visitor, and nine of the infants had died.

The remaining 111 infants were visited and kept under supervision until they attained one year of age.

94 of the infants were naturally fed, or 84.7 per cent.

6 of the infants were artificially fed, or 5.4 per cent.

11 of the infants were breast and bottle fed, or 9.4 per cent.

23 of the women were employed in factories and workshops, and 15 were engaged in tailoring, brushmaking, &c., as outworkers in their own homes.

43 infants were breast-fed entirely for three months, 35 were six months old before partial artificial feeding was resorted to.

In 1910, 544 births were registered in the area visited by the Health Visitor. Of these 11 births occurred in Public Institutions outside the Borough, and were not visited.

Of the remaining 533 births, 488 were notified under the Notification of Births Act, or 91.5 per cent. The notification certificates were sent by the Doctors or Midwives in attendance. A large number of the cases were attended by midwives from the Mothers' Lying-in-Home, Commercial Road.

30 births registered by the Registrar were said to be unknown at the address given. In several instances, incorrect addresses were probably given for the purpose of evading vaccination.

15 of the infants had died before the first visit was made, leaving 488 births where advice was given and particulars were obtained as to feeding, &c.

2,728 visits were made. Of these, 673 were first visits, 49 were visits in other parts of the Borough at the request of the Almoners of the London Hospital, and 2,006 were revisits.

130 of the mothers worked in factories, workshops, &c., and 80 were employed as outworkers in their own homes.

413 infants were brought up on the breast, or 84.7 per cent.

32 infants were artificially fed, or 6.5 per cent.

43 infants were partly brought up on the breast and partly artificially fed, or 8.8 per cent.

Breast feeding was generally the case for the first three or four months, after which, it was often found necessary to supplement the breast with an artificial food of some kind.

Condensed milk was largely used for infants who were entirely artificially fed. Inferior brands were often bought because of their cheapness, regardless of the fact that the milk was machine skimmed, and contained no fat, which is so essential to a baby.

When the breast milk is deficient in quality or insufficient in quantity, and it becomes necessary to have it supplemented, cow's milk is rarely given for that purpose. It seems to be believed by a large number of women that the two kinds of milk will not agree with the baby. Flour, cornflour, and fine oatmeal are frequently given. One baby, 14 days old, was given two feeds daily of cornflour mixed with water, and another baby, 12 days old, was having fine oatmeal, on the advice of its grandmother, who insisted that the child cried so much because he was hungry. This was the young mother's first baby, and she had taken her own mother's advice, as she was quite ignorant of infant feeding. Dinners were obtained for her from the Stepney Invalid Kitchen on her promising to discontinue the oatmeal for the baby. It soon became unnecessary to give the bottle at all, as the breast milk was found to be sufficient.

The mothers were often found to be very ignorant as to what constitutes a suitable diet for babies and young children, and tea, bread soaked in tea, meat, fish, vegetables of all kinds were frequently given to infants under one year.

62 births referred to first-born children. As a rule these mothers knew less of infant feeding than the others, but were found to be very amenable to instructions and eager to learn; whereas mothers who had several children were not so anxious to receive advice.

The infants were fairly well cared for, being usually bathed once daily at first, but this duty was found to be neglected as the child grew older, especially if the mother had to go out to work to support the home.

The baby's clothing was frequently unsatisfactory, being neither suitable nor sufficiently warm. Flannelette was found to be used oftener than flannel, short sleeves tied to the shoulders were more often seen than those reaching to the wrists. Garments with long sleeves were advised, with success in some cases.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and bad colds were common. This can hardly be wondered at considering how careless some mothers were, often leaving a hot stuffy room and standing at the street door on the very coldest of days without first having protected the child with a shawl or other extra garment.

It was found to be very difficult to persuade the mothers to use a separate cot for the baby. Two infants who were on the Health Visitor's visiting list were suffocated while in bed with the parents.

Very few cases of wilful neglect were found, but two of the worst cases were referred to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

130 of the mothers were employed in factories, workshops, in the fish curing industry and as office cleaners.

80 were employed at home as outworkers in the tailoring, brushmaking and cardbox-making trades.

25 kept small shops.

Some of the mothers understand very little about cooking, and have no idea as to what constitutes a nutritive diet for young children. Very little trouble is taken to prepare a dinner, "fried fish and chips" seems to be very popular, and enough money is spent on this that would purchase materials for a far more nourishing and digestible meal.

70 of the children died suddenly, which resulted in inquests being held: 25 deaths were due to Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Convulsions; 12 to Diarrhoea; 11 to Marasmus; 2 being due to want of attention at birth, and 18 were premature births, &c.

8 cases were referred to the Charity Organisation Society, but the Society does not assist the families of persons who are unemployed unless they have immediate prospects of work. It will assist to keep the family while the bread winner is in the hospital.

- (1) A consumptive patient was admitted an in-patient to the Victoria Park Chest Hospital, and his family was maintained by the C.O.S. during his absence from home.



- (2) A woman, recently confined, was sent to the London Hospital. The C.O.S. paid the cab fare and supplied food to the family.
- (3) Convalescent treatment was applied for on behalf of a delicate mother with the first baby. This was granted but the mother refused to avail herself of it on account of the illness of her baby.
- (4) In one case, the father was out of work and the baby had died from Pneumonia before the Health Visitor made her first visit. Nine children out of 14 had previously died. At the time of the visit, two children aged 5 and 3 were suffering from Whooping Cough, and were in need of nourishment. No assistance was given.
- (5) In another instance, where the father was out of work and the mother was very delicate, assistance was refused. The baby was wasting and four children out of a family of seven had died.
- (6) Assistance was also refused where the mother was consumptive and the baby wasting.
- (7) The home had been sold to get food, and on March 7th, when the Health Visitor called, the family was without fire and food. The baby had not been washed as there was no fire to boil the water. The baby was in a fairly good condition. No assistance was given.
- (8) The baby had died before the Health Visitor called, and three children out of a family of four had died before they were a year old. The case was reported to the C.O.S., but the mother objected to answer the questions of the officer of the C.O.S., and made quite a different statement to what she had made to the Health Visitor. No assistance was given.

12 cases were referred to the Stepney Mothers and Babies' Welcome, 5 were granted free dinners and 7 were not assisted. The husbands were unemployed in every instance, the mothers were poorly nourished and the babies were suffering from Marasmus or wasting.

- (1) The baby weighed 6½ lb. only when he was a month old. Free dinners were granted to the mother. She partook of one only and then stayed away. Shortly afterwards she resumed work.
- (2) The mother resumed work on the third day after her confinement. She had previously lost three children from wasting. She was granted free dinners for two months, and then left the neighbourhood.
- (3) One woman went once to the Mother's Welcome, and then stayed away. Three of her children had died from wasting.

- (4) Baby when he was three months old, weighed 7 lb. 13 oz. The mother was given a dinner daily but the baby died 12 days later.
- (5) The mother stated that she almost starved since she ceased work three months previous to the birth of the baby. This was the second child and he died in three weeks, the first child having lived 6 hours only.

Dinners were obtained from the Edinburgh Castle for one mother for 6 weeks.

Other cases were referred to the Relieving Officer, but in most cases the Health Visitor was informed that they preferred to starve rather than apply to the Relieving Officer.

### Old Age.

216 deaths were attributed to Old Age. This corresponds to a death rate of .68 per 1,000.

51 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of .85 per 1,000.

17 belonged to the St. Georges-in-the-East, or at the rate of .31 per 1,000.

111 belonged to the Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of .91 per 1,000.

37 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of .45 per 1,000.

Table showing the ages of persons who died over 65 years of age and the localities :—

	Limehouse.	St. Georges.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	Total
Between 65 and 70 years of age ...	54	42	82	77	255
„ 70 „ 75 „	42	36	89	55	222
„ 75 „ 80 „	32	25	77	35	169
„ 80 „ 85 „	28	13	54	24	119
„ 85 „ 90 „	11	9	29	7	56
Over 90 years of age ...	4	2	8	4	18
	171	127	339	202	839

The deaths of persons over 65 years of age occurred as follows :—

	At their own homes.	In Lunatic Asylums.	In other Institutions.	Total.
Limehouse District ...	71	9	91	171
St. Georges ...	48	4	75	127
Mile End ...	169	30	140	339
Whitechapel District ...	90	15	97	202

## Alcoholism.

The number of deaths due to Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver was 30, or 22 less than in the previous year.

7 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of .11 per 1,000.

6 belonged to St. Georges-in-the-East, or at the rate of .11 per 1,000.

11 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of .09 per 1,000.

6 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of .07 per 1,000.

The death rate throughout the whole Borough was .09 per 1,000 of the population.

As I have mentioned in previous reports, the death rate from Alcoholism is gradually and steadily declining in the Borough, as is shown in the following table:—

In 1901 the death rate was .33 per 1,000 of the population.

„ 1902	„	.33	„	1,000	„
„ 1903	„	.25	„	1,000	„
„ 1904	„	.31	„	1,000	„
„ 1905	„	.21	„	1,000	„
„ 1906	„	.23	„	1,000	„
„ 1907	„	.15	„	1,000	„
„ 1908	„	.15	„	1,000	„
„ 1909	„	.16	„	1,000	„
„ 1910	„	.09	„	1,000	„

## Cancer.

The deaths due to Cancer were 228, or 26 more than in the previous year. This corresponds to a death rate of .72 per 1,000.

54 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of .90 per 1,000.

35 belonged to St. Georges-in-the-East, or at the rate of .64 per 1,000.

80 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of .66 per 1,000.

59 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of .71 per 1,000.

## Deaths of the Homeless and of Inmates of Common Lodging Houses.

During the year, there occurred in lunatic asylums the deaths of 74 persons stated to have been removed into such institutions from this district, but for whom no definite addresses could be given when the deaths were reported to the Registrars. Twelve of these were stated to have been removed from the Limehouse district, 6 from St. George-in-the-East, 22 from Mile End Old Town, and 34 from the Whitechapel district.

There were 170 deaths in public institutions of persons admitted from common lodging houses in the Borough. Thirty-five per cent. of these deaths were attributed to consumption and nearly 10 per cent. were due to cancer.

As the Borough possesses a river frontage of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, a number of unknown persons are found drowned on the foreshore. These deaths are included in the death statistics for the districts in which the bodies are discovered. The bodies of 6 unknown persons were found and were included in the Limehouse returns, together with those of 7 unknown persons who died in the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, and 3 in the Stepney Workhouse.

Six children with unknown addresses died at the Carshalton Infirmary ; 3 were stated to have been removed from Limehouse, 1 from St. George's, and 2 from Mile End.

In the St. George's returns are included the deaths of 3 persons with unknown addresses who died in the St. George's Infirmary.

In the Mile End returns are included 6 deaths of persons who died under similar conditions in Mile End Infirmary.

In the Whitechapel returns there are included 72 deaths of persons with unknown addresses, 67 of which occurred in the Whitechapel Infirmary and Workhouse, 5 in the London Hospital, and 1 in the street.

### **Verminous Persons.**

1,520 persons were cleansed during the year, and their clothing disinfected. Of these, 1,268 were adults—1,266 males and 2 females—252 children were cleansed, all of school ages—207 being boys and 45 girls.

Most, if not all the adults, were inmates of Medland Hall. As the latter is a free shelter, and men come from all parts of London to sleep there, it will be seen that persons who are cleansed at our Disinfecting Station are not necessarily rate-payers or residents. This privilege is being taken advantage of to a greater extent from year to year.

In 1906 30 persons were cleansed.

In 1907 22 persons were cleansed.

In 1908 173 persons were cleansed.

In 1909 883 persons were cleansed.

In 1910 1,520 persons were cleansed.

Only one bath is available, and the advisability of enlarging the baths became a subject of discussion on several occasions by the Public Health Committee during

the year. It was felt that as this became necessary on account of Medland Hall and other lodging houses, as well as to an increasing number of school children, the London County Council should contribute towards the cost either by paying a certain amount for every bath, or to give land for the purpose of erecting new baths. The Education Committee was prepared to pay for the School Children, but the Public Health Committee was not prepared to pay towards the cost of bathing inmates of common lodging houses.

In order to fully understand the present position, it may be as well to give a short *resumé* of the Acts of Parliament referring to the cleansing of verminous persons, and of the correspondence with the London County Council.

The Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897, empowered Local Authorities to expend any reasonable sum on buildings, appliances and attendants for the purpose of the proper cleansing of persons infested with vermin. The Local Authority had the power to permit such person to have the use free of charge of the apparatus which the authority possesses, for cleansing the person and his clothing from vermin.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, empowered the Local Authorities to cleanse, purify, or destroy articles which the Medical Officer of Health certifies are filthy, dangerous or unwholesome. On the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health that any house or part of a house is infested with vermin, the owners may be compelled to strip, cleanse rooms, houses, or part of such houses that are so infested. Section 21 of this Act applies Section 59 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, compelling sanitary authorities to provide means for cleansing, purifying and destroying filthy, dangerous or unwholesome articles.

Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, the following powers have been conferred on the County Council :—

(1) The Medical Officer or his representative may, in any school within the County, provided or maintained by the Council as the Education Authority, examine the person and clothing of any child attending such school, and if on examination, he is of opinion that the person or clothing is infested with vermin, or is in a foul or dirty condition, the Medical Officer may give notice in writing to the parent or guardian requiring him to cleanse properly the person and clothing of such child within 24 hours after the receipt of such notice.

(2) If on the receipt of the notice he fails to comply therewith within the prescribed time, the Medical Officer or his representative may remove the child from school to suitable premises and detain him until such cleansing is effected.

Section 37 enables the Medical Officer of the County Council to enforce the cleansing of the person and clothing of the inmates of common lodging houses.

Section 38 gives power to the County Council to make arrangements with Sanitary Authorities and carry into effect agreements for the purpose of cleansing of the person and clothing of the above mentioned cases.

Following upon these provisions it was resolved by the London County Council in February, 1908, that :—

(a) The provisions of the Act of 1907 with respect to verminous inmates of common lodging-houses should be carried out by the Public Health Committee; and that they should have power to enter into agreements or arrangements; and (b) that the provisions with respect to verminous children attending schools should be exercised by the Education Committee, and that regulations affecting such children should be made by such Committee; but (c) that arrangements with sanitary authorities should be made through one Committee, namely—the Public Health Committee.

The Children Act, 1908, reproduces the clauses in the General Powers Act, 1907, with respect to the examination of children attending school, giving notice to cleanse the person and clothing of any verminous child.

After the person or clothing of a child has been cleansed by a local education authority under the Children Act, if the parent or guardian allows him to get into such a condition that it is again necessary to proceed under this section, the parent or guardian shall on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 10s.

Where the sanitary authority within the district of a local authority have provided, or are entitled to the use of any premises or appliances for cleansing the person or clothing of persons infested with vermin, the Sanitary Authority shall, if so required by the local Education Authority, allow the Local Education Authority to use such premises and appliances for the purpose of this section upon such payment (if any) as may be agreed between them, or, in default of an agreement, settled by the Local Government Board.

In July, 1909, as a result of correspondence between the Borough Council and the London County Council, a letter was received from the Clerk of the Council stating that the County Council was not prepared to contribute towards the capital expenses incurred in the extension of the cleansing station; but that it would be prepared to consider as to making a capitation grant for the cleansing of school children and common lodging-house inmates dealt with under the Children Act, 1908, and the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907.

In March, 1910, the Clerk to the County Council wrote to inquire: (1) whether the Borough Council would be prepared to cleanse any persons from Common Lodging-houses in the Borough, if sent by the Council and (2) whether, in the event

of the Council of neighbouring Boroughs not having made proper provisions, the Stepney Council would be prepared to enter into an arrangement for the cleansing of inmates from lodging-houses in that neighbouring borough, if sent by the Council, and if so, what arrangements the Borough Council would suggest.

To this letter, the Town Clerk, at the request of the Public Health Committee replied that the Public Health Committee would be prepared to recommend the Borough Council to deal with this matter if satisfactory terms can be arranged.

The Committee called the attention of the County Council to the vacant site belonging to the Council, which adjoins our disinfecting station and that it appeared to the Public Health Committee the best method of dealing with this matter would be by erection of a properly equipped cleansing station on that site.

The Committee reminded the County Council that there is only one bath available for verminous persons and that this bath is situate in a building which was provided for the reception of "contacts" with infectious diseases. In the case of a severe epidemic, it might be necessary, if all the other premises provided by the Council are occupied, to use the building for its original purpose, when, of course, the bath would not be available for verminous persons.

After further correspondence, a communication was received in May, 1910, from the Education Offices of the London County Council, stating that the Committee had provisionally agreed upon the general outline of the following scheme for the treatment of children throughout London :—

(1) That the cleansing station provided by the various Metropolitan Borough Councils should, as far as possible, be utilised by agreement with the Borough Councils.

(2) That the treatment of children should be entirely distinct from any establishment used for the isolation of suspected cases of infectious disease contacts.

(3) That the exclusive use of the baths for the cleansing of children should be allowed on certain days.

(4) That the cleansing station should be in a convenient position and that the children should be efficiently supervised with female attendants for the treatment of the girls.

(5) That a uniform payment to the Borough Councils at the rate of 2s. per child, irrespective of the number of baths required before a child can be regarded as cleansed, should be arranged throughout London.

(6) That this scheme be subject to the Borough Councils undertaking where necessary, to deal with the homes of the children cleansed.

As the above communication made no reference to the treatment of adults, a letter was addressed to the Clerk of the County Council, with regard to the latter, but up to the present time no satisfactory arrangements have been made with respect to the cleansing of verminous persons from common lodging-houses, &c.

### **Glanders.**

Under the London (Notification of Glanders) Order, 1907, the Veterinary Inspector of the London County Council reported, in accordance with the provision of that Act, the existence of Glanders in fourteen stables in the Borough, in which 16 horses contracted the disease, or 69 less than in the previous year.

### **Anthrax.**

One horse was reported to have suffered from Anthrax. The stables were immediately disinfected, and no second case occurred.

### **Articles of Bedding Destroyed at Request of Owners.**

Mattresses	...	...	30	Pillows	...	...	...	14
Palliasses	...	...	17	Cushions	...	...	...	10
Beds	...	...	13	Carpet	...	...	...	1
Bolsters	...	...	9	Sundries	...	...	...	95

### **Mortuary and Coroner's Court.**

The number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary during the year was 629. Of these 585 were removed by the Coroner, 33 by the Police, 3 by Relieving Officers, 6 at the request of friends, and 2 by order of the Medical Officer of Health.

618 Inquests were held and 115 Post Mortems were made; 3 bodies were those who had died from Infectious Disease. 87 bodies were deposited in the Jewish part of the Mortuary.



ARTICLES DISINFECTED DURING 1910.

ARTICLES DISINFECTED.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
Beds ... ..	108	120	119	126	136	181	141	140	154	162	183	175	1,745
Mattresses ...	79	86	80	81	137	79	91	112	127	99	102	90	1,163
Palliasses ...	55	49	51	62	64	57	86	103	71	125	128	106	957
Bolsters ... ..	62	58	54	64	67	59	84	96	72	85	76	79	856
Pillows ... ..	162	303	274	303	305	323	343	305	309	405	482	379	3,893
Sheets ... ..	99	120	99	141	149	170	166	183	173	185	155	177	1,817
Quilts ... ..	98	112	98	102	108	115	126	140	138	153	130	161	1,481
Blankets... ..	146	118	97	149	127	111	116	152	190	220	225	206	1,857
Vests ... ..	28	31	73	24	21	30	25	29	86	21	34	30	432
Trousers ... ..	35	32	80	42	45	41	39	27	82	83	28	42	576
Cushions... ..	46	37	45	53	51	59	76	72	74	43	45	43	644
Coats ... ..	46	51	103	61	42	41	134	43	153	97	31	49	851
Sundries ... ..	426	495	520	455	432	662	590	1,376	1,518	1,043	1,302	1,557	10,376
TOTALS ... ..	1,390	1,612	1,693	1,663	1,684	1,928	2,017	2,978	3,147	2,721	2,921	3,094	26,648
Articles of Clothing in a Verminous Condition ... ..													15,797
Total for Year ... ..													42,445

## Canal Boats Acts 1877 and 1884.

Pursuant to the Third Section of the Canal Boats Act 1884, I have to report with regard to the execution of the above Acts and of the Regulations made thereunder, and as to the steps taken during the year to give effect to the provisions of the said Acts and Regulations, viz. :—

1. Canal Boats coming within the district are inspected by a Sanitary Inspector, who receives a sum of £10 per annum for the performance of this duty. His inspection is irrespective of the examination of Boats made by the Examining Officer prior to their registration.

2. The number of Boats inspected in 1910 was 63, and the condition of the Boats and their occupants, as regards the matters dealt with in the Acts and Regulations was very good.

3. Infringements of Acts and Regulations were discovered as follows :—

- (a) Registration—Nil.
- (b) Notification of change of Master—Nil.
- (c) Certificates—One.
- (d) Marking—One.
- (e) Overcrowding—Nil.
- (f) Separation of Sexes—Nil.
- (g) Cleanliness—Nil.
- (h) Ventilation—Nil.
- (i) Painting—One.
- (j) Provision of Water Cask—Nil.
- (k) Removal of Bilge Water—Nil.
- (l) Notification of Infectious Disease—Nil.
- (m) Admittance of Inspector—Nil.

4. No legal proceedings were taken.

5. In the case of infringements, notices were sent to the owners of the Boats requiring them to remedy the cause of complaint and to forward to this Borough within a specified period a certificate signed by some duly appointed Inspector of Canal Boats that the same had been duly done. Such certificates were afterwards received.

6. No case of Infectious Disease occurred.

7. No Boats were detained for Cleansing and Disinfection.

8. The total number of Boats on the Register on the 31st December, 1910 :—

- (a) Number of Boats believed to be in use or available was 13.
- (b) Number of Boats that cannot be traced ... .. 5.

9. No Boats were Registered in 1910.

## **DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS.**

At the end of the year there were in the Borough 1,136 registered premises where milk is sold, which included 34 cowsheds. Nine premises were removed from the register, due to their unsuitability, and 71 were refused registration for a similar reason. 135 premises were registered conditionally, but they were mostly transfers. Each shop was considered on its merits and certain conditions were imposed before it was registered.

The conditions for every new registration generally included that—

- (1) The shop, milk receptacles and utensils must be kept scrupulously clean. The milk must also be kept in a cleanly condition.
- (2) The milk must be covered by a proper ventilated cover ; paper, muslin, or a plain board is not allowed.
- (3) Boxes of minerals, or other boxes, sacks, bags, &c., must not be allowed to remain on the floor, but raised on shelves at least a foot from the floor. This allows the floor to be swept, otherwise it would only be swept when the sacks or boxes became empty and dirt would accumulate under and behind them.
- (4) The shop floor must be swept and scrubbed frequently.
- (5) The shelves must be kept free from dust.
- (6) No paraffin, coal, coke, or vegetables, are to be sold.

### **Police Court Proceedings under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, and Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.**

On April 7th Mr Davis Temple, 10, Little Pearl Street, Spitalfields, was summoned for selling milk without being registered. He was fined £2, with 23s. costs.

On April 21st, Mr. Isaac Simblast, 60, West India Dock Road, was summoned for selling milk without being on the register. He was fined £2, with 23s. costs.

On July 12th Mr. Morris Brusk, 64, Wentworth Street, was summoned for selling milk without being registered. He was fined 2s.

On July 14th Mr. Reuben Frankell, 117, Old Montague Street, was summoned for selling milk without being registered. He was fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

## **Police Court Proceedings under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.**

On January 31st Mr. Alec Marmont, 15, Antcliff Street, was summoned for not having his milk utensils in a cleanly condition. He was fined 20s., with 23s. costs.

On June 21st Mr. Harris Dywein, 267, Commercial Road, was summoned for having his milk utensils in a dirty condition. He was fined 40s., with 12s. 6d. costs.

On June 21st Mr. Ephriam Leboysky, 1, Nelson Street, was summoned for having his milk utensils in a dirty condition. He was fined 40s., with 12s. 6d. costs.

On June 21st Mr. Davis Teperofski, 66, Oxford Street, was summoned for having his milk utensils in a dirty condition. He was fined 20s., with 12s. 6d. costs.

On June 21st Mrs. Sarah Miller, 88, Burdett Road, was summoned for not keeping her milk utensils in a cleanly condition. She was fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

On June 21st Mr. Phillip Sofier, 68, Oxford Street, was summoned for having his milk utensils in a dirty condition. He was fined 10s., with 12s. 6d. costs.

On July 12th Mr. Marks Jacobs, 4, Turner Street, was summoned for not keeping his milk utensils in a cleanly condition. He was fined 30s., with 12s. 6d. costs.

On July 12th Mr. David Berman, 1, Little Turner Street, was summoned for not keeping his milk utensils in a cleanly condition. He was fined 20s., with 12s. 6d. costs.

On July 12th Mr. Soloman Gordon, 29, Frostic Mansions, Old Montague Street, was summoned for not keeping his milk utensils in a cleanly condition. The summons was not served, as he had absconded.

On August 29th Mr. Soloman Richman, 15, Anthony Street, was summoned for not having his milk utensils in a cleanly condition. He was fined 12s., with 23s. costs.

On October 11th Mr. Morris Cohen, 45, Oxford Street, was summoned for having his milk utensils in a dirty condition. He was fined 10s., with 23s. costs.

On October 11th Mr. Hyman Still, 26, Lindley Street, was summoned for having his milk utensils in a dirty condition. He was fined 10s., with 23s. costs.

## Unsound Food Destroyed During the Year.

### 1. At the Wharves.

				Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Fresh Meat	...	54	Pigs Carcases	1	17	3	5
	...	2	Sheeps Livers	—	—	—	5
Preserved Meats	...	34,280	Tins of Beef	89	13	2	14
	...	1,639	„ „ Tongues	2	18	2	18
	...	453	„ „ Rabbits	—	7	0	22
	...	291	„ „ Mutton	—	14	0	3
	...	150	„ „ Partridges	—	—	2	12
	...	84	Hams	—	4	2	13
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	...	5,194	Crates of Bananas	144	13	2	0
	...	37	„ „ Oranges	1	6	0	0
	...	29	„ „ Lemons	1	9	0	7
	...	16	„ „ Kaquis	—	15	0	0
	...	7	„ „ Tomatoes	—	4	0	0
Dried Fruits and Nuts	...	53	Boxes of Dates...	—	—	—	—
	...	29	„ „ Raisins	1	12	3	15
	...	23	„ „ Currants	—	—	—	—
	...	828	Bags of Ground Nuts	53	12	2	0
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	...	31,038	Tins of Pineapples	27	5	2	20
	...	4,812	„ „ Peas	5	0	2	18
	...	2,586	„ „ Fruit Pulp	10	14	2	7
	...	2,219	„ „ Tomatoes	3	5	2	7
	...	17,424	„ „ Assorted Fruits	18	11	2	15
	...	327	„ „ Sugar Corn	—	6	0	0
	...	912	„ „ Apricots	2	0	2	15
	...	76	„ „ Peaches	—	1	2	22
	...	173	„ „ Pears	—	4	2	15
	Preserved Fish	...	6,371	„ „ Salmon	3	13	0
...		2,109	„ „ Sardines	—	18	3	24
...		265	„ „ Crayfish	—	1	2	22
...		172	„ „ Lobsters	—	1	2	0
Sundries	...	102	Tins of Soup	—	1	1	0
	...	86	Bags of Coffee	6	19	0	0
	...	1,025	Tins of Condensed Milk	—	3	2	12
Full Total				379	9	2	22

2. Diseased Meat and Offal destroyed from the Slaughter-houses and Offal-shops under the supervision of Mr. H. Abson, the Food Inspector :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
6 Pigs Carcases ... ..	—	4	2	23
2 Bodies of Cow Beef ... ..	—	9	1	14
2 Forequarters of Veal ... ..	—	—	2	9
174 Sets of Bullocks Lungs ... ..	—	15	3	17
49 Bullocks Heads ... ..	—	12	2	11
29 Bullocks Livers ... ..	—	3	0	27
1 Set of Bullocks Tripes and Intestines ... ..	—	—	3	4
2 Cows Udders ... ..	—	—	—	20
4 Cows Feet ... ..	—	—	1	0
2 Cows Kidneys ... ..	—	—	—	4
2 Bullocks Hearts ... ..	—	—	—	10
2 Bullocks Spleens ... ..	—	—	—	6
2 Bullocks Tongues ... ..	—	—	—	6
68 Sets of Sheeps Lungs ... ..	—	—	2	24
84 Sheeps Livers... ..	—	1	2	23
3 Sheeps Spleens ... ..	—	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$
1 Sheeps Heart ... ..	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{4}$
2 Calves Livers... ..	—	—	—	9
1 Calves Spleen... ..	—	—	—	2
Total ... ..	2	9	0	15

3. Unsound Food seized or surrendered to the District Sanitary Inspectors :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Apples, 25 Packages ... ..	—	12	3	0
Bananas, 2 Packages ... ..	—	—	2	20
Carrots ... ..	2	10	0	0
Cherries, 136 Packages ... ..	—	16	0	0
Cauliflowers, 6 Packages ... ..	—	3	0	0
Confectionery ... ..	—	—	—	12
Eggs, 141 ... ..	—	—	—	14
„ Liquid, 11 pints ... ..	—	—	—	13
Fish, 48 Packages ... ..	1	10	3	13
Fowls, 17 ... ..	—	—	2	0
Gooseberries, 28 Packages ... ..	—	2	0	0
Grapes, 48 Packages ... ..	1	1	3	0
Pears, 156 Packages ... ..	1	18	2	0
Pickled Cabbage ... ..	2	0	0	0
Potatoes, 86 Packages ... ..	3	18	0	3
Prunes, 100 Packages ... ..	—	18	0	0
Rabbits, 16 ... ..	—	—	1	2
Tomatoes, 214 Packages ... ..	1	16	1	14
Total ... ..	19	10	2	8

## Police Court Proceedings for Selling Unsound Food.

About the end of 1909, it was found that quantities of meat were coming into the Aldgate Market for sale on commission from the rural districts of Essex, where there was practically no meat inspection carried out; it was also found that meat was being sent up by persons who were only licensed as knackers, for the killing of animals which were not intended for human food.

The following prosecutions were instituted during the year for meat sent into Aldgate Market.

On February 1st. Mr. Robert Gower, 2, High Street, Whitechapel, was, at the Thames Police Court, fined £10 and £3 3s. costs for exposing for sale the carcasses of two pigs which were tuberculous.

On February 10th. Mr. Consort Leopold Wright, of Great Leighs, Chelmsford, was, at the Thames Police Court, fined £20 and £5 5s. costs for depositing for sale at 2, High Street, Whitechapel, the carcass of a pig which was tuberculous.

On February 10th. Mr. James John Nash, 16, Cressing Road, Braintree, Essex, was, at the Thames Police Court, fined £20 and £5 5s. costs for depositing for sale at 2, High Street, Whitechapel, the carcass of a pig which was tuberculous.

On July 11th. Mr. Joseph Snow, of the "Six Bells" Inn, Great Waltham, Chelmsford, was, at the Thames Police Court, fined £10 and £3 3s. costs for depositing for sale at 2, High Street, Whitechapel, the carcasses of two pigs which were tuberculous.

On December 29th. Mr. George Owers, knacker, of the "Wheatsheaf," Hatfield Peverel, Essex, was, at the Thames Police Court, fined £50 and £10 10s. costs for depositing for sale at 2, High Street, Whitechapel, the carcass of a cow which was tuberculous.

On December 29th. Mr. William Steel, slaughterman, of Hatfield Peverel, Essex, was, at the Thames Police Court, fined £10 and £5 5s. costs, or 14 days' imprisonment, for aiding and abetting the above offence, having dressed the carcass and endeavoured to remove evidence of the disease by stripping the pleura.

The following Police Court proceedings were also taken for unsound food:—

On April 22nd. Mr. Jacob Samuels, 224, Mile End Road, was fined £20 with £2 2s. costs, for exposing for sale, herrings which were unfit for human food.

On June 3rd. Mr. Hyman Podbelowitz, 2, John's Place, was summoned for slaughtering cattle on unlicensed premises at 52, Varden Street, and also for depositing for sale, veal which was diseased, unwholesome and unfit for the food of man. He was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

On November 7th. Mr. Goodman Wirbitsky, 115, Jubilee Street, was fined £40 and £2 4s. costs for having, in his bakehouse, a quantity of unsound eggs in the course of preparation for sale as human food.

On November 7th. Mrs. Naomi Hyman, 18, Copley Street, was fined £20 with £2 4s. costs, for having deposited on her premises a quantity of unsound eggs in the course of preparation for human food.

On November 7th. Mr. Abraham Golietky, 135, Jubilee Street, was fined £20 with £2 4s. costs, for having in his bakehouse a quantity of unsound eggs in the course of preparation for sale as human food.

Total weights of unsound food destroyed during the last five years:—

			Tons.		Cwts.		Qrs.		Lbs.
1906	...	...	209	...	18	...	3	...	10
1907	...	...	368	...	3	...	1	...	20
1908	...	...	369	...	16	...	2	...	26
1909	...	...	358	...	3	...	2	...	5
1910	...	...	401	...	9	...	1	...	17

### **Inhabited House Duty.**

During the year 44 applications were received for certificates under the Inland Revenue Act, 1903 for the purpose of securing exemption from inhabited house duty.

Certificates were granted for 86 tenements, and refused for 112 tenements.

26 applications were also received with regard to lodging houses, in accordance with the provisions of the Housing, Town Planning &c., Act, 1909. Certificates were granted in each case.

### **General Sanitary Work.**

In the Sanitary Inspectors' Report table will be found the amount of work carried out by each Inspector during the year, together with its nature.

33,344 houses were inspected, 8,075 being the result of house to house visitation.

13 32 intimation notices were served for the abatement of various nuisances, for which it was necessary to serve 6,905 statutory notices before the defects were remedied.



# SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORT.

	TWAITS.	JOHNSON.	WRACK.	COOK.	PAVITT.	CROOK.	MILLS.	SHEPHERD.	WHITE.	FLINT.	SIMPSON.	QUAINTELL.	STILES.	DEE.	WATERMAN.	HARRIS.	BOTTOMLEY.	TOTALS.
Number of Inspections—																		
House to house .. .. .	495	458	363	640	475	338	548	589	442	587	631	609	746	585	563	..	..	8075
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1614	1294	1264	1237	1178	1583	1898	1490	1325	828	1230	1695	1203	1476	1632	..	24	20972
Complaints .. .. .	96	113	131	272	166	187	246	166	116	118	39	100	175	84	124	143	22	2298
Infectious diseases .. .. .	155	77	69	55	84	135	111	114	76	79	88	123	85	62	111	..	..	1424
Visits to Cases of Consumption .. .. .	30	37	33	38	26	30	44	40	34	47	28	38	80	35	35	..	..	575
Intimations served .. .. .	836	694	539	805	860	771	1390	841	633	666	932	639	935	603	687	783	1014	13632
Statutory notices served .. .. .	629	564	72	212	607	940	828	208	344	537	731	445	381	152	166	53	36	6905
Houses re-visited .. .. .	5589	5322	4518	3771	5668	3710	3829	3662	3562	3523	5270	3288	4529	2996	4619	3386	4827	72069
Summonses taken out under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 .. .. .	1	..	..	1	10	5	7	..	2	3	5	2	5	..	4	..	..	45
Samples taken under the Food & Drugs Acts ..	100	79	110	72	100	100	77	72	72	74	110	72	72	43	72	..	..	1224
Summonses .. .. .	9	3	10	3	13	12	4	3	1	3	10	..	7	1	2	..	..	81
Houses or parts of houses cleansed .. .. .	145	317	130	325	99	170	355	259	290	111	265	160	207	238	202	293	349	3915
Water supply to houses re-instated .. .. .	11	11	5	11	12	1	9	5	20	32	13	10	10	15	13	..	..	178
Drains constructed and reconstructed .. .. .	259	42	66	44	168	78	20	14	29	43	134	42	85	46	86	..	..	1156
.. cleansed and repaired .. .. .	59	113	122	62	126	88	53	71	48	37	127	85	129	56	98	28	38	1340
.. trapped .. .. .	336	48	131	51	45	54	70	23	56	5	19	20	38	41	150	2	..	1089
New soil pipes fixed and ventilated .. .. .	14	36	13	49	29	96	18	7	4	3	14	12	11	16	66	..	..	388
New closet pans and traps fixed .. .. .	261	93	107	184	204	118	227	71	57	25	197	68	114	43	192	11	..	1972
Closets provided with a water supply and flushing apparatus .. .. .	64	159	120	236	83	130	336	105	48	6	190	35	233	73	177	94	13	2122
Closets provided with light and ventilation ..	42	48	2	17	19	5	8	5	4	3	5	1	3	6	2	13	..	183
.. cleansed and repaired .. .. .	18	133	181	172	32	243	183	133	104	95	191	63	287	206	154	146	88	2429
Yards cleansed, repaved, or paving repaired ..	325	185	67	132	264	147	123	163	156	10	262	135	176	303	207	97	94	2846
Wash-houses, forecourts, areas, &c., paved ..	86	41	43	11	60	53	6	..	66	76	14	6	15	31	29	6	6	549
Sanitary dust receptacles provided .. .. .	151	122	1	44	104	53	84	50	26	45	219	87	75	57	90	40	104	1352
Sink, bath, and lavatory pipes and rain-water pipes disconnected .. .. .	168	154	45	21	34	20	32	9	27	3	28	8	4	26	160	28	..	767
Houses ventilated under lower floor .. .. .	170	11	3	38	12	..	7	11	11	6	7	4	17	81	44	..	8	430
Miscellaneous repairs, viz.: roofs, floors, gutters, &c. .. .. .	194	581	266	261	232	240	431	410	452	234	496	300	653	166	275	179	263	5633
Overcrowding in dwelling rooms abated .. ..	8	3	2	37	37	18	73	20	22	27	18	11	63	44	30	149	106	668
Illegal occupation of underground rooms discontinued .. .. .	5	..	..	3	..	11	6	1	..	5	..	..	3	6	1	..	..	41
Manure receptacles provided or reconstructed ..	6	6	1	2	5	1	1	2	..	4	1	2	1	6	3	..	..	41
Offensive accumulations removed .. .. .	10	18	126	58	8	9	209	34	10	24	22	53	42	37	34	11	32	737
Bakehouses inspected .. .. .	32	34	26	20	22	34	28	22	10	20	24	28	32	8	18	..	..	358
.. cleansed .. .. .	32	14	26	20	22	9	28	7	10	4	24	28	32	8	15	..	..	279
Smoke nuisances abated .. .. .	3	2	10	..	3	3	4	8	11	4	..	12	15	5	6	..	..	89
Animals kept so as to constitute a nuisance, removed .. .. .	..	3	..	17	1	1	16	5	1	4	7	..	8	5	8	12	8	96
Damp walls remedied .. .. .	22	95	4	29	75	26	35	24	45	29	24	16	54	142	48	16	18	702
Cisterns cleansed and covered .. .. .	8	8	..	5	5	9	24	4	..	5	3	2	10	8	23	21	4	139
Urinals fixed .. .. .	2	1	..	..	25	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Open fires in yards abolished .. .. .	..	..	..	9	2	7	24	9	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	55
Canal Boats inspected .. .. .	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Areas and stables paved and drained .. .. .	29	4	6	7	..	2	5	2	..	2	10	8	..	5	1	..	..	81
Occupation of shed as dwelling discontinued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Light and ventilation provided to rooms .. ..	..	2	..	2	11	11	..	..	..	9	11	19	73	45	2	21	15	221



72,069 re-visits were made to supervise the abatement of the nuisances complained of.

575 visits were made to the houses of consumptive people who had been notified by District Medical Officers.

Police Court proceedings were taken in 45 instances where the statutory notices were disregarded. This number does not, of course, include proceedings under the Food and Drugs Acts.

10,480 drains were tested and 2,496 were either constructed or re-constructed cleansed or repaired, and 1,089 were trapped.

388 new soil pipes were fixed and ventilated; 1,972 new closet pans and traps were fixed, and 2,612 closets were either cleansed and repaired or provided with additional light and ventilation, as well as 2,122 water closets provided with proper flushing apparatus.

3,395 yards, forecourts and areas were paved or repaired.

Notices were served to provide sanitary dust receptacles to 1,352 houses, and 41 manure receptacles were provided; 737 offensive accumulations were removed from the rear of dwelling houses.

430 houses were ventilated underneath the lower floor.

41 underground rooms, which were illegally occupied, were discontinued from being used as such.

89 notices were served for the abatement of smoke nuisances.

358 bakehouses were visited and 279 cleansing notices were served.

16,338 inspections were specially made for the purpose of detecting overcrowding and 668 living rooms were found to be overcrowded. The nuisance was abated in 513 cases without it being necessary to serve statutory notices. Police Court proceedings were not necessary in any instance.

3,915 houses were cleansed and the water supply was re-instated to 178 houses.

767 sink, bath, lavatory and rainwater pipes were disconnected; miscellaneous repairs were made to the roofs, floors, gutters, &c., of 5,633 houses and damp walls were remedied in 702 houses.

The nuisance due to the keeping of animals was abated in 96 houses.

**Police Court Proceedings under the Public  
Health (London) Act, 1891.**

On January 18th. Mr. W. Page, 9, Walbrook, the owner of 56, Smith Street, was summoned for not complying with the Council's Bye-laws with regard to the paving of yards.

He was fined £2 with 23s. costs.

On January 27th. Mr. Henry Draper, 40, Grove Road, was summoned for non-compliance with a notice served to abate a nuisance caused by defective drain at 49, Alderney Road.

An order was made to abate the nuisance within six weeks with 44s. costs.

On February 7th. Mr. Specterman, 320, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the defective drain at 41, Kinder Street.

He was fined £1 with 23s. costs.

On February 10th. Mr. R. I. Barnett, 81, Hanbury Street, was summoned for not complying with the Council's notice to remove an accumulation of refuse from Causeway Court, Stepney Causeway. An order was made to abate the nuisance in five days with 25s. costs, and a recurring order was also granted.

On February 10th. Mr. R. I. Barnett, 81, Hanbury Street, was summoned for not complying with the Council's notice to provide an ashpit at 7, Causeway Court. The bin having been provided before the hearing of the summons, the case was withdrawn on payment of 44s. costs.

On March 8th. Mr. Frederick Huxtable, 66, Pennyfields, Poplar, was summoned for failing to comply with the Council's notice to abate nuisances at 34, Marcon Street. He was fined £1 with 27s. costs, and an order was made to complete the work within seven days.

On March 10th. Mr. Robert I. Barnett, 81, Hanbury Street, was summoned for failing to comply with the Council's notice to abate nuisances at 103, Grove Street, viz.: defective w.c. and yard paving. He was fined £2 with 44s. costs and an order was made to abate the nuisance in seven days.

On March 10th. Mr. Alfred Ellis, 57, Chancery Lane, was summoned for failing to comply with the Council's notice to abate a nuisance at 13, Stutfield Street, due to the W.C.'s being insufficiently supplied with water.

He was fined £2 with 44s. costs and an order was made to abate the nuisance in seven days.

On March 16th. Messrs. Greville & Sons, 2, Staple Inn, Holborn, were summoned for not complying with the Council's notice to abate a nuisance caused by a defective drain, &c., at 221, High Street, Shadwell.

An order was made to do the work in 14 days with 27s. costs.

On April 7th. Mr. Ellis, 57, Chancery Lane, the owner of 15, Stutfield Street, was summoned for failing to comply with the Council's notice to abate a nuisance, arising from the W.C.'s being insufficiently supplied with water.

He was fined £2 with 23s. costs.

On April 15th. Mr. Isaac Harris, 45, Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, was summoned for allowing an offensive accumulation of rags to remain on a vacant land adjoining 61, Fashion Street.

An order was made to abate the nuisance in 10 days and a recurring order was also made with 69s. costs.

On April 27th. Mr. Robert I. Barnett, 81, Hanbury Street, Whitechapel, was summoned for failing to comply with the Magistrate's order to repair a defective drain at No. 103, Grove Street.

He was fined £3 with 44s. costs.

On May 19th. Messrs. W. J. Bush & Son, 325, Romford Road, the owners of 113, Maroon Street, were summoned for not complying with Council's orders to abate a nuisance arising from the defective condition of the drain.

He was fined £1 with 25s. costs.

On May 23rd. Mr. Adolphus Cohen, 127, Whitechapel Road, was summoned under the Bye-laws for failing to comply with the Council's notice to pave and drain the yard.

He was fined £3 with 25s. costs.

On May 31st. Mr. A. E. Greville, 2, Staple Inn, Holborn, was summoned for not complying with the Council's notice to remedy the defective drain at 221, High Street, Shadwell.

After two adjournments, he was subsequently fined £2 with 44s. costs for not completing the work in accordance with the order of the Magistrate.

On June 14th. Mr. Carmell, 178, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the defective drain at the above premises.

An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days with 44s. costs.

On June 27th. Mr. A. Gowler, 116, Alexander Road, Kilburn, the owner of Nos. 49 to 53, Joseph Street, was summoned for neglecting to remove an offensive accumulation of refuse in the yards.

The yards were cleared before the date of the hearing and the summons was withdrawn on payment of 45s. costs.

On June 20th. Mr. Wm. Glibbery, the owner and occupier of 55, Alderney Road, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the defective drain at 55, Alderney Road.

An order was made to abate the nuisance within 42 days with 44s. costs.

On July 7th. Mrs. R. Specterman, of 320, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to pave the defective yard at 15, O'd Montague Street.

An order was made to abate the nuisance in 7 days, with 21s. costs.

On July 7th. Mrs. R. Specterman, of 320, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective sink waste pipe at 4, Frostic Mansions.

An order was made to abate the nuisance in 7 days with 21s. costs.

On July 7th. Mrs. R. Specterman, of 320, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to pave the defective yard at 22a, Finch Street.

An order was made to abate the nuisance in 7 days, with 21s. costs.

On 14th July. Mr. Phillip Reuben, of 21, Elder Street, Norton Folgate, was summoned for permitting a nuisance arising from the foul and offensive condition of the fish barrows at 15, Old Montague Street.

An order was made to abate the nuisance in 14 days, with 21s. costs, and a recurring order was also made.

On July 18th. Mr. Phillip Greenberg, of 24, Hungerford Street, was summoned for non-compliance with the Council's order to remove an accumulation of filthy rags.

He was fined £1 with 23s. costs and a recurring order was made.

On July 28th. The owner of 1, Old Montague Street, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the defective ventilating pipe of the drain. The W.C. in the yard being choked and without a water supply.

An order was made to abate the nuisance in 7 days.

On October 6th. Mr. Barnet Rudkinsky, of 30, Finch Street, was summoned for permitting a nuisance caused by the foul and offensive condition of fish barrows.

An order was made to abate the nuisance in 7 days, with 27s. costs. A recurring order was also made.

On November 9th. The owner of the Paragon Music Hall, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to comply with the notice of the Council, *i.e.*, to remedy the defective condition of the drains and soil pipes.

The Magistrate granted the order for the work to be completed within two months with 27s. costs.

On December 16th. Messrs. Frost Bros., Ltd., of 342, Commercial Road, were summoned for emitting black smoke from their chimney shaft.

They were fined £2 with 23s. costs.

On December 28th. Mr. Brutton, of 26, St. Dunstan's Hill, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the defective drainage beneath 123, 124, 125, St. George Street.

An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days with 27s. costs.

At the Public Health Committee Meeting in December a petition was read which had been signed by 10 inhabitants of the Borough that the effluvia from 10, Leman Street—a fried fish shop—was a nuisance and injurious to health. The petitioners requested the Borough Council to take action under Section 21 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Although admitting that there was a certain smell emanating from the premises in question, I reported to the Committee that I considered the owner had taken all practicable and available means possible to abate the nuisance consistent with the structure of the premises.

Under Section 21, the Council have no option but must take the proceedings requested in the petition.

The Committee resolved that proceedings should be taken and that I should write to all the petitioners to give evidence to support the summons.

Three of the petitioners called at Mr. Young's office and made statements. Several of the others, I was informed, had signed the petition under a misapprehension and were afterwards subpoenaed by the defendant to give evidence on his behalf.

On Friday, December 30th, the summons was to be heard at the Thames Police Court, but the petitioners who had given their evidence to Mr. Young, informed him that they wished to withdraw as they were satisfied that the best available means had been taken to obviate all effluvia arising out of the process of fish frying.

The summons was accordingly withdrawn.

**Police Court Proceedings under the Metropolis Local  
Management Act, 1855.**

On April 7th. Messrs. Bolton & Co., 3, Temple Gardens, E.C., the owners of Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18, Grove Street, were summoned for constructing a combined drain without first obtaining the Council's consent in writing. Plans were afterwards submitted and the summons was withdrawn on payment of 23s. costs.

On May 24th. Messrs. Hind & Son, 122, Cannon Street Road, the owners of 459, Mile End Road, were summoned for non-compliance with the Council's notice requiring the construction of a drain to the front area. They were fined 1s. with 44s. costs.

**Police-Court Proceedings under the London County  
Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.**

On May 23rd. Messrs. Galinsky & Latner, 60, Cephas Street, the owners of 82a, Grove Street, were summoned for failing to comply with Council's notice to cleanse the walls and ceiling of a verminous room. They were fined 5s. per day for 14 days with 63s. costs. Total £6 13s. 0d.

**Police Court Proceedings under the London County  
Council (General Powers) Act, 1908.**

On October 21st. Mr. Isaac Futterman, 96, Mile End Road, owner, and Mr. George Hostler, occupier of 35, Ocean Street, were summoned for letting and occupying the above for the manufacture of food, viz., sweets, the said premises being unsuitable for such purpose. They were fined £1, with 10s. costs each.

On December 1st. Mr. George Hostler, of 35, Ocean Street, was summoned for manufacturing food (sweets) under improper and unsatisfactory conditions. He was fined £2, with 44s. costs.

**Police Court proceedings under the London County  
Council Bye-laws made under Sec. 16 of the Public  
Health (London) Act, 1891.**

On June 9th. Mr. Frederick Simpson, 5, Avenue Road, Bow, was summoned for carrying offensive matter through the streets during prohibited hours.

He was fined 10s. with 2s. costs.



On June 9th. Mr. Edward Stock, 2, Prospect Place, Romford, was summoned for carrying offensive matter through the streets during prohibited hours.

He was fined 10s. with 2s. costs.

On June 9th. Mr. Thomas Hilton, 175, Percy Road, Canning Town, was summoned for carrying offensive matter through the streets during prohibited hours.

He was fined 10s. with 2s. costs.

On June 9th. Mr. Walter Streeton, Marsh Gate Lane, Stratford, was summoned for causing offensive matter to be carried in receptacles insufficiently covered.

He was fined £1 with 23s. costs.

On September 3rd. Mr. Patrick Murphy, of 48, Brabazon Road, Poplar, and Mr. John Burton, of 192, Crisp Street, Poplar, were summoned for collecting fish offal during prohibited hours on Sunday, July 31st, 1910.

They were fined £2 with 23s. costs each.

On September 3rd. Mr. John English was summoned for collecting fish offal during prohibited hours on August 5th, 1910.

He was fined £2 10s. with 23s. costs.

On the 4th November. Mr. William Cockman, of Marsh Gate Lane, Stratford, was summoned for causing to be used improper receptacles for conveying offensive matter.

He was fined £5 with 23s. costs.

On November 4th. Mr. Ernest Morris, of 15, Durban Road, West Ham, a carman in the employ of William Cockman, was summoned for conveying offensive matter through the streets during prohibited hours.

He was ordered to pay 2s.

## **Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.**

The number of houses dealt with under this Act was 55.

*Ely Terrace.*—Official representation was made that Nos. 43–62 inclusive (20 houses) were in such a dilapidated condition as to be unfit for human habitation. The water-pipes had been cut and removed. There were no water-closet accommodation to any of the houses, as the pans had been removed. There was no suitable provision for the storage of food or coals.

An order was made by the Council prohibiting the use of each of the said dwelling-houses for human habitation until in the judgment of the Council, the said dwelling-houses are rendered fit for that purpose.

A similar resolution was passed by the Council with regard to :—

- 1, 2, and 3, Tenter Court.
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, Miller's Court.
- 1, and 2, Regent's Place.
- 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, Crown Court, Little Pearl Street.
- 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Bennet's Place.
- 1, 2, 3, and 4, Adelaide Court.
- 1, 2, 3, and 4, Cornwall Square.
- 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Cornwall Place.

### **Public Analyst's Annual Report.**

During the year 1910, 1,222 Samples were examined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, consisting of :—865 Milks, 1 Hot Milk, 3 Separated Milks, 3 Skimmed Milks, 192 Butters, 3 Milk-blended Butters, 1 Cream, 7 Margarines, 2 Cheeses, 2 Gorgonzola Cheeses, 6 Lards, 10 Cocoas, 1 Cocoa Essence, 23 Coffees, 1 Tea, 27 Mustards, 41 Peppers, 1 Arrowroot, 5 Oatmeals, 13 Rices, 1 Golden Syrup, 2 Jams, 1 Shrub, 1 Blaud's Pills, 1 Camphorated Oil, 2 Glycerines, 1 Lime Water, 1 Olive Oil, 5 Sausages.

155 Samples, or 12.7 per cent. were found to be adulterated. These consisted of :—121 Milks, 2 Separated Milks, 20 Butters, 1 Gorgonzola Cheese, 2 Cocoas, 1 Coffee, 1 Tea, 2 Mustards, 1 Pepper, 1 Golden Syrup, 1 Blaud's Pills, 1 Lime Water, 1 Camphorated Oil.

Proceedings were taken in 75 cases.

The total fines secured on the prosecutions was £298 16s. 0d., and £70 12s. 0d. was allowed in costs.

The average fine secured on the prosecutions was £2 11s. 9d.

## SUNDAY SAMPLES.

67 Samples were taken on 16 Sundays, 64 Milks and 3 Butters; 8 Milks were adulterated, and 4 prosecutions resulted. The adulteration of Sunday Milks was 12.5 per cent. as compared with 14.0 per cent. of week-day Milks.

## UNOFFICIAL SAMPLES.

157 Samples which were purchased unofficially by the Inspectors were examined. They consisted of 8 Milks, 1 Condensed Milk, 144 Butters, 1 Margarine, 1 Cheese, 1 Coffee, 1 Honey. Of these 60 samples or 38.3 per cent. were found to be adulterated consisting of:—2 Milks, 57 Butters, 1 Cheese.

30 Samples were submitted for analysis by the General Public, consisting of:—17 Milks, 1 Separated Milk, 5 Butters, 4 Margarines, 2 Cheeses, 1 Ginger Beer.

Of these, 7 Samples or 23.3 per cent. were adulterated, consisting of 5 Milks, 2 Butters.

Compared with the last 10 years, the adulteration, &c., was as follows:—

YEAR.	Samples Examined.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions.	Percentage of Adulteration.	Percentage of Prosecutions.	Amount secured in Fines.			Average Fines.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1901 ...	693	107	66	15.4	9.5	135	17	6	2	1	2
1902 ...	1187	260	118	21.9	9.9	220	15	0	1	17	4
1903 ...	1171	214	88	18.3	7.5	175	18	0	1	19	11½
1904 ...	1191	190	58	15.9	4.9	131	11	0	2	5	4¼
1905 ...	1176	187	76	15.9	6.5	137	11	1	1	16	2¼
1906 ...	1147	241	122	21.0	10.6	252	3	0	2	1	4
1907 ...	1208	219	77	18.1	6.4	129	9	0	1	13	6
1908 ..	1210	190	84	15.7	7.0	301	4	0	3	11	8½
1909 ...	1203	140	75	11.6	6.2	342	7	0	4	11	3½
1910 ...	1222	155	75	12.7	6.1	298	16	0	3	19	8
Average for the 10 years	1141	190	84	16.6	7.5	212	11	2	2	11	9

## STATISTICS OF ADULTERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1910.

NATURE OF SAMPLE.	Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions.	Percentage of Adulterations.	Percentage of Prosecutions.
Milk ... ..	865	121	51	13·9	5·9
Milk (hot) ... ..	1	...	...	...	...
Milk (separated) ... ..	3	2	...	66·6	...
Milk (skimmed) ... ..	3	...	...	...	...
Butter ... ..	192	20	19	10·4	10·0
Butter (milk blended)... ..	3	...	...	...	...
Cream ... ..	1	...	...	...	...
Margarine ... ..	7	...	...	...	...
Cheese ... ..	2	...	...	...	...
Cheese (gorgonzola) ... ..	2	1	...	50·0	...
Lard ... ..	6	...	...	...	...
Cocoa ... ..	10	2	...	20·0	...
Cocoa (essence) ... ..	1	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ..	23	1	1	4·3	4·3
Tea ... ..	1	1	...	100·0	...
Mustard... ..	27	2	2	7·4	7·4
Pepper ... ..	41	1	1	2·4	2·4
Arrowroot ... ..	1	...	...	...	...
Oatmeal ... ..	5	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ..	13	...	...	...	...
Golden Syrup ... ..	1	1	...	100·0	...
Jam ... ..	2	...	...	...	...
Shrub ... ..	1	...	...	...	...
Sausage... ..	5	...	...	...	...
Blaud's Pills ... ..	1	1	...	100·0	...
Glycerine ... ..	2	...	...	...	...
Lime Water ... ..	1	1	...	100·0	...
Olive Oil ... ..	1	...	...	...	...
Camphorated Oil ... ..	1	1	1	100·0	100·0
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>12·7</b>	<b>6·1</b>
District.					
Whitechapel ... ..	331	34	20	10·3	6·0
St. George's ... ..	258	26	7	10·1	2·7
Limehouse ... ..	223	21	5	9·4	2·2
Mile End ... ..	410	74	43	18·0	10·5
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>12·7</b>	<b>6·1</b>

## SAMPLES TAKEN BY INSPECTORS DURING THE YEAR 1910.

NATURE OF SAMPLE.	Inspector—														TOTAL.	
	J. W. Johnson.	H. Quaintrell.	R. H. Waterman.	J. Twaits.	G. O. Pavitt.	E. T. Crook.	R. Simpson.	A. W. Stiles.	J. White.	E. W. Flint.	T. W. Dec.	T. P. Wrack.	H. Mills.	A. Cook.		W. Shepherd.
Milk ... ..	49	44	37	69	76	80	94	51	44	45	37	92	52	46	56	872
Butter ... ..	10	15	14	13	7	7	10	14	16	18	5	16	23	16	11	195
Cream .. ...								1								1
Margarine ... ..		2	3					1		1						7
Cheese ... ..			1	1				2								4
Lard ... ..	4	1	1													6
Cocoa ... ..	4								2	3				2		11
Coffee ... ..	4	2	1	6		5	1						2	2		23
Tea ... ..			1													1
Mustard ... ..	2	4	5	7	5		1		5	1					2	32
Pepper ... ..	3	4	4	4	6	5	2		3	2	1			2	3	39
Arrowroot ... ..	1															1
Oatmeal ... ..	1		1													2
Rice ... ..	1		4		3		2		2	1						13
Golden-Syrup ... ..					1											1
Jam ... ..					2											2
Sausage ... ..								3				2				5
Drugs ... ..						3								3		6
Cordial ... ..														1		1
Total ... ..	79	72	72	100	100	100	110	72	72	71	43	110	77	72	72	1222

In addition to the samples already enumerated, 40 other samples of various descriptions were examined in the Laboratory during the year, consisting of:—

FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—

- 3 Samples of Milk.
- 1 Sample of Butter.
- 3 Samples of Water.
- 7 Samples of Sausage.
- 2 Samples of Sweets.
- 2 Samples of Liquid Eggs.
- 2 Samples of Horse Flesh.
- 1 Sample of Beef.
- 1 Sample of Marmalade.
- 1 Sample of Saffron.
- 1 Sample of Cooking Oil.
- 1 Sample of Meat Extract.
- 3 Samples of Canned Goods.
- 1 Sample of Ginger Beer.
- 1 Sample of Baking Powder.
- 1 Sample of Carbolic Fluid.

FOR THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT—

- 1 Sample of Water.
- 1 Sample of Water softening solution.
- 1 Sample of Bitumen.
- 2 Samples of Commutator Compound

FOR THE WORKS DEPARTMENT—

- 1 Sample of Carbolic Fluid.

FOR THE LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITIES—

- 1 Sample of Tea decoction.
- 1 Sample of Bread.
- 1 Sample of Margarine.

INSPECTORS' WORK UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND  
DRUGS ACTS DURING THE YEAR 1910.

INSPECTOR.	Samples taken.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions.	Fines Secured.			Costs Allowed.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
J. W. Johnson ...	79	10	3	4	0	0	2	6	0
H. Quaintrell ...	72	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. H. Waterman ...	72	6	2	5	10	0	2	16	6
J. Twaits ...	100	15	9	43	10	0	10	7	0
G. O. Pavitt ...	100	18	12	122	1	0	14	13	6
E. T. Crook ...	100	25	12	32	0	0	13	16	0
R. Simpson ...	110	16	10	22	0	0	6	18	0
A. W. Stiles ...	72	12	3	2	0	0	3	9	0
J. White ...	72	6	1	1	0	0	1	3	0
E. W. Flint ...	71	5	2	4	0	0	2	6	0
T. W. Dee ...	43	3	1	6	0	0	1	3	0
T. P. Wrack ...	110	14	10	31	15	0	8	1	0
H. Mills ...	77	10	4	18	0	0	2	18	6
A. Cook ...	72	4	3	5	0	0	0	2	0
W. Shepherd ...	72	6	3	2	0	0	0	12	6
Total... ..	1,222	155	75	298	16	0	70	12	0

## ARTICLES ADULTERATED.

Number.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result.
2.L.	Milk ...	5 per cent. added water ...	Caution
4.L.	Milk ...	14 " "	£1 fine and 23s. costs
5.L.	Milk ...	17 " "	Withdrawn (same vendor as previous sample)
12.L.	Milk ...	6 " "	£20 fine
3.G.	Milk ...	4 " "	Caution
4.G.	Milk ...	10 " "	Dismissed (warranty)
8.E.	Milk ...	21 " "	£30 fine and £3 3s. costs
9 E.	Milk ...	22 " "	£30 fine and £3 3s. costs
9.M.	Milk ...	3 " "	Caution
10.M.	Milk ...	12 " "	£3 fine
11.M.	Milk ...	3 " "	Caution
12.M.	Milk ...	3 " "	Caution
10.E.	Butter...	Margarine ... ..	Caution
11.E.	Butter...	Margarine ... ..	£5 fine and 23s. costs
2.A.	Milk ...	29 per cent. added water ...	£3 fine and 23s. costs
12.G.	Butter...	Margarine ... ..	£4 fine
13.G.	Butter...	20 per cent. foreign fat ...	£5 fine
24.L.	Milk ...	2 per cent. deficient in fat and 8 per cent. added water	7s. fine and 23s. costs
27.L.	Milk ...	2 per cent. added water ...	Caution
28.L.	Milk ...	2 " "	Caution
29.L.	Milk ...	14 " "	£1 1s. fine and 23s. costs
30.L.	Milk ...	5 " "	Caution
31.L.	Milk ...	5 " "	7s. fine and 23s. costs
1.H.	Milk ...	3 " "	Caution
16.N.	Milk ...	7 " "	£2 fine
12.E.	Milk ...	7 " "	£2 fine
2.H.	Milk ...	5 " "	Caution
4.H.	Milk ...	10 " "	10s. fine and 23s. costs.
5.H.	Milk ...	3 " "	Caution
7.H.	Milk ...	3 " "	Caution
8.D.	Butter...	Margarine ... ..	£10 fine and 23s. costs
9.D.	Butter...	Margarine ... ..	£2 fine and 23s. costs
5.F.	Milk ...	3 per cent. added water ...	Caution
8.F.	Milk ...	3 " "	Caution
9.F.	Milk ...	7 " "	10s. fine and 23s. costs
10.F.	Milk ...	3 " "	Caution
12.F.	Milk ...	19 " "	£2 fine and 23s. costs
9.H.	Milk ...	10 " "	10s. fine and 23s. costs
13.E.	Butter...	Margarine ... ..	£4 fine
16.G.	Butter...	Margarine ... ..	£5 and 23s. costs
5.B.	Milk ...	10 per cent. added water...	Caution
13.D.	Milk ...	3 " added water ...	Caution



Articles Adulterated—*continued.*

Number.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result.
17.G.	Butter ... 60	foreign fat ...	£5 fine and 23s. costs
17.M.	Milk ... 4	deficient in fat ...	Caution
20.M.	Milk ... 42	"	£10 fine and 23s. costs
22.M.	Milk ... 6	"	Caution
23.G.	Milk ... 3	added water ...	Caution
26.D.	Butter ... 70	foreign fat ...	£2 fine and 23s. costs
27.D.	Butter ... 14	"	£2 fine and 23s. costs
13.H.	Separated Milk ...	Whole milk containing 12 per cent. added water.	Caution
22.E.	Milk ... 6	per cent. deficient in fat ...	£5 fine and 12s. 6d. costs
23.E.	Milk ... 3	added water ...	Caution
22.C.	Tea ... 10	foreign mineral matter	Caution
23.C.	Butter ...	Margarine ...	£5 fine and £2 4s. costs
26.M.	Milk ... 10	added water ...	£3 fine and 12s. 6d. costs
30.G.	Milk ... 11	deficient in fat ...	23s. costs
10.J.	Milk ... 4	added water ...	Caution
27.F.	Milk ... 10	"	£1 fine and 2s. costs
17.T.	Milk ... 18	"	£6 fine and 23s. costs
19.H.	Milk ... 5	"	Caution
38.D.	Butter ...	Margarine ...	£5 fine and 23s. costs
39.G.	Milk ... 3	deficient in fat ...	Caution
27.S.	Milk ... 9	added water ...	£2 fine and 12s. 6d. costs
28.S.	Milk ... 9	"	
29.S.	Milk ... 9	"	
44.E.	Milk ... 4	"	£20 fine
25.N.	Milk ... 21	deficient in fat ...	£1 fine
36.F.	Milk ... 8	added water ...	£5 fine and 23s. costs
55.L.	Milk ... 7	"	Vendor absconded
56.L.	Milk ... 6	per cent. deficient in fat ...	£5 fine and 23s. costs.
49.D.	Milk ... 6	"	Caution
27.H.	Milk ... 6	"	Caution
15.B.	Milk ... 5	added water ...	Caution
19.B.	Milk ... 4	per cent. deficient in fat ...	Caution
20.B.	Milk ... 9	per cent. added water...	Warranty produced
27.A.	Milk ... 3	"	Caution
30.A.	Milk ... 13	per cent. added water...	Caution
57.E.	Mustard 50	fixed oil extracted ...	1s. fine and 23s. costs
22.J.	Cocoa ... 2	added alkali ...	Caution
24.J.	Butter ...	Margarine ...	£1 fine and 23s. costs
68.L.	Milk ... 13	per cent. deficient in fat ...	£2 fine and 23s. costs
69.L.	Milk ... 8	added water ...	£2 fine and 23s. costs
25.K.	Milk ... 3	"	Caution
26.K.	Milk ... 3	deficient in fat ...	Caution
62.E.	Milk ... 3	added water...	Caution
51.F.	Milk ... 5	"	£1 fine and 23s. costs
54.F.	Milk ... 3	"	Caution
55.F.	Milk ... 3	"	Caution

Articles Adulterated—*continued.*

Number.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result.
57.F.	Milk ...	5 per cent. added water...	£3 fine and 23s. costs
39.S.	Milk ...	5 " " ...	Caution
62.D.	Coffee ...	35 " Chicory ...	£2 fine and 23s. costs
61.F.	Milk ...	5 " added water	Caution
62.F.	Milk ...	10 " " ...	£1 fine and 23s. costs
66.F.	Milk ...	17 " " ...	10s. fine and 23s. costs
67.F.	Milk ...	3 " " ...	Caution
68.F.	Milk ...	3 " " ...	Caution
70.E.	Milk ...	5 " " ...	Caution
29.J.	Milk ...	2 " " ...	Caution
54.M.	Milk ...	8 " " ...	£2 fine and 23s. costs
56.M.	Milk ...	5 " " ...	Caution
66.E.	Milk ...	17 " " ...	£1 fine and 23s. costs
51.A.	Cocoa ...	{ 2 " added alkali } { 10 " ground shell }	Caution
55.A.	Mustard	25 " wheat flour ...	Dismissed (warranty)
29.T.	Milk ...	3 " added water...	Caution
30.H.	Milk ...	4 " " ...	Caution
39.H.	Separated Milk	7 " " ...	No action
49.H.	Milk ...	8 " " ...	£1 fine and 23s. costs
73.E.	Butter ...	Margarine ...	£5 fine and 23s. costs
74.E.	Milk ...	5 per cent. added water	Caution
75.E.	Golden Syrup	50 " starch glucose	Caution
42.C.	Milk ...	10 " added water	Caution
79.D.	Gorgonzola Cheese	18 " mineral rind	Caution
58.A.	Milk ...	3 " added water...	Caution
60.A.	Milk ...	8 " " ...	Caution
63.A.	Milk ...	8 " " ...	£1 fine and 23s. costs
84.D.	Milk ...	5 " " ...	Caution
49.K.	Milk ...	5 " " ...	Caution
83.G.	Milk ...	30 " " ...	£1 fine and 23s. costs
85.E.	Butter ...	Margarine ...	Withdrawn. Proceedings against wholesale firm (91 E)
74.F.	Milk ...	3 per cent. deficient in fat	Caution
51.J.	Milk ...	3 " added water...	Caution
59.N.	Milk ...	3 " " ...	Caution
62.N.	Milk ...	14 " " ...	£2 fine and 2s. costs
89.D.	Milk ...	4 " " ...	Caution
92.D.	Milk ...	10 " " ...	10s. fine and 2s. costs
60.C.	Milk ...	2 " " ...	Caution
61.C.	Milk ...	2 " " ...	Caution
91.E.	Butter ...	Margarine ...	£20 fine and £3 3s. costs (Same as 85 E)

Articles Adulterated—*continued.*

Number.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result.
56.B.	Milk ...	3 per cent. added water...	Caution
92.E.	Milk ...	5 „ deficient in fat	Caution
95.D.	Milk ...	3 „ added water	Caution
64.A.	Milk ...	6 „ deficient in fat	Caution
66.A.	Milk ...	3 per cent. added water...	Caution
65.H.	Milk ...	5 „ „	Caution
59.J.	Milk ...	5 „ „	Caution
56.K.	Milk ...	10 „ deficient in fat	£2 fine and 23s. costs
103.G.	Milk ...	5 „ added water...	£1 fine and 23s. costs
104.G.	Milk ...	5 „ „	£1 fine and 23s. costs
96.D.	Butter ...	Margarine	£20 fine and £24s. costs
84.F.	Milk ...	4 „ added water...	Caution
93.F.	Milk ...	13 „ „	£2 fine and 23s. costs
95.F.	Milk ...	22 „ „	£4 and 23s. costs
57.S.	Milk ...	5 „ „	Caution
69.S.	Milk ...	5 „ „	Caution
97.F.	Butter ...	Margarine	£12 fine and £2 4s. costs
106.G.	Milk ...	3 per cent. deficient in fat	Caution
62.K.	Butter ...	43 „ foreign fat	£2 fine and 23s. costs
108.G.	Milk ...	4 „ added water...	Caution
109.G.	Milk ...	5 „ „	Withdrawn (Warranty)
110.G.	Milk ...	3 „ „	Caution
100.D.	Milk ...	4 „ „	23s. costs
98.F.	Camphor- ated Oil	46 per cent. deficient in camphor	23s. costs
99.F.	Lime water	4 „ „ lime	No action
100.F.	Blaud's Pills	12 „ foreign mineral matter	No action
66.C.	Pepper	25 „ foreign starch	10s. fine and 12s. 6d. costs

In addition to the foregoing prosecutions under the Sale of Food Drugs Acts, the following prosecution was taken:—

October 13th, Mr. Frank Hawley, of 13, Beaumont Street, employed by Mr. T. C. Thomas was summoned for refusing to serve milk for analysis.

He was fined £1 and 23s. costs.

One prosecution was taken under the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, on December 21st, against Mr. John Davis of 1, Upper Chapman Street, for exposing for sale Margarine in an unlabelled box.

He was fined £2 with £1 3s. costs.

### Total Fines and Costs.

Under the Public Health (London) Act for various nuisances ... ..	Fines.			Costs.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For selling unsound food ... ..	36	0	0	49	18	0
By-laws for Houses let in Lodgings ... ..	.....			.....		
General Powers Acts ... ..	7	10	0	6	7	0
Metropolis Management Act ... ..	0	1	0	3	7	0
Food and Drugs Acts ... ..	298	16	0	70	12	0
Butter and Margarine Act, 1907... ..	2	0	0	1	3	0
Dairies and Cowsheds Orders ... ..	18	12	0	13	1	0
Total ... ..	582	19	0	185	13	0

Table showing the number of milk premises, slaughter houses, ice-cream premises, &c., together with the number of inspections made to them.

PREMISES	NUMBER OF PLACES—				Number of inspec- tions, 1910. (5)	Number of notices, 1910. (6)	Number of prosecutions, 1910. (7)
	On register at end of 1909. (1)	Added in 1910. (2)	Re- moved in 1910. (3)	On register at end of 1910. (4)			
Milk premises ... ..	976	135	9	1102	1943	197	2
Cowsheds ... ..	37	...	3	34	80	2	...
Slaughter-houses ... ..	6	...	...	6	14	...	...
Other offensive trade premises ... ..	2	...	...	2	8	...	...
Ice cream premises ... ..	144	28	12	160	273	56	...
Registered houses let in lodgings ... ..	2798	100	17	2881	4162	(a) 351 (b) 2184	(a) ... (b) ...

(a) For overcrowding.

(b) For other conditions.



*House to House Inspections—*

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,075
Number of defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,173
Number of Notices served	}	Intimations	...	...	...	...	...	4,109
		Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	1,518

*Revenue Acts—*

Number of houses for which applications were received during the year	70
Number of tenements comprised therein	198
Number of tenements for which certificates were (a) granted	86
(b) refused 112 (c) deferred...	—

*Number of prosecutions under By-laws under the Public Health (London)**Act, 1891—*

(a). For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc....	—
(b). For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, etc....	—
(c). For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health	—
(d). As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses	1
(e). In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc.	9
(f). As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc.	—
(g). For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc.	—
(h). With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc.	—
(i). With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets	—
(j). With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, Sec. 202)	—
(k). With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendments (By-laws) Act, 1899)	1

*Mortuaries—*

Total number of bodies removed	629
Total number of infectious bodies removed	3

## **Factories and Workshops.**

The total number of workshops on the Register was 3,452, but this does not include factories, workplaces and outworkers premises.

5,540 inspections revealed defects, which necessitated the service of 1,552 written notices, 36 of these referred to factories, 1,483 to workshops including workshop laundries, and 33 to workplaces other than outworkers' premises.

*Cleanliness.*—937 notices were served to properly cleanse workshops.

*Ventilation.*—The ventilation of 92 workshops was improved.

*Overcrowding.*—Overcrowding was abated in 39 workshops.

*Sanitary Accommodation.*—The sanitary accommodation was improved in 187 workshops by providing additional and suitable water-closets.

*Outworkers' Premises.*—3,762 inspections were made to outworkers' premises during the year, 631 premises were found to be insanitary, and notifiable diseases occurred in 76. The number of inspections appears to be small compared to the number of addresses of outworkers received from other Councils. These premises are mostly registered workshops and are included as such in our returns, although they may be deemed outworkers' premises inasmuch as work is carried on there for business houses in other districts. They are included in the column of addresses of outworkers' premises received from other Councils, but the record of visits made to them is included in the number of visits made to registered workshops.

Again, a large percentage of these addresses are false, and on being visited by the Inspectors, it is found that the people have left many years previously in some instances, or have never lived there at all. These visits are not counted.

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

## 1.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories .. .. . (Including Factory Laundries)	99	36	1
Workshops .. .. . (Including Workshop Laundries)	5,353	1,483	..
Workplaces .. .. . (Other than Outworkers' premises)	88	33	1
Total .. .. .	5,540	1,552	2

## 2.— DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	937	937	..	..
Want of ventilation .. .. .	92	92	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	39	39	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	12	12	..	..
Other nuisances .. .. .	267	267	..	2
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient .. .. .	18	18	..	..
{ unsuitable or defective	138	138	..	..
{ not separate for sexes	31	31	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	71	71	..	..
Other offences .. .. . (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report.)	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	1,605	1,605	..	2

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.



3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.  (1)	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.			Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders Made, (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year		Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.		Failing to keep or per- mit inspec- tion of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.	Instances.							
	Lists.	Out- workers. Work- men.	Lists.	Out- workers. Work- men.			(6)				(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Wearing Apparel—																	
(1) Making, &c. . . . .	242	3737	22	169	7651	1698	..	..	..	3520	590	590	..	75	..	..	
(2) Cleaning and Washing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lace, Lace Curtains & Nets	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Artificial Flowers .. . . .	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nets, other than Wire Nets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tents .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sacks .. . . .	4	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Furniture and Upholstery..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Fur Pulling (Furriers) .. .	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	34	6	6	..	..	..	..	
Feather Sorting .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Umbrellas, &c. . . . .	2	9	..	..	105	3	..	..	..	78	7	7	..	..	..	..	
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Paper Bags and Boxes .. .	6	145	1	1	92	115	..	..	..	64	16	16	..	..	..	..	
Basket Making .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brush Making .. . . .	4	20	..	..	83	10	..	..	..	49	10	10	..	1	..	..	
Racquet and Tennis Balls..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Stuffed Toys .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
File Making .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Electro Plate .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cables and Chains .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Anchors and Grapnels .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cart Gear .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Locks, Latches and Keys..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pea Picking.. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>TOTAL .. . . .</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>3925</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>8004</b>	<b>1826</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3762</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	

† Column 6. The numbers in this column contain a large number of addresses which, on being inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors, were found to be already registered by us as Workshops, and are therefore not included in the actual number of outworkers resident in the Borough. The same addresses were included on the Lists of several employers, some being sent in on a dozen Lists

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year 1909. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses .. .. .	175
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making .. .. .	218
Cabinet Making .. .. .	123
Furriers .. .. .	136
Hat and Cap Manufacturers .. .. .	85
Miscellaneous .. .. .	444
Laundries .. .. .	26
Rag Sorting, etc... .. .	66
Wearing Apparel (Tailors, Milliners, Dressmakers, etc., etc.) .. .. .	2,179
Total .. .. .	3,452

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) .. .. .	83
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) } Notified by H.M. Inspector	190
Other .. .. . } Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	146
Other .. .. .	44
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .	..
In use at the end of the year .. .. .	49

## BAKEHOUSES.

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 49, Anthony Street      | 14, Chicksand Street       |
| 104, Anthony Street     | 32, Church Lane            |
| 22, Batty Street        | 36, Christian Street       |
| 20, Bedford Street      | 135, Christian Street      |
| 51, Bedford Street      | 137, Christian Street      |
| 38, Bell Lane           | 122, Clark Street          |
| 60, Bell Lane           | 62, Cleveland Street       |
| 43, Ben Jonson Road     | 59, Commercial Road        |
| 81, Ben Jonson Road     | 81, Commercial Road        |
| 70, Berner Street       | 136, Commercial Road       |
| 150, Bow Common Lane    | 192, Commercial Road       |
| 224, Bow Common Lane    | 265, Commercial Road       |
| 26, Brick Lane          | 336 & 338, Commercial Road |
| 48, Brick Lane          | 337, Commercial Road       |
| 70, Brick Lane          | 411, Commercial Road       |
| 122, Brick Lane         | 508, Commercial Road       |
| 21, Brady Street        | 631, Commercial Road       |
| 3, Bridge Street        | 821, Commercial Road       |
| 92, Bridge Street       | 72, Commercial Street      |
| 91, Brook Street        | 18, Copley Street          |
| 58, Burdett Road        | 9, Coke Street             |
| 91, Burdett Road        | 81, Coutts Road            |
| 173, Burdett Road       | 1, Crellin Street          |
| 54, Buxton Street       | 13, Devonport Street       |
| 20, Cable Street        | 3, Dock Street             |
| 36, Cable Street        | 12, Duckett Street         |
| 86, Cable Street        | 73, Duckett Street         |
| 111, Cable Street       | 137, Eastfield Street      |
| 186, Cable Street       | 31, Fieldgate Street       |
| 278, Cable Street       | 48, Fieldgate Street       |
| 293, Cable Street       | 38, Globe Road             |
| 415, Cable Street       | 142, Globe Road            |
| 367, Cable Street       | 32, Great Hermitage Street |
| 43, Cadiz Street        | 48, Great Garden Street    |
| 108, Cannon Street Road | 65, Greenfield Street      |
| 157, Cannon Street Road | 13, Grove Street           |
| 49, Charles Street      | 4, Hanbury Street          |
| 127, Charles Street     | 102, Hanbury Street        |
| 167, Charles Street     | 156, Hanbury Street        |
| 9a, Chicksand Street    | 27, Hardinge Street        |

BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 68, Harford Street           | 41, Portland Street          |
| 34, Heath Street             | 1, Providence Street         |
| 7, Hessel Street             | 77, Plumber's Row            |
| 71, Hessel Street            | 99, Redmans Road             |
| 54, High Street, Whitechapel | 90, Red Lion Street          |
| 56, High Street, Whitechapel | 3, Repton Street             |
| 3, High Street, Shoreditch   | 31, Repton Street            |
| 28, Hunt Street              | 35, Rhodeswell Road          |
| 2, Jubilee Street            | 56, Rhodeswell Road          |
| 115, Jubilee Street          | 132, Rodeswell Road          |
| 135, Jubilee Street          | 71, Salmon Lane              |
| 203, Jubilee Street          | 131, Salmon Lane             |
| 5, King David Lane           | 181, Salmon Lane             |
| 32, King Edward Street       | 209, Salmon Lane             |
| 1, Lamb Street               | 53, Settles Street           |
| 38, Leman Street             | 40, Sheridan Street          |
| 117, Leman Street            | 1, Short Street              |
| 7, Limehouse Causeway        | 89, Sidney Street            |
| 40, Limehouse Causeway       | 16, Spelman Street           |
| 84, Locksley Street          | 4, Stepney Green             |
| 67, Lower Chapman Street     | 43, Stainsby Road            |
| 76a, Maplin Street           | 64, St. Ann's Road           |
| 68, Middlesex Street         | 31, St. George Street        |
| 11, Mile End Road            | 31, St. Paul's Road          |
| 132, Mile End Road           | 117, St. Paul's Road         |
| 205, Mile End Road           | 6, St. Peter's Road          |
| 397, Mile End Road           | 10, St. Mark Street          |
| 622, Mile End Road           | 36, Three Colt Street        |
| 4, Morris Street             | 51, Three Colt Street        |
| 34, New Road                 | 77, Three Colt Street        |
| 107, Old Gravel Lane         | 93, Three Colt Street        |
| 6, Old Castle Street         | 45, Thomas Street, Limehouse |
| 67, Old Montague Street      | 22, Umberston Street         |
| 87, Old Montague Street      | 57 & 59, Umberston Street    |
| 75, Oxford Street            | 23, Vallance Road            |
| 249, Oxford Street           | 38, Vallance Road            |
| 256, Oxford Street           | 79, Vallance Road            |
| 275, Oxford Street           | 17, Waley Street             |
| 35, Pelham Street            | 49, Watney Street            |
| 42, Philpot Street           | 1, Wentworth Street          |

BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

41, Wentworth Street	146, White Horse Street
75, Wentworth Street	147, White Horse Street
91, Wentworth Street	185, Whitechapel Road
7, West Street	84, White Horse Lane
96, West Street	1, Wilson Street
42, White Horse Street	87, Wilkes Street
105, White Horse Street	

## LIST OF COWHOUSES.

	Number of Cows kept in October.	Number of Cows licensed to be kept.
63, Brook Street ... ..	19	19
21A, Black Lion Yard ... ..	30	30
Batson Street ... ..	1	50
408, Commercial Road ... ..	8	8
77, Commercial Road ... ..	26	26
136, Charles Street ... ..	13	14
155, 156 & 157, Railway Arches, Drewton Street	39	41
18, Fairclough Street ... ..	38	56
1, Hannibal Road ... ..	25	25
37, Hanbury Street ... ..	15	18
66, Harford Street ... ..	1	10
12, Hilton Street ... ..	8	8
42, Jubilee Street ... ..	48	44
15, Maroon Street ... ..	12	12
5, Meeting House Alley ... ..	9	12
28, Mile End Place ... ..	6	8
25, Norfolk Street ... ..	57	56
36, Old Church Road ... ..	138	148
37, Old Montague Street ... ..	15	16
64, Pelham Street ... ..	15	16
56, Princes Square ... ..	33	32
5, Russell Street ... ..	7	7
5, Sage Street... ..	14	16
Ship Street ... ..	9	12
1, Sidney Street ... ..	21	21
150, Sidney Street ... ..	19	20
Saw Yard ... ..	8	8

LIST OF COWHOUSES—*continued.*

	Number of Cows kept in October.	Number of Cows licensed to be kept.
33, St. Ann's Road ... ..	19	19
15, Tilley Street ... ..	14	14
Tredegar Dairy, Upper Montague Street ..	70	75
11, Umberston Street ... ..	14	14
1, Upper Chapman Street ... ..	11	19
37, White Horse Street ... ..	21	29
64, White Horse Lane ... ..	12	14

The licenses of the Cowhouses in Plough Square and Nos. 42 and 44, Ropemakers Fields, licensed for 15 and 9 cows respectively, were allowed to lapse by the Owner.

There were more cows at No. 25, Norfolk Street, 56, Princes Square and 42, Jubilee Street than the owners were allowed to keep.

## LIST OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

2, High Street, Whitechapel	26, Three Colt Street
3, High Street, Whitechapel	160, White Horse Street
199, Mile End Road	49, High Street, Wapping

I have again to express my indebtedness to the Sanitary Inspectors and Clerical Staff for the manner in which they have assisted me in carrying out the duties of my office.

I have the honour to be,

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

D. L. THOMAS.

*Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst.*

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,  
43, WHITE HORSE STREET,  
COMMERCIAL ROAD, E.

May, 1911.

**VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE BOROUGH DURING  
1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.**

Required by Local Government Board.

<b>Area of Borough in acres (exclusive of area covered</b>					
<b>by water)</b>	..	..	..	..	<b>1,902·766</b>
<b>Total population of all ages</b>	..	..	<b>298,600</b>	}	<b>At Census of 1901.</b>
<b>No. of inhabited houses</b>	..	..	<b>31,462</b>		
<b>Average number of persons per house</b>			<b>9·4</b>		

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### TABLE I.

#### Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and Previous Years.

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1900	312340	11167	35.7	1854	166.7	6972	21.7	3128	1516	1296	6572	21.7		
1901	298600	11052	37.7	1817	165.7	6541	21.9	2813	995	671	6217	20.8		
1902	300551	11294	37.5	1760	155.8	6073	20.2	2821	925	1015	6163	20.5		
1903	302153	11271	37.6	1687	149.6	5683	18.8	2844	976	730	5437	17.9		
1904	303791	11159	36.7	1868	167.3	6115	20.1	2803	957	785	5943	19.5		
1905	305466	10596	34.6	1745	164.6	5673	18.5	2841	1014	774	5433	17.7		
1906	307176	10668	34.7	1641	153.8	5871	19.1	1818	1202	766	5435	17.6		
1907	308923	10226	33.1	1361	133.7	5121	16.5	2787	990	765	4896	15.8		
1908	310706	10124	32.5	1481	146.7	5456	17.5	3013	1062	782	5176	16.6		
1909	312525	9502	30.4	1264	128.6	5225	16.7	2915	1142	676	4759	15.2		
Averages for years 1900-1909.	306223	10706	35.7	1648	153.7	5873	19.1	2778	1078	826	5603	18.3		
1910	316269	9164	28.9	1041	113.7	4792	15.1	2785	1128	635	4299	13.5		

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

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

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made are given on the back of this Table.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
<p>London Hospital.</p> <p>East London Hospital for Childrer.</p> <p>Jewish Home.</p> <p>Mothers' Lying-in Home.</p> <p>Mile End Infirmary.</p> <p>Whitechapel Infirmary.</p> <p>St. George's Infirmary.</p>	<p>Stepney Workhouse.</p> <p>Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum.</p>	<p>The Fever Hospitals.</p> <p>The Lunatic Asylums, &amp;c., <i>see</i> pages 8, 9 &amp; 10.</p>
<p>Is the Union Workhouse within the District? Three within and one without.</p>		



**TABLE II.**

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and Previous Years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1.—LIMEHOUSE DISTRICT.				2.—ST. GEORGE'S DISTRICT.				3.—MILE END DISTRICT.				4.—WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT.			
	YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under One Year.	Population Estimated to Middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under One Year.	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under One Year.	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.
1900 .. ..	58944	1839	1529	428	48875	2175	1187	308	119521	4273	2311	731	85000	2880	1545	405
1901 .. ..	57937	1891	1427	399	49068	2119	1129	392	112827	4184	2139	627	78768	2858	1522	399
1902 .. ..	58071	1869	1374	369	49658	2191	1160	351	113720	4425	2166	657	79102	2809	1523	330
1903 .. ..	58184	1863	1148	308	50140	2067	1020	349	114152	4474	1876	547	79377	2867	1393	395
1904 .. ..	58176	1905	1350	397	50526	2216	1086	357	114957	4328	2099	631	80132	2710	1408	388
1905 .. ..	58259	1918	1184	313	50992	2126	1041	334	115642	3938	1964	555	80573	2614	1244	312
1906 .. ..	58538	1893	1233	319	51075	2134	976	301	116226	4122	1921	522	81337	2519	1305	312
1907 .. ..	58685	1855	1018	243	52150	2107	922	274	117529	3832	1708	431	80559	2432	1248	269
1908 .. ..	58822	1926	1185	330	52674	1982	910	280	118336	3914	1869	462	80874	2302	1212	248
1909 .. ..	58963	1918	1033	256	53206	1781	915	260	119159	3674	1663	391	81197	2129	1148	223
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909.	58457	1887	1248	336	50836	2089	1028	320	116236	4116	1971	553	80691	2612	1354	328
1910 .. ..	59464	1801	929	247	54071	1861	807	224	120717	3553	1533	355	82017	1952	1010	215



**TABLE III.**

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.				Total cases removed to Hospital.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.			
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Lime-house.	St. George's.	Mile End.	White-chapel.	Lime-house.	St. George's.	Mile End.	White-chapel.			
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) .. ..	352	18	197	112	18	7	..	79	88	118	67	73	86	113	64	336		
Erysipelas .. .. .	377	19	17	34	35	231	41	61	63	119	134	17	12	29	65	123		
Scarlet fever .. .. .	498	11	198	248	34	7	..	98	84	188	128	90	83	179	123	475		
Typhus fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Enteric fever .. .. .	111	..	4	42	29	35	1	19	24	50	18	19	24	48	15	106		
Relapsing fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Continued fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Puerperal fever .. .. .	30	..	..	..	12	18	..	4	4	11	11	2	3	8	10	23		
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Cerebro-spinal fever .. .. .	6	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	5		
Anthrax .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Totals .. .. .	1374	52	416	438	128	298	42	263	265	487	359	202	210	378	278	1068		



TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	Lime- house.	St. George's.	Mile End.	White- chapel.		
Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	93	33	59	1	..	..	..	23	19	27	24	48	
Scarlet fever .. .. .	12	2	8	2	..	..	..	2	3	5	2	..	
Whooping-cough .. .. .	110	58	52	..	..	..	..	42	16	40	12	75	
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) .. .. .	29	5	21	3	..	..	..	5	10	8	6	28	
Croup .. .. .	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	
Fever { Typhus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Enteric .. .. .	16	..	..	1	1	13	1	4	4	6	2	10	
Other continued .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Epidemic influenza .. .. .	43	2	..	1	..	16	24	4	21	10	8	24	
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diarrhoea .. .. .	128	103	23	1	..	..	1	27	31	45	25	138	
Enteritis .. .. .	57	40	9	2	..	4	2	13	9	19	16	31	
Gastritis .. .. .	20	14	..	..	..	4	2	8	4	6	2	..	
Puerperal fever .. .. .	15	..	..	..	3	12	..	4	2	5	4	27	
Erysipelas .. .. .	8	3	1	..	..	4	..	3	2	2	1	3	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) .. .. .	410	2	5	10	69	308	16	74	80	146	110	159	
Other tubercular diseases .. .. .	137	36	54	24	9	10	4	33	26	43	35	160	
Cancer, malignant disease .. .. .	228	..	..	2	1	155	70	54	35	80	59	185	
Bronchitis .. .. .	390	55	16	1	..	158	160	95	70	112	113	130	
Pneumonia .. .. .	511	128	136	17	7	180	43	114	100	179	118	340	
Pleurisy .. .. .	14	..	..	..	2	10	2	3	2	6	3	13	
Other diseases of Respiratory organs .. .. .	38	9	12	..	..	15	2	10	6	12	10	49	
Alcoholism .. .. .	30	..	..	..	..	28	2	7	6	11	6	24	
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Venereal diseases .. .. .	27	16	..	..	3	8	..	5	6	9	7	18	
Premature birth .. .. .	151	151	..	..	..	..	..	39	29	44	39	45	
Diseases and accidents of parturition .. .. .	24	13	..	..	1	10	..	4	5	6	9	9	
Heart diseases .. .. .	335	9	3	16	16	192	99	63	65	138	69	178	
Accidents .. .. .	197	36	33	21	9	63	35	48	39	65	45	149	
Suicides .. .. .	28	..	..	..	2	22	4	6	2	12	8	12	
Rheumatic fever .. .. .	6	..	..	..	2	4	..	1	3	..	2	3	
Convulsive diseases .. .. .	118	92	26	..	..	..	..	27	27	39	25	22	
Wasting diseases .. .. .	206	190	16	..	..	..	..	36	57	76	37	115	
Old age .. .. .	216	..	..	..	..	2	214	51	17	111	37	84	
All other causes .. .. .	698	43	34	44	29	390	158	123	111	289	175	705	
All causes .. .. .	4299	1041	511	146	154	1608	839	929	807	1553	1010	2785	





BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

**TABLE V.**  
**Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.**  
**Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.**

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
<b>All Causes.</b>	Certified .. .. .	186	56	44	42	328	107	84	84	55	64	45	48	68	59	48	51	1041
	Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	6	7	4	3	9	33
	Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	6
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	5	2	4	7	3	9	4	8	5	5	5	58
	Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	2	2	4	10	11	16	8	12	4	5	12	8	7	6	103
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis .. .. .	1	1	..	3	5	8	3	2	2	10	..	1	3	3	2	1	40
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. .. .	..	1	1	1	3	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	14
	Premature Birth .. .. .	114	16	6	5	141	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
Tuberculous Diseases.	Congenital Defects .. .. .	23	6	2	5	36	8	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	52
	Injury at Birth .. .. .	11	2	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .. .. .	17	11	19	8	55	23	17	20	13	10	6	6	4	8	7	..	169
	Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	5	1	..	1	12
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	13
	Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	2	1	4	1	..	13
Other Causes.	Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	Syphilis .. .. .	..	2	..	3	5	2	3	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16
	Ricketts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	2	9
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .	1	2	1	2	6	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	1	2	16
	Convulsions .. .. .	7	6	5	..	18	6	5	7	4	5	3	3	3	1	4	..	59
	Bronchitis .. .. .	1	2	1	5	9	11	6	6	..	4	..	4	2	4	2	7	55
	Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
	Pneumonia .. .. .	3	2	1	4	10	12	10	9	11	7	10	9	16	14	5	15	128
	Suffocation, overlying .. .. .	3	2	2	1	8	7	6	5	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	30
	Other Causes .. .. .	5	2	4	3	14	4	4	3	3	5	2	1	2	1	3	2	44
		186	56	44	42	328	107	84	84	55	64	45	48	68	59	48	51	1041

Births in the year { legitimate, 8,980  
 { illegitimate, 187  
 Deaths from **all Causes at all Ages**, 4,299

Population, estimated to middle of 1910 .. 316,269  
 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 980  
 { illegitimate infants, 61



LIMEHOUSE DIVISION.

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.  
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
<b>All Causes.</b>	Certified .. .. .	42	13	5	13	73	23	23	24	15	10	11	16	20	16	5	11	247
	Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	7
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	2	4	1	4	1	3	2	..	3	25
Wasting Diseases.	Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	..	2	3	2	1	22
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	9
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tuberculous Diseases.	Premature Birth .. .. .	30	1	1	2	34	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
	Congenital Defects .. .. .	4	2	..	3	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	Injury at Birth .. .. .	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Causes.	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .. .. .	2	3	1	1	7	5	3	6	1	1	..	2	3	3	1	..	32
	Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	4
Other Causes.	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	6
	Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Causes.	Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
	Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Causes.	Convulsions .. .. .	3	2	..	..	5	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	13
	Bronchitis .. .. .	..	2	..	..	2	5	3	2	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	3	21
	Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	4	4	..	2	3	1	3	..	3	25
	Suffocation, overlying .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Other Causes .. .. .	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	11
		42	13	5	13	73	23	23	24	15	10	11	16	20	16	5	11	247

Population, estimated to middle of 1910 .. .. . 59,464

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 235  
illegitimate infants, 12

Births in the year { legitimate, 1,769  
illegitimate, 32

Deaths from **all Causes at all Ages**, 929.

NO. 1000000



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**TABLE V.**  
**Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.**  
**Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.**

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
<b>All Causes.</b>	Certified .. .. .	37	10	15	5	67	24	19	17	15	17	16	10	7	11	13	8	224
	Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Common Infectious Diseases.</b>	Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
	Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Diarrhoeal Diseases.</b>	Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	5
	Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	4	3	4	1	1	2	..	2	2	26
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	8
<b>Wasting Diseases.</b>	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
	Premature Birth .. .. .	13	3	1	..	27	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
	Congenital Defects .. .. .	3	..	1	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
<b>Tuberculous Diseases.</b>	Injury at Birth .. .. .	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .. .. .	3	2	6	1	12	6	5	5	3	4	2	3	..	1	3	..	44
<b>Other Causes.</b>	Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6
	Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Other Causes.</b>	Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	7
	Convulsions .. .. .	1	1	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	14
	Bronchitis .. .. .	1	..	1	2	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia .. .. .	1	1	1	..	3	3	2	2	3	3	6	2	1	4	1	..	30
	Suffocation, overlying .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other Causes .. .. .	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	8	
		37	10	15	5	67	24	19	17	15	17	16	10	7	11	13	8	224
Births in the year { legitimate, 1,831 { illegitimate, 30		Population, estimated to middle of 1910 .. 54,071																
Deaths from <b>all Causes at all Ages</b> , 807		Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 209 { illegitimate infants, 15																



**TABLE V.**  
 Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.  
 Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
<b>All Causes.</b>	Certified .. .. .	55	19	12	15	101	38	26	31	18	27	13	15	27	23	18	18	355
	Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	3	1	1	10
	Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	2	23
	Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	6	1	5	1	4	5	4	1	2	34
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	1	13
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
	Premature Birth .. .. .	35	5	2	..	42	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
	Congenital Defects .. .. .	6	2	..	2	10	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Tuberculous Diseases.	Injury at Birth .. .. .	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .. .. .	6	5	5	3	19	9	8	8	9	5	2	..	1	3	3	..	67
	Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	5
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Causes.	Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	5
	Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Syphilis .. .. .	..	1	..	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	4
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Convulsions .. .. .	1	2	3	..	6	2	1	2	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	19
	Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	11
	Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Pneumonia .. .. .	2	1	..	2	5	7	1	3	1	2	2	3	10	5	2	10	51
	Suffocation, overlying .. .. .	2	1	1	..	4	3	4	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	16
Other Causes .. .. .	2	..	1	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	13	
		55	19	12	15	101	38	26	31	18	27	13	15	27	23	18	18	355
Births in the year { legitimate, 3,493 } illegitimate, 60		Population, estimated to middle of 1910 .. 120,717																
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 1,553		Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 338 } illegitimate infants, 17																





WHITECHAPEL DIVISION.

**TABLE V.**  
 Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.  
 Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
<b>All Causes.</b>	Certified .. .. .	52	14	12	9	87	22	16	12	7	10	5	7	14	9	12	14	215
	Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Common Infectious Diseases.</b>	Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	10
	Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
<b>Diarrhoeal Diseases.</b>	Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	5
	Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	2	2	..	..	3	1	2	1	21
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis .. .. .	1	..	2	3	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	10
<b>Wasting Diseases.</b>	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Premature Birth .. .. .	26	7	2	3	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
	Congenital Defects .. .. .	10	2	1	..	13	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16
<b>Tuberculous Diseases.</b>	Injury at Birth .. .. .	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .. .. .	6	1	7	3	17	3	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	26
	Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
<b>Other Causes.</b>	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Syphilis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ricketts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
	Convulsions .. .. .	2	1	1	..	4	2	..	3	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	13
	Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	2
	Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	3	2	..	1	4	2	2	..	22
	Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Suffocation, overlying .. .. .	10	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Causes .. .. .	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	12	
		52	14	12	9	87	22	16	12	7	10	5	7	14	9	12	14	215

Births in the year { legitimate, 1,887  
 { illegitimate, 65  
 Deaths from **all Causes at all Ages**, 1,010  
 Population, estimated to middle of 1909 .. 82,017  
 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 198  
 { illegitimate infants, 17

WIRTSCHAFTSABTHEILUNG

1913

Das Budget des Jahres 1913

Posten	1912	1913
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LIST OF STREETS in the Borough of Stepney, their situation and the number of Infectious Diseases that occurred in them during the year.

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
<b>A</b>								
Abbott's Cottages ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abel's Buildings ..	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acland Street ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Adelaide Place ..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adelina Grove ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Agatha Street ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Agnes Street ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agra Place ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albany Street ..	Ratcliff and Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albert Buildings, Cartwright Street ..	Aldgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albert Cottage, Albert Street ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albert Square ..	Ratcliff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albert Street Buildings ..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albion Cottages ..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albion Street ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albion Terrace ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alderney Place ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alderney Road ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albert Street ..	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albion Court, Redman's Road ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albert Workshop ..	Great Pearl Street, Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arbour Square ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Alexander Buildings, Commercial Street ..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alfred Buildings, Cartwright Street ..	Aldgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alie Place ..	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alma Road ..	Mile End ..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Amber Place ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy Place ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchor Street ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angel Alley ..	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ann Street ..	Ratcliff ..	..	..	5	3	..	..	8
Ann Street ..	Mile End ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Ann's Place, Wentworth Street ..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antcliff Street ..	Mile End ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Anthony Street ..	St. George's ..	..	4	..	1	..	..	5
Argyle Road ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arno Place ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antili Road ..	Mile End ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	4
Artillery Lane ..	Spitalfields and Old Artillery Ground ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Artillery Passage ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Artichoke Hill .. ..	St. George's.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashcroft Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assembly Mews .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assembly Passage .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam Street .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Aston Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Ashford House, Puma Court .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Augustine House.. ..	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apsley Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antill Terrace .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Arbery Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
<b>B</b>								
Back Church Lane .. ..	Whitechapel and St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Baggally Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baker Court .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baker Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bale Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Balls Buildings .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bancroft Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	4
Barnes Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Barnett Street .. ..	St. George's.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batson Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Batty Gardens .. ..	St. George's.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batty Street .. ..	St. George's.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Baythorne Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beachcroft Buildings, Brook Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Beagle Street .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beard's Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beaumont Square.. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beaumont Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beccles Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Becksbourne Buildings .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	6	..	7	..	3	16
Belgrave Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Bell Court .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bell Lane .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bennett's Place .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ben Jonson Road.. ..	Limehouse and Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bere Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bermuda Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Berner Street .. ..	St. George's.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Berney Buildings.. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Bett Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bewley Buildings .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Birchfield Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bird Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black Bull Court .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellevue Place, Cleveland Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black Eagle Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black Lion Yard .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Blackwall Buildings, Thomas Street .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	2	1	1	..	2	6
Blakesley Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4
Bloomfield Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Blossom Court .. ..	Norton Folgate .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Blossom Street .. ..	Norton Folgate .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Blount Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Boarded Entry .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Boar's Head Yard .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bohn Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Booth Street .. ..	Spitalfields and Mile End New Town .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Booth Street Buildings .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bostock Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boundary Court .. ..	Spitalfields and Mile End New Town .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bow Common Lane .. ..	Mile End and Limehouse .. ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Bower Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bowyer's Buildings .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boyd Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bradwell Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brady Street .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Brady Street Buildings .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	3	..	1	1	3	8
Brady Street Mansions .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Breezer's Hill .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brenton Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	1	2	..	..	2	5
Brewer's Court .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewhouse Court .. ..	Wapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewhouse Lane .. ..	Wapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick Lane .. ..	Spitalfields and Whitechapel .. ..	..	1	..	2	..	1	4
Bridge Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	5	..	2	..	4	11
Bridge Terrace .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brightlingsea Buildings.. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Britton's Court .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brilliant Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Cameron Place .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canal Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	4	..	..	..	3	7
Cannon Place .. ..	Mile End and White- chapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carlton Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Carlton Square .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carter Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Carter Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caroline Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caroline Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	4
Carrick's Buildings .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carr Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Cartwright Street.. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Casson Street .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Castle Court .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catherine Terrace .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causeway Court .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cayley Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cecil Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cephas Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	4	1	1	..	..	6
Caroline Place, Globe Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannon Street Road .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	3	..	2	..	2	7
Challis Court .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Chamber Court .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamber Square .. ..	Wapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamber Street .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Chancery Place .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chancery Buildings .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandler Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapel Place .. ..	Norton Folgate .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Chapel Place .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Chapel Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Chapman Place .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Charles Place .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charlotte Court, Hunt Street .. ..	Mile End New Town .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charles Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	2	1	..	3	7
Chaseley Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Chicksand Street .. ..	Mile End New Town .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	4
Chicksand Place .. ..	Mile End New Town .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Chigwell Hill .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chiver's Court .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christian Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	2	2	4	..	3	11
Choppin's Court .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christopher Court .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Church Court .. ..	Wapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Church Lane .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Church Passage .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Church Row .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	3	..	3	..	..	6
Church Street .. ..	Holy Trinity .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Church Street .. ..	Wapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chusan Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Claremont Place .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clark Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	3	2	1	..	2	8
Clayden's Buildings .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clegg Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Clemence Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Cleveland Grove .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	3	..	..	..	1	4
Cholsey Buildings, Booth Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Church Street .. ..	Mile End New Town .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clinton House, Pelham Street .. ..	Mile End New Town .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cleveland Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cleveland Buildings .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Clinton Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Clive Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clifford House, Wellclose Square .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cobbs Street .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coborn Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Coburg Court .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Coburg Buildings .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coburg Place .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cohen's Court .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Coke Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Colchester Street .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coleman Street .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
College Buildings, Wentworth Street .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
College Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Collhurst Villas, Devonshire Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Collingwood Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colmar Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cologne Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Commercial Mansions .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Road .. ..	Whitechapel, St George's, Mile End, Limehouse .. ..	..	5	..	5	..	3	13
Commercial Street .. ..	Whitechapel and Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Commodore Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Conder Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Copenhagen Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1





Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Davis Buildings, Myrdle Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deal Street .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Dean Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dellow Street .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dellow Street Buildings ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Dempsey Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Denmark Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Devonport Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devonshire Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devonshire Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	3	..	2	..	4	9
Diggon Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dixon Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dock Street .. ..	Whitechapel and Wapping .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Dod Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dora Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dongola Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doris House .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorset Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doveton Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drew's Buildings, Juniper Street .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drew's Buildings, High Street .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drew's Building, Elbow Lane .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drewton Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Driver's Buildings .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drum Yard .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duckett Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	4
Dudley Terrace .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duke Shore Alley .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duke Street .. ..	Old Artillery Ground .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duncan Street .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dundee Street .. ..	Wapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Dunk Street .. ..	Mile End New Town .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Dunstan's House .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dupont Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Durer Place .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunstan's Place .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	4	..	2	6
Durham Row .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durward Street .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
Duval Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
<b>E</b>								
East Arbour Street ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eagle Buildings ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eagle Place .. ..	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eagle Place .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eele Street, King Edward Street .. ..	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Easington Buildings ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastbury Terrace.. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastfield Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	3	2	1	..	..	6
East India Dock Road ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Eastman's Court .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Mount Street ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Pier .. ..	Wapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Smithfield .. ..	Wapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eaton Place .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ebenezer Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Edinburgh Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Edward's Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	4	7	..	..	..	11
Edward Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Edward Mann Buildings..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elbow Lane .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elbow Lane Buildings ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Elder Court .. ..	Norton Folgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elder Street .. ..	Norton Folgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth Cottages ..	St. George's.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth Place .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ellen Court .. ..	St. George's.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellen Place .. ..	St. George's.. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ellen Street .. ..	St. George's.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Elm Row .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elsa Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	2	2	..	..	2	6
Elsie House .. ..	St. George .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Eltham Place .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ely Place .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Ely Terrace .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Emanuel's Almshouses ..	Wapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emery Place, Butler Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emmot Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Endive Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Entick Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eric Street.. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4
Ernest Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
Essex Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1







Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Harford Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	2	1	2	..	..	5
Harlow Place .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harriet Place .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harrison's Court .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harris Terrace .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Harold Alley .. ..	Wapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Havering Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Hawkins Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Haydon Street .. ..	Holy Trinity .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haydon Square .. ..	Holy Trinity .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harod's Place .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harod's Alley .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harriet Court .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hayfield Passage .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hayfield Place .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hayfield Yard .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heath Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	4	6
Heckford Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Helena House, Lolesworth Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Helena Terrace, Chicksand Street .. ..	Spitalfields and Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hellings Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heneage Street .. ..	Whitechapel and Mile End New Town .. ..	..	4	..	..	..	3	7
Hessel Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Hewitt's Court .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Street .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4
High Street .. ..	Wapping .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
High Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hilliard's Court .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hilton Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hobson's Cottages, Pelham Street .. ..	Mile End New Town .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hobson's Place .. ..	Mile End New Town .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holford Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holkar Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holloway Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooper Street .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hope Court .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hope Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hope Street .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horseferry Branch Road .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsley Buildings .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Howard's Buildings .. ..	Mile End New Town .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huddart Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hungerford Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hunt Court .. ..	Mile End New Town .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

Returns of Infectious Diseases.— *continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Hunt's Mews .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hunt Place .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hunt Street .. ..	Mile End New Town .. ..	..	5	1	2	..	1	9
Hogarth Houses, Batty St.	St. George's .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Hogarth Houses, Christian Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>I</b>								
Imperial Buildings .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irene House, Flower and Dean Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Irish Court .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Island Row .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
<b>J</b>								
Jamaica Passage .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
James' Place .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
James' Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jane Court .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jane Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Jewell Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
John's Court, Casson Street .. ..	Whitechapel and Mile End New Town .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John's Court .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John's Gardens .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John's Hill .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John's Place .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John's Place, Old Mon- tague Street .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Johnson's Buildings .. ..	Wapping .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Johnson's Court .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Johnson Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
Joseph Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Joseph Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	3	..	3	..	..	6
Josephine House, Thrawl Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Jubilee Buildings .. ..	Wapping .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Jubilee Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	3	..	2	..	3	8
Juniper Street .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	1	1	1	..	2	5
Juniper Court .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jupp's Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3





Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts,	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Little Bridge Street ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Halifax Street ..	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Hermitage Street ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Holloway Street ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little John Street ..	Ratcliff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little John Street ..	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Montague Street ..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Pearl Street ..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Little Prescott Street ..	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Thames Street ..	Aldgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Tongue Yard ..	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Tower Hill ..	Aldgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Turner Street ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loate's Buildings..	Aldgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lockhart Street ..	Mile End ..	..	1	..	3	..	3	7
Lockside ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locksley Street ..	Limehouse ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	4
Lolesworth, Build- ings, Thrawl Street ..	Spitalfields ..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4
Lolesworth Street ..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lomas Buildings ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lombard Street ..	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
London Street ..	Ratcliff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Longfellow Road..	Mile End ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Longnor Road ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lotus Court ..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	4	1	..	..	5
Louisa Street ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisa Gardens ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Louvaine Street ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Love Lane ..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Love Court ..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Love Lane Square ..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowder Street ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Lowell Street ..	Limehouse ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Lower Chapman Street ..	St. George's ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	4
Lower East Smithfield ..	Aldgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Fenton Street ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Shadwell ..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowood Buildings ..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Lucas Street ..	St. George's ..	..	1	..	2	..	1	4
Ludens Place ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lufton Place ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luntley Place ..	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyal Road ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lydia Street ..	Mile End ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	4
Lytton House, Pelham Street ..	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lydbrook Street ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
<b>M</b>								
Magdalen Passage ..	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maidman Street ..	Mile End ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Malay Street ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manning Street ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Manor Court ..	Ratcliff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mansell Street ..	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maplin Street ..	Mile End ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Mansell Passage ..	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maria Terrace ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maritime Street ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Market Street ..	Ratcliff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Market Hill ..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Market Buildings..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Marmaduke Place ..	St. George's..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maroon Street ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	3	..	1	4
Martha Street ..	St. George's..	..	1	2	1	..	1	5
Mary Ann Street ..	St. George's..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4
Mary Street ..	St. George's..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mary Place ..	St. George's..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Mason's Court ..	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Master's Street ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matlock Street ..	Limehouse ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Matilda Place ..	St. George's..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matilda Street ..	St. George's..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May's Cottages ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May's Buildings ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayfield Buildings	St. George's..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Medland Street ..	Ratcliff ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Medway Road ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meeting House Alley	St. George's..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meeting House Buildings	St. George's..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mercer Street ..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meredith Buildings	St. George's..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Metropolitan Buildings	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Middle Shadwell ..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex Street ..	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mile End Buildings	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mile End Place ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mile End Road ..	Mile End ..	..	5	1	1	..	1	8
Milk Yard ..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miller's Court ..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miller's Cottages ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mill Place ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mill Yard ..	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minories (part of)..	Holy Trinity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mitre, The ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts,	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
New Church Street ..	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neat's Cottages ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk Buildings ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Court, Fashion Street	Spitalfields ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
New Goulston Street ..	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Gravel Lane ..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Newman's Buildings, Cox Square ..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Martin Street ..	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Square ..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newnham Street ..	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Tower Buildings ..	Wapping ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Road.. ..	Whitechapel and Mile End ..	..	4	..	..	..	1	5
Newman's Buildings, Pelham Street..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicholas Street ..	Mile End ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Nightingale Lane..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nightingale Lane..	Aldgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk Street ..	Mile End ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Northey Street ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Norton Folgate ..	Norton Folgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-East Passage ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway Place ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway Yard ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Norwich Court ..	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notgrove Street ..	Limehouse ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Nottingham Place ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Norman's Buildings ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Place ..	Mile End New Town	..	..	1	3	..	..	4
North Street ..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Street ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>0</b>								
Oak Lane ..	Limehouse ..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Oak Place ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ocean Street ..	Mile End ..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
Old Castle Street ..	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Church Road..	Mile End ..	..	2	..	1	..	3	6
Old Gravel Lane ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Old Montague Street ..	Whitechapel..	..	5	..	2	..	3	10
Old Tower Buildings ..	Wapping ..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Oley Place.. ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange Court ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange Mews ..	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orchard Gardens ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Orchard, The .. ..	Ratcliffe .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orson Place .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osborn Court .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osborn House .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osborn Place .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Osborn Street .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Oxford Street .. ..	Mile End and Whitechapel .. ..	..	3	..	3	..	1	7
<b>P</b>								
Painter's Rents .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palmer Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paragon Mansions .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parfett Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Park Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Park Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Parkhurst Buildings, Samuel Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parliament Court.. ..	Old Artillery Ground	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parnham Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattison Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Paternoster Row .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pauline Terrace, Old Mon- tague Street .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pavilion Yard .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peabody Buildings .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Peabody Buildings .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	1	2	..	1	4
Peabody Buildings .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pearl Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
Pearl Place .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peck's Yard, Hanbury Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peel's Alley .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pelham House .. ..	Mile End New Town and Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pelham Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	5	6
Pelham Street Buildings.. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pelham House, Spital Square .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pelican Passage .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pelling Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pell Place .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pell Street.. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Pennington Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1







Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Richard Court .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Richard Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Richardson Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robert Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robeson Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Roger's Court .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romford Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ronald Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Ropner Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ropemakers' Fields .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ropery Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Rose Place .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rose Lane.. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rose Lane.. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosetta Place .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosemary Court .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosina Cottages .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rothschild's Buildings, Thrawl Street .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Rowell Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Royal Mint .. ..	Aldgate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Royal Mint Square Buildings .. ..	Aldgate .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Royal Mint Street .. ..	Whitechapel and Aldgate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rugg Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rupert Street .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russell Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	1	4
Russell Court .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ruth House, Flower and Dean Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland House .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	2	..	3	6
Rycroft Court .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rygate Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Royal Jubilee Buildings..	St. George's .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
<b>S</b>								
Sage Street .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Salisbury Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	4	..	2	..	..	6
Salmen Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salmon Court .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salmon Lane .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Salter Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Salter Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sampson's Gardens .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samuel Court .. ..	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..





Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Stainsby Road .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stanfield Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Star and Garter Yard ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Star Place .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Starch Yard .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Station Place .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Stayner's Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Steel's Lane .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Stephen's Cottages, Conder Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stepney Causeway .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Stepney Green ... ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stepney High Street ..	Mile End .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Stepney Industrial Dwellings .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	8	..	2	..	1	11
Stepney Square .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steward Street .. ..	Old Artillery Ground	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Stocks Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storer's Buildings.. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strafford House, Wentworth Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strahan Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Streatfield Street .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Stutfield Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sugar Loaf Court.. ..	Whitechapel... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sun Tavern Place.. ..	Wapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutton Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	2	4
Swallows Gardens.. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swan Street .. ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swan Yard .. ..	High St., Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Synagogue Place.. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
<b>T</b>								
Tait Street.. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tarling Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	1	2	..	1	4
Tasburg Buildings ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taylor's Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taylor's Rents .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenbury Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Terrace Place .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tench Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tenter Buildings, St. Mark's Street .. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenter Court .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenter Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tenter Street North ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenter Street South ..	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenter Street East ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..





Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Wellclose Square .. ..	St. George's, Whitechapel and Wapping	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Wellesley Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Wellington Buildings ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Wentworth Street .. ..	Spitalfields and Whitechapel	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Wentworth Court East ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth Court West ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth Buildings ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4
West Gardens .. ..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Gardens Buildings..	Shadwell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Pier .. ..	Wapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Arbour Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
West India Dock Road ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
West's Folly .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Passage .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whaley Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wharton Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheeler Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Whitechapel High Street	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitechapel Road .. ..	Whitechapel and Mile End .. ..	..	16	1	7	..	4	28
White's Gardens .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White's Rents .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White's Row .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
White Hart Court .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White Horse Lane .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4
White Horse Street .. ..	Ratcliff .. ..	..	3	1	..	..	1	5
White Lion Street .. ..	Spitalfields and Norton Folgate	..	4	..	..	..	1	5
Whitehall Court .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitehall Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitehead Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitethorne Court .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitethorne Place .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitman Road .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Williams' Buildings .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Williams' Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
William Street .. ..	St. George's .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Willow Row .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Willow Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilk Court .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilkes Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilson's Place .. ..	Limehouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilson Street .. ..	Mile End .. ..	..	2	..	2	..	2	6
Winifred House, Thrawl Street .. ..	Spitalfields .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2





Return of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.				Districts.				Puerperal Fever.
Baythorne Street	..	..	..	Mile End	..	..	..	1
Bedford Street	..	..	..	Mile End	..	..	..	1
Belgrave Street	..	..	..	Ratcliff	..	..	..	1
Bell Lane	..	..	..	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1
Brady Street Mansions	..	..	..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1
Bridge Street	..	..	..	Mile End	..	..	..	1
Bromley Street	..	..	..	Ratcliff	..	..	..	1
Coutts Road	..	..	..	Mile End	..	..	..	1
Duckett Street	..	..	..	Mile End	..	..	..	1
Duval Street	..	..	..	Spitalfields	..	..	..	2
Great Garden Street	..	..	..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1
Great Pearl Street	..	..	..	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1
Hobson's Cottages	..	..	..	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	1
Kinder Street	..	..	..	St. George's	..	..	..	1
Lombard Street	..	..	..	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	1
Lowell Street	..	..	..	Limehouse	..	..	..	1
Nathaniel Buildings	..	..	..	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1
Nottingham Place	..	..	..	Mile End	..	..	..	1
Potters Buildings	..	..	..	Limehouse	..	..	..	1
Providence Street	..	..	..	St. George's	..	..	..	1
Robeson Street	..	..	..	Mile End	..	..	..	1
Settles Street	..	..	..	Mile End	..	..	..	1
Sheridan Street	..	..	..	St. George's	..	..	..	1
Sidney Square	..	..	..	Mile End	..	..	..	1
Spencer Street	..	..	..	St. George's	..	..	..	1
Wentworth Buildings	..	..	..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1
West Street	..	..	..	Mile End	..	..	..	1
Whites Row	..	..	..	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1
Yeomans Yard	..	..	..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1
								Cerebro- Spinal Fever
Cornwall Street	..	..	..	St. George's	..	..	..	1
Lee Street	..	..	..	Limehouse	..	..	..	1
Palmer Street	..	..	..	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1
Rhodeswell Road	..	..	..	Limehouse and Mile End	..	..	..	1
Station Place	..	..	..	St. George's	..	..	..	1
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