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

Contributors

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst

FOR THE

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

1911.



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC ANALYST.

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my eleventh Annual Report, which deals with the Vital and Sanitary Statistics of the Borough of Stepney for the year 1911.

Population.

The resident population of the Borough of Stepney estimated to the middle of the year was 279,560; distributed as follows:—

Limehouse District	...	...	53,696
St. George-in-the-East	...	...	47,050
Mile End Old Town	...	...	111,329
Whitechapel District	...	...	67,485
			279,560

For a few years preceding 1910, the estimated population was higher than it actually was for several reasons. It was taken for granted and estimated accordingly, that the same changes took place between 1901 and 1911 that occurred between 1891 and 1901. Previous to the 1901 census, there had been a progressive increase in the population. Old houses were demolished and large model dwellings were erected on the old sites, and there was therefore a greater population. These buildings have ceased to be erected in the same proportion during recent years. There is not the same amount of overcrowding as in former years due to stricter administration of the Public Health Act. In this connection, two Inspectors have been specially appointed to administer the bye-laws affecting tenement houses or houses let in lodgings.

Overcrowding was prevalent in 1901, and it was most difficult to abate it on account of 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.
In the quarter ended March 31st, 1911, the number was 2,408.

It is therefore apparent that there is an improvement in this direction, and a large number of families who went into the suburbs to live a few years ago, have recently returned to live in the district.

Births.

The total number of births registered during the year was 8,464, or 703 less than in the preceding year. They consisted of 4,367 males and 4,097 females.

1,807 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 33·6 per 1,000 of the population.

1,570 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 33·3 per 1,000 of the population.

3,366 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 30·2 per 1,000 of the population.

1,721 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 25·5 per 1,000 of the population.

The birth-rate throughout the whole Borough was 30·2 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 24·8 per 1,000.

The number of births is lower than in the preceding year, and calculating the birth-rate by corrected figures obtained at the last census, the birth-rate in 1911 is the lowest on record,

For the first time, the birth-rate of the Limehouse District is higher than that of St. George's. The birth-rate of the former has remained fairly constant during the last 11 years, while that of St. George's has varied from 44·1 per 1,000 in 1902, when it reached its maximum, to 33·3 in 1911. It has been gradually declining and was 25 per cent. less in 1911 than in 1901.



In former annual reports I commented on the abnormally high birth-rate in St. George's, and I expressed the opinion that in a few years the birth-rate would become normal.

A few years ago, but more especially from 1901 to 1905, old residents moved into the suburbs, and their houses were taken by aliens who were chiefly of the child-bearing age. Old houses were demolished and large model dwellings were erected instead; these dwellings were also occupied by a similar class of people. It is obvious that when the old residents left and their places were taken by young married people, the birth-rate, must for a few years, be above the average. The larger the number of persons of this age-period in a district, the greater will be the number of children born, and the higher will be the birth-rate. As time goes on, these families get beyond the child-bearing age, and the birth-rate, has a tendency year by year to decline and approximate more to the normal rate. These forecasts have come true.

In the Limehouse district there has been less immigration and the birth-rate has not fluctuated to any appreciable extent in either direction.

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

89 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
132 belonged to the Limehouse District.
52 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
26 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
224 belonged to outlying districts.

330 births occurred in the London Hospital:—

53 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
32 belonged to the Limehouse District.
34 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
37 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
174 belonged to outlying districts.

52 births occurred in the St. George's Infirmary:—

47 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
5 belonged to the Limehouse District.

49 births occurred in the Mile End Infirmary:—

48 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
1 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

66 births occurred in the Whitechapel Infirmary:—

50 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
1 belonged to the Limehouse District.

5 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
3 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
7 belonged to outlying districts.

30 births belonging to this Borough occurred in Poplar, 28 having occurred in the Stepney Workhouse, 27 belonged to the Limehouse District and 1 to Mile End.

21 births belonging to the Borough of Stepney, occurred in the City of London Lying-in Hospital; 5 in Queen Charlotte's Hospital; 3 in the General Lying-in Hospital; 1 in the British Lying-in-Hospital; 3 in St. Bartholomew's Hospital; 2 in the Middlesex Hospital; 1 each in the Hackney Workhouse, Bethnal Green Workhouse, and Camberwell Workhouse. 3 births occurred in private houses in other boroughs.

Illegitimate Births.

41 illegitimate births were registered in the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 22·6 per 1,000 births.

40 illegitimate births were registered in St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 25·4 per 1,000 births.

42 illegitimate births were registered in Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 12·5 per 1,000 births.

63 illegitimate births were registered in the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 36·6 per 1,000 births.

Marriages.

The marriages during the year numbered 2,520, or 16 more than in the previous year.

The proportion of persons married was 18 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 17·8 per 1,000.

381 marriages occurred in the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 14·1 per 1,000 of the population.

307 marriages occurred in St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 13·0 per 1,000 of the population.

1,303 marriages occurred in Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 23·4 per 1,000 of the population.

529 marriages occurred in the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 15·6 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths occurring in the Borough was	5,179
Deduct deaths occurring within the Borough among persons not belonging thereto	1,196
	3,983
Add deaths of residents that occurred outside the Borough ...	871
	4,854

The deaths consisted of 2,557 males and 2,297 females.

The death rate throughout the Borough was 17·3 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 15 per 1,000.

1,192 of the deaths belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 22·1 per 1,000.

854 of the deaths belonged to the St. George's District, or at the rate of 18·1 per 1,000.

1,792 of the deaths belonged to the Mile End District, or at the rate of 16·0 per 1,000.

1,016 of the deaths belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 15·0 per 1,000.

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
1911 ...	22·1	18·1	16·0	15·0	17·3

The death-rate is higher than in the preceding years in all the districts, due partly to the extreme heat, and partly to the epidemic of Measles which caused a large increase in the deaths of children under three years of age. The increase is not actually so high as it appears, as the population was over estimated during the last few years which caused the death rate to appear lower than it actually was.

The figures given above are not corrected for difference of sex and age constitution of the population.

Compared with 1910, the causes of death were :—

Disease.	1910.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
Small Pox	—	8	8	—
Scarlet Fever	12	9	—	3
Enteric Fever	16	5	—	11
Measles	93	291	198	—
Diptheria and Croup ...	33	34	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	110	44	—	66
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	205	506	301	—
Rheumatic Fever ...	6	2	—	4
Phthisis	410	481	71	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	137	166	29	—
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases	953	981	28	—
Heart Disease	335	334	—	1
Influenza	43	24	—	19
Puerperal Fever	15	9	—	6
Injuries	197	245	48	—
Convulsive and Wasting Diseases	324	218	—	106
Premature Births ...	151	166	15	—
Old Age	216	233	17	—
Cancer	228	236	8	—
Alcoholism	30	34	4	—
All other causes ...	785	828	43	—
	4,299	4,854	771	216

There were 652 inquests held on residents during the year. The causes of death were as follows :—

Accidents	97
Accidents and Diseases of child-birth, including Puerperal Fever	4
Alcoholism	6

Aneurism of Aorta	7
Apoplexy	27
Appendicitis	1
Bright's Disease	13
Burns (adults)	7
Cancer	7
Cerebral Abscess and Chronic middle ear disease	1
Diabetes	3
Diarrhœa	7
Diphtheria	2
DISEASES OF THE LUNGS:—	
Bronchitis	23
Pneumonia	44
Phthisis	14
Other Respiratory Diseases	3
Diseases accelerated by self-neglect and want of proper nursing	9
Drowning	20
Epilepsy	2
Fracture and dislocation of cervical vertebræ—hanging ...	1
Gastric Ulcer...	7
Heart Disease	77
Heart-failure following occlusion of corronary arteries causing necrosis of heart muscles	1
Influenza	1
Internal hæmorrhage due to rupture of ectopic gestation...	1
Justifiable Homicide...	2
Murder	5
Perforation of stomach due to Gastritis	1
Ptomaine Poisoning	6
Rheumatism	1
Rupture of bloodvessel in stomach	1
Rupture of heart	1
Senility	8
Shock while undergoing a necessary operation under the influence of an anæsthetic	4
Strangulated Hernia...	2
Suicide	35
Tuberculous Meningitis	4
AFFECTING CHILDREN (under five years of age):—	
Accidents	4
Accidents and Inattention at Birth	10

Accidental Suffocation caused by clothes in the cradle	1
Accidental Suffocation due to regurgitation of food into the Larynx	1
Acute Pemphigus	1
Asphyxia supervening on retropharyngeal abscess ...	1
Asphyxia caused by a perforated ulcer under the chin bursting into the throat	1
Atelectasis	1
Bronchitis	5
Burns and Scalds	11
Congenital deformity	3
Convulsions	48
Diarrhœa	22
Drowning	2
Exhaustion accelerated by septic suppuration in the region of the navel	1
Gastro-Enteritis	1
Heat exhaustion	1
Inanition	2
Laryngismus Stridulus...	1
Marasmus	8
Meningitis	5
Murder	1
Overlying and suffocation in bed with the parents ...	26
Pneumonia	12
Premature births	16
Ptomaine poisoning	1
Respiratory obstruction and collapse of lung ...	1
Shock while undergoing a necessary operation under the influence of alcohol	2
Status Lymphaticus	1
Syncope	1
Tuberculosis	5
Tubercular Meningitis	1

There were 7 deaths due to accidents caused by Motor omnibuses, 2 by Motor cars, and 5 by Electric trams—a decrease of eight deaths from that in the preceding year.

The deaths from "Justifiable Homicide" referred to the two criminals killed in Sidney Street.

13 deaths were due to the extreme heat during the summer months or were accelerated by the heat.

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

Babies Home, Shoreditch	1
Belmont Workhouse	3
Bethnal Green Infirmary	7
Brompton Hospital	3
Cancer Hospital	5
Camberwell Infirmary	1
Central London Sick Asylum	1
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street	19
Children's Hospital, Carshalton	12
Charing Cross Hospital	1
City of London Infirmary	3
City of London Chest Hospital	6
Convent Hospital, Carlisle Place	1
Easington Infirmary	1
Epping „	1
Fairlight Sanatoriu m	1
Faversham Infirmary	1

FEVER HOSPITALS:—

Brook Fever Hospital	15
Eastern Fever Hospital	53
Grove Fever Hospital	1
North Eastern Fever Hospital	5
Park Fever Hospital	11
South Eastern Fever Hospital	30
Western Fever Hospital	1
Joyce Green Small Pox Hospital	8
South Wharf Metropolitan Asylum Board	1
Friedenheim Hospital	4
German Hospital	13
Guy's Hospital	5
Hackney Infirmary	2
H.M. Prison, Brixton	2
H.M. Prison, Holloway	1
H.M. Prison Pentonville	1
Home for Jewish Incurables	7
Homeopathic Hospital	1
Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth	1
King's College Hospital	2
Islington Workhouse	1

LUNATIC ASYLUMS :—

Banstead	11
Belmont	1
Bethnal House	2
Cane Hill	3
Caterham	9
Claybury	40
Colney Hatch	50
Darenth	3
Dartford	7
East Sussex	1
Hanwell	5
Horton	4
Kent County	20
Leavesden	20
Long Grove	2
Peckham House	1
Tooting Bec	21
Metropolitan Hospital	3
Middlesex Hospital	3
Mildmay Mission Hospital	2
Montserat Nursing Home, Bournemouth	1
105, Nightingale Lane, Streatham	1
Nightingale Nursing Home, Torquay	1
Ockley Sanatorium	1
Ossulton House Convalescent Home, Hendon	1
Paddington Infirmary	1
Poplar Hospital	5
Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum	204
Poplar Workhouse	1
Queen's Hospital	20
Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital	50
Quinton Polyclinic	1
Reigate Convalescent Home	1
Royal Boscombe Hospital, Bournemouth	1
Royal Chest Hospital	2
Royal Mineral Hospital, Bath	1
Royal Hospital, Portsmouth	1
St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay	1
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	22
St. Catherines Hospital, Ramsgate	2
St. George's Hospital	1
St. Joseph's Hospice	2

St. John's Hospital for diseases of the Skin, Uxbridge Road	1
St. Luke's House, Kensington	4
St. Marks Hospital	1
Seamen's Hospital	6
Shenfield Cottage Hospital	1
Sick Asylum, Blackwall	5
Soho Hospital for Women	1
Southwark Infirmary	3
Staines Infirmary	1
Stepney Workhouse	80
Stratford Workhouse	1
University College Hospital	1
West Ham Union Convalescent Home	1
West Ham Union Infirmary	1
	871

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

East London Hospital for Children	239
London Hospital	528
Mile End Infirmary	379
Mothers' Lying-in Home, Commercial Road	11
St. George's Infirmary	234
Whitechapel Infirmary	285
Whitechapel Workhouse, South Grove	50
	1726

There were 1,196 deaths of non-residents in Public Institutions in the District.

Notifiable Diseases.

Excluding Measles, Phthisis and Chicken Pox, 1,544 notifications of Infectious Diseases were received, or 170 more than in the previous year, and 1,071 were removed to the various Hospitals and Infirmaries.

313 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 5·82 per 1,000.

257 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 5·46 per 1,000.

601 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 5·34 per 1,000.

373 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 5·52 per 1,000.

There were in addition to the above 1,819 cases of Measles notified, 1,350 suffering from Phthisis and 219 from Chicken Pox.

Excluding Measles and Phthisis, the greatest number of notifiable diseases occurred during the fourth week in February and the first week in June, when in each of these weeks 51 cases were notified. In the former period, 26 cases of Small Pox and in the latter, 19 cases of Chicken Pox and 13 of Erysiplas were included.

The number of notifications of Scarlet Fever was less than 10 a week during the first five months of the year. In the last week in June and the first week in July and August, 13 were notified, but this number dropped to 10 and under, for the remaining three weeks in July, and the second and third weeks in August. In the last week of August the number went up to 14, and it gradually increased until the fourth week in October when the number was 22, which was the maximum number in any one week throughout the year.

The number of cases of Enteric Fever reached its maximum of 9 in the second week in October, which is about the usual time for this disease to be at its height.

Diphtheria was at its height during the first and third weeks in March, the first week in August and the third week in November.

The largest number of Notifiable Diseases occurred during the first week in February in the Limehouse District, the second week in April in St. George's, the fourth week in February in Mile End, and the second week in October in the Whitechapel District.

Wrong Diagnosis.

72 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. 39 of the cases were notified from public institutions, chiefly the London Hospital, and 33 were notified by private practitioners.

This number consisted of 36 cases of Scarlet Fever, 32 cases of Diphtheria, 1 of Typhoid Fever, 1 of Small Pox and 2 of Cholera.

Bacteriological Examinations.

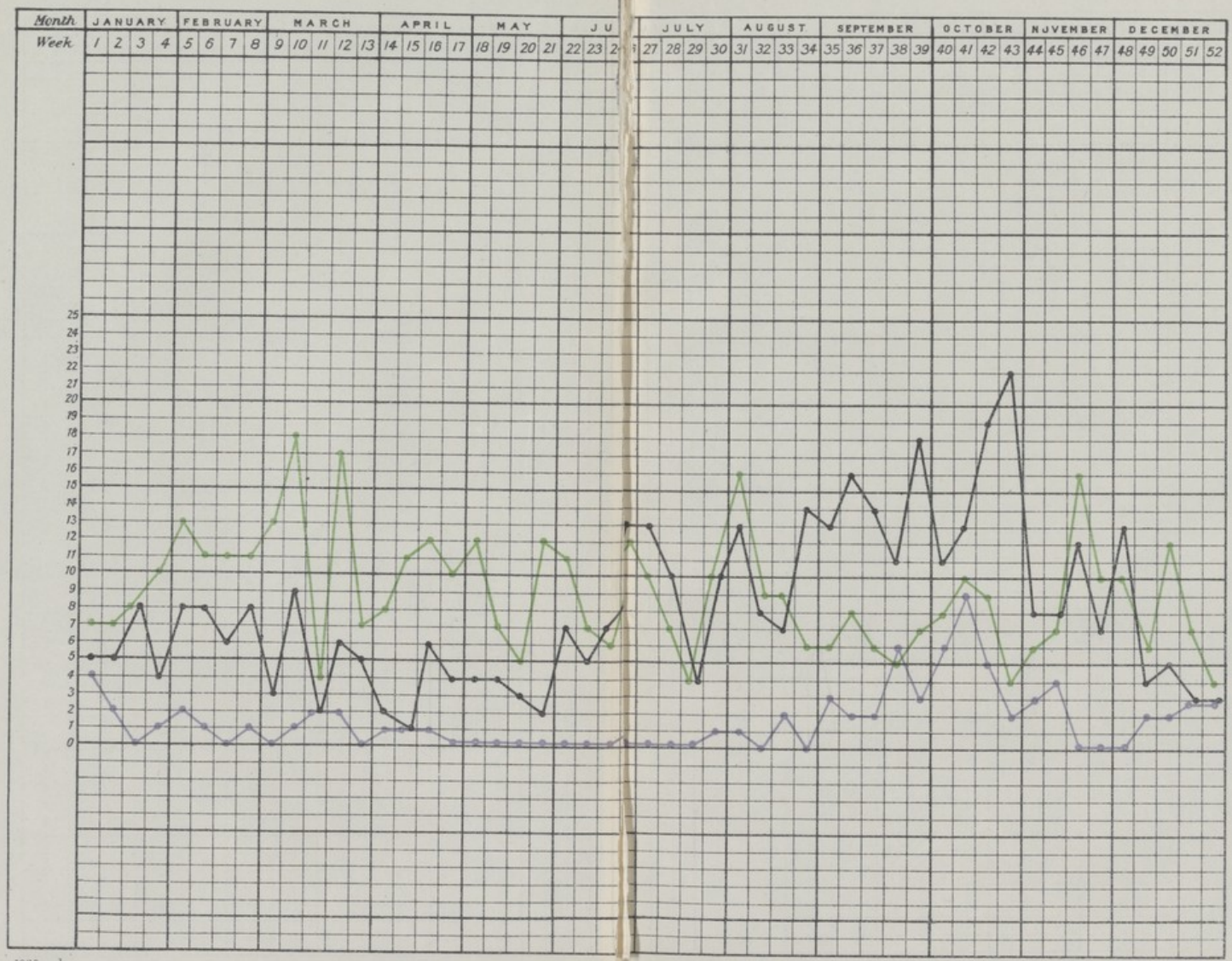
799 specimens were bacteriologically examined, 175 giving positive results. They included the examination of 256 rats for bacillus pestis which was found to be present in 4 rats.

	No. Positive.	No. Negative.
Consumption	109 ...	265
Diphtheria	42 ...	80
Enteric Fever	20 ...	27
	171	372



Chart showing the number of cases notified week by **in the Borough, of Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever,**

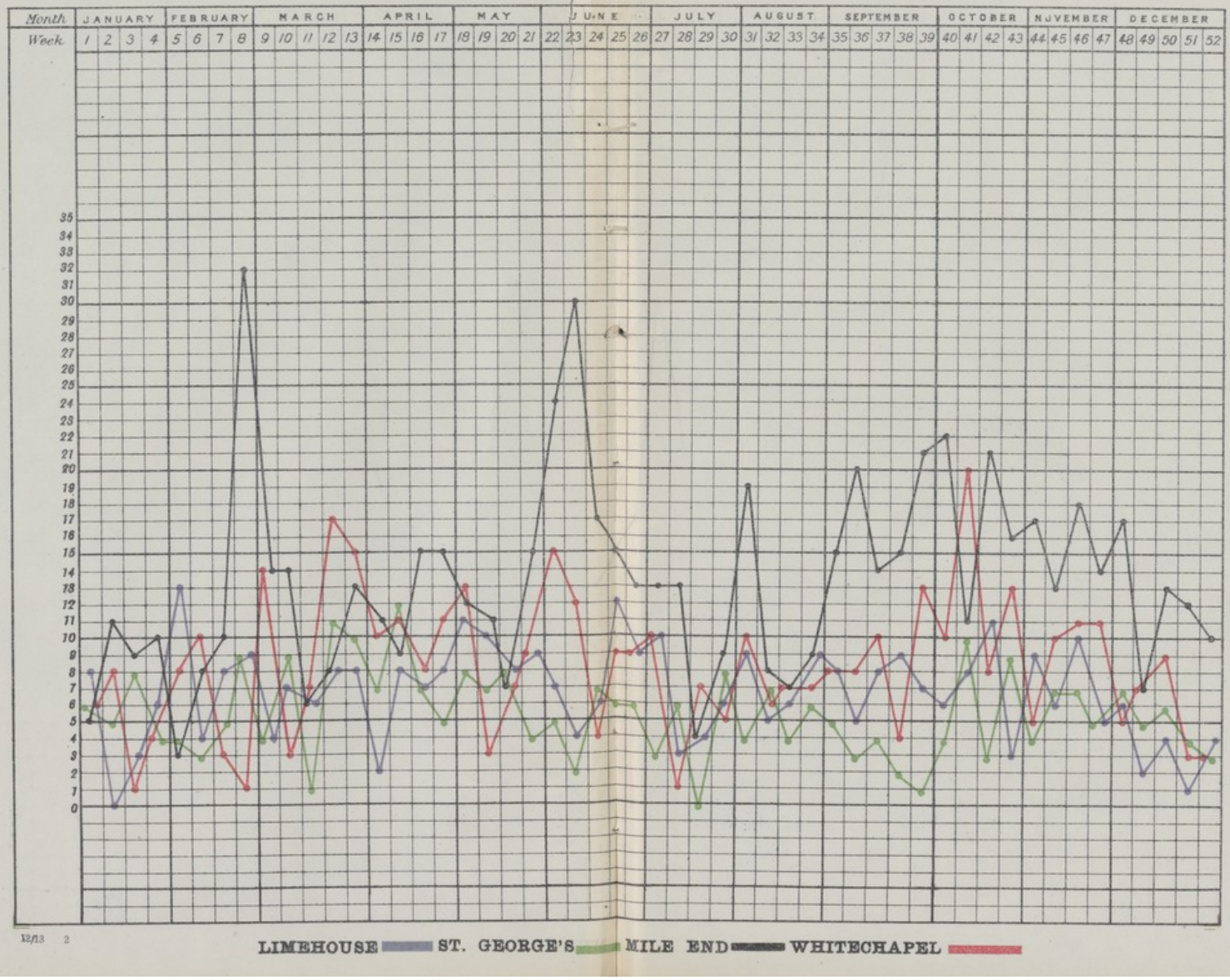
and Diphth **uring 1911.**



SCARLET FEVER THOID DIPHTHERIA



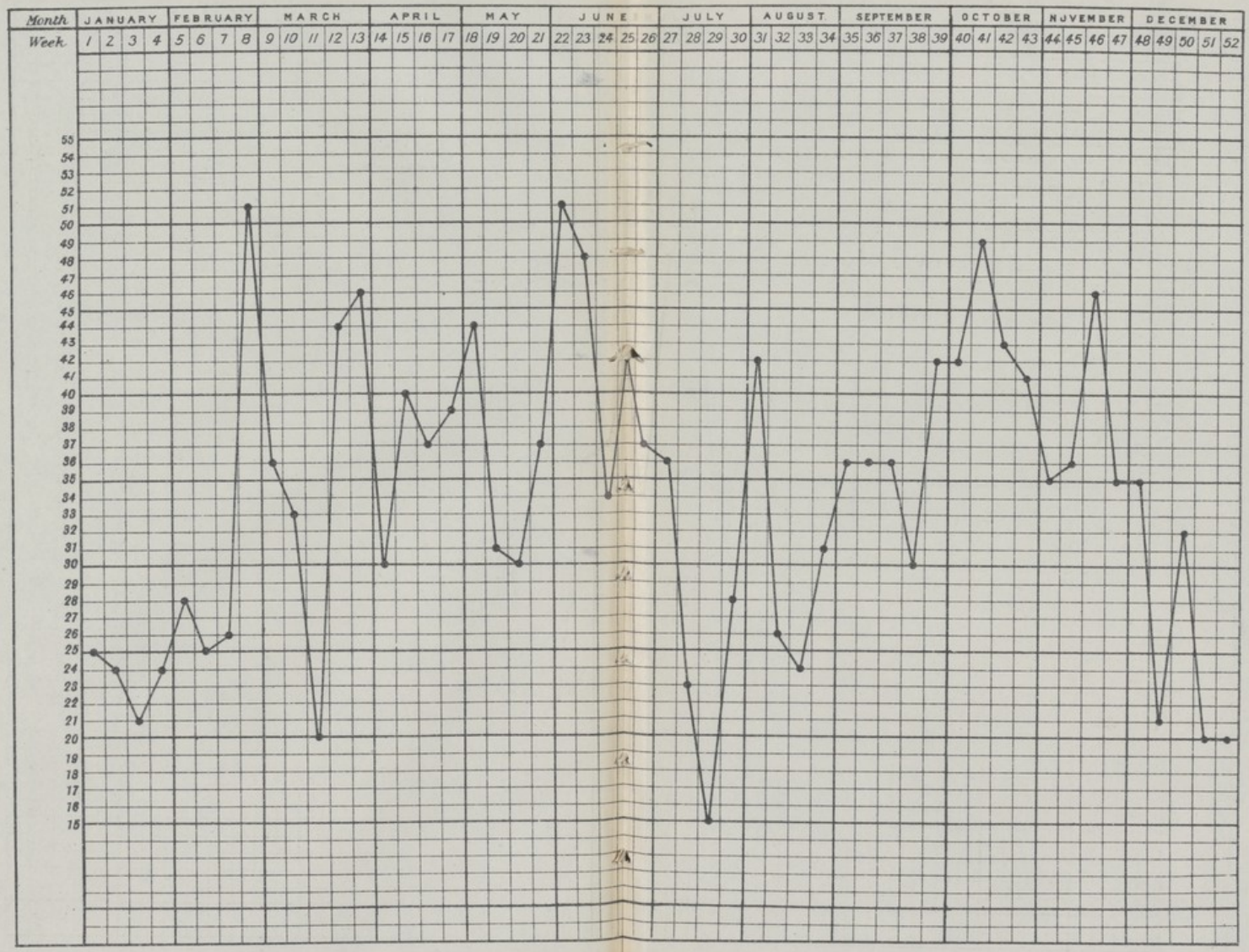
Chart showing the total number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified week by week in Limehouse, St. George's, Mile End and Whitechapel, during 1911.



LIMEHOUSE ST. GEORGE'S MILE END WHITECHAPEL



Chart showing the total number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified week by week in the Borough, during 1911.



The above Chart refers to the following Diseases:—Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Puerperal Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Small Pox, Opthalmia Neonatorum, Polio Myelitis and Chicken Pox, from the 22nd March to 21st June.



Small Pox.

Copy of Report to the Public Health Committee, dated 2nd March, 1911.

On February 21st I received information that three patients were suffering from Small Pox at the Mile End Infirmary, viz. :—

Annie L., aged 12, vaccinated in infancy only.
Elizabeth S., aged 31, vaccinated in infancy only.
Mary Jane O., aged 50, vaccinated in infancy only.

On making enquiries I find that A. L., of 3, Key Street, was taken ill on January 28th, and on the same day she attended the Receiving Room of the London Hospital, where she was given a prescription. At this time she had no rash. She was again taken to the Receiving Room on February 4th and 5th. There is no doubt that on both these occasions she had a rash which resembled Chicken Pox. She was thought to be suffering from Chicken Pox, and was given a dose of medicine. The father of the patient seems to have been rather persistent on February 5th, and he wanted his daughter to have continuous treatment. He was told that she could not be treated at the Hospital, and he was advised to take his daughter home and call in the Parish doctor. On the same day the girl was removed in an ambulance on a Relieving Officer's Order to the Mile End Infirmary. She was taken to a general ward, where there were sixty women and children. She was seen by the Medical Superintendent and the Assistant Medical Officer. She must have been seriously ill, as she was soon placed on the dangerous list. Her relatives and friends were allowed to visit her daily, which they did. Unfortunately, her true condition was not diagnosed until late on Monday night, February 20th, when two other patients in the ward developed symptoms which resembled Small Pox. Dr. Brooks telephoned to Dr. Cameron, of the South-Eastern Fever Hospital, and the latter saw the three patients mentioned above, about midnight on February 20th. He was of opinion that they were all suffering from Small Pox, and they were removed in the course of the early morning of the 21st February to the Small Pox Hospital, near Dartford.

During the course of the day, four other patients were removed to the Small Pox Hospital, two being from the infected ward, viz. :—

Ellen Francis H., aged 3, not vaccinated (This patient is dead.)
Elizabeth B., aged 23, vaccinated in infancy only.
Mary Anne B., aged 30, vaccinated in infancy only.
Sarah L., aged 11, vaccinated in infancy only.

Mary Jane B. was a scrubber employed in the Infirmary one day a week. She worked in the infected ward (D 12). Sarah L., of 3, Key Street, is a sister of Anne L., and she was also seen by the Receiving Room Officer at the London Hospital on February 21st.

The L. family was removed to the Council's Shelter, where I examined them carefully on the morning of February 22nd. Leah L., aged 15, had a rash, and was removed to the Small Pox Hospital. She was vaccinated in infancy only. The case of Rebecca L., aged 8, was different. She had the remains of a slight rash which resembled Small Pox. It was fading, and it was very difficult to say whether it was due to that disease or not. I thought that it was due to Small Pox, and that it was probably about a fortnight old. I removed her to the Small Pox Hospital, where she is at the present time. She was vaccinated in infancy only. On making enquiries I discovered that she went to school on February 6th, but other children in the class told the teacher that they saw the " fever van " removing her sister Annie on the previous day. The " fever van " was the Guardians' ambulance. The teacher promptly sent her home, and told her to return to school on February 13th. On February 9th she was taken to the Receiving Room of the London Hospital, where she was seen by a different doctor to the one who saw Annie L. He diagnosed the disease to be Chicken Pox. She was given some medicine and sent home.

On Monday, February 20th, Rebecca L. went to school. She was asked why she did not return on February 13th, as she was told, and she replied that she had measles and could not do so. She remained in school all day on Monday and until 4 p.m. on Tuesday, when she was sent for. It will be seen, therefore, that the class in the school in question became infected on February 20th and 21st. A strict watch is kept on all the scholars by the teachers, not only in this school, but in all the others as well. If a child becomes ill, or is absent from any cause, the teacher communicates with me at once, and I visit and keep the child under observation.

On February 22nd, Feliz K., aged 1 month, and Theresa C., aged 21, were also removed from the infected ward at Mile End Infirmary. The former, who has died, was unvaccinated, and the latter, who is a nurse at the Infirmary, was vaccinated in infancy only.

On February 23rd, eleven cases were removed from the same ward of the Infirmary, viz. :—

Margaret N., aged 23, a nurse, vaccinated in infancy only.
Mary T., aged 35, vaccinated in infancy only.
Louisa S., aged 43, vaccinated in infancy only. (Dead).
* Annie Louisa C., aged 4, vaccination doubtful.
Beatrice G., aged 54, vaccinated in infancy only.
Sarah Ann B., aged 49, vaccinated in infancy only.
Mildred May B., aged 22, vaccinated in infancy only.
Jessie T., aged 45, vaccinated in infancy only.
* Dorothy T., aged 4, vaccination doubtful.
Mary Ann C., aged 51, vaccinated in infancy only.
Emily P., aged 46, vaccinated in infancy only.

* (With regard to doubtful cases of vaccination I am asking the Medical Superintendent of the small pox hospital for definite information.)

Another member of the L. family was removed on February 23rd, viz. : Louis, L. aged 20. He was vaccinated in infancy only.

On February 24th three cases were removed from the Infirmary, viz. :—

John B., aged $1\frac{3}{4}$, not vaccinated.
Charles P., aged 4, not vaccinated. (Dead.)
Mildred J., aged 24, a nurse, not vaccinated. (Dead.)

On February 25th six cases were removed, five being from the Infirmary, viz. :—

Constance L., aged $2\frac{1}{4}$, not vaccinated. (Dead.)
Rosina O., aged 65, vaccinated in infancy. (Died at South Wharf, but it was found that she was not suffering from Small Pox.)
Francis N., aged 42, vaccinated in infancy.
Susannah M., aged 16, vaccinated in infancy.
Florence F., aged 15, not vaccinated.

and one case from outside the Infirmary, viz. :—

Ada S., aged 30, of 24, Shandy Street, vaccinated in infancy only.

The latter visited the infected ward in the Infirmary (D 12) on February 12th. The patient she visited was in the same ward, but not near Annie L.

On February 26th two cases were removed to the Hospital, one from outside and one from the Infirmary. The latter, however, was returned on the same day, as it was found that she was not suffering from Small Pox. The genuine case was Mrs. Eugenie D., aged 67 years, of 64, Jupps Road, who had previously been a patient in D 12 of the Infirmary and was discharged on February 13th. She was vaccinated in infancy. I had kept her under observation since February 22nd.

On February 27th two cases were removed to the Hospital from the Infirmary :—

Sarah R., aged 84, not vaccinated. (Dead.)
A nurse, Marie K., aged 21, vaccinated in infancy only.

On February 28th two cases were removed from the Infirmary, viz. :—

Alice Maud C., aged 12 years, not vaccinated.
Ellen S., aged 40 years, vaccinated in infancy. (Dead.)

Condition with regard to Vaccination.

Of the seven children under 8 years of age, two were vaccinated (doubtful cases calculated as being vaccinated) and five unvaccinated. Of the latter four are dead. The two former only had a mild attack of the disease.

Of the fourteen cases between 8 and 30 years of age, three had never been vaccinated and eleven had been vaccinated in infancy. None re-vaccinated. One dead ; not vaccinated, even in infancy.

Of the thirteen cases between 30 and 60 years of age, all had been vaccinated in infancy, none had been re-vaccinated. Two have since died.

Of three cases above 60 years of age, all had been vaccinated in infancy, none had been re-vaccinated, two have died.

The total number of cases is thirty-seven, of whom eight have died.

I at once communicated with the Medical Superintendent of the Infirmary and obtained a list of people who had come in contact with the patients, as well as others connected with the Infirmary who may have been exposed to the disease.

I found that persons from sixty-eight houses in the Borough visited patients in D 12 ward during the time that the Small Pox patient was lying there.

The inmates of these houses have been visited daily ; one case was discovered as the result of such visits on February 25th.

There were visitors from forty-five houses resident outside the Borough. I have communicated these addresses to the various Medical Officers of Health of the districts as well as to the London County Council.

There were about sixty patients in the ward. The home addresses of these patients are visited daily.

Sixty-five patients who were discharged from the Infirmary since February 5th have been visited daily and examined. Mrs. Eugenie D. was one of them.

There are also sixty-five officers working in the Infirmary who are not residents. These premises are also visited daily.

There are thirty-five school children absent from the three schools which have become infected. I have also visited these, and kept them under observation.

There is a history of a number of other persons who visited the Infirmary from the Workhouse ; I have no control over these.

I have been in frequent communication with the Local Government Board on the matter, and I have seen Dr. Sweeting on several occasions. I have also received assistance from Sir Shirley Murphy and his two assistants, Drs. Hamer and Wanklyn, especially in tracing the contacts. In fact, practically all my inspectors, the thirteen Sanitary Inspectors of the London County Council (who worked under my direction), Drs. Hamer and Wanklyn and myself visited all the known contacts on Saturday last. The County Council Inspectors were especially engaged in tracing and examining the contacts living outside our Borough.

The work of tracing contacts has been a very arduous one. A large number of the contacts had either given false addresses or had moved. It is essential that they

shall be kept under observation until Tuesday or Wednesday next, as is proved by the fact that two contacts have already developed Small Pox.

Unfortunately the list of contacts is not a complete one. The names and addresses of the visitors to the wards on Sunday only are taken. These, even, are not complete nor are the addresses correct in many instances. The names of the visitors to patients on the dangerous list are not taken at all. As these have been allowed in Ward D 12 daily and for prolonged periods, it will be readily seen that I am not in possession of some of the addresses of the most important contacts. I have been able to discover some of them by making inquiries at the home addresses of the patients.

The origin of the disease remained a mystery for a long time, but I believe I have discovered how it was communicated to Annie and Rebecca L. I obtained the names and addresses of all the acquaintances and friends of the L. family. By visiting and making enquiries I found that a friend visited them on or about January 21st.

In order to follow and understand the story correctly I will start at the other end. On December 1st a patient was taken ill in the neighbourhood of Bell Lane. She had a rash, which the doctor in attendance considered to be Chicken Pox. He had some doubts of the case, and he called in another doctor in consultation to see the patient. They both agreed it was a case of Chicken Pox. Towards the second week the patient (Mrs. B.) had a miscarriage, and another doctor was called in, on December 6th. He continued to attend until December 12th, or thereabouts. This doctor recollects the rash, but it did not impress him at the time that it resembled that of Small Pox in any way. Mrs. B. had several young children, but they were all vaccinated. Mrs. B. was ill (probably from the effects of the miscarriage) until within a few days of Christmas.

On December 20th a lodger (a boy of sixteen) was taken ill, the rash appearing about three days afterwards. He was away from work until January 16th. For three weeks he was hardly out of his room, and for a greater portion of the time he was in bed.

On or about January 17th his sister was taken ill. She had a similar rash, but not of so severe a character. Both were attended by a doctor, who is of opinion that both had Chicken Pox. The girl (L. G.) returned to work on February 13th. It is quite possible that Annie L. contracted the disease from L. G. when she visited the premises in Bell Lane on January 21st, Annie L. should then be taken ill on February 1st or 2nd, the rash appearing on February 3rd or 4th. She was certainly ill on January 28th, and the rash had not then appeared.

The facts, as stated above, do not point absolutely to the disease being communicated to Annie and Rebecca L. by the girl L. G., nor have I anything to prove that L. G. and her brother had Small Pox. These facts are, however, very suggestive.

From enquiries I have made and the interviews I have had, I cannot find that any friend or acquaintance of Mrs. B., L. G., or her brother, have had any illness with a rash since the beginning of December. If the illness was really Small Pox, then its infectivity must have been very feeble until it was transmitted to Annie L., who was very infectious. It is quite possible that the infectivity of the disease increased in force as it passed from one person to the other.

L. G.'s brother was engaged in a foreign importer's office, but there is no record that he opened any parcel of foreign goods from the proceeding July until the date of his illness.

Previous to, and since his illness, his evenings have been occupied in selling chocolate, &c., in various theatres, music halls and picture palaces. If he had Small Pox it is possible that he communicated the disease to persons in other districts, where the connection cannot be traced to this district. He and his sister have received a bath at our Disinfecting Station and their clothing disinfected. The bed-clothes have also been disinfected.

There does not seem to be any direct connection between the cases of Small Pox which have occurred in Stepney and those which have occurred in other districts. Reginald H., of Westminster, did not work in the same premises as one of the L.'s, as stated in some quarters. He had only been working a week in this Borough before he contracted the disease.

I should like to correct another error which has been made. It was stated officially at the last meeting of the Mile End Guardians that the epidemic of 1901 and 1902 started in Key Street. This is not so. No case of Small Pox occurred in Key Street in 1901 or 1902.

Everything is done to stamp out the disease by this department that is humanly possible. I do not anticipate that we shall have very many cases, but it is too soon to prophesy until Monday or Tuedsay, when it will be possible to estimate the extent of the damage done through the contacts of D 12 ward of the Mile End Infirmary.

Scarlet Fever.

423 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, or 75 less than in the previous year. 405 were removed to Fever Hospitals.

96 belonged to the Limehouse District, with no deaths.

52 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with no deaths.

188 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 6 deaths.

87 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 3 deaths.

The death rate for the whole 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.

472 cases were notified during the year, or 120 more than in the previous year and 445 were removed to Fever Hospitals.

105 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 7 deaths, or at the rate of ·13 per 1,000 of the population.

102 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 14 deaths, or at the rate of ·29 per 1,000 of the population.

159 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 10 deaths, or at the rate of ·09 per 1,000 of the population.

106 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 3 deaths, or at the rate of ·04 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate throughout the whole Borough was ·12 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for the whole of London was ·14 per 1,000.

Enteric Fever.

79 cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, or 32 less than in the previous year.

11 occurred in the Limehouse District, with no deaths.

16 occurred in St. George-in-the-East, with no deaths.

35 occurred in Mile End Old Town, with 2 deaths.

17 occurred in the Whitechapel District, with 3 deaths.

The death rate throughout the whole Borough was ·01 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for the whole of London was ·03 per 1,000.

Erysipelas.

474 cases of Erysipelas were notified, or 97 more than in the previous year.

89 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 2 deaths.

79 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 1 death.

155 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 9 deaths.

151 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 1 death.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

7 cases were notified during the year, 3 having occurred in the Limehouse District, 3 in Mile End Old Town and 1 in the Whitechapel District. 2 proved fatal, 1 death having occurred in Limehouse and the other in Mile End.

Puerperal Fever.

29 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, or 1 less than in the previous year.

3 occurred in the Limehouse District, with 1 death.

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

16 occurred in Mile End Old Town, with 4 deaths.

5 occurred in the Whitechapel District, with 2 deaths.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

16 cases were notified during the year, 6 belonged to the Limehouse district, 2 to St. George's, 5 to Mile End Old Town, and 3 to the Whitechapel district.

The following arrangements have been made with regard to cases of inflammation of the eye in newly born, notified by midwives to the Medical Officer of the London County Council :—

(1) Visits are paid in the first instance by the London County Council Inspectors under the Midwives Act.

(2) If hospital treatment is urgently necessary, the Inspectors take immediate steps to obtain it.

(3) The name and address of each case are sent to this Department, special note being made of the fact if the patient has gone to hospital.

(4) After the notification has been received, in the event of a medical man not being in attendance, I have found no difficulty in arranging for nurses to attend from the East London Nursing Society.

Cholera.

Report on Cases of Cholera notified in the Borough.—On August 16th, a notification certificate was received that I. S., aged 30, of Wilkes Street, was suffering from Cholera (European). The sanitary inspector visited the premises on the same date and found that the patient was at work. The inspector called on the doctor who had notified the case, and he accompanied the inspector to the patient's house. As the doctor insisted that the patient was suffering from cholera, he was removed to the fever hospital, and the premises were disinfected. The patient was a tailor, and was taken ill on August 15th with pains in the stomach, but there was an absence of sickness. No other illness occurred in this house.

On the same date (August 16th) a certificate was received from the same doctor that B. S., aged 11 months, Old Montague Street, was also suffering from Cholera (European). The baby was removed to the fever hospital on the same day, and the premises were disinfected. No other illness occurred in this house.

Both these patients were discharged from the fever hospital on August 21st, the Medical Superintendent stating that they were not suffering from cholera.

On August 17th, J. C., aged 45, of Hanbury Street, and on August 18th, R. L., aged 65, of Rothschild's Buildings, were certified to be suffering from Cholera. They were notified by the same doctor who had notified the other cases. They refused to go the fever hospital, and as the other cases were found not to be suffering from Cholera, I did not insist on their removal. R. L. was also seen by another doctor, who said she was suffering from gastric enteritis. J. C. was also seen by another doctor, who certified that he was not suffering from any infectious disease.

There was no connection between any of the cases, and inquiries show that in none of the cases was there reason to suspect Asiatic cholera, although the doctor in attendance had experience of cholera in India.

Zymotic Diseases.

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic character numbered 898. It includes deaths from Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Croup, Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever and Diarrhœa.

The number is 491 more than in the previous year.

252 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 4·69 per 1,000 of the population.

212 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 4·50 per 1,000 of the population.

311 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 2·79 per 1,000 of the population.

123 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 1·82 per 1,000 of the population.

Measles.

The past year has been characterised by an unusual prevalence of Measles, not only in Stepney, but also in many other parts of the country, and especially in the Administrative County of London. The disease has shown a remarkable capacity to spread, and, judging from the heavy mortality, it appears to have been exceedingly virulent in type. The regular recurrence of Measles in epidemic form has naturally led administrators to consider the question of the control of the disease, but, so far, no measure has been uniformly successful. In no sanitary district, up to the present, can the disease be said to have been controlled. The occurrence of

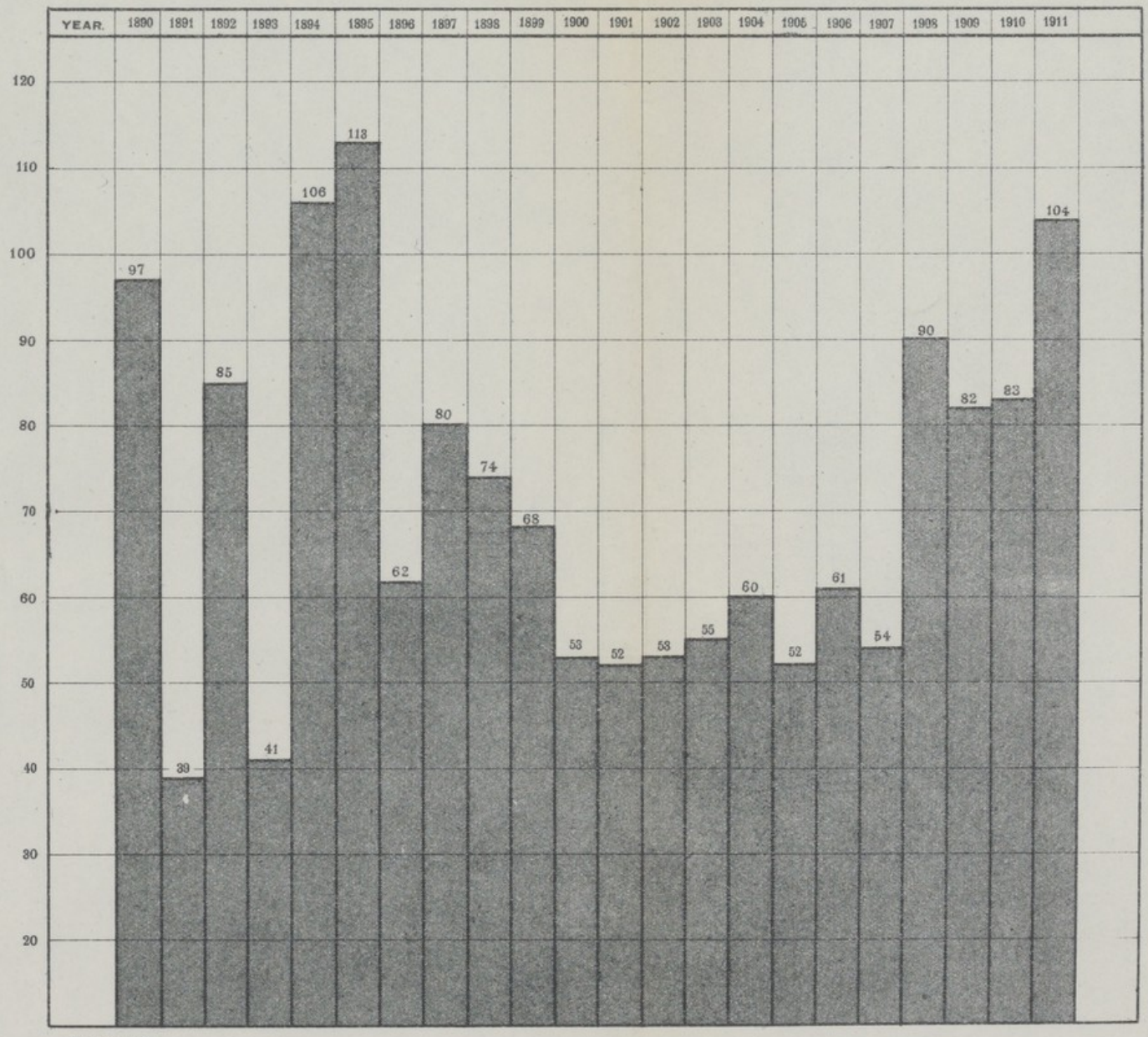
so serious an epidemic last year in different parts of the country proved that, under present social conditions, no measures have yet been devised for the effectual control or prevention of Measles. The special difficulties in the way of controlling Measles have led some workers to regard the disease as beyond the scope of our present administrative methods and to question the efficacy, on a really extensive scale, of any method short of the application of a protective inoculation, which shall do for Measles what Vaccination has done for Smallpox.

In 1911, 291 deaths were registered as due to Measles ; but before we deal with the special features of the recent epidemic, it may be of interest to trace briefly the history of the disease in the Borough since 1890.

This survey, I hope, will convince the Council of one important fact : that, in spite of improvements, which are noticeable in other directions, there is still a deplorable sacrifice of life upon the altar of this disease.

For purposes of comparison, Stepney is more fortunate than most centres of population. If the relative incidence of Measles on certain age-groups be considered, it will be found that the mortality from the disease falls heaviest on children under five years of age. Throughout the kingdom the birth-rate has been steadily and continuously diminishing during the last quarter of a century, and consequently, the proportion of children under five years of age to the entire population is now less than it formerly was. Where a falling birth-rate has been in progress, a comparison of the death-rate from Measles extending over a number of years would be fallacious. On the other hand, in Stepney, up to 1908, the birthrate remained fairly constant. The cause of this high birth-rate has been explained in this and previous reports. Owing to various causes, the age-constitution of the population of Stepney has changed, and the relative number of women between the ages of 15 and 45 has increased. This accounts for the apparent constancy of the birth-rate, but if the rate be expressed as the ratio of births to the number of married women of child-bearing age, the same phenomenon would be observed here as in the rest of the kingdom. The final results of the census have not been published, and it is impossible to give the number of persons living at each age-group, but in view of the high birth-rate which has obtained in the Borough, the relative proportion of children under five years of age has probably not altered to any appreciable extent.

The following chart shows the number of deaths from Measles per 100,000 inhabitants since 1890 :—


YEAR.
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900
1901
1902
1903
1904
1905
1906
1907
1908
1909
1910
1911
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
97
39
85
41
106
113
62
80
74
68
53
52
53
55
60
52
61
54
90
82
83
104

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The experience of Stepney has been somewhat similar to that of the whole of England and Wales. The means adopted for the prevention of Measles have not, up to the present, had the effect of steadily and continuously reducing the death-rate. During the third quarter of the last century, there was a decided improvement, but this was followed by a serious rise towards the end of the century.

As Measles makes its appearance in epidemics, it would be fairer to dissect the figures in the charts, and take the mortality for certain definite periods.

The following table gives the annual number of deaths per 100,000 inhabitants in quinquennial periods :—

1892–1896	.....	82
1897–1901	.....	65
1902–1906	.....	56
1907–1911	.....	73

For purposes of comparison, the figures have been expressed as the number of deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, but they may appear clearer and more distinct, if the actual number of deaths be given.

In the twenty-two years, 4,398 deaths have been caused by Measles, or an annual average of nearly 200. In the same period, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever combined, have been the cause of 4,476 deaths, or an annual average of 203 deaths.

In the twenty-two years, Smallpox has caused 325, but in Measles we have a disease which claimed as its tribute last year almost that number of lives.

The number of deaths from Measles in the Borough since 1901 was as follows :—

1901	... ...	155
1902	... ...	158
1903	... ...	162
1904	... ...	176
1905	... ...	151
1906	... ...	171
1907	... ...	155
1908	... ...	264
1909	... ...	236
1910	... ...	93
1911	... ...	291

The harm done by Measles is not measured alone by the number of deaths from the disease. The disease leaves behind the seed of future trouble. Measles is often a cause of retarded growth and ill-health ; deafness and defects of the eye-sight are attributable to it, and it often lights up latent tuberculosis. Measles is therefore not the trivial disease it is commonly assumed to be. The public are not aware of the serious drain upon life which an outbreak of Measles entails. It is the commonest of expressions, " oh, it is only Measles." Unfortunately, it is no uncommon practice for mothers to allow the other children to mix with the Measles patient, so that all can suffer together and reduce, as they think, the aggregate amount of

necessary nursing. No condemnation can be too strong for the practice of wilfully exposing other members of the family to this infection. There is no greater or more pernicious superstition than that which is so widely held, namely, that a child must have Measles. Probably no superstition is attended with more disastrous results, and the utter folly of such a belief cannot be too strongly emphasized.

It is somewhat difficult to reconcile the popular attitude towards Measles with the undoubted havoc with which the disease visits districts. One explanation possibly lies in the fact that amongst children living under favourable conditions Measles may be a benign disease, and such children have a small percentage of fatal cases ; but children with lowered vitality from poor food and insufficient ventilation develop complications which make their percentage of deaths abnormally high.

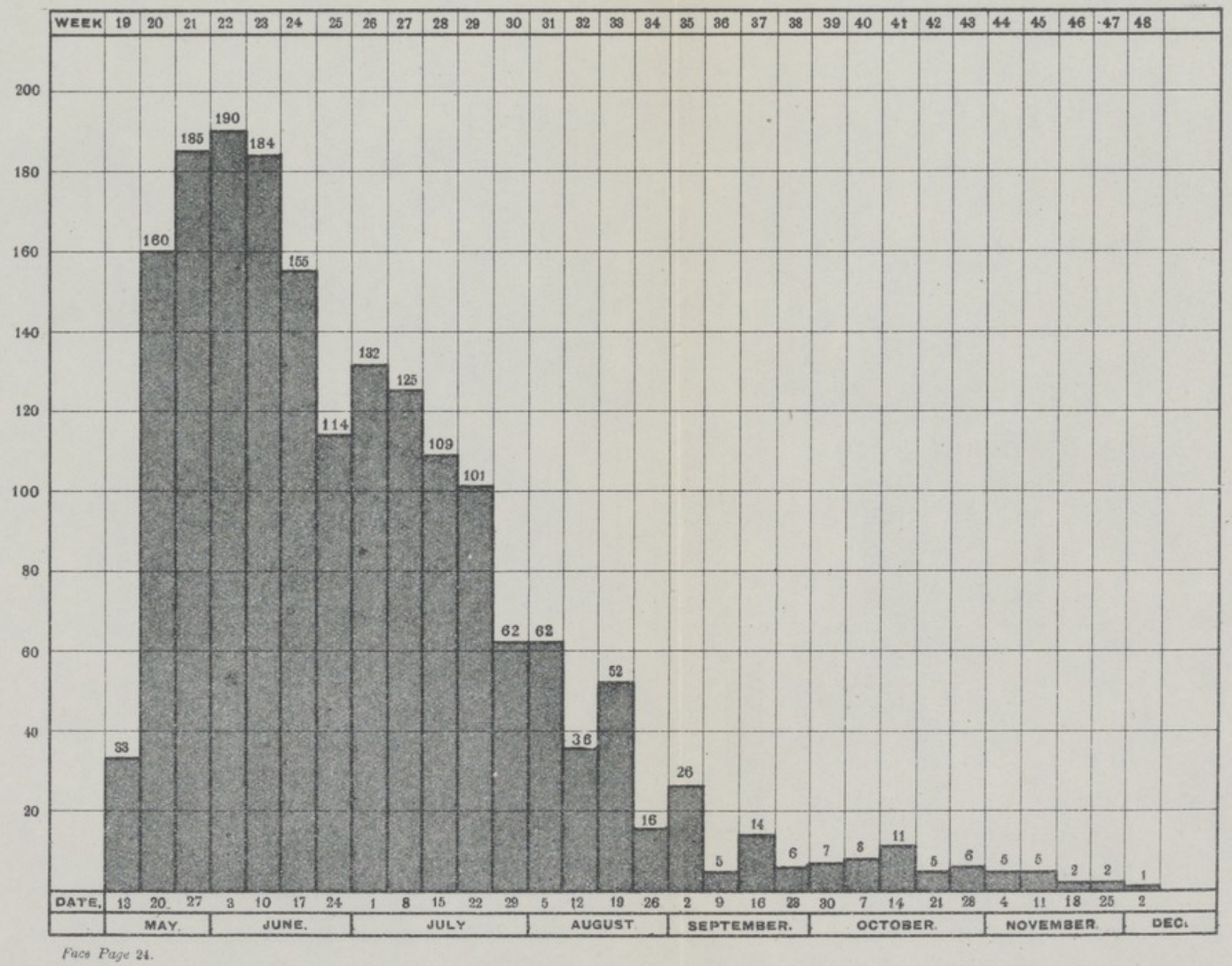
Another explanation may lie in the fact that it is not generally understood where and in what period of the illness the danger is greatest. The risk to life during convalescence and in the late stages of the illness is not appreciated. Parents allow themselves to be lulled into a false sense of security when the first few days of the " fever " have passed, and the child does not appear to have developed any alarming symptoms. Death does not very frequently occur during the eruptive stage of the disease except in very young infants, but it cannot be too widely known that Measles strongly favours the development of Broncho-pneumonia, which is most dangerous to life, and is, indeed, responsible for the terrible mortality associated with Measles.

This attitude of the public affects the mortality from Measles in two ways. Sufficient precaution is not taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and sufficient care is not taken to avoid the later lung complications.

The isolation of every case of Measles from the first onset to the end of the third week would undoubtedly enable an outbreak to be brought abruptly to a close, as no second crop of cases would occur. This ideal of prompt isolation will not for the present be accomplished, but, by the aid of the compulsory notification of the disease, the attention paid to invaded households, will, it is hoped, secure more precaution on the part of parents. It would also limit the cases very largely to children over school age, as in the majority of instances the disease is introduced into a house by a child attending school. After a certain period, the older the child, the less susceptible he is to the disease, and even if they contract the disease, children over five years of age rarely succumb. The age at which relatively the greatest number of children die of Measles is the second year of life ; while after the third year has passed, there is a rapid decrease in the proportion of children dying of the disease.

Dr. Theodore Thompson in his report to the Local Government Board on the control of Measles states " that the incidence of attack is different from that of death. For while the main incidence of death is on the second year, the incidence of attack is chiefly on the third, fourth, and fifth years. From this different incidence

Chart showing the Number of Cases of Measles notified week by week in the Borough, from the 12th May to 30th November, 1911.



Face Page 24.

of attack and of death it results that the fatality from measles is very much higher in the second year of life than in any of those succeeding years ; while, therefore, more children die of measles in the second year of life than at any other age, more children are attacked by this disease in each of the three years following : so that children in the second year of life, although less susceptible to attack, are much more likely to die if attacked than any other children."

The above remarks hold true of the recent epidemic in Stepney. It would be unfair to quote from the cases which occurred before the introduction of compulsory notification. Dependent, as we were, up to May 12th upon school notification, it follows that the majority of cases amongst children under school age would not be reported except where children from the same house attended school. Measles was made a notifiable disease in May, and the order came into force on May 13th. Between May 13th and the end of November, 1,819 cases were notified, and the following table refers to these cases :—

	No. Notified.	Deaths.*
Under 1 year of age	207 ...	24
Between 1 and 2 years of age	384 ...	54
Between 2 and 3 years of age ...	290 ...	6
Between 3 and 4 years of age	330 ...	4
Between 4 and 5 years of age ...	281 ...	1
Between 5 and 6 years of age	180 ...	1
Between 6 and 7 years of age	69 ...	None.
Between 7 and 8 years of age	37 ...	None.
Over 8 years of age	41 ...	None.

* This includes the deaths of 28 children who were not notified, 10 being under 1 year of age, and 18 between 1 and 2 years of age

Of the cases *officially* notified, the fatality was as follows :—

Under 1 year of age ...	... 6·8 per cent.	proved fatal.
Between 1 and 2 years of age	... 9·3 ,,	,,
Between 2 and 3 years of age	... 2·06 ,,	,,
Above 3 years of age	... ·63 ,,	,,

It is admitted that the difficulty experienced in the prevention of the spread of Measles in schools is also experienced in infected households. The disease is most infectious in its earliest stages, and before the rash appears. Circulars have always been distributed warning parents of the early infectiousness of measles, and, until parents take precautions during outbreaks of Measles, to isolate all children who may have running from the eyes and nose, it will be impossible to prevent the spread of the disease. After the adoption of compulsory notification, we were able to adopt special methods in those households which contained children of the most susceptible age.

Besides educating the public as to the means to be adopted in the prevention of the spread of Measles in the household, much remains to be done so as to secure proper nursing of, and attendance on, the patient. Where the patients are cared for in warm rooms well ventilated and protected from sudden changes of temperature, the progress of the illness may be regarded with equanimity in ordinary circumstances. To allow a child who is actually suffering from, or who is just getting over, the disease, to play in a cold room is a most dangerous proceeding, and cannot be too strongly deprecated. Unfortunately, in many instances, proper nursing facilities are impossible. Poverty reacts on the case-fatality of Measles in many ways. One authority asserts that a fire in the bedroom is one of the most necessary items in the treatment of the disease ; where poverty so great exists as to render this fire impossible, the children develop complications which make the percentage of deaths abnormally high.

The liability to complications is also enhanced by the fact that the employment of the mother compels a large number of them to leave their homes during the day. On the subsidence of the symptoms associated with the eruptive stages, the child would often be left in the care of some person in the house other than the mother, or taken to a neighbour's house to be looked after. In either case, the same care would not be taken to avoid exposure as would be exercised by the mother.

Formerly we were in ignorance of the conditions which obtained in the houses, and when a case was introduced into a family, usually all the susceptible children were attacked.

So far we have dealt mostly with individual cases, and these have been considered solely from an administrative point of view. The difference of incidence of attack to that of death is of importance as bearing upon the epidemicity of the disease. If the assumption be correct and our figures bear out the assumption, the length of the inter-epidemic period is of importance. If the inter-epidemic period could be lengthened, not only some children would have reached an age when they would be less susceptible to an attack, but a larger number of children will, when the epidemic arrives, have reached ages at which the disease is little fatal. A large number of lives would thus be saved, which are now sacrificed to Measles.

It must be admitted though, that the measures which have been adopted to meet epidemic prevalence of the disease, and the means by which it may be controlled so as to arrest or delay a threatened epidemic, have not yielded satisfactory results.

It is generally agreed that Measles is spread on the largest scale by the attendance at public elementary infant schools of children in the catarrhal stage of the disease The occurrence of a similar spread in the boys and girls' departments of the same schools is prevented by the fact that most of the scholars in these departments are already protected by a previous attack.

From an administrative point of view, we are not concerned with the measures adopted inside the school for the prevention of an epidemic. The usual methods were adopted. Children suffering from the disease and all those coming from an infected household were excluded from attending the infants' department ; in the boys and girls' departments, children suffering from the disease and those coming from an infected household who had not previously suffered from an attack were excluded from school attendance.

In passing, one might remark that the information as to a previous attack of Measles in children attending an adult school in this district is far from reliable.

In a majority of instances, in practical working, when it is known by notification that Measles has entered the infants. department of a school, it is too late to take any effectual precautionary measures.

School closure has probably more frequently taken place on account of epidemics of Measles than for any other disease ; but as the closure has been commonly deferred until a large proportion of the children are already absent, it has proved useless, for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease. In view of this experience, a class closure of short duration after the occurrence of the first case of Measles in the class has been substituted ; but even temporary closure of the department or of a class only temporarily delays further extension of the disease.

Of the 76 London County Council Elementary Day Schools and non-provided schools maintained by the County Council in the Borough of Stepney, Measles was so prevalent that in 43 of them the infants' department had to be closed, or the unprotected children were excluded from them for some time during the year. These measures had to be repeated on a second occasion in 11 of the schools, on three occasions in 7 schools, on four occasions in 1 school, and on five occasions in another school.

List of schools where class closure was resorted to, or unprotected children were excluded owing to the presence of Measles for the dates mentioned during 1911 :—

School.	Room.	Period.
Buxton Street	Room A ...	30th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
Deal Street	Room F ...	30th Jan. to 10th Feb.
Lower Chapman Street	Room B ...	8th Feb. to 24th Feb.
Brewhouse Lane	Room L ...	8th Feb. to 24th Feb.
Essex Street	Room D ...	16th Feb. to 20th Feb.
Northey Street	(All under 5) ...	9th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
Christian Street	Room E ...	10th Feb. to 24th Feb.
Farrance Street	Infants ...	13th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
Myrdle Street	Room F ...	20th Feb. to 3rd Mar.

School.	Room.	Period.
Good Shepherd	Infants ...	23rd Feb. to 10th Mar.
Trafalgar Square	Rooms B & D	20th Feb. to 10th Mar.
Chicksand Street	Room A ...	20th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
Thomas Street	Room D ...	21st Feb. to 7th Mar.
Thomas Street	Room A ...	6th Mar. to 24th Mar.
Good Shepherd	Rooms A & B	6th Mar. to 24th Mar.
St. Paul's Road	Room F ...	6th Mar. to 24th Mar.
Old Castle Street	Room G ...	7th Mar. to 24th Mar.
Buxton Street	Infants ...	13th Mar. to 31st Mar.
Jews School, Commercial Street ...	School ...	3rd Mar. to 3rd April.
Gill Street	Room C ...	23rd Feb. to 10th Mar.
Northey Street	Rooms A1 & A2	22nd Feb. to 10th Mar.
St. Joseph's	(All under 5) ...	24th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
Buckle Street	(All under 5) ...	22nd Feb. to 10th Mar.
Red Coat	(All under 5) ...	23rd Feb. to 10th Mar.
St. Anne's, Limehouse	(All under 5) ...	23rd Feb. to 10th Mar.
Essex Street	Room E ...	23rd Feb. to 10th Mar.
St. Paul's Road	(All under 5) ...	27th Feb. to 10th Mar.
Buxton Street	Room D ...	27th Feb. to 17th Mar.
St. John's, Halley Street	(All under 5) ...	27th Feb. to 17th Mar.
Commercial Street Jews .	Rooms 10, 12	27th Feb. to 17th Mar.
St. Mark's	(All under 5) ...	1st Mar. to 24th Mar.
Vallance Road	(All under 5) ...	15th Mar. to 31st Mar.
Senrab Street	(All under 5) .	15th Mar. to 31st Mar.
Blakesley Street	(All under 5) ...	20th March to 4th April.
Lower Chapman Street	(All under 5) ...	20th Mar. to 31st Mar.
Globe Road	Rooms A & F	20th Mar. to 4th April.
Gill Street	(All under 5) ...	27th Mar. to Easter Holidays.
Single Street	(All under 5) ...	27th Mar. ,,
Christian Street	(All under 5) ...	30th Mar. ,,
Commercial Street	(All under 5) ...	31st Mar. ,,
Christ Church (P. & N.)	(All under 5) ...	3rd April ,,
Heckford Street	(All under 5) ...	3rd April, ,,
Trinity, Bridge Street	(All under 5) ...	10th April ,,
Holy Name R.C., Limehouse ...	(All under 5) ...	10th April ,,
Red Lion Street	(All under 5) ...	3rd April ,,
Thomas Street	Room A ...	10th April ,,
Trinity, Bridge Street	Room E ...	1st May to 16th May.
Dempsey Street	Room G ...	1st May to 16th May.
All Saints' Buxton Street	Room D ...	5th May to 12th May.
Christian Street	Room F ...	8th May to 12th May.

School.	Room.	Period.
Betts Street	Room B ...	5th May to 12th May.
Brewhouse Lane	Room K ...	8th May to 26th May.
Chicksand Street	Rooms A & B	22nd May to 9th June.
Thomas Street	(All under 5) ...	11th May to 26th May.
Old Montague Street...	(All under 5) ...	15th May to 26th May.
Red Lion Street R.C.	Room A ...	18th May to 26th May.
Good Shepherd	(All under 5) ...	17th May to 2nd June.
Commercial Street	Rooms E & F	17th May to 2nd June.
Fairclough Street	(All under 5) ...	17th May to 2nd June.
Villareal	(Girls 1 & 2) ...	19th May to 2nd June.
South Grove	Room B ...	19th May to 2nd June.
Commercial Street	Room D ...	29th May to 13th June.
Buck's Row	(All under 5) ...	29th May to June 16th.
Farrance Street	(All under 5) ...	1st June to 27th June.
Brewhouse Lane	Room L ...	9th June to 30th June.
Old Castle Street	Room G ...	12th June to 30th June.
St. Paul's, Burdett Road	(All under 5) ...	14th June to 30th June.
Buxton Street	Room A ...	14th June to 30th June.
Red Coat	(All under 5) ...	15th June to 30th June.
Buckle Street	(All under 5) ...	16th June to 7th July.
St. Peter's, Mile End	Room B ...	28th June to 7th July.
Commercial Street	(All under 5) ...	28th June to 7th July.
Blakesley Street	Room A ...	28th June to 7th July.
Settles Street	Rooms A & B	3rd July to 14th July.
Gill Street	Room C ...	10th July to 14th July.
Settles Street	Rooms A & B	15th July until the Summer holidays.
Old Castle Street	Room G ...	24th July ,,
Lower Chapman Street	Room F ...	24th July ,,
Blakesley Street	Room G ...	13th December to the Christmas holidays.

The Commercial Street Jews School was closed from 3rd March to 3rd April, due to the number of children suffering from Measles which occurred in the school, and to the percentage in the number of children which had not previously contracted the disease.

Previous to the date on which Measles was made a notifiable disease, the chief source of information of the existence of Measles was obtained from the school authorities, that certain children were absent from school, and that such children were supposed, to be suffering from Measles. As a rule, the teachers' information was based upon the report of the School Attendance Officer, or upon that given by children in the same house or neighbouring houses. When visits were made as a

result of this information by the Sanitary Inspectors, for the purpose of enforcing isolation and disinfection, the mothers of the children in question often denied the statement made to the teachers. The parents frequently stated that the children had suffered from a cold only, and at the time of the visits, they appeared to be quite well. In the early part of the year this information was rendered of less value from the fact that children had been absent from school for a considerable time before the information reached us. There was a great improvement in this direction after the beginning of March. During the school holidays, and while the infants' schools were closed, or the children excluded on account of the prevalence of Measles, we were without even this information.

From January 1st to March 21st we received information with regard to Measles in 617 premises. The child was said to be absent actually suffering from Measles in 435 cases, and the child excluded on account of the existence of the infection in the house in the remaining 182. Of the former, the information was found to be correct in 310 instances, or 71 per cent. A medical man was in attendance in 218 cases, or about 50 per cent. In a number of instances an incorrect address had been given or the people had left. In 8 cases, the children in question had returned to school before we had received any information of their absence. Of the premises where the children were absent due to infection in the house, the information was acknowledged to be correct in 172 out of the 182 premises reported. A medical man was in attendance in 104 instances. In this period 111 deaths occurred from Measles ; 67 of these were in children under two years of age, 37 between 2 and 5 years of age, and 7 over 5 years of age.

It will be thus seen that we received information of only a small percentage of the children suffering from Measles.

From March 22nd to May 12th, we received 920 school notices referring to the absence of children from school. Of these, 694 referred to Measles, 477 referred to the absence of a school child suffering from the disease, and 217 referred to infection in the house ; in the latter case, a child living in the house, probably not of school age, was stated to be suffering from Measles.

In this period detailed inquiries were made in all cases where we received information of the existence of Measles. Of the 477 instances where it was reported to us that children were suffering from Measles, in 83 instances information was also received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board Managers that they had removed patients to fever hospitals on the information of Poor Law Medical Officers. Of these, 44 were under 3 years of age. Of the remaining 394 premises visited, on information received from officers of the Education Department, in 86, the parents denied the existence of the disease. Doctors were in attendance in 212 homes.

In 323 instances out of the 391 genuine cases, the patients were the first children

attacked, in 47 there had been one previous case in each, in 17 instances two previous cases had occurred in each house, and in 4 instances there had been three previous cases in each house.

The addresses were incorrect or the families had removed in 14 instances, and one child had already returned to school.

The Inspectors visited 217 premises during the same period in addition to the above, where it was stated that there was infection in the house, but the child suffering from Measles was not attending school. In 168 cases the information was found to be correct, and doctors were in attendance in 105.

Ages of persons dying from Measles from March 22nd to May 12th, together with the number of notifications, &c., received from the schools and other sources :—

	Number of cases notified by the Schools, together with the number of deaths among children so notified.		Deaths from Measles during the same period of which we had received no information previous to their deaths.
Under 1 year	12, of whom	2 died ...	24
Between 1 and 2 years ...	18 ,,	5 ,, ...	34
,, 2 ,, 3 ,, ...	18 ,,	2 ,, ...	7
,, 3 ,, 4 ,, ...	31 ,,	3 ,, ...	5
,, 4 ,, 5 ,, ...	84 ,,	1 ,, ...	3
,, 5 ,, 6 ,, ...	88 ,,	— ,, ...	1
,, 6 ,, 7 ,, ...	57 ,,	1 ,, ...	—
,, 7 ,, 8 ,, ...	33 ,,	1 ,, ...	—
Over 8 years	50 ,,	1 ,, ...	—
Total	391	16	74

Although a great improvement probably took place in March, it will be seen from the table given that we had information of only a small percentage of the children suffering from Measles. Assuming that the fatality was similar in this period to what it was after the adoption of compulsory notification, there were between 2,000 and 2,500 children suffering from Measles concerning whom we had no information.

This fact nullified, to a great extent, any results which would accrue from the action taken by the London County Council in 1903.

In 1903 the London County Council made an order that all the sections of the Public Health Act, 1891, relating to notifiable diseases should apply to Measles, with the exception of that section which would make it obligatory on the nearest relative, or the doctor in attendance, to notify the patient so suffering to the Public Health Authorities. The Order was approved by the Local Government Board, and came into force on April 1st of that year.

A person was made liable to heavy penalties if he exposed infected clothing, or allowed a person suffering from Measles whilst under his charge to be in a public place. The premises must be disinfected when the patient had recovered from Measles, and was presumably free from infection.

It was assumed by the County Council that information would be given to us by the school authorities, as well as by the parents themselves ; but it will be seen that the information was very incomplete, and, to some extent, unreliable.

I have dwelt only upon some of the aspects in the history and administrative control of Measles in order to emphasize their bearing upon the action which the Council took during the year. The particular points which I have endeavoured to bring out are :—

(1) The large number of deaths caused by the disease.
(2) The difference in the incidence of attack to that of death.
(3) The relation of the incidence of death to poverty.
(4) Our ignorance as a Sanitary Department of the distribution of Measles during an epidemic.

To meet these issues, the Health Committee during the earlier part of the year considered the question of the adoption of Measles as a compulsory notifiable disease.

It is, of course, admitted that the more complete and accurate the information which an authority has of a disease, the greater are its opportunities of successfully dealing with that disease.

On the other hand, the question had to be considered whether the information gained and the administrative action taken would be justified by the results attained.

The compulsory notification of Measles has been tried in only a few places, and, I believe, only two towns have fully published the results of such notification.

As early as 1881 the Corporation of Aberdeen obtained powers for the compulsory notification of Measles. Under the Aberdeen Local Act of 1881, notification by the medical attendant only was required. After the passing of the Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889, the Town Council adopted it in 1891 in order to obtain the advantage of dual notification—that is, by the medical attendant and by the householder. After a report by the Medical Officer of Health the compulsory notification of Measles was stopped in February, 1903, as experience appeared to show that the benefit scarcely justified the large cost.

The conclusion which Dr. Hay (the Medical Officer of Health for Aberdeen) comes to is " that it is obvious from the considerations as to the prevalence of

Measles, and as to the mortality from the disease, it is impossible to assert with confidence that notification has enabled us to exercise any distinct and effective control, and it can scarcely be urged that we have not made a sufficiently lengthy trial."

The other town that tried compulsory notification was Burton-on-Trent, where Measles was scheduled as a notifiable disease from 1894 to June, 1900. The result there also was not deemed satisfactory. Dr. Millard, who formerly was Medical Officer of Health for Burton, attributes this want of success to the fact that many cases were un-reported, and also to the early stage at which Measles is infectious. A medical attendant is not always called in where measles makes its appearance in a family, while the householder rarely reports the presence of measles in a dwelling, whether a doctor has been called in to see the case or not.

To this extent, therefore, compulsory notification fails to afford the Sanitary Authorities complete knowledge of all cases that occur in their district.

Since these trials were made of the compulsory notification of Measles the conditions have materially changed. The establishment of health visiting and the better appreciation of health requirements which health visiting is calling forth, the medical inspection of schools and school children, the institutional treatment and isolation of selected patients—these and other measures have placed opportunities in the hands of local authorities which would enable them to utilise more satisfactorily the information obtained by the compulsory notification of Measles.

Taking, first, the effect of notification upon the epidemicity of the disease, it is probable that the most hopeful line of action lays in the co-ordination and co-operation of school inspection and sanitary administration.

In the schedule used for medical inspection one of the columns refers to the diseases from which the children have already suffered. This column should prove of immense value in the control of epidemics in schools. Under present conditions the information as to a previous attack of measles is far from reliable, and the value of the information would undoubtedly be enhanced by a system of compulsory notification of the disease.

Not only in the schools, but also in the houses, additional precautions could be carried out for the protection of susceptible children.

If by these means the inter-epidemic period can be lengthened, the benefits would be incalculable.

Without an extended trial of a general notification of the disease throughout London it is impossible, of course, to express a definite opinion as to the effects of notification on the epidemicity of Measles; but we are on safer ground when we deal with its effects upon the case fatality of the disease during the late epidemic.

By the aid of notification we were enabled to ascertain the houses in which other susceptible children lived, and to advise as to the precautions which should be taken. We were also in possession of facts which enabled us to take advantage of the institutional isolation and treatment of selected cases.

Our experience in some respects agrees with that of other towns where Measles was made a notifiable disease. A large number of cases remained unreported, and in fatal cases the first intimation we received was on the receipt of the death returns. These cases were probably at the onset of the disease unattended by a doctor, but it is a general experience that the percentage of cases medically attended is on the increase, and will in future become still higher. The tendency therefore will be, that a more complete notification will result on the adoption of compulsory notification in any district. As in other notifiable diseases, Measles was notifiable by the doctor in attendance as well as by the parents, but in no instance did we receive a notification by the parents.

The adoption of compulsory notification of Measles caused a considerable amount of extra work on the staff of the Public Health Department, and for a short period some of the other work of the department had to remain in abeyance.

All the premises from which cases of Measles were notified were visited and inquires made as to the conditions existing.

Any exceptional circumstances were reported to me and where there were a considerable number of susceptible children in the house, or the facilities for nursing the patient were grossly inadequate, the patient was, if possible, removed to the fever hospital. Unfortunately the hospital accommodation was inadequate for the reception of more than a small proportion of the cases, and a large number of children were nursed in houses where the standard of isolation was very low, and the facilities for the nursing of the patient totally inadequate.

Notice of each case was forthwith sent to the headmaster of the school attended by the patient, or by any other children in the house.

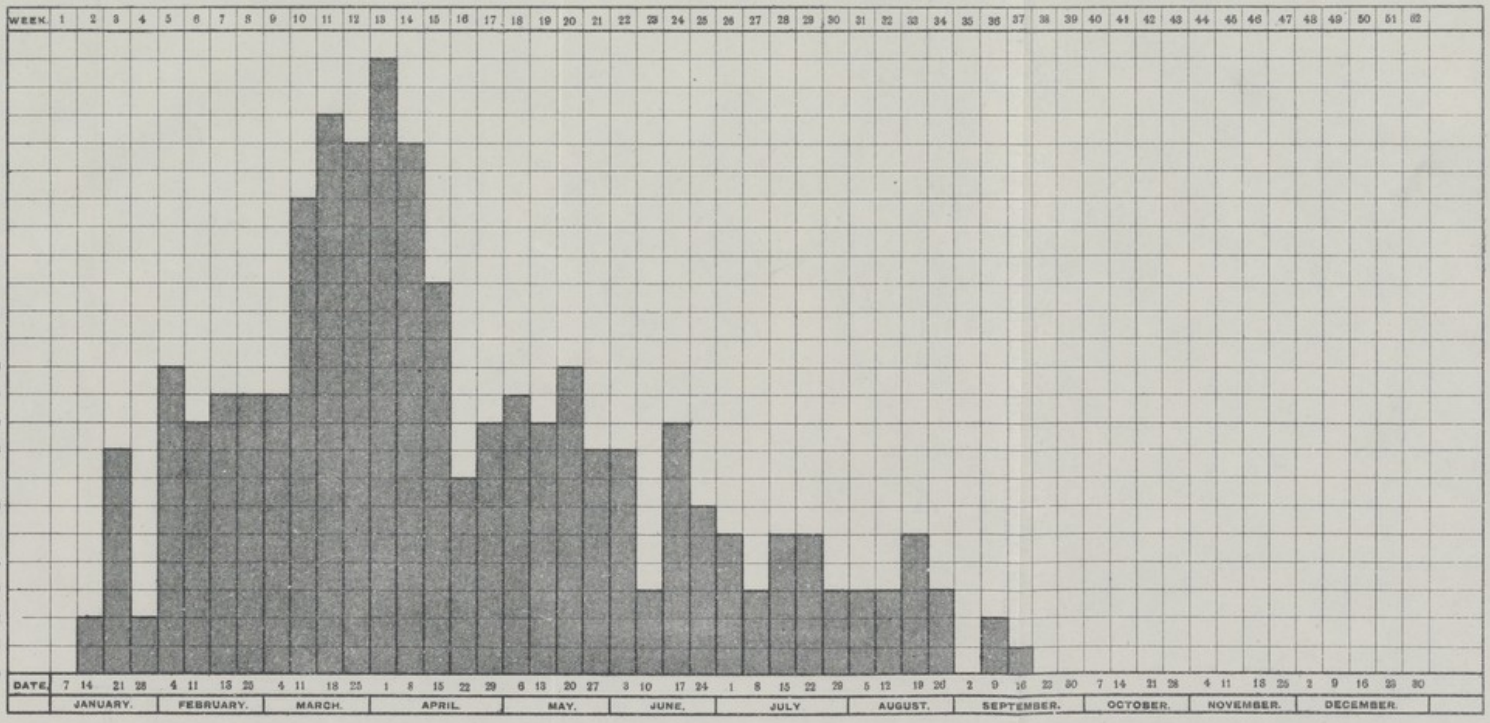
When the sick child recovered and was free from infection, or when a death occurred, the premises were disinfected.

I am not prepared to say what effect, if any, disinfection of the premises has had on the incidence of the disease.

The disinfection of premises must, however, have an indirect effect by demonstrating to the inmates the fact that the sanitary authority considers Measles to be such a dangerous disease as to undertake the trouble and expense of disinfecting the premises. In addition to the fumigation of the premises, the contents of the rooms were disinfected and the rooms were efficiently cleansed by the owners.

The ages at death will be found on Table III. of the Local Government Board.

Chart showing the Total Number of Deaths from Measles occurring week by week in the Borough during 1911.



Face Page 34.

Of the 291 deaths in the Borough :—

84 occurred in the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 1·56 per 1,000 of the population.

72 occurred in St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 1·53 per 1,000 of the population.

113 occurred in Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 1·15 per 1,000 of the population.

22 occurred in the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of ·32 per 1,000 of the population.

The death-rate throughout the whole of the Borough was at the annual rate of 1·04 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was ·57 per 1,000.

The distribution of the cases notified between May 13th and the end of November was as follows :—

	Cases.
Limehouse District	292
St. George-in-the-East	442
Mile End Old Town	523
Whitechapel District	562

To sum up, the first condition necessary in the administrative control of the spread of Measles, although not the only one, is the compulsory notification of Measles. The notification must be as complete as in Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. In the second place there should be close co-operation with the Medical Inspectors of school children. When a child first attends school, his record with regard to infectious diseases should be entered on a schedule kept for that purpose. When a child attends school suffering from the preliminary catarrh of Measles, twelve days afterwards, the first crop of cases occurs among the children in this class. If the names of all the children who had previously suffered from Measles were known, all the unprotected children attending the class could be excluded from school for a certain period, and a further increase due to a second crop of cases could be prevented.

Notification must be accompanied by removal of early cases to fever hospitals, particularly those children where there are no means of isolation at home, or where there are other susceptible children in the infected household. By prompt removal of the early cases, the beds at the disposal of the Metropolitan Asylums Board may be found to be sufficient if the epidemic is not of a virulent type. These measures should be supplemented by the more extended appointment of Health Visitors to visit infected households and see that the regulations for carrying out the remedies for preventing the spread of infection are observed, by efficiently disinfecting the premises, as well as by improved sanitary conditions generally.

By these means we hope to lengthen the inter-epidemic period so that more children reach the age of 5 years without contracting Measles. At that age they are not so susceptible to attack, but even if contracted at that age or afterwards, the disease is only slightly fatal, as I have already mentioned.

Whooping Cough.

The number of deaths from Whooping Cough was 44, or 66 less than in the previous year. This corresponds to a death rate of ·15 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was ·23 per 1,000.

16 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of ·29 per 1,000 of the population.

3 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of ·06 per 1,000 of the population.

16 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of ·14 per 1,000 of the population.

9 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of ·13 per 1,000 of the population.

Summer Diarrhœa.

Summer Diarrhœa is now believed by a large section of the medical community to be an infectious disease, capable of spreading from the sick to the healthy. Direct infection may be conveyed through the food, chiefly milk, as well as in other ways, such as rubbing the gums of the infant with the fingers, the use of comforters, placing the infants on dirty floors, &c.

It is considered by some that the disease is due to a specific micro-organism, but the probability is that there are many different micro-organisms, all capable of exciting acute diarrhœa in infants. It cannot be proved at present, either on clinical or bacteriological grounds, that this or that variety of infantile diarrhœa is due to any particular micro-organism.

Granted that Summer Diarrhœa is in the large majority of cases due to bacterial infection, we are still in the dark as to the sources of infection.

A few years ago it was considered to be due to a micro-organism which resided in the superficial layers of the earth, which contained food suitable for it—that is, soil polluted with decomposing organic matter. The micro-organism was supposed to have the power of leaving the soil to be carried by the air, gain access to food, and be introduced into the human body. According to Dr. Ballard's report to the Local Government Board on the subject, from "food the micro-organism can manufacture a substance which is a virulent chemical poison, and this chemical

substance is in the human body the material cause of epidemic Summer Diarrhœa." The development and multiplication of the micro-organism depended on a high temperature, not in the air itself, but in the superficial layers of the soil.

The rise in the diarrhœa death rate does not begin until the average weekly temperature of the thermometer (suspended in an iron tube 4 feet deep in the earth) has attained somewhere about 56° F. This takes place about a week later than in the air. Taking this into consideration, and that death occurs in a week to a fortnight usually after the onset of the disease, it will be observed that the relationship of the commencement of incidence of Summer Diarrhœa with the temperature recorded at a point 4 feet below the surface of the earth, is corroborated to a certain extent by the table given below, although it is not the opinion now that this is due to the growth of a micro-organism in the soil, as described by Ballard.

There is no doubt that infection is largely spread through milk. Infants artificially fed are much more exposed to infection than breast-fed infants, and breast feeding renders children less susceptible to attack when exposed to infection, as well as less likely to die when they are infected. This may account for the fact that there are fewer number of deaths from Diarrhœa in the Whitechapel district than in other parts of the Borough. It is well known that Jewish mothers suckle the children more than others. In the Limehouse district, on the other hand, where a large proportion of married women work in neighbouring factories, and consequently are obliged to bring up their babies on artificial food, the mortality from Diarrhœa is correspondingly high.

A good deal of attention has been paid within the last two or three years to the possibility of conveyance of infection by the common house-fly. Many observers maintain that flies are a great factor in causing Summer Diarrhœa, and in support of their argument state that: (1) house-flies are present in immense numbers in houses prior to primary attacks in those of infants, although not in all; (2) house-flies have been shown by means of bacteriological examination to convey infection.

The matter was considered in detail by the London County Council in 1907, and reported on by Dr. Hamer in 1908. Dr. Hamer came to the conclusion that flies could not be the sole agents for the conveyance of Summer Diarrhœa from patient to patient, because flies were found in houses in the late autumn after the epidemic had ceased. It must be remembered, however, that, with the onset of cold weather, flies become much more sluggish in their movements and would therefore be less likely to spread infection rapidly.

In years gone by, before the advent of the motor vehicle, the number of flies depended on increased mean temperature and diminished rainfall. With a record dry and warm summer the flies in this district at any rate have not been so numerous and have not been such a pest as in former years, although there has been a great

increase in the number of deaths from Diarrhœa. This decrease in the number of flies may be attributed to the fact that there are fewer horses employed on the streets than in former years, due to motor vehicles being employed instead. It is well known that horse dung forms the favourite breeding ground of the domestic fly, much more so than cow dung.

I have no doubt that contaminated milk supply is the cause of Summer Diarrhœa, but in what particular manner it becomes contaminated I am not prepared to express an opinion.

I do not think it has been conclusively proved that house-flies are the only source of the spread of the infection.

A circular was received from the Local Government Board on the prevalence of Epidemic Diarrhœa amongst children, in which the Board suggested that :—

(1) Advice should be given as to the feeding and management of children, and more generally as to preventing the exposure of their food from decomposing organic matter.

(2) The diverting of inspectors from less urgent work and visiting of as many of the places where births have occurred during the last year to prevent the accumulation in, or in the vicinity of the houses of decomposing animal and vegetable matter. Efficient scavenging, of frequent and, if possible, daily removal of house and stable refuse. To see that all food is properly protected and that the houses are generally kept clean.

(3) Ascertaining in which parts of their district Diarrhœa is especially prevalent and devoting close attention to street and court scavenging, and to the removal of stable and domestic refuse in these areas.

The question of efficient scavenging belongs to the Borough Engineer's Department, and not to the Public Health Department.

With respect to the remainder of the circular, it was decided by the Public Health Committee at its meeting on August 24th that the following circular should be printed in English and Yiddish. The addresses where births have occurred this year were to be visited by the Inspectors, the object of the visit being to ascertain the presence of accumulation of dirt, rubbish or manure in the immediate vicinity, and to leave one of the circulars with the parents of the child.

3,835 leaflets were sent by post to the addresses of all briths registered from August 1st to December 31st, 1910.

4,468 leaflets were left by the Inspectors at the addresses of births registered from January 1st to August 1st, 1911.

In 725 instances the addresses were found to be incorrect, or the parents had removed.

Week ended	Mean Reading of Barometer.	Mean Reading of Thermometer.	Rainfall.	Total Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year in London.	Total Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year in Borough of Stepney.	Deaths of Infants under 1 Year from Diarrhœa.	Deaths from Diarrhœa in Borough between 1 and 2 Years of age.
July 1st..	29·79	57·5° F. (4° below average)	·50 of an in.	149	18	3	1
,, 8th..	30·09	65·6° F. (3·5° above average)	Nil.	144	15	4	Nil.
,, 15th..	30·23	65·2° F. (2·3° above average)	Nil.	159	15	4	Nil.
,, 22nd..	29·88	69·5° F. (6·2° above average)	Nil.	150	31	9	3
,, 29th..	29·82	71° F. (8·4° above average)	·26 of an in.	173	28	14	6
Aug. 5th..	29·84	68° F. (5·9° above average)	·06 of an in.	304	49	31	8
,, 12th..	29·91	72·5° F. (10·1° above average)	Nil.	462	64	47	6
,, 19th..	29·90	69·4° F. (7·2° above average)	·58 of an in.	636	49	36	8
,, 26th..	29·63	63·9° F. (2·9° above average)	·29 of an in.	705	56	42	10
Sept. 2nd..	29·92	65·3° F. (5·2° above average)	·41 of an in.	712	49	36	7
,, 9th..	29 79	66·9° F. (7·7° above average)	·01 of an in.	622	51	37	7
,, 16th..	29·91	60·3° F. (2·4° above average)	·41 of an in.	555	33	20	5
,, 23rd..	29·72	54·3° F. (1·9° below average)	·48 of an in.	442	36	21	1
,, 30th..	29·90	55° F. (being equal to the week's average)	·44 of an in.	433	30	18	6
Oct. 7th..	29·82	48·2° F. (4·9° below average)	·27 of an in.	342	19	6	1
,, 14th ..	30·03	51·9° F. (·9° above average)	·29 of an in.	304	25	7	2
,, 21st..	29·80	54·5° F. (5·2° above average)	·37 of an in.	275	12	2	2
,, 28th..	29·20	48·5° F. (·8° above average)	1·98 inches	191	5	1	Nil.
Nov. 4th..	29·83	48·4° F. (1·5° above average)	·63 of an in.	185	10	2	1
,, 11th..	29·51	44·5° F. (·6° below average)	1·16 inches	188	11	2	Nil.
,, 18th..	29·38	49° F. (5·9° above average)	1·7 inches	192	24	2	Nil.
,, 25th..	29·39	39·3° F. (2·8 below average)	·25 of an in.	209	15	2	Nil.

With regard to the Mean Temperature, it is compared with the week's average in the 65 years ended 1905.

Copy of the leaflet which was left at all the premises where births occurred during the year.

SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

During the summer months more children die from Diarrhœa than any other disease.

Very few deaths occur amongst breast-fed children, so, if possible, DO NOT WEAN your children during the hot weather.

Where the baby is hand-fed, the chief cause of Diarrhœa is DIRT, and the dirt is usually present in the milk. The dirt may be in the milk through DUST, FLIES, &c., and every care should be taken to prevent flies settling on milk. DESTROY ALL THE FLIES IN THE HOUSE.

During the hot weather BOIL THE MILK directly it comes into the house, and keep the milk in a clean jug in a basin of cold water and COVERED OVER with a clean cover.

The best kind of bottle is the old-fashioned straight one with an india-rubber teat and without any tube at all. It is quite impossible to prevent corks and tubes from becoming foul and turning the milk sour. When the child has finished its meal, the bottle must be rinsed and placed in clean water with a little soda in it until required again. Once a day it should be carefully cleansed with hot water in which a little soda has been added.

Be careful not to use the milk if it has turned sour.

See that there is no accumulation of dirt, dust, &c., in the house or in the yard. Have the dust removed regularly.

D. L. THOMAS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Offices,
43, White Horse Street,
E.

Diseases of Respiratory Organs.

There were 981 deaths due to diseases of the Respiratory Organs, which corresponds to a death rate of 3·50 per 1,000 of the population.

233 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 4·33 per 1,000 of the population.

178 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 3·78 per 1,000 of the population.

336 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 3·10 per 1,000 of the population.

234 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 3·45 per 1,000 of the population.

Phthisis.

481 deaths occurred during the year from Phthisis, or 71 more than in the previous year. This corresponds to a death rate of 1·72 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 1·35 per 1,000.

109 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 2·03 per 1,000 of the population.

69 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 1·46 per 1,000 of the population.

177 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 1·58 per 1,000 of the population.

126 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 1·86 per 1,000 of the population.

Number of deaths from Consumption from 1901 to 1911 :—

	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
1911	109	69	177	126	481

Other Tuberculous Diseases.

There were 166 deaths from Tuberculous Diseases other than Phthisis, or 29 more than in the previous year. This corresponds to a death rate of ·59 per 1,000 of the population.

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

40 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of ·84 per 1,000 of the population.

59 belonged to the Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of ·52 per 1,000 of the population.

27 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of ·40 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths from Diseases of a Tubercular nature, other than Phthisis, from 1901 to 1911 :—

	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
1911	40	40	59	27	166

Public Health Regulations, 1908, and Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911.

1,350 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified under the above Regulations during the year, viz. :—

	Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908.	Tuberculosis. Regulations, 1911.	Voluntary.
Limehouse District	77	148	14
St. George-in-the-East	79	160	11
Mile End Old Town	171	306	32
Whitechapel District	113	216	23
	440	830	80

AGES OF PERSONS NOTIFIED.

14 were under 5 years of age.
153 were between 5 and 15 years of age.
223 were between 15 and 25 years of age.
676 were between 25 and 45 years of age.
253 were between 45 and 65 years of age.
31 were over 65 years of age.

About 40 to 45 per cent. of all deaths from Phthisis in 1911 occurred in the infirmaries attached to the four Poor Law Unions in the Borough. An additional 16 per cent. occured in lunatic asylums and other public institutions.

Of the Tubercular diseases other then Phthisis, about 56 per cent. died in public institutions.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908. The Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, and The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1908.

The Local Government Board issued an order, which came into force on January 1st, 1909, to provide for the notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis amongst the inmates of Poor Law Institutions and amongst persons under the care of District Medical Officers. The notification certificate, for which a fee of 1s. is paid, must be posted within 48 hours to the Medical Officer of Health of the District.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS IN HOSPITALS) REGULATIONS, 1911.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, came into operation on May 1st, and provided for the notification of cases of Pulmonary Tuber culosis occurring amongst the in-patients or out-patients at hospitals or other similar institutions, for the treatment of the sick, which are supported wholly or partially otherwise than by the contribution of the patients (or their relatives or guardians) and otherwise than from rates and taxes.

Notification is to be sent within 48 hours by the doctor in attendance to the Medical Officer of Health, and a fee of 1s. is to be paid for each certificate.

If the patient is not resident in the district, the Medical Officer of Health is to transmit the certificate without delay to the Medical Officer for the area in which the patient's residence appears to be situate, at the same time inform the Medical Officer of the hospital that he has done so.

If the place of residence cannot be identified, the certificate is to be returned to the Medical Officer of the Hospital.

A weekly statement of notifications is to be sent to the Medical Officer of the London County Council.

Nothing in the Regulations shall have effect so as to apply any enactment which renders the patient liable to a penalty or subjects him to any restriction, prohibition or disability affecting him or his employment and on the ground of his suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The Council are empowered to (1) take necessary measures for disinfecting infected premises and articles, and to secure the destruction of infectious discharges; (2) supply all such reasonable assistance as will tend to diminish the risk of infection arising from the conditions affecting the use or occupation by the patient of a room as a sleeping apartment, and to supply for the use of the patient any appliance, utensil, or article (such as sputum boxes, or bottles, paper hand-kerchiefs, and disinfectants) which may be of assistance in preventing the spread of infection.

The conditions under which the patient has been living are to be investigated, special attention being paid to the abatement of overcrowding, the provision of ample through ventilation, the removal of conditions causing dampness of the dwelling, the avoidance of dust, and to any other conditions tending to injure the health of the occupants of the dwelling.

The Order allows the provision of appliances or apparatus such as temporary shelters with the necessary furniture and utensils for the use of the patient. By these means patients may sometimes be treated at their homes under suitable sanitary condnitions, or continue treatment at home after a short stay in a sanatorium

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1911.

These Regulations came into operation on January 1st. 1912.

Every case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is to be notified within 48 hours, and the Doctor is to be paid 2s. 6d. for each certificate. The School Medical Inspector receives no payment.

On receiving a notification relating to a patient, whose place of residence is not within the area for which he is Medical Officer of Health, the Medical Officer of Health shall forthwith transmit the notification certificate to the Medical Officer of Health for the area in which the place of residence of the patient is situate, and at the same time inform the doctor notifying, of that fact.

The Medical Officer of Health shall enter in a register the full particulars contained in every notification, name, address, age, date and name of notifying practitioner. It is also suggested that he shall keep a separate record of all particulars bearing on the probable factors concerned in producing the disease, on the existence of the disease in persons in contact with the patient, and on the action taken to obviate infection, to remove insanitary conditions and to aid the patient himself or any additional patients who may be discovered.

He must send a weekly list of notifications to the Medical Officer of the London County Council, containing the age, address, sex, and date of notification.

Upon receipt of a notification, the Medical Officer of Health, or an Officer acting under his instructions shall make such inquiries and take such steps as may appear to him to be necessary or desirable for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection.

Special Powers of Councils.—The Council "may supply all such medical or other assistance, and all such facilities and articles as may reasonably be required for the detection of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection, and for that purpose may appoint such officers, do such acts and make such arrangements as may be necessary."

The Council may provide and distribute in the form of placards, handbills or leaflets suitable summaries of information and instruction respecting Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the precaution to be taken against the spread of infection from the disease.

Nothing in these Regulations shall have effect so as to apply any enactment which renders the patient, or a person in charge of the patient, or any other person liable to a penalty, or subject the patient to any restriction, prohibition, or disability affecting himself, or his employment, occupation or means of livelihood on the ground of his suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Treatment of Consumption.

On May 15th, 1911, a Dispensary for the Prevention of Consumption was opened at 4, Arbour Square.

In view of the large population of the Borough of Stepney, it was considered inadvisable to endeavour to cover the whole area from one Dispensary. The Stepney Dispensary therefore receives patients only from the eastern part of the Borough, bounded on the west by Jubilee Street and Sutton Street.

Objects of the Dispensary.—The aim of a Tuberculosis Dispensary is to be a co-ordinating and central unit in a complete scheme for the prevention, treatment, and isolation of Tuberculosis. The scheme includes all the known means of prevention and treatment which we have at our disposal.

It is the first line of attack, in that it approaches the disease in the homes of the poor.

It is a selecting and distributing centre. Suitable cases are sent to Sanatoria. Advanced cases, when necessary, are drafted to the Infirmary or to Homes for the Dying; other patients are treated at home, either in shelters in their gardens, or in their own rooms. Patients when considered suitable are treated with Tuberculin; many patients who show some slight symptoms and signs of the disease are carefully watched, and trained in the principles and application of aerotherapy, in order to prevent the onset of progressive active disease in the future.

The programme of a Tuberculosis Dispensary may be summarised as follows :—

(1) The reception and examination of patients at the Dispensary, keeping a record of every case, with an account of the patient's illness, history, surroundings and present conditions, the record being added to on each subsequent visit.

(2) The bacteriological examination of expectoration and other discharges.

(3) The instruction of patients, how to treat themselves and how to prevent or minimise the risk of infection to others.

(4) The dispensing of necessary medicines, sputum bottles, disinfectants and the like.

(5) The visitation of patients at their own homes by (i.) a qualified medical man ; and (ii.) a specially trained nurse for the purpose of treatment and of investigation into the state of the dwelling, and general conditions of life and the risk of infection to others, as well as for the purpose of examination of " contacts."

(6) The selection of more likely patients for hospital treatment, either of early cases for Sanatoria or of late cases for incurable homes, and the supervision when necessary of patients after discharge from hospital.

(7) The guidance, generally, of tuberculosus patients and their friends, and for inquiries from all interested persons on every question concerning tuberculosis.

In the 7½ months from the 15th May to the 31st December, during which the Stepney Dispensary has worked on the above lines, 671 patients have attended for examination. Of this number 243 were diagnosed as Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 146 as suspected Pulmonary Tuberculosis. That is to say, 36·2 per cent. of the patients who presented themselves were found to have Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Of this 671 cases, 469 were Christians and 202 were Jews. The percentage of Tuberculosis found being 36·8 per cent. in the former and 34·6 per cent. in the latter.

No less than 276 of the patients were below fifteen years of age, and 26·8 per cent. of these were diagnosed as definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Thirteen patients were sent to Sanatoria either to the Council's beds, or through the Charity Organisation Society.

Twenty patients suffering from late Tuberculosis were drafted to the Infirmary or to the Homes for Incurables.

A large number of patients have been examined at the request of General Practitioners, who desired a second opinion and possibly bacteriological examination of the sputum.

The large number of children diagnosed as Pulmonary Tuberculosis suggests the need for some special provision for dealing with the disease at school age. It is hoped that the Dispensary will shortly have an addition to its usefulness in the form of an open-air school, where some 30 or 40 children will be treated. This, of course, is totally inadequate for the district, but it is a beginning in the right direction, and no doubt in the comparatively near future this important aspect of the work will receive more recognition than it does to-day.

Perhaps one of the greatest needs in London at the present time is adequate provision for the isolation of advanced cases who may be dangerous to others, the only means we have of dealing with these cases is through the Infirmary, and to a very limited degree through the Homes for the Dying.

One feels that at least a large part of the accommodation at the existing Chest Hospitals might be used to greater advantage if given over to the isolation of Tuberculosis in its later and more infected stages.

As a result of the efforts which His Worship the Mayor—Alderman Potter—made in connection with the memorial to the late King Edward VII., a sum of nearly £1,000 was collected and will be used in furnishing and equipping three Tuberculosis Dispensaries in the Borough, situated respectively in Stepney Green, St. George's Street and Great Prescott Street. The premises in Arbour Square were only taken temporarily, and the Dispensary will be removed to more commodious premises in Stepney Green.

Borough Council beds in Sanatoria.—On the recommendation of the Public Health Committee, the Council, as an experiment, retained 6 beds for male patients at Fairlight Sanatorium at £50 per annum per bed, and 4 beds for females at Maitland Sanatorium, Reading, at 28s. per week.

The patients were selected, and only those in the early stages of the disease were chosen to be sent to the Sanatorium. It is too soon yet to state what permanent benefit was received, but the following patients stayed for the period mentioned in the report :—

Mrs. W., Lower Chapman Street, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on July 17th, 1911, where she remained for 4 months. She gained 9 lbs. in weight, and on her discharge her temperature was normal. She could walk one to two miles and do housework without difficulty. The breath sounds were weak at the apices of both lungs, but no crepitations could be heard. Her general health was much improved. Six and half months after her discharge, it was found that her pulmonary

condition was about the same. There has been some return of the symptoms. She has been undergoing treatment with Tuberculin at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Her temperature is normal.

M. W., Raymond Street, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on July 17th, 1911, and remained there for 4 months. She gained nearly 7 lbs. in weight, and on her discharge her temperature was quite normal. She could walk two or three miles and do housework without difficulty. Fine crepitations could be heard at the apices of both lungs. Her "general health was excellent and the condition of lungs in *statu quo*." Six and half months after her discharge, it was found that there had been a return of symptoms. On examination, it was found that there was extension of the disease. She is not doing well.

H. S., Anthony Street, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on August 28th, 1911, and after remaining there for three months left contrary to the advice of the Medical Superintendent, although there was little or no activity of the disease at that time. The doctor thought it would have been wiser to wait for a few weeks longer in order that he might have been tested with the hardest grade of work. Six months afterwards, there has been no return of symptoms. The pulmonary condition shows no return of activity. He is doing well.

E. B., Charles Street, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on September 4th, 1911. At the end of 4 months, the Medical Superintendent reported that the patient was not very robust, but that there was not much, if any, active disease. His general physique is poor and he doubted his capacity of performing hard work, at any rate, unless his working conditions were very satisfactory. For the last month his temperature had not risen above 99 degrees in spite of the fact that he had been doing moderately hard work, *e.g.*, digging broken ground, scrubbing and garden sweeping. He had gained 14 lbs. in weight. Two months after leaving the Sanatorium he had no return of symptons. The chest conditions are apparently healed. This case also shows a very good result.

A. H. V., William's Buildings, Ann Street, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on October 2nd, 1911, where he remained for 8 months, when he elected to emigrate to Canada, where a position was found for him on a dairy farm, and all arrangements were made by the Sanatorium Authorities. The Medical Superintendent considered this was the best chance for him. He had done very well at the Sanatorium, and for months he was doing the hardest forms of manual work without difficulty or rise of temperature. The Medical Superintendent was of opinion that the disease therefore was perfectly arrested.

F. C. H., Oxford Street, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on October 12th, 1911, where she remained for 4 months. She gained 18½ lbs., and her temperature on discharge was normal. She could walk two to three miles and do light house-

work without difficulty. The percussion note was very flat at the apices of both lungs, and the expiration was prolonged. There was marked improvement in her general condition and no Tubercle Bacilli could be found in the sputum.

After her return home, she was confined and her symptons returned. There has been no loss of weight since. She is attending at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, where she is receiving Tuberculin.

J. H., Settles Street, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on October 16th, 1911, where he remained for 5 months. He got on very well at the Sanatorium. On his discharge, there was no sign of active disease and no tubercle bacilli could be found in the sputum. For 5 weeks, he was doing grade IV work without discomfort, and his average daily temperature was 97 to 98·2 degrees. He gained 16 lbs. in weight, and the Medical Superintendent considered that the disease had been arrested. Three months after his discharge he had no return of activity or symptoms although he had lost 6 lbs. in weight. He is undergoing the Tuberculin treatment at the Dispensary.

E. K., Watt's Buildings, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on October 23rd, 1911. I informed the Public Health Committee that I did not consider the patient a suitable case for sanatorium treatment, and that the report of the Council's Medical Referee was unsatisfactory. It was, however, decided to send him to the Medical Referee of the Sanatorium who accepted him and he was sent to the Sanatorium. The Medical Superintendent of the latter institution wrote on November 14th that he did not think any good purpose would be served by keeping the patient there much longer. He had advanced Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and in addition, his general health was feeble. Since his admission he had made no real progress. His temperature had been constantly up to, and over 101 degrees, and was not affected by rest in bed to any extent. He was of opinion that he was not a suitable case for a sanatorium. E. K. died on November 30th.

W. E., Johnson Street, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on November 27th, 1911, where he remained for 10 weeks. The Medical Superintendent reported that considering the comparatively short time he was at the institution he had got on very well. He had extensive lung disease and early Tuberculous Laryngitis. There was, however, distinct diminution in the activity of the disease in both localities. He had gained 21 lbs. in weight, and for a considerable time he had no abnormal rise of temperature. He was able to do such work as light digging, carrying earth, &c., for four hours a day. Three months after his discharge he had lost 6 lbs. in weight. The pulmonary condition shows some activity. He has Tubercular Laryngitis, and is undergoing the Tuberculin treatment at the Dispensary.

A. H., Gun Street, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on December 11th, 1911, where she remained for nearly 3 months, when she gained one stone in weight. Her temperature on discharge was quite normal, and she could walk well, and do

hard work without difficulty. Her breathing was good and she was free from cough, She made excellent progress while at the Sanatorium. Three months afterwards, there had been no return of symptoms nor any sign of a return of activity. This case also shows very good results.

The following cases were admitted to the Council's beds at the Sanatoria, and are still there at the time of writing these notes.

E. B., Charles Street, admitted September 4th.

H. S., Selby Street, admitted November 1st.

L. G., Selby Street, admitted November 13th.

Infantile Mortality.

1,261 infants died under one year of age, which corresponds to a death-rate of 149 per 1,000 births. This number is 220 more than in the previous year. The infantile mortality for the whole of London was 129 per 1,000 births.

343 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 189 per 1,000 births.

268 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 170 per 1,000 births.

466 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 138 per 1,000 births.

184 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 106 per 1,000 births.

Deaths of Illegitimate Children.

There were 67 deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age during the year, or at the rate of 360 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

16 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 390 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

15 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 375 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

16 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 380 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

20 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 317 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

The increase on the infantile mortality this year over the preceding year is due to the extreme heat and the prevalence of Measles.

If the excess of deaths of infants under one from Measles, and the deaths o infants under one from Diarrhoea, which was due to the extreme heat, be deducted, the number of deaths under one year of age would be 985, or 56 less than in the preceding year, or at the rate of 116 per 1,000 births, which would only be slightly higher than in the previous year.

There has been a marked decrease in the infantile mortality during the last 20 years or so in each district in the Borough, but nowhere so marked perhaps as in the Limehouse District, where it was above 200 per 1,000 births in the two quinquennial periods, 1895-1899, and 1900-1904.

Average Infantile Mortality for 5-year periods, from 1890-1909 :—

	Limehouse.	St. Georges.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	Whole Borough.
1890–1894	186	197	175	163	178
1895–1899	204	187	166	147	168
1900–1904	201	162	148	135	157
1905–1909	153	142	120	112	129
1910	137	120	100	110	113
1911	189	170	138	106	149

For a few years previous to 1911, the marked decrease in infantile mortality was probably due to such favourable conditions as cool and wet summers which we experienced. These conditions, however, cannot be held responsible for the gradual decline during the last 22 years. It must be due to improved sanitary conditions and an awakening to the fact that innumerable and unnecessary deaths were occurring from year to year.

Great as the diminuation has been, and although it may be considered to be favourable when compared with other eastern Boroughs, it is still far too high. The tendency of recent legislation has been in the direction to protect infants and young children. The Insurance Act should assist in this direction by the maternity grant where it will be most needed and probably more utilised than in other districts. In the " Limehouse Fields " area, the infantile mortality is very high, and there are more women working in factories here than in any other part of the Borough of Stepney. The maternity grant will be of material assistance, as nothing is more fatal to young babies than the early resumption of work by mothers who have recently been confined. After receiving the grant, there will not be the same urgency for the early resumption of work.

Report on the work of the Health Visitor.

The Health Visitor devotes her energies especially to a part of the district where the infantile mortality has been for many years abnormally high. Last year she visited after the notifications of births were received, instead of after

registration, unless a birth was registered which had not been notified. The first visit was made during the tenth or eleventh day when the doctor or midwife had ceased attendance.

In the district in question a large percentage of young girls are employed in factories which are numerous in the immediate vicinity. They get married, when they are very young, and are quite ignorant of everything which can be of the least advantage to them as wives and mothers. It is the duty of the Health Visitor to visit these homes and supply them with information when it is most needed. I am pleased to say that the services of the Health Visitor are appreciated by these young mothers, who are willing and eager to learn the proper way to rear their off-spring.

The number of births registered in this particular district was	580
The number of births not known at the address given	8
Number of removals before the Health Visitor's visit	2
Number of infants who died before the Health Visitor's visit	15

The net number of births periodically visited by the Health Visitor during the year was 555.

The majority of the births was attended by midwives.

When the Health Visitor made her first visit on the tenth day she found 490 infants breast fed, 15 artificially fed, and 50 mixed feeding.

Infants born in the first six months of the year :—

At the end of the second week, 9 were both breast and bottle fed.

At the end of the first month, 23 were both breast and bottle fed, and 20 were brought up entirely on the bottle.

At the end of the second month, 8 more were both breast and bottle fed, and 2 were brought up entirely on the bottle.

At the end of the third month, 19 more were both breast and bottle fed, and 4 were brought up entirely on the bottle.

At the end of the fourth month, 13 more were both breast and bottle fed, and 8 were brought up entirely on the bottle.

At the end of the fifth month, 39 more were both breast and bottle fed, and 7 were brought up entirely on the bottle.

At the end of the sixth month, 56 more were both breast and bottle fed and 6 were brought up entirely on the bottle.

At the end of six months, of the 259 infants born in the first six months of the year :—

48 were breast fed entirely.

164 were breast and bottle fed.

47 were brought up entirely on the bottle.

96 died before they were a year old, which is equivalent to an infantile mortality of 165 per 1,000 births ; if the 15 deaths of infants who died immediately after birth and before the first visit was made were excluded, the infantile motality for the area would be 139 per 1,000 births.

Infantile mortality in the area where the Health Visitor works, together with that for the Limehouse district and for the Whole Borough :—

	Area.	Limehouse District.	Whole of the Borough.
1902	126	197	155
1903	161	165	141
1904	212	208	158
1905	145	163	142
1906	178	168	136
1907	142	131	119
1908	190	171	130
1909	114	133	118
1910	198	137	113
1911	165	189	129

Marasmus and convulsions were responsible for 25 deaths ; Diarrhœa for 22, and Measles for 5 deaths.

165 mothers were employed in factories, &c., and 127 were engaged as out-workers. It will be observed that nearly 50 per cent. of the mothers are not engaged exclusively in domestic duties.

Factories, &c., where the mothers were employed :—

Jam, confectionery, &c.	66
Rope and sack making	44
Tobacco factory	3
Tinplate machinists	10
Rag sorting	6
Bottle washing	4
Fish cleaning	10
Hawking flowers	6
Charing and office cleaning	10
Boot finishing	1
Gut scraping	1
Artificial flower making	2
Ironers in laundry	2
Total	165

12 of the above worked at their trades within a few days of their confinement, 29 more within a week, 47 from one to two weeks, 36 from two to four weeks, 31 from one to three months of their confinement.

Mothers employed at their own homes :—

Tailoring trade and other needlework	59
Washing and mangling	32
Umbrella making	2
Cardboard-box making	3
Brush making	1
Shop-keeping	30
Total	127

109 premises in various parts of the Borough were visited at the request of the Almoners of the London Hospital, and a report sent as to the home conditions.

57 premises were referred to the Sanitary Inspectors, and the conditions were reported to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in three instances.

46 newly-confined mothers were recommended for extra nourishment to the Stepney Invalid Kitchen, and granted in every case.

2,171 re-visits were made by the Health Visitor.

The Health Visitor reported that the employment of the mothers sometimes led to the neglect of the infants, especially where the livelihood depended upon the woman's efforts. Work had to be finished and returned to the employer's premises before the next meal could be provided.

98 of the infants were first-born children ; the mothers were more anxious to learn, and appreciated the Health Visitor's visits and instruction, than the mothers who had several children.

It was found that very little is known by the mothers of the nutritive value of different articles of food. Tea, bread soaked in tea, vegetables, etc., were frequently given to infants under one year of age.

Breast feeding was generally carried out for the first three or four months, afterwards it was supplemented by some form of artificial food, boiled bread, oatmeal, cornflour being most favoured by the mothers. Machine-skimmed milk was largely used on account of its cheapness.

On the whole, the Health Visitor considers that the conditions are improving, many of the mothers appreciate her efforts and carry out the instructions given to the best of their ability. On the other hand, some women refused to try to do better.

It will be observed that in 1911 the infantile mortality was much less in this area than in the previous year, whereas it was very much higher in the Limehouse district as a whole. I have arranged that in future the Health Visitor has to visit the homes of all the babies born in the Parishes of Limehouse and Shadwell, as well as in the Hamlet of Ratcliffe. The other part of the Borough, where infantile mortality is highest, is St. George-in-the-East, and I am of opinion that another Health Visitor in this district would be of great benefit in reducing the large number of deaths of infants under one year of age. I understand that a branch of the Mother's Home and Babies' Welcome is about to be established in this part of the Borough, and the appointment of a Health Visitor would strengthen and supplement the efforts of this voluntary agency.

Situate at 587, Commercial Road, close to the area where the Health Visitor has been devoting most of her energies, is the Stepney School for Mothers.

The Health Visitor and the School for Mothers have the same object, namely, to teach mothers the art of rearing healthy babies, and so to lessen the high mortality among infants, and improve the health of those who survive.

The activities of the School, centre round the Infant Consultations which are held every Tuesday afternoon throughout the year. Two medical men are in regular attendance at these consultations, each mother has a personal interview with the Doctor, and each infant is weighed.

During 1911, 1,292 attendances were made at the Infant Consultations, 244 new babies being brought during the year.

In special cases when ordered by the Medical Officer, dinners are given to expectant and nursing mothers. During the year, 60 mothers partook of 2,739 dinners, being an average of 45 dinners to each mother. In almost every case, these dinners are given free after careful enquiry into the circumstances of the family

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons, classes of instruction in Infant care and Home Nursing, in Cooking and in Sewing are held at the school, large numbers of mothers attend these lectures, and take much interest in the practical demonstrations which are given. Many instances are known of mothers who are putting into practice in their own homes the knowledge gained at the School for Mothers.

During the summer months special instruction is given, both orally and by leaflets, on summer diarrhœa and how to prevent it.

It is three years since the school was opened, and it is slowly creating a strong public opinion on such subjects as cleanliness, comforters, thrush, &c.

Among the other voluntary agencies which are established in the district for the purpose of diminishing infantile mortality are crèches. There are numerous factories in the Borough of Stepney, where married women are employed. This industrial occupation compels the mothers to leave their homes for a considerable part of the day. They are compelled to leave the baby in charge of a very young child, in a " baby-minder's " house, or a crèche. As far as sanitary conditions are concerned, there is no doubt that a crèche is superior to the other two. There are five crèches in the Borough of Stepney.

(1) *Dr. Barnardo's Crèche.*—The number that can be accommodated is limited to fifty, the average number being forty per day. The distance whence the babies are brought is limited to the radius of one mile from the crèche. The children are looked after and fed for twopence a day, and in the case of widows, for one penny per day.

(2) *Nursery for Jewish Infants, New Road.*—Fifty infants can be accommodated at this crèche, but the average number is thirty-five per day. The amount paid for each child is twopence per day, and no child is admitted if its home is more than 1½ miles from the crèche.

(3) *St. Paul's Crèche, Wellclose Square.*—The average number of infants accommodated is twenty-four to thirty-four, although there is room for forty. The mothers pay threepence per day for each child. Most of the mothers reside in St. Georges or Whitechapel, but no child is refused.

(4) *George Yard, Creche.*—The average number of infants is eighteen, although twenty can be accommodated. The mothers pay threepence a day, and the infants are brought from any distance.

(5) 154, *St. George Street.*—This is a crèche in connection with a soup kitchen at this address. Babies from the immediate vicinity only are admitted. No fixed charge is made, but the mothers pay what they can afford.

Old Age.

233 deaths were attributable to Old Age. This corresponds to a death-rate of ·83 per 1,000.

70 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 1·30 per 1,000.

25 belonged to the St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of ·53 per 1,000.

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

36 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of ·53 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 ...	45	37	105	65	252
,, 70 ,, 75 ,, ...	56	40	97	63	256
,, 75 ,, 80 ,, ...	48	14	73	35	170
,, 80 ,, 85 ,, ...	29	12	56	24	121
,, 85 ,, 90 ,, ...	11	4	24	14	53
Over 90 years of age	1	1	13	4	19
	190	108	368	205	871

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	85	13	92	190
St. Georges	40	4	64	108
Mile End	199	21	148	368
Whitechapel District	87	16	102	205
	401	54	406	871

Alcoholism.

The number of deaths due to Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver was 34, or 4 more than in the previous year.

8 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of ·14 per 1,000.

8 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of ·17 per 1,000.

10 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of ·08 per 1,000.

8 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of ·11 per 1,000.

The death-rate throughout the whole Borough was ·12 per 1,000 of the population.

Cancer.

The deaths due to Cancer were 236, or 8 more than in the previous year. This corresponds to a death-rate of ·88 per 1,000 of the population.

64 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 1·19 per 1,000.

25 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of ·53 per 1,000.

81 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of ·72 per 1,000.

66 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of ·96 per 1,000.

It will be observed by the following table that the deaths from Cancer do not diminish in number but seem to be gradually increasing, although the population has been decreasing since 1901. With the exception of 1904 and 1906 the number was greater last year than in any year for the last 11 years:—

The number of deaths	from	Cancer	in 1901	was 211.
,,	,,		1902	,, 201.
,,	,,		1903	,, 223.
,,	,,		1904	,, 240.
,,	,,		1905	,, 228.
,,	,,		1906	,, 263.
,,	,,		1907	,, 213.
,,	,,		1908	,, 223.
,,	,,		1909	,, 202.
,,	,,		1910	,, 228.
,,	,,		1911	,, 236.

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 only one stable in the Borough, in which one horse was affected. This is a great improvement on the previous year, when 16 horses contracted the disease, and 85 in 1909.

Anthrax.

One man suffered from Anthrax. He was employed at Morocco Wharf, carrying foreign skins from the ship to the wharf.

A cow in one of the cowsheds in the Borough suffered from the disease.

On January 23rd, I received a notification that a cow was taken from a licensed cowhouse in the Borough to the Islington Cattle Market to be slaughtered. After the cow was slaughtered, it was discovered that she had Anthrax. The whole of the shed was disinfected and the milk stopped. The temperatures of the other cows were taken and they were found to be normal.

A bacteriological examination was made by the Board of Agriculture and the diagnosis was confirmed.

The carcase was destroyed.

Anthrax is specially virulent in sheep and cattle. An animal may suddenly drop down, with symptoms of collapse, and death may occur in a few minutes. In less acute cases, the animal is apparently out of sorts, and does not feed ; its pulse

and respiration are quickened ; rigors occur, succeeded by high temperature. There is progressive weakness, with cyanosis, death occuring in from 12 to 48 hours. In the more prolonged cases, widespread oedema and extensive enlargement of lymphatic glands are marked features. In the glands, especially about the neck, actual necrosis with ulceration may occur, constituting the so-called Anthrax Carbuncles.

On post-mortem examination, the most noticeable feature is the enlargement of the spleen, which may be two or three times its natural size. It is of a dark red colour, and on section the pulp is very soft and friable.

Anthrax is due to a pathogenic organism called *Bacillus Anthracis*. The bacilli form spores (or eggs) which are enclosed in a thick membrane and are more tenacious of life than the bacilli. They are able to stand heat, cold, and comparatively strong disinfectants. Not only so, but under circumstances which would rapidly prove fatal to the bacilli, the spores remain viable for years. The bacilli are killed by two minutes exposure to a 1 per cent. solution of carbolic acid in water, but the spores will remain alive for more than a week in a similar solution.

Anthrax is almost invariably transmitted to the healthy animal through the medium of food or water containing the spores of the disease.

The cow in question had been in the shed for two months. It is therefore evident that the disease was contracted through the food supply. The most likely cause was the oil cakes which were used to feed the cows. These cakes—Bombay cakes—are about 18 inches long and 6 to 7 inches wide. They are imported from India in bales without any covering, or being put in sacks. It is quite possible that skins or hides were placed on top of them in the hold of the ship, and that spores from an infected hide became attached to one or more of the cakes.

Plague.

The occurrence of Plague in human beings in East Anglia in 1910 together with the existence of this disease among rats, hares, and other rodent animals in that locality, has naturally drawn the attention of the public to the danger from this disease, which has not been epidemic in this country for over 200 years, but small outbreaks have occurred during the last 12 years in Glasgow, Liverpool, Cardiff, and Leith. Plague bacilli have, however, been discovered in dead rats in the docks by the Port Sanitary Authority during the summer months for the last 3 or 4 years.

It has been definitely proved that the disease particularly affects rodent animals such as rats, and that it is communicated from the animal to man by means of fleas. When the animal dies, or is dying, it becomes cold, and the blood does no longer circulate and afford nutriment to the fleas. They consequently leave their host, and attach themselves to another rodent or even to man. When a flea requires

nourishment, it pierces the skin with its pricker, at the same time injecting an irritating acrid fluid which causes the well-known irritation associated with the bite of these insects. If the flea had previously been feeding on the blood of an animal the subject of plague, the stomach would contain numerous plague bacilli in a living condition. These bacilli may be rubbed into the wound made by the pricker, or the contents of the stomach are regurgitated through the mouth of the flea, and the bacilli are then injected into the host with the saliva.

On December 17, 1910, I sent a circular to the managers of all the wharves in the Borough to this effect : " Dear Sir,—In view of the possibility of a spread of plague by the means of rats, I should be greatly obliged to you if you would communicate with me immediately you observe a number of dead rats on your premises."

On June 9th, 1911, I received a telephonic communication from the manager of one of the wharves that there were a number of dead rats on the wharf. It seems that five had died, and one was in a moribund condition, and was killed. Three of these were sent to the bacteriologist of the Local Government Board. One was in a state of advanced decomposition and could not be bacteriologically examined. The other two showed that they had died from pneumonic plague. I received this information on Monday, June 12th, and on the same day, accompanied by Dr. Reece. of the Local Government Board, I visited and inspected the premises, and gave instructions as to precautions to be taken in handling rats. On Tuesday, June 13th, six dead rats were found on the same premises ; one was too decomposed to be examined. Five were sent by hand to the bacteriologist of the Local Government Board, but two of them were too decomposed to be examined bacteriologically. The remaining three had died from Plague, two from the pneumonic variety and one from bubonic Plague. The wharf is situated on a kind of island, bounded on the west by Wapping Basin, on the east by Shadwell Basin, on the north by the London Docks, and on the south by the Thames. I caused the following circular to be given personally to the manager of each wharf on the river frontage throughout the Borough : " Dear Sir,—With reference to my letter to you in December last, with regard to rats, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the seasonal prevalence of rat Plague has commenced, and I should be glad if you notice any dead rats on your premises to communicate with me at once. I would strongly urge on you the necessity of at once starting a campaign to kill all the rats on your premises by trapping them." At the same time I instructed the Inspectors who took these circulars to the wharfingers to ask in each instance if there were any rats on the premises, or if they had recently seen any dead rats there. On the same day I instructed three other Inspectors to make a house to house inspection in the infected area and to inquire, first, whether there were any rats on the premises, and secondly, whether there were any dead rats. Although a large number of rats were found in a number of the premises, no dead rats had been seen in any of them.

On the first floor of the wharf in question, there was a large quantity of pea-nuts, the bags of which had been torn by rats, and some pea-nuts evidently eaten by them. They endeavoured to catch all the rats at the wharf until June 13th, without much success. On June 13th and 14th they set about 60 traps, but only caught two on each night.

Arrangements were made with rat-catchers to catch rats on all the premises where they were to be found along the riverside from the Poplar boundary to the City boundary, as well as on all the premises situated in the island mentioned above. Instructions were given to the Sanitary Inspectors, Dustmen, Sewer-men, &c., to bring to the Public Health offices all dead rats found in other parts of the Borough. The latter and all the rats caught (256 in number) were bacteriologically examined by the Local Government Board bacteriologist, but with the exception of the five previously mentioned, no Plague bacilli were discovered.

After sufficient rats had been caught for the purpose of examination to ascertain the extent of the disease, a campaign was started to exterminate them. Rat-catching by professional rat-catchers was not a success, and a virus from the Ratin Bacteriological Laboratory was used, which proved satisfactory in every way.

RETURN OF RATS CAUGHT ALIVE AND BACTERIOLOGICALLY EXAMINED.

Address.	Date of setting traps.	No. of traps set.	No. of rats caught.	Date when rats were caught, or traps examined.
	1911.			1911.
Dundee Wharf	8th July	16	None	10th July.
Limekiln Wharf	8th July	2	None	10th July.
150, Narrow Street (P. & O. Branch Office, Sail Loft).	8th July	7	None	10th July.
148, Narrow Street (J. & R. Wilson, Ship Stores).	8th July	4	None	10th July.
146, Narrow Street (Hay Wharf)... ...	Unable to get into Wharf.	—	—	
144, Narrow Street	Empty.			
St. Dunstan's Wharf	8th July	1	None	10th July.
Dunbar Wharf, 134, 136, 136½, 138, 140, and (stables across Street) 141, Narrow Street.	8th July	30	3 rats caught in 136½, 2 in cellar, and 1 on milk floor (raised ground floor)	10th July.
Ditto, ditto	10th July	9	3 in cellar, 1 on milk floor...	11th July.
Brewery Wharf (G. J. Anderson)... ...	11th July	1	None	12th July
Lower Brewery (Wharf C ; White) ...	11th July	2	None	12th July.

Return of Rats Caught, &c.—*continued.*

Address.	Date of setting traps.	No. of traps set.	No. of rats caught.	Date when rats were caught, or traps examined.
	1911.			1911.
Anchor Wharf (Hy. Crane) ...	11th July	3	None	12th July.
116, Narrow Street	Empty.			
Essex Wharf (E. J. Hay)	11th July	10	None	12th July.
Ditto, ditto	12th July	6	None	13th July.
108, Narrow Street	No traps set.			
Duke Shore Wharf	No traps set.			
100, Narrow Street (Sander Bros.) ...	10th July	15	1 in cellar	11th July.
Ditto, ditto	11th July	8	None	12th July.
Ditto, ditto	12th July	10	2 in cellar	13th July.
98, 96, Narrow Street (Houses)	No traps set. No signs of rats.			
92, 94, Narrow Street (Sparks)	10th July	2	None	11th July.
90, Narrow Street (G. & W. Lamb) ...	10th July	2	None	11th July.
88, Narrow Street (Fielder)	10th July	2	None	11th July.
86, Narrow Street (Barnet)	No traps set. No signs of rats.			

Return of Rats Caught, &c.--*continued.*

Address.	Date of setting traps.	No. of traps set.	No. of rats caught.	Date when rats were caught, or traps examined.
	1911.			1911.
84, Narrow Street (Etheridge)	10th July	2	None	11th July.
78 to 82, Narrow Street (Mason)	10th July	4	None	11th July.
76, Narrow Street (Wm. Higgins) ...	11th July	2	None	12th July.
74, Narrow Street (Harbour Master's Office).	No traps set. No signs of rats.			
70, 72, Narrow Street (Grape Wharf) ...	11th July	8	None	12th July.
Ditto, ditto ...	12th July	3	3 on ground floor	13th July.
68, Narrow Street (R. Waters)	11th July	3	1 in cellar	12th July.
Blyth's Wharf	No traps set.			
Jubilee Wharf	11th July	6	None	12th July.
54, Narrow Street (Coffee House) ...	11th July	2	None	12th July.
Dover Wharf	11th July	12	7 in lower cellar, 2 in cellar, 3 on dustbin in yard.	12th July.
Hough's Wharf	12th July	24	1 in cellar, 1 on ground floor	13th July.

Return of Rats Caught, &c.—*continued.*

Address.	Date of setting traps.	No. of traps set.	No. of rats caught.	Date when rats were caught, or traps examined.
	1911.			1911.
Hough's Wharf	13th July	12	None	14th July.
48, Narrow Street (Beerhouse)	12th July	2	None	13th July.
Victoria Wharf	13th July	6	1 mouse	14th July.
Chinnock's Wharf	13th July	7	3 on ground floor	14th July.
42, Narrow Street	Empty.			
Old Sun Wharf (Stable)	14th July	2	None	15th July.
Old Sun Wharf ((1st floor)	14th July	4	None	15th July.
Old Sun Wharf (2nd floor)	15th July	2	None	17th July.
Old Sun Wharf (B warehouse, N. side) ...	14th July	6	None	15th July.
Oporto Wharf (Ground floor)	14th July	4	None	15th July.
Oporto Wharf	15th July	6	None	17th July.
Vanes' Wharf (Ground floor)	13th July	4	None	14th July.
Vanes' Wharf (D 2 and D 3)	14th July	4	None	15th July.
New Sun Sufferance (B 1 and C 1) ...	13th July	10	None	14th July.

Return of Rats Caught, &c.—*continued.*

Address.	Date of setting traps.	No. of traps set.	No. of rats caught.	Date when rats were caught, or traps examined.
	1911.			1911.
New Sun Sufferance (B 2 and C 2) ...	14th July	7	1 on 1st floor	15th July.
New Sun Sufferance (B 3 and C 3) ...	14th July	4	None	15th July.
New Sun Sufferance (F warehouse on North side).	13th July	7	1 small rat	14th July.
Ditto, ditto	14th July	2	None	15th July.
New Sun Sufferance (J warehouse on North side. Ground floor).	14th July	6	1 on ground floor	15th July.
Ditto (1st floor)	14th July	3	None	15th July.
Eagle Wharf (A cellar)	13th July	3	None	14th July.
Eagle Wharf	14th July	6	None	15th July.
Eagle Wharf (A cellar)	15th July	6	2 rats	17th July.
Eagle Wharf (A ground floor)	15th July	2	None	17th July.
Eagle Wharf (E warehouse, North side)...	15th July	3	None	17th July.
Narrow Street (Crown Mill Wharf) ...	15th July	10	None	17th July.
Narrow Street (London Wharf)	15th July	6	None	17th July.

Return of Rats Caught, &c.—*continued.*

Address.	Date of setting traps.	No. of traps set.	No. of rats caught.	Date when rats were caught, or traps examined.
	1911.			1911.
Narrow Street (Globe Flour Mills) ...	Empty.			
Narrow Street (Ratcliffe Cross Flour Mills)	15th July	8	None	17th July.
20, 22, Narrow Street (Anglo-American Oil Co.).	No traps set. No signs of rats.			
18, Narrow Street (Phoenix Lower Wharf)	Empty.			
16, Narrow Street	Empty.			
Narrow Street (Phoenix Wharf)	Empty.			
12, Narrow Street	Vacant Land.			
Broad Street (Ratcliffe Cross Wharf) ...	15 July	14	None	17th July
Ratcliffe Cross Wharf (Stables and Yard)	17th July	12	1 rat caught in yard ...	18th July.
Marine Brewery Holt	17th July	12	None	18th July.
Hubbucks Wharf	17th July	14	None	18th July.
Free Trade Wharf	No traps set. Using Raten for several weeks.			
12, Broad Street (Moore & Co., Bottle warehouse).	18th July	31	1 caught in front warehouse, 1 on first floor back warehouse, 1 in bottle washing room, 6 in basement.	19th July.

Return of Rats Caught, &c.—*continued.*

Address.	Date of setting traps.	No. of traps set.	No. of rats caught.	Date when rats were caught, or traps examined.
	1911.			1911.
8, Broad Street (Finnis, Fisher & Co.) ...	18th July	5	None	19th July.
6, Broad Street	Empty.			
Charrington, Sells, Dale & Co.	18th July	9	None	19th July.
"Ship" Beer House, Lower Shadwell ...	18th July	2	None	19th July.
Shadwell Fishmarket	Empty.			
The Linde British Refrigeration Co., Ltd.	Empty.			
Tunnel Wharf, S. Bew, Lighterman ...	No traps set. No signs of rats.			
Pier Head (Parson's Destructor) ...	18th July	6	None	19th July.
56, Wapping Wall and Garton's Crystal Glucose.	20th July	4	None	21st July.
,, ,, ,,	21st July	1	None	22nd July.
Prospect of Whitby (Public House) ...	20th July	2	None	21st July.
Nash and Miller, Barge Builder	20th July	4	1 on ground floor	21st July.
Thorpe Wharf	20th July	10	1 on ground floor, 4 on first floor, 1 on fifth floor.	21st July.

Return of Rats Caught, &c.—*continued.*

Address.	Date of setting traps.	No. of traps set.	No. of rats caught.	Date when rats were caught, or traps examined.
Queen's Wharf	1911. Empty.			1911.
Metropolitan Wharf	20th July	10	None	21st July.
Metropolitan Wharf	21st July	2	1 in office	22nd July.
Metropolitan Wharf (C warehouse, North side).	20th July	6	None	21st July.
Jubilee Wharf (J. and J. Coleman) ...	20th July	4	None	21st July.
Lusk's Wharf	20th July	4	None	21st July.
River Plate Wharf	Empty.			
New Crane Wharf	20th July	18	None	21st July.
Anchor and Hope (Public House) ...	20th July	2	None	21st July.
St. Helen's Wharf	21st July	8	None	22nd July.
Albion and Brewers Wharf	21st July	27	None	22nd July.
Hastes Warhf	21st July	8	None	22nd July.
Watsons Wharf	21st July	20	None	22nd July.
Tidman's Wharf	22nd July	12	None	24th July.

Return of Rats Caught, &c.—*continued.*

Address.	Date of setting traps.	No. of traps set.	No. of rats caught.	Date when rats were caught, or traps examined.
	1911.			1911.
Sewards' Wharf	22nd July	14	None	24th July.
Globe Wharf	22nd July	36	1 in cellar, 7 on ground floor	24th July.
Old Globe Wharf	22nd July	15	1 on ground floor	24th July.
Colonian Wharf	24th July	53	None	25th July.
Granite Wharf	24th July	15	None	25th July.
Hermitage Wharf	25th July	36	3 on quay, 1 on ground floor, 1 on third floor.	26th July.
Carron Wharf	25th July	20	None	26th July.
Carron Wharf	26th July	58	1 on quay	27th July.
Upper Gun Wharf (partly empty) ...	26th July	10	None	27th July.
Carron Wharf	27th July	16	None	28th July.
Gas Works	16th to 19th June ...		2 rats	16th to 19th June.
Middleton's Wharf	9th to 14th June ...		10 rats	9th to 14th June.
Jacob's Wharf	7th to 10th July ...	12	2 rats	7th to 10th July.

Return of Rats Caught, &c.—*continued.*

Address.	Date of setting traps.	No. of traps set.	No. of rats caught.	Date when rats were caught, or traps examined.
	1911.			1911.
Jacob's Wharf	10th and 11th July	4	4 rats	10th and 11th July.
Lower Gun Wharf	15th to 17th July ...	16	1 rat	15th to 17th July.
Middle Gun Wharf	14th and 15th July	17	1 rat	14th and 15th July.
King Henry Wharf	10th and 11th July	16	4 rats	10th and 11th July.
King Henry Wharf	11th and 12th July	16	2 rats	11th and 12th July.
King Henry Wharf (K warehouse) ...	12th and 13th July	8	None	12th and 13th July.
King Henry Wharf (H warehouse) ...	12th and 13th July	8	4 rats	12th and 13th July.
,, ,, ,, ...	13th and 14th July	8	2 rats	13th and 14th July.
Gibb's Soap Works'	13th and 14th July	8	None	13th and 14th July.
F warehouse	17th and 18th July	9	1 rat	17th and 18th July.
G warehouse	17th and 18th July	9	None	17th and 18th July.
Old Aberdeen Wharf	18th to 20th July ...	9	1 rat	18th and 19th July.
Eagle Wharf	18th to 20th July ...	18	2 rats	19th and 20th July.
Baltic Wharf	18th to 20th July ...	9	None	18th to 20th July.

Return of Rats Caught, &c.—*continued.*

Address.	Date of setting traps.	No. of traps set.	No. of rats caught.	Date when rats were caught, or traps examined.
	1911.			1911.
Eagle Sufferance Wharf	20th and 21st July	17	None	20th and 21st July.
Morocco Wharf	20th and 21st July	15	None	20th and 21st July.
Gun Wharf	21st and 22nd July	17	None	21st and 22nd July.
St. John's Wharf	21st and 22nd July	17	None	21st and 22nd July.
Orient Wharf	22nd to 24th July ...	17	2 rats	22nd to 24th July.
Oliver's Wharf	22nd to 28th July ...	16	1 rat	26th to 28th July.
85, High Street, Wapping (Eating House)	26th to 29th July ...	2	None	26th to 29th July.
92, High Street, Wapping (" Waterman's Arms " Public House).	26th to 28th July ...	4	None	26th to 28th July.
87, High Street, Wapping (Public House)	26th to 28th July ...	3	None	26th to 28th July.
103, High Street, Wapping (Public House)	26th to 28th July ...	2	None	26th to 28th July.

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

During the year, there occurred in lunatic asylums the deaths of 67 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. Fifteen of these were stated to have been removed from the Limehouse District, 8 from St. George-in-the-East, 16 from Mile End Old Town, and 28 from the Whitechapel District.

There were 206 deaths in public institutions of persons admitted from Common Lodging-houses in the Borough, and nearly 30 per cent. of them died from Consumption.

The bodies of 4 unknown persons were found drowned on the foreshore of Shadwell and Wapping and were included in the Limehouse District returns, together with those of 4 unknown persons who died in Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, and 5 in the Stepney Workhouse.

Eleven children with unknown addresses died at the Carshalton Infirmary; 4 were stated to have been removed from Limehouse, 4 from St. Georges, 1 from Mile End and 2 from Whitechapel.

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

In the Mile End returns are included 7 deaths of persons who died under similar conditions in the Mile End Infirmary, and one unknown person who died in the street.

In the Whitechapel returns, there are included 67 deaths of persons with unknown addresses, 62 having occurred in the Whitechapel Infirmary and Workhouse, 2 in the London Hospital, and 3 in the street.

Inhabited House Duty.

During the year 4 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 30 tenements, and refused for 7 tenements.

Verminous Persons.

2,111 verminous persons were cleansed during the year, and their clothing disinfected. Of these, 2,015 were adults—2,001 males and 14 females—96 children were cleansed, all of school ages—71 being boys and 25 girls.

Mortuary and Coroner's Court.

The number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary during the year was 581. Of these, 509 were removed by the Coroner, 56 by the Police, 1 by the Relieving Officer, 8 at the request of friends, and 7 on my instructions. 2 of the bodies were persons who had died of Infectious Diseases, and were placed in the the infectious part of the Mortuary. 100 bodies were placed in the Jewish Mortuary. Of these, 46 were "watched" in accordance with the Jewish custom.

565 Inquests were held in the Coroner's Court, and 95 Post-mortem examinations were made.

Articles Destroyed on Account of their Condition and at the Request of the Owners.

Mattresses	43	Pillows	6
Beds	24	Quilts	2
Palliasses	15	Sheets	2
Bolsters	4	Sundries	38
Cushions	5	Sacks of Waste Paper ...	48
Coats	6		

ARTICLES DISINFECTED DURING 1911.

ARTICLES DISINFECTED.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
Beds	139	135	155	89	118	146	152	139	113	174	152	133	1,645
Mattresses ...	74	114	97	73	82	79	71	88	106	198	134	106	1,222
Palliasses ...	67	91	78	76	77	99	89	83	79	117	84	101	1,041
Bolsters	86	93	85	73	69	93	102	73	101	138	91	105	1,109
Pillows	267	231	339	267	246	288	266	273	242	328	379	305	3,431
Sheets	173	216	204	148	133	126	135	124	113	259	318	207	2,156
Quilts	150	166	141	88	93	121	171	84	79	188	165	101	1,547
Blankets... ...	180	223	213	135	148	1,482	259	431	117	245	248	106	3,787
Vests	35	52	44	38	30	32	39	41	38	51	37	35	472
Trousers	41	51	49	53	29	42	61	48	39	62	45	49	569
Cushions... ...	53	83	90	32	63	84	73	55	78	145	118	70	944
Coats	34	63	152	37	30	33	45	26	39	244	53	35	791
Sundries	824	3,029	1,223	894	1,986	1,421	497	412	398	1,016	1,042	974	13,716
TOTALS ...	2,123	4,547	2,870	2,003	3,104	4,046	1,960	1,877	1,542	3,165	2,866	2,327	32,430

Articles of Clothing in a Verminous Condition	18,997
Total for Year	51,427

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

A large number of the least satisfactory dwelling houses were inspected during the years 1910 and 1911, and were reported upon to the Public Health Committee. Closing Orders were made in respect of dwelling houses in several courts, but the owner of two houses in Regents Place made an application to the High Court for an injunction restraining the Council from proceeding further with the closing orders on the technical ground that the form of the Orders was not in accordance with the form prescribed by the Local Government Board. The application was heard in the Chancery Division on the 21st June, 1911, when the Judge decided that the words following the seal and signature in the Local Government Board's form were intended to be a part of the form, and these words having been omitted from the Council's Orders (for the reason that they were looked upon as being merely inserted for the the purpose of assisting the person who filled up the form), the Judge held that the Closing Orders were void.

This ambiguity in the Board's instructions as to the form of Order to be adopted, led to similar errors being made by several local authorities throughout the country.

In view of the foregoing, the Council did not proceed to make demolition orders in respect of any of the dwelling houses with regard to which they had purported to make closing orders, but notwithstanding this, the owners of some of the houses did not reopen them or make any attempt to improve their condition, but kept them uninhabited until fresh Closing Orders were made.

Closing Orders have been made for houses in the following Courts, and nothing has yet been done to improve their condition :—

(1) Miller's Court.
(2) Adelaide Court.
(3) Crown Court.
(4) Tenter Court.

Miller's Court.—This Court, which contains 7 houses, is situated as in a well with high buildings all round it, and the entrance is through a narrow covered entrance. On account of the position of the houses in the Court there is stagnation of air, and the conditions are injurious to health.

They are two-roomed houses without through light and ventilation. They have, therefore, all the bad qualities of back-to-back houses. There are no damp-proof courses. As the brickwork is old, the rain water soaks through the bricks and the dampness creeps up from the earth. In some cases the dampness is hidden by boards.

The windows of No. 7 are directly opposite and within 3½ feet of the doors of the water-closets which are common to all the houses.

Adelaide Court.—There are 4 houses in this Court, which is approached by a long covered entrance from Heneage Street. The houses have been empty for nearly two years. The houses are very dilapidated, the brickwork is old, and there are no damp-proof courses. The walls are very wet. There is no through ventilation of the rooms or of the ground underneath the lower floor. There are no separate w.c.'s or water supply. There are two w.c.'s at the end of the Court for the use of the 4 houses. They are badly lighted and ventilated. One is choked, with no water supply, and in the other, the flush pipe is defective.

Crown Court.—This is a Court approached from Little Pearl Street by a long covered entrance. Nos. 1 and 2 have yards, the others have no back yards. The former can be improved without a Closing Order. There is no water supply to any of the houses, but water is supplied by a tap which is close to the w.c. The floors are dilapidated.

No. 3.—The walls of the ground floor are damp. The ceiling is dilapidated.

No. 4.—The walls are damp.

Nos. 5 and 6.—The walls are boarded up all round.

No. 7.—The back wall is damp.

There are two w.c.'s to five houses containing 16 families. The w.c.'s are situated in the yard. The roofs of the w.c.'s are defective and the seats are very wet and dirty. All the rooms are let furnished.

Tenter Court.—This Court is a turning on the west side of Tenter Street. The Court is closed by a door which is generally nailed up. There are 3 houses in the Court which have been empty since November, 1909.

The ground floor rooms have a match-boarding over the walls. In the portion of the wall that is not boarded, the dampness of the wall can be observed. There is no separate w.c. or water supply to any of the houses. There is no through ventilation, and there is no opening or a window in the back wall. There are no back yards. The houses have a high wall in front separated only by the Court, which is less than 3 feet wide. There had been, at one time one w.c. which was for the use of the 3 houses, but it was condemned by the District Surveyor.

Nos. 2, 9, *and* 16, *Shepherd Street Buildings* were also closed. On account of their structural condition, the rooms are without sufficient light and ventilation, and are for that reason unfit for human habitation. The Act cannot be proceeded with further with regard to these tenements, as it is impossible to proceed with a Demolition Order without at the same time pulling down the whole of Shepherd Street Buildings.

Nos. 43 to 62, Ely Terrace.—Closing Orders were made with respect to these 24 houses in March, 1910. The floors were taken up, a space excavated underneath and ventilated, and new floor boards were supplied. Staircases were repaired or new ones provided. In fact, the whole of the inside and outside portion of the premises was thoroughly done up, and the drains and water-closets were reconstructed. The Closing Orders were rescinded in June, 1911.

Bennett's Place.—Closing Orders were made for the 5 houses in this Court, but they were rescinded in October, 1911.

These two-roomed houses were without through light and ventilation. They had no back yards, no separate water closet accommodation, and there was no water supply provided to any of the houses. There was one water closet just within the entrance of the Court which was common to the 5 houses. The walls were damp and there were no damp-proof courses. The floors were on the bare earth.

After the houses were closed, 4 water closets were constructed. The earth underneath the ground floor of each house was excavated and the space ventilated by air-bricks. Damp-proof courses were provided and a separate water supply was provided to each tenement.

There is now through ventilation in each tenement. The houses have been thoroughly repaired and re-decorated.

Cornwall Place.—The 5 houses had been unoccupied for some time. The walls were damp and there were no damp-proof courses. Closing Orders were made in January and rescinded in March. All the houses were thoroughly repaired.

Cornwall Square.—The 4 houses in this Square had been for years a source of continuous trouble due to their dilapidated condition. Sufficient work was done to barely satisfy the requirements of our various notices.

Closing Orders were made in January and rescinded in July, after the premises had been put in a thorough state of repair.

Regulations made by the Borough Council in 1911 as to Underground Rooms habitually used as sleeping places.

Whereas by Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, it is enacted as follows :—

> Sub-Section 7. A room habitually used as a sleeping place, the surface of the floor of which is more than three feet below the surface of the part of the street adjoining or nearest to the room, shall for the purposes of this section be

deemed to be a dwelling house so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, if the room either—

(*a*) is not on an average at least seven feet in height from floor to ceiling ; or

(*b*) does not comply with such regulations as the local authority, with the consent of the Local Government Board, may prescribe for securing the proper ventilation and lighting of such rooms, and the protection thereof against dampness, effluvia, or exhalation : Provided that if the local authority, after being required to do so by the Local Government Board, fail to make such regulations, or such regulations as the Board approve, the Board may themselves make them, and the regulations so made shall have effect as if they had been made by the local authority with the consent of the Board.

Provided that a Closing Order made in respect of a room to which this subsection applies shall not prevent the room being used for purposes other than those of a sleeping place ; and that, if the occupier of the room after notice of an order has been served upon him fails to comply with the order, an order to comply therewith may, on summary conviction, be made against him.

Now, therefore, we, the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney, being the local authority for the said Metropolitan Borough, hereby prescribe the following regulations with which a room habitually used as a sleeping place, the surface of the floor of which is more than three feet below the surface of the part of the street adjoining or nearest to the room, shall comply, namely :—

(*a*) Such room shall in every part thereof have at least three feet of its height above the surface of the street or ground adjoining or nearest to the room. Provided that if the width of the area hereinafter mentioned is not less than the height of the room from the floor to the said surface, or is not less than six feet, the height of the room above such surface may be less than three feet, but not in any case less than one foot.

(*b*) Every wall of such room shall be constructed with a proper damp-proof course, and, if in contact with the soil, shall be effectually protected against dampness from that soil by means of a vertical damp-proof course or otherwise.

(*c*) There shall be outside of, and adjoining such room, and extending along the entire frontage thereof, and open upwards from six inches below the level of the floor thereof, an area properly paved and effectually drained, and at least four feet wide in every part. Provided that the width of such area may be not less in any part than three feet, if the mean width of the area be not less than four feet. Provided also

that in the area there may be placed steps necessary for access to the room, and over and across such area there may be steps necessary for access to any buildings above the room, if the steps are so placed in such case as not to be over or across any external window of the room.

(*d*) The space (if any) beneath the floor of such room shall be provided with adequate means of ventilation.

(*e*) Every drain passing under any such room shall be properly constructed of a gas-tight pipe.

(*f*) Such room shall be ffectually protected against the rising of any effluvia or exhalation by means of a layer of good cement concrete at least six inches thick, laid upon the soil of the site of the entire room, or in some other equally effective manner.

(*g*) Every such room which is without a fireplace, and a flue properly constructed and properly connected with such fireplace, shall be provided with special and adequate means of ventilation by a sufficient aperture or air shaft, which shall provide an unobstructed sectional area of 100 square inches at the least.

(*h*) Such room shall have one or more windows opening directly into the external air, with a total area clear of the sash frames equal to at least one-tenth of the floor area of the room, and so constructed that one-half at least of every such window can be opened, and that the opening may in every case extend to the top of the window.

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 such 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 1911 was 83, 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—One.
(*b*) Notification of change of Master—Nil.
(*c*) Certificates—One.

(*d*) Marking—Nil.
(*e*) Overcrowding—Nil.
(*f*) Separation of sexes—Nil.
(*g*) Cleanliness—Nil.
(*h*) Ventilation—Nil.
(*i*) Painting—Two.
(*j*) Provision of Water Cask—One.
(*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 infringement, notice was sent to the owner of the Boat requiring him 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 certificate was 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, 1911 :—
(*a*) Number of Boats believed to be in use or available was 13
(*b*) Number of Boats that cannot be traced ... ... Nil.

(9) No Boats were Registered in 1911.

Human Bones at 16, Walburgh Street.

Human remains were disturbed on the above premises when men were excavating the earth to construct an underground stable.

The bones were not found in any one particular spot. Some were found in the basement and others just outside the building where the ground was dug to make an entrance to the stable. There were no signs of coffins, that is, no wood or coffin plates were seen, and no whole skeletons were found. On the contrary, two or more skulls were found with a small number of bones and in other places, a large number of bones were found with one skull only. Twenty-two skulls were disturbed and more than double that number of thigh bones.

It seems to me that the burial ground had been previously disturbed many years ago, and the bones thus disturbed were re-buried anyhow in another part of the ground. This part of the ground has now been again dug up. As far as I have been

able to gather information on the subject, it appears that the ground was used as a burial ground until 150 years ago. It was attached to a Roman Catholic chapel or church. In connection with the burial ground a portion of it was set aside for the burial of Lascars. Between 60 and 70 years ago, this portion of the ground was partly built over, and in constructing the foundation of the building human bones were disturbed. This fact came to the knowledge of the Lascars who were at the time staying in the locality, and they caused a great deal of rioting. The present building was then constructed as a cooperage in 1860, some bones were again disturbed and the Irish people on this occasion caused a disturbance, not without reason probably, as I am informed that boys picked up the bones and sold them to rag and bone shops.

Immediately it came to my knowledge that the bones were again disturbed, I communicated with the Home Office, and they were removed in proper receptacles and re-buried under proper supervision.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders.

At the end of the year there were in the Borough 1,125 registered premises where milk is sold, which included 33 cowsheds. 49 premises were removed from the register, due to their unsuitability, and 29 were refused registration for a similar reason. 76 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, vegetables or Dutch herrings are to be sold.

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

On February 23rd. Mr. Abraham Statinsky, of 75, Nelson Street, was summoned for not having his milk utensils in a clean condition. He was fined 20s., with 23s. costs.

On March 14th. Mrs. Jacobs, of 78, Bedford Street, was summoned for selling milk without being registered. She was fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

On March 20th. Mr. Horace John Rich, of 42, Cornwall Street, was summoned for selling milk without being registered. He was fined 10s., with 12s. 6d. costs.

On June 16th. the appeal of Mrs. Freedman, of 131, Jubilee Street, against the decision of the Stepney Borough Council for removing her name from the Register of Milkshops. The complainant did not appear and the appeal was dismissed.

On June 16th. Mr. Tartarsky, of 2, Mulberry Street, appealed against the decision of the Stepney Borough Council for removing his name from the Register of Milkshops. The complainant did not appear and the appeal was dismissed, with £2 2s. costs against him.

On June 16th. Mr. Nathan Darevinski, of 118, Jubilee Street, also made an appeal against the decision of the Council. The complainant appeared but did not wish to go on with the appeal. The appeal was dismissed with £2 2s. costs.

On June 16th. Mr. Nathan Darevinski, of 118, Jubilee Street, was summoned for selling milk after his name had been removed from the Register. He was fined 7s., with 23s. costs.

On June 26th Mr. Rich, of 42, Cornwall Street, was summoned for selling milk without being registered. He was fined £2, with 23s. costs.

On July 11th. May Davidson, of 36, Duval Street, was summoned for selling milk without being registered. She was fined 2s.

On July 12th. Mr. Morris Steinberg, of 48, Finch Street, was summoned for selling milk without being registered. He was fined 10s., with 2s. costs.

On July 14th. Mr. David Thomas, of 285, Oxford Street, was summoned for using dirty milk utensils. He was fined 10s., with 12s. 6d. costs.

On November 6th. Mr. Marks Frankfort, of 100, Nelson Street, was summoned for selling milk without being registered. He was fined £2, with 23s. costs.

On November 7th. Mr. Joseph Shinebaum, of 13, Mount Street, was summoned for keeping his milk utensils in a dirty condition. He was fined 21s., with 23s. costs.

On November 10th. Mr. James Read, of 7, Salmon Street, was summoned for selling milk without being registered. He was fined 20s., with 23s. costs.

On November 21st. Mr. Henry Weintrob, of 23A. Newark Street, was summoned for selling milk without being registered. He was fined 20s., with £2 4s. 0d. costs.

On December 5th. Mr. Simon Kossof, of 30, Langdale Street, was summoned for selling milk without being on the Register. He was fined 20s., with 23s. costs.

On December 7th. Mrs. Freedman, of 131, Jubilee Street, appealed to the Magistrate against the decision of the Council for removing her name from the Milkshop Register. The case was dismissed, with £2 2s. costs against the appellant.

Unsound Food Destroyed During the Year.

The following foodstuffs were destroyed during the year under the Unsound Food Series and the Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations 1908:—

At the Wharves.

			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Fresh Meat	7	Pigs Carcases	—	4	0	7
	1	Sheeps Liver	—	—	—	2
	3	Sets of Sheeps Lungs ..	—	—	—	3
Preserved Meats	80	Casks of Australian Salt Beef	10	14	1	4
	38,022	Tins of Beef	103	11	2	16
	1,610	„ „ Rabbits ...	1	8	2	26
	949	„ „ Tongues ...	1	4	0	16
	73	„ „ Rabbits ...	—	4	1	2
	5	„ „ Ox Cheeks ...	—	—	—	10
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	2,401	Crates of Bananas ...	59	11	2	0
	553	Packages of Pears ...	10	16	1	20
	305	„ „ Apples ...	5	4	2	18
	38	„ „ Oranges ...	1	18	3	0
	21	„ „ Onions ...	1	0	2	0
	8	„ „ Melons ...	—	7	3	0
	5	„ „ Tomatoes	—	—	3	0
	2	„ „ Potatoes ...	—	2	0	0
Dried Fruits	40	Packages of Currants...	1	0	0	0
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables ...	16,798	Tins of Pineapples ...	14	13	2	0
	10,694	„ „ Assorted Fruits	11	12	3	23
	3,900	„ „ Tomatoes ...	6	9	1	1
	1,061	„ „ Fruit Pulp ...	5	7	0	2
	1,821	„ „ Apricots ...	2	4	2	1
	189	„ „ Pears	—	4	0	15
	1,149	„ „ Spinach ...	1	5	0	0
	132	„ „ Mushrooms ...	—	1	0	20
	55	„ „ Peaches ...	—	—	3	26
	26	„ „ Celery ...	—	—	2	3

				Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Preserved Fish	10,395	„ „ Crayfish ...		3	14	3	2
	4,326	„ „ Salmon ...		2	0	1	24
	510	„ „ Sardines ...		—	4	1	0
	303	„ „ Lobsters ...		—	2	3	15
	251	„ „ Crabs		—	2	0	27
	53	„ „ Anchovies ...		—	1	0	18
Sundries	71	„ „ Condensed Milk		—	7	2	0
	14	„ „ Ox Tail Soup...		—	—	—	19
		Full Total ...		246	2	0	12

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.
5 Pigs Carcases...	—	3	1	23
4 Sheeps Carcases	—	2	0	22
2 Calves Carcases and all Organs	—	2	1	20
2 Bodies of Cow Beef and all Organs	—	7	2	16
190 Sets of Bullocks Lungs	—	15	2	27
60 „ „ Sheeps Lungs...	—	—	2	20
111 Sheeps Livers...	—	1	3	9
40 Bullocks Livers	—	4	1	24
19 „ Heads	—	5	0	14
18 „ Tripes	—	2	2	20
37 „ Spleens	—	—	3	27
4 Cows Udders	—	—	1	22
1 Calfs Liver	—	—	—	3
1 Set of Calfs Lungs	—	—	—	1
1 Sheeps Head	—	—	—	3
1 Loin of Beef	—	—	—	26
1 Flank of Beef...	—	—	—	12
Total ...	2	8	0	9

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

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Apples, 31 Packages	1	2	0	0
Bananas, 4 Packages	—	2	0	0
Cherries, 9 Packages	—	2	0	24
Crabs, 15 Packages...	—	—	—	13
Eggs, 850 and 1 quart liquid	—	1	0	10
Fish, 12 Packages	—	10	2	13
Fruit, Mixed	—	2	0	0
Grapes, 1 Package and 10 lbs.	—	3	0	10
Kippers, 16 Packages	—	1	1	2
Lemons, 1 Package...	—	1	0	0
Livers, Bullocks, 4	—	—	—	22
Lobsters, 192 tins	—	1	2	24
Melons, 80 Packages	4	0	0	0
Milk (condensed), 18 Packages	—	9	0	0
Olives	—	17	1	0
Onions, 5 Packages	—	3	0	0
Oranges, 1 Package	—	—	2	0
Pears, 138 Packages	1	18	0	24
Plums, 1 Package	—	—	—	24
Potatoes, 15 Packages	—	14	0	12
Rabbits, 60 Packages	—	—	3	20
Salmon (smoked)	—	8	2	25
Sausages (smoked)	—	1	2	0
Sloes, 338 Packages	4	6	0	0
Strawberries, 2 Packages	—	—	—	24
Tomatoes, 571 Packages	3	5	1	4
Total ...	18	12	0	27

Parasitic condition of Australian Beef (Salt), lying on a Wharf in the Borough.

In the early part of 1910, the attention of the Local Government Board was drawn to the presence of certain nodular masses in frozen quarters of meat arriving in this Country from Australia. These nodules were found to contain a parasitic worm which has been described as occurring in Australian cattle under the name of *Spiroptera reticulata*

At first, it was thought to be merely a surface affection of the flank and brisket of the forequarter, which could readily be removed by slicing away these superficial portions of the meat in which nodules were observed. Later, it was found that the nodules were also deeply situated in those parts, especially in the intermuscular fat.

The absence of superficial nodules was no indication that the meat was free from parasites in its deeper parts, and a careful and systematic plan of inspection was found to be necessary.

As the parasites were found to be present in a large proportion of the carcase, it was decided to cut off from every forequarter while still frozen those parts to which the parasitic nodules were known to be chiefly confined, viz., the flanks and briskets. The remainder of the forequarter was then released; the flanks and briskets were detained by the Sanitary Authority in cold store until the importer gave notice that he wished to dispose of them, either for industrial or for food purposes.

If it was desired to use the detained parts purely for industrial purposes, examination of the meat would not not, of course, be called for, and it would only remain to take the necessary steps to insure that no part of this meat could be used for human consumption.

If, however, the importer wished to utilise the detained flanks and briskets for food purposes, he would be required to have these parts thawed out and cut up in slices under supervision, and to have destroyed any meat which appeared unfit for human food.

Few of the importers it seems availed themselves of the option of having the detained flanks and briskets examined with a view to disposing of them for food purposes. In the great majority of cases they have found it more convenient to surrender the parts in question for destruction.

The situation which has arisen has naturally entailed considerable loss to the importers, who, however, have practically, without exception, realised the gravity of the matter, and have shown their willingness to comply with the requirements of the sanitary authorities.

According to reports made to the Local Government Board by Dr. MacFadden and Dr. Leipir, a copy of which I received on January 13th, 1911, and from which I have extracted the above information, the Local Government Board have been informed "that steps are now being taken in Australia to provide for removal of portions of quarters affected by parasitic nodules before exportation. Provided this is done with sufficient system and under adequate supervision (including, of course, measures to prevent affected portions being utilised in other ways in the preparation of meat foods sent to this country), the procedure should have advantages from the point of British administration."

Previous to receiving the above-mentioned reports, my attention was called by Mr. Abson—the Wharf Inspector—on January 2nd, 1911, to the presence of 80 casks (tierces) of salt beef on a wharf in this Borough. Each cask weighed about 3 cwt. These casks were landed on or about December 30th. The contents of the casks were examined, and found to be briskets and flanks. On a superficial examination we found that 14 per cent. of the pieces of meat were infected with the parasites.

I called the attention of the owners to the condition of the meat on January 3rd, and suggested that it should be destroyed or a careful examination made by boning and slicing the meat, afterwards destroying the unsound portion.

I received a reply on January 5th asking that a further examination of the meat should be made. After some conversation on the telephone, I made a further examination on January 9th, and wrote to the owners that I had found the parasites present on the second examination, and I again requested that the meat should be dealt with as suggested in my letter of January 3rd.

On January 14th I received a letter stating that my request will be an exceedingly expensive operation, and that the owners "are considering the question of re-shipping the whole of the parcel back to Australia. If it can be arranged, we presume there can be no objection to this course as far as your department is concerned."

A similar request for re-shipment was received by me on January 19th. I replied on the same date that I would not permit them to re-ship the meat to Australia. I further iniormed them that if they could not accept either of the two suggestions made in my former letters, the only other alternative would be to have the matter dealt with by a Stipendiary Magistrate, as laid down in the Unsound Food Regulations.

I afterwards saw a representative of the owners, who desired me to place the facts before the Public Health Committee, and to read the following :—

> "Referring to the conversation the writer had with you last week respecting the above parcel, when he asked you if the position could be reconsidered and we be allowed to re-ship it back to Australia on condition that we would give an undertaking that the meat would not find its way back to this country in any form whatever We gladly give this undertaking, and we can assure you that the authorities in Queensland are taking every precaution to prevent any brisket and flank meat being exported.
>
> "Our reason for asking permission to re-ship the goods is because we think we can make special arrangements with the Shipping Company in the matter of freight; and we have facilities for turning the product into manure, which do not exist at this end. Thereby we hope to some extent to minimise the loss, which will necessarily be heavy."

The freight to Australia is probably more than the difference in the price received for it in Australia for manure, purposes and that received for it if sold for similar purposes in this country.

The owners could appeal to the Magistrate, who, if satisfied that the meat will not be used for human food, could make an order for it to be re-shipped to Australia.

The portions affected by parasitic nodules had been removed from the rest of the carcases, and were exported to this country separate and distinct from the sound portions.

The Public Health Committee, having considered all the facts, refused to grant permission to have the diseased meat returned to Australia, as there was not conclusive evidence that these briskets would not be converted into tinned meat and then re-exported into England, when the disease could not be detected by the naked eye.

They were therefore destroyed.

Police Court Proceedings for Selling Unsound Food.

On February 8th, 1911. Mr. Wm. S. Brady, 118, Salmon Lane, was summoned for selling and exposing for sale 60 rabbits which were unfit for human food. He was fined £25 and £2 4s. costs or six weeks imprisonment.

On March 30th. Mr. Adam Mahringer, of 337, Commercial Road, was summoned for having 50 eggs and 1 quart of liquid eggs which were unsound and unwholesome on his premises in the course of preparation for sale as the food of man. He was fined £2 and £3 3s. costs.

On May 8th. Mr. Harris Zikrow, of 32, Wolesley Street, was summoned for exposing for sale a quantity of pears which were unsound and unfit for human food. He was fined £5 and £1 3s. costs.

On September 8th. Mr. Morris Domb, of 83, Hessell Street, was summoned for having on his premises for the purpose of preparation for sale 377 eggs which were unsound and unfit for human food. He was fined £5 5s. and £3 3s. costs.

On Friday, October 27th. Acting on my instructions, Mr. Abson went to a butcher's shop in Whitechapel High Street about 6.30 a.m. He saw two packages and one hamper containing meat. One package contained two pigs and the other one pig. The hamper contained seven pigs. He examined the first three pigs, and he found that the glands in the throat of one of them were very enlarged and tuberculous. The lumbar and inguinal glands were also affected with the same disease. The pig was seized, and after I had examined it, it was taken to the Thames Police Court, where it was condemned by the Magistrate. The owner, who resided in Braintree, Essex, was communicated with, and he identified the pig as belonging to him.

On examining the seven pigs contained in the hamper, the glands on both sides of the throat of one pig and the glands on one side of the throat of another pig had been removed. These glands had been removed before sending the pigs to London,

and the suggestion was that it had been done for the purpose of removing evidence of disease. Four carcases were alright, but in the remaining one the throat and lumbar glands were extensively affected with tuberculosis. This pig was also seized and condemned by the Magistrate at the Thames Police Court. The pigs had been slaughtered in a village in Essex.

Mr. Frederick Thomson, of Bocking, was fined £15 15s. and £5 5s. costs for depositing one of these diseased pigs for sale, and Mr. James John Nash, of Braintree, was fined £42 and £10 10s. costs for depositing the other diseased pig for sale. Mr. Nash had been previously fined £20 and £5 5s. costs for a similar offence in February, 1910.

On Saturday, October 28th, the proprietor of the same butcher's shop in Whitechapel High Street telephoned to the Public Health Office and asked that someone should call at his place as he had put aside carcases of pigs which he thought were diseased and unfit for human food. The throat glands of two pigs were extensively affected with Tuberculosis, and the pigs were condemned by the Magistrate at the Thames Police Court on the same afternoon.

The pigs belonged to Mr. James Parish, Coggeshall Hall, near Colchester, and had been sent by him to be slaughtered by Mr. Frank Garrard, of Kelvedon. The pigs were slaughtered by Mr. Gerrard at his own premises on October 26th and sent to London on the afternoon of October 27th.

Mr. Parish was fined £10 10s. and £5 5s. costs for depositing the diseased pigs for sale, and Mr. Frank Gerrard was fined £20 and £5 5s. costs for aiding and abetting.

In each instance the defendants stated in the witness-box that although they had heard of tuberculosis, neither of them would be able to recognise meat affected with that disease. They had no idea what a tuberculous gland would look like.

It must be admitted that these admissions give rise to feelings of disquiet and even of alarm. If these admissions are honest, and I have no reason to doubt them, there is disclosed a somewhat serious state of affairs.

The public naturally assume that these men are sufficiently acquainted with any evidence which may be present of such a common disease as tuberculosis in cattle, and have been led to rely upon the supposed knowledge of these men for protection against the consumption of diseased meat.

Under present conditions it is obviously impossible to have every carcase examined by officers of sanitary authorities, and considerable responsibility rests on butchers and other purveyors of food.

In London the question is not a difficult one except from a monetary point of view. The establishment of public abattoirs with clearing houses would ensure the

adequate examination of every carcase, but the question at present is more urgent in country districts than in London. Inspection of shops and other places where food is sold or prepared for sale is fairly satisfactory, but in country districts food inspection is very inadequate, and in some, even non-existent.

The establishment of public abattoirs in rural districts is impracticable, if not impossible, and the solution of the problem is probably in the direction of licensing suitable and experienced men as slaughterers. A licensed slaughterman could always be under the control of a constituted authority, and as the license would presuppose a certain amount of knowledge of the more commonly diseased conditions in cattle, there would be no excuse for ignorance. I am well aware of the objections that suitable men could not be obtained in country districts. The same objection was raised when the licensing of midwives was proposed, but by the help of grants from County Councils and other authorities there has been no dearth of midwives in country districts, and no one now denies the benefits which have accrued from the passing of the Midwives Act. Possibly at the commencement there would be a difficulty in obtaining suitable men as licensed slaughterers, but the demand usually creates a supply.

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.

42,883 houses were inspected, 5,621 being the result of house to house inspection.

14,719 intimation notices were served for the abatement of various nuisances, for which it was necessary to serve 6,689 statutory notices before the defects were remedied.

70,893 re-visits were made to supervise the abatement of the nuisances complained of.

1,210 visits were made to the houses of consumptive people who had been notified to be suffering from that disease.

Police Court proceedings were taken in 72 instances where the statutory notices were disregarded. This number does not, of course, include proceedings under the Food and Drugs Acts.

8,876 drains were tested with smoke, and 2,533 were either constructed or re-constructed, cleansed or repaired, and 956 were trapped.

292 new soil pipes were fixed and ventilated; 1,830 new closet pans and traps were fixed, and 2,240 closets were either cleansed and repaired or provided

with additional light and ventilation, as well as 2,074 water closets provided with proper flushing apparatus.

3,503 yards, forecourts and areas were paved or repaired.

Notices were served to provide 1,569 sanitary dust receptacles; 37 manure receptacles were provided; 644 offensive accumulations were removed from the rear of dwelling houses.

605 houses were ventilated underneath the lower floor.

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

70 notices were served for the abatement of smoke nuisances.

364 bakehouses were visited and 293 cleansing notices served.

4,155 notices were served to have houses cleansed, and water supply was reinstated to 161 houses.

440 sink, bath or rainwater pipes, which were communicating directly with the drains, were disconnected.

5,875 miscellaneous repairs to roofs, floors, gutters, &c., were made as the result of notices served.

748 damp walls were remedied, and 115 rooms were provided with additional light and ventilation.

The nuisance due to the keeping of too many animals in back yards was abated in 119 houses.

Overcrowding.

17,442 Inspections were specially made for the purpose of detecting overcrowding, and 548 living rooms were found to be overcrowded. 631 intimation notices were served for the abatement of the nuisance and 174 statutory notices. It was only necessary to take Police Court proceedings in one instance.

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

On March 30th. Mr. Adam Mahringer, of 337, Commercial Road, was summoned for keeping butter and other materials intended for the food of man in a store attached to a bakehouse where due cleanliness was not observed. He was fined 20s., with 42s. costs.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORT.

	TWAITS.	JOHNSON.	WRACK.	COOK.	PAVITT.	CROOK.	MILLS.	SHEPHERD.	WHITE.	FLINT.	SIMPSON.	QUAINTRELL.	STILES.	DEE.	WATERMAN.	HARRIS.	BOTTOMLEY.	TOTALS.
Number of Inspections— House to house	339	217	316	355	149	206	350	476	436	637	455	582	281	553	269	..	..	5621
Miscellaneous	2015	2044	1560	1315	1803	1422	2135	1918	1804	1115	1800	1837	1882	1436	2027	1578	1922	29553
Complaints	73	161	231	270	169	249	223	140	115	108	45	143	245	82	110	149	8	2521
Infectious diseases	318	275	241	261	250	786	338	139	162	168	218	178	198	189	257	..	..	3978
Visits to Cases of Consumption	65	71	75	96	107	126	99	64	73	76	83	99	47	62	67	..	..	1210
Intimations served	740	1071	682	763	850	711	1243	968	696	702	966	571	1346	733	862	840	975	14719
Statutory notices served	542	656	123	450	548	496	885	120	441	549	736	98	629	116	146	78	76	6689
Houses re-visited	4813	5360	3704	3768	5706	3920	4231	3551	3791	3267	5102	2570	4655	3290	4368	3676	5121	70893
Summonses taken out under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	3	1	..	1	8	3	27	..	3	2	3	4	6	1	1	5	4	72
Samples taken under the Food & Drugs Acts	100	72	111	97	100	101	92	73	72	72	110	72	72	42	72	..	..	1257
Summonses ,, ,, ,, ,,	12	..	5	7	15	14	2	7	5	2	3	3	2	3	3	..	..	83
Houses or parts of houses cleansed	178	363	203	312	104	135	319	242	272	193	269	132	221	315	236	277	384	4155
Water supply to houses re-instated	13	26	7	8	10	5	5	4	5	7	11	20	23	2	11	1	3	161
Drains constructed and reconstructed	250	32	17	12	200	50	81	20	37	10	99	30	52	62	117	..	20	1089
,, cleansed and repaired	49	144	89	71	153	140	64	47	62	47	109	82	127	48	84	49	79	1444
,, trapped	268	47	53	41	16	15	316	16	33	12	16	12	38	3	70	..	..	956
New soil pipes fixed and ventilated	7	40	9	18	19	42	44	6	3	3	12	..	30	9	50	..	..	292
New closet pans and traps fixed	262	63	59	162	224	140	204	77	79	10	156	48	71	86	157	12	20	1830
Closets provided with a water supply and flushing apparatus	83	147	68	214	44	115	285	113	69	19	183	57	172	145	248	93	19	2074
Closets provided with light and ventilation	9	32	..	11	24	14	34	3	4	3	2	..	3	14	4	6	..	163
,, cleansed and repaired	23	166	169	154	12	104	165	190	73	89	166	36	79	238	144	165	98	2077
Yards cleansed, repaved, or paving repaired	365	221	44	128	263	204	182	201	143	77	218	99	90	381	284	60	113	3073
Wash-houses, forecourts, areas, &c., paved	79	42	17	17	31	10	55	..	20	16	9	17	29	33	39	5	11	430
Sanitary dust receptacles provided	144	176	58	32	132	55	78	75	32	41	181	143	76	81	118	57	90	1569
Sink, bath, and lavatory pipes and rain-water pipes disconnected	65	76	35	16	16	12	49	8	9	4	14	7	4	29	96	..	..	440
Houses ventilated under lower floor	259	12	8	38	9	10	9	23	7	8	4	3	44	137	33	..	1	605
Miscellaneous repairs, viz.: roofs, floors, gutters, &c.	138	652	221	254	216	290	369	373	362	301	455	329	789	157	421	264	284	5875
Overcrowding in dwelling rooms abated	9	6	8	32	18	6	81	18	35	14	20	14	70	28	36	68	80	543
Illegal occupation of underground rooms discontinued	2	6	2	2	2	12	2	..	..	3	1	..	1	8	2	..	9	52
Manure receptacles provided or reconstructed	9	4	..	3	1	3	2	2	1	..	2	3	1	2	4	..	..	37
Offensive accumulations removed	9	19	115	62	6	7	89	67	9	17	18	52	29	31	66	22	26	644
Bakehouses inspected	30	30	26	22	22	34	28	30	10	22	24	28	32	8	18	..	..	364
,, cleansed	30	15	26	11	22	12	28	13	10	22	24	28	32	8	12	..	..	293
Smoke nuisances abated	2	7	9	..	..	1	4	3	10	8	2	4	6	12	2	..	..	70
Animals kept so as to constitute a nuisance, removed	2	2	2	15	..	7	19	6	..	4	11	..	12	5	14	13	7	119
Damp walls remedied	21	87	10	35	45	10	54	23	29	31	17	11	89	161	89	8	27	748
Cisterns removed or cleansed and covered	18	..	10	2	7	9	10	10	..	3	3	1	11	10	29	2	6	131
Urinals fixed	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	14
Open fires in yards abolished	..	..	..	3	2	4	11	3	..	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	32
Canal Boats inspected	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Areas and stables paved and drained	16	2	..	7	..	1	13	..	..	3	..	7	..	2	6	..	..	57
Occupation of shed as dwelling discontinued	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Light and ventilation provided to rooms	..	5	..	5	..	6	27	..	..	10	..	..	11	17	15	14	5	115



On May 17th. Mr. Morris Harris, a Restaurant Keeper, of 169, Commercial Road, was summoned for not observing due cleanliness in his store room where meat was prepared for sale as human food. He was fined 17s., with 23s. costs.

On May 17th. Mr. Lewis Rosenberg, a Restaurant Keeper, of 62, Mile End Road, was summoned for not observing due cleanliness in his store room where meat was prepared for sale as human food. He was fined 10s., with 23s. costs.

On July 21st. Mr. Davis Rosenblatt, of 56, Gold Street, was summoned for having his fish shop in a dirty condition. He was fined 20s. with 23s. costs.

On July 24th. Mr. Harry Hoffeneister, of 198, Mile End Road, was summoned for having his factory premises where human food was prepared in a dirty condition. He was severely cautioned by the Magistrate and ordered to pay 23s. costs.

On July 31st. Mr. Israel Solomon, of 18, Heneage Street, was summoned for preparing food for man in dirty and unsuitable premises. He was fined 20s., with 23s. costs.

On September 29th. Mr. Abraham Feldman, of 362, Mile End Road, was summoned for keeping the shop occupied by him (butcher's) in a dirty condition. He was fined 20s. and £2 2s. costs.

On October 27th. Mr. Joseph Goide of 72, Commercial Street, was summoned for allowing the flooring of his bakehouse to be in a filthy condition. He was fined 20s., with 23s. costs.

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

On January 30th. Miss R. Joseph, of 5, King Edward Road, South Hackney, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance at 510A, Mile End Road. An order was made to carry out the work within 10 days, with 27s. costs.

On January 30th. Miss R. Joseph, of 5, King Edward Road, South Hachney, was summoned for failing to pave a yard at the above premises (510A, Mile End Road), the summons was adjourned for 14 days, and withdrawn on the completion of the work.

On February 13th. The owner of the Paragon Music Hall, was summoned for not complying with the Council's order to remedy the defective condition of the drains, etc. A Solicitor attended the Court and gave an undertaking to close the premises until the defective drains were remedied. The case was adjourned *sine die*.

On March 14th. The owner of Newman's Buildings, Short Street, was summoned for not complying with the Council's notice to re-instate the rain water pipes and eaves gutters. An order was made to do the work in 7 days, with 40s. costs.

On April 18th. Mr. A. Cohen, of 127, Whitechapel Road, was summoned for the defective drainage of 8, Finch Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance in 7 days with £6 6s. costs.

On April 18th. Mr. A. Cohen, of 127, Whitechapel Road, was summoned for the defective drainage of 6, Finch Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance in 7 days with 2s. costs.

On April 18th. Mr. A. Cohen, of 127, Whitechapel Road, was summoned for the defective drainage of 10, Finch Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance in 14 days with 2s. costs.

On April 18th. Mr. A. Cohen, of 127, Whitechapel Road, was summoned for the defective drainage of 12, Finch Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance in 14 days, with 2s. costs.

On April 18th. Mr. A. Cohen, of 127, Whitechapel Road, was summoned for the defective drainage. of 7, Frostic Place. An order was made to abate the nuisance in 14 days, with 2s. costs.

On April 18th. Mr. A. Cohen, of 127, Whitechapel Road, was summoned for the defective drainage of 8, Frostic Place. An order was made to abate the nuisance in 14 days, with 2s. costs.

On April 19th. Miss R. Joseph, of 5, King Edward Road, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance at 35, Longfellow Road. An order was made to abate the nuisance in 5 days, with 12s. 6d. costs.

On April 19th. Miss R. Joseph, of 5, King Edward Road, Hackney, was summoned for failing to pave a yard at 35, Longfellow Road. She was find 20s., with 23s. costs or 10 days' imprisonment in default of distress.

On April 19th. Miss R. Joseph, of 5, King Edward Road, Hackney, was summoned for failing to provide an ashpit at 35, Longfellow Road. She was 20s,, with 23s. costs or 10 days' imprisonment in default of distress.

On April 19th. Miss R. Joseph, of 5. King Edward Road, Hackney, was summoned for failing to pave a yard at 36, Longfellow Road. She was fined 20s., with 23s. costs or 10 days' imprisonment in default of distress,

On April 26th. The Owner of 23 and 24, Frostic Mansions, Old Montague Street, Mrs. R. Specterman, of 320, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing

to abate a nuisance arising from the defective condition of the roof. An order was made to abate the nuisance in 24 hours, with £2 2s. costs.

On May 15th. The Owner of 16, Gt. Alie Street, was summoned for a nuisance caused by a stopped drain. The "Owner" was fined 40s., with 27s. costs, and an order was made to abate the nuisance in 7 days.

On 9th June. The owner of 173, St. George Street was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the defective condition of the roof at the above premises. An order was made to abate the nuisance in 7 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On June 9th. Mr. F. H. Seddon, the owner of 105, Coutts Road, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from a defective drain. An order was made to abate the nuisance in 21 days with £2 4s. costs.

On June 21st. Mr. Jacob Koproff, of 51, Brick Lane, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the foul and offensive condition of fish boxes and barrows. An order was made to abate the nuisance in 7 days, with 10s. costs. A recurring order was also made.

On June 28th. Mr. Barnett Rudkinsky, of 30, Finch Street, was summoned for disobeying a Prohibition Order made on the 6th October, 1910, for abating the nuisance arising from the foul and offensive condition of fish barrows. He was fined £2, with 2s. costs.

On July 17th. Messrs. Hall & Newman, of 107, Bishopsgate, E.C., the owner of 157, Cannon Street Road, were summoned for failing to comply with the Council's notice with respect to the W.C. being without a sufficient water supply. They were fined, 40s., with 23s. costs.

On July 17th. Messrs. Hall & Newman, of 107, Bishopsgate, E.C., were summoned for failing to pave a yard at 173, Cannon Street Road. They were fined 20s,, with 23s. costs.

On July 17th. Messrs. Hall & Newman, of 107, Bishopsgate, E.C., were summoned for not keeping the W.C. in a proper state of repair at 177, Cannon Street Road. They were fined 20s., with 23s. costs.

On July 18th. The owner of 59, Wilkes Street, was summoned for failing to abate the nuisance due to the walls of the basement rooms being damp and the flooring being on the bare earth. An order was made to abate the nuisance in 21 days, with 23s. costs

On July 18th. The owner of 75, Hanbury Street, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance due to the eaves gutters and rain water pipe of the back addition being defective, and the roof of the house being in a defective condition. An order was made to abate the nuisance in 7 days.

On July 18th. The owner of 77, Hanbury Street, was summoned for failing to abate various nuisances arising from the defective drainage, the stables not being properly paved and drained, and not removing an accumulation of manure from the above premises. An order was made to abate the nuisance in 28 days.

On July 24th. Mr. W. Carter, 84, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the defective roof of 32, Wicker Street. The work having been done at the hearing of the summons, he was ordered to pay 44s. costs.

On July 24th. Mr. W. Carter, of 84, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to maintain the yard at 32, Wicker Street in good order and condition. The work having been done at the hearing of the summons, he was ordered to pay 23s. costs.

On July 31st. Messrs. Hall & Newman were summoned for the defective condition of the W.C. of 26, Heneage Street. They were fined 20s., with 23s. costs

On August 31st. The owner of 547, Commercial Road, was summoned for not complying with the Council's notice to abate a nuisance and to provide a dust receptacle. The notice having been complied with before the hearing of the summons, he was fined 7s., with 46s. costs.

On September 15th. The owner of 13, Old Church Road was summoned for not complying with the Council's notice to abate a nuisance The work being in hand at the hearing of the summons, an order was made to abate the nuisance in 7 days with 27s. costs.

On September 15th. The owner of 23, Old Church Road was summoned for not complying with the Council's notice to abate a nuisance. The work being in hand at the hearing of the summons, an order was made to abate the nuisance in 7 days, with 27s. costs.

On September 8th. Mr. Specterman, of 320, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance at 14, Kinder Street, arising from the defective condition of the roof of house. He was fined 7s. and 23s. costs.

On September 15th the owner of 31, Old Church Road, was summoned for not complying with the Council's notices to abate various nuisances. The work being completed at the hearing of the summons, he was fined 20s., with 23s. costs.

On September 27th. Messrs. Hall & Newman, 107, Bishopsgate, E.C, were summoned for failing to remedy the defective drainage of 31, Old Montague Street. The Magistrate made an order to abate the nuisance within seven days, with 27s. costs.

On September 27th. Messrs. Hall & Newman, of 107, Bishopsgate, E.C., were summoned for failing to remedy the defective drainage of 33, Old Montague Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance in 14 days, with 27s. costs.

On September 27th. Messrs. Hall & Newman, of 107, Bishopsgate, E.C., were summoned for failing to remedy the defective drainage, defective rain water pipe eaves gutter at the rear and on the back addition roof of 35, Old Montague Street. The Magistrate made an order to abate the nuisance in seven days with 27s. costs.

On September 29th. Mr. Abraham Feldman, of 362, Mile End Road, was summoned for non-compliance with a notice served to abate a nuisance caused by the improper keeping of animals. The Magistrate made an order to abate the nuisance within seven days, with 27s. costs.

On October 5th. Mr. Jacob Koproff, of 51, Brick Lane, Spitalfields, was summoned for non-compliance of abatement order made on June 21st, 1911, for the foul and offensive condition of fish barrows. He was fined £2 and 23s. costs.

On October 5th. Mr. Phillip Rueben, of 21, Elder Street, Norton Folgate, was summoned for non-compliance with an abatement order made 14th July, 1910, for the foul and offensive condition of fish barrows at 15, Old Montague Street, Whitechapel. He was fined £2 and 23s. costs.

On October 26th. Messrs. Hall & Newman, of 107, Bishopsgate, were summoned for failing to abate a nuisance due to the defective condition of the roof, at 22, Finch Street. An order was made to do the necessary work in 14 days, with 23s. 3osts.

On October 31st. The owner of 11, Ronald Street, was summoned for failing to remedy a nuisance arising from the defective condition of the drain. An order was made to do the work in 21 days with 27s. costs.

On October 31st. The owner of 5, Pier Head, Wapping, was summoned for non-compliance with the Council's notice to abate a nuisance due to a defective soil pipe. The case was adjourned to enable the Port of London Authority to do the work, they agreeing to pay the costs (£2 5s.)

On November 9th. Mrs. R. Specterman, of 320, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the defective yard paving, as well as from the defective condition of the roof of the workshop at 15, Old Montague Street. The Magistrate made an order to abate the nuisance in 10 days, with 23s. costs.

On November 9th. Mrs. R. Specterman, of 320, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof of 21, Old Montague Street. The Magistrate made an order to abate the nuisance in 10 days, with 23s. costs.

On December 29th. Messrs. Hall & Newman, of 107, Bishopsgate, were summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof of 15, Frostic Mansions. The work having been done at the hearing of the summons, they were fined 1s. with 21s. costs.

On December 29th. Messrs. Hall & Newman, of 107, Bishopsgate, were summoned for failing to remedy a nuisance arising from the defective connection of the flush pipe to the W.C. pan at 9, Old Montague Street. The work having been completed on the day of the hearing of the summons, the defendants were fined 1s. with 21s. costs.

On December 29th. Messrs. Hall & Newman, of 107, Bishopsgate, were summoned for failing to comply with notices to abate nuisances due to the walls and ceilings of the back basement room, the passage and staircase being dirty and dilapidated, and the connection of the flush pipe to the W.C. pan being defective at 29, Old Montague Street. The work having been done at the hearing of the summons, the defendants were fined 1s., with 21s. costs.

On December 29th. Mrs. R. Specterman, of 320, Commercial Road, was summoned for disobeying the Magistrates' order, made on November 9th, with regard to 15, Old Montague Street. The work having been done, the defendant was fined 1s., with 21s. costs.

On December 29th. Mrs. R. Specterman, the owner of 21, Old Montague Street, was summoned for disobeying the Magistrate's order, made on November 9th. The work having been done, the defendant was fined 1s., with 21s. costs.

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

On May 11th. Mr. F. Harmer, of 128, 130, Long Lane, Borough, was summoned for constructing at 38, Mile End Road, a new drain and building (a water closet) contrary to the London County Council's bye-laws, also without giving notice to the Sanitary Authority. He was fined £3, with 42s. costs.

On July 7th. Mr. Robert Stone, of 37, Cadogan Terrace, was summoned for constructing a new drain at 108, Commercial Road, without previously having obtained the consent of the Council. He was fined 20s., with 23s. costs.

On July 17th. Messrs. Hind & Son were summoned for failing to comply with the Council's notice to maintain the drain in good order and condition at 85, Grove Street. They were fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

On July 18th. Mr. A. Cohen was summoned for failing to comply with the Council's notice to maintain the drain in good order and condition at 28, Fairclough Street. He was fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

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

On October 11th. Mr. Harry Slater, of 109, Rosher Road, Stratford, was summoned for removing offensive matter through the streets during prohibited hours. He was fined 10s. and 12s. costs.

On October 11th. Mr. Richard Waddington, of Marsh Gate Lane, Stratford, was summoned for removing offensive matter in improper utensils. He was fined 10s. and 12s. costs.

On October 24th. Mr. James Woodward, of 75, Hungerford Road, Islington, was summoned for causing offensive matter to be conveyed during prohibited hours and in improper receptacles through Commercial Road. He was fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

On October 24th. Mr. William Kerridge, of 75, Bride Street, Islington, was summoned for conveying offensive matter in improper receptacles through the streets. He was fined 5s., with 15s. costs.

On November 10th. Mr. Thomas Webb, of 170, Abbey Road, Barking, was summoned for removing fish offal from 125, Bridge Street, during prohibited hours. He was fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

December 1st. Mr. Richard Taylor, of 33, Robinson Road, N.E., was summoned for carrying offensive matter in improper receptacles through the streets. He was fined £4 and 23s. costs.

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

On July 17th. Messrs. Hall & Newman, 107, Bishopsgate, E.C., were summoned for failing to cleanse a verminous room at 155, Cannon Street Road. They were fined 10s., with 44s. costs.

On July 31st. Messrs. Hall & Newman were summoned for failing to cleanse a verminous room at 28, Heneage Street. They were fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

On July 31st. Messrs. Hall & Newman were summoned for failing to cleanse a verminous room at 32, Heneage Street. They were fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

Police Court Proceedings for the abatement of Overcrowding.

On July 31st. Mr. Isaac Franks, 15, New Court, Fashion Street, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from overcrowding. An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days.

Public Analyst's Annual Report.

During the year 1911, 1,257 Samples were examined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, consisting of:—931 Milks, 5 Separated Milks, 5 Skimmed Milks, 178 Butters, 5 Milk-blended Butters, 7 Margarines, 1 Cheese, 2 Lards, 4 Cocoas, 22 Coffees, 24 Mustards, 38 Peppers, 1 Oatmeal, 8 Rices, 2 Sagos, 3 Baking

Powders, 3 Jams, 1 Golden Syrup, 1 Wine, 3 Bees Waxes, 11 Blaud's Pills, 2 crushed linseed.

139 Samples, or 11.1 per cent. were found to be adulterated. These consisted of:—107 Milks, 1 Separated Milk, 1 Skimmed Milk, 15 Butters, 3 Cocoas, 3 Coffees, 1 Pepper, 1 Bees Wax, 7 Blaud's Pills.

Proceedings were taken in 73 cases.

The total fines secured on the prosecutions was £315 4s. 0d., and £68 8s. 6d. was allowed in costs.

The average fine secured on the prosecutions was £4 6s. 4¼d.

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.
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
1911 ...	1257	139	73	11·1	5·8	315	4	0	4	6	4¼
Average for the 10 years	1197	193	85	16·2	7·1	230	9	10	2	16	3¼

Sunday Samples.

96 Samples were taken on 17 Sundays, 95 Milks and 1 Butters; 13 Milks and the Butter were adulterated, and 8 prosecutions resulted. The adulteration of Sunday samples was at the rate of 14·6 per cent.

Unofficial Samples.

232 Samples which were purchased formally by the Inspectors were examined. These consisted of 61 Milks, 147 Butters, 1 Margarine, 3 Coffees, 1 Bread, 1 Ground Almonds, 16 Blaud's Pills, 1 Camphorated Oil, 1 Bees Wax. Of these, 93 samples, or 40·1 per cent., were found to be adulterated consisting of:—36 Milks, 49 Butters, 5 Blaud's Pills, 1 Bees Wax, 2 Coffees.

63 Samples were submitted for analysis by the General Public, consisting of:— 50 Milks, 6 Butters, 1 Cheese, 1 Milk Powder, 4 Flours, 1 Ground Almonds. Of these, 17 Samples or 27·3 per cent., were found to be adulterated, consisting of 16 Milks, 1 Butter.

Pearl-Coated Pills.

27 samples of Blaud's Pills were obtained for examination, 11 being purchased officially and the remainder informally. The majority of these pills were of the variety known as "Pearl-Coated."

"Pearl-Coating" for pills appears to have been first used about 25 years ago and rapidly gained favour with some makers, probably owing to the portability and improved appearance of the finished article.

The coating consists of Magnesium Silicate, commonly called Talc or Steatite. The amount in each pill varied, but in some cases it was as much as 40 per cent. of the pill, the actual amount by weight being 3 grains.

In 8 cases talc had been incorporated with the pill mass and 4 were slightly deficient in Carbonate of Iron. The facts were reported to the Public Health Committee, and after due consideration it was decided not to take proceedings in the Police Court against the vendors.

Experiments were conducted in the laboratory to ascertain how these pills would be acted upon by the gastric juice. Artificial digestion experiments showed that the coating was broken up into irregular and insoluble masses. Under the microscope the fine portion was transparent and angular, and had the appearance of finely powdered glass. The ingestion of such inert siliceous matter by persons with delicate digestive organs, must be attended with some amount of danger.

The popularity of Blaud's pills is largely due to the fact that the "iron" which they contain is present in an absorbable and non-astringent form. It may thus be taken by persons whose stomachs would be too sensitive to retain and utilise some of the other preparations of iron.

Indeed it may be said that in many instances digestive disturbances are present, either secondary to the Anæmia or as a primary cause of the anaemic condition. The ingestion of a not inconsiderable quantity of insoluble non-digestible and non-absorbable substance like magnesium silicate, must aggravate a condition of the stomach and bowels, and nullify any beneficial effects of the "iron." It may even cause serious injury by its mechanical action.

In 1909, the Local Government Board in a pamphlet called attention to the growing habit of polishing cereals, such as rice, with talc, and the danger to health which might result from the use of rice so treated, and *The Lancet*, June 18th, 1910, contains the report of a case of Pancreatic Calculus in a man attributed to the consumption of rice polished with talc.

STATISTICS OF ADULTERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Nature of Sample.	Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions.	Percentage of Adulterations.	Percentage of Prosecutions.
Milk	931	107	57	11·5	6·1
Milk (separated)	5	1	...	20·0	...
Milk (skimmed)	5	1	...	20·0	...
Butter	178	15	13	8·4	7·3
Butter (milk blended)... ...	5	...	...	...	...
Margarine	7	...	...	...	...
Cheese	1	...	...	...	...
Lard	2	...	...	...	...
Cocoa	4	3	...	75·0	...
Coffee	22	3	3	13·7	13·7
Mustard...	24	...	...	...	...
Pepper	38	1	...	2·7	...
Oatmeal	1	...	...	...	...
Rice	8	...	...	...	...
Sago	2	...	...	...	...
Baking Powder	3	...	...	...	...
Jam	3	...	...	...	...
Golden Syrup	1	...	...	...	...
Wine	1	...	...	...	...
Bees Wax	3	1	...	33·3	...
Blaud's Pills	11	7	...	63·6	...
Crushed Linseed	2	...	...	...	...
Total	1,257	139	73	11·1	5·8
District.					
Whitechapel	372	34	20	9·1	5·4
St. George's	258	22	10	8·5	3·8
Limehouse	216	22	5	10·2	2·3
Mile End	411	61	38	14·8	9·2
Total	1,257	139	73	11·1	5·8

SAMPLES TAKEN BY INSPECTORS DURING THE YEAR 1911.

Nature of Sample.	Inspector—	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. Dee.	T. P. Wrack.	H. Mills.	A. Cook.	W. Shepherd.	TOTAL.
Milk		33	37	47	80	79	88	100	63	51	36	32	97	63	80	55	941
Butter		19	10	6	14	11	6	6	6	14	23	2	14	28	13	11	183
Margarine		...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Cheese		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lard		...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	. .	...	...	2
Cocoa		2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Coffee		4	2	5	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	22
Mustard		5	7	3	2	1	..	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	24
Pepper		5	8	5	1	1	3	1	...	6	...	4	...	...	2	2	38
Oatmeal		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rice		...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sago		...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	2
Baking Powder... ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Jam		...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Golden-Syrup		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wine		...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drugs		4	6	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	16
Total		72	72	72	100	100	101	110	72	73	71	42	111	92	97	72	1257

In addition to the samples already enumerated, 57 other samples of various descriptions were examined in the Laboratory during the year, consisting of:—

FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—

1 Sample of Milk.
1 Sample of Sterilised Milk.
5 Samples of Water.
3 Samples of Bread.
1 Sample of Jam.
1 Sample of Cheese.
3 Samples of Ginger Beer.
3 Samples of Desiccated Cocoa-nut.
1 Sample of Milk Powder.
1 Sample of Liquid Eggs.
1 Sample of Carbolic Fluid.
1 Sample of Carbolic Powder.

FOR THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT—

3 Samples of Lubricating Oil.
9 Samples of Boiler Covering Composition.
1 Sample of Flue Corrosion.
8 Samples of Arc Carbons.
2 Samples of Carbon Dust.

FOR THE WORKS DEPARTMENT—

11 Samples of Carbolic Fluid.
1 Sample of Carbolic Powder.

RESULT OF INSPECTORS' WORK UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS DURING THE YEAR 1911.

INSPECTOR.	Samples taken.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions.	Fines Secured.	Costs Allowed.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
J. W. Johnson ...	72	7	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
H. Quaintrell ...	72	6	3	3 0 0	2 6 0
R. H. Waterman ...	72	9	2	2 12 0	2 6 0
J. Twaits	100	16	10	38 0 0	9 4 0
G. O. Pavitt ...	100	18	12	44 7 0	11 4 0
E. T. Crook ...	101	21	14	148 0 0	16 4 6
R. Simpson ...	110	6	2	6 0 0	4 6 0
A. W. Stiles ...	72	9	2	1 0 0	1 3 0
J. White	73	4	3	15 0 0	3 17 0
E. W. Flint ...	71	3	2	1 5 0	1 3 0
T. W. Dee	42	6	3	1 10 0	3 9 0
T. P. Wrack ...	111	10	5	23 10 0	5 15 0
H. Mills	92	4	2	4 0 0	1 15 6
A. Cook	97	13	6	10 0 0	4 12 0
W. Shepherd ...	72	7	7	17 0 0	1 3 0
Total... ...	1,257	139	73	315 4 0	68 8 6

ARTICLES ADULTERATED.

Number.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result.
2.B.	Blaud's Pills	8 per cent. foreign mineral matter	No action.
3.B.	Blaud's Pills	12 ,, ,, ,,	No action.
1.A.	Blaud's	11 ,, ,, ,,	No action.
1.H.	Blaud's Pills	5 ,, deficient in carbonate of iron	No action.
2.H.	Blaud's Pills	11 ,, foreign mineral matter	No action.
3.H.	Blaud's Pills	5 ,, deficient in carbonate of iron	No action.
1.J.	Blaud's Pills	10 ,, foreign mineral matter	No action.
3.D.	Milk ...	4 ,, added water	Caution.
4.D.	Butter ...	80 ,, foreign fat	£10 fine, 23s. costs.
5.D.	Butter ...	10 ,, ,, ...	£2 fine, 23s. costs.
2E.	Milk ...	8 ,, deficient in fat ...	£1 fine, 23s. costs.
4.E.	Butter ...	20 ,, foreign fat	Caution.
1.N.	Milk ...	6 ,, deficient in fat ...	23s. costs.
7.E.	Milk ...	23 ,, added water	£5 fine.
6.D.	Milk ...	24 ,, ,, ...	£5 fine.
8.E.	Milk ..	34 ,, ,, ...	£20 fine and £3 3s. costs.
9.E.	Milk ...	13 ,, ,, ...	
5.G.	Milk ...	4 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
6.G.	Milk ...	3 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
7.G.	Milk ...	2 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
4.S.	Milk ...	7 ,, ,, ...	£4 fine.
7.S.	Milk ...	19 ,, ,, ...	£2 fine.
3.F.	Milk ...	13 ,, ,, ...	£10 fine, 23s. costs.
6.F.	Butter ...	Margarine	£10 fine, 23s. costs.
10.E.	Milk ...	10 per cent. added water	30s. fine.
9.G.	Milk ...	3 ,, deficient in fat ...	Caution.
14.D.	Milk ...	17 ,, added water	30s. fine, 23s. costs.
15.L.	Milk ...	5 ,, deficient in fat ...	Caution.
16.L.	Milk ...	2 ,, added water	Caution.
17.L.	Milk ...	9 ,, ,, ...	30s. fine, 23s. costs.
22.L.	Milk ...	14 ,, ,, ...	£15 fine, 23s. costs.
24.L.	Milk ...	3 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
7.F.	Milk ...	23 ,, ,, ...	£50 fine, £3 3s. costs.
8.F.	Milk ...	11 ,, ,, ...	£1 fine, 12s. 6d. costs.
14.E.	Milk ...	3 ,, deficient in fat ...	Caution.
30.L.	Milk ...	3 ,, added water	Caution.
31.L.	Milk ...	24 ,, ,, ...	£2 fine, 23s. costs.
18.N.	Butter ...	13 ,, excess of water ...	£3 fine.
19.N.	Milk ...	3 ,, deficient in fat ...	Caution.
3.C.	Milk ...	3 ,, ,, ,, ...	Caution.
36.L.	Milk ...	4 ,, added water	Caution.
37.L.	Milk ...	7 ,, ,, ...	£1 fine, 23s. costs.
11.F.	Milk ...	4 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
14.F.	Milk ...	17 ,, ,, ...	£10 fine, 42s. costs.

Articles Adulterated—*continued.*

Number.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result.
15.E.	Milk ...	15 per cent. added water	£1 fine, 23s. costs.
17.E.	Butter ...	80 ,, foreign fat	£2 fine, 23s. costs.
1.T.	Milk ...	14 ,, deficient in fat ...	£1 fine, 23s. costs.
8.S.	Milk ...	8 ,, ,, ...	£2 fine.
9.S.	Milk ...	10 ,, added water	£2 fine.
10.S.	Milk ...	9 ,, ,, ...	£2 fine.
13.S.	Milk ...	7 ,, ,, ...	Dismissed on informality.
4.J.	Milk ...	5 ,, deficient in fat ...	Caution.
9.J.	Milk ...	11 ,, added water	£3 fine, 23s. costs.
16.F.	Milk ...	11 ,, ,, ...	£3 fine.
16.G.	Milk ...	10 ,, ,, ...	£6 fine, 44s. costs.
23.D.	Milk ...	6 ,, deficient in fat ...	Caution.
25.D.	Milk ...	5 ,, ,, ,, ...	Caution.
13.H.	Milk ...	5 ,, ,, ,, ...	Caution.
14.H.	Milk ...	2 ,, added water	Caution.
17.H.	Milk ...	6 ,, deficient in fat ...	Caution.
21.H.	Milk	9 ,, added water	£1 fine, 23s. costs.
19.H.	Skimmed Milk ...	9 ,, ,, ...	No action.
9.K.	Milk	11 ,, deficient in water ...	25s. fine, 23s. costs.
34.M.	Separated Milk ...	19 ,, added water	No action.
28.N.	Milk ...	5 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
30.N.	Milk ...	5 ,, deficient in fat ...	Caution.
40.G.	Milk ...	11 ,, ,, ,, ...	£2 2s. costs.
37.D.	Coffee ...	30 ,, chicory...	£1 fine, 23s. costs.
42.M.	Milk ...	8 ,, added water	£2 fine, 12s. 6d. costs.
17.C.	Milk ...	3 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
18.C.	Milk ...	3 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
20.C.	Milk ...	3 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
58.L.	Milk ...	11 ,, deficient in fat ...	£4 fine, 23s. costs.
22.J.	Milk ...	10 ,, ,, ,, ...	£2 fine, 10s. 6d. costs.
36.N.	Milk ...	12 ,, added water	No action.
38.N.	Milk ...	10 ,, ,, ...	£2 fine.
39.N.	Milk ...	5 ,, deficient in fat ...	Caution.
12.B.	Milk ...	14 ,, ,, ,, ...	Dismissed. Warranty.
13.T.	Milk ...	5 ,, ,, ,, ...	Caution.
18.T.	Milk ...	4 ,, added water	Caution.
18.A.	Milk ...	5 ,, deficient in fat ...	Caution.
28.A.	Cocoa ...	3 ,, added alkali	Caution.
29.A.	Cocoa ...	2 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
39.F.	Milk ...	5 ,, added water	£4 fine, 23s. costs.
45.E.	Milk ...	6 ,, deficient in fat ...	17s. fine, 23s. costs.
50.M.	Milk ...	10 ,, ,, ...	£2 fine, 23s. costs.
54.E.	Milk ...	8 ,, ,, ...	£1 fine, 23s. costs.
26.H.	Milk ...	8 ,, ,, ...	Dismissed.
33.B.	Butter ...	30 ,, foreign fat	£2 fine, 23s. costs.
34.A.	Milk ...	3 ,, deficient in fat ...	Caution.
54.F.	Milk ...	19 ,, added water	£4 fine, 23s. costs.

Articles Adulterated—*continued.*

Number.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result.
59.F.	Milk ...	5 per cent. added water	Caution.
40.K.	Milk ...	5 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
41.K.	Milk ...	6 ,, deficient in fat and 5 ,, added water	Dismissed on warranty.
41.J.	Milk ...	31 ,, added water	£10 fine, £2 4s. costs.
54.D.	Butter ...	80 ,, foreign fat ...	£5 fine, and 23s. costs.
55.D.	Butter ...	Margarine	
58.M.	Milk ...	5 ,, deficient in fat ...	Caution.
56.D.	Milk ...	3 ,, added water	Caution.
59.D.	Milk ...	10 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
56.E.	Milk ...	14 ,, ,, ...	£2 fine, 23s. costs.
57.E.	Milk ...	3 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
63.E	Milk ...	Contained formalin	Caution.
63.F.	Milk ...	4 per cent. deficient in fat ...	Caution.
73.G.	Milk ...	8 ,, added water	Dismissed on warranty.
68.F.	Milk ...	4 ,, deficient in fat ...	Caution.
71F.	Milk ...	5 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
73.F.	Milk ...	5 ,, added water	Caution.
75.F.	Milk ...	8 ,, ,, ...	£2 fine, 23s. costs.
53.N.	Milk ...	12 ,, ,, ...	£1 fine and 23s. costs.
54.N.	Milk ...	12 ,, ,, ...	
40.B.	Beeswax	75 ,, resin	No action.
76.F.	Butter ...	Margarine	£50 fine, 23s. costs.
79.F.	Milk ...	12 per cent. added water	Dismissed on warranty.
45.C.	Milk ...	4 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
46.C.	Milk ...	7 ,, ,, ...	£2 fine, 23s. costs.
69.N.	Milk ...	6 ,, deficient in fat ...	£2 fine, 23s. costs.
85.E.	Cocoa ...	2 ,, added alkali	No action.
54.S.	Butter ...	Margarine	£5 fine, 23s. costs.
85.F.	Milk ...	6 per cent. deficient in fat ...	Caution.
76.N.	Milk ...	13 ,, added water ...	£2 fine and 23s. costs.
77.N.	Milk ...	13 ,, ,, ...	
28.T.	Milk ...	8 ,, ,, ...	23s. costs.
30.T.	Milk ...	7 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
92.D.	Milk ...	8 ,, deficient in fat ...	£1 fine, 23s. costs.
81.F.	Milk ...	8 ,, added water	£1 fine, 23s. costs.
90.F.	Milk ...	17 ,, ,, ...	£2 fine, 23s. costs.
91.F.	Milk ...	13 ,, deficient in fat ...	£1 fine, 23s. costs.
64.C.	Pepper ...	2 ,, foreign starch ...	No action.
66.C.	Coffee ...	15 ,, chicory...	12s. fine, 23s. costs.
69.C.	Milk ...	6 ,, deficient in fat ...	Caution.
59.B.	Coffee ...	35 ,, chicory...	£1 fine, 23s. costs.
70.D.	Butter ...	Margarine	£5 fine, 23s. costs.
95.E.	Butter ...	Margarine	£10 fine, 23s. costs.
39.T.	Milk ...	9 per cent. added water	10s. fine, 23s. costs.
65.A.	Milk ...	3 ,, deficient in fat ...	Caution.
66.A.	Milk ...	3 ,, ,, ...	Caution.
98.D.	Butter ...	57 ,, foreign fat	£7 10s. fine and 23s. costs.

Proceedings for Refusing to Sell under the Food and Drugs Acts.

On March 28th. Mr. Lazarus Finklestone, 90, Sidney Street, was summoned for refusing to serve a sample of milk for analysis.

He was fined 40s., with costs.

On June 6th. Louis Marcus, 21, Leslie Street, was summoned for refusing to serve a sample of milk for analysis.

He was fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

On September 15th. Mr. William Jarratt, 23, Bale Street, was summoned for refusing to serve a sample of milk for analysis.

He was fined £5, with 33s. costs.

On October 19th. Mrs. Polley Cohen, 95, Redman's Road, was summoned for refusing to serve a sample of milk for analysis.

She was fined 20s., with 23s. costs.

On October 24th. Mr. John Morgan, 185, Commercial Road, was summoned for refusing to serve a sample of milk for analysis.

He was fined £10, with 43s. costs.

On November 6th. Mr. John Morgan, 185, Commercial Road, was summoned for refusing to serve a sample of milk for analysis.

He was fined £10, with 23s. costs.

On November 6th. Mr. William Werner, 66, Tilly Street, Poplar, was summoned for refusing to serve a sample of milk for analysis.

He was fined £3, with 23s. costs.

On November 7th. Mr. Thomas Christmas Thomas, 13, Beaumont Street, was summoned for refusing to serve a sample of milk for analysis.

He was fined £10, with 23s. costs.

On December 15th. Mr. Louis Marcus, 21, Leslie Street, was summoned for refusing to serve a sample of milk for analysis.

He was fined £10, with 23s. costs.

Proceedings under the Margarine Act, 1887.

On March 10th. Mrs. Alice Mackenzie, 44, Rhodeswell Road, was summoned for serving a sample of margarine in an unstamped wrapper.

She was fined 30s., with 23s. costs.

On August 8th. Mr. Averbuck Simon, 27, Hardinge Street, was summoned for exposing for sale margarine in an unlabelled box.

He was fined 1s., with 23s. costs.

On October 12th. Mr. Jacob Segal, 598, Mile End Road, was summoned for serving a sample of margarine in an unstamped wrapper.

He was fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

On December 29th. Mr. John Davies, 52, Gold Street, was summoned for serving a sample of margarine in an unstamped wrapper.

He was fined 20s., with 23s. costs.

On January 19th. Mr. William Thomas Smith, 220, Bow Common Lane, was summoned for serving a sample of margarine in an unstamped wrapper.

He was fined £7 10s., with 23s. costs.

On January 30th. Mr. John Davies, of 1, Upper Chapman Street, was summoned for exposing for sale margarine which was not labelled.

He was fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

Total Fines and Costs.

	Fines.			Costs.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Under the Public Health (London) Act for various nuisances	27	4	0	64	13	6
For selling unsound food	125	10	0	35	18	0
By-laws for Houses let in Lodgings	.....			.....		
General Powers Acts	10	17	0	15	12	0
Metropolis Management Act	8	0	0	5	11	0
Food and Drugs Acts	315	4	0	68	8	6
Refusing to serve samples for Analysis	53	0	0	10	14	0
Margarine Act, 1887	14	1	0	6	18	0
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders ...	13	0	0	19	1	0
Total	566	16	0	226	16	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 inspections, 1911.	Number of notices, 1911.	Number of prosecutions, 1911.
	On register at end of 1910. (1)	Added in 1911. (2)	Removed in 1911. (3)	On register at end of 1911. (4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milk premises	1102	39	49	1092	2375	406	9
Cowsheds	34	...	1	33	61	1	...
Slaughter-houses ...	6	...	...	6	16	2	...
Other offensive trade premises	7	...	...	7	28	3	...
Ice cream premises ...	160	35	10	185	354	46	...
Registered houses let in lodgings	2881	36	6	2911	4842	(a) 354 (b) 2167	(a) ... (b) 9

(a) For overcrowding. (b) For other conditions.

Total number of Intimations served for all purposes 14,719

Overcrowding—

Number of Inspections		17,442
Number of dwelling houses overcrowded		548
Number of Notices served	Intimations	631
	Statutory Notices	174
Number remedied		547
Number of Prosecutions		1

Underground rooms—

Illegal occupation dealt with during the year	62
Number of rooms closed	18

Insanitary Houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	—
Number closed under the Housing and Town Planning Act	9

L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1903. Part VIII.

Number of prosecutions for breach of by-laws as to conveyance of dead horses through the street	—

L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1904—

Number of verminous rooms cleansed (Sec. 20)	1,953
Number of filthy articles purified (Sec. 19)	56
Number of sanitary conveniences altered (Sec. 22)	4
Number of sanitary conveniences removed (Sec. 22)	—
Number of fixed ashpits removed (Sec. 23)	13

L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1907.

Number of tenement houses dealt with as regards water supply (Sec. 78)	40

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

Number of persons accommodated during the year	59

Places where Food is prepared for sale—

Number on Register	400
Number of Inspections	869
Number of Notices served	170

House to House Inspections—

Number of Inspections		5,621
Number of defects		3,149
Number of Notices served	Intimations	3,010
	Statutory Notices	957

Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during the year	4
Number of tenements comprised therein	37
Number of tenements for which certificates were (*a*) granted 30 (*b*) refused 7 (*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	2
(*e*). In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc.	6
(*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)	4
(*k*). With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendments (By-laws) Act, 1899)	—

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed	581
Total number of infectious bodies removed	2

Factories and Workshops.

The total number of workshops on the Register was 3,338 ; but this does not include factories, workplaces and out-worker's premises.

5,453 inspections revealed defects, which necessitated the service of 1,213 written notices. Of the notices 20 referred to factories, 1,125 referred to workshops including workshop laundries, 68 to workplaces other than out-worker's premises.

Cleanliness.—627 notices were served to properly cleanse workshops.

Ventilation.—The ventilation of 79 workshops was improved.

Overcrowding.—Overcrowding was abated in 48 workshops.

Sanitary Accommodation.—The sanitary accommodation was improved in 168 workshops by providing additional and suitable water-closets.

Drainage of Floors.—The drainage of the floor was found defective in five workshops.

316 other nuisances were remedied in workshops.

Outworkers' Premises.—4,443 inspections were made to out-workers' premises during the year ; 698 premises were found to be insanitary, and notifiable diseases occurred in 47. The number of inspections appears small compared to the number of addresses of out-workers received from other Councils. These premises are mostly registered workshops, and are included as such in our returns, although in a way they may be deemed out-workers' premises, as work is carried on there for business houses in other districts. These premises are included in the column of addresses of out-workers' 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 is incorrect, and on being visited by the Inspectors it is found that they have either left the premises some considerable time previously or have never lived there at all.

The actual number of out-worker's premises varied from time to time, but at the end of the year it was 3,327.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories .. .. (Including Factory Laundries)	114	20	1
Workshops .. .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	5,108	1,125	1
Workplaces .. .. (Other than Outworkers' premises)	231	68	..
Total	5,453	1,213	2

2.– DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness	627	627	..	..
Want of ventilation	79	79	..	..
Overcrowding	48	48	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	5	5	..	..
Other nuisances	316	316	..	2
Sanitary Accommodation — insufficient	24	24	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation — unsuitable or defective	115	115	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation — not separate for sexes	29	29	..	..
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	1	1	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	44	44	..	..
Other offences .. .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report.)	..	..	..	..
Total	1,288	1,288	..	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.	Outworkers' Lists. Section 107.							Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.			Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110.		
	Lists Received from Employers.				Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders Made, (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.			Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers. Workmen.	Lists.	Outworkers. Workmen.									
Wearing Apparel—													
(1) Making, &c.	302	4375	15	89	..	..	..	667	667	..	46	..	..
(2) Cleaning and Washing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household linen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Curtains and furniture hangings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and Upholstery	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Electro Plate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
File Making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brass and brass articles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fur Pulling (Furriers)	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
Cables and Chains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchors and Grapnels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cart Gear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locks, Latches and Keys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas, &c.	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
Artificial Flowers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nets, other than Wire Nets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sacks	4	6	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Racquet and Tennis Balls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper Bags and Boxes	8	123	2	5	..	..	..	13	13	..	1	..	..
Brush Making	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pea Picking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feather Sorting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stuffed Toys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket Making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	322	4531	18	97	..	..	..	698	698	..	47	..	..

‡ 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. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses	175
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making	210
Cabinet Making	116
Furriers	147
Hat and Cap Manufacturers	81
Miscellaneous	396
Laundries	27
Rag Sorting, etc.	78
Wearing Apparel (Tailors, Milliners, Dressmakers, etc., etc.)	2,108
Total	3,338

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)		67
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	168
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	132
Other		36
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—		
Certificates granted during the year		..
In use at the end of the year		59

BAKEHOUSES.

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

BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

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

BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

91, Wentworth Street
7, West Street
96, West Street
42, White Horse Street
105, White Horse Street
146, White Horse Street
147, White Horse Street
185, Whitechapel Road
84, White Horse Lane
87, Wilkes 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	46	46
Batson Street	1	50
408, Commercial Road	7	8
77, Commercial Road	26	26
136, Charles Street	13	14
155, 156 & 157, Railway Arches, Drewton Street	39	41
18, Fairclough Street	54	56
1, Hannibal Road	25	25
37, Hanbury Street	18	18
66, Harford Street	—	10
12, Hilton Street	8	8
42, Jubilee Street	44	44
15, Maroon Street	12	12
5, Meeting House Alley	11	12
28, Mile End Place	8	8
25, Norfolk Street	48	56
36, Old Church Road	145	148
37, Old Montague Street	12	16
64, Pelham Street	16	16
56, Princes Square	32	32
5, Russell Street	6	7
Ship Street	10	12
1, Sidney Street	20	21
150, Sidney Street	23	20
Saw Yard	8	8
33, St. Ann's Road	19	19
15, Tilley Street	13	14
Tredegar Dairy, Upper Montague Street	79	75

LIST OF COWHOUSES—*continued.*

	Number of Cows kept in October.	Number of Cows licensed to be kept.
11, Umberston Street	14	14
1, Upper Chapman Street	11	19
37, White Horse Street	23	29
64, White Horse Lane	13	14

There were more cows at Tredegar Dairy and 150, Sidney Street than the owners were allowed to keep.

LIST OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

2, High Street, Whitechapel
3, High Street, Whitechapel
199, Mile End Road
26, Three Colt Street
160, White Horse Street
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, 1912.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE BOROUGH DURING 1911 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Required by Local Government Board.

Area of Borough in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	1,902·766	
Total population of all ages	280,024	At Census of 1911.
No. of inhabited houses	36,217	
Average number of persons per house	7·7	

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TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and Previous Years.

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.‡		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	288710	10926	10668	36·9	5871	20·3	1202	766	1454	136	5435	18·8
1907	286850	10475	10226	35·6	5121	17·8	990	765	1217	119	4896	17·0
1908	285020	10404	10124	35·5	5456	19·1	1062	782	1320	130	5176	18·1
1909	283190	9819	9502	33·4	5225	18·4	1142	676	1130	118	4759	16·8
1910	281360	9512	9164	32·5	4792	17·0	1128	635	1041	113	4299	15·2
1911	279560	8798	8464	30·2	5179	18·5	1196	871	1261	148	4854	17·3

* Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Note.—The deaths to be included in Column 6 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 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9.

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.



TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in Whole District.								Total Cases notified in each Locality.				No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Limehouse.	St. George's.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	Limehouse.	St. George's.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	
Small-pox	39	1	6	5	11	7	7	2	..	..	37	2	..	..	37	2	39
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	472	29	264	129	29	17	4	..	105	102	159	106	99	97	148	101	445
Erysipelas	474	17	31	45	63	158	131	29	89	79	155	151	8	11	22	40	81
Scarlet fever	423	11	173	216	15	8	..	..	96	52	188	87	90	51	182	82	405
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	79	..	2	27	14	28	7	1	11	16	35	17	11	14	34	17	76
Relapsing fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	29	..	..	..	7	22	..	..	3	5	16	5	2	4	11	3	20
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal fever	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	2	..	1	1	4
Phthisis. Regulations—Under Tuberculosis, 1908	440	1	6	25	36	220	125	27	77	79	171	113	69	64	147	102	382
Phthisis. ,, ,, 1911	830	..	6	57	183	453	127	4	148	160	306	216	15	19	30	18	82
Phthisis. Voluntary	80	.	1	71	4	3	1	..	14	11	32	23	..	1	4	3	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-Myelitis	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	.	1	..	1
Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox	219	30	103	84	1	1	..	..	36	33	94	56	..	2	3	2	7
Measles	1819	207	1285	312	11	4	..	..	292	442	523	562	30	58	32	53	173
Totals	4932	318	1882	972	374	921	402	63	880	982	1727	1343	326	321	652	424	1723



TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1911.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified	4854	1261	462	286	156	171	627	1020	871	
All causes { Uncertified										
Enteric fever	5	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	11
Small pox	8	1	..	3	..	..	3	..	1	..
Measles	291	70	140	69	12	..	..	..	..	70
Scarlet fever	9	1	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	44	17	15	10	2	.	..	..	..	17
Diphtheria and croup	34	6	11	14	3	..	..	..	..	28
Influenza	24	..	..	..	..	2	2	11	9	5
Erysipelas	13	3	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	7
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Dysentery	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Anterior polio myelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis)	481	2	4	7	10	54	237	140	27	207
Tuberculous meningitis	80	15	11	32	21	1	..	..	..	87
Other tuberculous diseases	86	16	24	17	12	7	3	4	3	78
Rheumatic fever	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Cancer, malignant disease	236	..	..	1	1	4	28	127	75	209
Bronchitis	399	51	19	4	1	3	28	143	150	137
Broncho-pneumonia	282	118	75	32	6	1	8	23	19	221
Pneumonia (all other forms)	264	26	30	23	6	15	48	86	30	109
Other diseases of respiratory organs	36	8	3	2	1	4	5	9	4	35
Diarrhœa and enteritis.	506	382	79	16	1	..	3	12	13	365
Appendicitis and typhlitis	19	..	..	1	10	1	3	3	1	67
Alcoholism	8	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	4
Cirrhosis of liver	26	..	..	..	1	..	7	14	4	15
Nephritis and bright's disease	157	5	1	3	2	5	25	82	34	101
Puerperal fever.	9	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	21
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	31	16	..	..	..	3	12	..	..	17
Congenital debility and malformation, including premature birth	384	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
Violent deaths, excluding suicide	208	31	13	15	15	6	39	49	40	160
Suicides	37	..	..	..	..	4	15	13	5	11
Old age	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	221	75
Heart diseases	334	5	..	1	23	25	54	118	108	154
Other defined diseases	578	103	16	30	26	29	86	166	122	525
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	26	..	18	2	..	1	3	..	2	6
	4854	1261	462	286	156	171	627	1020	871	2912

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality.

1911.

BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes. Certified	194	44	42	34	314	232	261	225	229	1261
All Causes. Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	28	38	70
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	6
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	7	17
Diarrhœa	..	..	5	7	12	60	102	87	54	315
Enteritis	..	..	2	..	2	12	21	12	20	67
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	3	15
Abdominal Tuberculosis (*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	5	15
Congenital Malformations (*c*) ..	12	6	3	1	22	7	2	5	1	37
Premature Birth	122	21	7	6	156	10	..	..	..	166
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	13	4	11	8	36	54	40	17	9	156
Atelectasis	14	1	2	..	17	3	1	..	2	23
Injury at Birth	15	1	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	16
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
Syphilis	2	2	..	1	5	7	1	..	2	15
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Meningitis *(not Tuberculous)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	7	17
Convulsions	8	2	3	5	18	16	17	4	4	59
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	1	1	2	20	13	10	6	51
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	2	3	3	9	19	26	32	58	144
Suffocation, overlaying	4	1	2	..	7	11	7	2	..	27
Other causes	3	4	3	2	12	6	5	3	7	33
	194	44	42	34	314	232	261	225	229	1261

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 8,278 / illegitimate, 186

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 4,787 / illegitimate infants, 67

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality.

1911.

LIMEHOUSE DIVISION.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes. Certified	44	13	9	12	78	63	77	60	65	343
All Causes. Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	10	20
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Diarrhœa	..	..	1	3	4	11	31	21	16	83
Enteritis	..	..	1	..	1	5	12	4	10	32
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis (*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Congenital Malformations (*c*) ..	4	2	1	..	7	1	..	1	1	10
Premature Birth	29	9	4	3	45	4	..	..	..	49
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3	1	1	2	7	16	14	1	3	41
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Injury at Birth	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Meningitis *(not Tuberculous)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	5
Convulsions	3	1	1	..	5	5	4	2	..	16
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	1	8	4	4	1	18
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	1	1	4	8	7	14	34
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	5
Other causes	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	8
	44	13	9	12	78	63	77	60	65	343

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 1,766 / illegitimate, 41

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 1,176 / illegitimate infants, 16

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality.

1911.

ST. GEORGE'S DIVISION.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes. Certified	24	6	7	3	40	54	56	51	67	268
All Causes. Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	12	20
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	..	..	1	..	1	14	20	20	17	72
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	4	15
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	6
Abdominal Tuberculosis (*b*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	5
Congenital Malformations (*c*)	2	..	..	1	3	1	1	1	..	6
Premature Birth	14	3	..	1	18	3	..	..	..	21
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3	..	3	..	6	15	10	5	2	38
Atelectasis	2	1	1	..	4	1	..	..	2	7
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	2	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	1	6
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Convulsions	..	..	1	..	1	7	5	..	1	14
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	2	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	8	18	30
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	..	..	6
Other causes	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	5
	24	6	7	3	40	54	56	51	67	268

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 1,530 / illegitimate, 40

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 839 / illegitimate infants, 15

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality.

1911.

MILE END DIVISION.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	89	21	16	12	138	81	96	84	67	466
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Chicken-pox		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	12	23
Scarlet Fever		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Whooping Cough		..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	7
Diarrhœa		..	..	1	2	3	23	35	34	14	109
Enteritis		..	..	1	..	1	4	2	2	5	14
Tuberculous Meningitis		..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	7
Abdominal Tuberculosis (*b*) ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	6
Congenital Malformations (*c*) ..		3	2	2	..	7	3	..	2	..	12
Premature Birth		56	9	2	2	69	2	..	..	..	71
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		6	3	5	2	16	16	13	8	2	55
Atelectasis		9	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	10
Injury at Birth		7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Erysipelas		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Syphilis		..	2	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	5
Rickets		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis *(not Tuberculous)* ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	7
Convulsions		3	1	..	4	8	3	6	2	3	22
Gastritis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis		..	..	1	..	1	6	6	3	3	19
Pneumonia (all forms)		1	..	2	2	5	10	11	13	17	56
Suffocation, overlaying		2	1	..	..	3	4	3	2	..	12
Other causes		2	3	2	..	7	2	5	1	1	16
		89	21	16	12	138	81	96	84	67	466

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 3,318 / illegitimate, 42

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 1,776 / illegitimate infants, 16

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality.

1911.

WHITECHAPEL DIVISION.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes. Certified	37	4	10	7	58	34	32	30	30	184
All Causes. Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	6
Diarrhœa	..	..	2	2	4	12	16	12	7	51
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	6
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis (*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations (*c*) ..	3	2	..	..	5	2	1	1	..	9
Premature Birth	23	..	1	..	24	1	..	..	..	25
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	..	2	4	7	7	3	3	2	22
Atelectasis	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Injury at Birth	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Meningitis *(not Tuberculous)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Convulsions	2	..	1	1	4	1	2	..	..	7
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	1	1	..	2	4	5	4	9	24
Suffocation, overlaying	2	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
Other causes	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	4
	37	4	10	7	58	34	32	30	30	184

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 1,658 / illegitimate, 63

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 996 / illegitimate infants, 20

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.
A								
Abbott's Cottages ..	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abel's Buildings	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acland Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Adelaide Place	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adelina Grove	Mile End	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Agatha Street	St. George's .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agnes Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agra Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albany Street	Ratcliff and Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albert Buildings, Cartwright Street .	Aldgate	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Albert Cottage, Albert Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albert Square	Ratcliff	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Albert Street Buildings ..	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albion Cottages	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albion Street	Mile End	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Albion Terrace	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alderney Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alderney Road	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Albert Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Albion Court, Redman's Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albert Workshop.. ..	Great Pearl Street, Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arbour Square	Mile End	..	1	..	2	..	1	4
Alexander Buildings, Commercial Street ..	Spitalfields	.	..	..	..	..	1	1
Alfred Buildings, Cartwright Street ..	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alie Place	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alma Road	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Amber Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchor Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angel Alley	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ann Street	Ratcliff	..	..	1	2	..	3	6
Ann Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ann's Place, Wentworth Street	Spitalfields	..	..		..	..	..	..
Antcliff Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthony Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Argyle Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arno Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antill Road	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Artillery Lane	Spitalfields and Old Artillery Ground..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
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 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aston Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Ashford House, Puma Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Augustine House .. .	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apsley Street	Mile End	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Antill Terrace	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arbery Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B								
Back Church Lane ..	Whitechapel and St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Baggally Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Baker Court	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baker Street	Mile End	..	4	..	3	..	..	7
Bale Street	Mile End	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Balls Buildings	Ratcliff	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bancroft Road	Mile End	31	2	..	3	..	6	42
Barnes Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barnett Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batson Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batty Gardens	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batty Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	3	4
Baythorne Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beachcroft Buildings, Brook Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beagle Street	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beard's Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beaumont Square	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Beaumont Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beccles Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Becksbourne Buildings ..	Ratcliff	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bedford Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	4	5
Belgrave Street	Ratcliff	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Bell Court	Spitalfields		..	..	..	..	..	..
Bell Lane	Spitalfields	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Bennett's Place	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ben Jonson Road	Limehouse and Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Bere Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bermuda Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Berner Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Berney Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bett Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bewley Buildings	Shadwell	..	..	..	2	..	..	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackwall Buildings, Thomas Street	Whitechapel	..	5	1	1	..	..	7
Blakesley Street	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Bloomfield Road	Mile End	..	2	..	1	..	1	4
Blossom Court	Norton Folgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blossom Street	Norton Folgate	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Blount Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Boarded Entry	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boar's Head Yard	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bohn Street	Mile End	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
Booth Street	Spitalfields and Mile End New Town	..	2	..	1	..	2	5
Booth Street Buildings	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Bostock Street	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Boundary Court	Spitalfields and Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bow Common Lane	Mile End and Limehouse	..	4	..	3	..	..	7
Bower Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowyer's Building	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boyd Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bradwell Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Brady Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brady Street Buildings	Whitechapel	..	7	1	..	..	1	9
Brady Street Mansions	Whitechapel	..	4	..	..	..	3	7
Breezer's Hill	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brenton Street	Limehouse	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Brewer's Court	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Brewhouse Court	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewhouse Lane	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick Lane	Spitalfields and Whitechapel	..	2	1	1	..	7	11
Bridge Street	Mile End	..	1	1	2	..	1	5
Bridge Terrace	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brighdlingsea Buildings	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Broad Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bromhead Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bromhead Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bromley Street	Ratcliff	..	2	1	2	..	1	6
Brook Street	Ratcliff	..	3	..	3	..	2	8
Browning's Court ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brownson's Court, Great Alie Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	.	1	1
Brunswick Buildings, Goulston Street ..	Whitechapel ..	1	..	..	1	..	4	6
Brunswick Place ..	Ratcliff	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Brunswick Street ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunton's Cottages ..	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunton's Place	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brushfield Street	Spitalfields and Old Artillery Ground ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buckeridge Street ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Buckle Street	Whitechapel .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buckle Street Buildings ..	Whitechapel	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bull Court	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bull Stake Court ..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulwer House, Pelham Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdett Road	Limehouse and Mile End	..	2	..	9	..	6	17
Burgess Street	Limehouse	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Buross Street	St. George's .. .	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Burr Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Burslem Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burton's Entry	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bushel Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butcher Row	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butler Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buttress Gardens	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buttress Street	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Buxton Street	Mile End New Town	..	2	..	2	..	1	5
C								
Cable Street	Shadwell and St. George's	..	5	1	8	..	7	21
Cadiz Street	Mile End	..	2	..	2	..	1	5
Calverley Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Road	Mile End	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Cambridge Mansions ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Cameron Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canal Road	Mile End	..	3	..	1	..	2	6
Cannon Place	Mile End and Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carlton Road	Mile End	..	1	1	.	..	1	3
Carlton Square	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Carter Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Carter Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caroline Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caroline Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Carrick's Buildings	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carr Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Cartwright Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Casson Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Castle Court	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catherine Terrace	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causeway Court	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cayley Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cecil Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cephas Street	Mile End	..	2	1	3	..	..	6
Caroline Place, Globe Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannon Street Road	St. George's	..	3	..	4	..	1	8
Challis Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Chamber Court	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamber Square	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamber Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chancery Place	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chancery Buildings	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandler Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapel Place	Norton Folgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapel Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapel Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapman Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charles Place	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charlotte Court, Hunt Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charles Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Chaseley Street	Ratcliff	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Chicksand Street	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Chicksand Place	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Chigwell Hill	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chiver's Court	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christian Street	St. George's	..	1	..	3	..	5	9
Choppin's Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christopher Court	Whitechapel	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
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	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Church Row	Limehouse	..	1	..	1	..	2	4
Church Street	Holy Trinity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Church Street	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chusan Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..		..
Claremont Place	Mile End	..	..	..	.	..	1	1
Clark Street	Mile End	..	1	1	2	..	3	7
Clayden's Buildings ..	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clegg Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Clemence Street	Limehouse	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Cleveland Grove	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Clinton Road	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Clive Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clifford House, Wellclose Square ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cobbs Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coborn Road	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Coburg Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coburg Buildings ..	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Coburg Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cohen's Court	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke Street .. .	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Colchester Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Mansions ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Road ..	Whitechapel, St. George's, Mile End, Limehouse ..	..	10	..	5	..	3	18
Commercial Street ..	Whitechapel and Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Commodore Street ..	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Conder Street	Limehouse	..	1	1	..	..	1	3
Copenhagen Place ..	Limehouse	..	2	..	1	..	1	4

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Copley Street	Mile End	..	2	..	3	..	..	5
Copos Buildings	Limehouse	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Copperfield Road.. ..	Mile End	..	5	.	..	..	..	5
Corbett's Court	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cordelia Street	Mile End	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Cornwall Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall Road	Mile End	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall Square	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall Street	St. George's	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Cosh's Buildings, Dunstan's Place, Brook Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cosh's Buildings, School House Lane	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cottage Court	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cottage Grove	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cotton Street	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Court Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coutts Road	Mile End . ..	..	1	..	5	..	2	8
Cowley Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cox Square	Spitalfields	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Cranford Cottage.. ..	Ratcliff	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Crellin Street	St. George's	..	..	.	1	..	..	1
Cressy Houses	Mile End	..	..	1	2	..	1	4
Cressy Place	Mile End	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Crispin Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cross Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cross Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cross Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crown Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crown Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cross Court, Dean Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cleveland Grove	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
D								
Dalgleish Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalgleish Street	Limehouse	..	..	1	2	..	1	4
Dakin Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darby Street	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Davis Avenue, Hunt Street	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Davis Mansions, New Goulston Street ..	Whitechapel ..	..	2	..	1	..	1	4
Davis Terrace, Hunt Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Davis Houses, Philip Street	St. George's.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dean Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Dellow Street	Shadwell	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Dellow Street Buildings	Shadwell	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Dempsey Street	Mile End	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Denmark Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Devonport Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Devonshire Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devonshire Street	Mile End	..	1	..	2	..	1	4
Diggon Street	Mile End	..	..	..		..	1	1
Dixon Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dock Street	Whitechapel and Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dod Street	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Dora Street	Limehouse	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Dongola Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Doris House	St. George's	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dorset Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doveton Street	Mile End	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Drew's Buildings, Juniper Street	Shadwell	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Drew's Buildings, High Street	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drew's Building, Elbow Lane	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drewton Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
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	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Duncan Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dundee Street	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dunk Street	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	..	..	6	7
Dunstan's House	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dupont Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Durer Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunstan's Place	Ratcliff	..	1	..	1	..	2	4
Durham Row	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durward Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Duval Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1	..	7	8

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
E								
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Easington Buildings ..	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Eastbury Terrace.. ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastfield Street	Limehouse	..	1	1	4	..	3	9
East India Dock Road ..	Limehouse	.	..	..	1	..	1	2
Eastman's Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
East Mount Street ..	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Pier	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Smithfield	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eaton Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ebenezer Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh Road	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Edward's Road	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Edward Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edward Mann Buildings..	Limehouse	..	..	..	3	..	1	4
Elbow Lane	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elbow Lane Buildings ..	Shadwell	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Elder Court	Norton Folgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elder Street	Norton Folgate ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Elizabeth Cottages ..	St. George's.. ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth Place	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ellen Court	St. George's.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Ellen Place	St. George's.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Ellen Street	St. George's.. ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4
Elm Row	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elsa Street	Limehouse	..	5	2	..	..	1	8
Elsie House	St. George	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eltham Place	Mile End	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Ely Place	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ely Terrace	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Emanuel's Almshouses ..	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emery Place, Butler Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emmot Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Endive Street	Limehouse	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Entick Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eric Street..	Mile End	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Ernest Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essex Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Essian Street	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Everard Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ewing Street	Mile End	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Exmouth Street	Mile End	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
F								
Fair Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Fairclough Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Faith Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farmer's Row	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farrance Street	Limehouse	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Fashion Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fashion Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Felix Houses	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fenton Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Ferrier's Court	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ficklin Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Fieldgate Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Fieldgate Mansions ..	Mile End	..	1	..	3	..	1	5
Finch Street	Whitechapel and Mile End New Town ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Five Bell Alley	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flamborough Street ..	Limehouse	..	4	..	1	..	..	5
Fleur-de-lis Buildings ..	Norton Folgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fleur-de-lis Street ..	Norton Folgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Floreston Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flower and Dean Street ..	Spitalfields	..	..	1	1	..	4	6
Ford Square	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fordham Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Forrester Street	Mile End	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Fort Street	Old Artillery Ground	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fournier Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Frederick Place	Mile End	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Freeman Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Freeman's Cottages ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Friar's Hill	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frimley Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Frostic Mansions	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frostic Place	Whitechapel	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Frying Pan Alley ..	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulbourne Street	Whitechapel	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Fulcher's Buildings ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
G								
Garden Street, Smith Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gainsborough Road ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galt Street	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garden Cottages	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garden Place	Mile End New Town	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gardom Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garden Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Garth Street	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gates Head Place ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
George Court	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
George Place	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
George Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
George Street	Ratcliff	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
George Street, Tower Hill	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
George Yard	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgina Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gertrude House	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Giles Place	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gill Street	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Gill Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamis Road	Shadwell	..	1	..	6	..	..	7
Grace's Alley	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glasshouse Buildings	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glasshouse Fields ..	Ratcliff	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Glasshouse Street	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Globe Alley	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Globe Buildings	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Globe Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Globe Road	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	4	6
Globe Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester Court	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester Buildings ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester Court	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godfrey House, Thrawl Street	Spitalfields	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Gold Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Goodhart Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goodman's Stile	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goodman's Yard	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gould's Hill	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goulston Street	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govey's Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Gower's Walk	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Grafton Street	Mile End	..	1	..	3	..	1	5
Gray Street	Mile End	..	1	..	3	..	..	4

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Green Bank	Wapping and St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Green Dragon Yard ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Green Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greenfield Street	Mile End	..	1	..	2	..	1	4
Green's Place	Whitechapel and Mile End New Town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greenwood Street.. ..	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Grebe Court	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grenade Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Grey Eagle Street.. ..	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Grigg's Court	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grocer's Court	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grove Cottages .. .	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grove Court	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grove Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grove Road	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	2	4
Green Street	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Tower Hill.. ..	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grosvenor Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	.	1
Grove Street	St. George's	..	2	..	..	..	2	4
Great Alie Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Great Eastern Buildings, Quaker Street ..	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Great Garden Street ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Great Hermitage Street ..	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Great Pearl Street ..	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Prescot Street ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Gun Square	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gun Street	Old Artillery Ground	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Great Eastern Buildings, Fieldgate Street ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H								
Half Moon Passage ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Half Wilk Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hall Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halley Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Hampshire Court.. .	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanbury Fields	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanbury Street	Spitalfields and Mile End New Town ..	..	3	..	6	..	6	15
Hannibal Mews	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hannibal Road	Mile End	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Hanover Court	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harding Street	Ratcliff	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Hardy's Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hare Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Harford Street	Mile End	..	4	1	2	..	1	8
Harlow Place	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Harriet Place	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harrison's Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harris Terrace	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harold Alley	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Havering Street	Ratcliff	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Hawkins Street	Mile End	..	2	..	2	..	3	7
Haydon Street	Holy Trinity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haydon Square	Holy Trinity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harod's Place	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Harod's Alley	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harriet Court	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hayfield Passage	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hayfield Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hayfield Yard	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heath Street	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Heckford Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Helena House, Lolesworth Street	Spitalfields	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Helena Terrace, Chicksand Street	Spitalfields and Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hellings Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heneage Street	Whitechapel and Mile End New Town	..	1	1	1	..	2	5
Hessel Street	St. George's	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
Hewitt's Court	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Street	Shadwell	..	5	..	4	..	5	14
High Street	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hilliard's Court	St. George's	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Hungerford Street ..	St. George's	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Hunt Court	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Hunt's Mews	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hunton Place	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hunt Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hogarth Houses, Batty St.	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hogarth Houses, Christian Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
I								
Imperial Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Irene House, Flower and Dean Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irish Court	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Island Row	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J								
Jamaica Passage	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
James' Place	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
James' Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Jane Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jane Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Jewell Street	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
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	..	2	..	..	..	.	2
John's Place, Old Montague Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Johnson's Buildings	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Johnson's Court	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Johnson Street	St. George's	..	4	1	..	..	..	5
Joseph Street	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Joseph Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Josephine House, Thrawl Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	.	1	1
Jubilee Buildings	Wapping	..	..	..	4	..	1	5
Jubilee Street	Mile End	..	5	..	6	..	4	15
Juniper Street	Shadwell	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Juniper Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jupp's Road	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	5	6

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
K								
Katherine Buildings, Cartwright Street ..	Aldgate	..	2	..	1	..	1	4
Key Street.. . ..	Mile End	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Kent and Essex Yard ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinder Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
King David Lane.. .	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
King Street	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
King John Street.. ..	Mile End .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
King Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
King Edward Street .	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
King's Arms Court ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirk's Place ..	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Knott Street	Mile End	..	..	8	..	..	..	8
Keate House, Lolesworth Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
L								
Lady Mica's Almshouses..	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lake Street	Limehouse	..	1	1	..	..	2	4
Lamb Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lambeth Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lamb Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lancaster Place	Whitechapel.. ..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Lance Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langdale Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Langdale Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langdale Mansions ..	St. George's	..	2	..	4	..	3	9
Lansdown Cottages ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latimer Street .. .	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Lavender Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lawton Road	Mile End	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Leading Street	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leatherdale Street ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Lee Street..	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Leman Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	1	.	..	1
Leopold Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Leslie Street	Mile End	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Lewin's Buildings ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lillian House	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Limehouse Causeway ..	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln Street	Mile End .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Lindley Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Lichfield Road	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Little Alie Street.. ..	Whitechapel.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Little Ann Street.. ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	2
Little Prescot 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	..	..	1
Lockside	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Locksley Street	Limehouse	..	1	..	2	..	2	5
Lolesworth, Buildings, Thrawl Street ..	Spitalfields	..	2	..	3	..	..	5
Lolesworth Street ..	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lomas Buildings	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lombard Street	Mile End New Town ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
London Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Longfellow Road.. ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Longnor Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lotus Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisa Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisa Gardens	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Louvaine Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Love Lane	Shadwell	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Love Court	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Love Lane Square ..	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowder Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowell Street	Limehouse	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Lower Chapman Street ..	St. George's ..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Lower East Smithfield ..	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Fenton Street ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lower Shadwell	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowood Buildings ..	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lucas Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	3	..	1	4
Ludens Place	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lufton Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luntley Place	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyal Road..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lydia Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
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.
M								
Magdalen Passage ..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maidman Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Malay Street	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Manning Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manor Court	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mansell Street	Whitechapel	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Maplin Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	3	4
Mansell Passage	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maria Terrace	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maritime Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Market Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Market Hill	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Market Buildings	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marmaduke Place ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maroon Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	2	..	2	4
Martha Street	St. George's	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Mary Ann Street	St. George's	..	1	1	1	..	1	4
Mary Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mary Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mason's Court	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master's Street	Mile End	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medland Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Medway Road	Mile End	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Meeting House Alley ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meeting House Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mercer Street	Shadwell	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Meredith Buildings ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metropolitan Buildings ..	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Shadwell	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mile End Buildings ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mile End Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mile End Road	Mile End	..	5	1	2	..	1	9
Milk Yard	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miller's Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miller's Cottages	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mill Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mill Yard	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
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.
Monmouth Street	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montague House, Old Montague Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montague Place	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monteagle Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montefiore House	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monza Street	Shadwell	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Moody Street	Mile End	..	1	..	2	..	2	5
Morgan Street	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Morgan Terrace	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morrison's Buildings, South	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Morris Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moss Buildings, St. Mary Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mossford Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mount Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mountford Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monsey Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Murdock Cottages	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mulberry Street	Mile End	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Mundy's Place	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myrdle Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Morrison's Buildings, North,	Mile End	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Morgan Houses	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N

Nag's Head Yard	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narrow Street	Limehouse and Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nathaniel Buildings	Spitalfields	..	2	..	2	..	..	4
Nelson's Court, Fashion Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelson Street	Mile End	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Neptune Street	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nesbitt's Rents	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Alley	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
New Alley Square	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newark Street	Mile End	..	2	..	2	..	1	5
Newbold Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
New Buildings, Tenter Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Newton's Rents	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newcastle Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Newcastle Place	Whitechapel	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
New Court, Duval Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelson's Court, Winthrop Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Goulston Street ..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Gravel Lane ..	Shadwell	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Newman's Buildings, Cox Square	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Martin Street ..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Square	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newnham Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
New Tower Buildings ..	Wapping	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
New Road	Whitechapel and Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Newman's Buildings, Pelham Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicholas Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Nightingale Lane	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nightingale Lane	Aldgate	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Norfolk Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Northey Street	Limehouse	..	1	1	2	..	..	4
Norton Folgate	Norton Folgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-East Passage ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway Yard	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Norwich Court	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notgrove Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nottingham Place ..	Mile End	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Norman's Buildings ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Place	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
North Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O								
Oak Lane	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oak Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ocean Street	Mile End	..	1	2	..	..	2	5
Old Castle Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Church Road	Mile End	..	..	..	3	..	2	5
Old Gravel Lane	St. George's	..	1	1	..	..	5	7
Old Montague Street ..	Whitechapel	..	2	1	1	..	2	6
Old Tower Buildings ..	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oley Place	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
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	..	..	..	.	..	1	1
Osborn Place	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osborn Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Oxford Street	Mile End and Whitechapel	..	5	..	1	..	3	9
P								
Painter's Rents	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palmer Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paragon Mansions	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Parfett Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Park Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Park Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parkhurst Buildings, Samuel Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parliament Court	Old Artillery Ground	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parnham Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattison Street	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Paternoster Row	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pauline Terrace, Old Montague Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pavilion Yard	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peabody Buildings	Shadwell	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Peabody Buildings	Whitechapel	..	5	..	1	..	2	8
Peabody Buildings	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..		..	..
Pearl Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
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	..	2	..	3	6
Pelham Street Buildings	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pelham House, Spital Square	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pelican Passage	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Pelling Street	Limehouse	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Pell Place	St George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pell Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
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.
Padstow Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennington Street Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennington Place .. .	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Periwinkle Street	Ratcliff	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Perry's Avenue, Booth Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Perth Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Phillip Street	St. George's	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Phillip Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philpot Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Philpot Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phœbe Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phœnix Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pier Head	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigott Street	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Pinchin Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pitsea Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pinchin Street Buildings ..	St. George's	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Pixley Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Planet Street	St. George's	..	2	..	2	..	1	5
Pleasant Row	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plough Alley	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plough Square	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plough Street Buildings ..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plough Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Plumber's Row	Whitechapel and Mile End	..	1	..	4	..	1	6
Pole Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poonah Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poole's Square	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pope's Hill	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pope's Head Court ..	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portland Street	Ratcliff and Mile End	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Potter's Buildings ..	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Priestley's Buildings ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Princes Place	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Princes Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Princes Square	St. George's	..	5	1	1	..	2	9
Princelet Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Princes Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Princes Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Prince of Orange Court ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prospect Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prospect Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Prosperous Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Providence Street ..	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Prusom Street	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Prusom Street Buildings ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puma Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Q								
Quaker Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Queen Ann Street ..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Queen's Head Alley ..	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen Street	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's Cottages	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's Head Place ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R								
Raby Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Place	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Railway Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramar Place	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raine's Mansions	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Raine's Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ratcliff Square	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratcliff Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raven Row	Whitechapel and Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Raymond Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rectory Buildings ..	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rectory Square	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Red Lion Court	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Lion Street	St. George's and Wapping	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Regent's Cottages ..	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reginald Houses, Fieldgate Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Mead Lane	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Lion and Spread Eagle Yard	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redman's Gardens ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redman's Road	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Reform Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regent's Court	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regent's Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Regent's Place, Blossom Street	Norton Folgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regent's Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regal Place	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Repton Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	3	4
Rhodeswell Road .. .	Limehouse and Mile End	..	5	..	3	..	1	9
Rich Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	2	3

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

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

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Samuel Street	Limehouse	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Sander Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sander Street Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandy's Row	Spitalfields	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Sarah Street	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawyer's Yard	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarborough Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sceptre Street	Mile End	..	2	..	1	..	3	6
Schoolhouse Lane	Ratcliff	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Selby Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Selsey Street	Limehouse	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Selwyn Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senrab Street	Mile End	..	..	..	2	..	2	4
Settle Street	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Seven Star Alley	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seven Star Yard	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Severne Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shadwell Fish Market	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shadwell Green	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shandy Street	Mile End	1	3	1	..	..	4	9
Sharpe's Buildings	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheba Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Shepherd Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1	..	3	4
Shepherd Street Buildings	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shepherd's Place	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheppy Yard	Holy Trinity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheridan Street	St. George's	..	2	..	4	..	1	7
Ship Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ship Alley	St. George's	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Shoreditch High Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Short Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Shorter Street	St. George's and Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shorter's Rents, Lamb Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoulder of Mutton Alley	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silas Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Single Gardens	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Single Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Single Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Sidney Street	Mile End	..	4	1	2	..	1	8
Sidney Square	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Silver Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Sion House	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sion Square	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Size Yard	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Skidmore Street	Mile End	..	2	..	2	1	3	8
Sly Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smith Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smith Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solander Street	Shadwell	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
South Grove	Mile End	..	3	..	4	..	..	7
South Grove Buildings	Mile End	..	..	..	..		..	..
South Street	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Spring Gardens, King Edward Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Spring Gardens	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Speck's Fields	Mile End New Town	..	..	.	.	..	..	..
Spectacle Alley	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spelman Court	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spencer House, Lolesworth Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spencer Street	St. George's	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Spencer Street	Limehouse	..	..	1	..	..	.	1
Spelman Street	Whitechapel, Spitalfields, and Mile End New Town	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Spenlow Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spital Court	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spital Square	Norton Folgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spital Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	.	1	..	2	3
Spitalfields Market	North, South, East, West — No Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Splidt Street	St. George's	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Spring Garden Place	Mile End and Ratcliff	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
St. Ann's Road	Mile End	..	2	1	..	..	3	6
St. Ann's Row	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Anne's Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
St. Dunstan's Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
St. George's Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. George's House, George Yard	Whitechapel	..	..	..	3	..		3
St. George's Street	St. George's and Wapping	..	4	..	7	..	7	18
St. George's Terrace	St. George's	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
St. Mark Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Mary Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Paul's Road	Mile End and Limehouse	..	..	1	1	..	2	4
St. Peter's Road	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
St. Thomas' Road	Mile End	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
St. Thomas's Yard	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Stainsby Road	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Stanfield Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Star and Garter Yard	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Star Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starch Yard	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shadwell 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	..	3	..	1	5
Stepney Green	Mile End	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Stepney High Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stepney Industrial Dwellings	Mile End	..	2	..	2	..	4	8
Stepney Square	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steward Street	Old Artillery Ground	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stocks Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storer's Buildings	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strafford House, Wentworth Street	Spitalfields	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Strahan Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Streatfield Street	Limehouse	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Stutfield Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar Loaf Court	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sun Tavern Place	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutton Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swallows Gardens	Whitechapel	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Swan Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swan Yard	High St., Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Synagogue Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T								
Tait Street	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Tarling Street	St. George's	..	1	..	4	..	..	5
Tasburg Buldings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taylor's Plaice	Limehouse	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Taylor's Rents	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenbury Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Terrace Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tench Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Tenter Buildings, St. Mark's Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenter Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenter Street	Spitalfields	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tenter Street North	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenter Street South	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tenter Street East	Whitechapel	..	1	..	1	..	..	2

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Tenter Street West ..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tewkesbury Buildings ..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thirza Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Thomas Street	Limehouse	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Thomas Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrawl Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Three Compass Court ..	Ratcliff	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Three Colt Court	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Three Colt Street	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	.	..	1
The Cottages	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tile Yard	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tilley Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tillman Street	St George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tillotson Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tollet Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tomlin Terrace	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tower Bridge (North Arch)	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tower Hill	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tower of London	.. .. ..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Tower Buildings, Brewhouse Lane	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tower Buildings, High Street	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trafalgar Square	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tredegar Square	Mile End	..	4	..	..	..	2	6
Trinity Almshouses ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinty Square	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Troon Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turner's Buildings ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turner's Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turner's Road	Limehouse and Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Turner's Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Twine Court	Shadwell . ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
U								
Umberstone Street ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Underwood Street ..	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Union Buildings	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Court, Wheeler Street	Spitalfields	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Union Passage	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Row	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Street	Mile End	..	..	..	2	..	..	2

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Union Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Union Terrace	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Chapman Street ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Fenton Street ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Montague Street ..	Mile End . ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper East Smithfield ..	Aldgate and Wapping	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
V								
Vallance Road	Whitechapel and Mile End New Town ..	..	1	3	2	..	7	13
Varden Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Venour Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria Buildings, Cartwright Street	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria Cottages, Albert Street	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Victualling Office Square	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria Buildings, Emmott Street ..	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Vine Court	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vine Yard	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Vintners' Almhouses ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W								
Wade's Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wainwright Place ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walburgh Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walburgh Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walden Street	Mile End	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Walker Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Wallwood Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Walter Street	Ratcliff	..	5	..	1	..	..	6
Wapping Wall	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Warwick Place	Limehouse . ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterloo Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterloo Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watney Street	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Watts Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Watts Street Buildings ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weaver Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Webb's Place	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Wells Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Wellclose Square	St. George's, Whitechapel and Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellesley Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington Buildings ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Wentworth Street ..	Spitalfields and Whitechapel ..	..	..	1	..	..	3	4
Wentworth Court East ..	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth Court West ..	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth Buildings ..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1	..	4	5
West Gardens	Shadwell	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
West Gardens Buildings ..	Shadwell	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
West Pier	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Arbour Street ..	Mile End	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
West Street	Mile End	..	1	..	2	..	3	6
West India Dock Road ..	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West's Folly	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Passage	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whaley Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Wharton Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Wheeler Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Whitechapel High Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Whitechapel Road ..	Whitechapel and Mile End	..	4	5	8	..	9	26
White's Gardens	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White's Rents	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White's Row	Spitalfields	..	1	..	1	..	3	5
White Hart Court ..	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
White Horse Lane ..	Mile End	..	3	1	..	..	2	6
White Horse Street ..	Ratcliff	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
White Lion Street ..	Spitalfields and Norton Folgate ..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Whitehall Court	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitehall Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitehead Street ..	Mile End	..	4	1	..	..	1	6
Whitethorne Court ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitethorne Place ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitman Road	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Williams' Buildings ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Williams' Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
William Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Willow Row	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Willow Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Wilk Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilkes Street	Spitalfields	..	2	..	2	..	..	4
Wilson's Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilson Street	Mile End	..	2	..	2	..	..	4
Winifred House, Thrawl Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.– *continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Winterton Buildings ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winterton Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Winter's Buildings ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winthrop Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Wicker Street	St. George's ..	..	..	1	2	..	1	4
Wolsey Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Woodison Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodside Mansions ..	St. George's .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Wood's Buildings ..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Worcester Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wright's Buildings, Salmon Lane	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wright's Row	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X								
XX Place	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Y								
Yalford Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Yeomans' Yard	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Yoakley's Buildings ..	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York Buildings	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York Buildings	St. George's	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
York Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York Road	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York Square	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yule Court	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	1	2

Returns of Infectious Diseases.– *continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Puerperal Fever.
Bancroft Road	Mile End	1
Bloomfield Street	Mile End	1
Bower Street	Limehouse	1
Brick Lane	Whitechapel	1
Burdett Road	Limehouse	1
Copley Street	Mile End	1
Crispin Street	Whitechapel	1
Dalgleish Street	Limehouse	1
Dundee Street	St. George's	1
Emmott Street	Mile End	1
Fair Street	Mile End	1
Frederick Place	Mile End	1
Grafton Street	Mile End	1
Harford Street	Mile End	1
Martha Street	St. George's	1
Morris Street	St. George's	1
Mossford Street	Mile End	1
Nathaniel Buildings	Whitechapel	1
Nelson Street	Mile End	1
Oxford Street	Mile End	1
Pier Head, Wapping	St. George's	1
Pole Street	Mile End	1
St. Ann's Road	Mile End	1
St. George Street	St. George's	1
Shandy Street	Mile End	1
Turner Street	Mile End	1
Vallance Road	Whitechapel	1
Wentworth Street	Whitechapel	1
Yalford Street	Mile End	1
		Cerebro-Spinal Fever
Cable Street	Limehouse	1
Cressy Houses, Stepney Green	Mile End	1
Edward Mann Buildings	Limehouse	1
Endive Street	Limehouse	1
Fashion Street	Whitechapel	1
Ford Square	Mile End	1
Wades Place	Mile End	1
		Polio-Myelitis.
Essex Street	Mile End	1
Planet Street	St. George's	1
Plumber's Row	Whitechapel	1
Tollet Street	Mile End	1
West Street	Mile End	1

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Aston Street	Limehouse	1
Beaumont Square	Mile End	1
Copenhagen Place	Limehouse	1
Duckett Street	Mile End	1
Elsa Street	Limehouse	1
Globe Road	Mile End	1
Hawkins Street	Mile End	1
Jane Street	St. George's	1
Little Alie Street	Whitechapel	1
Lydbrook Street..	Limehouse	2
Oxford Street	Mile End	1
Sheridan Street	St. George's	1
Vallance Road	Whitechapel	2
West India Dock Road.. ..	Limehouse	1

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