

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

Contributors

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THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

The Members of the Public Health Committee, together with the following co-opted Members :—

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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my twentieth Annual Report, which deals with the Vital and Sanitary Statistics of the Borough of Stepney for the year 1920.

Population.

The population estimated by the Registrar-General is, in my opinion, too low. The population at the Census of 1911 was 279,804. At this period there was a great deal of empty property, but in 1920 very few empty houses existed in the Borough of Stepney, and no habitable house remained unoccupied for any length of time. Allowing that a certain number of houses have been converted into business premises, and some common lodging houses are now utilised for other purposes, 270,000 is in my opinion a fair estimate. This figure is confirmed to a certain extent by the number of ration books issued from the Local Food Office. It is difficult to understand how the population of Stepney has been reduced by nearly 15 per cent., which is the case if the figures of the Registrar-General (242,000) are to be accepted. I have estimated the birth-rate and death-rate on the assumption that the population at the middle of the year was 270,000.

Births.

The total number of births during the year was 7,347—3,676 males, and 3,671 females, or 1,884 more than in the previous year.

The birth-rate was 27·2 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 26·5 per 1,000.

1,996 of the births belonged to the Limehouse District.

1,176 of the births belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

3,119 of the births belonged to Mile End Old Town.

1,056 of the births belonged to the Whitechapel District.

There was an increase in the number of births in each of the four districts. 81 illegitimate births and 182 still births were notified during the year.

Marriages.

The total number of marriages was 2,774. The proportion of persons married was nearly 20·5 per 1,000 of the population.

566 of the marriages were registered in the Limehouse District.

352 of the marriages were registered in St. George-in-the-East.

1,287 of the marriages were registered in Mile End Old Town.

569 of the marriages were registered in the Whitechapel District.

Deaths.

After deducting the deaths of non-residents who died in the Borough, and adding those of residents who died in Outlying Institutions, the total number was 3,479—1,901 males and 1,578 females, or 148 more than in the previous year.

773 of the deaths belonged to the Limehouse District.

582 of the deaths belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

1,323 of the deaths belonged to Mile End Old Town.

801 of the deaths belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate was 12·8 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 12·4 per 1,000.

Notifiable Diseases.

4,014 notifications were received and 3,421 were removed to various fever hospitals and infirmaries.

946 belonged to the Limehouse District.

716 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

1,620 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

732 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

Wrong Diagnosis.

99 cases of Infectious Disease were removed to hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, which were subsequently returned home, in consequence of the patients found not to be suffering from the diseases stated on the certificates, or any other notifiable disease.

56 of the cases were notified by private practitioners, 34 from the London Hospital, and 9 from other Public Institutions.

This number referred to 65 cases of Scarlet Fever, 33 of Diphtheria and 1 of Small-pox.

Small-pox.

Two cases of Small-pox were notified during the year. A sailor, aged 52 contracted the disease on board ship, on which other cases had previously occurred. After his return home, he was removed to the Small-pox Hospital on the 17th March and his wife was taken to our shelter in Globe Road. She was kept under observation, and developed the disease on 28th March when she was also removed to the Smallpox Hospital. Both recovered. They had been vaccinated, in infancy, but had not been re-vaccinated.

Scarlet Fever.

2,411 cases were notified during the year, or 1,423 more than in the previous year ; 2,376 were removed to fever hospitals.

633 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 2 deaths.

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

922 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 7 deaths.

374 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 4 deaths.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was at the annual rate of .05 per 1,000 of the population, or the same as for the whole of London.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

651 cases were notified during the year, or 59 less than in the previous year ; 645 were removed to fever hospitals.

117 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 9 deaths.

95 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 7 deaths.

296 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 15 deaths.

143 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 7 deaths.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was at the annual rate of .14 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was .22 per 1,000.

Enteric Fever.

15 cases were notified, or one half the number in the previous year.

1 belonged to the Limehouse District, with no death.

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

6 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 3 deaths.

5 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with no deaths.

The death-rate was .01 per 1,000 of the population, or the same as for the whole of London.

Puerperal Fever.

22 cases were notified, or 10 more than in the previous year. 7 belonged to the Limehouse District, 1 to St. George-in-the-East, 8 to Mile End and 6 to the Whitechapel District. Of these, 8 died, 4 belonging to Limehouse, 3 to Mile End and 1 to Whitechapel.

Erysipelas.

154 cases were notified or 6 less than in the previous year. 26 were removed to the various hospitals and infirmaries.

25 belonged to the Limehouse District, with no deaths.

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

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

43 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with no deaths.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

17 cases were notified or 11 more than in the previous year. 3 occurred in the Limehouse District, 3 in the St. George-in-the-East, 5 in Mile End, and 6 in the Whitechapel District; 14 had been taken to various hospitals before the disease was correctly diagnosed. 12 proved fatal.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever or "Spotted" Fever.

14 cases were notified or 2 more than in the previous year. They were all notified from general hospitals; 5 belonged to the Limehouse District, 5 to St. George-in-the-East, 3 to Mile End, and 1 to Whitechapel. 7 proved fatal.

Poliomyelitis.

1 case was notified, which belonged to Whitechapel

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

31 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum or inflammation of the eyes in newly-born children, were notified, or 1 more than in the previous year.

6 belonged to the Limehouse District.

5 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

11 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

9 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

Visits were made by the Health Visitors to all the cases and six were referred to the East London Nursing Society, and these were nursed in their own homes. 8 were taken to the London Hospital, 3 to Moorfields Eye Hospital and other hospitals.

1 died, 2 removed from the district, 25 recovered, 1 had the eyes slightly affected and 2 were still under treatment at the end of the year. None were permanently injured.

Measles.

Measles was not a notifiable disease during 1920.

The number of deaths was very low compared with previous years, although the number was 34 more than in 1919.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was at the rate of $\cdot 17$ per 1,000, while that for the whole of London was $\cdot 22$ per 1,000 of the population.

10 of the deaths belonged to the Limehouse District.

12 of the deaths belonged to the St. George-in-the-East.

17 of the deaths belonged to Mile End Old Town.

9 of the deaths belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The annual number of deaths from Measles 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
1914	...	...	...	...	...	174
1915	...	...	...	...	...	113
1916	...	...	...	...	...	63
1917	...	...	...	...	...	103
1918	...	...	...	...	...	145
1919	...	...	...	...	...	14
1920	...	...	...	...	...	48

Whooping Cough.

The number of deaths from Whooping Cough was 74, or 59 more than in the previous year.

25 belonged to the Limehouse District.

23 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

19 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

7 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate was $\cdot 27$ per 1,000 while that for the whole of London was $\cdot 17$ per 1,000 of the population.

Summer Diarrhoea.

The number of deaths was 89 or 36 less than in the previous year.

22 belonged to the Limehouse District.

18 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

36 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

13 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was $\cdot 32$ per 1,000.

86 per cent. of the deaths from Diarrhoea were those of infants under one year of age.

Zymotic Diseases.

The total deaths from diseases of a zymotic character was 267, or 49 more than in the preceding year.

They include all deaths from Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Diarrhoea.

68 belonged to the Limehouse District.

62 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

97 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

40 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

Phthisis.

578 new cases were notified, or 180 less than in the previous year.

	Notifications.				Deaths.
Limehouse ...	...	...	...	121	60
St. George's ...	...	...	...	83	48
Mile End Old Town ...	...	...	...	256	94
Whitechapel ...	...	...	...	118	81

Number of deaths from Consumption from 1901 to 1920 :—

	Limehouse District.		St. George's.		Mile End.		Whitechapel.		Whole Borough.
1901	...	123	...	186	...	107	...	208	624
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	434
1909	...	93	...	102	...	146	...	180	521
1910	...	74	...	80	...	146	...	110	410

		Limehouse District.		St. George's.		Mile End.		Whitechapel.		Whole Borough.
1911	...	109	...	69	...	177	...	126	...	481
1912	...	74	...	77	...	149	...	133	...	433
1913	...	98	...	55	...	137	...	140	...	430
1914	...	90	...	53	...	162	...	149	...	454
1915	...	118	...	74	...	176	...	131	...	499
1916	...	95	...	69	...	146	...	165	...	475
1917	...	108	...	82	...	162	...	154	...	506
1918	...	102	...	92	...	184	...	164	...	542
1919	...	81	...	51	...	123	...	112	...	367
1920	...	60	...	48	...	94	...	81	...	283

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

117 new cases were notified, or 90 less than in the previous year :—

					Notifications.	Deaths.
Limehouse ...	...	...	...	...	28	11
St. George's	...	...	...	...	16	7
Mile End Old Town	...	...	...	...	48	18
Whitechapel	...	...	...	...	25	14

Deaths from diseases of a Tubercular nature, other than Phthisis, from 1901 to 1920 :—

		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
1914	...	52	...	24	...	50	...	26	...	152
1915	...	30	...	24	...	43	...	21	...	118
1916	...	21	...	21	...	28	...	19	...	89
1917	...	23	...	26	...	39	...	25	...	113
1918	...	20	...	22	...	32	...	12	...	86
1919	...	16	...	6	...	12	...	16	...	50
1920	...	11	...	7	...	18	...	14	...	50

The decrease in the number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis has continued but more than 40 per cent. of them were not notified during lifetime.

Of the 117 deaths of persons which had not been notified during their lifetime 41 died at their own homes, 16 at Lunatic Asylums, and 60 in other Institutions—*e.g.*, Infirmarys.

Of the 50 deaths from Tubercular disease other than Consumption of the Lungs, 12 only had been previously notified. Six of the cases which had not been notified died at their own homes and 32 in Public Institutions—*e.g.*, Hospitals.

Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery and Trench Fever Regulations.

638 cases were notified under these Regulations. Of these :—619 were Pneumonia, 17 Malaria, 1 Dysentery and 1 Trench Fever.

The cases occurred in the districts as follows :—

		Limehouse.	St. George's.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	Total.
Pneumonia	...	196	35	318	70	619
Malaria	...	4	—	8	5	17
Dysentery	...	—	—	1	—	1
Trench Fever	...	1	—	—	—	1

All the cases of Malaria, Dysentery and Trench Fever were those of ex-soldiers who have served overseas.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

There were 922 deaths due to diseases of the respiratory organs, or 72 more than in the previous year.

225 belonged to the Limehouse District.

146 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

334 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

217 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate was 3·4 per 1,000 of the population.

Influenza.

116 persons died from Influenza in addition to the 244 deaths from Pneumonia, a large number being Secondary Influenza. Of the deaths from Influenza, 42, or 36 per cent. were persons between 15 and 45 years of age : 61, 7·7 or 52 per cent. were over 45 years of age.

Very few children died under 5 years of age—nine only—or 7·7 per cent., were under five.†

28 belonged to the Limehouse District.

21 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

44 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

23 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

Cancer.

244 deaths were due to Cancer, or 10 more than in the previous year.

52 belonged to the Limehouse District.

36 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

107 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

49 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

Infantile Mortality.

663 infants died under 1 year of age or 231 more than in the previous year.

173 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 86 per 1,000 births.

116 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 98 per 1,000 births.

275 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 84 per 1,000 births.

99 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 98 per 1,000 births.

The infantile mortality for the whole Borough was 90 per 1,000 births, while that for London was 75 per 1,000.

Of the 81 illegitimate births, 32 died before they were a twelvemonth old, or at the rate of 390 per 1,000 births.

This is a very high infantile mortality when compared with that of 86 per 1,000 among the legitimate births in the Borough.

The average infantile mortality for five-year periods from 1890-1919, and for the year 1920 :—

		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	...	15
1905-1909	...	153	...	142	...	120	...	112	...	129
1910-1914	...	143	...	137	...	112	...	103	...	122
1915-1919	...	107	...	123	...	90	...	93	...	100
1920	...	86	...	98	...	84	...	98	...	90

There were 113 sets of twins and one set of triplets born during the year. The triplets are all living.

Excepting where obviously unnecessary, all births are visited on the tenth day or as soon after as possible, and the mother is advised to attend a Welfare Centre.

Birth cards are sent to the various Centres for the necessary records to be kept of the infants attending the Centres.

If mothers fail to attend the Centre, the birth cards are returned and the visiting is resumed by the Municipal Health Visitor.

Monthly, weekly, or even daily visits are paid where urgently necessary.

At three of the Voluntary Centres as well as in the five Municipal Centres our Health Visitors are responsible for weighing the infants.

840 attendances were made at the various Centres by the Municipal Health Visitors during the year.

Return of births notified under the Notification of Births Act during the year 1920 :—

Births notified by medical practitioners	...	...	...	...	1,630
Births notified by midwives	...	...	...	...	3,750
Births notified by miscellaneous Institutions...	...	...	...	...	635
Births notified by parents	...	...	...	...	51
Births occurred in the London Hospital	...	...	...	...	210
Births occurred in the East End Mothers' Home (396, Commercial Road)	...	...	...	...	598
Total					6,874

In addition, 182 still-births were notified.

473 births were not notified during the year.

Visits by the Health Visitors :—

	Addis	Chabot	Clements	Cooke	Cordwell	Davis	Gibbs	Goodfellow	Michell	Phillips	Power	Virtue	Goulding	Jackson	Total
Primary	892	754	468	597	—	650	319	160	990	466	302	504	471	165	6,738
Revisits	900	825	680	793	423	1,336	268	650	952	515	605	2,808	108	126	10,989
Ante-natal	60	7	117	75	157	3	49	75	175	8	71	5	8	—	810
Miscellaneous... ..	450	563	334	519	—	520	349	48	253	285	103	—	43	123	3,590
Total	2,302	2,149	1,599	1,984	580	2,509	985	933	2,370	1,274	1,081	3,317	630	414	22,127
Centres attended ...	85	15	112	76	5	88	28	91	90	53	52	118	15	12	840

Feeding of Infants :—

Breast fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,053
Artificially fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
Mixed feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	466
Dead before visit	...	...	...	...	...	..	10
							6,738

The general arrangements for attending to the health of nursing and expectant mothers, and for children under five years of age, are as follows :—

1.—*Ante-natal Clinics.*—The expectant mother is seen by a doctor and a nurse. She is then referred to a Health Visitor who reports as to the home conditions and who assists the woman in making the necessary preparations for her confinement.

2.—*Maternal and Infant Welfare Centres.*—About ten days after the birth of the child, the mother is visited and advised to take her baby to the nearest Centre which may be either a voluntary or a municipal one. The baby is weighed and the doctor and Health Visitors in attendance advise the mother as to health, hygiene and feeding.

3.—*Health Visiting.*—There are twelve Municipal Health Visitors who do the primary visiting for the whole Borough and who refer each case to the Centre serving that particular district. The subsequent visiting is then undertaken by the Centre and thus overlapping is avoided. The Health Visitors also do the subsequent visiting of all children attending the Municipal Centres, and of all children under five years of age.

In addition to giving lectures on practical subjects to the mothers at the Centres, the Health Visitors also visit and report upon all cases of still-births and upon Ophthalmia Neonatorum throughout the Borough.

4.—*Hospitals and Convalescent Homes.*—Cases in urgent need of treatment are sent to hospital, mainly to the London Hospital and to the East London Hospital, Shadwell. Those needing skilled home nursing are referred to the East London Nursing Society, the Borough Council having an arrangement with the Society for the nursing of such cases. Nursing mothers and their babies, the wives of unemployed ex-service men who would benefit by good air and food are sent to the Lady Forster Guest House at Sydenham. Toddlers from two years of age and upwards who are convalescent are sent to the Marjorie Lumley Home, Maidenhead. Delicate babies in urgent need of skilled nursing are now referred to the Babies' Nursing Home, 587, Commercial Road.

The following is a list of Centres, Clinics and Crèches in the Borough :—

I.—Municipal Centres.

1. Town Hall, Cable Street, St. George's. Average of 39·1 children per session.
2. 52, Red Lion Street, Wapping. Average of 32·2 children per session.
3. Bedford Institute, Quaker Street, Spitalfields. Average of 12·3 children per session.
4. Victoria Boys' Club, Fordham Street, Whitechapel. Average of 38·6 children per session.
5. Town Hall, Limehouse. Average of 29·5 children per session.

II.—Voluntary Centres.

Stepney Infant Welfare Centre, 587, Commercial Road.
 St. Paul's Schoolhouse, High Street, Shadwell.
 Jewish Centre, 220, Cable Street.
 Cotton Estate, St. Paul's Road.
 Congregational Buildings, Burdett Road.
 Dame Colet House, 3, St. Helen's Terrace, Mile End.
 Jewish Centre, 24, Underwood Street.
 49, Church Street, Minories.
 Jewish Centre, 14, Great Alie Street.

III.—Ante-natal Clinics.

East End Mothers' Lying-in-Home, Commercial Road.
 London Hospital.
 Cotton Estate, St. Paul's Road.
 24, Underwood Street.

IV.—Crèches.

Jewish Day Nursery, New Road.
 Port of London Day Nursery, Pier Head.
 Million Penny Fund Crèche, Great Garden Street.
 George Yard Mission, Day Nursery, Angel Alley.
 Marie Hilton Crèche, Stepney Causeway.
 St. Paul's Day Nursery, Wellclose Square.
 Martha Street Crèche.
 Nursery School, Rectory Square.

Municipal Centres:—

	Limehouse.	St. George's.	Spitalfields.	Wapping.	Whitechapel.
No. of Sessions held ...	70	112	61	91	85
No. of attendances of infants ...	617	1,181	349	1,350	795
No. of attendances of children 1-5 years of age ...	92	227	22	150	211
No. of Doctors' consultations ...	28	36	30	46	26

Sewing Classes.

	Limehouse.	St. George's.	Spitalfields.	Wapping.	Whitechapel.
No. of classes held ...	9	11	13	12	16
No. of attendances ...	33	97	82	121	103

Home Helps.—The Committee considered the question of the employment of Home Helps in cases of confinement in the Borough, to assist in the management of the homes of persons requiring such assistance. Their employment by Voluntary Associations in the Borough have not proved a success, due to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of the right sort of persons to undertake the work. The matter was carefully considered, and it was referred to a Sub-Committee to prepare a scheme.

The Sub-Committee, after due consideration, submitted two alternative schemes (a) Maternity Helps ; (b) Home Helps on lines laid down by the Ministry of Health.

The Maternity Committee carefully considered these two schemes, but the members were divided in their opinion as to the merits of each of the two schemes, but after slightly modifying the former, it was adopted, and approved by the Council. The Ministry of Health, however, were not prepared to approve the scheme submitted, but were prepared to consider a proposal on the part of the Borough Council to organise a service of Home Helps whose duties should be purely domestic as laid down in their Circular, and should not include any work which properly belongs to the sphere of a trained nurse or midwife.

Supply of Milk under the Maternity and Infant Welfare Scheme.

The Council commenced giving milk to nursing and expectant mothers and to children under five years of age in 1918 by granting £10 to the Stepney School for Mothers.

During the first nine months of 1919 the Committee granted milk to 14 applicants only.

In October, 1919, the Committee had under consideration, a communication from the Ministry of Health, impressing on local authorities the necessity of making full use of the powers which they had under the orders of the Food Controller, and the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, to secure that mothers and young children were not deprived of the necessary supply through the increase in price of milk, and intimating that the Committee should consider whether any extension of the arrangements were required. The Committee decided to ask the Borough Council to authorise them to incur expenses of a sum of £100 for this purpose.

At their meeting in November, 1919, the Committee had again under consideration a communication from the Ministry of Health, and at that meeting it was decided to recommend the Council to increase the sum to £500 a year.

At their meeting the following month the Committee recommended that milk should be given to 78 new applicants and the renewal of 16 cases.

At their meeting on 30th December, 1919, the Committee considered the conditions under which milk was given. Where the combined income of a family, after deducting the rent paid, worked out at a rate of 7s. 6d. or under per head per week, milk was given free, after enquiries had been made, and the figures given were verified. The Committee, after consideration, were of the opinion that the amount of income per head should be increased from 7s. 6d. to 15s. It was further resolved to take steps, by means of handbills and posters, to bring to the notice of all concerned the facilities provided by the Council for obtaining free supplies of milk for nursing and expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age.

These recommendations were adopted, and 50,000 handbills with 2,000 large posters were distributed throughout the Borough early in February, 1920. It had the immediate effect on the number of applicants as is evident by the table given below. I informed the Committee towards the end of January that £400 of the £500 granted by the Council had been spent, and on 27th January the Committee resolved to raise the amount to £3,000 per annum.

The Ministry of Health drew the attention of the Committee to the large and increasing expenditure incurred, and at their suggestion it was resolved to ask the Ministry to receive a Deputation for the purpose of obtaining the Ministry's approval to the arrangements for the supply.

As a result of two visits to the Ministry of Health, the following revised scheme was adopted, and is in force at the present time :—

Scale for Distribution of Free Milk.

No. in Family.							Free. After deduction of Rent.	Half-price.
							s. d.	s. d.
1	Expectant mother ...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0
2	Expectant mother and husband, or mother and child ...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 6
3	Husband, wife and child, or mother and 2 children						10 6	11 6
4	As above ...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 6
5	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	9 6
6	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0
7	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	8 6
8	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0
9	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	7 6
10	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 0
11	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	6 6
12	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0
13	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6	5 6

That is, milk is supplied free if the income does not exceed 16s. per week after deducting the rent where there is only one in the family, such as an expectant mother. The scale is 13s. after deducting rent if there are two in the family, etc.

Milk is not supplied in excess of 3 pints to any one family unless there are special circumstances warranting it. It is not supplied to expectant mothers before the seventh month of pregnancy unless specially recommended. All possible steps are taken to verify incomes by communicating with the employers. We also inquire whether milk is supplied by other bodies, *e.g.*, as the Board of Guardians, Charity Organisation Society, Pensions Committee. We obtain the information through the Registrar of Mutual Assistance and not directly through the above-mentioned bodies. The milk is not supplied before investigation is made except in cases of emergency, when it is supplied for a period not exceeding a week.

The form is scrutinised and checked by a second clerk before it is signed by the clerk in charge.

The approximate quantity of milk distributed together with the cost was :—

Jan. ...	20 gallons a day was given to	125 persons at a cost of	£105 a month.
Feb. ...	875 " " "	5,877 " " "	£4,040 "
Mar. ...	1,346 " " "	9,136 " " "	£6,872 "
April ...	489 " " "	3,065 " " "	£2,038 "
May ...	255 " " "	1,565 " " "	£869 "
June ...	193 " " "	1,117 " " "	£670 "
July ...	218 " " "	1,361 " " "	£780 "
Aug. ...	206 " " "	1,294 " " "	£721 "
Sept. ...	183 " " "	1,154 " " "	£692 "
Oct. ...	304 " " "	1,682 " " "	£1,176 "
Nov. ...	249 " " "	1,561 " " "	£1,114 "
Dec. ...	222 " " "	1,389 " " "	£1,097 "

6,492 families were supplied with free milk, and 121 at half-price during the year. The permit was made out for 28 days and renewed. No period was fixed as to the number of times the permit should be renewed.

Steps were taken to ensure that the recipients received the proper amount of milk from the milk vendors, and that it was not adulterated. As far as the measure was concerned, there was no ground for complaint. The genuineness of the milk was not satisfactory and where the milk vendor was a frequent offender under the Food and Drugs Acts, his name was struck off the list of suppliers. Unfortunately there is a growing tendency on the part of the larger milk vendors to rely on the warranty when their milk is found to be adulterated. I presume the smaller tradesmen are not supplied by the wholesale firms with warranties, as it is very seldom produced when such retailers are prosecuted for milk adulteration.

The Public Health Committee have on many occasions called the attention of the Borough Council and of the Local Government Board to the fraud perpetrated with impunity by dishonest tradesmen under the cloak of the Warranty Clause.

The Warranty defence has been pleaded successfully in this district by milkmen for milk adulteration during the last $7\frac{1}{2}$ years on 100 occasions, while the number dismissed from all other causes has only been 14.

For substances other than milk, the Warranty Clause has been successfully pleaded in 3 instances, and the number of cases dismissed for other reasons has been 4 during the same period.

With regard to milk, the wholesale firm cannot be successfully prosecuted for having sold adulterated milk to the retailer. It is necessary to take proceedings for "giving a false warranty."

The only facts that the wholesale firms have to prove are that they have a warranty from the farmer, and that the milk was not adulterated while in their possession, nor had the firms any reason to believe that it was not genuine milk when received.

If proceedings are taken against the farmer, the latter will state that he delivered the milk as the cow gave it, and all his employees who have handled the milk will give evidence that they did not adulterate it. The Magistrate will then have no option but to dismiss the summons.

The Warranty does not appear to be a *bona fide* one as drawn, as it is only given for the purpose of evading the Food and Drugs Acts, and it could not be sued on by the retailer in the Civil Courts for a breach thereof.

One glaring instance of the abuse of the Warranty Clause is worth repeating. It is that of a milkman residing in our district, who was convicted 17 times—11 summonses were for adulteration, 5 for refusing to serve the Inspector with milk and 1 summons was for obstructing the Inspector. On the latter occasion, the Inspector actually saw him adding water to the milk, and when he demanded a sample from the mixture, the milkman tried to upset the can. A struggle ensued and most of the milk was spilt, but sufficient remained in the can to be analysed. This was divided into three parts in the ordinary way, and it showed 22 per cent. of added water.

He was prosecuted on several occasions after this occurrence, and although convicted several times, the summonses were dismissed on a Warranty on 6 occasions, once when the milk showed 21 per cent. of added water. I am glad to state that this milkman will not defraud the public in our district in a similar way again. He was caught red-handed deliberately adding water to milk. I reported the matter to the Local Food Committee and was instructed to prosecute him under the Milk (Amendment) Order, 1917, No. 1317. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and his brother, who was assisting him in the transaction, to three months, and his name was removed from the register of milk sellers.

The reason I remind you of this case is to show how easily a dishonest milkman can evade the Act by pleading the Warranty Clause. His past history is not taken into consideration, nor is the fact that he is continually pleading this defence. In many cases where the milkman has often successfully pleaded the Warranty Clause, the Public Health Committee in the past, in considering the report as to whether proceedings should be instituted or not, decided that no action should be taken, well knowing that it would be waste of time and money to do so. The Warranty Clause is intended to protect the honest tradesman; but it is a pity that no provision is made to protect the general public against the fraudulent trader.

The Warranty Clause was inserted in the Act to protect the honest trader. From that point of view it may be useful, but the honest trader if he suffers an injustice, from the unlawful acts of the wholesale dealer and his servants or the farmer, has his remedy, but the defrauded general public has no remedy at all when the Warranty is abused so flagrantly as it is at present.

At the present time, with the law as it is, a dishonest milk vendor, after obtaining a Warranty from the wholesale firm, can sell adulterated milk with impunity. An appearance at the Police Court when he is caught is no deterrent, as he is confident of the case being dismissed.

The Milk and Dairies Bill, 1915, in my opinion, should be immediately put in force and the Ministry of Health should make such orders under it as it may think advisable to put an end to the scandal that now exists.

It seems extraordinary that the defunct Ministry of Food had greater powers in dealing with the sale of milk than the Borough Councils, Ministry of Health or the Board of Agriculture, but that the Ministry of Food did not exercise its powers may be gathered from the following incident.—A dairyman was cautioned twelve times and prosecuted fifteen times for selling adulterated milk, one sample containing 23 per cent. of added water. The summonses were dismissed on four occasions, the warranty defence being successful. In 1919, he was prosecuted on two occasions for selling milk containing 35 and 56 grains respectively of boracic acid per gallon. On the latter occasion he was fined £50 and costs. In June, 1920, he was fined £100 for selling milk containing 35 grains of boracic acid per gallon of milk, although all milks are examined for preservatives, this dairyman's milk was the only milk in which we have found boracic acid since its addition to milk has been made illegal. The amount found in June was exactly the same as on the first occasion in 1919, although the wholesale firm that supplied him was different.

The Local Food Committee and the Public Health Committee were unanimous in recommending the Ministry of Food (the only authority that could do so) to remove his name from the list of registered purveyors of milk, but no action was taken beyond acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions.

The condition of the milk supply cannot therefore be regarded as satisfactory from the adulteration point of view, but with regard to its purity, the conditions are very much worse. On the suggestion of the Ministry of Health and with the approval of the Committee I arranged for the bacteriological examination of milk for tubercle bacilli. Milk was taken from 14 cowsheds in the borough, 11 milkshops, and 5 general or provision shops. Milk is actually sold in most of the cowsheds in our district, a custom to be deplored, although it is difficult to be done away with, as on certain Jewish festivals milk has to be drawn directly from the cow into the customer's jug.

In one sample only—taken from a general shop—were tubercle bacilli found. Dr. Panton reported,—

“ The samples were labelled 1—30, and were all examined by film preparation for tubercle bacilli, and by guinea pig inoculation.

“ The guinea pigs inoculated with the first six samples were injected intraperitoneally with the centrifuged deposit of the milk. No tuberculosis was produced, but owing to the extremely toxic character of the milk it was necessary to inject the remaining guinea pigs intramuscularly, and it was further deemed advisable to make some examination of the bacteriological contents of the milk for other than tubercle bacilli.

"Of the remaining 24 samples, in only one instance has the milk definitely proved to be tuberculous. In this case, sample No. 27, the guinea pig killed after four weeks showed local tuberculous abscesses, tuberculosis of the lymph glands and commencing tuberculosis of the spleen.

"In none of the samples were tubercle bacilli found in direct smear preparations. Of the 30 samples examined, therefore, tubercle bacilli were proved by guinea pig inoculation only in one case.

"The bacteriological examination of the milk, although not specially asked for, was made partly as the result of the intraperitoneal inoculation of the first six samples and partly following upon the observation of the film made from the deposits and primarily stained for tubercle bacilli.

"These films were in nearly every instance swarming with cocci and bacilli of various kinds.

"Of the six guinea pigs inoculated with samples Nos. 1—6 :—

Sample No. 1.—Negative.

- " No. 2.—Guinea pig died of general peritonitis in 48 hours.
- " No. 3.—Guinea pig killed three weeks later showed the remains of general peritonitis, and purulent residual intraperitoneal abscesses.
- " No. 4.—Guinea pig killed three weeks later showed the adhesions of old peritonitis.
- " No. 5.—Guinea pig died of general peritonitis within 48 hours.
- " No. 6.—Guinea pig killed after three weeks showed the adhesions of old peritonitis and residual intraperitoneal abscesses.

"Of the guinea pigs thus inoculated, only one therefore escaped. Five got general peritonitis, of which two died within 48 hours and three made a partial recovery.

"Of the 24 guinea pigs inoculated intramuscularly in the leg, three developed septic abscesses, and of these one had to be killed owing to the size of the abscess, and one other pig, as stated above, got local tuberculosis.

"In the following samples, the actual bacteriological contents was estimated and the approximate nature of the bacteria present was worked out. Samples 19—24 were examined by the method of decimal dilutions for their bacterial contents. The figures given are, however, possibly exaggerated since the cultures were not put up immediately, but after the milk had been kept for 24 hours on ice. It is also fair to add that at the time at which all these samples were examined, there was a period of warm weather, when bacteriological multiplication would be rapid.

Sample No. 19.—Typical bacillus coli communis more than 1,000 million per c.c.

„ No. 20.—Coliform bacilli more than 1,000 million per c.c. (acidi lactici type).

„ No. 21.—Typical bacillus coli communis more than 1,000 million per c.c.

„ No. 22.—No coliform bacilli. Streptococci 1,000 million per c.c.

„ No. 23.—Typical bacillus coli communis 100 million per c.c. and Streptococci 1,000 million per c.c.

„ No. 24.—Coliform bacilli 100 million per c.c. (acidi lactici type). Streptococci 1,000 million per c.c.

“ Samples 25 and 26 taken from cowsheds and sample No. 27 taken from a shop were bacteriologically examined, the cultures being made at mid-day immediately on receipt of the specimens from the Inspectors, and the following results were obtained :—

Sample No. 25.—(Cow Shed). Coliform bacilli (not B.C.C.), 1,000 per c.c. Streptococci, 10 million per c.c.

„ No. 26.—(Cow Shed). Coliform bacilli (not B.C.C.), 1,000 per c.c. Streptococci, 1 million per c.c. Other bacteria, 1,000 millions per c.c.

„ No. 27.—(Shop). B. coli, 1 million per c.c. Streptococci, 10 millions per c.c.

“ The number of bacteria found in these samples of milk appears to me to be very greatly in excess of the bacteria which should be allowed to be present in a healthy milk supply. It is very grossly in excess of that allowed in other countries. In the Public Health Report for the City of Toronto, the bacteriological content of the milk was investigated, and the number of bacteria allowed in the milk was placed at a figure very inferior to the number present in these samples. The improvement in the bacteriological content of the milk of this city was associated with a very definite improvement in the figures of the infant mortality. The bacterial content of the few samples examined here may be compared with the figures of the Fourth Report of the Royal Sewage Commission of 1904. In samples taken from the sludge at Barrow Deep, the number of bacteria varied from one million to 10,000 million per c.c., so that the bacteriological content of some of these milk samples can be quite justly compared with the bacteriological content of the Thames sewage.

“ The actual bacteria present in these samples comprise not only the lactic acid bacilli, but coliform bacilli and streptococci in very large numbers. The pathogenicity of some of these bacteria is shown by the pathological conditions, other than tuberculosis, set up in the guinea pigs.”

What is the remedy for this state of affairs? A drastic change in the methods of milk production and of distribution to the consumer is necessary. We have in Stepney 26 cowsheds licensed for 723 cows, some large, others are small premises. One is licensed for 148 cows. Three contain over 50 cows each. Their construction are not up to date, but this is not entirely the fault of the cowkeeper, as the London County Council—the Licensing Authority—have in the past objected to any structural alterations to the cowshed premises. The premises are kept fairly clean, and are limewashed once a year, but the back to back position of the cows does not encourage that cleanly condition under which it is possible to produce clean milk. There are no regulations which compel the milker to wash his hands previous to milking, and no clean overall is ever thought of. The cows are often in a filthy condition, and are seldom groomed. It is not at all surprising that the milk examined disclosed the presence of *B. coli communis*, showing that it had been exposed to faecal contamination. The cowsheds in Stepney are not worse than those in country districts.

No cows are kept in 3 of the cowsheds and in the remaining 23 the following procedure is adopted :—

1. *Milkers*.—The milkers wash their hands before starting to milk the cows in every instance, and in 1 cowshed the milkers wash their hands two or three times during the process of milking. In another cowshed the milker washes his hands before he starts milking the succeeding cow, and in another cowshed, after every second cow.
2. *Grooming of cows*.—The cows are groomed once a day in 17 cowsheds, every other day in 3 cowsheds, twice a week in 2 and once a week in another.
3. *Overalls*.—In only 2 cowsheds are overalls worn by the milkers. In one the overalls are changed twice a week, and in the other when necessary.
4. *Cleansing of cowsheds*.—The cowsheds are cleaned out twice daily in 4 cowsheds, three times daily in 12 and four times daily in 7.
5. *Washing of the udders before milking*.—No attempt is made to wash or clean the udders in 1 cowshed; they are stated to be cleaned before milking if they are found to be dirty, in 3 cowsheds; they are brushed in 1 cowshed, wiped or cleaned before starting milking in 12 and washed in the remaining 6 cowsheds.
6. *Milking pails*.—The receptacles into which the milk is drawn is, in every instance, the open milk pail, and in no cowshed is the modern, or improved pail, used, which is so constructed, that there is less risk of dirt, manure and straw getting admission into the milk.

The Maternity and Infant Welfare Committee, acting on the suggestion of the Ministry of Health, instructed me to enquire whether it was not possible to procure a supply of Grade A milk. I wrote to the National Clean Milk Society,

who supplied me with the names of six firms who might supply the Council with certified clean milk. I wrote to these firms, but not one was in a position to do so at that time.

The official "clean" milk is of two kinds.

(1) *Grade A Milk.*

Grade A milk is milk produced under specially clean and hygienic conditions, from a herd free from tuberculosis. The licence requires that the herd from which the milk is obtained must contain no cow or any bovine animal kept in contact with the herd, which has not passed the specified tuberculin test, and certain other prescribed requirements. While the licence is in force every facility must be afforded for taking samples of the milk of any cow in the herd, or of the mixed milk of the herd, or of any milk sold under the licence, at any time or place that may be thought necessary during the progress of the milk from the producer to the consumer. The farm must be open to inspection by a representative of the Ministry of Health, or a local authority acting on behalf of the Ministry, and must attain a certain standard in respect of equipment and methods. The licence in the first place is granted after such an inspection, and if at a later inspection the standard is found to have deteriorated the licence may be withdrawn. The milk must be cooled on the farm and consigned in a sealed container, having a label giving the address of the farm, the day of production, and whether from the morning or evening milking. Dealers, other than producers, who desire to obtain a licence to sell milk under the designation Grade A milk, must show that their equipment and methods are found satisfactory on inspection, that the milk is delivered to the consumer in the vessel in which it is received, or in bottles sterilised by steam, filled on the premises of the retailer, and closed by discs or caps, showing the day of production.

(2) *Grade A (Certified) Milk.*

In the production of Grade A (Certified) Milk certain additional precautions are enforced. The milk, after cooling, is bottled on the producers' premises in sterilised bottles, and labelled to show the day of production, and the time of day. The milk on examination at any time before delivery to the consumer must not contain *B. coli communis* in one-tenth of a cubic centimetre (in each of two tubes), or more than 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre. Further, the milk must not be delivered to the consumer as Grade A (Certified) milk, more than two days after the day of production, but milk, fulfilling these conditions, will keep sweet much longer. This Grade A (Certified) milk must be delivered to the purchaser in the bottles in which it has been received from the producer with caps intact.

Hygienic methods of milk production must of necessity raise the price of milk owing to the extra precautions taken, and the work involved in supplying a guaranteed pure and clean article, but the Committee were prepared to accept this, and to supply the poorest infants in the district with a clean and pure supply of milk, and give them a chance for the first time to compete for their existence with children of people who are in better circumstances.

Unsound Food Destroyed.

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

I.—At the Wharves :—

						Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat	...	Bacon	...	...	...	2	7	1	4
Preserved Meats	... 204,013	Tins of Beef	...	...	...	159	12	1	5
	510	" Mutton	...	...	...	—	15	1	7
	2,071	" Rabbits	...	...	...	1	19	2	23
	3,111	" Tongues	...	...	...	2	13	3	2
Preserved Fish	... 420	Tins of Crayfish	...	...	...	—	1	3	14
	621	" Pilchards	...	...	...	—	5	2	5
	3,095	" Salmon	...	...	...	1	9	3	20
	3,085	" Sardines	...	...	...	1	18	2	26
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.	2,868	Crates of Bananas	...	...	...	81	4	3	0
	4	Boxes of Oranges	...	...	...	—	6	0	0
	354	" Pears	...	...	...	2	3	3	4
		Potatoes	...	...	...	26	7	0	0
	24	Boxes of Tomatoes	...	...	...	—	6	2	0
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables.	1,560	Tins of Cherries	...	...	...	1	14	3	18
	1,575	" Assorted Fruits	...	...	...	1	6	2	26
	16,703	" Pears	...	...	...	14	9	1	8
	24,793	" Pineapples	...	...	...	16	12	0	6
	792	" Spinach	...	...	...	—	18	0	0
	19,353	" Tomatoes	...	...	...	49	0	2	8
Dried Fruits	... 300	boxes of Figs	...	...	...	2	13	2	22
	254	" Plums	...	...	...	1	14	0	0
Sundries	... 19,422	Tins of Assorted Canned Goods	...	...	...	17	8	2	16
	296,771	Tins of Condensed Milk	...	...	...	132	6	2	21
	1	Bag of Cocoa	...	...	...	—	1	2	19
	1,072	Tins of Marmalade	...	...	...	2	17	1	10
						522	12	0	12

II.—Diseased Meat and Offal destroyed from the Slaughter-houses and Offal Dealers :—

						Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
40 Calves Carcasses and Organs	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	2	7
1 Goat's	"	"	...	...	...	—	—	1	14
Veal	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	26
31 Bullocks' Livers	...	...	...	...	...	—	6	0	16
22 Calves' Livers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	23
2 Sheeps' Livers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	4
11 Sets of Calves' Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	16
2 Sets of Sheeps' Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	5
21 Bullocks' Spleens	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	14
4 Bullocks' Heads	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	0	3
						2	8	0	16

III.—Unsound Food seized or surrendered in other parts of the Borough :—

								Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Apples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	9	0	0
Apricot Pulp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	3	20
Assorted Canned Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	19	1	0
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	0	20
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	10
Black Currants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	0	0
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	0
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	13	0	12
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	16
Conger Eels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	2	0
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	24
Cucumber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	0
Currants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	1	22
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	1	22
Dutch Herrings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	0	0
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	3	25
Figs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	0	12
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	14	2	0
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	0	0
Gooseberries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	0	20
Grapes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	0	0
Greengages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	3	27
Horse Radish...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	14
Kippers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	14
Lemon Peel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	0	0
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	24
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	5
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	0
Oranges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	0	14
Peaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	0	0
Pears	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	2	7
Periwinkles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	0	0
Plums	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	13	0	0
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	0	0
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	2	0
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	0
Raspberries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	21
Skate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	0
Strawberries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	7	1	0
Tangerines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	6	0	0
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	3	0
Walnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	14

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	4	1	7
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The Mortuary.

The number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary during the year was 367. Of these, 318 were removed by the Coroner's order, 35 by the Police, 4 at the request of deceaseds' friends, 8 on my instructions, and 2 by the Fire Brigade.

5 bodies were placed in the Infectious Mortuary.

44 bodies were placed in the Jewish part of the Mortuary, but only 5 were officially "watched."

355 Inquests were held in the Coroner's Court, and 53 post mortem examinations were made.

Verminous Persons.

351 persons were cleansed during the year, and their clothing disinfected. Of these 345 were adults—319 males and 26 females—and 6 were children.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

Pursuant to the Third Section of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney, being the Registration Authority under the above Acts, has to report as follows with regard to the execution of such Acts and of the Regulations made thereunder, and as to the steps taken by them as such authority during the year 1920 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 1920 was 46, 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	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Notification of change of master...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Marking	...	...	...	...	...	1
(e) Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(f) Separation of sexes	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(g) Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	1
(h) Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(i) Painting	...	...	...	...	...	1
(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 Diseases occurred.
- (7) No boats were detained for cleansing and disinfection
- (8) The total number of boats on the register on the 31st December, 1920 :—
 - (a) Number of boats believed to be in use or available was ... 9
 - Boats propelled by motor ... Nil.
 - (b) Number of boats that cannot be traced ... Nil.
- (9) No boats were registered during 1920.

Police Court Proceedings.

I.—Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

On 5th January, Mr. D. Galinski was summoned for failing to comply with the Council's notice to abate nuisances, including a defective roof and verminous rooms at No. 44, Weaver Street. An order to abate the nuisances within 21 days was made by the Magistrate, and fined £8.

On 5th January, Mr. D. Galinski was summoned for failing to comply with the Council's notice to abate nuisances, including defective roof and verminous rooms at No. 89, Underwood Street. An order to abate the nuisances within 21 days was made by the Magistrate, and fined £8.

On 7th January, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to abate nuisances caused by defective rain-water pipes at No. 5, North East Passage. He was fined £2, with £2 4s. costs.

On 12th January, Mr. S. Zissick was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance caused by a defective roof at 142, Brick Lane. An order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made by the Magistrate with £2 4s. costs.

On 12th January, Mr. I. Goldstein was summoned for failing to provide a sufficient ash-pit at No. 32, Spelman Street. He was ordered to pay 24s. costs.

On 19th January, Mr. W. Buchanan was summoned for failing to provide an ash-pit at No. 16, Braintree Street. He was fined 2s., with 21s. costs.

On 20th January, the owner of No. 47, Beaumont Square, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof. An order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs. (At the time of applying for the summons the owner was not known, but the name was afterwards found to be Mrs. F. Gordon.)

On 27th January, Mr. A. Pinhorn was summoned for failing to remedy a defective roof at No. 27, St. Dunstan's Road. An order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs.

On 27th January, Mr. A. Pinhorn was summoned for failing to remedy defective roof and drain at No. 39, St. Dunstan's Road. An order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs.

On 6th February, Mr. Cohen was summoned for failing to abate nuisance caused by defective roof and gutters of No. 40, Christian Street. An order to abate the nuisance within 28 days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs.

On 6th February, Mr. Cohen was summoned for failing to remedy defective roof and gutters of No. 42, Christian Street. An order to abate the nuisance within 28 days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs.

On 6th February, Mr. Cohen was summoned for failing to remedy defective roof and damp walls at 78, Grove Street. An order to abate the nuisance within 28 days was made by the Magistrate with £1 7s. costs.

On 6th February, Mr. Rosenberg was summoned for failing to remedy defective roof of 53, Umberston Street, and non-compliance with Magistrate's order of 18th December, 1919. He was fined £5 with £2 4s. costs.

On 9th February, Mr. D. Galinski was summoned for failing to remedy the damp condition of the wall of the ground floor back room at No. 10, Montague Place. An order to abate the nuisance within 21 days was made by the Magistrate with £2 7s. costs.

On 9th February, Mrs. R. Specterman was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof of No. 32, Heneage Street. An order to abate the nuisance within 14 days was made by the Magistrate with £2 7s. costs.

On 11th February, Mrs. F. Gordon was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof of No. 47, Beaumont Square, and non-compliance with Magistrate's order of 20th January, 1920. She was fined £2, with £2 2s. costs, and the Magistrate granted a further order for the work to be done within seven days.

On 11th February, Mrs. R. Specterman was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof and eaves gutters at No. 160, Cannon Street Road. An order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs.

On 13th February, Mr. Kahan was summoned for failing to remedy defective dust-shoots, and yard paving, at Tasburg Buildings, Crellin Street, and also dirty condition of the premises. The summons was withdrawn, the work having been done at the hearing of the summons. He was ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 13th February, Mr. Kahan was summoned for failing to remedy defective dust-shoots at Philip Buildings, Crellin Street. An order was made with £2 4s. costs.

On 13th February, Mr. Rosenberg was summoned for failing to remedy the dirty condition of Sander Street Buildings. An order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs.

On 4th March, Mr. A. Barsht was summoned for failing to remedy the nuisance arising from the choked condition of the drain at No. 85, Christian Street. He was fined £2 with £2 2s. costs.

On 10th March, Mr. Wolmark was summoned for failing to remedy the defective walls around the sink at No. 85, Cannon Street Road. The work having been done, the summons was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs.

On 10th March, Mr. J. Specterman was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof gutters, rain-water pipes and floors at No. 165, Cannon Street Road. An Order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made with £2 8s. costs.

On 10th March, Mr. S. Gales was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle, at No. 61, Cable Street. The nuisance having been abated, the summons was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs.

On 10th March, Mr. S. Gales was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof and cleanse and repair the dilapidated and dirty condition of the walls and ceilings at No. 61, Cable Street. An Order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made with £2 8s. costs.

On 17th March, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to remedy the dirty and dilapidated condition of the premises at No. 65, Ocean Street. An Order to abate the nuisance within 14 days was made with £2 8s. costs.

On 17th March, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the yard paving at No. 65, Ocean Street. He was fined £2 with £2 2s. costs.

On 19th March, Mr. W. Rutkowski was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof of No. 6, Denmark Street. The work being finished at the hearing of the summons, he was ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 22nd March, Mrs. R. Specterman was summoned for failing to comply with the Magistrate's order to remedy the defective roof at No. 32, Heneage Street. She was fined £2 with £2 2s. costs.

On 16th April, Mr. Z. Frankel was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance caused by keeping fowls and ducks at No. 41, Batty Street. He was fined £5 with £2 4s. costs.

On 19th April, Mr. W. Abbott was summoned for failing to remedy defective condition of the gutters, yard paving and damp walls at No. 25, Cephas Street. An Order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made, with £1 5s. costs.

On 21st April, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to remedy the dilapidated condition of the walls and ceilings at No. 15, Hanbury Street. The work having been done at the hearing of the summons, it was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs.

On 30th April, the Owner of No. 84, Grove Street, was summoned for failing to remedy defective condition of the gutters, soil pipe and w.c. The work having been done at the hearing of the summons, it was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs. (Mr. Goldstein's name was on the rent book but he refused to acknowledge that he was responsible and did not appear at the Police Court.

On 30th April, the Owner of No. 86, Grove Street, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof, gutters and soil pipe. An Order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs. (The same remark with regard to the Ownership applies as in the preceding summons.)

On 3rd May, Mr. S. Israelovitch, the Owner and occupier of No. 105, Commercial Road, E., was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle. He was fined £2 with £1 costs.

On 3rd May, Mr. W. Windrum was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle at No. 15, Sceptre Street. The nuisance having been abated before the hearing of the summons, it was withdrawn on payment of £2 2s. costs.

On 3rd May, Mrs. A. Jacobs was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle at No. 87, Cephas Street. The nuisance having been abated before the hearing of the summons, it was withdrawn on payment of £2 2s. costs.

On 13th May, Mr. Cohen was summoned for failing to remedy defective roof and gutters at No. 1, Matilda Place. An Order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made with £2 8s. costs.

On 17th May, Mr. Schwartz was summoned for failing to remedy the defective paving at No. 11, Burslem Street. An Order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made with £2 8s. costs.

On 17th May, Mr. Goldstein was summoned for failing to remedy the defective workshop roof, damp walls, dilapidated w.c.'s, etc., at Wellington Buildings. An Order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs.

On 21st May, Mr. R. Brutton was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof and rain-water pipe at No. 125, St. George Street. An Order to abate the nuisance within 14 days was made by the Magistrate with £3 3s. costs.

On 27th May, Mrs. R. Specterman was summoned for failing to provide proper sanitary dust receptacles at No. 88, Sidney Street, Nos. 54 & 56, Varden Street. She had provided the receptacles before the date of the hearing of the summonses. She was ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.

On 27th May, Mr. A. Marks, the occupier of No. 82a, Grove Street, was summoned for failing to cleanse the dirty condition of the floor, yard and water-closet. He was fined £3 with £2 2s. costs.

On 8th June, Mrs. K. Robin was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle at No. 56, Old Montague Street. The nuisance having been abated before the hearing of the summons, she was ordered by the Magistrate to pay 23s. costs.

On 8th June, Mrs. K. Robin was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle at No. 58, Old Montague Street. The nuisance having been abated before the hearing of the summons, she was ordered by the Magistrate to pay 23s. costs.

On 22nd June, Mrs. J. Bevington was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof, and to cleanse the walls and ceilings of No. 4, Cornwall Square. An order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made by the Magistrate with £2 7s. costs.

On 22nd June, Mrs. J. Bevington was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle at No. 4, Cornwall Square. She was ordered to pay £1 1s. costs.

On 29th June, Mr. A. H. Gowler was summoned for failing to remedy defective yard paving and eaves gutters at No. 21, Three Colt Street. He was fined 20s., with £2 2s. costs.

On 15th July, Mr. B. Cohen was summoned for failing to remedy the defective walls, roof, gutters and sashes at No. 1, Matilda Place. A closing order was made by the Magistrate.

On 15th July, Mr. B. Cohen was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, etc., of No. 2, Matilda Place. A closing order was made by the Magistrate.

On 15th July, Mr. B. Cohen was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, etc., at No. 3, Matilda Place. A closing order was made by the Magistrate.

On 15th July, Mr. B. Cohen was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, etc., at No. 4, Matilda Place. A closing order was made by the Magistrate.

On 16th July, Messrs. Franks & Simons were summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof at No. 23, Burslem Street. The work having been done at the hearing of the summons, they were fined £1 with £2 4s. costs.

On 16th July, Mr. W. Rutkowski was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof gutters, and rain-water pipes at No. 10, Ellen Place. An order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made by the Magistrate, and he was fined £1 with £2 8s. costs.

On 16th July, Mr. W. Rutkowski was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, gutters and rain-water pipes at No. 11, Ellen Place. An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days, and he was fined £1 with £2 2s. costs.

On 20th July, Mr. M. C. Liell was summoned for failing to remedy the defective drain at No. 63, Skidmore Street.

Towards the end of 1919 a Magistrate's Order was made against Mr. M. C. Liell to abate a nuisance caused by the defective condition of the drain. The Order specified the work required to be done which was to reconstruct the drainage system and to connect with the sewer in Skidmore Street. The drain was reconstructed as far as the boundary wall of No. 61 but the owner refused to proceed further, the drain passing underneath No. 61 of which he was not the owner. No part of the drainage of No. 61 is connected with the combined drain of Nos. 63 and 65. When the latter was constructed and the plan of the combined drain accepted by the late vestry of Mile End, the ground on which No. 61 now stands, was an open space. Had No. 61 not been built on this open space, there is no doubt the owners of Nos. 63 and 65 would have admitted their liability. The portion of the drain of Nos. 63 and 65 which runs under No. 61 was in a defective condition and the question to be decided was, who was responsible for repairing it. The owner of No. 61 denied liability, as the drainage of No. 61 was not connected with it in any way, and the owner of Nos. 63 and 65 denied that he had any right or authority with regard to No. 61.

On July 30th, 1920, Mr. Liell was summoned for non-compliance with the Order made by the Magistrate in the previous December. The summons was dismissed and a notice was then served on the owner of No. 61. The latter refused to remedy the defective drain, maintaining that the drain does not belong to him as his house has a separate drainage system.

On 21st July, the owner of Newman's Buildings, Leyden Street, was summoned for failing to remedy the dilapidated and dirty condition of the walls and ceilings. An order to abate the nuisance within 28 days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs. (Owners were not known, and no one was collecting the rent.)

On 21st July, Messrs. C. C. & T. Moore were summoned for failing to abate a nuisance caused by the foul condition of the w.c.'s at No. 1, Blossom Street. An order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made with £2 8s. costs.

On 21st July, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof at No. 32, Plumber's Row. An order to abate the nuisance within 14 days was made with £2 8s. costs.

On 22nd July, Messrs. Robins & Hind were summoned for failing to provide a supply of water to the w.c., at No. 12, Hogarth Houses. The work having been done at the hearing of the summons, they were fined £1 with £2 4s. costs.

On 22nd July, Mr. S. Goodman, a baker, of No. 141, Christian Street, was summoned for having deposited in his bakehouse for sale, or in preparation for sale, a quantity of liquid eggs, the same being unfit for human food. He was fined £20 with £5 5s. costs.

On 30th July, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to remedy the dirty and dilapidated condition of No. 92, Cable Street. He was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 6th August, Mr. Suttar was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the gutters, window sashes, and flooring at No. 3, Yalford Street. An order to abate the nuisance within 14 days was made with £2 8s. costs.

On 16th September, Mr. Curmick was summoned for failing to cleanse the walls and ceilings at No. 2, Copley Street. An order to abate the nuisance within 14 days was made with £2 8s. costs.

On 16th September, Mr. Curmick was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle. He was fined £3 with £1 1s. costs.

On 16th September, Mr. Curmick was summoned for failing to cleanse the walls and ceilings, and to remedy defective yard paving at No. 4, Copley Street. An order to abate the nuisance within 14 days was made with £2 8s. costs.

On 16th September, Mr. E. Sykes was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle at No. 6, Claremont Place. He was fined £3 with £1 1s. costs.

On 16th September, Messrs. C. C. & T. Moore were summoned for failing to cleanse the walls and ceilings, and to remedy the defective condition of the stoves and eaves gutters at No. 24, Cressy Place. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 14 days with £2 8s. costs.

On 17th September, Messrs. Franks and Simons were summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, etc., at No. 10, Hope Place. The work having been in hand at the hearing of the summons, an order was made by the Magistrate to complete the work within 14 days with £1 1s. costs.

On 21st September, Mr. J. Grovie, the owner and occupier of No. 1, Forrester Street, was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle. The receptacle having been provided by the day of hearing, he was ordered to pay £1 1s. costs.

On 21st September, Mr. W. V. Reeve was summoned for failing to remedy the dirty and dilapidated condition of the premises at No. 81, St. Ann's Road, also the defective condition of the yard paving. The summonses were adjourned until 28th September, and, having completed the work on the latter date, he was ordered to pay £1 1s. costs in each case.

On 23rd September, Mr. Galinsky was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof at No. 66, Pelham Street. The work having been completed before the hearing of the summons, he was ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 23rd September, Mr. Galinsky was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof at No. 85, Underwood Street. The work having been completed before the hearing of the summons, he was ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 27th September, Mr. R. E. Lloyd was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the flushing apparatus, eaves gutters to back addition, and to cleanse the dirty and dilapidated floor of rooms at No. 8, Argyle Road. An order was made for the work to be done within 14 days with £2 8s. costs.

On 27th September, Mr. R. E. Lloyd was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle at No. 8, Argyle Road. He was fined £5 and £1 1s. costs.

On 27th September, Mr. H. A. Curmick was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the eaves gutters to back addition, and the floor of a room at No. 61, Carlton Road. An order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs.

On 29th September, Mr. B. Lesnick, the occupier of No. 1, Matilda Place, was summoned for failing to comply with the Magistrate's order to vacate premises on which a closing order had been made on 18th July. The defendant having removed since the service of the summons, the summons was withdrawn.

On 29th September, Mr. M. Pickles, the occupier of No. 3, Matilda Place, was summoned for failing to comply with the Magistrate's order to vacate premises on which a closing order had been made on 18th July. The Defendant having removed before the hearing, the summons was withdrawn.

On 29th September, Mr. Benabo was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof and walls of No. 26, Fairclough Street. Although the work was done before the hearing of the summons, he was fined £2 with £2 2s. costs.

On 29th September, Messrs. Franks & Simon were summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof at No. 21, Burslem Street. The work was done before the date of the hearing of the summons, and they were fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 30th September, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, dirty and dilapidated condition of the premises, etc., at No. 24, Knott Street. An order to abate the nuisance within 14 days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs.

On 30th September, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to remedy the defective yard paving at No. 24, Knott Street. He was fined £1 10s., with £1 1s. costs.

On 30th September, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle at No. 24, Knott Street. He was fined £1 10s., with £1 1s. costs.

On 30th September, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, the dirty and dilapidated condition of the premises, windows and floor at No. 30, Knott Street. An order to abate the nuisance within 21 days was made, with £2 8s. costs.

On 30th September, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to remedy the defective yard paving at No. 30, Knott Street. He was fined £1 10s., with £1 1s. costs.

On 30th September, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to remedy the defective water-closet, roof of house, etc., at No. 32, Knott Street. An order to abate the nuisance within 28 days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs.

On 30th September, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to remedy the defective yard paving at No. 32, Knott Street. He was fined £1 10s., with £1 1s. costs.

On 6th October, Mr. Chessis, the occupier of No. 2, Matilda Place, was summoned for failing to comply with the Magistrate's order to vacate premises on which a closing order had been made on 15th July, 1920. The defendant had now ceased to occupy the premises, and the summons was withdrawn.

On 6th October, Mr. Ofstrovosky, the occupier of No. 4, Matilda Place, was summoned for failing to comply with the Magistrate's order to vacate premises on which a closing order had been made on 15th July, 1920. The defendant had now ceased to occupy the premises, and the summons was withdrawn.

On 11th October, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to remedy defective roof at No. 11, Stutfield Street. He was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 11th October, Mr. Harris was summoned for failing to remedy defective roof at No. 23, Stutfield Street. He was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 11th October, Messrs. Moss & Gray were summoned for failing to remedy defective sink, sink waste pipe, and w.c., flushing apparatus at No. 14, Batty Street. They were fined £2, with £2 2s. costs.

On 14th October, Miss Dixon was summoned for failing to remedy the defective water supply apparatus to water closet, and eaves gutter to roof of house at No. 8, Eastfield Street. The work being in hand on the date of the hearing of the summons, an order to complete the work in three days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs.

On 18th October, Messrs. Franks & Simon were summoned for failing to remedy defective yard paving, rain water pipes and dilapidated water closet at No. 10, Golding Terrace. An order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs.

On 18th October, Mr. L. Lyons was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof at No. 66a, Hessel Street. An order to abate the nuisance within 14 days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs.

On 27th October, Mr. J. Hodges was summoned for failing to cleanse the dirty and dilapidated condition of the walls and ceilings at No. 155, Bancroft Road. An order to abate the nuisance within 14 days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs.

On 29th October, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to remedy the defective eaves gutter, hopper head, etc., and to cleanse the walls and ceiling of the first floor front room at No. 7, Beaumont Square. He was fined £2 2s., with £2 2s. costs.

On 29th October, Mr. H. Brodtman was summoned for failing to remedy the dirty and dilapidated condition of the premises at No. 67, Turner's Road. The work having been completed, the defendant was ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 1st November, Messrs. Robins & Hine were summoned for failing to remedy the defective flue at No. 21, Hogarth Houses. The work having been completed at the hearing of the summons, they were fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 1st November, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, stove, and sashes at No. 30, Grove Street. An order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made by the Magistrate with £2 8s. costs.

On 4th November, Mr. H. Brodtman was summoned for failing to remedy defective roof at No. 9, Aston Street. The work having been completed previous to the hearing of the summons, it was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs.

On 8th November, Mr. L. Lyons was summoned for failing to remedy defective gutter at No. 7, Grove Street. The work having been completed at the hearing of the summons, he was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 8th November, Mr. L. Lyons was summoned for failing to remedy the defective yard paving, roof of w.c., and failing to ventilate the basement at No. 9, Grove Street. An order to abate the nuisance within seven days was made by the Magistrate with £3 3s. costs.

On 9th November, Mrs. Jane Walsh was summoned for failing to cleanse dirty walls and ceilings at No. 35, St. Peter's Road. An order was made by the Magistrate to abate the nuisance within seven days.

On 9th November, Mrs. Jane Walsh was summoned for failing to cleanse the walls and ceilings of No. 36, St. Peter's Road. An order was made by the Magistrate to abate the nuisance within seven days.

On 9th November, Mrs. B. Gales was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the defective roof, etc., at No. 15, Anthony Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 21 days with £2 8s. costs.

On 9th November, Mrs. B. Gales was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof at No. 25, Anthony Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 21 days with £2 8s. costs.

On 12th November, Mr. Emden was summoned for failing to remedy defective condition of w.c., stairs, sashes, and to cleanse the walls and ceilings at No. 62, Grove Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days with £2 8s. costs.

On 12th November, Mr. Emden was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle at No. 62, Grove Street. An order was made to provide a sanitary dust receptacle within seven days with £2 2s. costs.

On 15th November, Mr. Walmesby was summoned for failing to remedy defective condition of the roof, floor, stairs and sashes at No. 17, Grove Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 14 days with £3 3s. costs.

On 15th November, Mr. Cohen was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the gutters, roof, floor, yard paving, stairs, and to cleanse the walls and ceilings of No. 19, Grove Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days with £3 3s. costs.

On 16th November, Mr. A. Goldblum was summoned for failing to remedy the dirty and dilapidated condition of the premises, and the defective condition of the roof at No. 64, Greenfield Street. The nuisance having been abated before the hearing of the summons, it was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs.

On 19th November, Messrs. King & Everall were summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof and ceilings at No. 91, Sidney Street. The summons was adjourned *sine die*. (The defects have now been remedied.)

On 22nd November, Messrs. C. C. & T. Moore were summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the floor, fire-place, and walls, and for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle at No. 89, Cable Street. The nuisance having been abated before the hearing of the summons, they were fined £1 with £2 2s. costs.

On 22nd November, Mr. Cohen was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of w.c. and walls and ceilings at No. 3, Crellin Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days with £2 8s. costs.

On 22nd November, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof and to provide a sash at No. 7, Stutfield Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days with £2 8s. costs.

On 22nd November, Mr. Goldbaum was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof and drain at No. 137, Christian Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days with £2 8s. costs.

On 22nd November Mr. Goldbaum was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the w.c., yard paving, and to cleanse the walls and ceilings at No. 141, Christian Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 14 days with £2 8s. costs.

On 23rd November, Mr. T. Holliday was summoned for failing to remedy the dirty condition of the walls and ceilings at No. 169, St. George Street. He was fined £1 with £2 costs.

On 23rd November, Mr. J. Hodges was summoned for failing to remedy the dirty and dilapidated condition of the premises at No. 52, St. Thomas Road. An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days with £3 3s. costs.

On 29th November, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to cleanse the dirty walls and ceilings at No. 9, Beaumont Square. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 14 days with £2 2s. costs.

On 29th November Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to cleanse the dirty walls and ceiling at No. 4, Beaumont Square. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 14 days with £2 2s. costs.

On 30th November, Mr. Edmunds was summoned for failing to remedy the dirty and dilapidated condition of the premises at No. 27, St. Thomas' Road. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 14 days with £2 4s. costs.

On 30th November, Mr. Edmunds was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle at No. 27, St. Thomas Road. He was fined £1 with £1 1s. costs.

On 3rd December, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the walls, ceilings and roof at No. 66, Ocean Street. An order was made by the Magistrate to abate the nuisance within 28 days.

On 3rd December, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the yard paving at No. 66, Ocean Street. He was fined £3 with £2 2s. costs.

On 3rd December, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle at No. 66, Ocean Street. He was fined £2 with £2 2s. costs.

On 3rd December, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the walls and ceilings, and roof at No. 74, Ocean Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 28 days with £2 8s. costs.

On 3rd December, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the yard paving at No. 74, Ocean Street. He was fined £2 with £2 2s. costs.

On 3rd December, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary dust receptacle at No. 74, Ocean Street. He was fined £3 with £1 1s. costs.

On 6th December, Mr. D. Galinski was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the w.c., etc., at No. 131, Jubilee Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days with £2 8s. costs.

On 6th December, Mr. Lightstone was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof, yard paving, sink and rain-water pipes at No. 14, Berner Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days with £2 8s. costs.

On 13th December, Mr. Rosen was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof at No. 2, Waterloo Court. The nuisance having been abated at the hearing of the summons, he was fined 10s. with £2 2s. costs.

On 13th December, Mr. Harris was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof, sashes, and yard paving at No. 23, Stuttfield Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days with £3 3s. costs.

On 13th December, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof at No. 49, Christian Street. The nuisance having been abated at the hearing of the summons, he was fined £1 1s. with £3 3s. costs.

On 13th December, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from dampness of the walls, and to remedy the dirty condition of the walls of basement at No. 76, Christian Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days with £3 3s. costs.

On 13th December, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof at No. 84, Christian Street. The nuisance having been abated at the hearing of the summons, he was fined £1 with £3 3s. costs.

On 13th December, Messrs. Pinhorn were summoned for failing to abate the nuisance arising from defective roof at the workshop, at 1a, Sly Street. An order was made by the Magistrate to abate the nuisance within 14 days with 6s. costs.

On 14th December, Mr. D. Galinski was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof at No. 30, Scarborough Street. The nuisance having been abated at the hearing of the summons, he was fined 10s. with £3 3s. costs.

On 15th December, Mrs. B. Gales was summoned for failing to remedy the defective eaves gutter and paving at Nos. 25 and 26, Fenton Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 21 days with £3 3s. costs.

On 20th December, Messrs. Franks & Simons were summoned for failing to provide proper water-closet accommodation at No. 13, Golding Terrace. An order was made to do the necessary work within seven days with £3 3s. costs.

On 20th December, Messrs. Franks & Simons were summoned for failing to provide proper water-closet accommodation at No. 14, Golding Terrace. An order was made to do the necessary work within seven days with £3 3s. costs.

On 20th December, Mr. Wolmark was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the floor, sashes, gutter and rain water pipe at No. 1, Wellington Buildings. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 21 days with £2 8s. costs.

On 20th December, Mr. Wolmark was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the floor, sashes, gutter and rain water pipe at No. 2, Wellington Buildings. An order was made by the Magistrate to abate the nuisance within 21 days with £2 8s. costs.

On 20th December, Mr. Wolmark was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the floor, stairs, and sashes, and also the dampness of the wall at No. 3, Wellington Buildings. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 21 days with £2 8s. costs.

On 21st December, Mr. A. Brukman was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the framing and sashes at No. 24, Ellen Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days with £3 3s. costs.

On 21st December, Mr. J. G. Cook was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, sashes, yard paving, and to cleanse the walls and ceilings at No. 28, Mary Ann Street. The work having been done at the hearing of the summons, he was fined 1s. with £3 3s. costs.

On 22nd December, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof at No. 40, Hungerford Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 14 days with £2 8s. costs.

On 22nd December, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof and yard paving at No. 21, Hungerford Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 14 days with £2 8s. costs.

On 28th December, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to remedy the defective eaves gutter, etc., at No. 18, Pelham Street. The work having been done at the hearing of the summons, he was fined £2 with 21s. costs.

On 28th December, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof and eaves gutter at No. 20, Pelham Street. The work having been done at the hearing of the summons, he was fined £2 with 21s. costs.

On 28th December, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, etc., at No. 22, Pelham Street. The work having been done at the hearing of the summons, he was fined 20s. with 10s. 6d. costs.

On 28th December, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the roof, etc., at No. 26, Pelham Street. The work having been done at the hearing of the summons, he was fined 20s. with 10s. 6d. costs.

On 29th December, Messrs. C. C. & T. Moore were summoned for failing to remedy the dirty and dilapidated condition of the premises at No. 19, Tredegar Square. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 28 days with £2 8s. costs.

On 29th December, Mr. F. Widdowson was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the premises at No. 48, Tredegar Square. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 14 days with £2 8s. costs.

On 29th December, Mr. F. Widdowson was summoned for failing to remedy the dirty and dilapidated condition of premises at No. 19, Cottage Grove. An order was made to abate the nuisance within 14 days with £2 8s. costs.

On 30th December Mrs. B. Gales was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the yard paving at No. 15, St. George Street. An order was made to abate the nuisance within seven days with £2 8s. costs.

II.—Under the Houses Let in Lodgings Bye-laws.

On 21st July, Messrs. C. C. & T. Moore were summoned for failing to cleanse the walls and ceilings of No. 1, Blossom Street. They were fined £1, with £1 1s. costs.

On 21st July, Messrs. C. C. & T. Moore were summoned for failing to cleanse the walls and ceilings of No. 3, Blossom Street. They were fined £1, with £1 1s. costs.

On 21st July, Messrs. C. C. & T. Moore were summoned for failing to cleanse the walls and ceilings of No. 4, Blossom Street. They were fined £1, with £1 1s. costs.

On 15th December, Mr. Abbott was summoned for failing to cleanse the walls and ceilings of No. 20, Dod Street. He was fined 10s., with £1 1s. costs.

III.—Under London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

On 12th January, Mr. I. Goldstein was summoned for failing to comply with the Council's Notice to remedy the dirty and verminous condition of the walls and ceiling of the first floor back room of No. 32, Spelman Street. Defendant was ordered to pay £1 4s. costs.

On 16th September, Mr. Curmick was summoned for failing to cleanse the verminous walls and ceilings of No. 4, Copley Street. He was fined £2, with £1 1s. costs.

On 16th September, Messrs. C. C. & T. Moore were summoned for failing to cleanse the verminous walls and ceiling at No. 24, Cressy Place. They were fined £2, and £1 1s. costs.

On 21st September, Mr. W. V. Reeve was summoned for failing to cleanse the verminous rooms at No. 81, St. Ann's Road. The summons was adjourned till the 28th September, 1920, when, the work having been completed, the defendant was ordered to pay £1 1s. costs.

On 29th October, Mr. H. Brodtman was summoned for failing to cleanse the verminous rooms at No. 67, Turners Road. The summons was adjourned from September 17th. The work having been completed, he was ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 9th November, Mrs. J. Walsh was summoned for failing to cleanse verminous rooms at No. 35, St. Peter's Road. She was fined £2.

On 9th November, Mrs. J. Walsh was summoned for failing to cleanse verminous rooms at No. 36, St. Peters Road. She was fined £3.

On 16th November, Mr. A. Goldblum was summoned for failing to cleanse verminous rooms at No. 64, Greenfield Street. The work having been completed on the date of the hearing of the summons, the defendant was ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 29th November, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to cleanse verminous rooms at No. 9, Beaumont Square. He was fined 5s., with £2 2s. costs.

On 29th November, Mr. A. Benabo was summoned for failing to cleanse verminous rooms at No. 4, Beaumont Square. He was fined 5s., with £2 2s. costs.

On 30th November, Mr. Edmunds was summoned for failing to cleanse verminous rooms at No. 27, St. Thomas Road. He was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 14th December, Mr. D. Galinski was summoned for failing to cleanse verminous rooms at No. 30, Scarborough Street. The work having been done, he was ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.

On 14th December, Mr. J. Donn was summoned for failing to cleanse verminous rooms at No. 26, Pelham Street. The summons was adjourned for 14 days to enable him to carry out the work. At the adjourned hearing on 28th December, the work having been completed, defendant was fined £1, with 10s. 6d. costs.

On 29th December, Messrs. C. C. & T. Moore were summoned for failing to cleanse verminous rooms at No. 19, Tredegar Square. They were fined 20s., and £1 1s. costs.

IV.—London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908.

On 16th April, Mr. D. Scott, of No. 2B, Hessel Street, was summoned for not observing due cleanliness in his shop (butcher's). He was fined £5, with £2 4s. costs.

Unhealthy Areas.

I made an official representation under Part I of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, with respect to two areas in the Borough. The representation was made to the London County Council, the authority responsible for the administration of Part I, the area being too large to be dealt with under Part II.

(1) *Bell Lane Area*.—The official representation was made on December 2nd, 1919, that the houses in the area are unfit for human habitation and dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of the buildings therein. Further, that in my opinion the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evils connected with such houses and the sanitary defects in such area is an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and reconstruction of the streets and houses within such area.

The area is situated in Spitalfields to the west of Commercial Street and to the east of Bell Lane and is bounded on the north by Butler Street and on the south by Wentworth Street, but includes six houses to the south side of Wentworth Street. It includes Bell Lane (east side), Bell Court, Tenter Street, Butler Street (south side), Freeman Street, Palmer Street, Tilley Street, Shepherd Street and Buildings, Emery Place, Eastman's Court, Katherine Terrace, Wentworth Street (31 to 73 and 52 to 62), Wentworth Courts, and Ann's Place.

The area covers about 4 acres, and consists of 293 houses with a population of about 1,351 people. 23 houses were unoccupied, 33 were used for business premises only and the remaining 235 were occupied by members of the working classes.

The houses are not all equally bad—some are much worse than others.

According to a map dated 1799, there were houses in Wentworth Street and Bell Lane, and in Courts at the back of both of these streets but in the interior of the area there was an open ground known as Tenter Ground. According to an old report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Whitechapel District the Tenter Ground was paved about 1850. In 1858 much satisfaction is expressed by the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report for 1857 for a new sewer which was constructed in Shepherd Street, where nearly all the houses had cesspools previously, which have been abolished since its construction, so that at that date every house was properly drained.

In 1860 sewers were constructed and all the houses in Butler Street, Palmer Street, Tilley Street, Tenter Street and Freeman Street were in that year drained into the new sewers.

It is therefore fairly conclusive that most of the houses in Bell Lane, Wentworth Court, Wentworth Street, were built previous to 1800 and that the remainder were constructed some time between 1800 and 1850.

The official representation was considered by the London County Council and agreed to, the Ministry of Health held a local enquiry at St. George's Town Hall, on October 29th. The Inquiry lasted three days but the result is not yet known. No communication has since been received from the Ministry of Health on the matter.

(2) *Back Church Lane Area.*—The official representation was made on August 6th, 1919.

This area is situated in St. George-in-the-East to the south of Commercial Road. It is bounded on the west by Back Church Lane, on the east by Berner Street, on the north by Boyd Street, and on the South by Ellen Street.

It includes all the houses in Everard Street, 70 to 82 in Berner Street, 2 to 52, Boyd Street, the houses on the north side of Ellen Street (Nos. 1 to 51).

The area consists of 112 houses with a population of 533.

The number of persons suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Small Pox and Spotted Fever was, in proportion, twice that for the whole of the Borough of Stepney in 1916 and 1917, and eight times as much in 1918.

In 1799 this area had a few houses adjoining Back Church Lane. The remaining houses were built in the early part of the 19th century.

The narrowness, closeness and bad arrangement of the streets and houses and the bad condition of the houses with the sanitary defects connected therewith are dangerous to health, and the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evils connected with such houses is an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and reconstruction of the houses and streets therein.

The local Inquiry by the Minister of Health was held in October but the result of that inquiry has not yet been communicated to the Council.

Overcrowding.

The tendency to overcrowding has increased since the war due to the short supply of houses.

Houses which were intended for, and occupied by single families, have become occupied by two or more families per house. Having regard to the dearth of houses no action has been taken where the overcrowding has only been slight, such as one child in excess of the proper number.

11,632 inspections were made for the purpose of detecting overcrowding, but 62 only were found to be overcrowded.

No Police Court proceedings were taken for the abatement of overcrowding.

Water Supply.

Water supply cut off. In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Metropolitan Water Board reported that the water had been cut off in 135 premises. The reason for discontinuing the water supply was the non-payment of the rate.

Cisterns. In most of the houses water for drinking purposes is drawn from the main, but there are many houses in which the supplies are obtained from cisterns. Their situation and accessibility are often far from being satisfactory, and the majority of them are not cleansed as often as they should be.

Notices were served during the year in regard to defects and the necessity for cleansing 60 cisterns.

Houses Let In Lodgings.

Included under this heading are houses occupied by members of more than one family, which have been registered by a resolution of the Council, irrespective of the rents at which the houses are let.

No addition to the list of registered houses has been made during the year. The number at the end of 1920 was 2,512.

All the houses were kept under supervision, irregular and systematic inspections were made to them.

Number of visits made—5,857.

Number of notices served relative to cleansing—2,587.

Other notices—873.

General Sanitary Work.

65,738 re-visits were made by the Inspectors to supervise the abatement of the nuisances found in 25,513 houses.

2,502 drains were tested with smoke or water, and 94 were re-tested ; 2,572 drains were either constructed or reconstructed, cleansed or repaired ; 246 were trapped.

128 new soil pipes were fixed and ventilated ; 719 new closet-pans and traps were fixed ; 6,390 closets were either cleansed or repaired, or provided with additional light and ventilation ; 1,895 water-closets were provided with proper flushing apparatus.

3,706 yards, forecourts and areas were paved or repaired.



SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORT.

	COOK.	CROOK.	DEE.	FLINT.	JOHNSON.	MILLS.	PAVITT.	QUAINTRELL.	SHEPHERD.	SIMPSON.	STILES.	TWATTS.	WATERMAN.	WHITE.	WRACK.	BOTTOMLEY.	FORBES.	GALVIN.	HARRIS.	TOLL.	TRIMMING.	TWYNHAM.	TOTALS.
Number of Inspections—																							
House to house	431	687	780	843	378	1141	746	347	876	702	1012	1021	975	940	866	485	679	811	503	589	..	..	14812
Miscellaneous	3366	988	1266	1591	1597	1641	479	1191	1182	856	1200	1134	1194	1535	923	1779	198	186	1467	137	651	680	25241
Complaints	469	574	212	236	214	335	709	136	128	448	192	554	174	112	419	18	13	7	106	15	119	42	5232
Infectious diseases	216	368	108	168	337	170	415	419	101	422	213	337	324	137	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3914
Visits to Cases of Consumption	114	100	60	78	73	67	58	71	29	60	30	74	51	44	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1002
Intimations served	760	1595	1258	817	1663	1600	1437	935	1120	1593	1634	1856	1174	1092	866	1251	684	751	1049	560	575	1243	25513
Statutory notices served	485	1298	737	747	1114	899	1179	785	261	1297	1024	1486	808	825	572	234	175	261	..	108	363	349	15007
Houses re-visited	2656	2792	2538	2249	4760	4480	5400	1591	2742	6254	2947	5144	3839	2656	2954	3365	1269	1239	2585	966	1829	1643	65738
Summonses taken out under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	4	3	1	9	1	10	18	3	..	20	64	13	..	3	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	2	162
Samples taken under the Food & Drugs Acts	75	100	42	72	72	81	100	60	72	100	72	104	73	72	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1167
Summonses " " " "	3	8	2	2	4	4	3	2	2	8	2	8	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Houses or parts of houses cleansed	395	837	463	502	857	652	902	381	662	745	491	1022	634	478	347	778	601	650	606	496	326	312	13237
Water supply to houses reinstated	7	9	10	1	10	8	17	9	2	21	10	3	15	5	1	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	135
Drains constructed and reconstructed	27	8	4	8	22	12	16	8	..	14	6	18	18	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176
„ cleansed and repaired	63	92	51	25	203	37	158	85	10	159	140	94	72	76	42	34	11	..	12	..	20	12	1396
„ trapped	68	6	2	6	41	29	5	..	..	12	3	20	16	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246
New soil pipes fixed and ventilated	27	17	10	1	26	4	2	..	..	6	1	2	23	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
New closet pans and traps fixed	58	39	35	18	101	52	39	26	12	68	28	40	83	40	33	3	9	7	17	3	7	1	719
Closets provided with a water supply and flushing apparatus	92	87	141	32	227	232	43	30	62	189	184	122	176	90	60	4	21	..	86	17	..	..	1895
Closets provided with light and ventilation	5	4	6	2	10	7	3	..	9	..	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	70
„ cleansed and repaired	149	180	96	172	309	603	338	94	312	277	362	358	180	120	220	314	434	421	356	386	357	282	6320
Yards cleansed, repaved, or paving repaired	54	242	119	72	257	137	422	107	80	231	251	275	154	97	49	311	98	216	236	99	107	92	3766
Wash-houses, forecourts, areas, &c., paved	7	94	12	8	168	7	74	14	2	7	9	82	29	10	8	24	23	..	5	16	..	19	618
Sanitary dust receptacles provided	72	384	259	248	504	248	372	295	214	503	331	832	299	160	207	214	102	148	211	97	135	97	5932
Sink, bath, and lavatory pipes and rain-water pipes disconnected	4	9	15	..	8	8	..	2	..	15	..	25	38	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	164
Houses ventilated under lower floor	5	9	4	2	16	3	29	4	..	4	49	14	11	2	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	..	150
Miscellaneous repairs, viz.: roofs, floors, gutters, &c.	476	1016	542	784	2146	982	1361	784	444	1408	1030	2052	850	775	539	2756	3632	2972	2558	3434	1040	807	32388
Overcrowding in dwellings abated	3	8	3	15	..	..	..	3	..	4	14	1	1	5	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	62
Illegal occupation of underground rooms discontinued	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Manure receptacles provided or reconstructed	4	..	3	3	2	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Offensive accumulations removed	52	10	25	21	19	89	..	5	87	16	42	14	22	10	112	10	2	8	37	2	18	11	612
Bakehouses inspected	22	30	8	20	24	30	20	22	16	23	30	28	14	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316
„ cleansed	22	30	8	20	24	30	20	22	16	22	30	28	14	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316
Smoke nuisances abated	1	1	3	6	6	..	..	1	..	4	4	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Animals kept so as to constitute a nuisance removed	17	10	2	4	..	22	3	1	10	3	10	2	2	..	1	1	2	5	5	1	15	5	121
Damp walls remedied	25	94	142	64	158	89	113	34	32	9	192	112	81	72	52	42	160	192	78	149	74	43	2007
Cisterns cleansed and covered	2	4	2	2	1	12	1	..	3	3	3	6	..	3	4	..	..	8	4	2	..	..	60
Urinals fixed	1	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Open fires in yards abolished	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Canal Boats inspected	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Areas and stables paved and drained	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Occupation of shed as dwelling discontinued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Light and ventilation provided to rooms	1	18	6	2	..	..	..	4	..	3	7	17	241	2	..	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	309

Notices were served to provide 5,932 sanitary dust receptacles, and 19 manure receptacles ; 612 offensive accumulations were removed from the rear of dwelling houses.

160 houses were ventilated under the lower floor.

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

38 notices were served for the abatement of smoke nuisances.

316 visits were made to bakehouses.

13,237 notices were served to have houses cleansed.

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

32,388 miscellaneous repairs to roofs, floors, gutters, etc., were carried out as the result of notices served.

309 rooms were provided with additional light and ventilation, and the damp walls of 2,007 rooms were remedied.

There are 2,512 houses registered as houses-let-in-lodgings, and 5,857 visits were made under the bye-laws.

The number of registered milkshops at the end of 1920 was 420, and 1,616 visits were made to inspect the condition of the premises, milk receptacles, etc.

Ice cream was manufactured at 119 premises, and 224 visits were made to them.

4,456 verminous premises were dealt with during the year.

Disinfection.—163,623 articles were disinfected at the Disinfecting Station during the year.

3,837 rooms were fumigated, and the bedding, etc., removed to be disinfected by steam ; 3,367 rooms were disinfected because of infectious disease ; 417 as a result of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 53 rooms were verminous. In addition to these, scabies occurred in 732 families, and their bedding was taken away and disinfected with steam.

Total number of Intimations served for all purposes 25,513

Overcrowding.—

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,632
Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Number of Notices served (Intimations)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
" " " (Statutory Notices)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Number remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Underground Rooms.—

Illegal occupation dealt with during the year	...	...	...	...	12
Number of rooms closed or use discontinued.	...	...	...	...	12

Insanitary Houses.—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	...	...	4
Number closed under the Housing and Town Planning Act	...	...	2

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1903, Part 8.—

Number of prosecutions for breach of bye-laws as to conveyance of dead horses through the street	...	...	...	...	...	—
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.—

Number of verminous rooms cleansed (Section 20)	...	...	...	4,456
Number of filthy articles purified (Section 19)	...	...	...	64
Number of sanitary conveniences altered (Section 22)	...	...	...	—
Number of sanitary conveniences removed (Section 22)	...	...	...	—
Number of fixed ashpits removed (Section 23)	...	...	...	2

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907.—

Number of tenement houses dealt with as regards water supply (Section 78)	5
---	---

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

Number of persons accommodated during the year	...	...	...	95
--	-----	-----	-----	----

Places where food is prepared for sale—

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	411
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,296
Number of Notices served (Intimations)	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
" " " (Statutory Notices)	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during the year...	—
Number of tenements comprised therein	...
Number of tenements for which certificates were granted	...



Number of Prosecutions under Bye-laws under 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 animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health	—
(d) As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling-houses	5
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc.	—
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc. ...	—
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc.	—
(h) With respect to water-closets, earth-closets, etc.	—
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water-closets ...	—
(j) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Local Management Act, Section 202)	—
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Local Management Acts Amendments (Bye-laws) Act, 1899) ...	—

House to House—

Number of Inspections	14,812
Number of houses where defects have been found to exist	11,126
Number of houses where Intimation Notices have been served ...	11,039
Number of houses where Statutory Notices have been served... ..	5,149

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed	367
Total number of infectious bodies removed	5

TOTAL FINES AND COSTS.

	Fines.			Costs.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Under the Public Health (London) Act, for various nuisances	97	5	0	304	14	0
Margarine Acts	35	12	0	37	7	0
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904	12	10	0	17	13	6
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908	5	0	0	2	4	0
Food and Drugs Acts	35	1	0	66	3	0
Unsound Food	20	0	0	5	5	0
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order	2	0	0	2	2	0
Bye-laws Houses-Let-in-Lodgings	3	10	0	4	4	0
Milk and Cream Regulations	100	0	0	3	3	0
Total	£310	18	0	£442	15	6

Table showing the number of milk premises, ice cream premises, etc. together with the number of inspections made to them.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of inspections.	Number of notices.	Number of prosecutions.
	No. on register at end of 1919.	No. added in 1920.	No. removed in 1920.	No. on register at end of 1920.			
Milk premises	413	20	13	420	1,616	48	3
Cowsheds	27	—	1	26	81	—	—
Slaughter houses	4	—	1	3	9	—	—
Other offensive trade premises ...	7	—	—	7	30	—	—
Ice cream premises	99	24	4	119	224	25	—
Registered houses let in lodgings...	2,512	—	—	2,512	5,857	(a) 22 (b) 3,438	(a) — (b) 4
(a) For overcrowding. (b) For other conditions.							

Factories and Workshops.

The total number of workshops on the Register was 2,827 ; but this does not include factories, workplaces and out-workers' premises.

3,534 inspections to factories, workshops and workplaces revealed defects, which necessitated the service of 1,100 written notices. 65 of the notices referred to factories, 1,016 to workshops including workshop laundries, and 19 to workplaces other than out-workers' premises.

Cleanliness.—542 notices were served to cleanse workshops.

Ventilation.—The ventilation of 56 workshops was improved.

Overcrowding.—Overcrowding was abated in 16 workshops.

Sanitary Accommodation.—The sanitary accommodation was improved in 238 workshops by providing additional and suitable water-closets.

351 other nuisances were remedied in workshops.

Out-workers' Premises.—1,095 inspections were made to out-workers' premises during the year ; 186 premises were found to be insanitary, and 305 cases of notifiable infectious diseases occurred therein.

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

Premises. (1)	Number		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	431	65	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	3,045	1,016	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	58	19	..
Totals	3,534	1,100	..

2.— DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>					
Want of cleanliness	542	542	..	..	
Want of ventilation	56	56	..	..	
Overcrowding	16	16	..	..	
Want of drainage of floors	..	..	..	..	
Other nuisances	351	351	..	..	
Sanitary Accommodation {	insufficient	45	45	..	..
	unsuitable or defective	178	178	..	..
	not separate for sexes	15	15	..	..
<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)	26	26	..	..	
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report.)	8	8	..	..	
Totals	1,237	1,237	..	..	

* 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, etc., boxes, paper bags 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	236 2 2 6 14 4 2 ..														

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year 1923. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses	158
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making	147
Cabinet Making	107
Furriers	134
Hat and Cap Manufacturers	95
Miscellaneous	403
Laundries	10
Rag Sorting, etc... .. .	63
Wearing Apparel (Tailors, Milliners, Dressmakers, etc., etc.)	1,710
Total	2,827

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)	4
Action taken in matters referred } Notified by H.M. Inspector	519
by H.M. Inspector as remediable } under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and } Workshop Acts (S. 5, 1901) } Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	465
Other	54
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	..
In use at the end of the year	58

Inspection of Houses.

The vast majority of the houses in the Borough are old, and many are worn out. The gardens or open spaces at the rear have been partly or wholly built over in hundreds of houses. Factories or workshops have been erected in many, and sculleries or back addition rooms in others.

The general character of the defects found in the houses inspected was due to dilapidations following inattention or neglect during the war years.

50,201 houses were inspected, 14,812 being the result of house-to-house inspections. 25,513 intimation notices were served for the abatement of the various nuisances and it was necessary for these to be followed by 15,007 statutory notices. The owners carried out the necessary work in 10,406 houses without waiting for the statutory notices. The readiness on the part of the owners to remedy any nuisance immediately it is brought to their notice, is not so marked as it was before the war, due probably to the increased cost of labour and building materials and their scarcity. All the statutory notices were not complied with until police court proceedings were taken, which became necessary in 140 cases.

Having regard to the difficulties, the Council decided to take advantage of Section 28 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1919, and to undertake themselves the repair of houses which were not reasonably fit for human habitation, where the owners failed to comply with the requirements of notices served upon them.

At their meeting on January 27th the Public Health Committee decided to recommend the Council to appoint five temporary Sanitary Inspectors to inspect, report, and carry out their work generally under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1919, and thus to assist the district Inspectors working under the Public Health Act, 1891, and by-laws, including those of houses-let-in-lodgings, in making a house to house inspection of the Borough as rapidly as possible.

These five Inspectors were appointed and commenced their duties in August, 1920.

A house to house inspection was organised throughout the Borough. It was operated simultaneously in 20 districts and great progress was made.

The five temporary inspectors made a house to house inspection in their respective areas and served an intimation notice in the ordinary way. If the defects were not remedied, a second inspection took place and a specification was drawn up of the whole work required and submitted to the Council for their approval and for authority to serve a notice under Section 28.

Mr. Forbes commenced in the area bounded on the east by the canal and Canal Road, on the west by White Horse Lane, on the north by Mile End Road and on the south by Ben Jonson Road. A good many of the streets were inspected by the district inspector and the remainder by Mr. Forbes.

When this area was completed, Mr. Forbes was transferred to supplement the the inspection by the district inspector in the area west of White Horse Lane, so that the area south of Mile End Road and east of Jubilee Street could be completed.

Mr. Harris inspected the area commencing at Gardiners Corner and working eastwards, acting in conjunction with the district inspector who worked under the Public Health Act, until the inspection of the area to the west of New Road is completed. When this has been done he will resume to the east of New Road working in conjunction with the District inspector and thus to finish the area to the west of Jubilee Street.

This will then complete the Whitechapel East Ward, Mile End Centre, South and West wards of that part of Mile End which is to the east of the canal and to the south of Mile End Road.

Mr. Bottomley commenced in the area known as Limehouse Fields (Ratcliff) to the south of Ben Jonson Road working in conjunction with the district inspector so as to complete this area.

Having finished this he proceeded to the Limehouse North Ward and then he will go on to the Limehouse South Ward.

Mr. Toll started in the Mile End South East ward to the east of the canal working in conjunction with the district inspector inspecting under the Public Health Act.

Mr. Galvin started in the Whitechapel Middle ward and Spitalfields working in conjunction with the district inspector inspecting under the Public Health Act. When he has completed this district, he will proceed to Mile End New Town.

When he has completed the district south of Mile End Road, Mr. Harris will start on Mile End North Ward in conjunction with the district inspectors for that part of the Borough.

With regard to St. Georges the district Inspectors inspected the greater part of the district and will continue until they inspect all the houses in the district, which will probably be completed in 1921. None of the five temporary inspectors worked in St. Georges.

Notices were served on the owners under Section 28 of the Housing & Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919, requiring them within a reasonable time to execute such works as may be necessary to make the houses in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. If the notices were not complied with, the Borough Engineer, after reasonable notice to the owners, was instructed to enter upon the premises and to carry out the work specified.

The number of inspections made under Section 28 of the Housing & Town Planning Act, 1919 was 2,995, which necessitated the serving of 2,772 intimation notices followed by 707 statutory notices authorised by the Council and served by the Town Clerk. The owners did not comply with the notices and the Borough Engineer carried out the necessary work in 50 houses.

List of streets in the various Wards in which all the houses have been inspected as a result of house-to-house inspection, together with the streets which will, as far as possible, be inspected during the year 1921 :—

Streets inspected in 1919 as a result of house-to-house inspection. (1)	Streets inspected in 1920 as a result of house-to-house inspection. (2)	Streets <i>partly</i> inspected as a result of house-to-house inspection, 1920. (3)	Streets scheduled to be next inspected in 1921. (4)
Clayden Buildings.	LIMEHOUSE—<i>North Ward.</i> *Condor Street. *Samuel Street. *Brenton Street. *Blount Street. *Repton Street. *Dixon Street. *Dora Street. *Spenlow Street. Prosperous Place. Dalgleish Place. Wilson Place. Lydbrook Street. Notgrove Street. Notgrove Court. Waterloo Street. Eastfield Street. Elsa Street. Reform Place. Union Terrace. Mays Cottages. Beards Place.	*Endive Stree. Dalgleish Street. Tomlins Terrace. Aston Street.	*Endive Street (part of). *Endive Place. *Rhodeswell Road. *Copenhagen Place. Dalgleish Street (part of). Tomlins Terrace (part of). *Selsey Street. *Lee Street. Lowell Street. Galt Street. *Hope Place. Halley Street. Manning Street. Ben Jonson Road. Lufton Place. Carr Place. Daking Street. Anchor Street. Cayley Street. Matlock Street. Aston Street (part of). Taylors Place. Carr Street. Salmon Lane. Pixley Street. Agnes Street. Locksley Street. Turners Road. Kirks Place. Parnham Street.

LIMEHOUSE.—*South West Ward.*

St. Anne's Street.
Rugg Street.
Amoy Place.
Potter's Buildings.
Stainsby Road.
Victoria Cottages.
New Alley Square.
Willow Row.

Lance Street.
Padstow Place.
Phoebe Street.
Batson Street.
Whitehall Place.
The Cottages.
Chivers Court.
Grenade Street.
Brightlingsea Buildings.
Brightlingsea Place.
Trinidad Street.
Bungay Street.
St. Anne's Row.
Tile Yard.
New Alley.
New Alley Square.

Northey Street.
Oak Lane.
Dod Street.
Ropemaker's Fields.
Gill Street.

Chusan Place.
Northey Street (part of).
Oak Lane (part of).
Dod Street (part of).
Ropemaker's Fields (part of).
Mill Place.
Island Row.
Church Row.
Gill Street (part of).
Beccles Street.
Rich Street.
Pigott Street.
Farrance Street.
Pelling Street.
Calcutta Street.
Gill Place.
Robert Street.
Salter Street.
Three Colt Street.
Limehouse Causeway.
West India Dock Road.
East India Dock Road.
Birchfield Street.
Thomas Street.
Burgess Street.
Walker Street.
Acland Street.
Walwood Street.
Streatfield Street.
Clemence Street
Burdett Road

* Those marked with an asterisk were inspected under the Housing & Town Planning Acts.

Streets inspected in 1919 as a result of house-to-house inspection.	Streets inspected in 1920 as a result of house-to-house inspection.	Streets <i>partly</i> inspected as a result of house-to-house inspection, 1920.	Streets scheduled to be next inspected in 1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	SHADWELL WARD.		
	Solander Street. Wapping Wall. Glamis Road. King David Lane. Elbow Lane Buildings. Mercer Street. West Garden Buildings.	Juniper Street. New Gravel Lane. Cable Street.	Juniper Street (part of). New Gravel Lane (part of). Sarah Street. Coleman Street. Monza Street. Cable Street (part of). Sage Street. Twine Court. High Street, Shadwell. Milk Yard.
	RATCLIFF WARD.		
James' Place. Caroline Street. White Horse Street. Stepney Causeway. Three Compasses Court. Thirza Street. Devonport Street. Dorset Street. Brook Street. Lake Street. Barnardo Street.	Ratcliff Cross Street. Manor Court. Giles' Place. Brook Street. Stepney Causeway. Causeway Court. Three Compasses Court. Medland Street. Beachcroft Buildings. Broad Street. Rose Lane. Narrow Street. Boulcott Street. Havering Street. Bower Street. Cranford Street. Ratcliff Orchard. Prittlewell Place. Ronald Street. Hilton Street. Caroline Street. Warton Place. Dorset Street. Thirza Street. Love Lane. Love Court.	James' Place. Devonport Street. Harding Street. White Horse Street.	James' Place (part of). Devonport Street (part of). Harding Street (part of). Drewton Street. Heckford Street. Commercial Road. Barnes Street. York Square. Flamborough Street. Troon Street. Walter Street. Durham Row. Market Street. High Street.

MILE END.—*East of the Canal and South of Mile End Road.*

South Grove.
Cordelia Street.
Salmon Street.
Treby Street.
Albion Street.
Maplin Street.
Regent Place.
Medway Road (part of).
Eric Street (part of).
Wilson Street.
Baggally Street.
Bridge Street (part of).

Salisbury Street.
Alma Road.
Eric Street.
Mossford Street.
Edwards Road.
Jupp's Road.
St. Dunstan's Road.
St. Ann's Road.
Edinburgh Road.
Park Road.
St. Thomas Road.
Bloomfield Road.
Leopold Street.
Baythorne Street.
Huddart Street.
Rowsell Street.
*Rhodeswell Road.
*Georgina Place.
*Canal Road.
*Silas Street.
*Woodison Street.
*Coutt's Road.
*Forrester Street.
*Ewing Street.
*Venour Road.
*Copperfield Road.
*Maidman Street.
*Single Street.

Lincoln Street.
St. Paul's Road.
Bow Common Lane.
South Grove Buildings.

Hall Street.
Robeson Street.
Turner's Road.
Bow Common Lane.
Joseph Street.
Lockhart Street.
Maritime Street.
Ropery Street.
South Grove.
*Lincoln Street.
*Bridge Street.

* Those marked with an asterisk were inspected under the Housing & Town Planning Acts.

Streets inspected in 1919 as a result of house-to-house inspection.	Streets inspected in 1920 as a result of house-to-house inspection.	Streets <i>partly</i> inspected as a result of house-to-house inspection, 1920.	Streets scheduled to be next inspected in 1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MILE END.— <i>East of the Canal and north of Mile End Road.</i>			
			Coborn Road. Selwyn Road. Lyll Road. Medway Road. Stanfield Road. Strahan Road. Arbery Road. Cottage Grove. Frederick Place. Clinton Road. Ashcroft Road. Lawton Road. Whitman Road. Longfellow Road. Mile End Road. Burdett Road. Grove Road. Antill Road. Lichfield Road. Gainsborough Road. College Street. Tredegar Square. Tredegar Terrace. Morgan Street.

	MILE END.— <i>West of Jubilee Street.</i>		
Russell Street. Sidney Square. Horsley Buildings.	Grove Dwellings. Hawkin Street Buildings. Winwood Street Buildings. Commercial Mansions. Turner Houses. Harlow Place.	Lindley Street, Fordham Street. Nelson Street. Gray Street.	Varden Street. Rutland Street. Walden Street. Jubilee Street. Clark Street. Antcliff Street. Bromehead Street. Bromehead Road. Mayland Street. Newbold Street. Rutland Street. Hawkins Street. Oxford Street (part of). Wolsey Street. Lindley Street (part of). Fordham Street (part of). Nelson Street (part of). Gray Street (part of). Turner Street. Bedford Street. Sidney Street. Newark Street. Mount Street. East Mount Street. Leslie Street. Cecil Street. Mile End Road. Ford Square. Sidney Square.

* Those marked with an asterisk were inspected under the Housing & Town Planning Acts.

Streets inspected in 1919 as a result of house-to-house inspection.	Streets inspected in 1920 as a result of house-to-house inspection.	Streets <i>partly</i> inspected as a result of house-to-house inspection, 1920.	Streets scheduled to be next inspected in 1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Eagle Place. Cephas Street. Key Street. Faith Street. Frimley Street.	MILE END.—<i>North Ward.</i> Entick Street. Railway Place. William's Buildings. Cornwall Square. Cornwall Place. Hadleigh Street. James Street. Portman Place. Eagle Cottages. Stayner's Road. Doveton Street. Ferrier's Court. Bude Place. Alderney Place. May's Buildings. Hertford Place. Ashburton House. Grebe Court. Globe Buildings. Driver's Buildings. Govey's Place. Mile End Buildings.	Gold Street. Argyle Road.	Edward Street. Hardy Place. Essex Street (part of). Globe Road (west side). Frimley Street. Mile End Road (north side). Moody Street. Buckeridge Street. Bradwell Street. Lognor Road. Devonshire Street. Globe Road. Leatherdale Street. Carlton Road. Carlton Square. Colmar Street. Holford Street. Grafton Street. Bancroft Road. Alderney Road. Norfolk Street. Argyle Road (part of). *Devonshire Street. *Braintree Street. *Wickford Street. *Key Street. *Faith Street. *Cleveland Street. *Whitehead Street. *Eagle Place. *Union Place. *Union Buildings. *Sceptre Street. *St. Peter's Road. *Nicholas Street. *Cephas Street. *Cambridge Road (part of). *Cambridge Mansions. Rose Place. Cleveland Grove.

MILE END.—Between *Jubilee Street and Canal.*

West Arbour Street (part of).
Paragon Mansions.
Pearl Place.
Clive Street.
Silver Street.
Eaton Place.
Waley Street.
Jewell Street.
Grosvenor Street (part of).
Commercial Road (part of)

Bermuda Street.
Perth Street.
Oxford Street.
Storer's Buildings.
West Arbour Street.
Pole Street.
Latimer Street.
Louisa Gardens.
Cottage Court.
Maria Terrace.
Claremont Place.
Oley Place.
Hannibal Road.
Lomas Buildings.
Master's Street.
Knott Street.
Ocean Street.
Wades Place.
Lydia Street.
Harford Street.
Bale Street.
Louvaine Street.
Bohn Street.
Monteagle Street.
Essian Street.
Dongola Street.
*Waley Street.
*Trafalgar Square.
*Bridge Street.
*Little Bridge Street.
*Commodore Street.
*Emmott Street.
*Monsey Street.
*Ely Terrace.
*Floreston Street.
*Calverley Street.
*Jewell Street.
*Eaton Place.
*Neat Cottages.
*Eltham Place.
*Cressy Place.
*Old Church Road.

Jamaica Street.
Exmouth Street.
Dempsey Street.
Charles Street.
Arbour Square.
Copley Street.
Diggon Street.
Gold Street.
Cadiz Street.
Duckett Street.
*Skidmore Street.
*Charles Street.
*Wellesley Street.
*Redman's Road.
Paragon Mansions.

Jubilee Street.
Clark Street.
Jamaica Street (part of).
Dempsey Street (part of).
Exmouth Street (part of).
Smith Street.
Oxford Street (part of).
Beaumont Square.
Rectory Square.
Eastbury Terrace.
Beaumont Street.
King John Street.
Shandy Street.
Skidmore Street.
Ben Jonson Road (north side).
White Horse Lane (west side).
Mile End Road (south side).
*White Horse Lane (part of).
Senrab Street.
Fair Street.
East Arbour Street.
Copley Street (part of).
Diggon Street (part of).
Antill Terrace.
Gold Street (part of).
Apsley Street.
*Redman's Road (part of).
*Stepney Green.
Belgrave Street.
Pattison Street (part of).
Portland Street.
Heath Street.
Steel's Lane.
Albany Street.
Assembly Passage.
Hayfield Yard.
Clive Street.
Silver Street.

* Those marked with an asterisk were inspected under the Housing & Town Planning Acts.

Streets inspected in 1919 as a result of house-to-house inspection.	Streets inspected in 1920 as a result of house-to-house inspection.	Streets <i>partly</i> inspected as a result of house-to-house inspection, 1920.	Streets scheduled to be next inspected in 1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Queens Head Alley Dundee Street.	WAPPING. *Queens Head Alley. *Red Lion Street. ST. GEORGE'S.—<i>North of Cable Street.</i> Little Ann Street. Kinder Street. Sly Street. Agra Place. Chapman Place. Walburgh Place. Upper Chapman Street. Walburgh Street. Tait Street. Lawrence Buildings. Goodhart Place. Barnet Street. North East Passage. Morris Street. Ellen Place. Mary Ann Street. Pinchin Street. Meredith Buildings. Severne Street. Stutfield Street. Wellington Buildings. Wicker Street. Berneys Bldgs. (Grove St.). Berneys Bldgs. (Burslem St.).	Anthony Street. Lower Chapman Street. Little Turner Street. Ellen Street. Back Church Lane. Blakesley Street. Sutton Street.	High Street, Wapping. East Pier. West Pier. New Tower Buildings. Old Tower Buildings. Richard Street. Jane Street. Virginia Place. Mary Street. Tillman Street. Langdale Mansions. Batty Street. Hogarth Houses. Fairclough Street. Berner Street. Providence Street. Brunswick Street. Ellen Street (part of). Felix Houses. Felix Street. Phillip Street. Back Church Lane (part of). Cable Street. Cannon Street Road. *Commercial Road. Hessel Street. Sander Street. Lucas Street. Johnson Street.
Virginia Place. Sly Street. Barnet Street. Cannon Street Road. North East Passage. Martha Street. Yule Court. Station Place. Shadwell Place. Star Place. Cornwall Street. Mason's Flats. Winterton Street. Boyd Street. Ellen Place. Everard Street. Turners Buildings. Pinchin Street. Joseph Street. Whites Gardens.			

Ficklin Bldgs. (Burslem St.).
 Ficklin Bldgs. (Wicker St.).
 Doris House, Philip Street.
 Muriel House, Philip Street.
 Beatrice House, Philip St.
 Globe Court.
 Elsie House, Philip Street.
 Lillian House, Philip Street.
 Queens Place.
 Turners Buildings.
 Globe Court.
 Norfolk Bldgs., Crellin St.
 Phillip Bldgs., Crellin St.
 Tasburg Bldgs., Crellin St.
 Waterloo Court.
 Langdale Street.
 Challis Court.
 Marmaduke Place.
 London Terrace.
 Amber Place.
 Amazon Street.
 Golding Terrace.
 Umberston Street.
 Burslem Street.
 Grove Street.
 William Street.
 Western Passage.
 Joseph Street.
 Hungerford Street.
 Cornwall Street.
 Tarling Street.
 Buross Street.
 Lower Fenton Street.
 Planet Street.
 Spencer Street.
 Martha Street.
 Sheridan Street.
 Dean Street.
 Shadwell Place.
 Fenton Street.

Harding Street.
 Dunch Street.
 Cable Street.
 Station Place.
 Anthony Street (part of).
 Lower Chapman St. (part of).
 Little Turner Street (part of).
 Blakesley Street (part of).
 Sutton Street (part of).
 Christian Street.
 Cowley Street.
 Crellin Street.
 Cross Court.
 Durer Place.
 Elizabeth Houses, Cowley St.
 Hogarth Houses.
 Jane Court.
 Matilda Street.
 Montifiore Houses.
 Prince of Orange Court.

* Those marked with an asterisk were inspected under the Housing & Town Planning Acts.

Streets inspected in 1919 as a result of house-to-house inspection.	Streets inspected in 1920 as a result of house-to-house inspection.	Streets <i>partly</i> inspected as a result of house-to-house inspection, 1920.	Streets scheduled to be next inspected in 1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	ST. GEORGE'S.— <i>South of Cable Street.</i>		
St. George Street. Mayfields Buildings. Roger's Court. Ship Alley. Ratcliffe Street. Russell Court. Harris Terrace. Luden's Place. Britten's Court. Whitethorne Court. Lavender Place. Agatha Court. Pearl Street. Red Lion Street. Whitethorne Place.	Cuttle Place. *Prusom Street. *Red Lion Street. *Taylor's Rents. *Greenbank. *Raymond Street. *Lowder Street. Prusom Street Buildings. *Meeting House Alley. *Clegg Street. *Boarded Entry. *Choppin's Court. *Ship Street. *Hilliard's Court. Penang Street. *Rygate Street. *Malay Street. Pennington Street. Pennington Street Bldgs. Pennington Place. Breezer's Hill. Artichoke Hill. John's Hill. Chigwell Hill. Mary Place. Sampson's Gardens. Globe Street.	Great Hermitage Street. *Old Gravel Lane.	Betts Street. Wright's Row. Little Hermitage Street. Shorter Street. Dock Street. Friars' Hill. Ratcliffe Street. Royal Jubilee Buildings. Raines' Mansions. Starch Yard. Watt Street Buildings. Woodside Mansions. Tench Street. Gt. Hermitage St. (part of). Old Gravel Lane (part of). Red Lion Court. Brewhouse Lane. Drood Yard. Raine Street.

John's Court.	
Plough Alley.	
Twenty-nine-and-a-half Court.	
*Bostock Street.	
*Chandler Street.	
Helling Street.	
*Watts Street.	
*Worcester Street.	
*Worcester Court.	
Redmead Lane.	
Princes Square.	
Denmark Street.	
St. George Street.	
Ship Alley.	
Clifford House.	
Prospect Place.	
Neptune Street.	
Wellclose Square.	
Grace's Alley.	
Merton's Court.	
Well Street.	
Russell Court.	
Harris Terrace.	
Day Place.	
Pell Place.	
Luden's Place.	
Pell Street.	
Harad's Place.	
Swedenborg Street.	
Phoenix Court.	
Mayfield's Buildings.	
Britten's Court.	
Roger's Court.	
Bushell Street.	
*Whitethorn Court.	
*Whitethorn Place.	

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Streets inspected in 1919 as a result of house-to-house inspection.	Streets inspected in 1920 as a result of house-to-house inspection.	Streets <i>partly</i> inspected as a result of house-to-house inspection, 1920.	Streets scheduled to be next inspected in 1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Greenfield Street (part of). White Hart Court. Yalford Street. Little Holloway St. (part of). Coke Street (part of).	WHITECHAPEL.—<i>South of Whitechapel Road.</i> Fordham Street. *Little Holloway Street. *Coke Street. *Greenfield Street. *Union Mansions, Adler St. *Adler Street. *Mulberry Street. *Plumbers Row. *White Hart Court. *Yalford Street. WHITECHAPEL AND MILE END NEW TOWN. Gt. Garden St. (East Side). Dunk Street. Underwood Street. Blackwall Buildings. Gt. Garden St. (West Side). Mason Court. Samuel Court. Casson Street. Garden Place. Ramar Place. Spelman Court. Chicksand Place. Casson Place.	*Fieldgate Street. *Settles Street. Pelham Street.	*Fieldgate Mansions. *Fieldgate Street (part of). *Settles Street (part of). *Settles Court. *Holloway Street. *Mountford Street. Church Lane. *Assam Street. *Parfett Street. *Myrdle Street. New Road. Pelham Street (part of). Albert Street. Albert Cottages. Brady Street Buildings. Brady Street Mansions. Brady Street. Buxton Street. Chicksand Street. Hunton Street. Court Street. Deal Street. Davis Avenue, Hunton Street Davis Terrace, Hunton Street.

	Boundary Court.		Eele Street. Crayshaw Place. Fulbourne Street. Hobson Cottages. Hobson Place. Lombard Street. Moss Buildings. Nelson Court. Old Montague St. (part of). Wodeham Street. Queen Street. Buxton Street. St. Mary Street. Selby Street (south side). Vallance Road. Weaver Street (south side).
WHITECHAPEL.			
Winthrop Street. Deal Street. Eele Street. Tenter Bldgs., St. Mark St. Royal Mint Square.	Ely Place. Wentworth St. (south side). Luntley Place. St. George's Residences, Gunthorpe Street. St. George's House, Gun- thorpe Street. Gunthorpe Street *Green Dragon Yard. *Montague Place. *Easington Buildings, Old Montague Street. *Black Lion Yard. *Old Montague Street.	Royal Mint Street. Back Church Lane. Cable Street.	King Edward Street. Old Montague Street. Spring Gardens. Buttress Street. Spital Street. Albert Bldgs., Cartwright St. Victoria Buildings, Cartwright Street. St. Mark Street. Great Alie Street. Little Alie Street. Leman Street. Burr Street. Nightingale Lane.

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Streets inspected in 1919 as a result of house-to-house inspection.	Streets inspected in 1920 as a result of house-to-house inspection.	Streets <i>part y</i> inspected as a result of house-to-house inspection, 1920.	Streets scheduled to be next inspected in 1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	WHITECHAPEL—<i>continued.</i> *Finch Street. *Hope Street. *Chicksand St. (south side). Cobb Street. Castle Court. New Goulston Street. Davis Mansions. New Castle Street. Old Castle Street. Chamber Street. Newnham Street. Scarborough Street. Rupert Street. Rupert Mansions. Gowers Walk. Webbs Place. Tenter Street North. Tenter Street West. Tenter Street East. Tenter Street South. Mundy's Place. Royal Mint Square. Katherine Buildings, Cart- wright Street. Durward Street. Winthrop Street. North Place.		Hooper Street. Great Prescott Street. Griggs Court. Sugar Loaf Court. Mansell Street. King Street. Royal Mint Street (part of). Lambeth Street. Upper East Smithfield. Darby Street. Whitechapel High Street (south side). Whitechapel Road (south side). Drum Yard. Bull Stake Court. Great Eastern Buildings, Fieldgate Street. New Road (part of). Dock Street (west side). Peabody Buildings, Glass- house Street.

SPITAL FIELDS.

Nathaniel Buildings (part),
Flower and Dean Street.
Duval Street.

Quaker Street.
Pope's Head Court.
Harrison Court.
Quaker Square.
Pool's Square.
Grey Eagle Street.
Corbett's Place.
Great Pearl Street.
Little Pearl Street.
Vine Yard.
Heneage Street.
Lolesworth Bldgs., Thrawl
Street.
Wentworth Street (north side)
Stafford Houses, Wentworth
Street.
Henderson House, Went-
worth Street.
Spencer House, Lolesworth
Street.
Keate House, Lolesworth
Street.
Helena House, Lolesworth
Street.
Winifred House, Thrawl St.
Josephine House, Thrawl St.
Godfrey House, Thrawl St.
Ruth House, Flower and
Dean Street.

Rothschild Bldgs.
Crispin Street.
Commercial Street.
Wentworth Street.
Middlesex Street.
Norton Folgate.
Steward Street.
Fort Street.
Spital Square.
Butler Street.
Newman's Bldgs, Leyden
Street.

Commercial Street (east side).
Whitechapel High Street
(north side).
Whitechapel Road (north
side).
*Brick Lane.
*Osborn Street.
*Pelham Street (south side).
*Fashion Street.
*Fournier Street.
Frostic Place.
Little Halifax Street.
Rothschild's Bldgs. (part).
Crispin Street.
Commercial Street.
Wentworth Street.
Middlesex Street.
Norton Folgate.
Steward Street.
Fort Street.
Spital Square.
Butler Street.
Church Passage.
Kent and Essex Yard.
High Street, Shoreditch.
High Street, Whitechapel.
Fleur-de-Lis Buildings.

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Streets inspected in 1919 as a result of house-to-house inspection,	Streets inspected in 1920 as a result of house-to-house inspection.	Streets <i>partly</i> inspected as a result of house-to-house inspection, 1920.	Streets scheduled to be next inspected in 1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	SPITAL FIELDS— <i>continued.</i>		
	Irene House, Flower and Dean Street. Thrawl Street. *Chicksand St. (north side). *Spelman Street. *Booth Street. *Perry's Avenue, Booth St. *Hanbury Street. *Princelet Street. *Pelham Street (north side). *Wilkes Street. *Sheba Street. *Saul Street. *Spital Street (west side). *Shepherd Street Bldgs, Artillery Lane. Artillery Passage. Alexander Buildings, Com- mercial Street. *Bell Lane. Blossom Street. Blossom Place. Brunswick Buildings, New Goulston Street. Drant Street. Duke Street. Elder Street. Elder Court.		

Fleur-de-Lis Street. Gun Street. Frying Pan Alley. Lamb Street. Peabody Buildings, Commercial Street. Rosetta Place, Sandy's Row. Nantes Place. Leyden Street. White Lion Street. *Ann's Place. *Bell Court. *Butler Street. *Catherine Terrace. *Eastman's Court. *Emery's Place. *Freeman Street. *Palmer Street. *Shepherd Street. *Tilley Street. *Tenter Street. *Wentworth Court (E & W). *Wentworth Street (part). Brushfield Street. Wentworth St. Buildings. Strype Street. Paternoster Row.		
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* Those marked with an asterisk were inspected under the Housing & Town Planning Acts.

Cowsheds.

There is a considerable reduction in the number of cows kept in cowsheds in the Borough due to the large increase in the price of cows in recent years, and the increased cost of fodder and labour. The keeping of cows in a Borough such as that of Stepney may have its advantages but the system is an uneconomical one to say the least of it. Cows are kept in the cowsheds for about a year and are then slaughtered. Some of them are such excellent milkers that it is a pity to have them destroyed. The milk produced by cows in London cowsheds is fresher and probably cleaner than country milk. The cowsheds are cleaner, lighter, better ventilated, and are subject to inspection by our Sanitary Inspectors as well as by the Inspectors of the London County Council.

List of Cowsheds.

	No. of Cows kept in October.	No. of Cows licensed to be kept.
21, Black Lion Yard ...	46	56
63, Brook Street ...	15	19
134, Charles Street ...	8	14
77, Commercial Road ...	22	26
185, 186, Railway Arches, Drewton Street.	39	41
18, Fairclough Street ...	48	56
37, Hanbury Street ...	18	18
12, Hilton Street ...	10	8
42, Jubilee Street ...	44	44
15, Maroon Street ...	12	12
25, Norfolk Street ...	Nil	56
36, Old Church Road ...	103	148
64, Pelham Street ...	16	16
56, Princes Square ...	36	32
5, Russell Street ...	Nil	7
33, St. Ann's Road ...	19	19
Saw Yard ...	10	8
Ship Street ...	3	12
1, Sidney Street ...	20	21
150, Sidney Street ...	18	20
15, Tilley Street ...	14	14
9 and 11, Umberston Street...	11	14
1, Upper Chapman Street ...	7	19
37, White Horse Street ...	11	29
64, White Horse Lane ...	16	14
	576	723

List of Slaughter Houses.

2, High Street, Whitechapel.

3, High Street, Whitechapel.

199, Mile End Road.

List of Knackers' Yards.

19, Winthrop Street.

I beg to express my indebtedness to all the Members of my 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.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,
WHITE HORSE STREET,
COMMERCIAL ROAD, E. 1.

July, 1921.



**TABLES OF STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH DURING 1920
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.**

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		
Total families or separate occupiers ..	56,949		

STATE OF CONNECTICUT OF THE SENATE
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AN ACT CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF THE SALE OF FIREARMS

ENACTED AT THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND NINETEEN HUNDRED

AND SEVEN

APPROVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year.

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	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	2
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	651	23	226	320	52	25	5	..	117	95	296	143	645
Erysipelas	154	8	4	12	21	44	54	11	25	21	65	43	26
Scarlet Fever	2411	31	601	1626	118	35	..	..	633	482	922	374	2376
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	15	2	5	6	1	1	..	..	1	3	6	5	14
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	22	..	..	..	7	15	..	..	7	1	8	6	20
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	14	6	3	4	1	..	..	..	5	5	3	1	14
Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Polioencephalitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11	9	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	578	2	7	105	82	261	103	18	121	83	256	118	281
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	117	2	21	59	16	15	3	1	28	16	48	25	23
Measles and German Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	17	..	1	3	8	3	2	..	3	3	5	6	14
Totals	4014	105	868	2136	306	401	168	30	946	716	1620	732	3421

Follow page 80.



Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1920.

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	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 ages.
Enteric Fever	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	15	12	16	5	..	..	..	..	48
Scarlet Fever	1	2	7	4	1	..	..	..	15
Whooping Cough	26	32	12	4	..	..	..	..	74
Diphtheria and all deaths from Croup (except "Spasmodic," "False," "Stridulous" and "Catarrhal")	6	9	11	12	..	..	..	..	38
Influenza	7	2	..	4	10	32	34	27	116
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	7
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Glanders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis)	1	3	1	5	38	113	104	18	283
Tuberculous Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus)	7	3	7	9	2	2	..	..	30
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	2	1	4	1	4	3	3	20
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	8	1	2	1	..	12
Cancer, malignant disease (Sarcoma, Rodent Ulcer, &c.)	..	1	1	1	..	24	123	94	244
Bronchitis	45	4	3	..	2	16	136	158	364
Broncho-Pneumonia	135	60	22	4	1	17	28	25	292
Pneumonia (all other forms)	30	15	17	12	16	58	58	38	244
Other diseases of respiratory organs	1	..	2	..	1	3	8	7	22
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (all deaths from diarrhoea, except those secondary to some well-defined disease)	77	5	2	..	..	..	2	3	89
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	3	8	4	4	5	1	25
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens, Acute and Chronic Alcoholism (but not those from Organic Disease due to Alcoholism)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	1	..	..	..	2	14	2	19
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	..	1	..	2	5	20	53	21	102
Puerperal Fever (Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Pelvic Peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium)	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	8
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	18	..	..	..	1	14	..	..	33
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth, Atrophy, Maras- mus, want of Breast Milk, but not from Atelectasis	241	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	242
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	7	2	10	15	10	29	39	32	144
Suicides	..	..	..	..	2	5	10	3	20
Heart Disease	2	..	3	12	20	38	118	119	312
Old Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	128	136
Other Defined Diseases	34	5	13	23	25	85	163	159	507
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	4	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	11
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	1	..	1	7	2	1	..	12
TOTALS	663	165	136	135	148	481	911	840	3,479



Infant Mortality.

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	1	10
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	5
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4
Convulsions	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	8	3	..	2	1	14
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	4	3	..	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	16	13	6	6	44
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	7	2	21
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Premature Birth	..	..	..	14	3	1	1	19	5	2	1	1	28
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	7	7	2	2	..	18
Other causes	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	4
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..				24	8	7	7	46	41	42	31	13	173

Infant Mortality.
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	5
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Convulsions	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	2	6
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	1	1	..	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	4	6	23
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	3	4	1	13
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Atelectasis	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	5
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	3
Premature Birth	..	..	..	14	..	2	2	18	1	..	..	..	19
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	5	..	18
Other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
TOTALS				23	1	5	6	35	24	23	21	13	116

Infant Mortality.

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	5
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	6
Convulsions	..	..	..	2	6	1	1	10	6	..	1	..	17
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	10	2	3	1	19
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	2	..	3	4	9	23	15	10	12	69
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	4	11	11	4	33
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	3
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	6	..	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
Atelectasis	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	7
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	5
Premature Birth	..	..	..	33	1	1	1	36	2	..	..	..	38
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	7	4	3	2	16	4	5	3	2	30
Other causes	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	6	2	7	1	1	17
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTALS	..	..	..	60	19	14	12	105	54	42	38	36	275

Infant Mortality.

WHITECHAPEL DIVISION.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	5
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	6
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	4
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	7	11	5	29
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	2	5	..	..	10
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Atelectasis	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Premature Birth	..	..	..	11	3	1	1	16	1	..	..	..	17
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	6
Other causes	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS				21	5	4	4	34	18	20	18	9	99

Infant Mortality.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age for the whole Borough.

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	10	15
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	6
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	10	5	26
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	2	3	1	2	8	12	28	22	7	77
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	7
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	6
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	4	1	2	2	9	2	1	1	..	13
Premature Birth	..	..	..	72	7	5	5	89	9	2	1	1	102
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	7	7	6	5	25	17	18	10	2	72
Atelectasis	..	..	..	15	..	..	2	17	..	..	..	..	17
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	12	..	1	1	14	..	..	..	..	14
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	4
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	2	12
Convulsions	..	..	..	7	11	3	2	23	9	1	5	3	41
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	6	21	7	10	1	45
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	3	..	4	6	13	49	43	31	29	165
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	5
Other causes	..	..	..	4	2	4	1	11	4	8	3	1	27
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	4
TOTALS				128	33	30	29	220	137	127	108	71	663



METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOROUGH ANALYST

For the Year 1920

BY

HERBERT HAWLEY, M. Sc., F.I.C.,
Borough Analyst.



REPORT OF THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOROUGH ANALYST



REPORT OF THE

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

BOROUGH ANALYST'S REPORT.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my first annual report, dealing with the work carried out in the Borough Laboratories during the year 1920.

As I commenced my duties here on May 1st, my report covers four months, during which the Office of Public Analyst was held by my predecessor.

During the year 1,190 samples of food and drugs were examined. 1,144 were formal samples submitted by Inspectors for analysis under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts, 23 were informal samples submitted by the Inspectors, and 23 samples were analysed for the Public Health Department. There were no samples from other Departments.

Table A shows the nature of the samples examined with the number and percentage of samples adulterated.

TABLE A.

Nature.	Number of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
Milk	858	809	49	5.7
Butter	89	87	2	2.2
Margarine	73*	73	—	—
Coffee	54	54	—	—
Pepper	46	45	1	2.2
Cocoa	13	13	—	—
Vinegar	11	8	3	27.2
Dripping	9	9	—	—
Condensed Milk	7	7	—	—
Mustard	6	6	—	—
Bread	4	4	—	—
Ice Cream	2	2	—	—
Flour	2	2	—	—
Cheese	2	2	—	—
Lard	2	2	—	—
Carried forward...	1,178	1,123	55	4.6

* 20 samples were not labelled in accordance with the Butter and Margarine Acts.

Nature.	Number of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
Brought forward ...	1,178	1,123	55	4.6
Ground Ginger ...	2	2	—	—
Infants' Food ...	2	2	—	—
Toffee ...	2	2	—	—
Skimmed Milk ...	1	1	—	—
Whiskey ...	1	1	—	—
Rice ...	1	1	—	—
Tinned Fish ...	1	1	—	—
Ground Almonds ...	1	1	—	—
Coffee and Chicory ...	1	1	—	—
	1,190	1,135	55	4.6

The number of samples found to be adulterated was 55, or 4.6 per cent. This figure shows that there has been a very considerable improvement in the quality of the food supply of the borough during the past year. Table B shows the number of samples analysed, and the number found to be adulterated during the past six years. The improvement since the war is very marked.

TABLE B.

Year.	Number of Samples.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
1915 ...	1,213	154	12.7
1916 ...	1,202	147	12.2
1917 ...	1,123	120	10.6
1918 ...	1,124	123	10.9
1919 ...	1,175	70	6.0
1920 ...	1,190	55	4.6

Table C shows the distribution of the 1,167 samples taken by the Inspectors in the various districts, with the respective percentages of adulterated or unlabelled samples.

TABLE C.

Districts.	Number of Samples.	Adulterated.		Adulterated or Unlabelled.	
		Number	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage
Mile End ...	404	17	4.2	29	7.2
Whitechapel ...	300	20	6.7	20	6.7
St. George's ...	258	7	2.7	11	4.3
Limehouse ...	205	11	5.3	15	7.2

RESULT OF INSPECTORS' WORK UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND
DRUGS ACTS, MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, AND MARGARINE
ACTS.

INSPECTOR.	Samples taken.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Prosecutions.	Fines Secured.	Costs Allowed.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cook	75	5	3	—	5 7 0
Crook	100	5	8	6 2 0	18 16 0
Dee	42	—	2	3 0 0	2 2 0
Flint	72	1	2	2 0 0	4 6 0
Johnson ...	72	2	4	10 0	5 3 0
Mills	81	8	4	12 0 0	8 10 0
Pavitt	100	4	3	10 0 0	2 2 0
Quaintrell ...	60	3	2	5 0 0	6 1 0
Shepherd ...	72	3	2	5 0 0	3 3 0
Simpson	100	3	8	103 0 0	20 11 0
Stiles	72	2	2	1 0 0	4 6 0
Twaits	104	5	8	21 0 0	9 9 0
Waterman ...	73	6	4	1 0 0	8 10 0
White	72	4	2	1 1 0	5 2 0
Wrack... ..	72	4	2	—	3 5 0
Total	1,167	55	56	170 13 0	106 13 0

Proceedings were also taken under the *Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders*, resulting in £2 fines, and £2 2s. costs.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings were taken in 51 cases, in which samples were adulterated or unlabelled. The results of the separate proceedings are given in the lists of adulterated samples. The total fines imposed amounted to £172 13s. Total costs allowed were £106 13s. The average fine per prosecution was £3 7s. 8d., and the average of fines and costs together, £5 9s. 6d.

Table D compares these figures with the fines and costs imposed during the past six years.

TABLE D.

Year.	Number of Prosecutions.	Total of Fines.	Total of Costs.	Average Fine.	Average of Fines and Costs.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1915 ...	70	231 18 0	62 11 0	3 6 3	4 4 1
1916 ...	84	416 16 0	66 10 0	4 19 3	5 15 1
1917 ...	55	277 1 0	42 6 0	5 0 9	5 16 2
1918 ...	73	137 12 0	91 6 6	1 17 9	3 2 9
1919 ...	45	90 0 0	75 14 0	2 0 0	3 15 10
1920 ...	56	170 13 0	106 13 0	3 0 11	5 9 6

Last year there was a noticeable increase in the average penalty for infringement of the various Acts relating to food and drugs. It is to be hoped that the increase will further reduce food adulteration in the borough. With foodstuffs at their present high prices, food adulteration is extremely profitable, and heavy penalties are necessary to convince fraudulent vendors that "honesty is the best policy."

A simple instance will illustrate this.

A small milk dealer, selling a churn of milk each morning, and another in the afternoon can, by adding 10 per cent. of water to his milk, make a fraudulent profit of about £4 a week in addition to his legitimate profit. No doubt many of the dealers prosecuted during the year sell more than two churns of milk a day, and there have been numerous cases in which the adulteration has exceeded 10 per cent.

MILK.

858 samples of milk were analysed, of which 49, or 5·7 per cent., were adulterated.

Table E shows the number of samples of milk examined, and the percentage of adulterated samples for the past six years.

TABLE E.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Number of Samples ...	868	850	739	737	665	858
Percentage of Adulteration	15.0	11.6	12.4	16.0	8.6	5.7

Last year shows a large improvement in the milk supply of the borough. Roughly, one sample in seventeen was adulterated, compared with one in six in 1918, and one in twelve in 1919.

In spite of the improvement the above figures show that there is still a great deal of tampering with milk in the borough. A simple calculation will make this more evident :—Assuming that each person in Stepney uses a quarter of a pint of milk per day, and that 5.7 per cent. of this milk is adulterated, with 10 per cent. of either water or separated milk, then about 18,000 gallons of either water or separated milk are sold annually as new milk.

A similar calculation indicates that about 800 gallons of water or separated milk was supplied as milk under the Council's Milk Distribution Scheme last year.

The average composition of all the samples of milk analysed for each month of the year is given in Table F.

TABLE F.

Period.	Average Composition of all (858) Samples.		
	Total Solids. per cent.	Solids not Fat. per cent.	Fat. per cent.
January	12.72	9.10	3.62
February	12.67	9.17	3.50
March	12.31	8.88	3.43
April	12.37	8.92	3.45
May	12.13	8.68	3.45
June	12.14	8.75	3.39
July	12.25	8.70	3.55
August	12.45	8.79	3.66
September	12.51	8.74	3.77
October	12.63	8.79	3.84
November	12.62	8.76	3.86
December	12.36	8.60	3.76
WHOLE YEAR	12.40	8.81	3.59
<i>Legal Minimum</i>	11.50	8.50	3.00

The significance of these figures lies in the fact that all samples, no matter how grossly adulterated, have been included. The table entirely refutes the statement, frequently made in court and elsewhere, that farmers have difficulty in producing milk to satisfy the minimum limits prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations. Milk of the minimum standard of quality is far below the general average of that yielded by any herd of cows in fair condition. Indeed, it is only extremely rarely that a herd of cows, properly fed and under healthy conditions, have yielded a milk of so low a quality as would correspond to the minimum standard. Milk is the chief, and at times, the only food of infants and invalids, and on this ground alone, it is important that its quality should be kept up, and that every effort should be made to prevent its being reduced to a comparatively low minimum.

TABLE G.
ADULTERATED SAMPLES OF MILK.

Number.	Nature of Adulteration.	Result.
N 2	10 per cent. deficient of fat ...	Vendor paid £3 3s. costs.
N 5	3 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Withdrawn owing to death of defendant.
M 6	8 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Fined £2 and £1 1s.
L 1	20 per cent. deficient of fat ...	Vendor cautioned.
N24	2 per cent. deficient of fat ...	Vendor cautioned.
N25	2 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Vendor cautioned.
B 9	5 per cent. deficient of fat ...	Vendor cautioned.
D17	15 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Dismissed. Warranty defence.
S11	6 per cent. deficient of fat ...	Vendor cautioned.
S12	22 per cent. deficient of fat ...	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
J15	3 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Vendor cautioned.
E11	3 per cent. deficient of fat ...	Vendor cautioned.
G 9	6 per cent. deficient of fat ...	Vendor paid £5 5s. costs.
M19	8 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Vendor paid £3 3s. costs.
M20	5 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Fined £10 and £3 3s. costs.
E28	13 per cent. deficient of fat ...	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
L18	3 per cent. deficient of fat ...	Vendor cautioned.
F10	3 per cent. deficient of fat ...	Vendor cautioned.
F27	10 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Vendor paid £2 costs.
F28	3 per cent. deficient of fat ...	Vendor cautioned.
M28	2 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Vendor cautioned.
C18	13 per cent. deficient of fat ...	Fined £1 and £2 2s. costs.
L23	12 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Vendor paid £1 1s. costs.
D29	7 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Dismissed. Warranty defence.
G26	10 per cent. deficient of fat and 4 per cent. of solids-not-fat.	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
H26	16 per cent. deficient of fat ...	Vendor paid £2 4s. costs.
B23	13 per cent. deficient of fat ...	Fined £5 and £1 1s. costs.
E40	11 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat and 10 per cent. deficient of fat.	Dismissed. Warranty defence.
C32	10 per cent. deficient of fat and 3 per cent. of solids-not-fat.	No action. Farmer prosecuted for C37.

Number.	Nature of Adulteration.	Result.
F34	16 per cent. deficient of fat and 14 per cent. of solids-not-fat.	Dismissed. Warranty defence.
C37	6 per cent. deficient of fat and 2 per cent. of solids-not-fat.	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
C45	13 per cent. deficient of fat	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
G36	Contained 35 grains boric acid per gallon	Fined £100 and £3 3s. costs.
L34	23 per cent. deficient of fat and 14 per cent. of solids-not-fat.	Vendor paid £2 4s. costs.
M45	6 per cent. deficient of fat	Vendor cautioned.
N40	16 per cent. deficient of fat	Vendor paid £2 4s. costs.
M53	6 per cent. deficient of fat	Vendor cautioned.
K32	13 per cent. deficient of fat and 4 per cent. of solids-not-fat.	Vendor paid £2 4s. costs.
S47	20 per cent. deficient of fat	Fined £5 and £1 1s. costs.
B29	7 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Vendor paid £5 costs.
C59	4 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Vendor cautioned.
H63	9 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Fined £1 and £2 2s. costs.
D91	60 per cent. deficient of fat	Informal sample. Vendor prosecuted for D97.
D97	63 per cent. deficient of fat	Fined £10 and £4 4s. costs ; also fined £2 for not registering.
M76	10 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Vendor paid £1 3s. costs.
F99	23 per cent. deficient of fat	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
J69	8 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Fined £1 1s. and £3 costs.
J70	10 per cent. deficient of fat and 4 per cent. of solids-not-fat.	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
D99	5 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat ...	Informal sample.

N.B.—Solids-not-Fat are in solution in milk. They do not separate on standing, and cannot be removed by mechanical means. Accordingly a deficiency of Solids-not-Fat points to the addition of water. Watering, of course, lowers the percentage of fat equally with that of the Solids-not-Fat, but when the deficiency of fat exceeds that of the Solids-not-Fat, or is the only deficiency, then some of the fat has been removed by skimming or,—what comes to the same thing,—the proportion of fat has been lowered by the addition of skimmed or separated milk. The deficiencies are calculated from the legal minimum figures. As these are much below the average figures for the milk sold in the Borough (see Table F), it can safely be assumed that the percentages of adulteration shown in the table considerably under estimate the extent of adulteration in the great majority of cases.

Last year four cases were dismissed as the vendor held a warranty from the wholesale dealer.

BUTTER.

Eighty-nine samples were analysed of which two or 2·2 per cent. were returned as adulterated.

J 48. Contained 3·7 per cent. excess of water. Informal sample.

E 69. Consisted of margarine. Fined £10.

Boric acid is practically the only preservative systematically used in the case of butter. Rather over half the samples submitted to me contained this preservative.

46·3 per cent. of the samples were free from preservative.

26·2 " " " contained 0·1 per cent. boric acid.

17·5 " " " " 0·2 " "

5 " " " " 0·3 " "

5 " " " " 0·4 " "

The Departmental Committee on Preservatives in Food recommend that the only preservative allowed to be used for butter and margarine should be boric acid or borax, in amount not exceeding 0·5 per cent. calculated as boric acid. As this limit is generally accepted I had to report all the above samples as genuine. The above figures show that butter can be sold free from preservative and I consider that preserved butter should be required to have a declaratory label similar to that required in the case of preserved cream.

MARGARINE.

Seventy-three samples were analysed, all of which were genuine.

Most of the samples contained boric acid as a preservative. Of the samples submitted to me :—

10·9 per cent. of the samples were free from preservative.

8·7 " " " contained 0·2 per cent. boric acid.

43·5 " " " " 0·2 " "

32·5 " " " " 0·3 " "

4·4 " " " " 0·4 " "

20 vendors of margarine had not complied with the requirements of the Butter and Margarine Acts, with regard to labelling.

The main legal requirements in connection with the sale of margarine are :—

- (1) That each parcel of margarine exposed for sale shall be clearly marked "Margarine" in printed capital letters of not less than one and a half inches.

(2) That it shall be sold in a wrapper in which the word "Margarin" shall be printed in half inch letters.

(3) That it shall not contain more than 10 per cent. of butter fat.

The action taken in the 20 cases in which these requirements had not been complied with is shown in Table H.

TABLE H.

Number.	Result.	Number.	Result.
A9	Fined 10s. and £1 1s. costs.	D96	Fined £2 and £1 1s. costs for unstamped wrapper. Fined
T18	Vendor paid £1 1s. costs.		£2 and £1 1s. costs for un-
A23	Vendor paid £1 1s. costs for unstamped wrapper, and £1 1s. costs for unlabelled bulk.	F86	labelled bulk. Fined £3 and £3 3s. costs for unstamped wrapper. Fined
K46	Fined £2 and £2 2s. costs.		£2 and £3 3s. costs for unstamped bulk.
A57	Vendor cautioned.	F89	Fined £1 1s. and £2 2s. costs for unstamped wrapper. Fined
A59	Vendor cautioned.		£1 1s. and £2 2s. costs for unlabelled bulk.
A60	Vendor cautioned.	F 92	Vendor cautioned.
T40	Fined £3 and £1 1s. costs.	F 93	Vendor paid £4 4s. costs.
G 87	Fined £2 and £4 4s. costs.	G 95	Vendor paid £1 15s. costs.
G 88	Fined £1 and £2 2s. costs	G 97	Vendor paid £1 costs.
D 93	Fined £2 and £1 1s. costs for unstamped wrapper. Fined £2 and £1 1s. costs for unlabelled bulk.	G 98	Vendor paid £1 costs.
D 95	Fined £3 and £1 1s. costs		

VINEGAR.

11 samples were analysed of which 3 or 27·2 per cent. were adulterated.

In each case the adulteration consisted of a deficiency of acetic acid.

All the samples consisted of "artificial" vinegar, i.e., they consisted of a dilute solution of acetic acid, coloured with caramel with, in a few cases, a little malt vinegar added.

Unfortunately it is difficult to obtain convictions for this substitution unless "malt" vinegar is asked for.

TABLE J.

Number.	Adulteration.	Result.
C25	Deficient of 10 per cent. acetic acid ...	Vendor paid £2 4s. costs.
A15	" 7 " " " ...	Vendor cautioned.
A16	" 15 " " " ...	Vendor paid £2 costs.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS.

1. Milk and Cream not sold as preserved cream :—

				(a) No. of samples examined for preservatives.	(b) No. in which preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	...	...	...	858	1
Cream	...	...	...	0	0

Sample G36 contained 35 grains per gallon of boric acid ; the vendor was fined £100 and £3 3s. costs.

(See Table G.)

2. No samples of preserved cream were taken.

I have to express my thanks for the valuable assistance afforded me in the laboratory by Miss J. Brown.

I have the honour to be,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your Obedient Servant,

HERBERT HAWLEY,
Public Analyst.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
43, WHITEHORSE STREET, E. 1.

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