

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

Contributors

Stepney (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Thomas, D. L.

Publication/Creation

[1914?]

Persistent URL

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THE METROPOLITAN
Borough of Stepney.



REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
PUBLIC ANALYST
FOR THE YEAR 1913,
BY
D. L. THOMAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst

FOR THE

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

1913.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC ANALYST.

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my thirteenth Annual Report, which deals with the Vital and Sanitary Statistics of the Borough of Stepney during the 53 weeks ended January 3rd, 1914.

Population.

The resident population of the Borough of Stepney estimated to the middle of the year was 275,300 ; distributed as follows :—

Limehouse District ...	...	...	52,687
St. George-in-the-East ...	...	...	46,580
Mile End Old Town ...	...	...	110,727
Whitechapel District ...	...	...	65,306
			275,300

I have called attention in previous reports to the question of overcrowding and want of house accommodation. This was at its worst in 1901, when there were hardly any empty houses in the district. A reaction set in, more houses became vacant and it became easier to deal with overcrowding. There was quite a slump in house property which reached its height in 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 of empty houses was 1,073.
 In the quarter ended March 31st, 1906, the number of empty houses was 1,670.
 In the quarter ended March 31st, 1907, the number of empty houses was 2,865.
 In the quarter ended March 31st, 1908, the number of empty houses was 2,944.
 In the quarter ended March 31st, 1909, the number of empty houses was 2,729.

In the quarter ended March 31st, 1910, the number of empty houses was 2,529.
 In the quarter ended March 31st, 1911, the number of empty houses was 2,408.
 In the quarter ended March 31st, 1912, the number of empty houses was 1,847.
 In the quarter ended March 31st, 1913, the number of empty houses was 1,770.

It is therefore apparent that there has been a distinct improvement in this direction during the last few years.

The number of empties continued to decrease towards the end of the year. Indeed in some parts of the Borough there were hardly any empty houses. This is not due to the immigration of aliens. The migration of aliens was less last year than in previous years in nearly all parts of the Borough, and there was no increase in any part. Some of the old inhabitants returned to the district, but more especially to that part of the Borough near the river. The reasons which are generally given are :—

- (1) That men desire to be near their work when they have to start work in the early morning.
- (2) The rents in the suburbs have risen, and the cost of transit brings up the total to a figure beyond the means of a large number of people.
- (3) The inconvenience of travelling in the overcrowded carriages which occur night and morning discount the advantages of living in outlying districts.

I believe a larger number would be attracted if the existing houses were modernised.

Births.

The total number of births registered during the year was 8,165, or 402 more than in the previous year. They consisted of 4,115 males and 4,050 females.

1,804 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 34·2 per 1,000 of the population.

1,454 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 31·2 per 1,000 of the population.

3,327 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 30·0 per 1,000 of the population.

1,580 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 24·2 per 1,000 of the population.

The birth-rate throughout the whole Borough was 29·6 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 24·5 per 1,000.

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

- 77 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 106 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 48 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 22 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 180 belonged to outlying districts.

307 births occurred in the London Hospital, exactly the same number as in the previous year :—

- 61 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 36 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 17 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 46 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 147 belonged to outlying districts.

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

- 29 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 1 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 1 belonged to the Limehouse District.

36 births occurred in the Mile End Infirmary :—

- All belonged to Mile End Old Town.

54 births occurred in the Whitechapel Infirmary :—

- 36 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 3 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 1 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 2 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 12 belonged to outlying districts.

99 births occurred at 24, Underwood Street :—

- 24 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 44 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 1 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 10 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 20 belonged to outlying districts.

16 births belonging to this Borough occurred in Poplar, 12 having occurred in the Stepney Workhouse, all belonged to the Limehouse District, and 4 in the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, 3 belonging to Limehouse and 1 to Mile End.

11 births belonging to the Borough of Stepney occurred in the City of London Lying-in Hospital ; 10 in Queen Charlotte's Hospital ; 2 in the General Lying-in Hospital ; 2 in St. Bartholomew's Hospital ; 2 in the Middlesex Hospital ; 1 in the Salvation Army Maternity Home, Hackney ; 3 in the West Ham Workhouse ; 1 each in the Shoreditch Workhouse, Islington Workhouse, Holborn Workhouse, Newington Workhouse, Eastern Hospital, and 1 birth occurred in a private house in another Borough.

Illegitimate Births.

30 illegitimate births were registered in the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 16·6 per 1,000 births.

32 illegitimate births were registered in St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 22 per 1,000 births.

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

36 illegitimate births were registered in the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 22·7 per 1,000 births.

Marriages.

The marriages during the year numbered 2,500, or 69 less than in the previous year.

The proportion of persons married was 18·1 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 18·3 per 1,000.

422 marriages occurred in the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 16 per 1,000 of the population.

277 marriages occurred in St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 11·8 per 1,000 of the population.

1,322 marriages occurred in Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 23·8 per 1,000 of the population.

479 marriages occurred in the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 14·6 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths occurring in the Borough was	...	4,467
Deduct deaths occurring within the Borough among persons not belonging thereto	... ..	1,081
		3,386
Add deaths of residents that occurred outside the Borough	...	775
		4,161

The deaths consisted of 2,229 males and 1,932 females.

The death-rate throughout the whole Borough was 15·1 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 14·2 per 1,000.

979 of the deaths belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 18·5 per 1,000.

683 of the deaths belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 14·6 per 1,000.

1,532 of the deaths belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 13·8 per 1,000.

967 of the deaths belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 14·8 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
1912	...	18·5	...	15·9	...	13·5	...	15·2	...	15·3
1913	...	18·5	...	14·6	...	13·8	...	14·8	...	15·1

Compared with 1912, the causes of death were :—

Disease.	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	14	7	—	7
Enteric Fever	9	10	1	—
Measles	172	95	—	77
Diphtheria and Croup	25	21	—	4
Whooping Cough	90	26	—	64
Erysipelas	4	11	7	—
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	178	305	127	—
Rheumatic Fever	10	16	6	—
Phthisis	433	447	14	—
Other Tubercular Diseases... ..	105	125	20	—
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases	975	889	—	86
Heart Disease	323	363	40	—
Appendicitis	11	23	12	—
Influenza	31	24	—	7
Nephritis	124	132	8	—
Puerperal Fever	13	7	—	6
Injuries	223	221	—	2
Suicides	23	21	—	2
Convulsive and Wasting Diseases	175	159	—	16
Premature Births	184	121	—	63
Old Age	181	172	—	9
Cancer	232	236	4	—
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver	34	30	—	4
All other causes	675	700	25	—
	<u>4,244</u>	<u>4,161</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>347</u>

There were 696 inquests held on residents during the year. The causes of death were as follows :—

Accidents	141
Alcoholism	8
Aneurism of Aorta	4
Apoplexy	40
Bright's Disease	14
Burns (adults)	10
Cancer	5

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS :—

Bronchitis	24
Pneumonia	49
Phthisis	22
Other Respiratory Diseases	1

Diseases accelerated by self-neglect and want of proper nursing 1							
Diseases of Liver 1							
Drowning 24							
Epilepsy 5							
Gastric Ulcer 4							
General Paralysis of the Insane 1							
Hæmorrhage 1							
Heart Disease 84							
Intestinal Obstruction 1							
Meningitis 2							
Murder 3							
Osteo-myelitis 1							
Post Partum Hæmorrhage 1							
Ptomaine Poisoning 1							
Rupture of extra-uterine gestation 1							
Rupture of varicose vein in leg 1							
Senility 1							
Septicæmia 2							
Shock while undergoing a necessary operation under the influence of an anæsthetic 8							
Strangulated Hernia 1							
Suicide 30							
Syphilis 3							

AFFECTING CHILDREN (under five years of age) :—

Accidents	13
Accidents and Inattention at Birth	6
Atelectasis	6
Bronchitis	2
Burns and Scalds	13
Circumcision	1
Congenital deformity	1
Convulsions	40
Diarrhœa	20
Gastro-Enteritis	1
Heart Disease	5
Inanition	1
Marasmus	4
Measles	1
Murder	1
Overlying and suffocation in bed with the parents ...	27
Pneumonia	35

Premature births ...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Respiratory obstruction ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Status Lymphaticus ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1

There were 14 deaths due to accidents caused by motor omnibuses, 1 by taxicab and 3 by electric trams—a decrease of 1 death over that in the preceding year.

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

Bath Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bermondsey Infirmary ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bethnal Green Infirmary ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Brompton Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cambridge Lodge, Hackney ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Central London Sick Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Charing Cross Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
City of London Chest Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Convalescent Home for Children, Grosvenor Place ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Daneswood Sanatorium ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Downs Sanatorium ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
East Cliff House ...	...	...	...	...	...	2

FEVER HOSPITALS :—

Brook Fever Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eastern Fever Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	26
North-Eastern Fever Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
North-Western Fever Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Park Fever Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	37
South-Eastern Fever Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Friedenheim Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
French Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
German Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Great Northern Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Guy's Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hackney Infirmary ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
H.M. Prison, Pentonville ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
H.M. Prison, Wormwood Scrubbs ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Home for Incurable Children, Hampstead ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Home for Jewish Incurables ...	...	...	...	...	...	13

Homeopathic Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hostel of God	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infant's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jubilee Hospital, Woodford	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kingston Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lambeth Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	2

LUNATIC ASYLUMS:—

Banstead	...	...	...	...	...	7
Belmont	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bethnal House	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cane Hill	...	...	...	...	...	3
Canterbury	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caterham	...	...	...	...	...	6
Claybury	...	...	...	...	...	26
Colney Hatch	...	...	...	...	...	52
Dartford	...	...	...	...	...	8
East Sussex	...	...	...	...	...	1
Essex County, Fisherton...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fountain (Temporary)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hanwell	...	...	...	...	...	2
Horton	...	...	...	...	...	6
Leavesden	...	...	...	...	...	39
Long Grove	...	...	...	...	...	7
Manor	...	...	...	...	...	5
Middlesex County...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tooting Bec	...	...	...	...	...	29
Metropolitan Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Middlesex Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	7
Mildmay Mission Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mount Vernon Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
National Hospital, Queen's Square	...	...	...	...	...	1
National Hospital, St. Lawrence	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Hospital for Women	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phillips Memorial Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poplar Hospital...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	216
Queen's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	6
Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton	...	...	...	...	...	18
Royal Free Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Chest Hospital, City Road	...	...	...	...	...	2
Royal Naval Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1

Royal Waterloo Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	12
St. Catherine's Hospital, Ramsgate	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Joseph's Hospice	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Luke's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Luke's House, Kensington	...	...	...	...	...	3
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Thomas's Hospital...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Seamen's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	6
Shoreditch Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sick Room Help Society, Underwood Street	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stepney Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	68
University College Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Westminster Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	1
West Ham Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	1
						775

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

East London Hospital for Children	...	...	...	...	201
London Hospital	...	...	...	...	428
Mile End Infirmary	...	...	...	...	383
Mothers' Lying-in Home, Commercial Road	...	...	...	...	8
St. George's Infirmary	...	...	...	...	182
Whitechapel Infirmary	...	...	...	...	262
Whitechapel Workhouse, South Grove	...	...	...	...	44
					1,508

There were 1,081 deaths of non-residents in Public Institutions in the District.

Notifiable Diseases.

1,717 notifications of Infectious Disease were received, or 16 less than in the previous year. This corresponds to a rate of 6·23 per 1,000 of the population. 1,369 were removed to various Hospitals and Infirmarys.

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

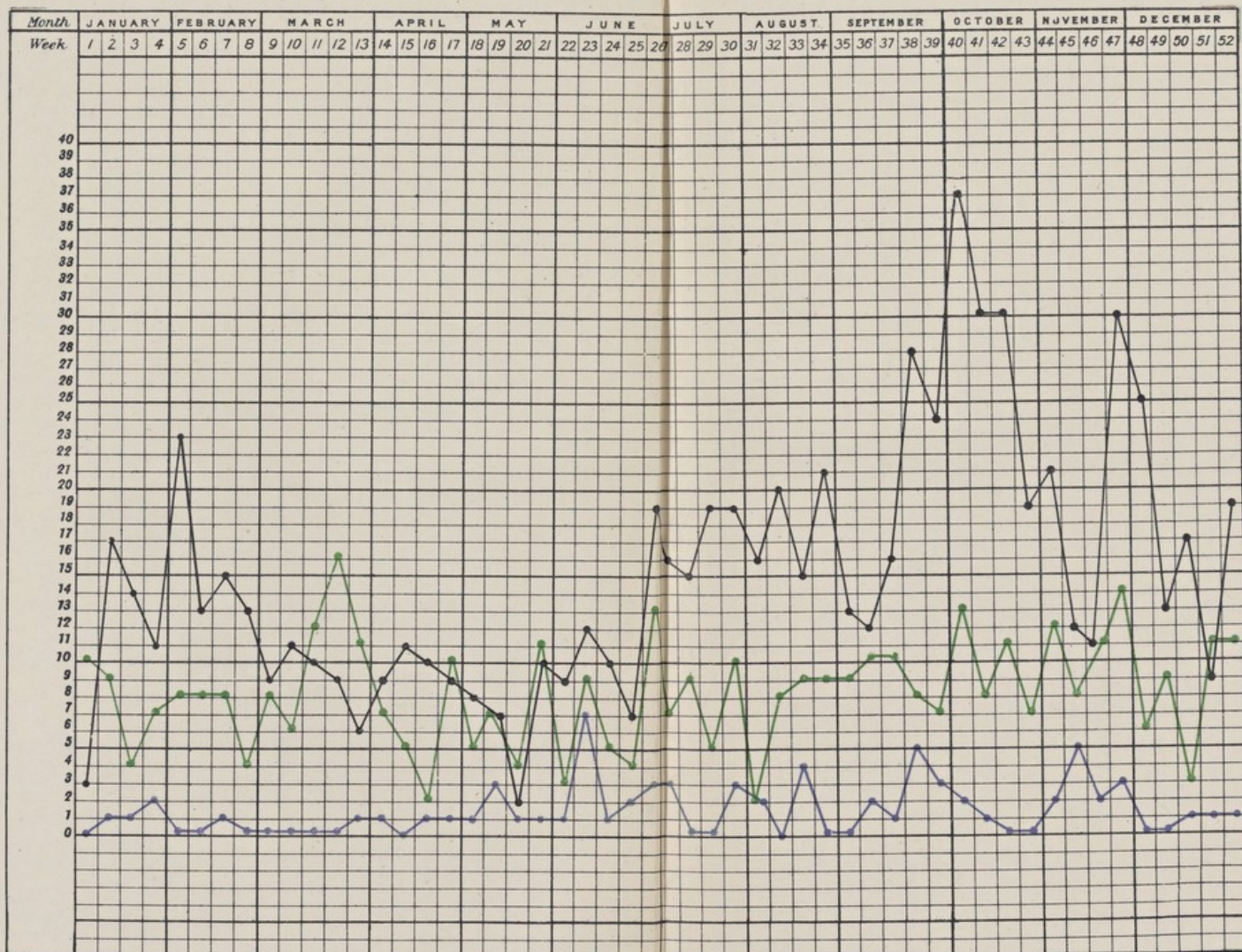
245 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 5·25 per 1,000.

714 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 6·44 per 1,000.

424 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 6·49 per 1,000.

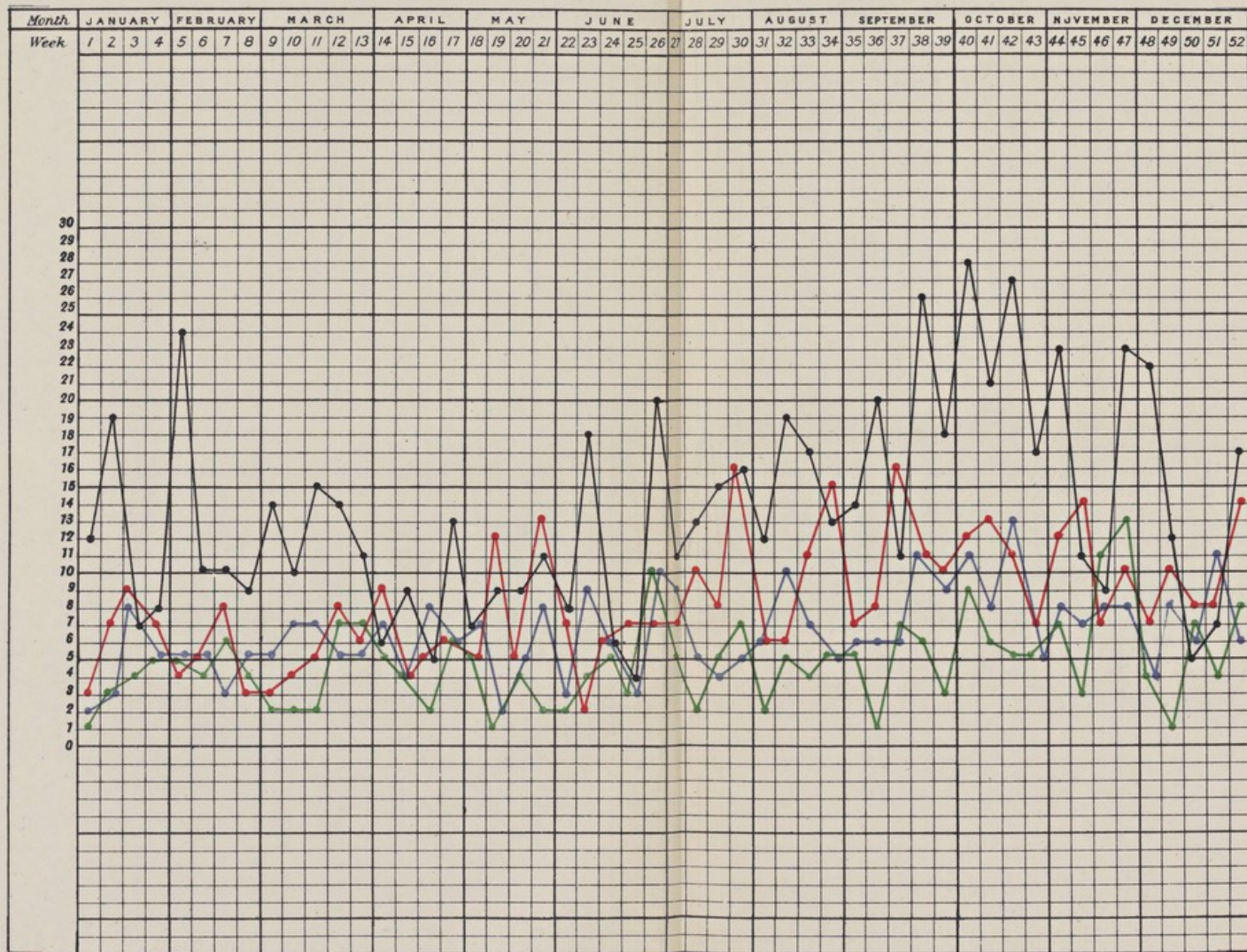
There were in addition, 3,931 notification certificates received referring to Tuberculosis, 2,542 of whom were notified for the first time.

Chart showing the number of cases notified week by week the Borough, of Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria, during 1913.



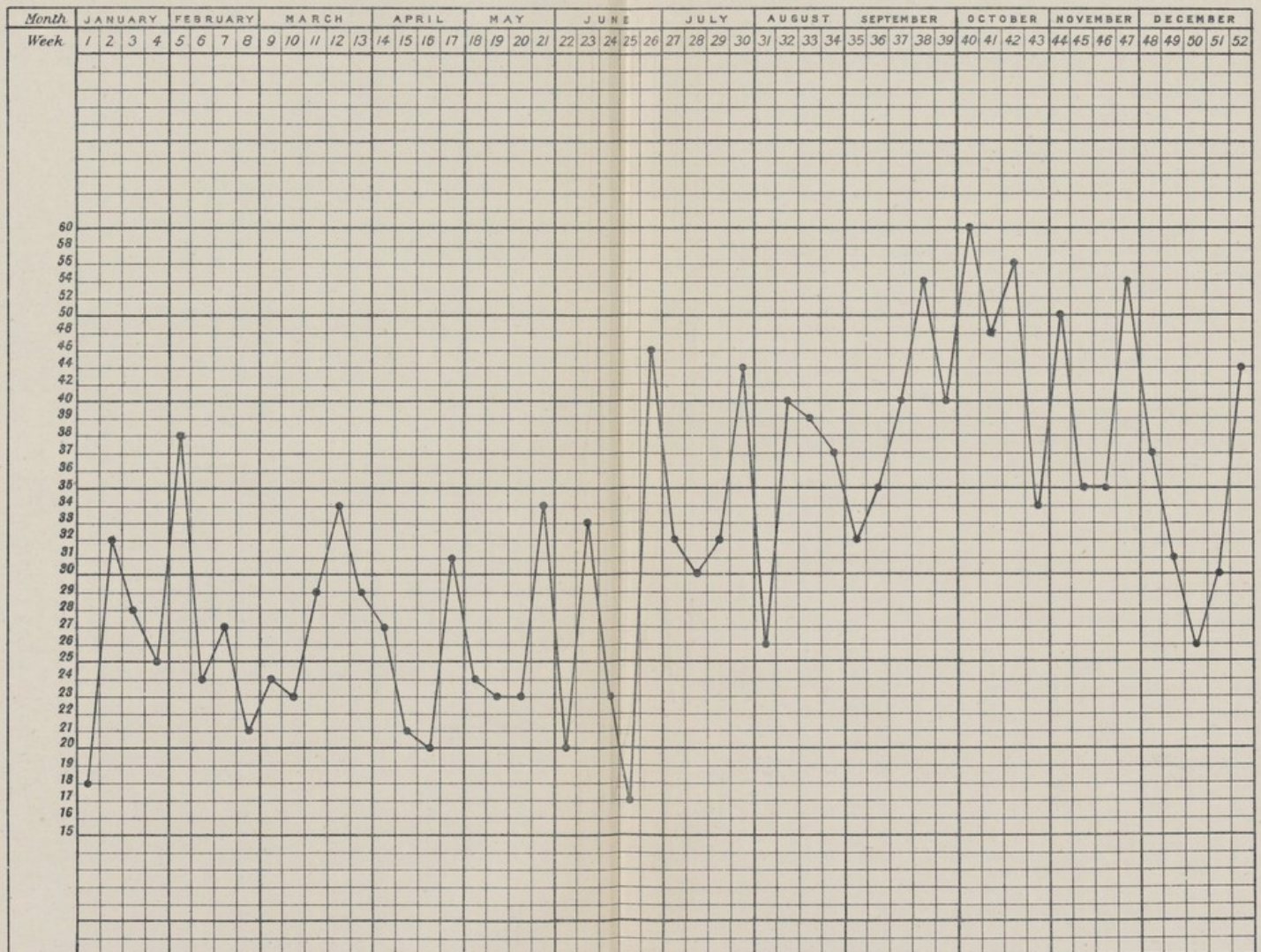
SCARLET FEVER ——— TYPHOID ——— DIPHTHERIA ———

Chart showing the total number of cases of Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified week by week in Limehouse, St. George's, Mile End and Whitechapel, during 1913.



LIMEHOUSE ST. GEORGE'S MILE END WHITECHAPEL

Chart showing the total number of cases of Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified
week by week in the Borough during 1913.



Excluding Tuberculosis the greatest number of notifiable diseases occurred during the first week in October, when 60 were notified. During this week the greatest number of notifications of Scarlet Fever was received, viz., 37.

The largest number of notifications of Diphtheria was received during the fourth week in March when 16 notifications were received.

The maximum number of notifications of Enteric Fever was received in the second week in June when 7 notifications were received, in no other week did the number exceed 5.

The largest number of notifiable diseases occurred during the third week of October in the Limehouse District, the last week of November in St. George's, the first week of October in Mile End Old Town, and the last week of July, and the third week of September in the Whitechapel District.

Wrong Diagnosis.

47 cases of Infectious Disease were removed to the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, which were subsequently returned home in consequence of the patients being found not to be suffering from the diseases stated on the certificates, or any other notifiable diseases. 22 of the cases were notified by private practitioners, 20 from the London Hospital, and 5 from other public institutions.

This number referred to 13 cases of Scarlet Fever, 33 of Diphtheria, and 1 of Enteric Fever.

Bacteriological Examinations.

852 specimens were bacteriologically examined, with the following results :—

	No. Positive.		No. Negative.		Total.	
Consumption	123	...	485	...	608	...
Diphtheria... ..	82	...	134	...	216	...
Enteric Fever	15	...	12	...	27	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	...	1	...	1	...
	220	...	632	...	852	...

Small Pox.

No case of Small Pox was notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

784 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, or 109 less than in the previous year. 758 were removed to Fever Hospitals.

135 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 3 deaths ;
 92 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with no deaths ;
 380 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 4 deaths ;
 177 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with no deaths.

The death rate for the whole Borough was $\cdot 025$ per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was $\cdot 04$ per 1,000.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

423 cases were notified during the year, or 83 more than in the previous year, and 409 were removed to Fever Hospitals.

96 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 5 deaths, or at the rate of $\cdot 094$ per 1,000 of the population.
 76 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 4 deaths, or at the rate of $\cdot 085$ per 1,000 of the population.
 151 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 7 deaths, or at the rate of $\cdot 063$ per 1,000 of the population.
 100 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 5 deaths, or at the rate of $\cdot 076$ per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate throughout the whole Borough was $\cdot 076$ per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for the whole of London was $\cdot 09$ per 1,000.

Typhus Fever.

2 cases were notified, both occurring in Mile End Old Town.

On May 19th I received notification certificates from Dr. Manning, of the South Eastern Hospital, that M. L. B., aged 17, (who was admitted to the Fever Hospital on May 14th), and F. B., aged 7, (who had been at the Fever Hospital since May 7th), were suffering from Typhus Fever.

On making enquiries at 75, Ocean Street, where they were removed from, I found that the following persons had been ill :—J. F. W., aged 30, a street vendor of Vinegar, was taken ill on March 11th, and taken to the Mile End Infirmary on March 25th. He had lived at 75, Ocean Street for a year. He was taken ill about

mid-day on Sunday, March 11th. He was all right until dinner time, but was taken ill soon afterwards. He went up-stairs to lay down on the bed, and slept until tea-time. When he woke he was very ill. He was attended at home, but on the 25th March, he was admitted to the Infirmary, when his temperature was 102.5° , and rales and rhonchi were heard in both lungs. There seems to have been no signs of disease in the abdomen. His bowels were quite regular and there was no diarrhoea. On March 27th, the right-lower lobe was solid. On April 3rd, his chest was quite clear. He was discharged on April 15th. The diagnosis was Pneumonia.

On April 5th, A. M. W., aged 21, wife of J. F. W., was taken ill, and took to her bed on April 8th. On April 9th, she was admitted to the Mile End Infirmary. On admission, her temperature was 102.6° . She had a rash on her right arm, with scattered spots elsewhere. There were no signs of disease in her lungs, heart, or abdomen. Her tongue was furred, and her urine was albuminous. On April 12th, she was dull mentally, her legs were drawn up, and she vomited. After April 12th, her condition improved. She was at the Infirmary on May 19th, but was about to be discharged. Her temperature chart was very suggestive of Enteric Fever. In the Assistant Medical Officer's opinion she suffered from Enteric Fever, but the case was not notified as the diagnosis was doubtful.

On April 11th, J. B., aged 47, the father of A. W., was taken ill, and was admitted to the Mile End Infirmary on April 16th. He is a painter by trade. On admission his temperature was 103° , and he complained of pains all over his stomach, but there was no vomiting. He had flea bites on his legs. His blood was examined on April 17th, and gave a negative widal's reaction, but was positive on April 24th. There was no tenderness or rigidity over the abdomen, and the spleen was not palpably enlarged. He became gradually worse, and, on April 27th, the pulse was very weak, and the patient was delirious. He died on April 29th, and on the same day the case was notified to be suffering from Enteric Fever by the Medical Superintendent of the Infirmary. The temperature chart was not available, at the time I made my inquiries.

F. M. B., aged 7, was taken ill on May 4th, and notified to be suffering from Enteric Fever on May 7th. She was removed to the South Eastern Fever Hospital on the same day. She was notified by Dr. Manning of that Hospital to be suffering from Typhus Fever on May 19th.

M. B., aged 17, was notified on May 16th (the certificate being dated May 15th) to be suffering from Typhoid Fever. She had been removed to the Fever Hospital late the previous evening (May 14th). She had been ill since May 11th. On May 17th Dr. Manning reported that she was suffering from Typhus Fever and not Enteric Fever.

On May 27th Dr. Bryett, the Medical Officer of Health for Shoreditch, telephoned to me that K. B. (daughter-in-law of J. B.) was in the Metropolitan

Hospital suffering from Typhoid Fever. She had visited 75, Ocean Street. I informed Dr. Bryett that two cases from that house had been definitely notified as Typhus Fever. As a result he called at the Hospital, and K. B. was removed to the Eastern Fever Hospital on the same day (May 27th). Dr. Goodall, the Medical Superintendent, certified that she was suffering from Typhus Fever. She had been ill since May 11th, and was admitted to the Metropolitan Hospital on May 19th.

75, Ocean Street is a four-roomed house, consisting of three bedrooms and a kitchen, and was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. B., who were both aged 47, their daughter and son-in-law, Alfred, aged 15, and the two daughters already mentioned. Of the seven people in the house the mother and Alfred were the only two who escaped. The milk supply was condensed milk, and the water was constant from the main. The premises were clean. The drains were tested but gave no results, and the water closet was in good condition. The premises were thoroughly cleansed. No further cases occurred at these premises, and no suspicious cases were notified from the Mile End Infirmary.

Enteric Fever.

70 cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, or 19 more than in the previous year.

23 occurred in the Limehouse District, with 4 deaths ;

11 occurred in St. George-in-the-East, with 1 death ;

26 occurred in Mile End Old Town, with 4 deaths ;

10 occurred in the Whitechapel District, with 1 death.

The death rate throughout the whole Borough was $\cdot 03$ per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for the whole of London was $\cdot 02$ per 1,000.

The diminution in the incidence of Enteric Fever has been most marked during the last thirteen years, although there was a slight increase in 1913, as is seen by the following figures :—

In 1901	the number of cases was	245
1902	" "	273
1903	" "	179
1904	" "	183
1905	" "	117
1906	" "	119
1907	" "	107
1908	" "	83
1909	" "	63
1910	" "	111
1911	" "	79
1912	" "	51
1913	" "	70

Erysipelas.

356 cases were notified, or 10 more than in the previous year.

60 occurred in the Limehouse District, with 2 deaths ;

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

124 occurred in Mile End Old Town, with 4 deaths ;

119 occurred in the Whitechapel District, with 3 deaths.

Puerperal Fever.

33 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, or 1 more than in the previous year.

5 occurred in the Limehouse District, with 1 death ;

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

10 occurred in Mile End Old Town, with 2 deaths ;

7 occurred in the Whitechapel District, with 2 deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

9 cases were notified during the year, 4 having occurred in the Limehouse District, 1 in St. George-in-the-East, 2 in Mile End Old Town, and 2 in the Whitechapel District ; 4 proved fatal.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

22 cases were notified during the year : 8 belonged to the Limehouse District, 1 to St. George in the East, 7 to Mile End Old Town, and 6 to the Whitechapel District.

Poliomyelitis.

Poliomyelitis has, under the name of infantile paralysis, been well known in general medical and surgical practice.

Though ordinarily regarded as of sporadic occurrence, it has gradually become known that poliomyelitis may occur in small outbreaks or localised groups of cases.

It is mainly a disease of early childhood, and is most prevalent in the dry and dusty seasons of the year. The virus of the disease has not been identified, but it passes through the finest filter. It has been transmitted from one ape to another by inoculation from the nasal mucous membranes of apes already suffering from the disease. From this fact it has been conjectured that the disease is transmitted by dust, and enters the body by the respiratory tract.

Over half the patients who survive an attack of poliomyelitis are crippled for life.

The disease was made a notifiable one in London on September 1st, 1911.

15 cases were notified during the year : 3 belonged to the Limehouse District, 10 belonged to Mile End Old Town, and 2 to the Whitechapel District.

The schools were communicated with in the usual way, but the other children were not prevented from attending school, and the premises were disinfected.

In all the cases the patients were notified by hospital physicians, and most of them became in-patients of those institutions.

I have personally visited all the premises, and examined all the patients who were at their own homes and not at the Hospitals.

8 were notified in September, 3 in October, 1 in November, 1 in August and 1 in May ; 1 child only attended school, 13 out of the 15 children notified being under 3 years of age.

W. S., aged 2, of Jupps Road, was in the London Hospital for a fortnight. His left leg is weak and he is lame. There are 6 children in this house, 4 going to school. One of the children had Diphtheria some time ago, the tracheotomy tube still being in position.

J. B., aged 6, of King John Street, was 9 weeks in the hospital, and 6 weeks in a convalescent home. There are 5 children in this family, but 2 only are old enough to go to school. Both arms and legs are affected. The speech is slow.

F. A., aged 2, of Eric Street, was an out-patient at the Hospital. One leg is affected and the child is not able to walk. The rest of the children were not kept away from School. The parents informed me that they have no friends in London that they visit.

E. M., aged $2\frac{1}{2}$, of Jupps Road. This family has moved and left no address. I am unable to trace them.

F. S., aged $1\frac{1}{2}$, of West India Dock Road, was in the hospital for a few days only. Right leg is still very weak, but the child is progressing.

A. C., aged 9 months, of Peabody Buildings, Glasshouse Street, was living with his grandparents at the above address, but has since gone to Hendon. This was the only child in the family. The brother of the grandfather of the patient suffered from infantile paralysis.

T. S., aged 1, of Brunswick Buildings, Goulston Street, was 4 months in the Hospital. The right leg and right arm are affected. One child attends school.

I. H., aged 2, of Smith Street. There are no children going to school in this family, and only one child ever visited the patient. The patient was 5 weeks in the hospital. The left leg is still bad, but the patient is able to walk a little.

F. B., aged $2\frac{3}{4}$, of Mercers Terrace, Salmon Lane, was at the London Hospital at the time of my visit. There were no children in the family going to school. The right arm is affected.

G. D., aged 2, of Canal Road, was an out-patient at the Hospital. She is the only child. One leg only is affected.

V. G., aged $1\frac{3}{4}$, of Skidmore Street, was an in-patient at the Hospital for 5 weeks. The left leg is affected and is now put up in plaster of Paris. Two of the children go to school. This patient is one of twins, the other twin being dead. It appears her illness started soon after a severe attack of summer diarrhoea.

D. L., aged 4, of Bloomfield Road. This case was notified first as Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, and was admitted to the Homerton Fever Hospital where the Medical Superintendent afterwards certified her to be suffering from Poliomyelitis. The child was in the Fever Hospital for 5 weeks. One child only attends school.

A. H., aged $2\frac{1}{2}$, of St. Thomas' Road (now removed to 3, St. Dunstan's Road). This patient was in the Hospital at the time of my first visit and when I visited the premises a second time, I found that the people had left, and I was not able to trace them. One child attended school.

B. J., aged $1\frac{1}{2}$, of Bermuda Street attends at the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital once a month. The left arm is affected. There does not seem to be much improvement.

E. O., aged 1, of Diggon Street, attends at the London Hospital twice a week where the arm is massaged. The right arm is affected, but it seems to be getting stronger and the muscles appear to be developing.

Anthrax.

Two cases were notified, both belonging to Mile End Old Town.

Zymotic Diseases.

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic character numbered 471. It includes deaths from Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever and Diarrhoea. This number is 30 less than in the previous year.

130 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 2.46 per 1,000 of the population.

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

178 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 1·60 per 1,000 of the population.

77 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 1·17 per 1,000 of the population.

Measles.

The number of deaths from Measles was 95, or 77 less than in the previous year.

31 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of ·58 per 1,000 of the population.

20 belonged to St. George in-the-East, or at the rate of ·42 per 1,000 of the population.

30 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of ·27 per 1,000 of the population.

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

The death rate for the whole Borough was ·34 per 1,000 of the population, whilst that for the whole of London was ·34 per 1,000.

With the exception of 5, all the deaths were those of children under 5 years of age, and 64 (or 67 per cent.) were under 2 years of age.

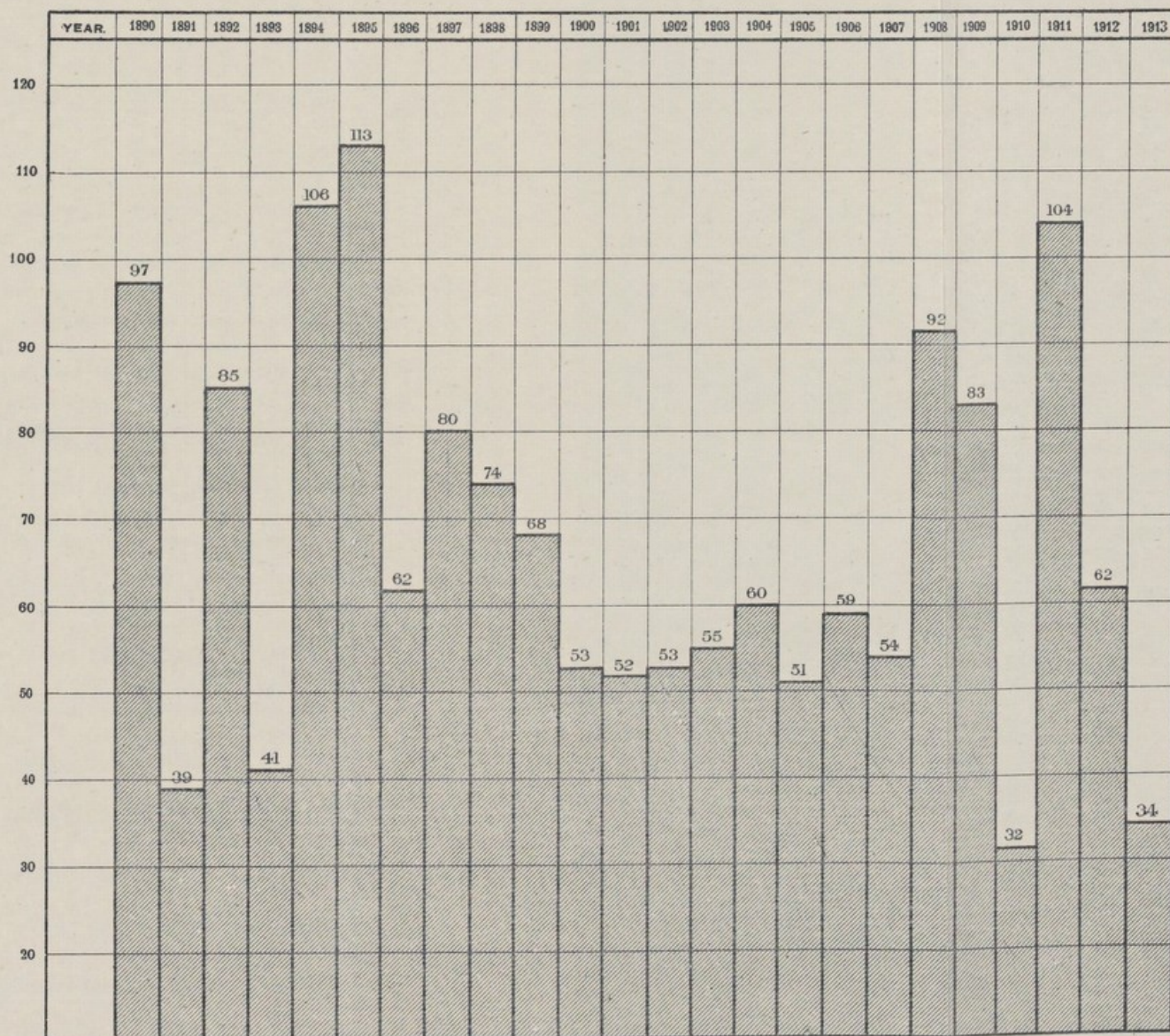
The deaths from Measles were less in number than in the previous years.

In the last 24 years 4,665 deaths have been caused by Measles, or an annual average of 191. In the same period Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever combined have been the cause of 4,559 deaths, or an annual average of nearly 189 deaths.

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

1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95

The following chart shows the number of Deaths from Measles per 100,000 inhabitants since 1890.



List of Schools where unprotected children were excluded owing to the presence of Measles for the dates mentioned during 1913 :—

School.	Room.	Period.
Villareal	All unprotected children in Grade 1.	2nd Jan. to 17th Jan.
Senrab Street	All unprotected children in Rooms A and C.	8th Jan. to 22nd Jan.
Bucks Row	All unprotected children in Rooms C and C1.	15th Jan. to 20th Jan.
Baker Street	All unprotected children in Room A.	16th Jan. to 22nd Jan.
Good Shepherd	All unprotected children in Room A.	16th Jan. to 22nd Jan.
Commercial Street	All unprotected children in Rooms E and F.	20th Jan. to 7th Feb.
Gill Street	All unprotected children in Room C.	23rd Jan. to 30th Jan.
Commercial Street	All unprotected children in Room D.	23rd Jan. to 31st Jan.
Broad Street	All unprotected children in Rooms R and H.	23rd Jan. to 31st Jan.
Hamlet of Ratcliffe	All unprotected children in Rooms A and B.	27th Jan. to 7th Feb.
St. Mark's	All unprotected children in Room B.	27th Jan. to 31st Jan.
St. Paul's, Wellclose Square.	All unprotected children in Room I.	28th Jan. to 7th Feb.
Gill Street	All unprotected children in Room C.	Previous exclusion extended to 7th Feb.
Broad Street	All unprotected children in Room G.	31st Jan. to 7th Feb.
Single Street	All unprotected children in Room C.	31st Jan. to 7th Feb.
Senrab Street	All unprotected children in Room B.	3rd Feb. to 7th Feb.
Christian Street	All unprotected children in Room E.	3rd Feb. to 10th Feb.
Red Coat	All unprotected children in Room IIB.	3rd Feb. to 7th Feb.
Dempsey Street	Allunprotected children under 5 years of age.	3rd Feb. to 14th Feb.
Single Street	All unprotected children in Room D.	4th Feb. to 12th Feb.

School.		Room.	Period.
Ben Jonson Road	...	All unprotected children in Room G.	7th Feb. to 14th Feb.
Redman's Road	...	All unprotected children in Room E.	10th Feb. to 21st Feb.
St. Mark's	... ..	All unprotected children in Room B.	10th Feb. to 21st Feb.
Dalglish Street	...	All unprotected children in Room A.	10th Feb. to 21st Feb.
Commercial Street	...	All unprotected children in Room D.	13th Feb. to 28th Feb.
St. Paul's Road	...	All unprotected children in Room F.	14th Feb. to 28th Feb.
Broad Street	... ..	All unprotected children in Room F.	20th Feb. to 7th Mar.
Old Castle Street	...	All unprotected children in Room D.	21st Feb. to 28th Feb.
Old Castle Street	...	All unprotected children in Room E.	21st Feb. to 7th Mar.
Fieldgate Street	...	All unprotected children in Room B.	21st Feb. to 7th Mar.
St. Peter's, Cephas Street.		All unprotected children in Room C.	21st Feb. to 14th Mar.
Chicksand Street	...	All unprotected children in Rooms A and B.	24th Feb. to 7th Mar.
Single Street	... ..	All unprotected children in Room A.	24th Feb. to 7th Mar.
Redman's Road	...	All unprotected children in Room A.	24th Feb. to 7th Mar.
Christian Street	...	All unprotected children in Room E.	26th Feb. to 7th Mar.
St. Paul's Road	...	All unprotected children in Room A.	26th Feb. to 7th Mar.
St. Paul's Road	...	All unprotected children in Room F.	Extended to 7th Mar.
St. Paul's Road	...	All unprotected children in Room G.	3rd Mar. to 19th Mar.
Christian Street	...	All unprotected children in Room D.	3rd Mar. to 19th Mar.
Chicksand Street	...	All unprotected children in Room C.	6th Mar. to 14th Mar.
Redman's Road	...	All unprotected children in Rooms B, D and E.	10th Mar. to 19th Mar.

School.		Room.	Period.
Dalglish Street	...	All unprotected children in Room C.	10th Mar. to 19th Mar.
Hamlet of Ratcliffe	...	All unprotected children in Room B.	10th Mar. to 19th Mar.
Chicksand Street	...	All unprotected children in Rooms A and D.	12th Mar. to 19th Mar.
Settles Street	...	All unprotected children in Room E.	12th Mar. to 19th Mar.
Christ Church...	...	All unprotected children in Grade 2.	13th Mar. to 19th Mar.
St. Paul's Road	...	All unprotected children in Room E.	17th March to 4th April.
Red Coat	...	All unprotected children in Rooms B and C.	17th March to 4th April.
Hamlet of Ratcliffe	...	All unprotected children in Room A.	17th March to 19th March.
Jewish, Commercial Street.		All unprotected children under 5 years of age.	28th March to 11th April.
Old Castle Street	...	All unprotected children in Room F.	28th March to 18th April.
*Baker Street	...	All unprotected children in Rooms A1 and A2.	31st March to 11th April.
*Buck's Row	...	All unprotected children in Rooms C and C1.	31st March to 11th April.
*Northey Street	...	All unprotected children in Room D.	3rd April to 18th April.
Old Castle Street	...	All unprotected children in Room F.	3rd April to 18th April.
Commercial Street Jews		All unprotected children in Rooms 8, 11 and 11a.	4th April to 18th April.
Buxton Street...	...	All unprotected children in Room A.	7th April to 18th April.
Betts Street	...	All unprotected children in Rooms A1, A2 and C.	7th April to 18th April.
Commercial Street Jews		All unprotected children in Room 4.	11th April to 25th April.
Baker Street	...	All unprotected children in Room D.	14th April to 25th April.
Buxton Street	...	All unprotected children in Room C.	16th April to 25th April.
Old Castle Street	...	All unprotected children in Room G.	16th April to 2nd May.

School.	Room.	Period.
Commercial Street Jews	All unprotected children in Room 10.	18th April to 2nd May.
Red Coat	All unprotected children in Room A.	18th April to 2nd May.
Ratcliffe C.E.	All unprotected children in Room C.	21st April to 9th May.
St. Ann's, Dixon Street	All unprotected children in Room D.	21st April to 9th May.
Red Coat C.E.	All unprotected children in Room B.	1st May to 16th May.
Deal Street	All unprotected children under 5 years.	8th May to 30th May
Commercial Street	All unprotected children in Room D.	16th May to 30th May
Deal Street	All unprotected children in Room D.	19th May to 30th May
Myrdle Street	All unprotected children in Room A.	22nd May to 6th June
Christian Street	All unprotected children in Room D.	22nd May to 6th June
Essex Street	All unprotected children in Rooms A1, A2 and D.	22nd May to 6th June
Old Castle Street	All unprotected children in Rooms G and D.	23rd May to 13th June
Fairclough Street	All unprotected children in Room C.	29th May to 13th June.
Berner Street	All unprotected children in Room B.	2nd June to 13th June.
Dalglish Street	All unprotected children in Room C.	2nd June to 20th June.
Dalglish Street	All unprotected children in Room B.	5th June to 20th June.
Old Castle Street	All unprotected children in Room H.	6th June to 20th June.
Rutland Street	All unprotected children in Room F.	9th June to 20th June.
Heckford Street	All unprotected children in Room D.	9th June to 20th June.
All Saints, Buxton Street	All unprotected children in Room A.	10th June to 24th June.
Christian Street	All unprotected children in Room F.	16th June to 27th June.

School.	Room.	Period.
Red Coat ...	All unprotected children in Rooms B and D.	16th June to 4th July.
Heckford Street ...	All unprotected children in Room B.	23rd June to 11th July.
All Saints, Stepney ...	All unprotected children in Room D.	4th July to 11th July.
Holy Trinity ...	All unprotected children in Room F.	9th July to 23rd July.
Berner Street ...	All unprotected children in Rooms D and F.	16th July to 23rd July.
Chicksand Street ...	All unprotected children in Room C.	17th July to 23rd July.
Myrdle Street ...	All unprotected children in Room F.	18th July to 23rd July.
Fieldgate Street ...	All unprotected children in Room A.	21st July to 23rd July.
Old Castle Street ...	All unprotected children in Room G.	15th Sept. to 30th Sept.
St. Thomas Colet ...	All unprotected children in Room D.	22nd Sept. to 10th Oct.
Chicksand Street ...	All unprotected children in Room G.	22nd Sept. to 10th Oct.
Buckle Street Jews ...	All unprotected children in Room X.	29th Sept. to 10th Oct.
Buckle Street Jews ...	All unprotected children in Room IX.	30th Sept. to 17th Oct.
Buckle Street Jews ...	All unprotected children in Room XI.	1st Oct. to 17th Oct.
Christian Street ...	All unprotected children in Rooms D and E.	24th Nov. to 12th Dec.
Dempsey Street ...	All unprotected children in Rooms H, I and J.	9th Dec. to 19th Dec.
Christian Street ...	All unprotected children in Rooms B, D, E and F.	9th Dec. to 19th Dec.
Old Montague Street ...	All unprotected children in Room B.	10th Dec. to 19th Dec.
Broad Street ...	All unprotected children in Room C.	11th Dec. to 19th Dec.
Broad Street ...	All unprotected children in Room F.	18th Dec. to 19th Dec.

* These children were in class-room before the holidays.

Whooping Cough.

The number of deaths from Whooping Cough was 23, or 67 less than in the previous year. This corresponds to a death rate of $\cdot 083$ per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was $\cdot 17$ per 1,000.

4 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of $\cdot 075$ per 1,000 of the population.

6 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of $\cdot 12$ per 1,000 of the population.

5 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of $\cdot 045$ per 1,000 of the population.

8 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of $\cdot 12$ per 1,000 of the population.

Summer Diarrhoea.

The number of deaths from Diarrhoea (which includes Epidemic and Zymotic Enteritis, Dysentery and Dysenteric Diarrhoea) was 305, or 129 more than in the previous year. 246 were under 1 year of age.

81 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of $1\cdot 53$ per 1,000 of the population.

52 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of $1\cdot 11$ per 1,000 of the population.

125 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of $1\cdot 12$ per 1,000 of the population.

47 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of $\cdot 73$ per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the whole Borough was $1\cdot 10$ per 1,000 of the population.

As stated in previous Annual Reports, Summer Diarrhoea is now generally believed to be an infectious disease, capable of spreading from the sick to the healthy. Direct infection may be conveyed by the milk, or other food, as well as by other means such as the use of comforters, placing the infants on dirty floors, &c.

The disease is believed to be due to many different species of micro-organisms, and that they reside in the superficial layers of the earth, which contain suitable food for them, that is, soil polluted with decomposing organic matter. The development and multiplication of the micro-organism depend on a high temperature not of the air itself, but of the superficial layers of the soil.

The rise in the Diarrhoea death rate does not begin until the average weekly temperature of the earth thermometer (suspended in an iron tube 4 feet deep) has attained 56 degs. Fahrenheit, or thereabouts. This takes place about a week later than in the atmosphere. Allowing that death occurs in a week to a fortnight after the onset of the disease, this relationship is observed in the following table, which gives the deaths from diarrhoea for the last three years. The years 1911, 1912 and 1913 differed materially in the matter of rainfall, heat and sunshine.

In 1911, the mean reading of the thermometer was above the week's average in the 65 years ended 1905, during the 18 weeks from the beginning of July to the end of the first week in November, with the exception of three weeks, one being equal to the week's average.

In 1912 it was below the average, with the exception of 5 weeks, these being the last three weeks in July, third week in October, and the first week in November. It was below the average in every week during the corresponding period in 1913, with the exception of 7 weeks. It was above the average during the last week in August and from the last week in September onwards it remained above the average.

The summer and autumn of 1911 were dry and hot, and the death rate from diarrhoea was very high.

The summer and autumn of 1912 were wet and cold, and the deaths from diarrhoea were about two-thirds less than in the previous year. At the end of the third week of August there had been 180 deaths from diarrhoea of children under two years of age in 1911, 30 in 1912, and 44 in 1913.

During the first three weeks in August the mean temperature was higher in 1912 than in 1913, but from the beginning of the fourth week until the last week in September it was higher in 1913.

The rainfall in September was greater in 1913 than in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In September, 1913, there were 79 deaths of children under 2 years of age from diarrhoea, as compared with 29 in 1912.

During the months of October and November the mean temperature was higher in 1913 than in 1912, and, with the exception of two weeks, the temperature was even higher than in 1911. The rainfall, however, was greater in 1911 than in 1913, and least of all in 1912. During the months of October and November there were 69 deaths of children under 2 years of age in 1913, 19 in 1912, and 30 in 1911.

It appears, therefore, that rainfall, apart from high temperature, has no influence on the mortality from diarrhoea, and that the increased mortality is due to the heat rather than to the deficiency of rainfall.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒA IN THE CORRESPONDING WEEKS IN 1911, 1912 & 1913, WITH THE
METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

Week ending Saturday	Mean Reading of Barometer.			Mean Reading of the Thermometer.			Rainfall.			Deaths of Infants from Diarrhœa.					
										1911.		1912.		1913.	
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Under 1.	Between 1 & 2.	Under 1.	Between 1 & 2.	Under 1.	Between 1 & 2.
June 28th	29.79	29.74	29.96	57.5° F. (4° below avg.)	60.2° F. (1.2° below avg.)	59.2° F. (2.0° below avg.)	.50 of an in.	.30 of an in.	.06 of an in.	3	1	Nil.	Nil.	6	1
July 5th	30.09	29.80	29.99	65.6° F. (3.5° above avg.)	58.7° F. (3.2° below avg.)	59.9° F. (1.9° below avg.)	Nil.	.36 of an in.	.21 of an in.	4	Nil.	2	Nil.	3	Nil.
„ 12th	30.23	29.82	29.75	65.2° F. (2.3° above avg.)	67° F. (4.4° above avg.)	57.2° F. (5.4° below avg.)	Nil.	.20 of an in.	1.33 of inches.	4	Nil.	4	Nil.	6	1
„ 19th	29.88	29.81	29.81	69.5° F. (6.2° above avg.)	65.8° F. (2.5° above avg.)	60° F. (3.3° below avg.)	Nil.	.04 of an in.	.52 of an in.	9	3	3	2	2	Nil.
„ 26th	29.82	29.70	29.94	71° F. (8.4° above avg.)	64.8° F. (1.9° above avg.)	57.7° F. (5.2° below avg.)	.26 of an in.	.16 of an in.	.05 of an in.	14	6	2	Nil.	3	4
Aug. 2nd	29.84	29.52	29.98	68° F. (5.9° above avg.)	57.8° F. (4.4° below avg.)	59.5° F. (2.8° below avg.)	.06 of an in.	.54 of an in.	Nil.	31	8	3	1	2	2
„ 9th	29.91	29.49	29.82	72.5° F. (10.1° above avg.)	57.6° F. (4.6° below avg.)	57.1° F. (5.1° below avg.)	Nil.	1.26 inches	.09 of an in.	47	6	7	1	6	Nil.
„ 16th	29.90	29.71	29.87	69.4° F. (7.2° above avg.)	56.2° F. (6.2° below avg.)	60.7° F. (11.7° below avg.)	.58 of an in.	.23 of an in.	.14 of an in.	36	8	5	Nil.	6	2
„ 23rd	29.63	29.59	29.91	63.9° F. (2.9° above avg.)	57.2° F. (4.1° below avg.)	60.9° F. (.6° below avg.)	.29 of an in.	1.27 inches	.36 of an in.	42	10	10	1	9	1
„ 30th	29.92	29.51	29.85	65.3° F. (5.2° above avg.)	56.9° F. (3.4° below avg.)	62.8° F. (2.3° above avg.)	.41 of an in.	1.33 inches	.51 of an in.	36	7	8	4	16	5
Sept. 6th	29.79	29.84	29.88	66.9° F. (7.7° above avg.)	54.8° F. (4.7° below avg.)	59.1° F. (.5° below avg.)	.01 of an in.	.21 of an in.	1.43 of inches	37	7	6	1	19	2
„ 13th	29.91	30.03	29.87	60.3° F. (2.4° above avg.)	52.4° F. (5.8° below avg.)	58° F. (.4° below avg.)	.41 of an in.	.02 of an in.	.06 of an in.	20	5	6	1	18	4
„ 20th	29.72	30.16	29.52	54.3° F. (1.9° below avg.)	53.6° F. (3.2° below avg.)	54.9° F. (2.2° below avg.)	.48 of an in.	Nil.	.60 of an in.	21	1	5	1	17	5
„ 27th	29.90	30.03	29.84	55° F. (being equal to week's average)	51.5° F. (3.8° below avg.)	60.2° F. (4.8° above avg.)	.44 of an in.	.02 of an in.	.13 of an in.	18	6	9	Nil.	11	3
Oct. 4th	29.82	29.76	29.71	48.2° F. (4.9° below avg.)	48.8° F. (4.9° below avg.)	58.5° F. (4.5° above avg.)	.27 of an in.	2.30 inches	.22 of an in.	6	1	2	Nil.	11	2
„ 11th	30.03	30.09	29.54	51.9° F. (.9° above avg.)	46° F. (5.6° below avg.)	52.9° F. (1° above avg.)	.29 of an in.	Nil.	1.28 inches.	7	2	3	2	11	4
„ 18th	29.80	30.01	30.08	54.5° F. (5.2° above avg.)	49.8° F. (.1° above avg.)	52.8° F. (2.8° above avg.)	.37 of an in.	.13 of an in.	.12 of an in.	2	2	4	Nil.	11	1
„ 25th	29.20	29.31	29.73	48.5° F. (.8° above avg.)	45.4° F. (2.8° below avg.)	49.3° F. (1° above avg.)	1.98 inches	.88 of an in.	.69 of an in.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	10	Nil.
Nov. 1st	29.83	29.62	29.40	48.4° F. (1.5° above avg.)	49.1° F. (1.9° above avg.)	54.1° F. (6.8° above avg.)	.63 of an in.	.55 of an in.	1.27 inches.	2	1	2	1	8	Nil.
„ 8th	29.51	30.05	29.55	44.5° F. (1.6° below avg.)	47.2° F. (1.5° above avg.)	48.3° F. (2.3° above avg.)	1.16 inches	.18 of an in.	.40 of an in.	2	Nil.	Nil.	1	4	Nil.
„ 15th	29.38	29.61	29.31	49° F. (5.9° above avg.)	43.3° F. (.3° below avg.)	49° F. (5.2° above avg.)	1.7 inches	.17 of an in.	1.50 inches.	2	Nil.	1	Nil.	4	1
„ 22nd	29.39	30.01	29.93	39.3° F. (2.8° below avg.)	46.2° F. (3.9° above avg.)	48.9° F. (6.6° above avg.)	.25 of an in.	.31 of an in.	.63 of an in.	2	Nil.	3	Nil.	2	Nil.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

There were 889 deaths due to diseases of the Respiratory Organs, which corresponds to a death rate of 3.22 per 1,000 of the population.

194 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 3.68 per 1,000 of the population.

157 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 3.37 per 1,000 of the population.

319 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 2.88 per 1,000 of the population.

219 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 3.34 per 1,000 of the population.

Tuberculosis.

Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Local Government Board are empowered to make Regulations with a view to the treatment of persons affected with any epidemic or infectious disease and for preventing the spread of the disease; and to provide for the enforcement and execution of the Regulations.

Whereas Tuberculosis is an endemic and an infectious disease, the Board made Regulations called the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, which have the same force as an Act of Parliament.

The first Tuberculosis Regulations came into force on January 1st, 1909. At that time it was only compulsory to notify cases of Consumption amongst the inmates of Poor Law Institutions and amongst persons under the care of Poor Law Medical Officers.

This Order was extended on May 1st, 1911, to persons attending Hospitals, as in-patients or out-patients. So that after May 1st, 1911, the pauper class and the Hospital class who were suffering from Consumption were notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Local Government Board were evidently feeling their way cautiously to see how much it would interfere with the freedom of the patient, and how much friction would ensue.

On January 1st, 1912, all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, or Consumption of the Lungs, were to be made notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health within 48 hours.

On February 1st, 1913, all forms of Tuberculous diseases were made notifiable and in the Regulations which came into force on this date, certain duties were

placed on the Borough Councils as the local sanitary authorities. Under these Regulations, all forms of Tuberculous diseases are to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district. Until this time persons suffering from Consumption of the Lungs or Pulmonary Tuberculosis only were to be notified.

There are four different forms on which a case may be notified, Forms A. B. C. and D. Notifications to be made by medical practitioners may be divided into two classes which are described for convenience as "Primary" and "Supplemental Notifications." "Primary Notification" is required of every case of Tuberculosis unless the practitioner has reasonable grounds for believing that the case has already been previously recognised and notified as such to the Medical Officer of Health of the appropriate district. A "Supplemental Notification" is an additional notification of a case which has been previously notified. Except in the case of notifications by School Medical Inspectors all Primary Notifications are to be made on Form A. School Medical Inspectors notify on Form B.

Supplemental Notifications are to be made on Form C. and D. by Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria. The majority of the patients at these Institutions will have been notified before their admission, and Supplemental Notification is to be made on Form C., to be completed after the end of each week of all cases admitted during the week and believed by the Medical Officer to have been previously notified. Supplemental Notification is also required to be made after the end of each week on Form D. of all cases discharged from the Institution during the week.

Upon the receipt of a notification the Medical Officer of Health or an officer of the Local Authority acting under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, shall make such inquiries and take such steps as are necessary or desirable for investigating the source of infection, for preventing the spread of infection and for removing conditions favourable to infection.

The circular of the Local Government Board, dated December 20th, 1912, on the same subject stated that it is contemplated that, for the purpose of carrying out these requirements, a visit to the home of the patient will generally be necessary, and inquiries should be made to ascertain the state of health of all other members of the household (this refers, of course, to the examination of contacts). A record should be kept of the inquiries or investigations made in each case, into the cause and antecedents of the disease and of the conclusions reached by the Medical Officer of Health as to the factors which combine to produce it.

These inquiries are set out on forms which I have had printed, a copy of which is given as Appendix B. The results of the inquiries are entered on these forms by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors in all cases where they visit as a result of receiving notifications under these Regulations. This information is again copied on case sheets and indexed.

These Regulations repealed the three previous series of Regulations and were meant to simplify the system of notification as well as to extend it to all forms of Tuberculosis.

The working of the Regulations has meant a great increase in the clerical work of the Public Health Department, but a greater increase was inevitable in the work of supervision (visiting, &c.) of patients, unless the Regulations were allowed to degenerate into a mere machinery for collecting statistical data.

In 1913, 2,542 new cases were notified, of which 2,038 referred to Pulmonary Tuberculosis or Consumption of the Lungs. For these cases we received 3,931 notifications, so that 1,389 were duplicate certificates.

The Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases were distributed as follows, together with the deaths in each district :—

	Notifications.		Deaths.		Percentage.	
Limehouse District	...	387	...	106	...	27·3
St. George's District	...	252	...	56	...	22·2
Mile End Old Town	...	852	...	139	...	16·3
Whitechapel District	...	547	...	146	...	26·6

The number of notifications and deaths per 1,000 of the population was as follows :—

	Notifications.			Deaths.		
Limehouse District	...	...	...	7·34	...	2·01
St. George's District	...	...	...	5·41	...	1·20
Mile End Old Town	...	...	...	7·69	...	1·25
Whitechapel District	...	...	...	8·37	...	2·23
Whole of the Borough	...	...	...	7·40	...	1·62

The death-rate for the whole of London during the same period was 1·30 per 1,000 of the population.

The number notified by the three voluntary tuberculosis dispensaries was 572, of which 561 referred to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified during the year by the three dispensaries is a little less than 28 per cent. of the total number of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and less than 23 per cent. of new cases of Tuberculosis of all kinds notified during the year.

It has been stated that this number is materially increased by the number of cases sent by general practitioners to be treated at the dispensaries which have already been notified by the doctors who sent them. This is not the case, as will be seen later on when the actual number of cases treated at the dispensaries since their inception are considered.

New cases of Tuberculosis notified in 1913 :—

	Pulmonary.	All Others.
Whitechapel Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	229	6
Stepney " " ...	231	4
St. George's " " ...	101	1
General Practitioners 	814	68
Poor Law	303	59
Hospitals, Sanatoria 	354	302
Schools 	6	64
	2,038	504

Of the Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases 905 were Jews and 1,133 were Christians.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 447, but 284 only of these were notified for the first time during the year 1913. That is to say, of the new cases notified nearly 14 per cent, died before the end of the year.

The premises of 663 consumptives, consisting of 857 rooms, were disinfected during the year.

Of the 2,038 fresh cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year 701 were insured and 1,337 were not insured. That is 34 per cent. of all the cases were insured. If you deduct the 390 cases under 16 years of age, which are, of course, all uninsured, the percentage of insured cases is as 42 to 58 non-insured cases. 490 patients had moved before the end of the year. Most of the new addresses could not be traced.

373 received treatment during the year at various hospitals, 320 in infirmaries, 37 at Carshalton, 196 at sanatoria, and 81 in other institutions.

In Whitechapel the number of deaths from Tuberculosis is greater per 1,000 of the population than in the rest of the Borough. This may be due to several causes. In the first place there is a greater proportion of Jews living in this part of the Borough than in any other part, and Consumption is probably more prevalent among Jews. It is undoubtedly on the increase among them. There is another factor which refers to the number of persons occupying a room. In the premises where cases of Consumption occurred the average number of persons occupying the room with the Consumptive was 2·1 in Whitechapel, whereas it was only 1·5 in Mile End, 1·6 in Limehouse and 1·7 in St. George's.

The following table contains the number of persons notified and the number of deaths from Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population during 1913 in certain model dwellings in different parts of the Borough, which are occupied by Jews and Non-Jews.

Building.	Population.	Jews or Non-Jews.	Notification rate, per 1,000.	Death rate, per 1,000.
Nathaniel Buildings, Whitechapel ...	779	Jews	25·6	1·20
Rothschild Buildings, Whitechapel ...	1,046	Jews	11·1	3·82
Brunswick Buildings, Whitechapel ...	1,008	Jews	16·8	3·96
Lolesworth Buildings, Whitechapel ...	705	Mixed	11·1	2·83
		population of Jews and Non-Jews		
Peabody's Buildings, Glasshouse Street, Whitechapel	1,047	Non-Jews	2·8	1·91
Langdale Mansions, St. George's ...	1,484	Jews	7·7	·67
Peabody's Buildings, Shadwell ...	665	Non-Jews	10·5	1·50
Juniper Street Buildings, Shadwell ...	2,001	Non-Jews	3·9	1·00
Bekesbourne Buildings, Ratcliffe ...	1,230	Non-Jews	2·4	·81
Brightlingsea Buildings, Limehouse ...	1,905	Non-Jews	2·6	Nil.
Stepney Green Buildings, Mile End ...	887	Jews	29·3	2·25
Cressy and Dunstan Houses, Mile End	585	Jews	15·3	3·41

Less value is attached to statistics and deductions to be drawn from small numbers, than from large figures, on account of the greater liability to error.

Leaving Lolesworth Buildings out of the calculation, as the number of Jews and Non-Jews, is fairly equally divided, the remaining Buildings, which are of a similar type, are occupied by 5,789 Jews and 6,848 Non-Jews. In the former 16·4 per 1,000 of the occupiers were notified to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 2·41 per 1,000 died. In the Buildings which contained no Jews, 3·8 per 1,000 were notified to be suffering from the disease, and ·87 per 1,000 died.

That is, in the Buildings entirely occupied by Jews, 95 notifications were received, and there were 14 deaths or 14·7 per cent. of the persons attacked. In the Buildings where there were no Jews, 26 notifications were received, and there were 6 deaths, which is equal to a percentage of 23 of those attacked.

From the above it will be seen that a greater percentage of Jews contract the disease than Non-Jews (16·4 and 3·8), but a smaller percentage die of those attacked (14·7 to 23).

The above figures tend to confirm the opinion which I have frequently expressed, that Pulmonary Tuberculosis is more common among Jews than others

and that it appears to be of a more chronic nature. Its chronic character may be the cause of its greater prevalence among Jews. Some of these chronic cases live for many years. They cough and expectorate quantities of sputum laden with Tubercle Bacilli, and are the centre of infection for many years. The danger of this in crowded rooms or in workshops where many work in close proximity to others, is obvious.

Other Tuberculous Diseases.

125 deaths occurred from Tuberculous Diseases other than Phthisis, or 20 more than in the previous year. This corresponds to a death-rate of .45 per 1,000 of the population.

33 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of .62 per 1,000 of the population.

32 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of .68 per 1,000 of the population.

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

21 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of .32 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths from Diseases of a Tubercular nature, other than Phthisis, from 1901 to 1913 :—

		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
1912	...	29	...	15	...	39	...	22	...	105
1913	...	33	...	32	...	39	...	21	...	125

Table showing the occupation of the Consumptives notified during 1913:—

	Jews.	Christians.	Total.
Dressmakers and Blouse Makers	3	11	14
Tailors (including Pressers, Machinists and Waistcoat Hands)	227	58	285
Furriers	8	—	8
Boot and Shoemakers (including Boot Finishers, Boot Trimmers and Slipper Makers)... ..	34	19	53
Barge and Lightermen	—	8	8
Bookfolders	1	6	7
Brushmakers	—	8	8
Cabinet Maker and Upholsters	16	7	23
Cap Makers	10	—	10
Caretakers	—	1	1
Carmen	1	48	49
Cellermen and Barmen	1	18	19
Charwomen and Office Cleaners	4	36	40
Cigarette Makers	25	3	28
Clerks	4	24	28
Coal Porters	—	10	10
Confectionery	3	2	5
Cork Cutters	—	2	2
Crane Drivers	—	3	3
Fancy Box Makers	—	5	5
General Servants:—			
Male	—	1	1
Female	3	25	28
Hairdressers	4	4	8
Harness Makers	—	1	1
Hawkers	29	35	64
Housewives	229	176	405
Insurance Agents	1	—	1
Labourers	13	204	217
Mattress Makers	—	6	6
Messengers and Errand Boys	—	10	10
Milliners	1	11	12
Nursing	2	1	3
Packers	—	25	25
Painters	4	10	14
Pawnbrokers Assistants	—	—	—
Pianists	1	4	5
Postmen	—	2	2
Post Office Sorters	—	—	—

						Jews.	Christians.	Total.
Printers	...	...	...	...	...	—	11	11
Railway Porters	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Ropemakers	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Sawyers	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Shirt Makers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Shop Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	17
Shop Keepers	...	...	...	...	...	12	42	54
Stick Makers	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Stokers	...	...	...	...	...	—	8	8
Tank Makers...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Tin Box Workers	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	13
Typists	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Underclothing Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Waiters	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Warehousemen	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	15
Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Wine Packers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	20	37	57
Not Ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	64	69	133
No Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	68	164	232
School Children	...	...	...	...	...	235	333	568
						<u>1,042</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>2,542</u>

Number of houses in which there were (or had been) :—

2 cases of Tuberculosis	384	accounting for 768 cases.
3 " "	65	" 195 "
4 " "	10	" 40 "
5 and over "	9	" 45 "
	<u>468</u>	<u>1,048</u>

Number of cases occurring in tenements of :—

	1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 and more.	Total.
Limehouse	78	131	119	166	494
St. George's	69	114	89	89	361
Mile End Old Town	129	248	245	323	945
Whitechapel	88	236	94	58	476
	<u>364</u>	<u>729</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>2276</u>

Lodging-Houses	...	...	...	...	...	163
Infirmaries	...	...	...	...	...	12
Asylums	...	...	...	...	...	27
Shelters	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sailors' Home	...	...	...	...	...	7
Unknown	..	...	...	...	...	28
Dr. Barnardo's Home	...	...	...	...	...	22
						<u>266</u>

Total number of persons occupying the rooms with Consumptive persons, the number of rooms so occupied, and the average number of persons living per room :—

			Number of patients and contacts.		Number of rooms.		Average No. per room.
Limehouse	...	...	2,358	...	1,451	...	1·6
St. George's	...	...	2,011	...	1,140	...	1·7
Mile End	...	...	4,172	...	2,663	...	1·5
Whitechapel	...	...	2,242	...	1,075	...	2·1
			<u>10,783</u>		<u>6,329</u>		<u>1·7</u>

The condition of the houses has a great deal to do with the cause and spread of Consumption. Better houses, general sanitary reforms, and improved conditions of living have been important factors in diminishing the number of deaths. The number of deaths from Consumption decreased from 1901 (when the Borough Council came into existence,) to 1910 by 35 per cent.

Since that date there has been a slight increase in the number of deaths.

Number of deaths from Consumption from 1901 to 1913 :—

		Limehouse District.		St. George's.		Mile End.		Whitechapel.		Whole Borough.
1901	...	123	...	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	...	103	...	494
1909	...	93	...	102	...	146	...	180	...	521
1910	...	74	...	80	...	146	...	110	...	410
1911	...	109	...	69	...	177	...	126	...	481
1912	...	74	...	77	...	149	...	133	...	433
1913	...	98	...	55	...	137	...	140	...	430

Where the homes are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, the houses are inspected and defects are ordered to be remedied. In this way, the conditions in which the people live and sleep are remedied as far as possible. Overcrowding of a room where a Consumptive lives, which, to my mind, is a serious cause of the spread of the disease, is at once abated.

The number of cases notified in the three Dispensaries during 1912 and 1913 (the St. George's and Whitechapel Dispensaries were only in existence during the latter half of 1912), were as follows :—

Stepney Green Dispensary ...	...	...	...	499
Whitechapel Dispensary ...	...	...	...	635
St. George's Dispensary ...	...	...	...	220

In the Whitechapel Dispensary, 635 cases were notified, but only 567 were included in the list of those receiving treatment, and who were supposed to be actually suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The remaining number includes those who had died or had left the district. In addition to these, there were other cases said to be actually suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but had not been notified to us.

In the Stepney Green Dispensary 499 cases were notified and 517 received treatment, the remaining 18 having probably been previously notified by general practitioners.

The same thing occurred in St. George's, 236 patients actually suffering from Consumption of the Lungs received treatment at the dispensary, although only 220 cases had been notified.

Of the 561 new cases notified from the three Tuberculosis Dispensaries in 1913, 124 had moved before the end of the year, leaving no address, and 40 had died.

With regard to the treatment of patients at the three dispensaries, the system differs slightly.

At the Stepney Green Dispensary 517 cases were notified in 1913, but 859 patients were treated ; 23 of these belonged to other boroughs. The attendance at the dispensary varied, but for the first few months the patient usually attended once a week and then once a fortnight, according to symptoms.

At the Whitechapel Dispensary 815 received treatment, but 567 only were notified ; 36 lived in outlying boroughs.

Of the persons notified :—

- 126 attended regularly ;
- 84 attended weekly ;
- 8 attended twice a week ;
- 38 attended fortnightly ;
- 3 attended monthly ;
- 115 attended once only ;
- 193 attended irregularly.

Of the 236 notified cases treated in the St. George's Dispensary :—

- 26 received treatment twice a week ;
- 168 received treatment once a week ;
- 4 received treatment every fortnight ;
- 1 received treatment every three weeks ;
- 24 received treatment irregularly ;
- 13 received treatment once only.

To prevent overlapping I made arrangements with the Medical Officers of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries to supply me with the necessary particulars on the forms previously mentioned and which I supplied. Unfortunately these arrangements proved unsatisfactory, as after a time these forms were not regularly supplied. In February, 1914, I applied for 164 forms, which referred to patients notified during 1913 and which I had not received. 100 of these belonged to the Stepney Green Dispensary, 52 to the Whitechapel Dispensary, and 12 to the St. George's Dispensary. I regret to say that I have had to fall back on my original plan and arrange for the Assistant Medical Officer of Health and the Inspectors to call and obtain the particulars in all cases.

I have already indicated the small percentage of cases of patients attended by the three dispensaries, and therefore the small percentage of contacts examined throughout the borough.

What of the contacts of the patients treated at the dispensaries ?

At the Stepney Green Dispensary I was informed that in some cases the nurses were unable to gain admission into the houses of patients and in others the contacts refused to be examined.

There are no records kept of the examination of some of the contacts examined, but the examination of the contacts of 180 patients was made as follows :—

- All the contacts were examined in 46 instances ;
- Three-fourths of the contacts were examined in 39 instances ;
- Two-thirds of the contacts were examined in 17 instances ;
- One-half of the contacts were examined in 38 instances ;
- One-third of the contacts were examined in 18 instances ;
- One-fourth of the contacts were examined in 22 instances.

So that in 337 instances either no contacts were examined or no records kept.

At the Whitechapel Dispensary :—

- All the contacts were examined in ... 197 instances.
- None of the contacts were examined in ... 94 instances.
- Three-fourths of the contacts were examined in 96 instances.
- Two-thirds of the contacts were examined in ... 69 instances.
- One-half of the contacts were examined in ... 77 instances.
- One-third of the contacts were examined in ... 21 instances.
- One-fourth of the contacts were examined in ... 13 instances.

In 162 cases no contacts were examined or no record kept.

At the St. George's Dispensary:—

All the contacts were examined in	...	...	109 instances.
None of the contacts were examined in	...	...	41 instances.
Three-fourths of the contacts were examined in			29 instances.
Two-thirds of the contacts were examined in	...		10 instances.
One-half of the contacts were examined in	...		14 instances.
One-third of the contacts were examined in	...		6 instances.
One-fourth of the contacts were examined in	...		3 instances.
Refused to be examined	...	...	6

In 65 instances either no contacts were examined or no records kept.

As a result of the examination of contacts in the Whitechapel and St. George's Dispensaries one Consumptive was discovered in 193 families, two in 48 families, three in 13 families, and 4 in 1 family, besides 154 cases which were looked upon as being in a suspicious condition.

It is thus seen that the examination of contacts is an important part of the administrative control of Tuberculosis.

Many patients are discovered in the curable or merely suspicious stage who might otherwise progress to the incurable stage before a diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is established, or even before the patient realised that anything serious is the matter. It is only by a systematic examination of all contacts that we can hope to make a successful fight against the malady. We must not wait until the infected members of the family present themselves for treatment. It is then often too late.

In the course of an examination of the contacts advanced cases are occasionally discovered which had probably been the original source of infection, but advice had never been sought, with the result that ignorance caused the onset of the disease in other members of the family.

It is admitted that an attempt is made to examine the contacts of patients attending the Tuberculosis Dispensaries, although in my opinion the results are not satisfactory. As I have already pointed out, over 70 per cent. of the Consumptives are not treated at these dispensaries, and no attempt is made to examine the contacts of these patients. I have no intention of casting any reflection on the work of the dispensaries in this particular, but I am anxious to emphasise that fact. No scheme can be considered a satisfactory one unless a large proportion of the whole of the contacts throughout the Borough are examined.

Comprehensive Scheme for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.

A complete scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis embraces a number of conditions, and to make it satisfactory there should be a co-ordination and co-operation of all authorities which deal with patients suffering from Tuberculosis, their relatives and contacts.

- (1) In the first place, the Public Health Department should be the centre of the organisation which should link up the other agencies, as it is to the Medical Officer of Health of the district all cases are officially notified.

Medical men are compelled to notify all cases unless they have reason to believe that the cases have already been notified.

- (2) Upon the receipt of a notification, the Medical Officer of Health or Officer of the Local Authority acting under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, shall visit the premises and take such steps as are necessary or desirable for investigating the source of infection, for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing the cause of infection if possible.

- (3) *Visit by Nurse.*—The preliminary visit may well be done by a Nurse or Health Visitor, who will fill up a form containing full particulars of home conditions. At this visit, the Nurse may discover that the patient or doctor desires one of the dispensaries to undertake the treatment, when necessary arrangements can be made. In every case the Nurse gives advice on the preventive aspect, supplies a sputum flask and disinfectants, and fills up her form of particulars. This form is returned to the Medical Officer of Health and the Tuberculosis Officer, and if the patient is dealt with at a dispensary, a copy is supplied to the Medical Officer of the dispensary.

- (4) *Contacts.*—The home of every notified case is to be visited at least once a month, whether the patient is in a sanatorium, is attended by a private doctor, or at a dispensary. The contacts are seen by the Nurse who urges and makes arrangements for them to be examined :—

- (a) *By Private Practitioners.*—If the Consumptive is a patient of a general practitioner, the latter will be informed of the names of the contacts, and if it is the doctor's intention to examine the contacts, endeavours will be made to obtain a confidential report of such examination. If he is in doubt as to the condition of any of them, the services of the Tuberculosis Officer are at his disposal. If it is not his intention to examine contacts, this can be done by one of the Medical Officers of the dispensaries or Tuberculosis Officer.

- (b) *School Cases*.—A list of the contacts who attend school will be sent to the Divisional Medical Officer who will arrange for their examination by the School Medical Officers. Arrangements will be made to examine doubtful cases at one of the dispensaries. In this way the Divisional Medical Officer can arrange for the periodical weighing of the contacts, and the results sent to the Public Health Offices to be entered on the Records. The Divisional Medical Officer can also arrange for the better or more suitable feeding, of such children if they are poor, as well as for their attendance at open-air schools if possible, and when necessary.
- (c) *Dispensary Contacts*.—The contacts of the patients attending at the dispensaries would generally be examined at such dispensaries, as well as those of Poor-Law patients, Hospital patients and those not attended by general practitioners.
- (5) *Bacteriological Examination of Sputum*.—The bacteriological examination of sputum of persons suspected to be suffering from Consumption is now, and can be continued, to be examined free of charge at the Borough Council's Laboratory.
- (6) Satisfactory arrangements should be made with the present three Voluntary Dispensaries if possible, as well as with the London Hospital Dispensary :—
- (a) For curative treatment.
 - (b) For examination of contacts.

The London Hospital will provide a Tuberculosis Dispensary as well as act as a Consultative Institution where doubtful cases of Tuberculosis of all kinds can be referred to experts of both branches—Medical and Surgical. The most modern methods of diagnosis, *e.g.*, X-rays, can be utilised at this Institution.

Institutional treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis can be obtained at the Hospital in the future as it has been in the past.

- (7) *Disinfection*.—Premises are disinfected by the staff of the Public Health Department, after the removal or death of persons who have suffered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
- (8) *Advanced Cases*.—Arrangements can be made for the nursing of advanced cases at the patients' own homes by the East London Nursing Society.
- (9) Shelters with beds and bedding in connection therewith for the open-air treatment of patients at their own homes, where they may have a suitable open space, can be supplied by the Borough Council. There are, unfortunately not many spaces in connection with the homes of the patients in this borough that can be utilised in this respect, and therefore few shelters will be required.

- (10) The conditions under which the patient lives will be considered and housing accommodation should be continually improved. The education of the general public by means of lectures on the prevention of consumption should be encouraged, and the issue of printed general instructions as to the prevention of the spread of the disease, &c., by Health Visitors should be continued.

Institutional treatment is a matter for the London County Council, and will include:—

- (a) Observation beds in connection with one of the dispensaries for the diagnosis of doubtful cases.
- (b) Beds at sanatoria for the treatment of suitable cases.
- (c) Beds for advanced cases. The patients who are in too advanced a stage to be sent to sanatoria are a danger to the health of other people and should be segregated as far as possible.

The advantage of the above suggested scheme is that the Public Health Department will co-operate with general practitioners, School Medical Officers, Poor Law Medical Officers, General Hospitals, as well as with the Voluntary Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

The expenditure of the Borough Council on their Dispensary scheme, after deducting the payment by the Insurance Committee in respect of the treatment of insured persons and any other contribution will be met as follows:—

- (a) 50 per cent. by the Local Government Board;
- (b) 25 per cent. by the London County Council;
- (c) 25 per cent. out of the rates of the Borough.

I. The cost of such a scheme would be approximately as follows:—

- (1) London Hospital. Dispensary and consultative treatment, examination of contacts and diagnosis of doubtful cases, both medical and surgical £300 a year.
- (2) For the treatment of patients and examination of contacts at each of the present three dispensaries—£100 a year £300 a year.
- (3) Appointment of one of the Medical Officers of the above four dispensaries as Tuberculosis Officer of the Borough and Assistant Medical Officer of Health and the payment of one-half his salary £250 a year.
- (4) Appointment of four Nurses or Health Visitors at £100, rising by £10 a year to £130, say £500 a year.

£1,350

The amount that would have to be raised from the local rates will be about £300 a year, after deducting the sum received from the Insurance Committee for the treatment of insured persons.

The Tuberculosis Officer would call at the Public Health Offices every morning and ascertain the names of the persons notified, &c. He will superintend the duties of the Nurses and examine those contacts who are unable to come to the dispensary.

The Nurses, in addition to visiting the homes and supplying the Medical Officers of the dispensaries with all particulars as to the home conditions, &c., will attend at the dispensaries when necessary and be at the service of the Voluntary dispensaries.

The present dispensaries only deal with a third of the notified cases in the borough. As it will be necessary in future to deal with all cases of Tuberculosis, the nursing staff of the dispensaries would naturally have to be increased, but this would be obviated by the assistance of the four Nurses suggested to be appointed by the Borough Council. In this way the dispensaries will be brought in close touch with the Public Health Department.

The salaries of three nurses, as well as one-half of the salary of one of their Medical Officers if he were appointed Chief Tuberculosis Officer of the Borough, would be saved to the Voluntary Dispensaries. This would raise the subsidy to the three Voluntary Dispensaries from £850 to £940 a year. There should, however, be representation on the Committees of the Voluntary Dispensaries.

Arrangements will have also to be made for the payment to special hospitals outside the borough for the treatment of patients residing in the Borough who have applied at such hospitals for treatment. This will not be done indiscriminately, and payment will not be made unless the patient has a card from the Public Health Department authorising him to apply for such treatment. These cards will act as vouchers.

We should require the following from the four dispensaries:—

- (a) To examine and give medical treatment to persons residing in the borough found to be suffering from definite Tuberculosis and to examine the "contacts."
- (b) To supply all information and reports that are reasonably required.
- (c) To give free access to the records of the dispensary.
- (d) To undertake the after-care of sanatoria cases when requested, and to examine patients who may be sent to the dispensary by private medical practitioners.

- (c) In connection with the London Hospital, the service of the Consultative Staff of the Hospital will be given in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of such difficult cases as may be sent.

The weaknesses of this scheme are two-fold :—

- (1) All the four Dispensaries are situated in the Western half of the Borough.
- (2) We shall be dependent entirely on Voluntary Institutions over which we shall have very little, if any, control. We cannot prevent them treating cases other than Tuberculosis, and if they do, the time given to Tuberculosis cases will be restricted or the staff will have to be increased. In the latter event, it is only natural to expect the Voluntary Committee to apply for an increase of the subsidy.

II.—It would add materially to the usefulness of the scheme if the Voluntary Tuberculosis Committee would transfer their Whitechapel Dispensary to a suitable area east of White Horse Street, White Horse Lane and Globe Road.

Failing this, I would suggest a Municipal Dispensary in this part, and not to approve the Whitechapel Dispensary, as the area now served by that Dispensary will be better served by the London Hospital Dispensary.

The cost of this scheme would be as follows :—

Rent, Rates and Taxes	£100 a year
Drugs and Tuberculin	£100 a year
Coal and Gas	£ 10 a year
Tuberculosis Officer	£500 a year
Assistant Tuberculosis Officer	£300 — £400 a year
Four Nurses	£400 — £520 a year
Dispenser, Clerical Assistance, Stationery, &c.	£230 a year
Subsidy to the London Hospital ...	£300 a year
Subsidy to two Voluntary Dispensaries	£200 a year
	£2,140 — £2,360 a year

After deducting a sum of £300 a year from the Insurance Committee the amount to be raised from the local rates would be approximately from £460 to £515 a year.

III.—In the event of the Borough Council not being able to come to an arrangement with the Committee of the Voluntary Dispensaries, I would suggest the establishment of a Municipal Dispensary, with a larger staff than in the second scheme, to deal with all cases in the Eastern part of the Borough, with the London Hospital Dispensary in the Western part.

I estimate the expense of such a scheme as follows:—

Rent, Rates and Taxes	...	...	£100 a year
Drugs and Tuberculin	...	...	£150 a year
Coal and Gas	...	...	£ 10 a year
Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	£500 a year
Two Assistant Medical Officers...	...	£600	— £800 a year
Seven Nurses	...	...	£700 — £910 a year
Dispenser, Clerical Assistance, Station- ery, &c.	...	...	£230 a year
Subsidy to the London Hospital	...	£300	a year
			£2,590 — £3,000 a year

The amount to be paid from the local rates under this scheme would be from £572 to £675 a year.

It will be remembered that until the beginning of 1913, the cost of retaining 10 beds at sanatoria for the use of residents suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was £650. In future the duty of providing Sanatoria beds for non-insured, as well as for insured persons, will devolve on the London Council Council.

A great deal of the time of the Sanitary Inspectors is now taken up in visiting the homes of the Consumptives. In this scheme they will be relieved of these duties as they will be done by the Nurses or Health Visitors which are suggested to be appointed.

In submitting these three alternative schemes, I have endeavoured to suggest the establishment of a closer relationship between the municipal and voluntary division of the work. The final result will be a scheme of closely co-ordinated activity in which each element plays its distinct role, and the several elements harmoniously linked together for the common good.

APPENDIX A.

Municipal Dispensaries have already been established by six Borough Councils, viz., Deptford, Greenwich, Hampstead, Lambeth, Southwark and Wandsworth.

Lewisham Borough Council have prepared a scheme for the establishment of a Municipal Dispensary, and they are in communication with the Local Government Board and the London County Council thereon.

In Deptford the estimated annual cost is £774 per annum, the estimated number of persons treated is 600.

In Greenwich the estimated annual cost is £800 per annum.

In Hampstead the estimated annual cost is £750 per annum, the estimated number of persons treated is 165.

In Lambeth the estimated annual cost is £1,327 per annum, the number of persons treated in five months was 3,880.

In Southwark the estimated annual cost is £1,152 per annum, the estimated number of persons treated is 3,500.

In Wandsworth the estimated annual cost is £1,120 per annum, the number of persons treated in 10 months was 936.

Poplar have a Voluntary Dispensary, but it is not in connection with the Central Fund. The Council do not make any contribution, but are negotiating with a view to an agreement. The Council elect two representatives out of six, and the Medical Officer of Health is ex-officio on the Committee.

There are no Voluntary Dispensaries in

Bethnal Green,
Camberwell,
Chelsea,
Finsbury,
Hackney,
Hammersmith,
Holborn,
Shoreditch,
Stoke Newington,
Westminster,
City of London.

The question is still under consideration in all these, except Shoreditch, where the Council have made arrangements with the City Road Hospital, and agreed to contribute a sum not exceeding £800 per annum, subject to deduction from the Local Government Board and the London County Council. The Committee of Management of the dispensary in connection with the hospital consists of 12 members, six of whom are appointed by the borough.

Chelsea Council propose to establish a dispensary in connection with Brompton Hospital.

Finsbury have submitted a scheme for a Municipal Dispensary to the Local Government Board.

Hackney Council propose to establish 2 dispensaries in connection with 2 hospitals.

Hammersmith is now in communication with the West London Hospital for the establishment of a dispensary.

In Stoke Newington the question of the provision of a Municipal Dispensary is under consideration.

In Westminster a scheme for the establishment of dispensaries in connection with 2 of the general hospitals is at present under consideration.

There are Voluntary Dispensaries in—

Battersea,
Bermondsey,
Fulham,
Islington,
Kensington,
Paddington,
St. Marylebone,
St. Pancras,
Stepney,
Woolwich.

The question is still under consideration in Battersea and Bermondsey.

In Fulham the Council contribute £300 per annum and the estimated number of persons treated is 1,926. The Council elect three members on the Committee or one-sixth.

In Islington a special committee is considering the question of providing dispensaries in co-operation with local hospitals.

In Kensington the Council propose to pay 100 pounds a year to the Dispensary Committee for treatment of cases in North Kensington, and 1s. 6d per head to the Brompton Hospital for each patient's attendance for persons resident in South Kensington.

In Paddington the dispensary has offered to undertake the treatment of uninsured persons for £500 per annum. It is proposed to make arrangements for special treatment at St. Mary's Hospital and at the Children's Hospital, Paddington Green.

In St. Marylebone there are two Voluntary Dispensaries, one being in connection with the Central Fund and it is proposed to pay £100 per annum to each dispensary.

In St. Pancras the Council do not at present contribute, but the question is now under consideration. The Council elect six out of a total of 18 members on the Committee of the dispensary which is not in connection with the Central Fund.

In Woolwich, the Council contributed £400 in 1913. The Local Committee invited the Borough Council to take the dispensary over, but the Central Fund refused to assist them in paying their debt if this course was taken. Apparently, it will be necessary for a time to go on under the Central Fund.

APPENDIX B.

Form of inquiries of particulars required under the Regulations.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911.

Record No.

Form No. 4.

TUBERCULOSIS

MEDICAL RECORD of case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified to the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Serial No. in Notification Register

Date of Receipt of Notification

19

1. *Particulars of Patient.*

Name

Age

Sex

Whether Poor Law (P), Hospital (H), Medical Practitioners' (M), or School (S) case

Address;

(i) If in a Poor Law Institution, Hospital, Private Residence or otherwise. Address of Patient

Any other Address to be visited

(ii) Changes of Address, where to

If to another Medical Officer of Health's District, name thereof, and date when particulars sent to that M.O.H.

Including particulars of Medical History

2. *Personal and Family History.*

Number in family, adults, lodgers, children;

Ages:

Previous History of Patient and Family History:

3. *Diagnosis.*

Symptoms:

Verification of the Notification: Method

Bacteriological Examination of sputum or other method of diagnosis: Dates

Results

Probable predisposing causes of infectivity:

Probable sources of infection,

Nutrition:

Occupation:

Other particulars of diagnosis and personal particulars:

4. *Environment.*

i. At Home :

- Accommodation ?
- Cleanliness ?
- General surroundings ?
- Adequacy ?
- Sleeping accommodation ?
- Other details ?

ii. At Work ?

5. *Visits following notification.*

By whom visited, with Dates

Instructions given to Patients and Relatives ? Card of "Instruction" left ?

Inquiries made ? Give references to inquiry, paper, &c., containing records

- Does notifying Practitioner continue to act ? Consultation with Medical Practitioner ?
- Dates, details
- Any other Tuberculosis cases discovered ? Reference to record. If patient in an Institution any visits paid to usual residence ? Action taken ? Reference to records
- Any other details of visits ?

6. *Personal Hygiene of patient and precautionary measures.*

i. At House :

- Disinfection of rooms and bedrooms ?
- Removal of overcrowding ?
- Separate Sleeping Accommodation provided for Patient ?
- Cleansing of Premises ?
- Disposal of infective Articles or Materials ?
- Removal of any other conditions favouring infection or re-infection ?
- Spit-bottles or other appliances provided ?
- Any Out-Relief granted by the Poor Law Guardians ?

ii. At Work :

- Occupation continued or changed ?
- Any preventive measures ?

iii. Institutional :

- It sent to Poor Law Institution, Sanatorium, or other Isolation treatment, where, and whether in or out-patient ? Dates
- Reference to records

iv. Any other Measures taken :

v. If Residence changed :

- Disinfection of old Residence ?
- Dates
- Details
- References to records

7. *Results.*

- As to recovery ?
- Occupation resumed ? or changed ?
- Reference to later records

8. *General treatment, &c.*

Date.

Treatment of patients at the Council's beds in Sanatoria, and the after-history of such patients.

All the patients belonged to the wage-earning classes, and their admission to the Sanatorium beds provided by the Council depended upon their inability to pay the fees of private institutions, and upon their being certified as medically suitable. Poor-law cases were not accepted as the Guardians made suitable arrangements for them.

At first, the Council provided 6 beds for male patients at Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings, and 4 beds for females at Maitland Sanatorium, Reading. Strangely enough, applications for treatment were comparatively few, and oftener than not, there was a vacant bed. This caused the Public Health Committee to reduce the number of beds to 4,—2 for males and 2 for females. The difficulty was due to the want of any system for providing for the support of the sick worker's family during his residence in the Sanatorium. He was thus prevented from entering the Sanatorium at the earliest stage, while he yet felt himself capable of working, and perhaps earning full wages. It is, however, at this stage of the disease that the best results can be looked forward to. The necessities of his family rather than his own progress towards recovery, might often induce him to return to his work too soon. For this reason, the Sanatorium benefits of the National Insurance Act influenced a larger number to enter the Sanatorium, and will undoubtedly occupy a prominent place in the anti-tuberculosis campaign of the future.

The number of persons treated in the Council's Sanatorium beds from July, 1911, to the end of 1913, was 48.

The average length of stay for each patient in the Council's beds was a little over 4 months, while the average stay of insured persons in Sanatoria provided by the London Insurance Committee was just under 2½ months.

A large number after their return expressed their regret that they had not made a longer stay at the Sanatorium.

The number of non-insured persons treated in the Council's Sanatoria beds in 1913 was 13.

The number of insured persons resident in the Borough of Stepney that received Sanatorium treatment by the London Insurance Committee during the same period was 283, and were referred to the following institutions for treatment :—

Sanatoria	...	...	...	211	Eversfield Chest Hospital	...	1
Mount Vernon Hospital	...	...	...	27	University College Hospital	...	3
City of London Chest Hospital	...	...	...	13	Royal National Hospital	...	1
City Road Chest Hospital	...	...	...	1	Metropolitan Hospital	...	3
Brompton Hospital	...	...	...	22	The Mount	...	1

The results of the Sanatorium treatment are more encouraging and promising if the disease is in the earliest stages. Attention is therefore concentrated on the early diagnosis of the disease. The early consumptive does not discover himself, but must be actively sought out.

25 of the patients admitted to the Council's beds moved from the premises where they lived previous to their going to the Sanatorium, but we have been able to trace the addresses of 17 out of the 25. Some have left the district and their addresses cannot be ascertained. It is our intention to keep as many under observation as possible and to report on their condition from year to year. As far as I can ascertain they live under similar conditions whether they return to their previous addresses or not, and they have nearly all returned to their former occupations. It is a pity that some form of occupation could not be provided for them, which does not necessitate long confinement indoors, but such an arrangement is extremely difficult. After their return from the Sanatorium, the Sanatorium principles were observed as far as possible. The windows were kept open day and night, winter and summer. In every instance the "cured" patient informed me that he or she "was unable to breathe properly if the windows were shut." They stated that they felt as if they were choking. The other members of the family complained at first that they were having more air than they desired or required. They got used to it, however, and afterwards appreciated its advantage.

Of the twelve that have been discharged from the Sanatorium for two years and longer, one is dead, one is very ill, three are in a fair condition, and seven appear to be quite well and have continued regularly at their usual occupation.

Of the ten that have been discharged for one-and-a-half years and under two years, eight are doing well, one is not doing so well, and one is in an unsatisfactory condition.

Mrs. W., aged 24, of 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 or 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. 6½ 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 kept normal. She attended the Stepney Green Dispensary until July, 1912, but since that date she has been attending St. George's Dispensary.

2½ years after her discharge from the Sanatorium, there were no signs of active disease, and she was able to do housework. She had no cough or expectoration, although she had lost flesh.

M. W., aged 25, of Raymond Street (she has removed to Old Tower Buildings), 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*." 6½ 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 was not doing well. She got married in 1912, and had a baby in October, 1913. She attended the St. George's Dispensary regularly since July, 1912. Since the baby was born she has got rapidly worse, and her condition is now very unsatisfactory.

H. G., aged 24, of Anthony Street (now of Jane Street), was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on August 28th, 1911, and after remaining there for three months left against 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.

6 months afterwards, there was no return of the symptoms. The pulmonary condition showed no return of activity, and he was doing well.

2½ years afterwards he appeared to be very fit. He gained 15 lbs. at the Sanatorium, and since his discharge he had gained another 26 lbs. in weight. He did not return to the tailoring trade on leaving the Sanatorium, but joined his father as a poulterer. He had no cough or expectoration, and did not receive medical treatment of any kind.

E. B., aged 38, of Charles Street (now of Spring Garden Place), 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 was poor, and he doubted his capacity of performing hard work. 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. 2 months after leaving the Sanatorium he had no return of symptoms. The chest conditions had apparently healed.

2½ years afterwards he had lost some weight. He received the Tuberculin treatment, until the middle of 1913. The cough had been rather troublesome especially night and morning, but not much expectoration. He had suffered from irregularity of temperature, which had caused him to lose several days work. Unfortunately, he had to return to his former occupation—that of cooper—where there is much dust and smoke.

A. H. V., aged 19, of William's Buildings, Ann Street, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium, on October 2nd, 1911, where he remained for 8 months, when he decided 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 gave him the best chance. He had done very well at the Sanatorium, and for months he was doing the hardest form of manual work without difficulty, or rise of temperature. The Medical Superintendent was of opinion that the disease, therefore, was perfectly arrested.

18 months afterwards, he was doing well in Canada, and had no return of his symptoms.

F. C. H., aged 30, of Oxford Street (now of Wellesley 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 or three miles, and do light housework without difficulty. The percussion note was dull 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 symptoms returned. She attended at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, where she received the Tuberculin treatment.

2½ years afterwards, she was able to do housework, and appeared to be keeping in good health, although she had not been able to return to her trade—tailoring. She had not lost weight since she was discharged.

J. H. aged 20, a brass finisher of Settles Street, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on October 16, 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 received the Tuberculin treatment at the Stepney Green Dispensary. He attended at the Dispensary until June, 1912. He was then 9 lbs. heavier than when he went to the Sanatorium, and had only a slight cough and expectoration. His present address cannot be ascertained.

E. K., aged 35, a plumber of Watt's Street Buildings, was admitted to the 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., aged 39, of Johnson Street (now moved to Coburg Buildings), 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 4 hours a day. 3 months after his discharge he had lost 6 lbs. in weight. The pulmonary condition showed some activity, and he was undergoing the Tuberculin treatment at the Dispensary until April, 1913.

2 years afterwards he was in a fair condition, and had not lost a day's work as a crane driver on account of illness during this period, and had no cough or expectoration.

His wife, R. E., aged 36, was admitted to the Maitland Sanatorium on April 14th, 1913, and remained there for 2 months. She gained 9 lbs. in weight, and her temperature became normal. Her walking capacity was 4 miles, and she was doing various grades of housework. During the first month at the Sanatorium, her physical signs increased, but cleared up later. The Medical Superintendent was of opinion that Dispensary care was necessary after her discharge. She attended at the Dispensary for some time, but gave it up, as she strongly objected to the Tuberculin treatment. In the meantime she had become pregnant. She had no cough or expectoration, and was able to do housework comfortably.

A. H., aged 27, of Gun Street (now of Sandringham Road, Dalston), was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on December 11th, 1911, where she remained for nearly 3 months, when she gained 1 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. 3 months afterwards, there had been no return of symptoms nor any sign of a return of activity.

6 months after her discharge, she had lost about 5 lbs., but her physical signs were practically normal. There was no cough or temperature.

2 years afterwards she appeared quite well, and has had no illness since her return home. She had no cough or expectoration, but attended the Whitechapel Dispensary periodically.

L. G., aged 8, of Selby Street, was admitted on November 13th, 1911, and discharged on October 11th, 1912, having gained a stone in weight; her temperature was normal, and walking capacity 3 miles. The Medical Superintendent reported that the patient was much better in general health, the physical signs in the chest being much less, but there was a considerable area of disease. This appears to have become of a chronic nature, but is not interfering with the child's ordinary life. Her temperature was steady, and she had very little cough. She kept well for about a year after her discharge. Since then she has lost weight, and her condition is not so good, but she has no cough. She attends school regularly. She has not been attending any dispensary or institution for medical treatment, and apparently has had no cause to receive medical treatment.

H. S., aged 37, a tailor's cutter, of Selby Street, was admitted to the Fairlight Sanatorium on November 1st, 1911. The Committee considered the report as to his condition on September 26th, but on account of the recent dock strike and other domestic circumstances, he was allowed to remain at the sanatorium until the end of 1912, when he was taken on as a porter at the Sanatorium. He has since been employed as sculleryman at the Sanatorium, and at the end of 1913 was in good health. He has not been off duty on account of ill-health since he became a member of the staff.

L. C., aged 18, a tailor, of Terrace Place (now of Brook Street), was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on December 7th, 1911, and left on April 13th, 1912. On his discharge he was enjoying excellent health, and was fit to return to work. He gained 20 lbs. in weight, and the Medical Superintendent considered that the disease was arrested.

15 months afterwards he was the same weight as when he went to the Sanatorium, and attended the Stepney Green Dispensary.

2 years after he left the Sanatorium he felt quite fit and well. He had no cough, expectoration or night sweats.

M. T., aged 39, of the Philpot Street Synagogue (now of Dunstan's Buildings, Brook Street), was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on January 29th and left on April 22nd. During her stay of 3 months she gained $17\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight, weighing 11 st. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. on leaving the Sanatorium. She could walk well and do

housework. Dry crepitations were still heard at the apex. The Medical Superintendent was of opinion that she made excellent improvement in general health, but needed further care. She continued to attend at the Stepney Green Dispensary and received the Tuberculin treatment until September of the same year. Two years after her discharge from the Sanatorium she was in a fair condition and was still attending at the dispensary. She complained of a slight cough and had lost weight.

H. B., aged 35, of Jamaica Street, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on February 26th, 1912, and left on April 22nd. During her stay of 2 months she gained $10\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. in weight, weighing 9st $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. on leaving the Sanatorium; she could walk 4 miles comfortably and do housework well. The upper third of the right lung was involved. The Medical Superintendent considered she had made excellent improvement in general health, but that she still needed further care.

2 years afterwards, she was able to do housework and had only lost 3 lbs. in weight since her discharge.

H. H., aged 27, of Fieldgate Mansions, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on February 27th, 1912, and left on June 8th. During his stay of $3\frac{1}{2}$ months he gained 22 lbs. in weight, weighing 9 st. $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. on leaving the Sanatorium. The Medical Superintendent was of opinion that the disease was arrested.

Nearly 2 years afterwards he was in fairly good condition. He was in constant work as a cigarette-maker. He had not lost a day's work since he left the Sanatorium, although his cough troubled him occasionally.

V. E., aged 12, of Copperfield Road, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on March 5th, 1912, and left on October 11th, 1912, having gained 2 st. in weight. Her temperature on discharge was normal and her walking capacity was 3 miles. Practically no abnormal physical signs were present in the lungs when she was discharged. Her progress at the Sanatorium was excellent. This patient has gone to Edmonton and her present address cannot be found.

J. K., aged 29, a tailor's machinist, of Little Turner Street, was admitted to the Fairlight Sanatorium on March 27th, 1912, and left on June 17th, 1912. During his stay of 3 months he gained 15 lbs. in weight, weighing 10 st. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. when he left, and had improved very much in health. He left the Sanatorium because the only other patient who could speak Yiddish was also leaving. The Medical Superintendent did not recommend it as the disease was not yet arrested, and a further stay would have been advisable. This patient has left the district and his present address cannot be traced.

E. S., aged 32, a waistcoat hand, of Senrab Street, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on April 22nd, 1912, and discharged on July 15th, 1912. Her weight on admission was 6 st. $8\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. and on discharge 7 st. $8\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Her temperature on

admission was 99 degrees, and on discharge normal. She was able to walk several miles, and her working capacity was good. No abnormal physical signs could be detected in the lungs on her discharge. The Medical Superintendent reported that her progress at the Sanatorium was excellent. She attended the Stepney Green Dispensary until May, 1913, when she was keeping well. She has left Senrab Street and her present address cannot be ascertained.

M. A., aged 43, of Devonshire Street, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on April 24th, 1912, and left on July 17th, 1912. Her weight on admission was 8 st. 4 lbs., and on discharge 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ st. Her temperature remained normal. She was able to walk 3 miles, and do full work as well as gardening. There were still slight physical signs in the lower lobe of the left lung. The Medical Superintendent reported that her progress at the Sanatorium was excellent.

2 years afterwards, she had lost a great deal of the weight gained at the Sanatorium. The cough and expectoration had returned, but she had not been medically attended by a doctor or at an institution since she left Maitland. She was able to do housework comfortably.

J. S., aged 30, of Duckett Street (now of Knott Street), was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium, on May 30th, 1912, and discharged on August 31st, 1912, when he showed no sign of active disease. He was doing the hardest grade of manual work for the last fortnight of his stay in the Sanatorium without any rise of temperature. During his stay he gained 34 lbs. in weight, and the Medical Superintendent was of opinion that the disease had been arrested. Soon afterwards he suffered from Duodenal ulcer, and was taken to the London Hospital.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ years after his discharge from the Sanatorium, he was in good health and was following his occupation as a wood-sawyer. He had no cough or expectoration.

V. M., aged 37, a carman, of Albion Street, was admitted to the Sanatorium on June 17th, 1912, and left on September 23rd, 1912, having gained 21 lbs. in weight, and was doing the hardest grade of manual work on discharge, without discomfort or rise of temperature. The Medical Superintendent recommended a course of Tuberculin treatment, and arrangements were made with the Stepney Dispensary for this purpose. He attended at the dispensary for some time, and continued to do well. He has left the above address, and his present address is not known.

F. C., aged 33, of Fair Street, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium, on July 6th, 1912, and discharged on October 5th. The right side did not expand as well as the left. There were no signs of active disease, and no Tubercle Bacilli in the sputum. He gained one stone in weight, and left fit for work.

1½ years afterwards, he continued to feel fit, and had not lost a day's work on account of illness since he had left the Sanatorium. He is employed as a clerk. He occasionally goes to the Stepney Green Dispensary, but he has no cough.

S. W., aged 31, of White Horse Lane, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium, on July 17th, 1912, and discharged on September 11th. Her weight on admission was 8 st. 7 lbs. and on discharge 9 st. 3½ lbs. The temperature on discharge was normal, and her walking capacity 5 miles. She was able to do a full day's work. The condition of lungs was very indefinite, occasional moist sounds being heard over the left apex. The report on the progress at the Sanatorium was very good.

6 months after returning home, she lost weight, and she became an inmate of Mile End Infirmary for three weeks.

1½ years after her discharge her condition had not improved. She was thin, coughed a great deal, and stated that she occasionally expectorated blood-stained sputum. She continues to attend at the Stepney Green Dispensary.

M. P., aged 21, cork cutter, of Love Lane (now of Brook Street), was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on July 17th, 1912, and left on October 8th, having gained 1 st. in weight. Her temperature on discharge was normal. Her walking capacity was 5 to 6 miles, and she was able to do full C. work. The apex of her right lung was involved (early). Her progress at the Sanatorium was excellent.

1½ years afterwards, she had not lost a day's work on account of illness. She had lost a little weight, but not much. She had no cough or expectoration.

A. N., aged 14, draper's assistant of Albert Square, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on July 26th, 1912, where he remained for 11 months. He gained 22 lbs. in weight and there were no signs of active disease when he left. He did the highest grade of manual work without the slightest discomfort or rise of temperature. During the 10 months since he left the Sanatorium, he had not lost a day's work on account of illness; he had no cough, and had gained weight.

R. A., aged 11, of Langdale Mansions, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on October 12th, 1912, and discharged on April 4th, 1913. She gained 10½ lbs. in weight and her temperature was normal. She had made excellent progress, her cough and sputum being much less. On her arrival at the Sanatorium her sputum was crowded with Tubercle Bacilli, but was quite free prior to her discharge. Her condition a year afterwards was not so good. She coughed a great deal. She had not been to school since her discharge and spent most of the time in the open air.

E. B., aged 31, a hawker, of Rutland Street (now living at Turner Street), was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium, on October 12th, 1912, and discharged on January 3rd, 1913. She gained 12½ lbs. in weight. Her temperature was normal,

and her walking and working capacity were normal. The physical signs in both lungs had quite cleared up. She made very good progress. She remained well for five months, when she commenced to lose weight. Since then she has been attending the Brompton Hospital.

15 months after her discharge from the Sanatorium, she was in a poor physical condition, and was only able to follow her occupation intermittently. Her cough was troublesome during the winter months.

R. D., aged 16, an errand girl, of St. Ann's Road, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium, on October 12, 1912, and discharged on January 3rd, 1913. She gained 13 lbs. in weight, and her temperature was normal. Her walking capacity was good, and her working capacity was fair. There was some stickiness of breath sounds over the second and third intercostal spaces, where formerly there were definite crepitations. Her general condition was much improved, and her lungs showed distinct improvement. She did not attend any dispensary for after-treatment. She resumed her duties, but was not able to continue for long periods.

15 months after her discharge, she was much thinner, and complained of a bad cough. She worked intermittently.

G. H., aged 47, a hawker, of Maidman Street, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium, on October 21st, 1912, and was discharged on December 6th. He left at his own request, and against the advice of the Medical Superintendent. He was doing Grade III. work with only an occasional rise of temperature to 99°. His weight was quite maintained. He only attended once at the dispensary after his discharge, in July, 1913, when his symptoms had returned. Moist sounds could be heard in the chest.

18 months afterwards, his condition was worse; the cough and expectoration had returned. He was not able to follow his employment as a hawker regularly.

W. C., aged 42, of Maplin Street, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium, on July 31st, 1912, and discharged on September 7th. The apex of the right lung was affected. He made very satisfactory progress during his stay at the Sanatorium, gaining over 18 lbs. in weight. He was able to do Grade III. work, and for the last week or two, his temperature was normal except on two occasions when it touched 99°. The Medical Superintendent did not consider that he was fit to leave when he did, and told him so.

20 months after his discharge he kept well, and worked regularly as a shoemaker. He was free from cough and expectoration. He did not receive any after treatment at a dispensary.

E. H., aged 21, a tie cutter, of Peabody Buildings, Commercial Street, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on September 13th, 1912, and was discharged on

April 5th, 1913. He had advanced disease affecting both lungs. When he left he was doing Grade IV. work without rise of temperature. There was still Tubercle Bacilli in the sputum, and crepitations could be heard; but the Medical Superintendent considered that the disease was not active, and that he was fit for work. He gained one stone in weight. He attended at Margaret Street Hospital as an out-patient, but died a year after his discharge from the Sanatorium.

L. J., aged 23, a carpenter, of Mile End Road (now of Leyton), was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on September 13th, 1912, and was advised to leave on November 16th, as he was suffering from fits. The fits appeared to be increasing in frequency and severity. There was no sign of active disease in the lungs, the sputum being free from Tubercle Bacilli. His temperature was generally below 99 degrees, but was distinctly influenced (for about two days) by the occurrence of a fit. His general health was very fair and he gained 12 lbs. in weight.

16 months afterwards he had not lost weight, and had been feeling well. He had not had a fit for 3 months, and the cough had entirely disappeared. He has now moved out of the district, but comes up to see me periodically. He has lost about 8 days, on account of illness, since leaving Fairlight.

E. P., aged 20, a box maker, of Albion Street, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on September 23rd, 1912. The temperature on her discharge was about 101 degrees. Both lungs were extensively and acutely involved. She made no progress. The Medical Superintendent was of opinion that it was a very acute case and unsuitable for Sanatorium; he advised her discharge, which was done on October 18th. Soon after her discharge, she became an in-patient at the Mile End Infirmary for 5 months. Afterwards she attended at the Stepney Green Dispensary, and has since become pregnant. Her cough is better, and altogether she feels very much improved.

E. F., aged 29, of Harford Street, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on October 23rd, 1912, and discharged on January 13th, 1913. She gained $11\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. in weight. Her walking capacity was 3 to 4 miles. There was slightly prolonged expiration and plus vocal resonance over the right upper lobes as well as crepitations in the second space near the sternum. There was nothing abnormal in the left lung. She made very great improvement in the Sanatorium. She left the above address soon afterwards, and her present address cannot be traced.

E. R., aged 15, of Skidmore Street (now of Single Street), was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on January 11th, 1913, where she remained for 3 months. She gained $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight, and her walking capacity was good. Her temperature was normal, and she made excellent progress. She lost her cough and had no expectoration.

A year afterwards she had lost most of the weight gained at the Sanatorium, but has worked regularly as a fancy soap labeller since her

discharge. She has not attended any dispensary or received medical attention since leaving the Sanatorium. She appears to be keeping well, and works regularly in a druggist warehouse.

F. E. A., aged 11, of Parnham Street, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on January 28th, 1913, where she remained for 2 months, and gained 8 lbs. in weight. Her breath sounds were weaker on the right side, but no adventitious sounds could be heard. Her progress at the Sanatorium was quite good, especially during the second month. Exercise and drill have much improved her breathing. The improvement was well maintained during the 12 months that have elapsed since she left Maitland. She had no cough and her nutrition was good. She attended at the Victoria Park Hospital on two occasions during this period.

Mrs. B., aged 25, of Whites Row, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on February 24th, 1913, but only remained 1 month, when she left at her own wish. She gained 6 lbs. in weight. She had harsh expiration and a slight cough, but no adventitious sounds could be heard. She had a slight attack of haematemesis. She continued fairly well after her return, but a year afterwards, she was admitted to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, suffering from perforated gastric ulcer, where she was operated on. She was an in-patient of the Hospital for nearly 4 months.

M. S., aged 26, of Exmouth Street, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on April 7th, 1913, and remained there for 4 months. She gained 6 lbs. in weight, and her temperature on discharge was quite normal. Her walking capacity was 5 miles, and her working capacity was fair. She had no cough or expectoration when she was discharged. She made good progress at the Sanatorium, her physical signs clearing up; the Medical Superintendent was of opinion that she should receive dispensary care, but she has not availed herself of this opportunity. She kept in fair condition until Christmas, 1913, when she seemed to lose ground, and two months afterwards, she had Haemoptysis. Since then she has been attending at the Victoria Park Hospital, and has lost one stone in weight.

S.S., aged 38, of Cressy Houses, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on April 28th, 1913, where he remained for 3 months, and made fair progress. On his discharge the Medical Superintendent was of opinion that the disease was still active and the patient had considerable amount of cough, due to his throat condition, as well as to his chest trouble. He was informed that he ought not to work in London, and might have fair health if he were in good surroundings. On his discharge he attended the Stepney Green Dispensary. His throat symptoms have not improved. He has lost all the weight he put on at the Sanatorium. He continued at his work as a traveller for 5 months but had not been able to work regularly since. The family, which consists of man, wife, and two children, occupies two rooms only, the kitchen being also used as a sleeping apartment.

S. S., aged 28, of Jewell Street, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on June 9th, 1913, and remained for 5 months. She gained $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight, but became easily tired. On her discharge she had very little cough, and no expectoration. Her general condition improved, but she had very little stamina. She left the above address just before Christmas, 1913, and her present home is unknown.

N. L., aged 33, of Green Dragon Yard, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on July 15th, 1913, where he remained for 6 months. He had very little resisting power and his lung condition did not improve during the latter part of his stay at the Sanatorium. His general health improved, that is, he gained 15 lbs. in weight, but his temperature continued to rise to nearly 100 degrees and his cough was very troublesome. He did not attend any dispensary or other institution after leaving the Sanatorium.

S. C., aged 29, of Fulbourne Street, was admitted to the Maitland Sanatorium on August 26th, 1913, and remained there for 3 months. She gained 7 lbs. in weight and her temperature was normal. Her cough and expectoration disappeared. She was very despondent and was advised to have dispensary treatment. Since her discharge she has been attending the Whitechapel Dispensary,

M. S., aged 50, a plumber of Eric Street, was admitted to Fairlight Sanatorium on September 9th, 1913, and discharged on November 8th. He gained a stone in weight and his temperature became normal. The Medical Superintendent reported that his sputum was free from Tubercle Bacilli, and as regards his chest, he saw no reason why he should not remain well. In a day or two, however, he was admitted to the Victoria Park Chest Hospital, where he died on November 16th from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Tuberculous Enteritis.

S. S., aged 28, of Bromhead Street, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on October 27th, where she remained for 3 months and gained 6 lbs. in weight. Her walking and working capacity were good. She had not much cough, but she expectorated a great deal in the mornings. No Tubercle Bacilli were found in the sputum when she was discharged. Since her discharge she attended at the Stepney Green Dispensary. Her cough at times was troublesome, but she was able to do housework and was steadily gaining weight.

I. W., aged 44, a bootmaker of Graces Alley, was admitted to the Fairlight Sanatorium on November 10th, 1913, and remained there for 4 months, where he gained 27 lbs. in weight. His temperature was quite normal when he was discharged. The Medical Superintendent considered him to be in good condition and should keep well.

G. G., aged 36, of Fieldgate Mansions, was admitted to Maitland Sanatorium on November 27th, 1913, where she remained for 11 weeks. She gained 10 lbs. in weight and her temperature was normal on her discharge. Her walking and working capacity were good. Dry crepitations were heard over the left apex. The cough was very slight and no Tubercle Bacilli were found in the sputum. She made excellent progress at the Sanatorium but dispensary care was advised.

Infantile Mortality.

917 infants died under one year of age, which corresponds to a death rate of 112 per 1,000 births. This number is 29 less than in the previous year.

236 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 130 per 1,000 births ;

171 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 117 per 1,000 births ;

348 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 104 per 1,000 births ;

162 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 102 per 1,000 births.

The infantile mortality for the whole Borough was 112 per 1,000 births, while that for the whole of London was 105 per 1,000 births.

Deaths of Illegitimate Children.

There were 57 deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age during the year, or at the rate of 370 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

11 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 366 per 1,000 illegitimate births ;

6 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 187 per 1,000 illegitimate births ;

26 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 464 per 1,000 illegitimate births ;

14 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 388 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

Copy of Report submitted to the General Purposes and Staff Committee on Infantile Mortality, with special reference to the appointment of a Female Health Visitor for the District of St. George-in-the-East.

Acting on the instructions of the above Committee I reported on the infantile mortality in the Borough and the appointment of a Female Health Visitor for the district of St. George-in-the-East.

By infantile mortality is meant the deaths of infants before they are twelve months old

The infantile mortality in towns is higher than in rural districts, although at birth, according to the Registrar General, the town infant is almost as healthy as the rural; and during the first month of life, during which over one-third of the total infant mortality occurs, the town or urban excess is usually only about 8 per cent. During the first three months of life, the town or urban excess is only 11·6 per cent. higher than the rural death-rate, while in the next three months it is 43 per cent., and in the second half of infancy 67 per cent. higher in the urban than in the rural districts. This greater excess in the later months is due to the greater prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases in town than in country districts.

Among the influences affecting infant mortality, according to Dr. Newsholme of the Local Government Board, are the following:—

- (1) The proportion of male to female births. Male infants always suffer from a higher death rate than female infants, and this excessive mortality persists throughout the rest of life except at the ages of 5 to 15, when boys and girls are equal in their freedom from the causes of death. In 1911 and 1912, there were over 6 per cent. more male births than female in the Borough of Stepney, but in 1910 there was an excess of female births, which is the only exception during the last 11 years.
- (2) The proportion of legitimate to illegitimate births. The death-rate among illegitimate children is twice that of children born in wedlock.
- (3) The size of the family. It is stated that moderately small families conduce to low infant mortality, although it is well-known that the death-rate is higher among the first-born than among subsequent infants, and large families, should therefore on an average have a slightly lower infant death-rate. Large families are, however, most common among the poorest, who live under conditions unfavourable to child life.
- (4) The number of still births.
- (5) The quality of the help given at birth. Want of skilled care at birth may bear an important part in the number of deaths from accidents of child-birth.
- (6) The age of the mother. Excessive infant mortality is often ascribable in part to too early motherhood, with its associated inexperience and possible carelessness.
- (7) Poverty and social condition. Infant mortality is higher among the poor and lowest among the well-to-do.

- (8) The non-domestic employment of married women. The infantile mortality is greatest in districts having the highest proportion of married women industrially employed. Such employment must necessarily involve some neglect of the home, and especially of any young children.
- (9) Poverty is a direct cause of infant mortality where it induces malnutrition of mother or infant, or where it implies that the mother cannot give adequate care to the infant.
- (10) Poverty is also an important indirect cause of infant mortality. Its influence is exercised in the following among other ways :—
 - (a) Poverty is not infrequently associated with ignorance and carelessness.
 - (b) With these are commonly associated overcrowding and uncleanness.
 - (c) Alcoholic habits frequently result from living under conditions of poverty, the converse also being true.

What are the principal sanitary defects that can be abated or minimised by action taken under the Public Health Acts ?

- (a) Overcrowding and lack of cleanliness are undoubtedly most important. This usually means for the infant exposure to a stuffy, dusty atmosphere, very variable in temperature. It implies for the bottle-fed infant insufficient or unsatisfactory arrangements for storing food, and the consumption of food which may be partially decomposed, and probably is uncleanly. The fact that in tenement dwellings, refuse is often stored within the living room, and in other forms of houses close to the kitchen, adds to the possibilities of mischief.
- (b) The yard may be unpaved or imperfectly paved, dirt then being trodden into the house.
- (c) The sanitary conveniences may be in an unsatisfactory condition, and give off noxious effluvia.
- (d) Household refuse may have to be taken through the house, or even through the living room. Infective material may thus be brought into the house, or blown in or carried in by flies bred in accumulations of refuse.

The first condition of safe rearing of infants is breast feeding. Ignorant mothers are, however, fond of giving occasional "tastes" of their own food to the babies when still breast-fed.

The substitution of artificial for natural feeding is one of the chief evils associated with the industrial employment of women.

Many mothers are persuaded by neighbours that the baby is "not satisfied," and that mother's milk needs supplementing by artificial food

One of the chief uses of health visitors is to counteract mischievous advice of this type.

When partial or entire artificial feeding cannot be avoided the artificial food is often prepared under uncleanly conditions, gastric disturbances and diarrhoea being produced.

Artificial feeding also carries with it the fact that the majority of infants thus fed are being slowly starved in respect of the essential fat in their food. The majority of mothers are ignorant of the relative nutritive value and digestibility of different foods, and health visitors are needed to explain such points in detail.

Ignorance of the mother is commonly associated with carelessness and indifference, the true explanation of which is a lack of appreciation of the extent to which infant health depends on the steady adoption of simple hygienic precautions.

It may be of interest to give the history of the movement for the appointment of a Female Health Visitor on the staff of the Public Health Department in this Borough before considering the advisability of making another appointment.

In 1899, before the formation of the Borough Council, the late Limehouse District Board of Works resolved to appoint a Health Visitor to instruct mothers in the proper care of infants, and thus endeavour to reduce the high infantile mortality in the district, provided the Local Government Board paid half her salary. The Local Government Board, while sympathising with the objects of the District Board, could not sanction the payment of a portion of her salary. The project therefore fell through.

In October, 1902, a Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee presented a report which was adopted by the full Committee, and submitted to the Council on November 12th, 1902. The Public Health Committee recommended that two Female Health Visitors be appointed for a period of two years at a salary of £100 per annum. Their duties were to include visiting the homes of the poor, and give advice upon matters of home hygiene, viz., the proper feeding and clothing of infants. The Health Visitors were to visit houses in districts where Diarrhoea, Measles, Whooping Cough, etc., were prevalent, and give instructions as to the necessary and proper care of the sick, and to act generally under the Medical Officer of Health. The recommendation of the Public Health Committee was rejected by the Council by 29 votes to 17.

The matter was taken up by a society outside the Council, and a lady was appointed for five years, her services being paid for by a private individual. This Health Visitor worked for three years in that part of the Borough known as

"Limehouse Fields," where the infantile mortality is, and has been for many years, abnormally high. Unfortunately, when she had become well known in the area, and her services were appreciated, she was transferred to another part of the Borough.

On October 24th, 1906, a letter was received from the Secretary of the Legal Committee of the Women's Industrial Council, asking for the appointment of a Female Sanitary Inspector. The communication was referred to the Public Health Committee, which deferred its consideration for twelve months.

On March 13th, 1907, a deputation from the Stepney Visitors' Association came before the Council, urging the appointment of a Female Sanitary Inspector. The subject was referred to the Public Health Committee. I was instructed to obtain information from other Metropolitan Borough Councils on the matter, and the replies were submitted to a Sub-Committee. After carefully considering the experience of other Borough Councils, the Sub Committee arrived at the conclusion that a Woman Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitor should be appointed for a period of twelve months. The report of the Sub-Committee was rejected by the full Committee, and it was resolved to recommend the Council to take no action in the matter. On April 24th, an amendment was moved at the Council meeting that the matter be adjourned, and the full report of the Sub-Committee be circulated to the members of the Council. This amendment was defeated by 23 votes to 16. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

On March 25th, 1908, a deputation from the Stepney Council of Public Welfare, including the Bishop of Stepney, addressed the Council on the same subject. The matter was referred to the Public Health Committee. The Committee recommended that no action be taken, and this was approved by the Council by 19 votes to 9 on April 8th.

In 1909, the question was again considered and a Health Visitor was appointed. She commenced her duties on February 1st, 1910, in a part of the Borough where the infantile mortality was abnormally high; in 1910 it was 198 per 1,000 births.

The fact that the infantile mortality was higher in this part of the Limehouse district can be readily understood when it is remembered that there is a larger number of females working in factories residing here than in any other part of the Borough.

In June, 1912, the area was extended to include the Parish of Limehouse and the Hamlet of Ratcliffe, and she works in association with a voluntary Health Visitor appointed by the Stepney School for Mothers, Commercial Road, who devotes her attention to Shadwell. 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. In special cases, when ordered by the Medical Officer, dinners are given to expectant and nursing mothers. During the summer months special instruction is given, both orally and by leaflets, on Summer Diarrhoea and how to prevent it. Dinners are also provided by the Stepney Invalid Kitchen, on the recommendation of the Health Visitor.

The area comprised in the Limehouse district, viz., the Parishes of Limehouse and Shadwell and the Hamlet of Ratcliffe is thus served by two Health Visitors (one being voluntary), the Mother's Welcome and the Stepney Invalid Kitchen.

The duties of the Health Visitor may be classified as follows :—

- (1) To advise expectant mothers on the management of their health and as to the influence of ante-natal conditions on their infants.
- (2) To follow up the notification of births, and to visit the homes when doctor and midwife have ceased to attend.
- (3) To note the conditions of ignorant and improper feeding and to take steps to correct these evils.
- (4) To give advice on the proper feeding of infants ; to warn mothers against premature weaning ; to inculcate in particular, the importance of breast feeding until the teeth appear, and, above all, of the avoidance of the use of fowl feeding bottles.
- (5) To promote and encourage the practice of weighing infants regularly and to instruct in, or remind mothers of the simple rules of hygiene in relation to the home and its inmates, and otherwise to assist in preventing the spread of such diseases as Measles, Whooping Cough, &c.
- (6) To promote a knowledge of the value of fresh air and of keeping windows open day and night.
- (7) To note any sanitary or foul conditions in any of the homes visited where infants have recently been born, and to report such matters to the Medical Officer of Health.
- (8) To visit and report on all cases in the Borough communicated by the Almoners of the London Hospital.
- (9) To keep a systematic record of cases.

A little over one-third of the total deaths occur in the first month of life. It is generally acknowledged that three-fourths of the infants born throughout the

country are healthy at birth. Among the causes of this high mortality in children during the first year of life are :—

- (a) Want of breast milk.
- (b) Want of a pure supply of milk in cases in which artificial feeding must be resorted to.
- (c) Breathing foul air.
- (d) Insufficient warmth.
- (e) Want of cleanliness and sleep.

Among the contributory factors are :—

Improper housing conditions.
Poverty.
Condition of work.
Drink.
Ante-natal conditions.

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 five year periods from 1890-1909 :—

		Limehouse.	St. George's.	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
1912	...	126	128	100	96	110
1913	...	130	117	104	102	112

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.

In a part of the Limehouse district where the Health Visitor first commenced, as already stated, there is a larger number of females working in factories than in any other part of the Borough. The mothers, soon after confinement, return to work, and leave the baby in the custody of one of their other children, which renders hand-feeding inevitable. Human milk is the best food, and no other milk can be made into a perfect food for infants. In infant feeding nature is superior to art, and the artificial food should approximate as closely as possible to this ideal.

Premature weaning and the want of proper attention in the care of the infants seem to be the main factor in producing the high infantile mortality in the Limehouse district. Contrast this with the comparatively low infantile mortality in the Whitechapel district, where the Jewish population is greater relatively than in any other part of the Borough. The Jewish mother suckles her baby, and if she assists her husband at all in his employment, it is done by means of home work.

The disease which one would expect to be more directly caused by the improper feeding of infants than by any other disease is Summer Diarrhoea. Diarrhoea is less fatal in breast-fed children than in hand-fed children. The death-rate of infants under one year of age from diarrhoea was three times higher in the Limehouse district than in the Whitechapel district in the last three years.

Measles is another disease which owes its fatality mainly to neglect. Very few deaths are due to measles *per se*. The deaths generally are caused by complications, such as broncho-pneumonia, due to catching cold while suffering from Measles. The death-rate from Measles was much higher in the Limehouse district than in the Whitechapel district during the last three years. The same remark holds good to a much greater extent with regard to Whooping Cough. These facts are worthy of consideration, especially when the number of cases of notifiable diseases was almost as high in the Whitechapel district as in the Limehouse district.

Nine infant consultation centres have recently been started in St. George's and Wapping under the auspices of the St. George-in-the-East and Wapping Infant Care Committee. One voluntary and two paid doctors attend at these places to give advice.

A large number of infants are brought by the mothers to see the doctors. It is felt, however, that unless the homes are visited the better dressed babies only are brought to the consultation rooms. A Health Visitor would be of great help in visiting the homes, and in addition to giving advice to the mothers, induce those who really need it to seek medical advice.

In connection with this matter, it may be of interest to quote the following paragraph from the circular letter of the Local Government Board of July 25th, 1913, on infantile mortality. It reminds the Council "of the importance of taking all practicable measures for the prevention of Epidemic Diarrhoea and other diseases of infants, and of promoting hygienic conditions in the feeding of infants. In many districts much useful voluntary work is done in relation to the welfare of mothers, infants and young children by such institutions, as infant consultations, classes for mothers, health societies, guilds of help, dinners for pregnant and nursing women, funds for supplying milk, fresh or dried, for infants and nursing mothers, either gratuitously or at cost price and by county and district nursing associations. Such work loses much of its value if it is not properly co-ordinated with the work of the local sanitary authority, and the Board suggest that the Medical Officer of Health should endeavour to secure this co-ordination in carrying out his duties."

APPOINTMENT OF FEMALE HEALTH VISITORS.

Name of District.	Population.	Number of Health Visitors.	When first Appointed.	Any subsequent increase in the number of Health Visitors and dates thereof.	In addition to duties in connection with Infantile Mortality has she any duties in connection with :— (a) Tuberculosis ; (b) Workshops, &c.	Whether the appointment of a Health Visitor is a success.
BATTERSEA	167,793	3	1907	April, 1909	(a) Yes (b) No Mainly in connection with Infantile Mortality	Yes
BERMONDSEY	125,260	2	January, 1909	January, 1912	(a) Yes (b) No	Yes
BETHNAL GREEN	127,824	1	1906	No	(a) No (b) No Entirely in connection with Infantile Mortality	Yes
CAMBERWELL	263,636	No One Female Sanitary Inspector	1901	—	(a) No (b) Yes	—
CHELSEA	65,397	1	1904	No	(a) Yes (b) Yes	Yes
CITY OF LONDON	17,916	3	1902	1904 & 1909	(a) No (b) Yes Partially in connection with Infantile Mortality	Yes
DEPTFORD	109,496	3	January, 1910	July, 1912 January, 1913	(a) Yes (b) No Not entirely in connection with Infantile Mortality	Yes
FINSBURY	86,000	2	1909	Temporary Assistants from time to time	(a) No (b) No	Yes
FULHAM	155,000	1	1903	—	(a) Yes (b) Yes	Yes
GREENWICH	96,015	No Only Female Sanitary Inspector	1910	Under consideration now	(a) No (b) Yes	Depends upon the tactfulness of the person appointed

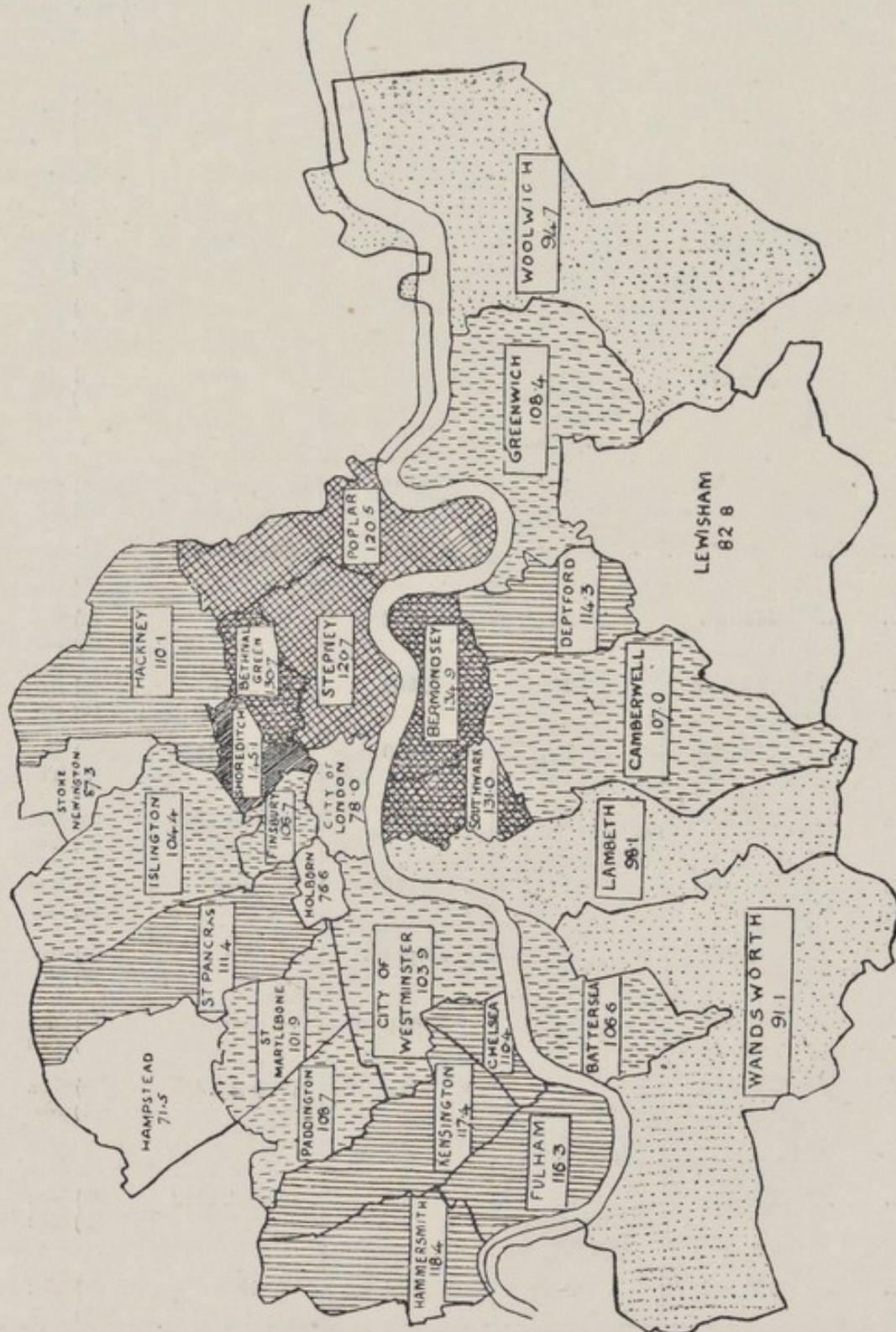
APPOINTMENT OF FEMALE HEALTH VISITORS—(continued).

Name of District.	Population.	Number of Health Visitors.	When first Appointed.	Any subsequent increase in the number of Health Visitors and dates thereof.	In addition to duties in connection with Infantile Mortality has she any duties in connection with :— (a) Tuberculosis; (b) Workshops, &c.	Whether the appointment of a Health Visitor is a success.
HACKNEY	223,022	1	October, 1910	—	(a) No (b) No	Yes
HAMMERSMITH	123,745	1	1906	—	(a) No (b) No	No
HAMPSTEAD	86,346	2	1902	1908	(a) Yes (b) Yes	Yes
HOLBORN	49,357	1	1903	—	(a) Yes (b) Yes	Yes
ISLINGTON	325,585	No Two Female Sanitary Inspectors	1895	1906	(a) No (b) Yes	—
KENSINGTON	171,700	2	1905	1907	(a) Yes (b) No	Yes
LEWISHAM	168,822	3	1904	1905 & 1913	(a) Yes (b) No	Depends on the individual
PADDINGTON	144,000	2	1902	—	(a) Yes (b) Not now	Yes
POPLAR	56,035	2	1908	1911	(a) No (b) No	Yes
ST. MARYLEBONE	114,532	3	1900	1907 & 1910	(a) Yes (b) Yes	Yes
ST. PANCRAS	214,330	3	1896	1904 & 1912	(a) Yes (b) Yes	Yes
SHOREDITCH	111,390	2	1909	1912	(a) Yes (b) No	Yes
SOUTHWARK	188,487	1	13 years	—	(a) No (b) No	Yes
STOKE NEWINGTON	50,581	1	4 years ago	—	(a) Yes (b) Yes	Yes
WANDSWORTH	327,386	1 and two Female Sanitary Inspectors	1902	1905 & 1913	(a) Yes (b) No	Yes
WESTMINSTER	154,810	2 and two female Inspectors	1903	1907 & 1912	(a) Yes (b) Yes	Yes
WOOLWICH	123,311	2	1904	1906	(a) Yes (b) Yes	Yes

In Great Britain there are 470 salaried Health Visitors actually at work in 195 different localities ; of these 350 are paid entirely out of the rates, 38 partly out of the rates, while 82 others draw a salary from some philanthropic organisation co-operating with the local authority.

I append a table showing the number of health visitors employed in the other metropolitan districts, some of the suburban districts and the principal provincial towns.

Table taken from the report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board on Infantile Mortality, showing variations of Infant Mortality, 1907-10, in the different Metropolitan Boroughs.



Report on the work of the Health Visitor.

During the year 1913 the number of births visited by the Council's Health Visitor was 1,430. Of this number 37 died, and the parents of 4 removed before the first visit was made. In 13 instances an incorrect address had been given.

304 cases were attended by doctors; the remainder were attended by midwives.

The majority of the infants were breast-fed entirely at the time of the first visit of the Health Visitor, but it was found at subsequent visits that artificial feeding, either partly or entirely, was resorted to after the first month or so. At the first visit 1,210 infants were breast-fed, 62 were artificially fed, and 77 were partly breast and partly bottle-fed.

Nestle's milk was more generally used than cow's milk. Boiled bread, tea-biscuits, and oatmeal were occasionally given to supplement breast-feeding in spite of advice to the contrary.

272 were first-born children; the mothers were more anxious to learn and appreciated the advice given than the mothers who had several children. Instruction as to the necessity for cleanliness, fresh air, suitable clothing and regularity of feeding was given. Where feeding-bottles were used the boat-shape bottle was recommended as being easier to cleanse than one with a long tube.

176 infants died before they were a year old, which is equivalent to an infantile mortality of 123 per 1,000 births. If the 37 deaths of infants who died immediately after birth and before the first visit was made were excluded, the infantile mortality for the area would be 97 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:—

	Health Visitor's Area.		Limehouse District.		Whole Borough.
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
1912	125	...	126	...	110
1913	123	...	130	...	112

Premature Births, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea and Convulsions were responsible for most of the deaths.

221 mothers were employed in factories, &c., and 145 were engaged as out-workers.

In the above cases where the mothers worked away from home, eighteen only worked to within four weeks of the birth, work being resumed in four to eight weeks after. When the mother resumes work at the factory the child is looked after by a woman in the same house, or taken to a neighbour to be nursed. These women keep the babies clean and give them the bottle during the day. They unfortunately give "bits of everything going" to even quite young infants.

Where the mothers are employed at their own homes they frequently work to within a few hours of confinement, and resume work fourteen days later.

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

41 insanitary premises were referred to the Sanitary Inspectors.

4 cases of neglect of children were reported to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

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

1,670 re-visits were made. The infants were found to be fairly well cared for. In the instances where neglect takes place it is usually owing to the necessity of the mother having to earn the money for the next meal. The mothers do their best to carry out the instructions given, and some improvement is shown.

EMPLOYED AT FACTORIES, &c.

221 mothers were employed away from home at the following trades:—

Rope-making	...	...	...	...	...	42
Tent and Bag-making	...	...	...	...	...	33
Rag Sorting	...	...	...	...	...	21
Paper Sorting	...	...	...	...	...	12
Tin-plate Machining	...	...	...	...	...	21
Confectionery and Jam	...	...	...	...	...	42
Fish Curing	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bottle Washing	...	...	...	...	...	6
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cigar Making	...	...	...	...	...	5
Office Cleaning	...	...	...	...	...	10
Hawking	...	...	...	...	...	8
Waitresses	...	...	...	...	...	3

Time of ceasing to work before confinement :—

Three months and over	...	...	...	...	102
Two months	...	...	...	...	55
One month	...	...	...	...	46
Under one month	...	...	...	...	18

145 mothers employed at home at the following :—

Tailoring	...	...	...	...	82
Laundry-work	...	...	...	...	18
Needlework	...	...	...	...	8
Card-box Making	...	...	...	...	5
Brush Making	...	...	...	...	6
Shopkeeping	...	...	...	...	26

17 worked to three months before confinement.

29 worked to two months before confinement.

37 worked to one month before confinement.

28 worked to two weeks before confinement.

34 worked to one week and under before confinement.

TABLE SHOWING THE FEEDING OF INFANTS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF INFANCY.

Nature of Food.	Weeks.				Months.											
	1	2	3	4	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Breast only	700	698	661	616	581	516	472	399	337	176	106	39	—	—	—	
Breast and Artificial Food.	—	2	34	36	70	76	90	143	149	270	317	306	305	260	248	
Artificial Food only ...	—	—	5	46	46	94	113	126	168	198	208	276	302	342	349	
Dead at	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	—	1	1	1	2	
Removed at	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	5	13	8	13	9	13	4	3	
Dead and Removed ... (Carried forward.)	—	—	—	—	2	3	14	25	32	46	56	69	79	93	98	
Total	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	

Old Age.

172 deaths were attributable to Old Age. This corresponds to a death rate of .62 per 1,000 of the population.

61 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 1.15 per 1,000.

27 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of .58 per 1,000.

61 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of .54 per 1,000.

23 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of .35 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	...			53	39	120	70	282
„ 70 „ 75	„	...		61	35	115	60	271
„ 75 „ 80	„	...		46	29	88	41	204
„ 80 „ 85	„	...		23	15	44	15	97
„ 85 „ 90	„	...		13	5	18	11	47
Over 90 years of age	...	...		3	—	10	1	14
				199	123	395	198	915

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	...	...	88	20	91	199
St. George-in-the East	...	...	53	9	61	123
Mile End Old Town...	...	...	212	29	154	395
Whitechapel District	...	...	71	18	109	198
			424	76	415	915

Alcoholism.

The number of deaths due to Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver was 30, or 4 less than in the previous year.

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

6 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of .12 per 1,000 of the population.

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

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

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

Cancer.

The deaths due to Cancer were 236, or 4 more than in the previous year. This corresponds to a death rate of '85 per 1,000 of the population.

45 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of '85 per 1,000 of the population.

39 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of '83 per 1,000 of the population.

91 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of '82 per 1,000 of the population.

61 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of '93 per 1,000 of the population.

Glanders.

Under the London (Notification of Glanders) Order, 1907, the Veterinary Inspector of the London County Council reported in accordance with the provisions of that Order, the existence of Glanders in 14 stables in the borough in which 32 horses were affected.

Inhabited House Duty.

8 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 56 tenements, and refused for 14 tenements.

5 certificates were also granted with regard to lodging houses in accordance with the provisions of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Verminous Persons.

1,784 verminous persons were cleansed during the year and their clothing disinfected, 1,769 men, 11 women, 1 boy and 3 girls.

Articles Destroyed on account of their condition and at the request of the Owners.

Mattresses	...	...	...	53	Sheets	...	...	...	4
Beds	...	...	...	29	Quilts	...	...	...	3
Pillows	...	...	...	18	Coats	...	...	...	2
Pillow cases	...	...	...	5	Sack of tailors' cuttings	...	...	...	1
Palliasses	...	...	...	20					—
Bolsters	...	...	...	6					290
Sundries	...	...	...	147					—
Cushions	...	...	...	2					

Rooms Disinfected.

4,421 rooms were disinfected during the year, 2,322 having been occupied by persons suffering from notifiable diseases, and 857 by consumptives. 1,242 rooms which were in a verminous condition, were fumigated with sulphur, and the papers stripped from the walls.

Scabies.

A large number of patients attend at the London Hospital suffering from Scabies, and for whom sulphur baths are provided.

The bed and bedding of 419 patients were disinfected during the year in order to obviate as far as possible re-infection after treatment.

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

ARTICLES DISINFECTED.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November	December.	TOTALS.
Beds ...	161	163	151	148	174	192	159	171	208	231	184	156	2,098
Mattresses ...	65	55	64	40	61	87	57	56	44	79	39	68	716
Palliasses ...	73	81	65	57	63	73	60	53	73	92	58	74	822
Bolsters...	81	112	87	95	74	68	69	73	89	91	79	68	986
Pillows ...	367	363	269	357	392	385	298	480	454	498	444	395	4,702
Sheets ...	183	174	132	187	194	178	192	189	193	258	190	158	2,228
Quilts ...	103	166	84	77	131	127	108	111	149	179	102	126	1,463
Blankets ...	259	105	111	149	176	183	144	157	197	195	193	136	2,008
Vests ...	53	40	29	41	32	46	26	24	32	27	30	35	415
Trousers ...	36	28	39	32	26	30	36	37	48	44	55	31	442
Cushions ...	60	39	48	49	58	56	47	38	44	55	47	51	592
Coats ...	291	54	45	51	37	39	51	33	31	37	39	35	743
Sundries ...	1,380	1,818	1,661	1,690	2,021	1,088	991	666	658	895	1,051	1,054	14,973
TOTALS ...	3,112	3,199	2,785	2,973	3,439	2,555	2,238	2,088	2,220	2,681	2,511	2,387	32,188
Articles of Clothing in a Verminous Condition													14,286
Total													46,474

Mortuary and Coroner's Court.

The number of bodies deposited in the mortuary during the year was 572. Of these 513 were removed by the Coroner, 49 by the police, 2 by relieving officers, 4 at the request of friends of the deceased and 4 on my instructions. Two of the bodies were those of persons who had died from infectious disease and were placed in the infectious mortuary. 90 bodies were placed in the Jewish mortuary, and 30 were "watched" in accordance with the Jewish custom.

562 inquests were held in the Coroner's Court and 97 *post-mortem* examinations were made.

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 1913, 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 1913 was 68, and the condition of the Boats and their occupants, as regards the matters dealt with in the Acts and Regulations, was very good.
- (3) Infringements of Acts and Regulations were discovered as follows :—
 - (a) Registration—Nil.
 - (b) Notification of change of Master—Nil.
 - (c) Certificates—Nil.
 - (d) Marking—Nil.
 - (e) Overcrowding—Nil.
 - (f) Separation of Sexes—Nil.
 - (g) Cleanliness—Nil.
 - (h) Ventilation—Nil.
 - (i) Painting—Nil.
 - (j) Provision of Water Cask—Nil.
 - (k) Removal of Bilge Water—Nil.
 - (l) Notification of Infectious Diseases—Nil.
 - (m) Admittance of Inspector—Nil.
- (4) No legal proceedings were taken.
- (5) No infringements were found.
- (6) No cases 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, 1913 :—

- (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 during 1913.

Unsound Food Destroyed During the Year 1913.

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	3 Pigs Carcases	...	...	—	1	0	5
	113 Rabbits	...	...	—	2	3	13
Preserved Meat	40,104 Tins of Beef	...	...	86	7	0	13
	2,866 „ „ Rabbits	...	...	2	11	0	24
	461 „ „ Ox Tongues	...	...	—	13	2	25
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	3,861 Crates of Bananas	...	...	100	9	1	0
	21 Cases of Melons	...	...	—	18	3	0
	50 Bags of Onions	...	...	2	10	0	0
	3 Cases of Oranges	...	...	—	4	2	0
	430 Crates of Plums	...	...	3	8	2	0
	5 Boxes of Tomatoes	...	...	—	—	2	14
Dried Fruits	220 Bags of Peaches	...	...	14	0	0	0
	92 Boxes of Dried Plums... ..	...	...	1	3	1	0
Preserved Fruit and Vegetables	877 Tins of Apples... ..	...	...	2	5	1	6
	12 „ „ Apricots	...	...	—	—	1	2
	456 „ „ Cherries	...	...	—	4	0	8
	7,698 „ „ Assorted Fruits	...	...	8	4	2	23
	87 „ „ Peaches	...	...	—	2	1	9
	241 „ „ Pears	...	...	—	5	1	15
	725 „ „ Peas	...	...	—	6	1	25
	54,510 „ „ Pineapple	...	...	50	5	1	10
	1,832 „ „ Fruit Pulp	...	...	8	10	0	27
	777 „ „ Tomatoes	...	...	—	14	0	13
Preserved Fish	10,785 „ „ Crayfish	...	...	2	18	1	13
	1,328 „ „ Lobster	...	...	—	6	3	27
	11,576 „ „ Salmon	...	...	5	5	0	21
	318 „ „ Sardines	...	...	—	—	3	23
Sundries	2,830 „ „ Soups	...	...	1	17	1	23
Total				294	18	0	3

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.
14 Sheeps Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	—	7	0	16
11 Calves Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	—	10	2	21
201 Sets of Bullocks Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	—	16	3	22
456 Sets of Sheeps Lungs...	...	...	...	...	...	—	6	1	10
11 Sets of Calves Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	0
1 Set of Goats Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
245 Sheeps Livers...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	2	14
13 Bullocks Livers	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	2
9 Calves Livers...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	10
20 Bullocks Heads	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	0	27
10 Udders (Cows)	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	0	17
2 Forequarters of Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	14
1 Hindquarter of Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	27
12 Breasts of Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	12
2 Breasts of Veal	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	10
2 Shoulders of Veal	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	16
4 Ox Cheeks	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	22
4 Sheeps Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
2 Sheeps Spleens	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	0	19

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

						Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Apples, 42 Packages	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	4
Bananas	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	20
Celery	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	20
Eggs, 10,492	...	...	...	...	...	—	7	0	7
Eggs, liquid	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	11
Fish, 6 boxes	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	2	8
Fruits (Canned)	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	0
Kippers, 12 boxes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	16
Milk (Condensed), 1,042 tins	...	...	...	...	...	—	8	2	24
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	2	10
Oranges, 3 cases	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	0	0
Pears, 60 Packages	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	23
Pineapple, 48 tins	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	22
Plums, 369 Packages	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	2	0
Potatoes, 375 bags	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	0	14
Strawberries, 13 packages	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	12
Tomato Puree, 12 cases	...	...	...	...	...	—	18	0	0
Tomatoes, 38 Packages	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0	18
Total	...	...	...	...	...	28	0	3	13

Police Court Proceedings for selling Unsound Food.

On January 21st, 1913, Mr. Abraham Baronsky, of 56, Hessel Street, was summoned at the Thames Police Court for having exposed for sale 35 eggs, which were unsound and unfit for human food. He elected to be tried by a jury and the case was remanded to the Sessions. The Jury found him guilty on February 6th, but the Judge, instead of imposing a fine, bound him over to come up for judgment if called upon, and placed him under the supervision of an officer of the Court.

On October 13th, 1913, proceedings were taken against the Alexandra Trust for selling to the London County Council for the breakfasts of necessitous children, bread and dripping which were unsound, unwholesome and unfit for human consumption.

On Thursday morning, July 17th, after receiving a communication from the chairman of the Infant Care Committee, I, together with Sanitary Inspector Johnson, visited the Salvation Army Hall, 765, Commercial Road, which is used for the feeding of necessitous school children. I saw 90 slices of bread and dripping, weighing about 11½ lbs., which had been delivered that morning. On examining them I found that 88 were unfit for food, the bread being sour and the dripping mouldy. They were seized and taken before the Magistrate at the Thames Police Court, who made an order that they should be destroyed. I had previously communicated with the Manager of the Trust. The Manager was present at the Court when the food was examined by the Magistrate and he made no objection to their being destroyed. He admitted they were quite unfit for human food.

At the hearing of the summons, Counsel for the defence pleaded guilty, and no witnesses were therefore heard. It was stated that the Trust had to cut some 20,000 slices a day, and with that exception the food had always been sent out in good condition. Owing to the weather the gravy mixed with the dripping got bad quickly, but steps had been taken effectually to prevent a recurrence of such a thing. The Magistrate said that he agreed with the Counsel for the defence that the unsoundness arose in a very short time. He considered he would be doing justice by ordering the defendant to pay 4s. costs.

On October 14th, 1913, Mr. Solomon Hyman, of 12, Maplin Street, was summoned for exposing and depositing for the purpose of sale 809 eggs, which were unsound and unfit for food. He was fined £25 with £2 6s. costs, or 1 month in default.

On October 23rd, 1913, Mr. Joseph Goodman, of 12, Montague Place, White-chapel, was summoned for exposing for sale a quantity of unsound plums and pears. He was fined £5 with 23s. costs.

On November 27th, 1913, Mr. Nathan Reich, of 12, Bedford Street, was summoned for selling 580 eggs which were unsound and unfit for the food of man. He was fined £25, with 63s. costs.

On November 27th, 1913, Mr. Alec. Benjamin, of 77, Plumbers Row, was summoned for having in his possession 77 eggs and about 5 quarts of liquid eggs in preparation for sale for the food of man. He was fined £10 with 23s. costs.

General Sanitary Work.

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

45,665 houses were inspected, 5,678 being the result of house to house visitation.

15,536 intimation notices were served for the abatement of various nuisances, as well as 7,871 statutory notices.

65,110 were made to supervise the abatement of the nuisances complained of.

Police Court proceedings were taken in 36 instances where statutory notices were not complied with. This number does not include proceedings under the Food and Drugs Acts.

8,200 drains were tested with smoke or water, and 840 were re-tested. 2,231 drains were either constructed or re-constructed, cleansed or repaired, and 860 were trapped.

320 new soil pipes were fixed and ventilated; 1,218 new closet pans and traps were fixed, 2,780 closets were either cleansed and repaired or provided with additional light and ventilation; 1,781 water-closets were provided with proper flushing apparatus.

3,040 yards, forecourts and areas were paved or repaired.

Notices were served to provide 2,941 sanitary dust receptacles, 20 manure receptacles were provided; 744 offensive accumulations were removed from the rear of dwelling houses.

237 houses were ventilated underneath the lower floor.

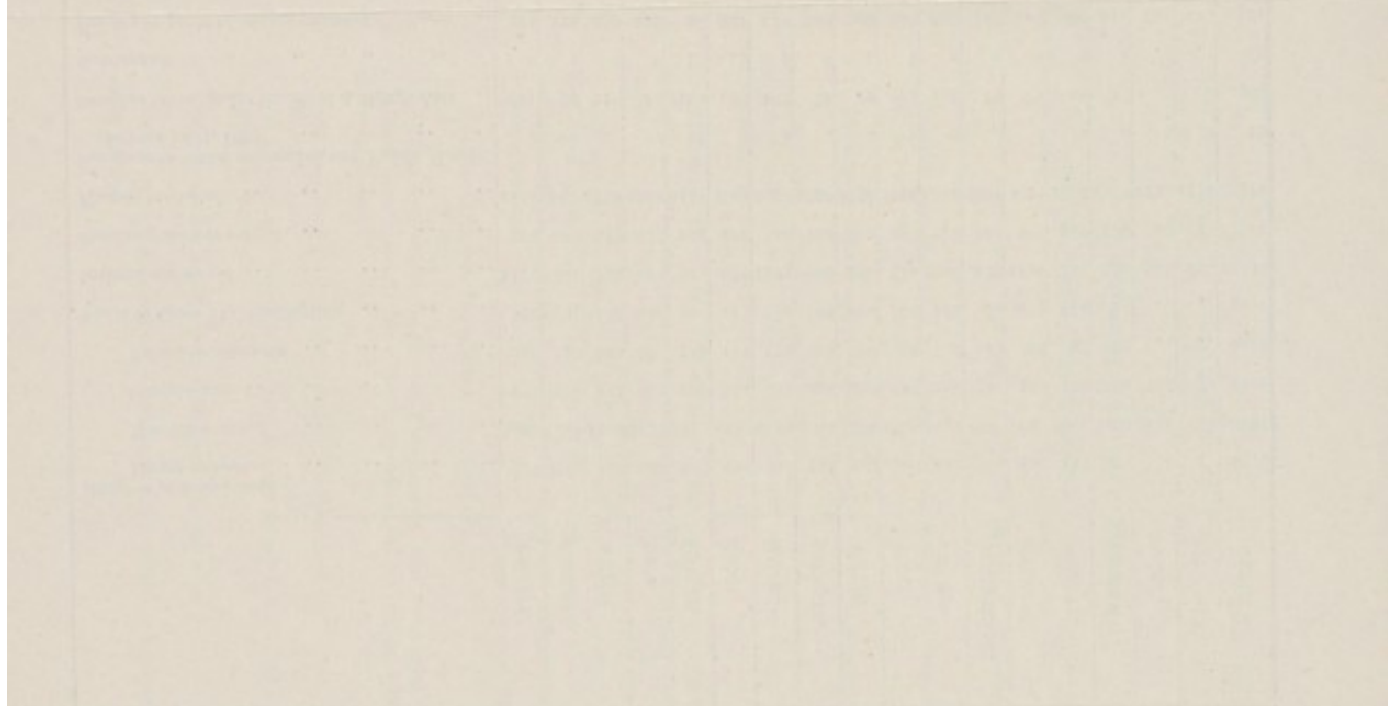
47 underground rooms, which were illegally occupied, were discontinued from being used as such.

59 notices were served for the abatement of smoke nuisances.

359 visits to bakehouses were made, and every bakehouse was cleansed twice during the year.

SANTARY INSPECTORS' REPORT.

	TWAITS.	JOHNSON.	WRACK.	COOK.	PAVITT.	CROOK.	MILLS.	SHEPHERD.	WHITE.	FLINT.	SIMPSON.	QUAINTELL.	STILES.	DEE.	WATERMAN.	HARRIS.	BOTTOMLEY.	TOTALS.
Number of Inspections—																		
House to house	389	218	458	298	357	235	245	285	453	709	532	174	456	477	392	..	..	5678
Miscellaneous	2485	1751	1512	2221	1947	1440	2166	2030	1878	1648	1608	1606	1637	1300	1905	1806	1794	30534
Complaints	221	214	421	399	289	314	327	238	205	257	284	297	479	123	144	252	78	4542
Infectious diseases	202	120	163	203	158	171	148	53	70	55	158	141	83	42	90	..	..	1857
Visits to Cases of Consumption	126	91	153	456	480	112	220	183	355	204	109	96	210	174	85	..	..	3054
Intimations served	1172	961	763	861	985	696	1224	909	729	684	1080	622	1404	791	725	955	995	15536
Statutory notices served	864	638	412	495	694	453	752	150	403	301	772	494	557	542	106	96	142	7871
Houses re-visited	4246	5061	3730	3506	4434	3192	2926	3857	3720	2748	4383	2804	4624	3406	4576	3724	4175	65110
Summonses taken out under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	2	1	..	2	15	2	15	..	1	1	2	..	3	1	5	3	3	56
Samples taken under the Food & Drugs Acts	101	72	110	93	100	100	102	75	72	72	110	72	72	42	72	..	..	1265
Summonses	8	4	2	6	12	15	4	8	1	3	6	4	5	3	4	..	..	85
Houses or parts of houses cleansed	204	326	150	352	83	227	378	228	300	240	350	185	256	386	341	426	422	4854
Water supply to houses re-instated	3	17	4	7	3	2	1	2	5	2	10	6	8	3	22	5	..	100
Drains constructed and reconstructed	150	42	74	48	100	60	28	23	24	37	52	49	23	23	52	..	..	785
„ cleansed and repaired	68	124	141	147	158	100	77	46	72	23	102	93	88	49	102	45	11	1446
„ trapped	185	87	137	61	3	79	156	47	23	7	15	11	19	6	24	..	..	860
New soil pipes fixed and ventilated	10	60	37	15	8	70	25	2	2	6	21	3	13	15	33	..	..	320
New closet pans and traps fixed	188	109	146	71	67	10	102	75	45	5	116	78	30	57	106	13	..	1218
Closets provided with a water supply and flushing apparatus	64	150	179	142	46	75	205	58	52	9	150	43	162	139	197	95	15	1781
Closets provided with light and ventilation	22	42	..	8	6	2	6	..	3	3	1	..	2	18	25	..	..	138
„ cleansed and repaired	50	135	189	161	35	136	247	238	55	92	111	95	160	266	171	371	130	2642
Yards cleansed, repaved, or paving repaired	270	124	95	133	163	115	186	92	130	106	155	132	179	257	147	232	105	2641
Wash-houses, forecourts, areas, &c., paved	52	66	40	21	20	12	19	..	31	6	9	34	21	21	32	4	11	399
Sanitary dust receptacles provided	436	309	127	47	304	84	172	291	42	26	307	185	88	104	155	76	130	2941
Sink, bath, and lavatory pipes and rain-water pipes disconnected	119	37	13	31	8	5	27	7	6	..	52	4	1	33	34	..	..	375
Houses ventilated under lower floor	129	7	..	13	23	..	5	3	12	5	5	6	6	9	11	..	..	237
Miscellaneous repairs, viz.: roofs, floors, gutters, &c.	214	587	224	358	253	206	159	218	397	316	289	304	706	273	326	450	369	5649
Overcrowding in dwellings abated	10	5	8	37	13	8	51	23	29	30	31	5	62	10	14	60	91	487
Illegal occupation of underground rooms discontinued	10	..	1	3	..	6	7	..	..	7	..	..	4	2	1	5	1	47
Manure receptacles provided or reconstructed	3	2	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	3	1	..	..	20
Offensive accumulations removed	13	5	165	71	10	6	199	32	10	12	17	56	35	35	18	14	20	744
Bakehouses inspected	32	31	24	22	22	36	30	24	10	22	24	28	32	8	14	..	..	359
„ cleansed	32	31	24	22	22	36	30	24	10	22	24	28	32	8	14	..	..	359
Smoke nuisances abated	1	3	15	3	2	1	1	7	14	2	2	1	4	3	..	..	..	59
Animals kept so as to constitute a nuisance, removed	3	6	2	17	..	9	13	7	2	8	7	2	6	3	10	4	6	105
Damp walls remedied	24	78	8	21	44	19	59	19	30	21	11	28	76	105	70	23	27	663
Cisterns cleansed and covered	3	1	2	1	12	1	25	8	2	4	2	..	..	5	22	18	16	122
Urinals fixed	..	14	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	29
Open fires in yards abolished	..	..	..	5	1	10	14	6	..	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	45
Canal Boats inspected	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Areas and stables paved and drained	56	..	..	4	..	2	2	..	..	3	4	6	..	4	..	..	..	81
Occupation of shed as dwelling discontinued	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Light and ventilation provided to rooms	1	..	..	..	2	22	5	1	2	10	..	7	1	5	35	29	5	125



4,854 notices were served to have houses cleansed, and water supply was reinstated to 100 houses.

375 sink, bath or rain-water pipes, which were communicating directly with the drain, were disconnected.

5,649 miscellaneous repairs to roofs, floors, gutters, etc., were made as the result of notices served.

663 damp walls were remedied and 125 rooms were provided with additional light and ventilation.

The nuisance due to the keeping of too many animals in back yards was abated on 105 premises.

Overcrowding.

19,131 inspections were specially made for the purpose of detecting overcrowding, 487 living rooms were found to be overcrowded, and 521 intimation notices were served for its abatement, as well as 125 statutory notices. Police-court proceedings were necessary in five instances.

Police Court Proceedings for the abatement of overcrowding.

On February 15th, 1913, Mr. Jeremiah Santree was summoned for causing overcrowding at 13, John's Hill. The case was adjourned to February 24th, to enable him to abate the nuisance, but as there was no alteration on that date he was fined 40s., in default 20 days.

On August 1st, 1913, Mr. Jacob Acabodka and Mr. Solomon Acabodka, of 114, Oxford Street, were summoned for permitting overcrowding in a wooden shed at the rear of their house. They were fined 10s. with 7s. costs each.

On December 11th, 1913, Miss Elsie Vernon, of 5, Anns Place, Wentworth Street, was summoned for causing overcrowding of the premises. At the hearing of the summons she pleaded poverty of circumstances, and the Magistrate adjourned the case, referring her to the Court Missionary. At the resumed hearing on December 18th, the Magistrate dismissed the case putting her on probation.

On December 12th, 1913, Mrs. Rachael Wyman, of 2, Ely Place, Finch Street, was summoned for permitting the first floor back room to be overcrowded. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 14 days.

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

On January 14th, 1913, Mr. J. Webber, of 182 and 183, St. George Street, was summoned for carrying on the business of rubber stripping so as to be a nuisance. He was fined 10s., with 65s. costs.

On February 25th, 1913, Mr. B. Paterson, the owner of 114, Oxford Street, was summoned for failing to comply with the Council's notice to abate a nuisance arising from the damp condition of the wall. The work was done at the hearing of the case, and he was fined 1s., with 23s. costs.

On March 14th, 1913, Mr. A. Gowler, the owner of 49, Joseph Street, was summoned for failing to provide a proper dust receptacle. He was fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

On March 19th, 1913, Mr. R. Button, the owner of 97, Shandy Street, was summoned for not complying with the Council's notice to abate a nuisance due to the foul and offensive condition of the drain. An order to abate the nuisance was made, with 25s. costs.

On March 28th, 1913, the owner of 122, Oxford Street, was summoned for failing to comply with a notice to abate a nuisance arising from dampness in walls and from defective floor of basement front room. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 28 days, and he was fined £2, with 46s. costs.

On May 13th, 1913, James Pealing, the owner and occupier of 31A, Smith Street was summoned for failing to comply with the Council's notice to provide a proper and sufficient supply of water. A closing order was granted, with 27s. costs.

On July 19th, 1913, Mr. Rosenthal, of 14, Hanbury Street, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the dirty condition of the water closet. As the necessary work was completed before the hearing, the summons was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs.

On July 19th, 1913, the owner of Newman's Buildings, Leyden Street, was summoned for non-compliance with notice to abate a nuisance due to the water closet being without a supply of water for flushing purposes. The work was completed before the hearing, and the summons was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs.

On August 20th, 1913, Mr. Jacob Rubinstein, of 21, Liverpool Street, E.C., was summoned for not complying with the Council's notice to remedy a defective drain at 1, Solander Street. An order was made to do the work in 14 days, with 27s. costs.

On August 20th, 1913, Mr. Jacob Rubinstein, of 21, Liverpool Street, E.C., was summoned for not complying with the Council's notice to remedy a defective drain at 2, Solander Street. An order was made to do the work in 14 days, with 6s. costs.

On August 20th, 1913, Mr. Jacob Rubinstein, of 21, Liverpool Street, E.C., was summoned for not complying with the Council's notice to remedy a defective drain at 3, Solander Street. An order was made to do the work in 14 days, with 6s. costs.

On August 21st, 1913, Messrs. Martineau, Ltd., of King Edward Street, were summoned for allowing black smoke to issue from their chimney on the 29th July. They were fined £2, with 23s. costs.

On August 21st, 1913, Messrs. Martineau, Ltd., of King Edward Street, were summoned for allowing black smoke to issue from their chimney on July 31st. They were order to pay 2s. costs.

On September 24th, 1913, Mr. Lazarus Mahler, of 51, Brick Lane, was summoned for causing a nuisance from the foul and offensive condition of the fish barrows at his premises. An order was made to abate the nuisance in three days and to prohibit the recurrence of the nuisance, with 27s. costs.

On October 9th, 1913, Mr. J. Rubinstein, of 21, Liverpool Street, E.C., was summoned for permitting a nuisance to continue due to one of the water closets being choked at 61, Wilkes Street. The work was done before the hearing of the summons, but he was fined 20s., with 23s. costs.

On October 9th, 1913, Mr. J. Rubinstein, of 21, Liverpool Street, E.C., was summoned for failing to provide a sufficient ash-pit at 61, Wilkes Street. The ash-pit was provided before the hearing of the summons, but he was fined 20s., with 23s. costs.

On October 22nd, 1913, Mrs. R. Specterman, of 320, Commercial Road, was summoned for causing a nuisance caused by the yard paving being defective, and the walls of the front and back basement rooms being damp at 29, Old Montague Street. The yard paving was remedied before the hearing of the summons. With regard to the damp walls, an order was made to abate the nuisance in 14 days, with £3 3s. costs.

On October 24th, 1913, Mr. W. F. Laing, was summoned for failing to comply with the Council's notice to abate various nuisances at 12, Trafalgar Square. The work having been done before the hearing of the case, the summons was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs.

On November 11th, 1913, Mr. Rutkowski, of Unity Works, Bethnal Green Road, the owner of 11, Mary Ann Street, was summoned for failing to comply with the Council's notice to remedy the defective condition of the roof. The work having been done before the hearing of the case, the summons was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs.

On November 11th, 1913, Mr. Rutkowski, of Unity Works, Bethnal Green Road, the owner of 22, Stutfield Street, was summoned for failing to comply with the Council's notice to remedy the defective condition of the roof. The work having been done before the hearing of the case, the summons was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs.

On November 13th, 1913, Mr. Lazarus Mahler, of 51, Brick Lane, was summoned for failing to comply with the prohibition order made on September 24th, 1913, with regard to the foul and offensive condition of the fish-barrows. He was fined £5, with 23s. costs.

On November 20th, 1913, Mrs. Rose Specterman, of 320, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the damp walls at 19, Kinder Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 14 days, with 27s. costs.

On December 12th, 1913, Mr. Hyman Pobersky, of 30, Finch Street, was summoned for keeping fowls in the yard so as to be a nuisance. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 21 days and a prohibition order was made, with 21s. costs.

On December 12th, 1913, Mr. Hyman Pobersky, of 30, Finch Street, was summoned for keeping fowls at 4, Hope Street, so as to be a nuisance. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 21 days and to prohibit the recurrence of the nuisance, with 21s. costs.

On December 17th, 1913, Mrs. Rose Specterman, of 320, Commercial Road, was summoned for disobeying the Magistrate's order made on the 22nd October, 1913, to remedy the damp walls of the front and back basement room at 29, Old Montague Street. She was fined £7, with 44s. costs.

Police Court Proceedings under the London County Council Bye-Laws made under sec. 16 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

On July 31st, 1913, Mr. Alfred Martan, of 47, Goding Street, Vauxhall, S.E., was summoned for carrying offensive matter in improper receptacles through the streets. He was fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

On September 10th, 1913, Messrs. John Knight, Ltd., of Silvertown, were summoned for carrying offensive matter in improper receptacles through the streets. They were fined £5, with 23s. costs.

On September 10th, 1913, Mr. Samuel Hellicar, of 12, Evelyn Road, Silvertown, was summoned for carrying offensive matter during prohibited hours. He was fined 5s., with 23s. costs.

On October 3rd, 1913, Messrs. Cockman Bros., Ltd., of Marsh Gate Lane, Stratford, were summoned for conveying offensive matter in improper receptacles through the streets. They were fined £5, with £2 4s. costs.

On October 3rd, 1913, Mr. Ernest Norris, of 9, Preston Road, Stratford, was summoned for conveying offensive matter during prohibited hours. He was fined 10s. with 2s. costs.

On October 3rd, 1913, Messrs. Cockman Bros., Ltd., of Marsh Gate Lane, Stratford, were summoned for conveying offensive matter in improper receptacles. They were fined £5.

On October 3rd, 1913, Mr. John Price, of 762, Old Ford Road, was summoned for conveying offensive matter through the streets during prohibited hours. The defendant having met with a serious accident and was lying dangerously ill, the case was withdrawn.

On October 22nd, 1913, The Sheppy Glue & Chemical Works, Ltd., 34, Mark Lane, E.C., were summoned for carrying offensive matter through the streets in improper receptacles. They were fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

On October 22nd, 1913, Mr. Herbert William Perfect, of 27, Wallis Road, Hackney Wick, was summoned for conveying offensive matter through the streets during prohibited hours. He was fined 5s., with 2s. costs.

On October 24th, 1913, The Sheppy Glue & Chemical Works, Ltd., 34, Mark Lane, E.C., were summoned for carrying offensive matter through the streets in improper receptacles. They were fined 40s., with 23s. costs.

On October 24th, 1913, Mr. R. H. Luff, was summoned for conveying offensive matter during prohibited hours. He was ordered to pay 2s. costs.

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

On April 18th, 1913, Mr. Davis, of 234, Bishopsgate, E.C., was summoned for failing to comply with the Council's notice to cleanse walls and ceiling of the back bedroom at 7, Montefiore Houses. He was fined 10s. with £2 4s. costs.

**Proceedings under the Metropolis Local
Management Act, 1862, sec. 61.**

On February 6th, 1913, Mr. Edward Bell, of Aldgate East Chambers, was summoned for failing to give written notice of his intention to construct a drain at 26, Old Montague Street. He was fined £10 with £10 10s. costs.

**Police Court Proceedings under the Dairies, Cow-
sheds and Milkshops Orders.**

On April 10th, 1913, Mr. Rose, of 63, Commercial Road, was summoned for selling milk without being registered. He was fined 20s. with 23s. costs.

On April 10th, 1913, Mr. Weintroub, of 64, Varden Street, was summoned for aiding and abetting Mr. Rose to sell milk when he was not registered. He was fined 20s. with 23s. costs.

On June 2nd, 1913, Mrs. Dora Saunders, of 27, Nottingham Place, was summoned for not having her milk utensils in a cleanly condition. She was fined 20s. with 23s. costs.

On July 10th, 1913, Mr. Joseph Cohen, of 94A, Christian Street, was summoned for selling milk without being registered. Defendant having absconded, the summons was not served.

On July 28th, 1913, Mr. Aaron Rees, of 43, Redman's Road, was summoned for selling milk without being registered. He was fined 40s. with 23s. costs.

On September 10th, 1913, Mr. Abraham Wimborne, of 17, South Grove Buildings, was summoned for selling milk without being registered. He was fined 1s. with 23s. costs.

On October 23rd, 1913, Mr. Simon Rees, of 65, Brick Lane, was summoned for having a dirty half-pint milk measure in use. He was fined 5s. with 5s. costs.

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

On March 26th, 1913, Mr. Charles Stern, of 61, Wellesley Street, was summoned for not observing due cleanliness in his shop where food is exposed for sale. He was fined 20s. with 23s. costs.

On March 26th, 1913, Mr. Benjamin Harbour, of 116, Redman's Road, was summoned for not observing due cleanliness in his shop where food is exposed for sale. He was fined 20s. with 23s. costs.

On March 26th, 1913, Mr. Mark Strubel, of 64, Wellesley Street, was summoned for not observing due cleanliness in his shop where food is exposed for sale. He was fined 20s. with 23s. costs.

On March 26th, 1913, Mr. Morris Rosenthal, of 283, Oxford Street, was summoned for not observing due cleanliness in his shop where food is exposed for sale. He was fined 20s. with 23s. costs.

On March 31st, 1913, Mr. Simon Oberbuch, of 103, Charles Street, was summoned for not observing due cleanliness in his shop where food is exposed for sale. He was fined 20s. with 44s. costs.

On April 29th, 1913, Mr. Morris Cohen, of 100, Stepney Green, was summoned for not keeping his shop in a cleanly condition. He was fined 20s. with 23s. costs.

On April 30th, 1913, Mr. Abraham Milberg, of 2, Clark Street, was summoned for not observing due cleanliness in his shop where milk is sold. He was fined 20s. with 23s. costs.

On April 30th, 1913, Mrs. Fanny Tepperofsky, of 66, Oxford Street, was summoned for not observing due cleanliness on premises where milk is sold. She was fined 20s. with 23s. costs.

On July 10th, 1913, Mr. Barnett Weinstock, of 85, Wilkes Street, was summoned for failing to observe due cleanliness of premises where milk is sold. He was fined 20s. with 12s. 6d. costs.

On July 10th, 1913, Mrs. Dinna Goldberg, of 14, Spelman Street, was summoned for failing to observe due cleanliness of milkshop premises. She was fined 20s. with 12s. 6d. costs.

On July 15th, 1913, Mr. Joseph Lipovitch, of 386, Mile End Road, was summoned for keeping milk and milk utensils on his premises in a dirty condition. The summons was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs, and on defendant giving a written undertaking to discontinue the sale of milk on the premises.

On December 4th, 1913, Mr. Cecil Goldberg, of 23, Vallance Road, was summoned for not observing due cleanliness in the bakehouse. He was fined £1 with 23s. costs.

Public Analyst's Annual Report, 1913.

During the year 1,263 samples were submitted by the Inspectors of the Department for examination under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, consisting of:—906 Milks, 9 Separated Milks, 2 Skimmed Milks, 187 Butters, 3 Milk-blended Butters, 4 Canned Creams, 7 Fresh Creams, 12 Preserved Creams, 4 Lards, 8 Margarines, 12 Cocoas, 11 Coffees, 14 Mustards, 35 Peppers, 13 Pearl Barleys, 5 Flours, 1 Rice, 3 Jams, 1 Wine, 2 Bland's Pills, 1 Glycerine, 1 Lime Water, 1 Liquorice Extract, 6 Liquorice Powders, 2 Olive Oils, 10 Saffrons, 3 Milk of Sulphurs.

146 samples, or 11·6 per cent., were found to be adulterated. These consisted of:—101 Milks, 1 Skimmed Milk, 27 Butters, 5 Cocoas, 1 Pearl Barley, 1 Bland's Pills, 1 Glycerine, 1 Lime Water, 6 Saffrons, 2 Milk of Sulphurs.

Proceedings were taken in 79 cases.

The total fines secured on the prosecutions was £529 13s. and £83 10s. 6d. was allowed in costs.

The average fine secured on the prosecutions was £6 14s. 1d.

There were also 2 prosecutions for obstructing the Inspector, resulting in £40 fines and 25s. costs, and 2 prosecutions for infringement of the Margarine Acts, resulting in £1 10s. fines and £2 6s. costs.

SUNDAY SAMPLES.

111 Samples were obtained on 21 Sundays, 110 Milks and 1 Butter; 16 Milks were adulterated, and 8 prosecutions followed. The adulteration of Sunday samples was at the rate of 14·4 per cent.

UNOFFICIAL SAMPLES.

281 Samples purchased informally by the Inspectors were examined. These consisted of:—25 Milks, 240 Butters, 1 Cream, 2 Margarines, 2 Cheeses, 3 Cocoas, 1 Flour, 1 Tapioca, 1 Pepper, 5 Drugs. Of these, 89 Samples, or 31·6 per cent., were adulterated—9 Milks, 76 Butters, 2 Cocoas, 2 Drugs.

71 Samples were examined for the General Public, consisting of:—59 Milks, 3 Milk Powders, 6 Butters, 1 Cream, 1 Cheese, 1 Lemonade. Of these, 11 Samples, or 15·5 per cent., were adulterated, 11 Milks.

All Samples of Milk, Butter, and Cream were tested for Preservatives. 1 Milk contained Formalin, 29 Butters contained small quantities of Boron Preservative.

2 Samples of Butter, informally purchased, contained Boron Preservative in excess of the legal standard.

The 12 Preserved Creams all contained Boron Preservative, but not in excess of the amount declared on the label.

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

YEAR.	Nvmer of Samples Examined.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions.	Percentage of Adulteration.	Percentage of Prosecutions.	Amount secured in Fines.			Average Fines.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1903 . . .	1171	214	88	18.3	7.5	175	18	0	1	19	11
1904 . . .	1191	190	58	15.9	4.9	131	11	0	2	5	4
1905 . . .	1176	187	76	15.9	6.5	137	11	1	1	16	2
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	8
1909 . . .	1203	140	75	11.6	6.2	342	7	0	4	11	3
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	4
1912 . . .	1249	162	79	13.0	6.3	184	4	0	2	6	7
Average for 10 years	1203	184	81	15.3	6.7	226	16	8	2	17	2
1913 . . .	1263	146	79	11.6	6.3	529	13	—	6	14	1

STATISTICS OF ADULTERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1913.

NATURE OF SAMPLE.	Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions.	Percentage of Adulterations.	Percentage of Prosecutions.
Milk	906	101	56	11.1	6.2
Milk (separated)	9	...	...	...	...
Milk (skimmed)	2	1	1	50.0	50.0
Butter	187	27	13	14.4	7.0
Butter (milk blended)	3	...	...	...	...
Cream (canned)	4	...	...	...	...
Cream (fresh)	7	...	...	...	...
Cream (preserved)	12	...	...	...	...
Lard	4	...	...	...	...
Margarine	8	...	...	...	...
Cocoa	12	5	...	41.7	...
Coffee	11	...	...	...	...
Mustard	14	...	...	...	...
Pepper	35	...	...	...	...
Barley (pearl)	13	1	...	7.7	...
Flour	5	...	...	...	...
Rice	1	...	...	...	...
Jam	3	...	...	...	...
Wine	1	...	...	...	...
Blaud's Pills	2	1	1	50.0	50.0
Glycerine	1	1	1	100.0	100.0
Lime Water	1	1	1	100.0	100.0
Liquorice Extract	1	...	...	...	...
Liquorice Powder	6	...	...	...	...
Olive Oil	2	...	...	...	...
Saffron	10	6	6	60.0	60.0
Milk of Sulphur	3	2	...	66.7	...
Total	1,263	146	79	11.6	6.3
District.					
Whitechapel	379	39	17	10.3	4.5
St. George's	258	24	14	9.3	5.4
Limelhouse	216	18	11	8.3	5.1
Mile End	410	65	37	15.9	9.0
Total	1,263	146	79	11.6	6.3

WARRANTY, &c.—The warranty clause has been so much abused, especially in the case of the sale of milk, that the Public Health Committee has on several occasions passed resolutions in favour of rescinding it.

Proceedings under the Food and Drugs Acts may be taken against persons who sell adulterated milk, as follows :—

- (1) If an Inspector purchases milk from the milk seller and the milk proves to be adulterated, the milk seller is liable to prosecution, and the information must be laid before the Magistrate of the district in which the purchase was made.

On the hearing of the information, if the milk seller proves that he purchased the milk with a warranty of purity, and that no adulteration has taken place while the milk has been in his possession, he is entitled to be discharged.

- (2) Proceedings can then be taken against the giver of the warranty, but these proceedings are not for selling adulterated milk, but for the offence of giving a false warranty. Such proceedings may be taken before the same Magistrate who heard the original charge against the milk seller, even though the warranty was not given within the district in which the Magistrate ordinarily has jurisdiction. A warranty from the farmer who supplied him, together with evidence that there was no reason to believe that the statements contained in the warranty given to the retailer were untrue, will, in all probability, ensure the acquittal of the wholesale dealer of knowingly giving a false warranty.
- (3) You may take proceedings against the farmer for giving a false warranty to the wholesale dealer, but in that case, proceedings can only be taken before the Justices of the district in which the warranty was given. Thus our Council would, if we desired to proceed against the farmer for giving a false warranty, have to lay an information before the Justices of Essex, Derbyshire, Hampshire, or even possibly Somersetshire. We would have to take all the witnesses there, including the milk seller and representatives of the wholesale firm, and prove not only the fact that the milk when purchased by the Inspector was adulterated, but that it was adulterated by the farmer and not by the wholesale dealer who purchased from the farmer, or by the milk seller who purchased from the wholesale dealer.

In addition to the expense of trying to prove such a case, it would be almost impossible to obtain a conviction.

The warranty clause of the Food and Drugs Act, 1899, states that the warranty shall not be available as a defence unless the defendant has, within seven days after service of the summons, sent to the purchaser a copy of such warranty

with a written notice stating that he intends to rely on the warranty, and specifying the name and address of the person from whom he received it. The Public Health Committee resolved some years ago, that in every case where proceedings were to be taken, the Sanitary Inspector should call and inform the dairyman of the fact, and if he had a warranty, he must give notice within the specified time. It has happened on more than one occasion that a dairyman has informed the Inspector that he has no warranty, but a day or two before the summons was to be heard, he called at the Public Health Offices and produced a warranty. On two occasions they were so obviously ante-dated, that I cautioned the dairyman, reminding him of the statements he had made to the Sanitary Inspector, and of his liability to proceedings for producing a false warranty. As a result of this caution, the warranty was not produced at the Court on the day of the trial.

Warranties have been produced in Court when the milk has contained as much as 30 per cent. of added water. On one occasion, in June, 1913, one of the Inspectors actually saw a milkman adding water to the milk, but when a sample was taken on delivery for the purpose of analysis, an attempt was made to obstruct the Inspector, and the assistance of the police had to be invoked. The milk contained 22 per cent. of added water. Proceedings were taken against the dairyman for obstruction, as well as for the adulteration, and he was heavily fined. He had previously been summoned on several occasions for refusing to serve, and for the adulteration of milk. He had a warranty from the wholesale company, and had the Inspector not actually seen him add water to the milk, the milk would have been sold to him in the ordinary way, and the warranty would have been used as a defence. The same milkman has since been summoned for selling adulterated milk, and he pleaded the warranty. We denied that he had complied with the requirements of the warranty clause, inasmuch as he had not given notice of his intention to the wholesale firm that he intended to rely on the warranty. The Magistrate convicted, but the milk-seller has appealed. Since then he was actually seen adding water to milk, and when the Inspector demanded milk from a certain can on his barrow he refused to serve him, saying, that the particular can contained milk and water. He was, however, prepared to serve him from another can, but the Inspector refused to accept it. He had also on the barrow a can of water. He was fined £10 for refusing to serve.

It is only the unscrupulous dairyman that carries water on his barrow in a separate hand can. He carries as a rule, three hand cans and a churn. One can of pure milk, is carried to serve the Inspector, should he appear on the scene. One contains milk and added water, and the other contains water. The water is added to the milk on the round. It is usually done by first pouring water into the small cans which hang from the barrow, and then adding milk shortly before the cans are delivered to the customers. It may be claimed that the water is carried for the purpose of cleansing the small cans, which are delivered and returned

from the customers. This cannot be so, because cold water will not cleanse greasy utensils. Moreover, the regulations state that all utensils must be washed in hot water, and before a person is registered, provision must be made for the boiling of water for the purpose of cleansing.

During the last five years in this Borough, proceedings have been instituted on 33 occasions unsuccessfully as a result of the production of a warranty, but this does not give an adequate idea of the extent of adulteration carried on under the cloak of the warranty. A dairyman proves his warranty, and the case is dismissed. If the same dairyman is found on a subsequent occasion to sell adulterated milk, the fact that he had previously won on a warranty is reported to the Public Health Committee, and on some occasions, the Committee has decided not to take proceedings.

Many of the dairymen in this district keep cows and buy milk from wholesale firms as well. If the sample purchased is found to be adulterated, a warranty is produced, although the milk may have been given by their cows, and afterwards adulterated. A cowkeeper, if he buys one churn a day, is thus protected, even if he keeps a hundred or more cows. For instance, a cowkeeper in this Borough, who keeps between 70 and 80 cows, was summoned on two occasions. He pleaded a warranty and both cases were dismissed, the last occasion being in July, 1912. In December, 1912, another sample of milk was taken for analysis, and although it contained 5 per cent. of added water, the Public Health Committee decided to take no action under the circumstances.

Another instance was that of a dairyman, who is licensed to keep nineteen cows. On three different occasions he was prosecuted for selling adulterated milk, but in each instance the summons was dismissed on production of a warranty.

In 1913, six summonses for selling adulterated milk were dismissed on proving the warranty, and four were withdrawn for a similar reason. In two of the dismissed cases, one contained 10 per cent. of added water, and the other was 13 per cent. deficient in fat.

The wholesale firms may believe that they are selling the milk as they receive it, but they do not cause sufficient supervision to be observed over their carmen. My attention was called recently to a flagrant offence of this kind. I was told that three carmen, working for two wholesale firms, drove up to the side entrance of a milk-shop premises in our district, twice a day, and that water was brought from these premises to adulterate the milk. I kept observation on several occasions, and saw the adulteration taking place. On one occasion a full churn of water was lifted on to the van, and the contents divided between nine churns of milk, which were not quite full. The milk then reached to the top of these nine churns. It was then stirred, and milk from each churn was added to a tenth churn, which was empty.

While the carman was in the act of adulterating the milk, in fact, he was holding up the gallon measure which was full of water and was about to pour it into the milk, one of our Sanitary Inspectors passed by within a foot of the van. The carman looked at him and said jocularly in Welsh to the proprietor of the milk premises "one of them." Both laughed. I must admit that the humour of the situation struck me as well, as I heard and understood the remark. The adulteration of the milk was continued immediately the Inspector had passed. When the churn was practically empty, it was handed back to the proprietor of the premises who was standing on the pavement the whole time. He tilted it over, so that the remainder of the water in the churn was poured into the gutter.

The van containing milk thus adulterated with 10 per cent. of added water was then driven off, and the milk delivered to various retail shops in the district. I communicated with the wholesale firm, and two days afterwards, the Managing Director kept observation with me, when a similar procedure was followed by the carman and the proprietor of the premises. A summons was applied for by the Company against the carman for wilfully damaging their milk, and against the proprietor of the premises for aiding and abetting him. On the evening of the date of the application the carman absconded. The carman who was employed by the other wholesale Company and who had been seen doing a similar thing at the same address also absconded the same night. Curiously enough, the carman of a third Company who had been seen adding water from a horse trough to milk, also disappeared after a summons had been applied for. Although a warrant was applied for the absconding carman, he was not found, but the owner of the premises was fined £5 for aiding and abetting.

The latter maintained at the trial that he did not know why the carman called nor did he know what the churn contained. It is not surprising that the defence was not believed when the above facts are considered.

The wholesale firms take a large number of samples from churns delivered at railway stations from farmers, and great care is observed that no milk is delivered to them, unless it is well above the standard.

Comparatively few samples for analysis, if any at all, are taken from their carmen, while they are delivering the milk. It seems to me that the wholesale firms prefer to rely on the warranty they receive from the farmers and on the warranty they give to the customers, rather than to exercise greater care to deliver the milk to their retail customers as they receive it. It is during this journey between the wholesale trader and retailer that milk may be tampered with, and the general public defrauded. Although the retail dairyman is not convicted, because he pleads the warranty, yet he has the stigma attached to his name of being prosecuted when he is often quite innocent.

The protection afforded by the warranty clause to wholesale and retail dairy-men is so often abused that unless it is deleted, or very much modified, the adulteration of milk will be continued and the public defrauded. If it is retained, the wholesale firm and the retail dairyman should be summoned on each occasion

when the warranty is put forward as a defence. The Magistrate could then decide whether the milk had been adulterated by the retailer, or when under the control of the wholesale firm. The wholesale firm would take greater pains in ascertaining whether their carmen were adulterating the milk, and on the other hand they would not be so eager to give a warranty to tradesmen that they know are dishonest. If the milk received at the stations is genuine, and is dispatched from the wholesale firm's depôts in the same condition, and is then found to be adulterated when a sample is taken by the Sanitary Inspector from the retailer, it is obvious that it could only have been adulterated by one of two persons, viz.: the carman or the retail tradesman.

The same care should be taken by the wholesale firms to deliver the milk to the retailers as they receive it. This can only be done by taking samples more frequently from the carmen during the course of delivery. The warranty clause should not be made use of to evade the law by one party or the other.

The law should be amended in other directions. For instance, if the Inspector personally tries to buy milk in the street, or in the shop, the vendor knows who he is, and he knows that the milk is intended for analysis. The milkman immediately declares that the article is milk and water, and he is not liable to any penalty, even if the milk contains 50 per cent. of added water.

In cases of this kind the man is often watched to ascertain the houses where he delivers the milk, and a sample is taken from the can that he has just delivered. In order to obtain a conviction, it is necessary for the purchaser to give evidence, that he thought and believed that genuine milk was being delivered to him. Statements to this effect are often made to us, and signed by the purchaser; but when his evidence is taken in the Court, he invariably swears that he knew that the milk was not genuine, and that it contained added water. The Magistrate has no alternative but to dismiss the summons, under the circumstances. If a section was introduced into the Act, making it illegal to sell milk and water, this difficulty would be got over.

At other times, if the milkman has been convicted on several occasions, he refuses to sell to the Inspector. The maximum penalty which the Magistrate can inflict is £10 for refusing to sell, and £20 for obstruction, whereas the previous fine for adulteration may have been £50. He prefers, therefore, to refuse to sell, or to pour the milk into the road, than run the risk of having a big fine inflicted for selling adulterated milk.

Another defence which seems to be on the increase is the "appeal to the cow." One dairyman in our district keeps twenty-six cows. The Inspector bought a sample from his employee in the street. After the milk had been divided into three parts and sealed, the Inspector demanded a sample from a second can, which he had

on the barrow. One sample contained 10 per cent. of added water, and the other 4 per cent. of added water with deficiency in fat to the extent of 8 per cent. Evidence was brought at the trial that milk taken direct from his cows was deficient in cream. The summons was dismissed.

The milk first taken from the cow, or "foremilk," is very inferior milk, but the last milk, or "strippings," may contain 10 per cent. of fat. It is obvious, therefore, that if the cow is not milked dry, the milk will be of inferior quality. No one is able to say with any certainty whether the cowman has obtained all the milk by simply watching the process of milking.

Two hundred and eighty-one informal samples were taken during the year. Tradesmen generally know their customers by sight, if not by name. If a stranger goes into a shop and asks for butter, the dishonest trader looks upon him as a possible agent of the Sanitary Inspector, and he is served in this instance with the genuine article. He is probably similarly served on the second or even third occasion. Later, however, he is served with an adulterated article. Advantage is taken of this, where we suspect that a tradesman is dishonest or we have received complaints. A woman is engaged, and she buys the article in question on several occasions before the official sample is taken. In the meantime the agent has become known as a regular customer, and an official sample is then taken. 240 butters were thus bought, and 76 were found to be adulterated.

SAMPLES TAKEN BY INSPECTORS DURING THE YEAR 1913.

NATURE OF SAMPLE.				Inspector—	J. W. Johnson.	H. Quintrell.	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	...	...	...	38	44	40	75	76	91	101	55	60	31	34	95	62	72	43	917	
Butter	...	...	...	14	15	10	9	7	...	4	16	8	31	8	12	34	6	16	190	
Cream	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	4	2	23	
Margarine	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	
Lard	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Cocoa	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	
Coffee	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	
Mustard	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	14	
Pepper	...	...	...	4	5	7	1	1	3	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	2	3	35	
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	
Barley	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Wine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Drugs	...	...	...	5	...	2	5	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	2	26	
Total				72	72	72	100	100	100	110	72	72	72	42	110	102	92	75	1263	

RESULT OF INSPECTORS' WORK UNDER THE SALE OF
FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS DURING THE YEAR 1913.

INSPECTOR.	Samples taken.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions.	Fines Secured.	Costs Allowed.	Fines and Costs for refusing to serve, obstruction, and for offences under the Margarine Acts.	
						Fines.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
J. W. Johnson ...	72	6	4	14 10 0	3 11 0	...	...
H. Quaintrell ...	72	7	4	7 10 0	3 9 0	...	...
R. H. Waterman	72	5	3	35 0 0	2 6 0	...	...
J. Twaits ...	100	18	6	28 8 0	5 11 0	20 0 0	1 3 0
G. O. Pavitt ...	100	18	11	152 0 0	13 10 0	20 0 0	0 2 0
E. T. Crook ...	100	19	14	170 10 0	14 7 0	...	...
R. Simpson ...	110	10	6	21 0 0	3 9 0	...	...
A. W. Stiles ...	72	6	5	13 5 0	4 12 0	...	...
J. White ...	72	6	1	5 0 0	1 3 0	...	...
E. W. Flint ...	72	9	3	18 0 0	5 9 0	...	...
T. W. Dee ...	42	3	3	20 0 0	2 6 0	1 0 0	1 3 0
T. P. Wrack ...	110	8	2	10 0 0	3 7 0	...	...
H. Mills ...	102	13	4	15 10 0	5 0 6	...	...
A. Cook ...	92	7	5	7 0 0	5 15 0	0 10 0	1 3 0
W. Shepherd ...	75	11	8	12 0 0	9 15 0	...	...
Total ...	1,263	146	79	529 13 0	83 10 6	41 10 0	3 11 0

In addition to the samples already enumerated, 40 miscellaneous samples were examined.

18 for the Public Health Department,

6 „ Electrical Department,

8 „ Public,

3 „ Police,

3 „ Guardians,

and 2 samples of Rag Flock from the Manufacturers.

ARTICLES ADULTERATED.

Number.	Article.	Adulteration.				Result.	
2.D.	Blaud's Pills	45 per cent. deficient in iron carbonate				Dismissed on warranty.	
4.D.	Milk	...	3	„	added water	...	Caution.
4.T.	Milk	...	10	„	deficient in fat	...	£10 fine and 23s. costs. (Previous summons.)
9.E.	Butter	...	Margarine	...	...	...	No action (sold with label).
10.E.	Butter	...	Margarine	...	...	...	£2 fine and 23s. costs.
11.E.	Milk	...	20 per cent. added water		...	...	£15 fine and 23s. costs. (Previous summons.)
14.S.	Milk	...	5	„	deficient in fat	...	Caution.
10.M.	Milk	...	4	„	added water	...	Caution.
5.A.	Saffron	...	25	„	Foreign mineral matter	...	10s. fine and 2s. costs.
11.D.	Butter	...	4	„	excess of water	...	No action. (Fined for obstruction.)
12.D.	Butter	...	Margarine	...	...	...	£15 fine and 23s. costs. (Previous summons.)
1.F.	Milk	...	3 per cent. deficient in fat			...	Caution.
4.F.	Milk	...	10	„	„	„	} 30s. fine and costs.
5.F.	Milk	...	10	„	„	„	
6.F.	Milk	...	13	„	„	„	
8.J.	Milk	...	4	„	added water	...	Caution.
16.F.	Milk	...	7	„	„	...	£5 fine and 23s. costs. (Previous summons.)
15.D.	Milk	...	14	„	deficient in fat	...	£4 fine and 23s. costs. (Previous summons.)
16.D.	Milk	...	3	„	„	„	Caution.
23.E.	Milk	...	15	„	added water	...	£8 fine and 23s. costs. (Previous summons.)
18.E.	Butter	...	Margarine	...	...	...	£30 fine and 23s. costs. (Previous summons.)
26.E.	Milk	...	22 per cent. added water		...	...	£20 fine and 44s. costs. (Previous summons.)
15.G.	Milk	...	16	„	deficient in fat	...	Dismissed. Sample sold as received. (Previous summons.)
17.G.	Milk	...	23	„	„	„	£5 fine and 23s. costs. (Previous summons.)
19.G.	Milk	...	10	„	„	„	£1 fine and 23s. costs.
9.C.	Milk	...	6	„	„	„	Caution.
15.C.	Milk	...	5	„	„	„	Caution.
20.D.	Milk	...	10	„	„	„	£1 fine and 23s. costs.
20.M.	Milk	...	7	„	added water	...	} £15 fine and 42s. costs. (Previous summons.)
21.M.	Milk	...	7	„	„	...	
5.H.	Milk	...	13	„	deficient in fat	...	£1 fine and 23s. costs.
23.M.	Milk	...	5	„	„	„	Caution.
8.B.	Milk	...	33	„	„	„	10s. fine and 23s. costs.
14.A.	Milk	...	3	„	„	„	Caution.

Articles Adulterated—*continued.*

Number.	Article.	Adulteration.				Result.
23.N.	Butter ...	Margarine.	...	...	...	£3 fine and 23s. costs. (Previous summons.)
23.F.	Milk ...	34 per cent.	added water	...	...	£50 fine and 23s. costs. (Previous summons.)
27.L.	Milk ...	5	„	deficient in fat	...	Caution.
30.D.	Milk ...	3	„	added water	...	Caution.
16.S.	Milk ...	6	„	deficient in fat	...	Caution.
17.S.	Milk ...	10	„	added water	...	£2 fine and 40s. costs.
17.B.	Milk ...	3	„	deficient in fat	...	Caution.
30.G.	Milk ...	3	„	added water	...	Caution.
34.D.	Cocoa ...	2	„	added alkali	...	No action.
35.D.	Cocoa ...	2	„	„	...	No action.
28.E.	Glycerine	29	„	sugar	...	£10 fine and 44s. costs.
38.L.	Milk ...	3	„	added water	...	Caution.
39.D.	Milk ...	5	„	„	...	Caution.
34.G.	Milk ...	3	„	„	...	Caution.
36.F.	Milk ...	7	„	„	...	£10 fine and 23s. costs. (Previous summons.)
24.K.	Butter ...	2	„	excess of water	...	No action.
45.D.	Milk ...	5	„	deficient in fat	...	Caution.
43.G.	Butter ...	65	„	foreign fat	...	£15 fine and 23s. costs. (Previous summons.)
22.H.	Milk ...	5	„	deficient in fat	...	Caution.
31.K.	Butter ...	Margarine	...	...	...	£5 fine and 23s. costs.
30.S.	Milk ...	6 per cent.	deficient in fat	...	...	£1 fine and 23s. costs. (Previous summons.)
31.S.	Milk ...	10	„	„	...	£6 fine and 42s. costs. (Previous caution.)
37.N.	Milk ...	13	„	„	}	10s. fine and 23s. costs.
38.N.	Milk ...	10	„	„		(Previous caution.)
51.D.	Butter ...	10	„	foreign fat	...	Caution.
38.E.	Milk ...	20	„	added water	}	£7 fine and 23s. costs.
39.E.	Milk ...	20	„	„		(Previous summons.)
18.B.	Milk ...	6	„	deficient in fat	...	Dismissed. Warranty.
20.B.	Milk ...	10	„	„	...	£2 fine and 23s. costs.
40.F.	Milk ...	10	„	„	...	£1 fine and 23s. costs.
28.H.	Milk ...	10	„	„	...	25s. fine and 23s. costs.
55.D.	Milk ...	6	„	„	...	Withdrawn. Warranty.
58.E.	Milk ...	10	„	added water	...	£30 fine and 44s. costs.
47.L.	Milk ...	37	„	„	...	£10 fine and 44s. costs.
34.J.	Milk ...	3	„	„	...	Caution.
37.J.	Milk ...	3	„	„	...	Caution.
31.H.	Milk ...	10	„	„	...	£3 fine and 23s. costs. (Previous summons.)
27.B.	Butter ...	75	„	foreign fat	...	No action. Sold in stamped wrapper.
54.M.	Milk ...	10	„	deficient in fat	...	10s. fine and 23s. costs.
36.A.	Butter ...	65	„	foreign fat	...	£2 fine and 23s. costs.
43.F.	Milk ...	13	„	deficient in fat	...	£30 fine and 42s. costs. (Previous summons.)

Articles Adulterated—*continued.*

Number.	Article.	Adulteration.			Result.
51.F.	Milk	...	13	per cent. deficient in fat	Dismissed. Warranty.
52.F.	Milk	...	6	" " "	Dismissed. Warranty.
52.L.	Milk	...	3	" " "	Caution.
55.L.	Milk	...	13	" " "	23s. costs.
56.L.	Milk	...	3	" " "	Caution.
61.M.	Milk	...	Contained formalin ...		Caution.
32.K.	Milk	...	3	per cent. deficient in fat	Caution.
36.K.	Butter	...	4	" excess of water	Caution.
62.E.	Milk	...	10	" deficient in fat	Dismissed. Warranty. (2 previous convictions.)
37.A.	Milk	...	4	" " "	Caution.
23.T.	Butter	...	80	" foreign fat	Withdrawn. Convicted under Margarine Act.
52.G.	Milk	...	13	" deficient in fat	Dismissed. Warranty.
41.S.	Milk	...	12	" added water	Dismissed on appeal.
40.J.	Milk	...	4	" " "	Caution.
47.K.	Butter	...	Margarine ...		£3 fine with £2 4s. costs.
48.K.	Butter	...	Margarine ...		No action. Labelled.
48.J.	Butter	...	80 per cent. foreign fat		£5 fine with 23s. costs.
44.C.	Butter	...	74	" " "	£20 fine with 23s. costs.
54.G.	Milk	...	8	" added water	Dismissed. Warranty. (Previous conviction.)
55.G.	Milk	...	8	" " "	
60.F.	Milk	...	5	" " "	£20 fine with £2 4s. costs. (Two previous convictions.)
61.F.	Milk	...	5	" " "	£50 fine with £3 3s. costs.
38.B.	Milk	...	10	" " "	£5 fine with 23s. costs.
67.F.	Milk	...	5	" " "	Withdrawn by order of Committee.
70.F.	Milk	...	3	" " "	Caution.
67.E.	Milk	...	3	" " "	Caution.
69.E.	Milk	...	5	" " "	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> . (Three previous convictions.)
74.M.	Butter	...	Margarine ...		Caution. Labelled.
75.M.	Butter	...	Margarine ...		Caution. Labelled.
76.M.	Butter	...	Margarine ...		Caution. Labelled.
77.M.	Butter	...	5 per cent. excess of water		Caution.
73.E.	Cocoa	...	3	" added alkali	No action.
74.E.	Cocoa	...	3	" " "	No action.
75.E.	Cocoa	...	3	" " "	No action.
51.J.	Milk	...	5	" added water	Caution.
52.C.	Milk	...	11	" " "	£15 fine with 23s. costs. (Previous conviction and four cautions.)
53.C.	Milk	...	5	" " "	Case withdrawn.
50.K.	Milk	...	3	" deficient in fat	Caution.
51.K.	Milk	...	3	" " "	Caution.

Articles Adulterated—*continued.*

Number.	Article.	Adulteration.				Result.
49.A.	Milk ...	5	„	added water ...	...	{ £5 fine with 23s. costs.
		16	„	deficient in fat.	...	
53.A.	Butter ...	75	„	foreign fat ...	...	£7 fine with 23s. costs.
45.B.	Butter ...	Margarine				Caution.
83.E.	Milk ...	17	per cent.	added water ...	...	£30 fine and 23s. costs. (Three previous convictions.)
53.S.	Milk ...	11	„	„	...	£1 fine and 23s. costs.
75.G.	Milk ...	3	„	„	...	Caution.
86.M.	Milk of Sulphur	Sublimed sulphur				No action.
87.M.	Lime water	25	per cent.	deficient in lime	...	23s. costs.
66.L.	Milk ...	5	„	added water ...	...	Caution.
62.N.	Milk ...	13	„	deficient in fat	...	30s. fine and 23s. costs. (Two previous cautions.)
88.M.	Skimmed milk	Separated milk				12s. 6d. costs.
72.L.	Milk ...	17	per cent.	added water ...	...	Caution.
76.N.	Milk of sulphur	Milk sugar				No action.
63.S.	Butter ...	75	per cent.	foreign fat ...	...	Caution.
66.S.	Saffron ...	33	„	foreign mineral matter	...	23s. costs. Wholesale dealer convicted, 75.S.
61.H.	Milk ...	10	„	added water ...	...	Dismissed. Warranty (Previous conviction.)
91.D.	Milk ...	14	„	„	...	{ Station samples. £8 8s. fine and £2 2s. costs.
92.D.	Milk ...	24	„	„	...	
93.D.	Milk ...	23	„	„	...	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> . (Two previous cautions.)
70.S.	Milk ...	8	„	„	...	
65.K.	Butter ...	Margarine				£10 fine and 42s. costs.
86.F.	Milk ...	12	per cent.	added water ...	...	{ Dismissed. (Two previous convictions.)
87.F.	Milk ...	4	„	„ and 8 per cent. deficient in fat.	...	
95.D.	Milk ...	15	per cent.	added water ...	...	No action. Declaration.
86.N.	Saffron ...	30	„	foreign mineral matter	...	£1 fine and 23s. costs.
92.N.	Saffron ...	30	„	„	...	£1 fine and 23s. costs.
38.T.	Milk ...	8	„	added water ...	...	£10 fine and 23s. costs. (One previous conviction and one caution.)
75.S.	Saffron ...	37	„	foreign mineral matter	...	£2 fine and 44s. costs.
72.H.	Milk ...	14	„	added water ...	...	£8 fine and 23s. costs. (Two previous convictions and one caution.)
98.F.	Saffron ...	32	„	foreign mineral matter	...	Withdrawn. Wholesale dealer convicted.
99.F.	Pearl barley.	0.7	„	mineral facing...	...	No action.
89.E.	Butter ...	Margarine				No action. Declaration.

Proceedings under the Margarine Act.

On March 6th, 1913, Mr. Abraham Stappley, of 20, Vallance Road, was summoned for selling margarine in a plain wrapper. He was fined 10s., with 23s. costs.

On April 7th, 1913, Mr. Nathan Kerstein, of 62, Redman's Road, was summoned for selling margarine in an unlabelled wrapper. The summons was withdrawn, as he was fined £30 and costs for selling margarine as butter under the Food and Drugs Acts on the same day.

On August 29th, 1913, Mrs. Louisa Hutchings, of 10, Old Gravel Lane, was summoned for selling margarine in an unlabelled wrapper. She was fined 20s., with 23s. costs.

Proceedings for refusing to sell under the Food and Drugs Acts.

On March 18th, 1913, Mrs. Rose Cherry of 60, Burdett Road, was summoned for obstructing the Sanitary Inspector in the execution of his duty. She attempted to regain possession of the sample after it had been purchased, with the result that it was partly destroyed. The remaining portion was found to contain an excess of water. She was fined £20, with 23s. costs.

On April 2nd, 1913, Mr. Lewis Marcus, of 2, Leslie Street, was summoned for obstructing the Inspector when the latter was taking a sample for analysis. He was fined £20, with 2s. costs.

On June 12th, 1913, Mr. Henry Cohen, of 54, Sutton Street, was summoned for refusing to serve a sample for analysis. The defendant had given a false address, and the case was adjourned, a fresh summons or a warrant to be granted if he should be found.

Total Fines and Costs.

	Fines.			Costs.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Under the Public Health (London) Act for various nuisances	44	11	0	47	0	0
For selling unsound food	65	0	0	9	19	0
By-laws for Houses let in Lodgings	1	0	0	0	14	0
General Powers Acts	11	10	0	17	1	0
Metropolis Management Act	10	0	0	10	10	0
Food and Drugs Acts	529	13	0	83	10	6
Refusing to serve samples for Analysis	40	0	0	1	5	0
Margarine Act, 1887	1	10	0	2	6	0
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders	5	6	0	6	0	0
Total	708	10	0	178	5	6

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, 1913.	Number of notices, 1913.	Number of prosecutions, 1913.
	No. on register at end of 1912. (1)	No. added in 1913. (2)	No. removed in 1913. (3)	No. on register at end of 1913. (4)			
Milk premises	1051	38	488	601	1954	170	9
Cowsheds	32	...	1	31	53	...	...
Slaughter-houses	6	...	2	4	17	1	...
Other offensive trade premises	7	...	...	7	28	1	...
Ice cream premises	201	38	8	231	429	64	...
Registered houses let in lodgings	2911	2509	2911*	2509	5310	{(a) 269 (b) 2550	{(a) 3 (b) 5

* Automatically removed by new Bye-laws.

(a) For overcrowding.

(b) For other conditions.

Total number of Intimations served *for all purposes* 15,556

Overcrowding—

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,131
Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487
Number of Notices served	{	Intimations	...	...	...	...	...	521
		Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	125
Number remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Underground rooms—

Illegal occupation dealt with during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Number of rooms closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

Insanitary Houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number closed under the Housing and Town Planning Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1903. Part VIII.

Number of prosecutions for breach of Bye-laws as to conveyance of dead horses through the street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
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L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1904—

Number of verminous rooms cleansed (Sec. 20)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,420
Number of filthy articles purified (Sec. 19)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Number of sanitary conveniences altered (Sec. 22)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of sanitary conveniences removed (Sec. 22)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of fixed ashpits removed (Sec. 23)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1907.

Number of tenement houses dealt with as regards water supply (Sec. 78)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
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Shelters provided under Sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—

Number of persons accommodated during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5]
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Places where Food is prepared for sale—

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828
Number of Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126

House to House Inspections—

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,678
Number of defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,897
Number of Notices served	{	Intimations	...	...	...	...	...	2,897
		Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	1,013

Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during the year	8
Number of tenements comprised therein	70
Number of tenements for which certificates were (a) granted	56
(b) refused 14 (c) deferred	—

Number of prosecutions under Bye-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	—
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc. ...	11
(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.	1
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets ...	—
(j) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, Sec. 202)	1
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899)	—

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed	572
Total number of infectious bodies removed	2

Factories and Workshops.

The total number of workshops on the Register was 3,396 ; but this does not include factories, workplaces and out-workers' premises.

5,015 inspections to factories, workshops and workplaces revealed defects, which necessitated the service of 1,453 written notices. Of the notices, 50 referred to factories, 1,385 referred to workshops including workshop laundries, and 18 to workplaces other than out-workers' premises.

Cleanliness.—753 notices were served to properly cleanse workshops.

Ventilation.—The ventilation of 94 workshops was improved.

Overcrowding.—Overcrowding was abated in 42 workshops.

Sanitary Accommodation.—The sanitary accommodation was improved in 209 workshops by providing additional and suitable water-closets.

Drainage of Floors.—The drainage of the floor was found defective in seven workshops.

293 other nuisances were remedied in workshops.

Out-workers' Premises.—5,484 inspections were made to out-workers' premises during the year ; 452 premises were found to be insanitary, and notifiable diseases occurred in 100.

A large percentage of out-workers' addresses were found to be incorrect, and on being visited by the Inspectors it was found that they had either left the premises some considerable time previously or had never lived there at all.

The actual number of out-workers' premises varied from time to time, but at the end of the year it was 4,609.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.
1.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	215	50	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	4,741	1,385	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	59	18	..
Total	5,015	1,453	..

2.— DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)	
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>					
Want of cleanliness	753	753	..	..	
Want of ventilation	94	94	..	..	
Overcrowding	42	42	..	..	
Want of drainage of floors	7	7	..	..	
Other nuisances	293	293	..	..	
Sanitary Accommodation {	insufficient	24	24	..	..
	unsuitable or defective	166	166	..	..
	not separate for sexes	19	19	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>					
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (S. 101)	..	..	..	..	
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	76	76	..	..	
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report.)	..	..	..	..	
Total	1,474	1,474	..	..	

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS. SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists Received from Employers.						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 per- mit inspec- tion of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.										
		Con- tractors.	Work- men.		Con- tractors.	Work- men.									
Wearing Apparel— (1) Making, &c. (2) Cleaning and Washing Household linen Lace, lace curtains and nets Curtains and furniture hangings Furniture and upholstery Electro plate File making Brass and brass articles Fur pulling (Furriers) Cables and chains Anchors and grapnels Cart gear Locks, latches and keys Umbrellas, &c. Artificial flowers Nets, other than wire nets Tents Sacks Racquet and tennis balls Paper bags and boxes Brush making Pea picking Feather sorting Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. Stuffed toys Basket making Chocolates and sweetmeats Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c. Textile weaving TOTAL	288 2 2 4 .. 10 2 ..														

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	203
Cabinet Making	116
Furriers	139
Hat and Cap Manufacturers	88
Miscellaneous	470
Laundries	22
Rag Sorting, etc... .. .	76
Wearing Apparel (Tailors, Milliners, Dressmakers, etc., etc.)	2,107
Total	3,396

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 133, 1901)	26
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 5, 1901) }	Notified by H.M. Inspector 360
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector. 287
Other	73
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	..
In use at the end of the year	61

BAKEHOUSES.

49, Anthony Street	9A, Chicksand Street
104, Anthony Street	14, Chicksand Street
22, Batty Street	32, Church Lane
20, Bedford Street	36, Christian Street
51, Bedford Street	135, Christian Street
38, Bell Lane	137, Christian Street
60, Bell Lane	141, Christian Street
43, Ben Jonson Road	122, Clark Street
81, Ben Jonson Road	62, Cleveland Street
70, Berner Street	59, Commercial Road
150, Bow Common Lane	81, Commercial Road
224, Bow Common Lane	136, Commercial Road
26, Brick Lane	192, Commercial Road
48, Brick Lane	508, Commercial Road
70, Brick Lane	265, Commercial Road
122, Brick Lane	336 & 338, Commercial Road
21, Brady Street	337, Commercial Road
7, Braintree Street	411, Commercial Road
96, Braintree Street	631, Commercial Road
3, Bridge Street	821, Commercial Road
92, Bridge Street	72, Commercial Street
91, Brook Street	18, Copley Street
58, Burdett Road	9, Coke Street
91, Burdett Road	81, Coutts Road
173, Burdett Road	1, Crellin Street
54, Buxton Street	13, Devonport Street
20, Cable Street	3, Dock Street
36, Cable Street	12, Duckett Street
86, Cable Street	73, Duckett Street
111, Cable Street	137, Eastfield Street
186, Cable Street	31, Fieldgate Street
278, Cable Street	48, Fieldgate Street
293, Cable Street	38, Globe Road
415, Cable Street	142, Globe Road
367, Cable Street	32, Great Hermitage Street
43, Cadiz Street	48, Great Garden Street
108, Cannon Street Road	65, Greenfield Street
49, Charles Street	13, Grove Street
127, Charles Street	4, Hanbury Street
167, Charles Street	102, Hanbury Street

BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

156, Hanbury Street	42, Philpot Street
27, Hardinge Street	41, Portland Street
68, Harford Street	1, Providence Street
19, Hawkins Street	77, Plumber's Row
34, Heath Street	99, Redman's Road
7, Hessel Street	90, Red Lion Street
71, Hessel Street	3, Repton Street
3, High Street, Shoreditch	31, Repton Street
28, Hunt Street	35, Rhodeswell Road
2, Jubilee Street	56, Rhodeswell Road
115, Jubilee Street	132, Rhodeswell Road
135, Jubilee Street	71, Salmon Lane
201, Jubilee Street	131, Salmon Lane
5, King David Lane	181, Salmon Lane
32, King Edward Street	209, Salmon Lane
1, Lamb Street	53, Settles Street
117, Leman Street	40, Sheridan Street
1, Leydon Street	89, Sidney Street
7, Limehouse Causeway	16, Spelman Street
40, Limehouse Causeway	4, Stepney Green
84, Locksley Street	36 & 37, Steward Street (Factory)
67, Lower Chapman Street	43, Stainsby Road
76A, Maplin Street	64, St. Ann's Road
68 & 70, Middlesex Street	31, St. George Street
11, Mile End Road	31, St. Paul's Road
132, Mile End Road	117, St. Paul's Road
205, Mile End Road	6, St. Peter's Road
397, Mile End Road	10, St. Mark Street
640, Mile End Road	3, Tenter Street
4, Morris Street	18A, Thrawl Street
34, New Road	36, Three Colt Street
107, Old Gravel Lane	51, Three Colt Street
6, Old Castle Street	77, Three Colt Street
67, Old Montague Street	93, Three Colt Street
87, Old Montague Street	45, Thomas Street, Limehouse
75, Oxford Street	22, Umberston Street
249, Oxford Street	57 & 59, Umberston Street
256, Oxford Street	76, Umberston Street
275, Oxford Street	23, Vallance Road
35, Pelham Street	38, Vallance Road

BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

79, Vallance Road	185, Whitechapel Road
17, Waley Street	42, White Horse Street
49, Watney Street	105, White Horse Street
1, Wentworth Street	146, White Horse Street
41, Wentworth Street	147, White Horse Street
75, Wentworth Street	84, White Horse Lane
91, Wentworth Street	87, Wilkes Street
54, Whitechapel High Street	1, Wilson Street
56, Whitechapel High Street	

LIST OF COWHOUSES.

	Number of Cows kept in October.	Number of Cows licensed to be kept.
Batson Street	—	50
21A, Black Lion Yard	44	56
63, Brook Street	19	19
136, Charles Street	11	14
77, Commercial Road	26	26
155, 156 & 157, Railway Arches, Drewton Street	35	41
18, Fairclough Street	54	56
1, Hannibal Road	25	25
37, Hanbury Street	16	18
12, Hilton Street	8	8
42, Jubilee Street	44	44
15, Maroon Street	11	12
5, Meeting House Alley	11	12
28, Mile End Place	4	8
25A, Norfolk Street	46	56
46, Old Church Road	148	148
37, Old Montague Street	12	16
64, Pelham Street	15	16
56, Princes Square	32	32
5, Russell Street	7	7
33, St. Ann's Road	19	19
Saw Yard	8	8
Ship Street	10	12
1, Sidney Street	20	21
150, Sidney Street	20	20
15, Tilley Street	14	14
Tredegar Dairy, Upper Montague Street ...	59	75

LIST OF COWHOUSES—*continued.*

				Number of Cows kept in October.		Number of Cows licensed to be kept
9 & 11, Umberston Street	...	...	...	14	...	14
1, Upper Chapman Street	...	...	...	8	...	19
37, White Horse Street	...	...	...	20	...	29
64, White Horse Lane	...	...	...	11	...	14

LIST OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

2, High Street, Whitechapel	199, Mile End Road
3, High Street, Whitechapel	26, Three Colt Street

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, LADIES 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, 1914.

**VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE BOROUGH DURING
1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.**

Required by Local Government Board.

Area of Borough in acres (land and inland water) ..			1,765·6
Total population of all ages	279,804	} At Census of 1911.	
No. of inhabited houses	36,217		
Average number of persons per house	7·7		

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 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.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.*	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.*					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1912	277315	8990	8579	30·9	4566	16·4	1044	722	946	110	4244	15·3
1913	275300	8419	8165	29·6	4467	16·2	1081	775	917	112	4161	15·1

* Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

Follows page 119)

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1.	2.	3.	4.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Lime-house.	St. George's.	Mile End.	White-chapel.	
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	423	19	192	169	27	14	2	..	96	76	151	100	409
Erysipelas	356	20	12	35	38	118	109	24	60	53	124	119	72
Scarlet Fever	784	10	272	439	39	23	1	..	135	92	380	177	758
Typhus Fever	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Enteric Fever	70	..	3	25	15	19	8	..	23	11	26	10	67
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Puerperal Fever	33	..	..	..	8	24	1	..	5	11	10	7	30
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	9	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	2	9
Poliomyelitis	15	1	13	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	2	15
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	2038	8	54	328	331	819	446	52	387	252	852	547	512
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	504	14	109	263	59	44	14	1	120	87	185	112	179
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	7	6	4
Anthrax	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Totals	4259	100	656	1263	520	1061	582	77	841	584	1751	1083	2060



TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1913.

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

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 up- wards.	
All causes { Certified { Uncertified	4161	917	227	159	141	178	589	1035	915	2751
Enteric Fever	10	..	..	..	2	1	5	2	..	8
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	95	23	41	26	4	1	..	..	..	31
Scarlet Fever	7	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	26	7	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	15
Diphtheria and Croup	21	7	10	3	..	1	..	..	..	18
Influenza	24	..	..	..	..	1	8	10	5	6
Erysipelas	11	5	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	10
Phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis)	447	1	3	2	9	61	180	160	31	169
Tuberculous Meningitis	45	7	9	13	12	1	3	..	..	74
Other Tuberculous Diseases	80	16	12	15	9	10	6	10	2	91
Cancer, malignant disease	236	..	1	..	1	3	30	130	71	194
Rheumatic Fever	16	..	..	..	4	5	4	1	2	13
Meningitis	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Organic Heart Disease	363	4	2	2	22	21	57	127	128	157
Bronchitis	376	46	4	4	1	1	20	124	176	146
Pneumonia (all forms)	495	120	69	35	12	16	64	109	70	319
Other diseases of respiratory organs	18	..	1	..	1	2	3	10	1	14
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	305	250	38	4	2	1	4	3	3	323
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	23	..	..	2	10	4	1	5	1	64
Cirrhosis of Liver	23	..	..	..	..	..	7	15	1	19
Alcoholism	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	5
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	132	..	..	..	3	1	27	63	38	123
Puerperal Fever	7	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	15
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	27	16	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	9
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	280	270	2	4	1	1	2	..	..	111
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	221	48	5	13	17	15	33	47	43	139
Suicide	21	..	1	..	..	4	4	11	1	9
Other Defined Diseases	630	65	12	20	28	25	110	196	174	591
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	33	22	8	2	..	..	..	1	..	6
Old Age	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	166	22
TOTALS	4,161	917	227	159	141	178	589	1,035	915	2,751



TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality.

1913.

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	..	..	..	38	9	4	6	57	42	49	47	41	236
	Uncertified	..	..	..										
Small-pox					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles					..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	6
Scarlet Fever					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup					..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Erysipelas					..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis					..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases					..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)					..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	5
Convulsions					1	1	..	1	3	2	4	2	1	12
Laryngitis					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis					..	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	5	12
Pneumonia (all forms)					1	3	..	1	5	6	5	6	9	31
Diarrhœa					1	..	..	..	1	2	7	15	8	33
Enteritis					..	1	..	..	1	4	9	7	8	29
Gastritis					..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Syphilis					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying					..	..	..	3	3	5	2	1	..	11
Injury at Birth					4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Atelectasis					2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital Malformations					..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth					23	2	2	..	27	2	..	..	..	29
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus					6	1	..	..	7	12	15	4	2	40
Other causes					..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	4
					38	9	4	6	57	42	49	47	41	236
Nett Births { legitimate, 1,774 in the year { illegitimate, 30					Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants, 225 the year of { illegitimate infants, 11									

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality.

1913.

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	..	..	30	4	7	6	47	30	40	32	22	171
	Uncertified	..	..										
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Convulsions	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	4	1	2	1	10
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	3	2	1	11
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	6	5	5	20
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	9	5	3	20
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	2	4	21
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	4
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	5	2	2	..	..	9
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Atelectasis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Premature Birth	..	..	..	19	2	2	2	25	1	..	..	..	26
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	8	3	5	3	22
Other causes	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	6
				30	4	7	6	47	30	40	32	22	171
Nett Births { legitimate, 1,422 in the year { illegitimate, 32				Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants, 165 the year of { illegitimate infants, 6									

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality.
1913.

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	..	..	71	17	21	15	124	65	57	48	54	348
	Uncertified	..	..										
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	10
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Convulsions	..	..	..	6	..	6	1	13	5	3	4	1	26
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	2	1	3	..	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	4	11	8	13	40
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	26	18	17	74
Enteritis	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	5	8	8	5	5	31
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	6
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	3	2	2	..	10
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
Atelectasis	..	..	..	7	1	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	10
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4	1	1	..	..	6
Premature Birth	..	..	..	35	5	4	2	46	1	..	..	..	47
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	7	5	5	1	18	14	4	2	1	39
Other causes	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	5	8	..	..	4	17
				71	17	21	15	124	65	57	48	54	348
Nett Births in { legitimate, 3,271 the year { illegitimate, 56								Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants, 322 the year of { illegitimate infants, 26					

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality.
1913.

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	..	..	161	41	38	33	273	162	191	157	134	917
	Uncertified	..	..										
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	13	23
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	7
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	7
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	5
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	7
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	9
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	8
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	6	3	12
Convulsions	..	..	..	10	5	6	2	23	11	9	9	4	56
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	2	..	4	3	9	11	10	8	8	46
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	1	6	3	4	14	16	30	28	32	120
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	5	18	50	43	31	147
Enteritis	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	6	22	36	17	18	99
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	9	2	..	..	14
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	8	1	..	5	14	12	7	3	1	37
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	16
Atelectasis	..	..	..	14	3	1	2	20	1	..	..	..	21
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	7	1	2	..	..	10
Premature Birth	..	..	..	90	11	10	6	117	4	..	..	..	121
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	14	6	6	2	28	37	29	11	6	111
Other causes	..	..	..	2	3	2	3	10	12	5	5	5	37
				161	41	38	33	273	162	191	157	134	917
Nett Births { legitimate, 8,011 in the year { illegitimate, 154				Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants, 860 the year of { illegitimate infants, 57									

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								
Abel's Buildings	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acland Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Adelina Grove	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Adler Street	Whitechapel and Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agatha Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agnes Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agra Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albany Street	Ratcliff and Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albert Buildings, Cartwright Street ..	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albert Square	Ratcliff	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Albert Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albert Workshop, Great Pearl Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albion Cottages	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albion Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Alderney Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alderney Road	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Alexandra Buildings, Commercial Street ..	Spitalfields	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Alfred Buildings, Cartwright Street ..	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alma Road	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Amazon Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amber Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Anchor Street	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Angel Alley	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ann's Place, Wentworth Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antcliff Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Anthony Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Antill Road	Mile End	..	4	..	1	..	..	5
Antill Terrace	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Apsley Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arbour Square	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Argyle Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Arno Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artichoke Hill	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artillery Lane	Old Artillery Ground	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Artillery Passage ..	Old Artillery Ground	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asheroft Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Ashford House, Puma								
Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assembly Mews	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assembly Passage	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aston Street	Limehouse	..	5	4	..	..	2	11
Augustine House.. ..	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Bale Street	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Bancroft Road	Mile End	..	12	..	1	..	..	13
Barnardo Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barnes Street	Ratcliff	..	4	..	7	..	1	12
Barnett Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batson Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batty Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Baythorne Street	Mile End	..	3	..	1	..	1	5
Beachcroft Buildings, Brook Street	Ratcliff	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Beagle Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beard's Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beatrice House, Phillip Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beaumont Square	Mile End	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Beaumont Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Beccles Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Becksbourne Buildings	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford Street	Mile End and Whitechapel	..	3	..	1	..	2	6
Belgrave Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bell Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bell Lane	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Belle Vue Place, Cleveland Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ben Jonson Road.. ..	Mile End and Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bennett's Place	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bermuda Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berner Street	St. George's	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Berney Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Betts Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.		Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Bewley Buildings	..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birchfield Street	..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black Eagle Street	..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black Lion Yard	..	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackwall Buildings, Fulbourne Street	..	Whitechapel..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Blakesley Street	..	St. George's ..	..	4	..	1	..	1	6
Bloomfield Road	..	Mile End ..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
Blossom Court	..	Norton Folgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blossom Street	..	Norton Folgate ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Blount Street	..	Limehouse ..	..	4	..	..	..	2	6
Boarded Entry	..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boar's Head Yard	..	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bohn Street	..	Mile End ..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4
Booth Street	..	Mile End New Town and Spitalfields ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Booth Street Buildings	..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bostock Street	..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boulcott Street	..	Ratcliff ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Boundary Court	..	Spitalfields and Mile End New Town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bow Common Lane	..	Mile End and Lime- house ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	4
Bower Street	..	Ratcliff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowyer's Buildings	..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boyd Street	..	St. George's ..	..	4	..	3	..	..	7
Bradwell Street	..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Brady Street	..	Whitechapel ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Brady Street Buildings	..	Whitechapel ..	..	4	..	3	..	2	9
Brady Street Mansions	..	Whitechapel..	..	4	..	5	..	..	9
Braintree Street	..	Mile End ..	..	4	..	..	..	3	7
Breezer's Hill	..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brenton Street	..	Limehouse ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Brewer's Court	..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewhouse Lane	..	Wapping ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick Lane	..	Spitalfields and Whitechapel ..	..	8	1	1	..	3	13
Bridge Street	..	Mile End ..	..	4	..	1	..	1	6
Bridge Terrace	..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brightlingsea Buildings	..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brightlingsea Place	..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brilliant Street	..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Britten's Court	..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broad Street	..	Ratcliff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bromhead Road	..	Mile End ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bromhead Street	..	Mile End ..	..	8	..	2	..	3	13
Bromley Street	..	Ratcliff ..	..	4	..	2	..	1	7

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Brook Street	Ratcliff	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Brownings Court ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brownson's Court ..	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick Buildings ..	Whitechapel ..	..	3	..	3	..	4	10
Brunswick Street ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Brunton's Cottages ..	Ratcliff	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Brunton's Place	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brushfield Street ..	Spitalfields and Old Artillery Ground ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buckeridge Street ..	Mile End	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Buckle Street	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buckle Street Buildings ..	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Bull Stake Court	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulwer House, Pelham Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bungay Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdett Road	Limehouse and Mile End	..	4	1	4	..	..	9
Burgess Street	Limehouse	..	4	..	..	..	2	6
Buross Street	St. George's ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Burr Street	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burslem Street	St. George's ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Burton's Entry	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bushel Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butcher Row	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butler Street	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Buttress Gardens ..	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buttress Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buxton Street	Mile End New Town	..	5	..	2	..	3	10
C								
Cable Street	St. George's, Shadwell and Whitechapel	..	3	2	5	..	7	17
Cadiz Street	Mile End	..	1	1	..	..	2	4
Calcutta Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calverley Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Mansions ..	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cambridge Road	Mile End	..	4	..	1	..	1	6
Cameron Place	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Canal Road	Mile End	..	8	..	1	..	..	9
Cannon Place	Mile End and Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannon Street Road ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	1	..	4	5
Carlton Road	Mile End	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Carlton Square	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Carr Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Caroline Place, Globe								
Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caroline Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carr Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Carter Street	Mile End	..	..	3	1	..	..	4
Carter Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cartwright Street	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Casson Place	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Casson Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Castle Alley	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castle Court	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catherine Terrace	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causeway Court	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cayley Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Cecil Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cephas Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Challis Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamber Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Chancery Buildings	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chancery Place	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandler Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapel Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapman Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charles Place	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charles Street	Mile End	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Charlotte Court, Hunton								
Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chaseley Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicksand Place	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicksand Street	Mile End New Town	..	2	..	1	..	1	4
Chigwell Hill	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chiver's Court	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholsey Buildings, Booth								
Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Choppin's Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christian Street	St. George's	..	5	..	5	..	1	11
Christopher Court	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Church Court	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Church Lane	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Church Passage	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Church Row	Limehouse	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Church Street	Holy Trinity, Minories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chusan Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Claremont Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clark Street	Mile End	..	5	..	1	..	1	7
Clayden's Buildings	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Clegg Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clemence Street	Limehouse	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Cleveland Buildings	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cleveland Grove	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cleveland Street	Mile End	..	2	..	2	..	2	6
Clifford House, Wellclose Square	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Clinton House, Pelham Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clinton Road	Mile End	..	2	..	1	..	1	4
Clive Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cobbs Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Coborn Road	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Coburg Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coburg Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coburg Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cohen's Court	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Colchester Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coleman Street	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
College Buildings, Wentworth Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
College Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Collhurst Villas, Devon- shire Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colmar Street	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Commercial Mansions	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Road	Whitechapel, St. George's, Mile End and Limehouse	..	13	..	10	..	8	31
Commercial Street	Whitechapel and Spitalfields	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Commodore Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Conder Street	Limehouse	..	3	1	2	..	..	6
Copenhagen Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Copley Street	Mile End	..	2	..	1	..	1	4
Copperfield Road	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Corbett's Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cordelia Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall Square	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall Street	St. George's	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Cosh's Buildings, School House Lane	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cosh's Buildings, Brook Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Cottage Court	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cottage Grove	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Court Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coutts Road	Mile End	..	1	1	3	..	..	5
Cowley Street	St. George's	..	5	..	2	..	..	7
Cranford Cottage	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cranford Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crawshaw Place	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crellin Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cressy Houses	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cressy Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Crispin Street	Spitalfields	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Cross Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttle Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D								
Dakin Street	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Dalgleish Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Dalgleish Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Darby Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Davis Avenue, Hunton Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Davis Mansions, New Goulston Street	Whitechapel	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Davis Terrace, Hunton Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Day Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deal Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dean Street	St. George's	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Dellow Street	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dellow Street Buildings	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dempsey Street	Mile End	..	3	..	2	..	..	5
Denmark Street	St. George's	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Devonport Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Devonshire Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devonshire Street	Mile End	..	4	..	5	..	1	10
Diggon Street	Mile End	..	6	..	..	..	4	10
Dixon Street	Limehouse	..	4	..	1	..	..	5
Dock Street	Whitechapel and Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dod Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dora Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dongola Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Doris House, Philip Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorset Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Doveton Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drant Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drew's Buildings, Elbow Lane	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drew's Buildings, High Street	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drew's Buildings, Juniper Street	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drewton Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driver's Buildings	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Drum Yard	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duckett Street	Mile End	..	3	3	1	..	1	8
Dudley Terrace	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duke Street	Old Artillery Ground	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duncan Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Dunch Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dundee Street	Wapping	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Dunk Street	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	2	..	1	4
Dunstan's Houses	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Dunstan's Place	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dupont Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durer Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham Row	Ratcliff	..	2	..	2	..	..	4
Durward Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Duval Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
E								
East Arbour Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Eagle Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eagle Place	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Easington Buildings	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastbury Terrace.. ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastfield Street	Limehouse	..	4	2	4	1	2	13
East India Dock Road	Limehouse	..	4	..	1	..	..	5
Eastman's Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Mount Street	Whitechapel	..	1	..	..	1	1	3
East Pier	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eaton Place	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ebenezer Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edward Mann Buildings.. ..	Ratcliff	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Edward's Road	Mile End	..	3	..	..	..	..	3

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Edward Street	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Eele Street, King Edward Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Eileen Mansions, Christian Street	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Elbow Lane	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elbow Lane Buildings ..	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elder Court	Norton Folgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elder Street	Norton Folgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellen Place	St. George's	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Ellen Street	St. George's	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Elm Row	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elsa Street	Limehouse	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Elsie House, Philip Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eltham Place	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Ely Place, Chicksand Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ely Terrace	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emery Place, Butler Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emmott Street	Mile End	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
Endive Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Endive Street	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Entick Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Eric Street	Mile End	..	7	..	..	..	3	10
Ernest Street	Mile End	..	5	..	2	..	2	9
Essex Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Essian Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Everard Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Ewing Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Exmouth Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
F								
Fair Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fairelough Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faith Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Farmer's Row	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farrance Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Fashion Street	Spitalfields	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Felix Houses, Splidts Street	St. George's	..	..	1	..	..	3	4
Fenton Street	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Ferrier's Court	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ficklin Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fieldgate Mansions, Myrdle, Romford and Fieldgate Streets	Mile End	..	..	..	5	..	1	6

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Dist. icts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Fieldgate Street	Whitechapel	..	2	..	1	..	2	5
Finch Street	Whitechapel and Mile End New Town	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Flamborough Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fleur-de-lis Buildings	Norton Folgate	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fleur-de-lis Street	Norton Folgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Floreston Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flower and Dean Street	Spitalfields	..	..	1	..	..	3	4
Ford Square	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fordham Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Forrester Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Street	Old Artillery Ground	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Fournier Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frederick Place	Mile End	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Freeman Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Freeman's Cottages	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friar's Hill	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frimley Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frostic Mansions	Whitechapel	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Frostic Place	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frying Pan Alley	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulbourne Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulcher's Buildings, Fordham Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
G								
Gainsborough Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galt Street	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Garden Cottages	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garden Place	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garden Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gardom Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Garrick's Buildings	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garth Street	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gates Head Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgina Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gertrude House	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Giles Place	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gill Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gill Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamis Road	Shadwell	..	5	..	4	..	..	9
Glasshouse Fields	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glasshouse Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Globe Alley	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Globe Buildings	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Globe Court	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Globe Road	Mile End ..	..	3	..	2	..	2	7
Globe Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godfrey House, Thrawl Street	Spitalfields ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Gold Street	Mile End ..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Golding Terrace, Commercial Road	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goodhart Place	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goodman's Yard	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gould's Hill	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goulston Street	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govey's Place	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gower's Walk	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grace's Alley	Whitechapel ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Grafton Street	Mile End ..	..	1	..	5	..	1	7
Gray Street	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grebe Court	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Green Bank	Wapping and St. George's ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Green Street	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Green Dragon Yard	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greenfield Street	Mile End ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Greenwood Street	Mile End ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Grenade Street	Limehouse ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Grey Eagle Street	Spitalfields ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Grigg's Court	Whitechapel ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Grosvenor Street	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Grove Buildings, South Grove	Mile End ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Grove Road	Mile End ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Grove Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Great Alie Street	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Eastern Buildings, Fieldgate Street	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Eastern Buildings, Quaker Street	Spitalfields ..	..	3	..	..	..	1	4
Great Garden Street	Whitechapel ..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
Great Hermitage Street	St. George's ..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4
Great Pearl Street	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Great Prescot Street	Whitechapel ..	..	2	2	1	..	..	5
Gun Street	Old Artillery Ground ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunthorpe Street	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
H								
Hadleigh Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Half Moon Passage	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hall Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halley Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Hampshire Court	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanbury Fields	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanbury Street	Spitalfields and Mile End New Town	..	6	..	6	..	5	17
Hannibal Mews	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hannibal Road	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Hardinge Street	Ratcliff and St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Hardy's Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hare Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harford Street	Mile End	..	4	6	1	..	3	14
Harlow Place	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Harad's Place	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harris Terrace	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harrison's Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Havering Street	Ratcliff	..	2	..	2	..	2	6
Hawkins Street	Mile End	..	..	1	..	1	3	5
Haydon Street	Holy Trinity, Minorities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hayfield Passage	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hayfield Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hayfield Yard	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heath Street	Mile End	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Heckford Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Helena House, Lolesworth Street	Spitalfields	..	4	..	1	..	..	5
Helena Terrace, Chicksand Street	Spitalfields and Whitechapel	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hellings Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heneage Street	Whitechapel and Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Henry Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hessel Street	St. George's	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Hessel Street Buildings	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Hewitt's Court	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Street	Shadwell	..	2	..	2	..	2	6
High Street	Stepney	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
High Street	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hilliard's Court	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hilton Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hobson's Cottages, Pelham Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Hobson's Place	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hogarth Houses, Batty St.	St. George's	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Holford Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Holker Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holloway Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooper Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hope Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hope Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horndon Place	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horseferry Branch Road ..	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horseferry Road	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsley Buildings	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Howard's Buildings	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huddart Street	Mile End	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
Hungerford Street	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Hunton Court	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Hunton Place	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hunton Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hunts Mews	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I								
Imperial Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Irene House, Flower and Dean Street	Spitalfields	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Irish Court	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Island Row	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J								
Jamaica Street	Mile End	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
James' Place	Ratcliff	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
James' Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jane Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jane Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jenkins Court	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewell Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John's Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John's Gardens	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John's Hill	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John's Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Johnson's Buildings	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Johnson Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Johnson Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Joseph Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	2	3

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Joseph Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Josephine House, Thrawl Street	Spitalfields	..	3	..	..	..	1	4
Jubilee Street	Mile End	..	7	..	1	..	..	8
Juniper Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juniper Street	Shadwell	..	5	..	1	..	..	6
Jupp's Road	Mile End	..	9	1	1	..	1	12
K								
Katharine Buildings, Cartwright Street	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent and Essex Yard	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Key Street.. ..	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	2	4
Kinder Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
King David Lane.. ..	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
King Edward Street	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
King John Street.. ..	Mile End	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
King Street	Aldgate	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
King's Arms Court	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirk's Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Knott Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L								
Lady Mica's Almshouses..	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lake Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lamb Court	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lamb Street	Spitalfields	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Lambeth Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lancaster Place	Holy Trinity, Minorities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lance Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langdale Mansions	St. George's	..	5	..	2	..	1	8
Langdale Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latimer Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lavender Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Lawn House Yard	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lawrence Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lawton Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leatherdale Street	Mile End	..	2	..	2	..	..	4
Lee Street.. ..	Limehouse	..	3	..	..	..	1	4
Leman Passage	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Leman Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	2	..	1	1	..	4
Leopold Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leslie Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Lewin's Buildings ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leyden Street ..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lichfield Road ..	Mile End ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Lilian House, Philip Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Limehouse Causeway ..	Limehouse ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Lincoln Street ..	Mile End ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4
Lindley Street ..	Mile End ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Little Alie Street..	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Ann Street..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Bridge Street	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Halifax Street	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Hermitage Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Holloway Street	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Little Pearl Street	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Little Tongue Yard	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Turner Street	St. George's ..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4
Loat's Buildings ..	Aldgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lockhart Street ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lockside ..	Limehouse ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Locksley Street ..	Limehouse ..	..	2	1	1	..	..	4
Lolesworth Build- ings, Thrawl Street ..	Spitalfields ..	..	1	..	1	..	3	5
Lolesworth Street ..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lomas Buildings ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Lombard Street ..	Mile End New Town	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
London Street ..	Ratcliff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
London Terrace, Commer- cial Road ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Longfellow Road..	Mile End ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Longnor Road ..	Mile End ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Lotus Court ..	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisa Gardens ..	Mile End ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Louisa Street ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louvaine Street ..	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Love Court ..	Ratcliff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Love Lane ..	Shadwell ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Lowder Street ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Lowell Street ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Lower Chapman Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Lower Fenton Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Shadwell ..	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowood Buildings	Shadwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lucas Street ..	St. George's ..	..	3	..	2	..	2	7
Ludens Place ..	St. George's ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Lufton Place ..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Luntley Place ..	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.		Districts.		Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Lyall Road	.. ..	Mile End	.. ..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Lydbrook Street	.. ..	Limehouse	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lydia Street	.. ..	Mile End	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lytton House, Pelham Street	.. ..	Mile End New Town	.. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
M										
Magdalen Passage	.. ..	Whitechapel	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maidman Street	.. ..	Mile End	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malay Street	.. ..	St. George's	.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Manning Street	.. ..	Limehouse	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Manor Court	.. ..	Ratcliff	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mansell Passage	.. ..	Whitechapel	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mansell Street	.. ..	Whitechapel	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maplin Street	.. ..	Mile End	.. ..	..	8	1	4	..	2	15
Maria Terrace	.. ..	Mile End	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maritime Street	.. ..	Mile End	.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Market Buildings	.. ..	Shadwell	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Market Hill	.. ..	Shadwell	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Market Street	.. ..	Ratcliff	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marmaduke Place	.. ..	St. George's	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maroon Street	.. ..	Limehouse	.. ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Martha Street	.. ..	St. George's	.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Mary Ann Street	.. ..	St. George's	.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Mary Place	.. ..	St. George's	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mary Street	.. ..	St. George's	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mason's Court	.. ..	Mile End New Town	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master's Street	.. ..	Mile End	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matlock Street	.. ..	Limehouse	.. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Matilda Place	.. ..	St. George's	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matilda Street	.. ..	St. George's	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May's Buildings	.. ..	Mile End	.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
May's Cottages	.. ..	Limehouse	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayfields Buildings	.. ..	St. George's	.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Medland Street	.. ..	Ratcliff	.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Medway Road	.. ..	Mile End	.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Meeting House Alley	.. ..	St. George's	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mercer Street	.. ..	Shadwell	.. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Meredith Buildings	.. ..	St. George's	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metropolitan Buildings	.. ..	Mile End New Town	.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Middle Shadwell	.. ..	Shadwell	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex Street	.. ..	Whitechapel and Spitalfields	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mile End Buildings	.. ..	Mile End	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mile End Place	.. ..	Mile End	.. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.		Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Mile End Road	..	Mile End	..	20	..	3	..	1	24
Milk Yard	..	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miller's Court	..	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mill Place	..	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mill Yard	..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Milward Street	..	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Minories (part of) ..	..	Holy Trinity, Minories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mitre, The	..	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monmouth Street ..	..	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montague House, Old									
Montague Street ..	..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montague Place	..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Monteagle Street ..	..	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Montefiore Houses ..	..	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Monza Street	..	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moody Street	..	Mile End	..	2	..	1	..	1	4
Morgan Street	..	Mile End	..	6	..	..	..	1	7
Morgan Terrace, Coborn									
Road	..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morrison's Buildings, North,		Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morrison's Buildings, South		Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Morris Street	..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moss Buildings, St. Mary									
Street	..	Whitechapel	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Mossford Street	..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Street	..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mountford Street ..	..	Whitechapel	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Monsey Street	..	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Mulberry Street	..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mundy's Place	..	Whitechapel	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Murdock Cottages ..	..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muriel House, Philip									
Street	..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myrdle Street	..	Mile End	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
N									
Nag's Head Yard ..	..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narrow Street	..	Limehouse and Ratcliff	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Nathaniel Buildings ..	..	Spitalfields	..	3	..	5	..	5	13
Neat's Cottages	..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelson Court	..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelson Street	..	Mile End	..	5	..	1	..	2	8
Neptune Street	..	Wapping	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
New Alley	..	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Alley Square ..	..	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Newark Street	Mile End	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
Newbold Street	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
New Buildings, Tenter Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Newcastle Place	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Newcastle Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
New Church Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Goulston Street ..	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Gravel Lane	Shadwell	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Newman's Buildings, Leyden Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Newman's Buildings, Pelham Street	Spitalfields	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
New Martin Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newnham Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newton's Rents	Shadwell	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
New Road	Whitechapel and Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
New Tower Buildings ..	Wapping	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Nicholas Street	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Nightingale Lane	Aldgate	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Norfolk Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk Street	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Norman's Buildings	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
North Place	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
North Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-East Passage	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northey Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Norton Folgate	Norton Folgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway Yard	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norwich Court	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notgrove Court	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notgrove Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nottingham Place	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
0								
Oak Lane	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oak Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ocean Street	Mile End	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Old Castle Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Church Road	Mile End	..	1	..	2	..	3	6
Old Gravel Lane	St. George's	..	4	..	..	..	1	5
Old Montague Street ..	Whitechapel	..	14	..	2	..	2	18
Old Tower Buildings ..	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Oley Place.. ..	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Orange Mews, Hunton								
Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orchard Gardens	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orchard, The	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orson Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osborn House, Pelham								
Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osborn Place	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Osborn Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford Street	Mile End and Whitechapel	..	10	..	5	..	2	17
P								
Padstow Place	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Palmer Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Paragon Mansions	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parfett Street	Mile End	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Park Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Park Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parkhurst Buildings, Samuel Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parliament Court.. ..	Old Artillery Ground	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parnham Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pasteur Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paternoster Row	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattison Street	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Pavilion Yard	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peabody Buildings	Shadwell	..	1	..	3	..	2	6
Peabody Buildings	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peabody Buildings	Whitechapel	..	4	..	..	..	6	10
Pear Tree Court	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pearl Place	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Pearl Street	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Peck's Yard, Hanbury								
Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peel's Alley	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pelham House	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pelham House, Spital								
Square	Spitalfields	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Pelham Street	Spitalfields	..	2	..	2	..	2	6
Pelham Street Buildings..	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pelican Passage	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pell Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pell Street.. ..	St. George's	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Pelling Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	3	..	..	3

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Penang Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennington Place.. ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennington Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennington Street Buildings	St. George's ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
People's Arcade, Back-church Lane	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Periwinkle Street.. ..	Ratcliff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perry's Avenue, Booth Street	Spitalfields ..	..	6	1	..	..	1	8
Perth Street	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Phillip Buildings, Crellin Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Phillip Street	St. George's ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Philpot Street	Mile End ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Phœbe Street	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Phoenix Court	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pier Head.. ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigott Street	Limehouse ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Pinchin Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pinchin Street Buildings..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pitsea Place	Ratcliff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pixley Street	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Planet Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plough Alley	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plough Street	Whitechapel ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Plough Street Buildings..	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumber's Row	Whitechapel and Mile End ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Pole Street	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Pool's Square	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poonah Street	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pope's Head Court	Spitalfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pope's Hill	Shadwell ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Portland Street	Ratcliff and Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Portman Place	Mile End ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potter's Buildings	Limehouse ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Priestley's Buildings ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Princes Place	Whitechapel..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Princes Square	St. George's ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Princelet Street	Spitalfields ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Prince of Orange Court ..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prittlewell Place	Ratcliff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prospect Place	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prospect Place	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Q								
Quaker Square	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quaker Street	Spitalfields	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
Queen's Head Alley ..	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen Street	Mile End New Town	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
R								
Raby Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raine's Mansions	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Raine's Street	St. George's	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Ramar Place	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Lion and Spread Eagle Yard	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Lion Court	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Lion Street	St. George's and Wapping	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Redman's Cottages	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redman's Road	Mile End	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Redmead Lane	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reform Place	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Regal Place	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regent's Cottages	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regent's Court	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regent's Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regent's Place, Blossom Street	Norton Folgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regent's Place, Maplin Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Repton Street	Limehouse	..	..	1	1	..	2	4
Rhodeswell Road	Limehouse and Mile End	..	5	..	1	..	1	7
Rich Street	Limehouse	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Richard Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richard Street	St. George's	..	..	..	2	..	1	3

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Robert Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Robeson Street	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Roger's Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romford Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ronald Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ropemakers' Fields	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ropery Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Ropner Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rose Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rose Lane.. ..	Ratcliff	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Rose Lane.. ..	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosetta Place	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rothschild's Buildings, Thrawl Street.. ..	Spitalfields	..	3	..	6	..	1	10
Rowsell Street	Mile End	..	2	..	1	..	1	4
Royal Jubilee Buildings..	Shadwell	..	1	..	1	..	3	5
Royal Mint	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Royal Mint Square	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Royal Mint Street	Aldgate and Whitechapel	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Rugg Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Rupert Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russell Court	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Russell Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ruth House, Flower and Dean Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland House	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland Street	Mile End	..	3	..	..	..	3	6
Rycroft Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rygate Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
S								
St. Ann's Road	Mile End	..	1	..	3	..	2	6
St. Anne's Row	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Anne Street	Limehouse	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
St. Dunstan's Road	Mile End	..	1	..	3	..	1	5
St. George's Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. George's House, Gunthorpe Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. George's Street	St. George's and Wapping	..	2	..	1	..	2	5
St. Katharine's Way	Aldgate and St. Katharine	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
St. Mark Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
St. Mary Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Paul's Road	Mile End and Limehouse	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
St. Peter's Road	Mile End	..	4	..	2	..	1	7
St. Thomas' Road	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Sage Street	Shadwell	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Salisbury Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salmen Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salmon Lane	Limehouse	..	3	1	2	..	..	6
Salter Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sampson's Gardens	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samuel Court	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samuel Street	Limehouse	..	2	..	1	..	1	4
Sander Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sander Street Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandy's Row	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarah's Place	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarah Street	Shadwell	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Saw Yard	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scandret Street	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarborough Street	Whitechapel	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Sceptre Street	Mile End	..	3	..	1	..	1	5
Schoolhouse Lane	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Selby Street (South Side)	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Selsey Street	Limehouse	..	2	2	1	..	..	5
Selwyn Road	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Senrab Street	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Settles Court	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Settles Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Seven Star Alley	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Severne Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Shadwell Fish Market	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shadwell Green	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shadwell Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shandy Street	Mile End	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Sheba Street	Spitalfields	..	1	..	1	..	2	4
Shepherd Street	Spitalfields	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Shepherd Street Buildings	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Shepherd's Place	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheppy Yard	Holy Trinity, Minorities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheridan Street	St. George's	..	1	..	1	..	3	5
Ship Alley	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ship Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoreditch High Street (part of)	Norton Folgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shorter Street	St. George's and Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Shorter's Rents, Lamb								
Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoulder of Mutton Alley	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silas Street	Mile End	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Single Gardens	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Single Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Single Street	Mile End	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Sidney Square	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Sidney Street	Mile End	..	2	..	2	1	2	7
Silver Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Size Yard	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skidmore Street	Mile End	..	9	..	3	..	4	16
Sly Street	St. George's... ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Smith Place	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Smith Street	Mile End	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Solander Street	Shadwell	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
South Grove	Mile End	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
South Grove Buildings	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
South Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Speck's Fields	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spectacle Alley	Whitechapel.. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Spelman Court	Spitalfields and Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spelman Street	Whitechapel, Spital- fields, and Mile End New Town	..	2	..	..	..	2	4
Spencer House, Lolesworth								
Street	Whitechapel	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Spencer Street	St. George's	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Spenlow Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Spital Court	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spital Square	Norton Folgate	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Spital Street	Mile End New Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Spital Yard	Norton Folgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spitalfields Market	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Splidts Street	St. George's... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spring Gardens, King								
Edward Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Spring Gardens	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spring Garden Place	Mile End and Ratcliff	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Stainsby Road	Limehouse	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Stanfield Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Star and Garter Yard	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Star Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starch Yard	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Station Place	St. George's	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Stayner's Road	Mile End	..	..	..	3	..	1	4
Steel's Lane	Mile End and Ratcliff	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Stephen's Cottages, Conder Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stepney Causeway	Ratcliff	..	..	..	5	..	3	8
Stepney Green	Mile End	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Stepney Industrial Dwellings	Mile End	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
Stepney Square	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steward Street	Old Artillery Ground	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stocks Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storer's Buildings.. ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Strafford House, Wentworth Street	Spitalfields	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Strahan Road	Mile End	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Streatfield Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stutfield Street	St. George's	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Sugar Loaf Court.. ..	Whitechapel...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sun Tavern Place.. ..	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutton Street	St. George's	..	3	..	2	..	..	5
Swan Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedenborg Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Synagogue Place.. ..	Mile End	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
T								
Tait Street.. ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarling Street	St. George's	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
Tasburg Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taylor's Place	Limehouse	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Taylor's Rents	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenbury Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tench Street	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Tenter Buildings, St. Mark's Street	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenter Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenter Street East	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenter Street North	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenter Street South	Whitechapel	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Tenter Street West	Whitechapel.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Terrace Place	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tewkesbury Buildings	Whitechapel.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
The Cottages	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thirza Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Thomas Street	Limehouse	..	3	..	..	..	1	4

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Thrawl Street	Whitechapel	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Three Colt Court	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Three Colt Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Three Compass Court ..	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tile Yard	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tilley Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tillman Street	St. George's	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Tillotson Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tollet Street	Mile End	..	1	1	2	..	..	4
Tomlin's Terrace	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tower Hill	Aldgate and Tower ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tower of London	Tower	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Trafalgar Square	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trahorn Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tredegar Square	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Tredegar Terrace	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Trinidad Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Trinity Almshouses ..	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinity Square	Aldgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Troon Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turner's Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turner's Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turner's Road	Limehouse and Mile End	..	5	..	1	..	3	9
Turner's Street	Mile End	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Twenty - nine - and - half Court	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twine Court	Shadwell	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
U								
Umberstone Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Underwood Street	Mile End New Town ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Union Buildings	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Terrace	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Chapman Street ..	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper East Smithfield ..	Aldgate and Wapping ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
V								
Vallance Road	Whitechapel and Mile End New Town	..	1	..	2	..	4	7
Varden Street	Mile End	..	5	..	..	..	2	7
Venour Road	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Victoria Buildings, Cartwright Street	Aldgate	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Victoria Buildings, Emmott Street	Mile End	..	4	..	..	..	1	5
Victoria Cottages, Albert Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria Cottages, Church Row	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vine Court	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vine Yard	Spitalfields	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Vintner's Almshouses	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W								
Wade's Place	Mile End	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Wainwright Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wakeling Street	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walburgh Place	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walburgh Street	St. George's	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Walden Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Waley Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Walker Street	Limehouse	..	1	..	2	..	1	4
Wallwood Street	Limehouse	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Walter Street	Ratcliff	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Wapping Wall	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Waterloo Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Waterloo Street	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watney Passage	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watney Street	St. George's	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Watts Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watts Street Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weaver Street	Mile End New Town	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Webb's Place	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Well Street	Whitechapel	..	2	..	2	..	1	5
Wellclose Square	St. George's, Whitechapel and Wapping	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Wellesley Street	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Wellington Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth Buildings	Whitechapel	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Wentworth Court East	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth Court West	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth Street	Whitechapel and Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
West Gardens	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Gardens Buildings	Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—*continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
West Pier	Wapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Arbour Street ..	Mile End	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
West India Dock Road ..	Limehouse	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
West's Folly	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Passage	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warton Place	Ratcliff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheeler Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitechapel High Street	Whitechapel	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Whitechapel Road	Whitechapel and Mile End	..	12	1	5	..	3	21
White's Gardens	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White's Rents	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White's Row	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White Hart Court	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
White Horse Lane	Mile End	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
White Horse Street	Ratcliff	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
White Lion Street	Spitalfields and Norton Folgate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitehall Court	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitehead Street	Mile End	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Whitethorne Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitethorne Place	St. George's	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Whitman Road	Mile End	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Wicker Street	St. George's	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Wickford Street	Mile End	..	3	..	..	..	1	4
Wilkes Street	Spitalfields	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Williams' Buildings	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Williams' Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
William Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Willow Row	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Willow Street	Mile End	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Wilson's Place	Limehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilson Street	Mile End	..	4	..	1	..	2	7
Winifred House, Thrawl Street	Spitalfields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winterton Buildings	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winterton Street	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winter's Buildings	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winthrop Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Winwood Street	Mile End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wodeham Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Wolsey Street	Mile End	..	1	..	4	..	..	5
Woodisan Street	Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodside Mansions	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester Court	St. George's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases.—continued.

Streets.		Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Worcester Street ..	..	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
Yeoman's Yard ..	..	Whitechapel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York Buildings ..	..	Limehouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York Place ..	..	Limehouse ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
York Road ..	..	Ratcliff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York Square ..	..	Ratcliff ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Yule Court ..	..	St. George's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Returns of Infectious Diseases - *continued.*

Streets.	Districts.	Anthrax.
St. Dunstan's Road	Mile End	1
Murdoch Cottages, Grove Road	Mile End	1
		Cerebro-Spinal Fever
Dalglish Street	Limehouse	1
Devonshire Street	Mile End	1
Eastfield Street	Limehouse	1
Eric Street	Mile End	1
Farrance Street	Limehouse	1
Fleur-de-lis Buildings	Spitalfields	1
Lee Street	Limehouse	1
Lucas Street	St. George's	1
Quaker Street	Spitalfields	1
		Continued Fever.
Durward Street	Whitechapel	1
		Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Bow Common Lane	Mile End	1
Brady Street Mansions	Whitechapel	1
Bromley Street	Ratcliff	1
Burgess Street	Limehouse	1
Butler Street	Spitalfields	1
Charlotte Court, Hunton Street	Mile End New Town	1
Dempsey Street	Mile End	1
East India Dock Road	Limehouse	1
Edinburgh Road	Mile End	1
Floreston Street	Mile End	1
Flower and Dean Street	Spitalfields	1
Hardinge Street	Ratcliff	1
Lamb Street	Spitalfields	1
Lee Street	Limehouse	1
Mile End Road	Mile End	1
Myrdle Street	Mile End	1
Neat's Cottages, Charles Street	Mile End	1
Rich Street	Limehouse	1
Ropery Street	Mile End	1
Scarborough Street	Whitechapel	1
Stepney Causeway	Limehouse	1
Trinidad Street	Limehouse	1
		Polio-myelitis.
Bermuda Street	Mile End	1
Bloomfield Road	Mile End	1
Brunswick Buildings, Goulston St.	Whitechapel	1
Canal Road	Mile End	1

Returns of Infectious Diseases—*continued*.

Streets.	Districts.	Polio- myelitis— <i>continued</i>
Diggon Street	Mile End	1
Eric Street	Mile End	1
Jupps Road	Mile End	2
King John Street	Mile End	1
Mercer's Terrace, Salmon Lane	Limehouse	1
Peabody Buildings, Glasshouse St.	Whitechapel	1
St. Thomas Road	Mile End	1
Skidmore Street.. ..	Mile End	1
Smith Street	Mile End	1
West India Dock Road.. ..	Limehouse	1
		Puerperal Fever.
Anthony Street	St. George's	1
Barnardo Street	Ratcliff	1
Birchfield Street.. ..	Limehouse	1
Booth Street	Spitalfields	2
Bow Common Lane	Mile End	1
Braintree Street.. ..	Mile End	1
Cambridge Road	Mile End	1
Christian Street.. ..	St. George's	1
Commercial Road	Mile End	1
Commercial Street	Spitalfields	1
Dundee Street	St. George's	1
Fieldgate Mansions, Myrdle St.	Mile End	1
Grafton Street	Mile End	1
Grove Street	St. George's	1
Havering Street.. ..	Ratcliff	1
Hawkins Street	Mile End	1
Katherine Bldgs., Cartwright St.	Aldgate	1
Lee Street	Limehouse	1
Lower Chapman Street.. ..	St. George's	1
Lower Fenton Street	St. George's	1
Mary Ann Street	St. George's	1
Old Montague Street	Whitechapel	1
Plumbers Row	Whitechapel	1
Queen's Head Place	St. George's	1
Richard Street	St. George's	1
St. George Street	St. George's	1
Stepney Green Buildings	Mile End	1
Tewkesbury Buildings, High St.	Whitechapel	1
Turner Street	Mile End	1
Varden Street	Mile End	1
Wellclose Square	St. George's	1
William Street	St. George's	1
		Typhus Fever.
Ocean Street	Mile End	2

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