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

#### **Contributors**

Stepney (London, England). Metropolitan Borough. O'Shiel, F. R.

#### **Publication/Creation**

[1937]

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# Metropolitan Borough of Stepney



# ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1936

BY

F. R. O'SHIEL, L.R.C.P.I., L.M., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

AND

**Administrative Tuberculosis Officer** 

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(November, 1935, to October, 1936.)

Ex-Officio: HER WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor (Mrs.) H. ROBERTS., J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor (Dr.) M. L. BARST. V

Vice-Chairman: Alderman H. F. KOBER.

Alderman (Miss) M. Moses, J.P.

Councillor (Mrs.) C. AYLWARD V Councillor (Mrs.) K. O'CONNOR

" (Mrs.) A. Barnes , B. G. Purdy 🗸

, D. J. BERRY , (Mrs.) H. RAMPLING

(Mrs.) A. P. Bunn / ,, J. Sambrook /

" (Mrs.) R. V. Dubury " L. Schaverin

" J. L. Fine, J.P. , F. J. Shirley-

" (Mrs.) L. Frankel , (Mrs.) S. Spicer

" I. J. Kudish » " L. Tanaman

" (Mrs.) H. Long

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

(November, 1935, to October, 1936.)

Chairman: Councillor (Mrs.) L. Frankel.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor (Mrs.) R. V. Dubury.

The Members of the Public Health Committee,

#### STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT on the 31st December, 1936.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Administrative Tuberculosis Officer:

A. Ferguson, M.B., B.S. (LOND.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., deceased 14th September

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F. ROANTREE O'SHIEL, L.R.C.P.I., L.M., D.P.H. (Liverpool).
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Deputy Medical Officer of Health: (Vacant)

```
Public Analyst: D. Henville, f.i.c.
                      Analytical Assistant: W. M. PAULLEY, B.A., F.I.C.
                                     Sanitary Inspectors:
  District.
                                                                S. S. LOWTHER. (3, 4)
J. G. McCarthy. (3)
R. ROPER. (3, 4)
                                   H. J. GREEN. (1, 2, 4)
   W. E. ANSTEE. (1, 8)
  /J. H. BROWNLEE. (1, 3, 4)
                                   ✓ C. F. GUY. (2)
                                   VW. H. HAWORTH. (3)
  W. CUE. (1, 3)
R. W. G. DAY. (3)
                                   W. H. HOWARD. (1, 3)
                                                                ✓ W. F. SMITH. (2, 4)
                                                                 W. T. TWYNHAM. (2)

√ G. D. FREELAND. (1, 3, 4)

                                    J. KENIRY. (3)
                                  R. H. WATERMAN. (1, 2, 4)
                                             T. W. DEE (2, 4)
  Food.
                      H. ABSON. (1, 2, 4)
                     A. C. BROWN. (2, 4) S. VOGLER. (3, 4)
                      G. BOTTOMLEY. (1, 2, 4) Housing and Canal Boats.
E. J. EDWARDS. (2, 4) In charge of disinfestation.
Miss H. A. Whitty. Disinfestation and Female Common
  Others
                     †Miss H. A. WHITTY.
                                 (3, 4, 5, 6, 8)
                                                   Lodging Houses.
                                        Clerical Staff:
                              W. F. Lellow, Chief Clerk (2)
  R. BACH.
                                                                     J. McMullon.
                              ✓ S. EMBLETON.
 Miss G. Boulton. (M. & C.W.) Miss M. Fitzgerald. (M. & C.W.)
Miss G. A. Carthy. (M. & C.W.) Mrs. H. Hiles. (M. & C.W.)
J. J. Coveney. W. P. Howard.
                                                                     M. PLISKIN.
                                                                     Miss P. ROMAINE.
J. J. COVENEY.
T. W. DAWSON.
                                                                                  (M. & C.W.)
                                 Miss M. W. HUNT. (M. & C.W.)
                                                                     E. P. SIMPSON.
  W. J. DIXON.
                                                                     E. P. WEBBER.
                               C. H. LOWRY.
                                    Vaccination Officers:
                           E. PRICE. (3)
                                                E. J. ROBERTSON.
            Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare (Part Time):
           NORAH COTTER, M.B., B.Ch. MARGARET EMSLIE, M.B., Ch.B.
           DORIS M. PULLEN, M.B., Ch.B.
                                               MARGARET WARD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
                                      †Health Visitors:
                                                                  Miss A. E. GIBBS. (5, 6)
  Miss M. BAILEY. (5, 6, 7)
                                 Miss E. CLEMENTS. (5, 6)
                                                                    " M. F. E. STYLES.
    " D. E. BLACKMORE. (5, 6, 7) " A. CLIFFORD. (5, 6, 7)
    " W. BRAZIER. (6, 7)
                                    " A. M. CORDWELL. (1, 6, 8)
                                                                                      (5, 6, 7)
    ", A. CARTY, (5, 6, 7)
                                    , S. FOUCAR. (2, 5, 6, 7)
       Senior Tuberculosis Officer: E. Harley Stevens, M.B., M.R.C.P., Ch.M., D.P.H.
       Assistant Tuberculosis Officer: (Vacant)
                                    Tuberculosis Visitors:
            Miss M. C. Hurley. (5, 6, 7)
                                                  Miss M. Prickman. (5, 6, 7)
                                                   " M. F. WEATHERILT. (5, 6, 7)
              " E. LINDSLEY. (7)
      Nurse Dispensers: Miss M. COULMAN. (5, 6, 7, 9), Miss A. O. JONES. (7, 8, 9)
               Clerk and Secretary to Care Committee: Miss M. GRANT.
                                 Clerk: Miss P. GOLDSMITH.
          Consulting Gynaecologist: R. Christie-Brown, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
                     Dental Surgeon (part-time): F. L. PAYNE, L.D.S.
                Anæsthetist (part-time): J. P. Reidy, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
                                 Diphtheria Immunisation:
              W. W. KING-BROWN, M.B., B.S. (LON.) Part time Medical Officer.
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1. Certificate Royal San. Inst.

San. Insp. Exam. Bd. 2.

3. Royal San. Inst. and San. Insp. Exam. Joint Board.

GUY BOUSFIELD, M.D., B.S. (LON.) Hon. Advisory Expert.

Meat and Other Foods. † Also Infant Protection Officers.

5. Health Visitors Certificate.

6. Central Midwives Bd.

7. State Real Nurse. 8. Trained Nurse. Soc. State Reg. Nurse.

9. Certificate Socs of Apothecaries

Public Health Department,
43, White Horse Street,
Stepney, London, E.1.

20th May, 1937.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the annual report upon the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough of Stepney for the year 1936.

This report is, for the most part, presented by me on behalf of the late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Archibald Ferguson, whose lamented and untimely death it is my sad duty to record, occurred during the year, on 14th September. Dr. Ferguson who was absent on sick leave from February only returned to duty for a brief period of two weeks in May.

It was my privilege to work with Dr. Ferguson, firstly in the Tuberculosis Department in 1931, and for the last three years as his Deputy during his Medical Officership of Health. I know I am voicing, not only my own feelings, but those of all the staff when I say that no kinder, no more conscientious or more likeable colleague could one possibly have hoped to work for.

Dr. Ferguson, as Medical Officer of Health, carried out the administration of the department with zest and earnestness that few could equal, and the remarkable number of reforms in the department and new public health schemes introduced into the Borough during his short three years of office are a lasting tribute to his industry and enthusiasm. Not a few of the many services provided by the Borough Council, the activities of which are recorded herein, came into being during his period of office. I need only refer to the following, viz.: The reorganization of the food section and housing section; the disinfestation section, with its staff and special hydrocyanic disinfesting chamber; the new model tuberculosis dispensary and the reorganising of the tuberculosis service; the diphtheria immunisation clinic; the home-help service and the maternity nursing service. All these were the fruit of Dr. Ferguson's effort and organising initiative. Full of enthusiasm for the future and devoted to his duty, the tragic unexpectedness of his end is brought home to us by the final words of his last annual report, "I end this report in a spirit of definite optimism, for the department can now look forward to many years of uninterrupted routine."

\* \* \* \*

The year, in many ways, was not an easy one for the department, there being considerable temporary depletion of staff arising from various causes.

It was inevitable that the unfortunate illness of the late medical officer necessitating his prolonged absence from duty, should be reflected in some interruption of the year's programme, arresting the progress of matters awaiting his return, although much was accomplished during the year and many new schemes commenced to function.

The Senior Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Ethard Goss, left the service of the Council on 31st July, after 15 years' service, and many years previously associated with the voluntary tuberculosis service in the Borough, and it is with deep regret that I record here his subsequent demise in May of this present year.

During the illness of Dr. Ferguson, I myself deputised for him in the capacity of Acting Medical Officer of Health, and on 23rd December you appointed me to be your Medical Officer of Health and Chief Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, an honour which I most deeply appreciate.

Dr. Harley Stevens, the Tuberculosis Officer, was promoted by you, on the resignation of Dr. Goss, to the position of Senior Tuberculosis Officer, on 1st August. The vacancy for Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, created by this promotion, has not yet been filled.

Mr. H. T. Kightley, a senior clerk in the department, retired on a well-earned pension on 29th February, after 44 years' service. Dr. Cecily Phelps, part-time medical officer in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, resigned in January, and Dr. Margaret Emslie was appointed in her place. Owing to my acting for the Medical Officer of Health, the Maternity and Child Welfare Department did not, this year, have the full services of a Deputy Medical Officer of Health. In this present year, however, a Deputy will be appointed.

\* \* \* \*

New activities commencing to operate during the year included the hydrocyanic acid gas fumigation chamber for bug disinfestation, under the charge of a sanitary inspector and three disinfectors (a photograph of the station appears in this report); the diphtheria immunisation clinic, which opened on 5th June, under Dr. King-Brown, and which has been largely attended; the home-helps and the maternity nurses services. The vaccination districts were amended during the year.

Important legislation which came into operation and affected the work of the department, were the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, on 1st October, the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, on 1st May, new food bye-laws formulated by the London County Council and the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936. The Pharmacy and Poisons Act involved the inauguration of a new system of records by the clerical staff, and a series of special visits by the sanitary inspectors.

\* \* \* \*

Housing activities during the year were much to the fore. Ministry of Health inquiries were held on three London County Council areas and two Borough Council areas, the latter being confirmed by the Ministry without modification. Closing Orders were made in respect of ten underground rooms and 15 further were satisfactorily altered to comply. 255 cases of overcrowding were abated, although the "appointed day," as laid down by the Act, has not yet been fixed in this Borough.

The food section has had a busy and successful year, and reports an all round improvement in conditions of food production and in the compliance of the Merchandise Marks Act.

The activities of the newly opened bug disinfesting station have resulted in 100 per cent. vermin free admissions of tenants into the new Borough Council flats, and great interest both in and outside the Borough has been aroused by the ingenious system of wholesale disinfestation of furniture in vans, followed by forced ventilation.

\* \* \* \*

It is most satisfactory to record that the maternal mortality rate of the Borough continues to decline, being only 1.56 per 1,000 births.

As anticipated in the annual report of last year (pp. 40 and 46), the infant mortality rate for the present year is, unfortunately, high, 100.09 per 1,000 live births, to some extent accounted for by the severe epidemic of measles and concurrent broncho-pneumonia.

1,294 more cases of measles were notified this year with 52 deaths, 15 deaths being of infants under one year of age. Broncho-pneumonia showed 56 deaths of infants compared with 34 last year.

The population of the Borough has decreased by 3,700.

Births have increased by 40, with a birth rate of 14.7.

Deaths from all causes increased by 227 to a total of 2,629.

Pulmonary tuberculosis deaths were 4 less and non-pulmonary 10 less than last year.

Zymotic disease deaths totalled 192, compared with last year's unusually low figure of 77.

Notifications of infectious diseases were 1,096 more than last year, but excluding measles, were 198 less than last year.

There were 54 more cases of scarlet fever and 224 less of diphtheria—a very large decrease.

There were no cases of small-pox.

Food poisoning cases notified numbered 8, or 24 less than last year.

\* \* \* \*

In presenting this, the annual report for the year 1936, may I express my sincere thanks to the chairmen and members of the several committees associated with the work of this Department for the very great help and consideration I have received from them at all times and, to the staff of the department, may I pay a warm tribute for the keen interest they have taken in their work and for their ever-willing co-operation.

With every prospect of a full and complete staff, I am hopeful that still further progress will be shown in the year 1937.

I have the honour to be,

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

> F. R. O'SHIEL, Medical Officer of Health.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1936.

Area of Borough (in acres) Population (1936) (Registrar-G Number of inhabited houses (er Rateable value 31st December Sum represented by a penny ra	eneral's nd of 193 , 1936			01 707 004
an obligatelet spilly brings	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Live Births { Legitimate Illegitimate	2,950 117	1,519 59	1,431 58	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the esti- mated resident
	3,067	1,578	1,489	population 14.7
Still Births	112	71	41	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 35.2
Total Births	3,179	1,649	1,530	
Deaths	2,620	1,445	1,175	Death rate per 1,000 of the esti- mated resident population 12.6
Deaths from puerperal causes ( Short List):—	(Heading	gs 29 and	30 of the	* *
			Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal seps			3	0.94
No. 30 Other puerpers	al causes		2	0.62
Total	al		5	1.56
Death rate of Infants under one All infants per 1,000 li Legitimate infants per Illegitimate infants per Under Cancer (all ages)  "" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,000 le 1,000 ill (all ages	s gitimate l legitimate 	live births	99·3 s 136·7 304 52
I.—STATISTICS	AND	SOCIA	L CON	DITIONS

#### I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The estimate of the Registrar-General to the mid-year 1936 is 207,800. The total number of live births of Stepney residents during the year was 3,067—1,578 males and 1,489 females—or 40 more than in the previous year. The birth-rate was 14.7 per 1,000 of the population.

4,319 births occurred in Public Institutions in the Borough, of which 2,035 belonged to Stepney and 2,284 belonged to other Boroughs.

1,452 births occurred in the East End Maternity Hospital:—386 belonged to Stepney, and 1066 to outlying Districts.

906 births occurred in the London Hospital:— 381 belonged to Stepney, and 525 to outlying Districts. Population.

Births.

Births in Public Institutions in the Borough. 331 births occurred in the St. George-in-the-East Hospital:— 292 belonged to Stepney, and 39 to outlying Districts.

930 births occurred in the Mile End Hospital:—
713 belonged to Stepney, and 217 to outlying Districts.

699 births occurred at 24, Underwood Street:—
263 belonged to Stepney, and 436 to outlying Districts.

1 birth occurred in the London Jewish Hospital which belonged to an outlying District.

166 births occurred outside the Borough, the parents being residents of Stepney.

41 sets of twins were born in the Borough during the year:

37 sets were live births. 2 ,, ,, still-born.

2 ,, ,, 1 live birth and 1 still birth in each case.

Notification of Births Act.

Births in

Outlying Districts.

Twins.

The Notification of Births Act applies to the notification of any child which is born after the 28th week of pregnancy whether alive or dead.

The net number of births notified under the Act was as follows:-

(a) In Institutions (b) At home:—					Live Births. 2252	Still Births. 88
Notified by doctor	S	***			75	7
	e midwi				140	1
,, docto	rs and	midw	vives	from		
Ins	titution	S			610	12
						_
					3,077	108
						The state of the s

Marriages.

The total number of marriages which took place during the year was 2,272, or 8 more than in the previous year.

The proportion of persons married was 21.8 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths, after deducting deaths of non-residents who died in the Borough and adding those residents who died in Outlying Institutions was 2,620—1,445 males and 1,175 females—or 227 more than in the previous year.

Deaths in Public Institutions in the Borough. The death-rate for the whole Borough was 12.6 per 1,000 of the population. 2,308 deaths occurred in Public Institutions in the Borough, of which 1,507 belonged to Stepney and 801 belonged to other Boroughs.

		B to	elonging Stepney.	Belonging to other Boroughs.
East End Maternity Hospital, Commercial Re	oad		17	12
Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for	Chile	dren,		
Shadwell			30	75
London Hospital, Whitechapel Road		***	160	475
London Jewish Hospital, Stepney Green			54	32
Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road			535	61
St. George's Hospital, Raine Street			365	61
St. Peter's Hospital, Vallance Road			330	77
Sick Room Help Society, 24, Underwood Stre	eet		7	5
Stepney Institution, South Grove			9	3

There were 483 deaths of persons belonging to the Borough in various Institutions outside the Borough:—

Deaths in Outlying Districts.

Mental Hospitals	 	97
Hospitals for Infectious Diseases	 	87
Hospitals and Institutions	 	299

In addition there were 21 deaths of Stepney residents in private houses outside the Borough.

The Chief Officer of Public Assistance and the Ministry of Labour have kindly supplied me with the following information:—

Public Assistance and Unemployment.

(a)	Stepney	residents	in	receipt	of	domiciliary	relief	:

1936.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
4th January	 1,980	2,840	2,751	7,571
26th December 1935.	 1,595	2,394	1,793	5,782
5th January	 2,255	3,140	3,720	9,115
28th December	1,865	2,721	2,539	7,125

#### II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

As already referred to in my preface to this report, Dr. Archibald Ferguson, the Medical Officer of Health, passed away on 14th September, after a long illness, having been absent from duty on sick leave from 27th February, except for a short period from 27th May to 11th June. During Dr. Ferguson's absence I was deputed Acting Medical Officer of Health, and subsequently you appointed me on 23rd December to be your Medical Officer of Health and Chief Administrative Tuberculosis Officer. Dr. W. E. Goss, the Senior Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, left the service of the Council on 31st July, and on 1st August, Dr. Harley Stevens, the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, was promoted to the position of Senior Tuberculosis Officer. The vacancies for Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and for Deputy Medical Officer of Health, created by Dr. Harley Stevens' and my appointments, were not filled by the end of the year. Pending the appointment of the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Crowe was appointed in a temporary capacity and commenced duty on 7th December.

Dr. Cecily Phelps, part-time Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer at the Council's Burdett Road Infant Welfare Centre, resigned in January and Dr. Margaret Emslie was appointed on 25th March.

Mr. C. F. Brockett, a Sanitary Inspector, resigned to take up a new appointment on 14th November. Mr. J. Keniry, a clerk in the Public Health Department, was appointed a Sanitary Inspector on 23rd December.

Mr. H. T. Kightley, a Senior Clerk, retired on superannuation on 29th February, having reached the age of 64, after 44 years service in the Public Health Department.

Dr. King-Brown was appointed as part-time Medical Officer in charge of the new diphtheria immunisation clinic at 35, Stepney Green, on 26th February, and Dr. Guy Bousfield as Honorary Advisory Expert. Changes in Staff.

Nursing in the home. The arrangements made with the East London Nursing Society for the nursing of cases of Measles, Pneumonia following Measles, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia and Pemphigus Neonatorum were continued. The Council pay this Society 1s. 3d. per visit to such cases and 1588 visits were made by them during the year, i e., 1464 Measles, 101 Ophthalmia Neonatorum and 23 Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Midwives.

There are 11 Midwives practising in the Borough, and in addition there are 33 employed by the voluntary associations.

The midwives are under the supervision of the London County Council.

Laboratory facilities.

The number of bacteriological examinations made at the Mile End Hospital on behalf of the Public Health Department during the year was 2,643. These consisted of:—

No. No.

Swabs (for Diphtheria bacilli) ... Positive. Negative. Totals 2,637 Blood (for Typhoid bacilli) ... — 6 6

There were 915 specimens of sputum examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries. 188 of these were found to be positive.

Hospital facilities.

The following is a list of the hospital facilities in the Borough, showing particulars of each:—

Situation.	No. of b	eds.	In-patients admitted during the year.	Out-patients. No. dealt with during the year.	Purpose.	Management
London Hospital, Whitechapel Road.	Male Female Children	357 408 84	14,364	101,093	General and Maternity.	Voluntary.
Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road.	Male Female Children Cots	166 237 139 46	7,264	11,650 Ante-natal 1,028 Post-natal 239	General and Maternity.	L.C.C.
St. George-in-the-East Hospital, Raine Street.	Male Female	157 253	4,951	10,115	General. and Maternity.	L.C.C.
St. Peter's Hospital, Vallance Road.	Male Female Children	203 171 30	3,626	1,809	General.	L.C.C.
South Grove Institution, South Grove.		649		-	Public Assistance.	L.C.C.
London Jewish Hospital, Stepney Green.	Male Female Children Other	41 51 12 5	1,498	13,374	General.	Voluntary.
Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children, Glamis Road.	Children	135	1,849	56,350	General.	Voluntary.
East End Maternity Hospital, Commercial Road.		59	1,494	306	Maternity.	Voluntary.
Jewish Maternity Hospital, Underwood Street.	Maternity beds	34	681	40 midwifery cases.	Maternity.	Voluntary.

The two dispensaries at Steel's Lane and Stepney Green continue to function, and in the light of experience the time-table of sessions has been altered but not reduced. The present time-table for new patients is as follows:—

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

			MA	AIN.					BRA	NCH,		
	M.	т.	w.	тн.	F.	s.	м,	т.	w.	TH.	F.	S.
Morning	1	H		Dire.	Men	School Children		Men				
Afternoon	Women and Children	Men			Women and Children					Women and Children		
Evening				Wor-	in the same	- Samuel	Wor- kers	pusci	100	Cappa)	polin	

Eight meetings of the Tuberculosis Care Committee were held during 1936. All cases are now discussed by the full Committee, which meets once a month at the new main dispensary, instead of the three sub-Committees meeting at each dispensary as before.

Tuberculosis After Care.

The three sub-Committees became one full Committee on the closing of the Whitechapel and St. George-in-the-East dispensaries in November, 1935, and the Stepney Green cases are discussed at the meetings at the main dispensary.

Two meetings of the Standing Conference of the Metropolitan Borough Tuberculosis Care Committees were held at the County Hall, and matters concerning the welfare of tuberculosis patients were discussed and recommendations sent to the London County Council.

There were no matters of outstanding urgency, so at the Spring meeting the Medical Superintendent of Colindale Hospital gave an address on the After-Care of patients, and at the meeting held in November, Dr. Somerville Hastings, of the London County Council, attended, and answered questions put to him by various members of the Care Committees.

420 cases, including new and old patients, came before the Care Committee during the year, and of these 156 needed advice or assistance of some kind, so that it will be seen that a good deal of care and after-care work is necessary.

The Jewish Board of Guardians assisted 78 patients or their families; a deserving case of tuberculosis referred to them is rarely refused help, and their willing co-operation makes the handling of necessitous Jewish patients a comparatively easy matter.

The voluntary charitable societies have again given valuable help in many cases. These societies send representatives to the Care Committee, who are often able, after hearing the details of a case, to take it back to their own committee and obtain the kind of help we cannot at present give ourselves.

The Charity Organisation Society gave timely assistance in several cases. They sent four people away for a badly needed change of air, and paid for spectacles for another patient.

The Invalid Kitchens provided dinners and nourishments for three needy patients who were not eligible for this through the Borough Council grant.

The British Legion, in conjunction with the Red Cross Society, provided pocket money, paid removal expenses, and gave a grant for trading to exservice men during the year.

Individual members of the Care Committee have also helped, providing pocket money for destitute patients in sanatorium, the loan of a bath chair for a crippled woman, and one, a representative of one of the hospitals, sending us medical appliances which are very useful for advanced cases of tuberculosis being nursed at home.

To commemorate the late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Archibald Ferguson, and the great and personal interest which he took in the welfare of the patients of the tuberculosis dispensaries during his long association with the dispensaries as Tuberculosis Officer, her Worship the Mayor, Councillor (Mrs.) Roberts, J.P., very kindly opened a fund, "The Dr. Ferguson Memorial Fund," to which generous donors subscribed. This fund was placed at the disposal of the Care Committee to augment their resources for the benefit of patients requiring small necessities and comforts, not provided for from official sources.

Pocket money was sent to patients who were in sanatorium without even the means to buy themselves a stamp; the railway fare was paid for a girl who was sent for a free holiday through the Church Army, and the wives of two very poor patients were given the fare to visit them at sanatorium.

The London County Council provided clothing for 38 patients going to sanatorium who were unable to obtain suitable clothing for themselves.

Eight beds were supplied on loan by the Borough Council for patients who were advised to sleep alone and could not provide themselves with a separate bed.

Handicraft Class. The Handicraft Class has had another successful year. 46 classes were again held, with an average attendance of 14, and several new members joined during the year.

Our students joined in the combined Sale of Work, held at the Carpenter's Hall in June, and although this sale was not so successful generally, as some of the former ones, the results of our stall compared very favourably with those of other Boroughs.

The work of the ex-servicemen again went to the Imperial Institute, and practically everything was sold.

With these two sales to work for, no local sale of work was held, but it is hoped that during 1937 we may be able to hold one of our own in Stepney.

The Senior Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Harley Stevens, as Medical Officer to the Geere House open-air school for tuberculous children, kindly supplies me with the following interesting report of the school for the year. The school is under the jurisdiction of the London County Council and is situated at the rear of the Council's tuberculosis dispensary at 35, Stepney Green.

- "During the year 1936, the roll was full, and with the policy of admitting suitable contacts I anticipate no falling off in admissions for 1937.
- "There has been a considerable turnover, a number of arrested cases over twelve years of age being discharged to elementary schools after three or more years at Geere House. A number also attained school-leaving age.

Geere House

Open Air

School.

- "It speaks well for the teaching staff and the popularity of the school that in every case discharged to elementary school the parents have either sought an interview or written to request that the children might be retained.
- "I must add a word of appreciation for the co-operation and interest of the head-mistress, Miss O'Brien, and the assistant mistress, Miss Jacka. The school has also been greatly helped by the untiring efforts of Mrs. Tritton who, for many years has undertaken the home visiting, financial assessments and following-up for the School Care Committee.
  - "The atmosphere of the school is at all times a most happy one.
- "The activities of the children have been extended during the year with regular swimming classes, manual work for the boys and needlework for the girls. The swimming has continued popular through the winter and unless there is otitis media, chronic rhinitis, a cutaneous tuberculide or non-arrested pulmonary disease, I have encouraged the children over nine years of age to take part.
- "With reference to the Annual School Sports in which the children competed, there was some disappointment because they were not permitted to enter for the jumping contests. I can see no medical grounds for such a veto.
- "There are as yet no data of value regarding the school breakfasts, of which all the children partake. When they were introduced the parents were circularised, explaining the object of the breakfasts and asking them to continue the usual morning meal before the children left home. I believe this is done in nearly all cases, so that the breakfast is in fact an addition to the daily diet.
- "It is difficult with the sum available to provide proteins and fats except as a rare treat, so that the meal is mainly a carbohydrate one. When the effect of the breakfasts is reviewed, the absence of proteins should be taken into consideration.
- "I suggest that Geere House, where all the children are receiving breakfasts and which serves a very poor area, might be selected for an experiment in which the children could be provided with a high protein meal.
- "It is observed in nearly all cases that the rate of growth of the younger children is much less than that of children over eleven years of age. With the average age reduced during the year, there will be many weight charts showing relatively disappointing results. So far as Geere House is concerned the Medical Officer must be blamed, for the policy of admitting young contacts and discharging the older children, rather than condemn the breakfasts as of no value.
- "I consider the reason for this slow development in the young children is due in some part to the overcrowded conditions in the houses of the East End. There is no separate room in which the children can be put to bed early and remain undisturbed. More improvement in general physical condition and rate of growth is obtained by giving these children additional rest periods at school. For that purpose there is unfortunately no secluded corner available at Geere House.
- "The school time-table is a full one and it is difficult to provide a daily drill period. A number of minor postural defects might be corrected by class exercises. Occasionally children who have had a pleural effusion tend to develop a scoliosis for which exercises would be beneficial.

"It should be noted that the average gain in weight during the first and last terms of the year exceeds the gain during April to September inclusive.

"The School Journey proved very popular. The older children gained an average of 0.6 kilos in two weeks, and the younger group 0.3 kilos.

"I am pleased that the Stepney Borough Council are arranging to make available a portion of the grounds of 35, Stepney Green for the use of the school as a garden."

Boarded-out Contacts.

Special Treatment for Tuberculosis

Patients.

10 Children who were contacts of infectious cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were boarded out during the year.

The Council have arrangements by which they pay for the attendances of patients undergoing certain forms of treatment at various hospitals as follows:

				No. of Patients.	No. of Attendances
Finsen L	ight tre	atment	at the London Hospital	7	98
			at Brompton ,,	1	28
,,	,,	,,	London Chest ,,	28	355
,,	"	1)	City Road Chest Hospi	tal 1	6
,,	,,	,,	Colindale "	3	16
"	,,	,,	Grove Park "	2	14
	"	"	Margaret Street ,,	1	6
Solganol	or Sand	ocrysin	treatment at Victoria Park		
		Maria and	Hospi	tal 3	47

Supply of Extra Nourishment.

Grants to Tuberculous patients were made on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers for a period of 28 days in the first instance. The grant consists of one and a half pints of Pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested Milk per day, seven eggs per week, and a half pound of butter per week.

During the year 424 grants were made to 152 persons, the total cost being approximately £360 8s. 0d.

### A. Return showing the work of the Dispensaries for the year 1936:-

	F	ULM	ONAR	Υ.	Non	-Pui	MON	ARY.		To	TAL.		CAL.
DIAGNOSIS	Adı	ılts.	Chil	dren	Adı	ılts.	Chil	dren	Adı	ılts.	Chil	dren	GRAND TOTAL.
	М.	F.	M	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	GRAZ
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):—  (a) Definitely tuberculous  (b) Diagnosis not completed (c) Non-tuberculous	-	62	3 _	6 _	16 	8 _	9 -	-	160 9 122	5	12 5 30	15 1 33	598
B—Contacts examined during the year:— (a) Definitely tuberculous *(b) Diagnosis not completed (c) Non-tuberculous	-	2 -		1 _	=			<u>1</u> —	<u>-</u>	2 2 174		2 180	641
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—  (a) Recovered	19	21	7	4	2	3	14	15		24	21 246		1179
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—  (a) Definitely tuberculous  (b) Diagnosis not completed		417	81	73	72	54	125	94	832 9	471	206 5	167	1,698
1. Number of cases on Dis 2. Number of cases transf discharge under Hea 3. Number of cases transf assistance under the 4. Cases written off during 5. Number of attendances 6. Number of Insured Pe December 7. Number of consultations (a) Personal (b) Other 8. Number of visits by Tu consultations) 9. Number of visits by Num purposes 10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of spu (b) X-ray examination 11. Number of "Recovere included in A(a) and 12. Number of "T.B. plus" B. Number of Dispen	erreced 3 is ferrecessche the sche the at the reconstruction of the service of th	I from prediction of the control of	m ot eviou other and c as D spens der I dical is Off ealth ealth rest ve	her a s year ases 'ead (a ary (in prac prac Visit minectored pensa	reas rs us, ca lost all ca including tition to h tors t to D ary R	and ses sigh uses sigh uses sigh uses sigh uses sigh uses to ho	cases not of t of Cont eatm  (inc) comes Dispensary er on	desiri	on the Disperister, embe	urthee 31stsonaars	rr	1,868 69 148 146 5,293 486 224 378 458 5,545 915 468	

<sup>\*</sup> i.e., remaining undiagnosed on 31st December.

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1936 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

					Previ	ious t	0 192	6			1926					192	7				1928					1929	)				193	0	
	100			minus	C	lass 7	-	red management .	sm	C	lass 1	г.в. ј	plus	SIL	C	Class '	T.B.	plus	10.8	C	lass T	.B. p	olus	SILI	C	lass .	r,B,	Barrier Landson	65	(	lass '	Г.В.	plus
Condition at the ecord made du which the r	ring th	e vear	to to	Class T. B. mi	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B.plus)	Class T.B. min	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minu	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class
D.			M.	16	9	12	-	21	2	1	-	_	1	1	-	_	_	_	3	2	6	_	8	4	3	2	1	6	4	3	5	_	
Disease Arreste		Adults	F.	8	8	9	-	17	-	1	2	-	3	1	-	2	_	2	2	3	-	-	3	3	4	-	_	4	3	3	-	_	
Disease Arreste Disease Arreste		Child	ren	3	2	-	-	2	2	-	_	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	_	-	4	1	-	_	
		Adults	M.	2	12	10	2	24	1	1	4	_	5	_	5	4	-	9	3	-	1	_	1	6	4	10	1	14	4	7	5	2	
Disease Arreste		Adults	F.	2	6	3	1	10	-	-	5	-	5	1	1	2	-	3	-	3	2	-	5	-	3	1	-	4	4	5	6	_	
Alleste	DCI.	Child	ren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	_	
Condition	not as		d	19	16	15	-	31	7	2	4	-	6	12	2	1	-	3	18	5	4	-	9	14	5	3	-	8	14	9	5	1	
Total on Di at 31s	ispensar st Dece	y Regis mber	ter	50	53	49	3	105	12	5	15	-	20	18	11	9	-	20	31	13	13	-	26	35	19	17	1	37	34	28	21	3	
		Adults	M.	21	11	7	-	18	7	5	-	-	5	11	4	-	-	4	8	1	2	-	3	10	4	-	=	6	3	2	-	_	
Discharged	l as	Adults	F.	21	23	5	-	28	3	6	-	-	6	12	3	1	_	4	5	6	2	_	8	13	3	_	-	3	4	5	1	_	
Recovere	DQ.	Child	ren	7	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	2	5	5	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	6	1	_	-	
Lost sigh removedfrom				77	53	35	1	89	7	12	8	-	20	12	12	14	1	27	13	17	11	2	30	23	11	16	1	28	21	12	18	3	
		Adults	M.	9	8	24	7	39	5	4	5	2	11	7	4	9	2	15	4	2	8	3	13	12	4	9	2	15	5	9	13	4	
Dead		riduits	F.	9	6	11	1	18	-	-	3	3	6	2	4	4	-	8	4	3	3	1	7	6	6	9	2	17	7	3	6	5	
		Child	ren	-1	_	-	-	-	1	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	_	
Total writte	en off D Register.		ry	145	103	82	9	194	27	27	16	5	48	50	29	28	3	60	39	34	26	6	66	67	28	37	5	70	45	34	38	12	
AND TOTALS				195	156	131	12	299	39	32	31	5	68	68	40	37	3	80	70	47	39	6	92	102	47	54	6	107	79	62	59	15	1

		T		193	1		1		193	2				193	3				1934	1				1931	5				1936	5	
		-	1 0		r.B. 1	alne		C		.B. pl	us		C	lass '	Г.В. 1	plus	89	1	Class	T.B.	plus	12	C	lass 7	Г.В. ј	plus	82	C	lass I	r.B. 1	
Condition at the time record made during the which the return r	he year to	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	00	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. min	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Grhup 2	Group 3	Total
	M	6	3	4	-	7	6	6	13	1	20	17	4	4	-	8	7	-	1	-	1	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	-		-
Disease Arrested.  Disease not Arrested.	Adults	. 10	6	4	-	10	4	3	2	-	5	6	2	1	1	4	4	1	_	_	1	_	-	=	=	_	-	-	=	-	-
Arrested.	Children	7	1	-	-	1	7	1	-	-	1	7	-	_	_		5	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	_		-	=	-	-	-
	Adults M	. 2	6	13	1	20	4	6	15	2	23	100	11	26	4	41	20	20	22	1	43	30	15	43	1	59	35	16	52	6	1
Disease not Arrested.	Adults	-	5	5	-	10	2	11	9	1	21	1000	10	8	_	18	10	7	11	1	19	16	12	16	-	28	20	7	18	-	1
Arrested.	Children	2	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	_	4	_	_	_		7	2	3	_	5	14	3	2	-	5	10	1	_	-	-
Condition not as during the ye		25	4	6	-	10	32	9	7	_	16	22	4	4		8	23	13		1	14	2	3	1	1	5					
Total on Dispensar at 31st Dece	y Register mber	52	25	33	1	59	60	36	46	4	86	72	31	43	5	79	76	43	37	3	83	62	33	62	2	97	65	24	70	6	
	Adults M	. 4	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	=	_	_	-	-	=	-	-	-
Discharged as Recovered	Adults	. 2	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	_		-	-	-	_	_	_	-	=	_		-	=		_	-
	Children	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	_	-		-	-	_	_	_	_	-	=	-		-	=	_	-	F
Discharged as Recovered  Lost sight of, or removed from Dispen	otherwise sary Registe	35	21	28	1	50	48	16	27	1	44	43	29	21	2	52	27	10	18	2	30	8	6	10	1	17	4	_	5	1	
The year of the same of	Adults	8	4	18	10	32	9	11	21	11	43	8	12	23	17	52	7	10	19	27	56	10	3	21		35	2	2	12	16	L
Dead	Adults	. 7	8	12	4	24	2	7	7	6	20	1	3	14	12	29	3	4	10	7	21	7	-	5	3	8	1	-	10	5	-
	Children	-	-	-	-	_	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	_	2	3	1	-	-	_	1		_		1	1	_	_	-	-	F
Total written off Register	Dispensary	57	33	61	15	112	60	35	55	18	108	53	45	58	33	136	38	24	48	36	108	25	9	36	16	61	7	2	27	22	L
RAND TOTALS		. 109	61	94	16	171	120	71	101	22	194	125	76	101	38	215	114	67	85	39	191	87	42	98	18	158	72	26	97	28	

#### 19

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1936 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

				Previ	ious t	o 1926				1926					1927					1928					1929					1930		
Cor	ndition at the time of the ord made during the years which the return relate	ear to	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	OtherOrgans	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral	Children
	Disease	Adults M.	1	-	2	-	3	1	-	1	_	2	_	-	-	-	-	2	-	_	-	2	-	-	_	_	-	1	-	2	-	
	Arrested	F.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	i
		Children	8		2	-	10	-	-	ol.	1	2	4	1	1	3	9	5	-	2	2	8	1	3	1	2	7	4	3	5	6	-
	Disease not	Adults M.	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	
	Arrested	F.	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Lateration	Children	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	
	Condition not ascerta during the year		3	-	2	4	9	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	3	5	4	1	4	2	11	3	-	3	4	į
Ī	Total on Dispensary at 31st Decem	Register ber	13	-	8	5	26	5	1	3	1	10	6	1	2	3	12	10	-	3	6	19	8	4	5	6	23	12	3	10	11	
	Transferred to Pulmor	nary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		_	_	_	_		-	_	_	_	-	_	-	_	-	-	-		_	_		
	Discharged as	Adults M.	-	-	1	3	4	-	2	-	2	4	1	-	-	_	1	1	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	1	3	2	-		2	-
	Recovered	F.	-	-		2	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	_	-	_	
		Children	4	1	2	5	12	5	1	-	3	9	2	3	-	5	10	1	1	1	14	17	4	-	-	7	11	2	1	-	7	
	Lost sight of, or ot removed from Dispense	herwise ary Register	12	3	4	15	34	2	2	-	6:	10	3	1	2	6	12	4	1	3	2	10	7	2	2	3	14	2	2	2	5	-
	Dead	Adults M.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	_	1	-	-	1	-	1	_	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	
	Dout	F.	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Children	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	_		1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	ĺ
	Total written off Dispe Register	ensary	16	5	7	27	55	7	5	3	12	27	8	4	2	13	27	6	2	5	18	31	12	3	4	13	32	6	3	3	17	
G	GRAND TOTALS of (a) and ing those transferred to	l (b) Pulmonary).	29	5	15	32	81	12	-6	6	13	37	14	5	4	16	39	16	2	8	24	50	20	7	9	19	55	18	6	13	28	

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						1931	-				1932				-	1933					1934			1		193	5		1		1936	1	
	ndition at the time of th ord made during the ye which the return relate	ear to		Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	- 65	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bonus and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral	
	Disease	Adults	M.	1	1	1	-	3	1	1	1	-	3	2	1	2	3	8	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	1
	Arrested	Aduits	F.	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1		2	1	1		1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Child	ren	4	1	4	12	21	4	2	2	10	18	2	1	1	8	12	-	2	2	4	8	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1
	Disease not	Adults	M.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	4	1	3	-	8	5	1	8	2	
	Arrested	rauto	F.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	3	_	2	1	2	5	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	3	
		Child	ren	_	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	3	5	6	-	-	3	9	5	-	2	5	12	5	-	3	8	16	6	-	1	7	T
	Condition not ascertain during the year	ned		4	-	2	3	9	3	-	1	3	7	-	-	3	5	8	3	1	2	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total on Dispensary at 31st Decemb	Register er		11	2	7	17	37	11	4	5	17	37	12	3	8	22	45	11	5	7	14	37	9	1	6	11	27	12	3	9	12	T
	Transferred to Pulm	onary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	T
1	Discharged as	Adults	M.	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	_	_	1		_	-	_	_	_	_	-	-	-1	-		-	_	-	-	-	-	_	ľ
	Recovered	Adults	F.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T
		Child	ren	2	3	-	3	8	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Lost sight of, or other removed from Dispens	wise ary Reg	ister	7	2	5	7	21	7	3	-	11	21	2	2	1	11	16	-	-	1	5	6	3	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	2	
	Dead	Adults	M.	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	_	3	-	3	-	_	3	-	_	-	_	T
	2000	riduits	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	T
		Child	ren	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	5	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	4	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	T
	Total written off Dispe Register	ensary		10	6	6	12	34	9	4	3	14	30	2	2	1	16	24	2	2	4	5	13	3	3	4	2	12	2	-	4	2	
ud	GRAND TOTALS of (a) a ling those transferred to	nd (b) Pulmon	ary)	21	8	13	29	71	20	8	8	31	67	14	5	12	38	69	13	7	11	19	50	12	4	10	13	39	14	3	13	14	1

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Particulars Patients		Numl Filli	ber of ings.			Extracti	on Cases			Den	tures		30			nts.
	Number of Attendances.	Simple.	Root.	Number of Scalings.	Without Anaesthetic.	Local Administrations.	Gas Administrations.	Number of Teeth Extracted.	Upper.	Lower.	Re-models	Repairs.	Number of Dressings	Number for Advice.	Denture Visits.	Number of New Patients.
Women	113	7	_	3		4	15	72	9	8	1	2	2	24	67	11
Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	-
Men	59	-	-	-	-	_	5	16	3	3	_	_	-	14	40	1
Total	172	7	-	3	-	4	20	88	12	11	1	2	2	38	107	16
				No. o	of Ordin		(b) M		1	3 3						This control
Women	559	7	-	25	-	5	117	739	52	48	3	6	7	94	281	6
Children	232	6	-	10	-	2	77	398	17	15	2	_	_	44	94	3
otal	801	13	-	35	-	7	194	1137	69	63	5	6	7	138	375	10

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Section was much hindered early in the year by the very severe measles epidemic totalling 2,682 cases. These cases had to be visited by the Health Visitors and Voluntary Health Visitors, and at times the urgency of visiting was such that routine revisiting of the ordinary infant welfare children had to take second place. These biennial epidemics always throw a great strain on the visiting resources of the staff, and the consequent pneumonia cases and infantile diarrhoea cases arising out of, or concurrent with, a measles epidemic entails much visiting which is reflected in the figures for the year's work.

Two of the Borough Health Visitors staff, Miss Gibbs and Miss Clifford, attended the annual revision course for health visitors at the winter school for health visitors, held at Bedford College for Women, under the auspices of the Women's Public Health Officers' Association, from 30th December, 1935, to 7th January, 1936. These classes are much appreciated by the health visitors and serve to imbue them with a new interest in their work.

Ante-natal Clinics.

The system of co-operation between the two Council ante-natal clinics and the maternity department of the Mile End London County Council hospital was continued during the year, with excellent results. Our health visitor visits the Mile End Hospital ante-natal clinic weekly and acts as a liaison officer between the ante- and post-natal clinics of the Borough Council and the lying-in wards of the Mile End Hospital. As pointed out in last year's report, this is invaluable for keeping in touch with the unmarried mother when she leaves the hospital with her baby.

The total attendances at the Borough ante-natal Clinics have increased from 363 to 585 and a number of mothers delivered in Mile End Hospital from the Whitechapel district attend the Borough ante-natal Clinic at Hughes Mansions, Vallance Road.

Infantile Mortality.

Unfortunately, as anticipated in the annual report of the late Medical Officer of Health last year, the deaths of infants under 1 year showed an increase in 1936. The biennial measles epidemic and its concurrent bronchopneumonia and diarrhoea epidemics have taken their toll. The total infantile mortality was 307, compared with 191 last year. A mortality rate of 100.09 compared with 63.00. It is noticeable, however, that an increase in the infant mortality figure occurred in more than half of the London Boroughs this year (see page 33).

The mortality figures in infants under 1 for the three diseases mentioned are as follows:

> Measles: In 1936, 15 deaths occurred; in 1935 there were no deaths. Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia: 56 deaths in 1936; 34 in 1935. Diarrhoea: 71 in 1936, and 31 in 1935.

The deaths from diarrhoea occurred, practically all, during the early months of the year, from January to June, concurrently with the measles epidemic, which reached its apex in April. Diarrhoea, in recent years, has lost its summer incidence. Previously referred to as "summer diarrhoea of infants," it now takes its toll chiefly in the autumn and early spring. It was noticeable that the summer months, June to September, appeared to be completely free from the disease. This, no doubt, is largely due to the suppression of the house fly and through cleaner streets and better facilities for the removal of garbage inhibiting the breeding of the pest. The better protection of milk and foodstuffs from contamination by the house fly is a similarly potent factor in reducing the incidence of this disease in the summer months.

Maternal Mortality.

It is gratifying to record that the maternal mortality figure for the year, 1.56, is the lowest recorded in the Borough for ten years.

There were only five deaths of mothers in 3,179 births.

Each maternal death occurring in the Borough is investigated and reports are received from the doctors and nurses concerned. From the data received an effort is made to ascertain, so far as it is possible, whether any of the deaths could have been avoided.

The deaths this year were attributable to the following causes:—
Three associated with septic conditions:

(a) Ruptured womb and kidney trouble.(b) Septic infection following a miscarriage.

(c) Septic infection following the birth of the child.

Two cases were non-septic:

(d) Chronic rheumatic heart disease.

(e) Acute heart failure and collapse of lungs.

Of the above five deaths, in two cases the patients failed to send for medical assistance early enough. Had earlier medical attention been obtained these deaths might possibly have been averted. Two deaths were unavoidable. One death was doubtfully avoidable but the general condition of the patient was poor.

None of the deaths appear definitely to have been associated with criminal abortion.

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN LONDON BOROUGHS, 1936.

			te per 1,00 ve births.	0	Rat	te per 1,000 d still birt	0 live hs.
		Puerperal sepsis.	Other causes.	Total.	Puerperal sepsis.	Other Causes	Total.
West Districts.							THE PARTY
Paddington		2.60	2.60	$5 \cdot 20$	2.50	2.50	5.00
Kensington		0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8
Hammersmith		0.52	1.04	1.56	0.50	1.01	1.51
Fulham		0.95	0.95	1.89	0.92	0.92	1.85
Chelsea		0.00	3.1	3.1	0.00	3.0	3.0
Westminster		0.00	0.9	0.9	0.00	0.9	0.9
NORTH DISTRICTS.						na m	
St. Marylebone		0.00	2.21	2.21	0.00	2.15	2.15
Hampstead		2.00	1.00	3.00	1.8	0.91	2.7
St. Pancras		2.1	0.8	2.9	2.0	0.8	2.8
Islington		0.63	1.06	1.69	0.62	1.03	1.65
Stoke Newington		0.00	5.8	5.8	6.50	5.5	5.5
Hackney		0.33	0.99	1.32	0.32	0.96	1.28
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	***	0 00	0 00	1 02	0 02	0.00	1 20
Holborn		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finsbury		1.19	2.38	3.57	1.15	2.30	3.45
City of London		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EAST DISTRICTS.		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shoreditch		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-111 C		1.52	0.76	2.28	1.46	0.73	2.19
CI		0.97	0.65	1.6	0.94	0.62	1.56
Donlan		0.47	0.00	0.47	0.46	0.00	0.46
South Districts.		0.41	0.00	0.41	0.40	0.00	0.40
Cauthan -1-		0.44	1.33	1.77	0.43	1.29	1.7
Down on doors		1.28	4.49	5.77	1.26	4.40	5.66
Tombeth	***	0.256	0.516	0.77	0.25	0.50	0.75
Dottomas		1.41	0.94	2.35	1.371	0.914	2.285
Wandamanth		0.25					
Wandsworth			1.52	1.77	0.24	1.48	1.72
Camberwell		0.31	1.88	2.19	0.30	1:82	2.12
Deptford		0.00	0.6	0.6	0.00	0.6	0.6
Greenwich		0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.73	0.73
Lewisham		0.34	1.70	2.04	0.32	1.64	1.97
Woolwich		0.99	1.48	2.47	0.96	1.44	2.40

Maternity and Child Welfare Services. (Form M.C.W. 96 revised)

Return (1) showing the arrangements made for maternity and child welfare by the Council and by Voluntary Associations providing maternity and child welfare services in respect of which the Council pay contributions under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, or otherwise; and (2) giving particulars of the work done during the year 1936.

- 1.—Population of the area served by the Council:—207,800.
- 2.—Number of births notified in that area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, as adjusted by any transferred notifications:
  - (a) Live births, 3,077. (b) Still births, 108. (c) Total, 3,185. (d) By midwives, 2,886. (e) By doctors and parents, 299.

#### 3.—Health Visiting.

- (a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year :
  - (i) by the Council ... 10. (ii) by Voluntary Associations, 15.
- (b) Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at infant welfare centres):—
  - (i) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council, 10.
  - (ii) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations, 14.5.
- (c) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :-
  - (i) to expectant mothers: -First visits, 1,414. Total visits, 3,244.
  - (ii) to children under 1 year of age:—First visits, 2,791. Total visits, 20,659.
  - (iii) to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years:—Total visits, 36,901.

#### 4.—Infant Welfare Centres.

- (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council, 7.
- (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations, 9.
- (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :—
  - (i) by children under 1 year of age, 29,526.
  - (ii) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 22,466.
- (d) Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were:
  - (i) under 1 year of age, 2,332. (ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 349.
- (e) Total number of children under 5 years who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were:
  - (i) under 1 year of age, 2,326. (ii) over 1 year of age, 4,181.
- (f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i), 75.78.

#### 5.—Ante-natal and Post-natal Services.

(a) Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises):—

	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
(i) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council (ii) Number of Clinics provided and maintained	2	2
by Voluntary Associations	3	3
(iii) Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year	24,022	2,216
(iv) Total number of women who attended at the Clinics during the year* (b) Total number of expectant mothers ante-	5,277	1,208
natally examined and of cases post-natally examined during the year, under arrangements made by the Council with private medical practitioners, excluding cases included under 5 (a) (iv)	nil.	nil.
(c) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the total numbers of women shown under 5 (a) (iv) and 5 (b) *Figures in 5 (a) (iv) include women not reside	— ing in Stepr	nev.
Supply of Milk and Food.	O	Serval .

(a) Arrangements made for this service :-

6.-

		Milk.		Meals sup	plied at Di	ing Centres.	Harana II.	Other Foo	d.
Terms of Supply.	Expectant mothers.	Nursing mothers.	Children under 5 years of age.	Expectant mothers.	Nursing mothers.	Children under 5 years of age.	Expectant mothers.	Nursing mothers.	Children under 5 years of age
Free, or at less than cost price, in necess- itous cases.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
At cost price in other cases (e.g., sale of dried milk at Centres)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.	No.	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes

(b) Total quantity of milk supplied during the year to expectant and nursing mothers and young children:—

(i) By the Council—Dried milk 8120½ packets. Liquid milk 32562% gallons.

(ii) By Voluntary Associations operating in the area of the Council (supplied through the Borough Council's scheme (i) above).

7.—Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

7	۰		
ч	ĸ.	e	

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council	Institutions (with maternity wards) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Voluntary Associations
Number of Institutions Number of maternity	nil	nil	The Council make a grant of £100 per annum to the East
beds (exclusive of isola- tion and labour beds)	nil	nil	End Maternity Hospital.
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year	nil	nil	26

II

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Maternity Institutions ... ... nil.

8.—Homes and Hospitals for Sick or Ailing Children under 5 years of age.

	1.		
De gle Couloil god sector service da ra logal de Lampor et discondiciona da arga esta como de	Separate Institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
Number of Institutions	nil	nil	nil
Number of beds provided for such children	nil	nil	nil
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year	nil	mil	nil
or nursing r  (i) provided  (ii) provided  (ii) provided  (i) provided  (ii) provided  (ii) provided  (ii) provided  (ii) provided  (ii) provided  (iii) provided  (iv) pro	onvalescent institution others or children d by the Council d by Voluntary As eds for such cases id by the Council d by Voluntary As of cases admitted er of such cases servalescent institution	sociations to the beds include nt by the Council ons, 158. ent institutions thro	ge:— . nil . 1 tutions:— . nil . 12 ed in (b) during the during the year t
(ii) provide (b) Number of b (i) provide (ii) provide (ii) provide (c) Number of: (i) materni labour (ii) women the yea (d) Total number (i) expecta	d by the Council d by Voluntary As deds in homes:— d by the Council d by Voluntary As d by Voluntary As dity beds (exclusive beds) included und admitted to these references admitted and mothers s and babies	ssociations ssociations re of isolation and ler (b) (i) or (ii) above maternity beds during d to these homes during	nil nil d e nil g nil
(e) Total number		ent by the Council	

#### 11.—Day Nurseries.

(a) Number of day nurseries :-

(i) provided by the Council ... ... nil (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... ... 5

(b) Number of places for children under 5 years of age in the nurseries:—
(i) provided by the Council ... ... nil

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... 198

(c) Total number of attendances of children at these nurseries during the year, 33,257.

#### 12.—Infectious Diseases.

	Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year,	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council.	Number of cases removed to hospitals.
(1)	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	*12	12	4	8
(2)	Pemphigus Neonatorum	Not notifiable	-	merce and the	4 (0)
(3)	Puerperal fever	2	2	i at Letter	2
(4)	Puerperal pyrexia	36	36	20000000000	34
(5)	Measles and German measles (in children under 5 years of age)	1383	2682	116	242
(6)	Whooping Cough (do.)	Not notifiable	-	and -dw/	00 F00 -
(7)	Epidemic Diarrhœa (do.)	Not notifiable	_	- Cons	-
(8)	Poliomyelitis (do.)	Nil.	Minit_matt		

\*Number of cases in which vision was unimpaired ... 11, impaired ... —, or lost ... —

"" the patient died ... 1, removed from district ... —, or was still under treatment at the end of the year ... —

"" any other category ... —.

### 13.—Home Nursing.

(a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever:—

(i) by the Council ... 2 (part time maternity nurses)
(ii) by Voluntary Associations 2 (whole time ditto

(b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses, 640.

#### 14.—Consultants.

Number of cases in which the services of a consultant have been provided during the year for a private medical practitioner under the Council's maternity arrangements ...

15	-H	ome Helps.	
		Number of cases in which home helps have been	
		ovided during the year (the numbers of cases where this	
		sistance has been given by Voluntary Agencies, by	
		rangement with the Council, should, if possible, be stated	
	sep	parately) 15 (Council)	
16	-Mi	idwives.	
	I.	(a) Number practising in the area served by the Council for mater and child welfare at the end of the year 11	rnity
		(b) Number (i) employed by the Council nil	
		(ii) directly subsidised by the Council nil	
		(iii) employed by Voluntary Associations 33	
		(c) Number of cases during the year in which the Council	
		paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife nil	
17	-Ma	aternal Deaths.	
		(a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childle	birth
		in the area served by the Council for maternity and	
		welfare during the year :—	
		(i) from sepsis 3 (ii) from other causes 2	
		(b) Number of these cases which died:—	
		(i) at home nil (ii) in institutions 5	
18	-Ad	lministration of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, as amended	l by
		Part V. of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.	(8)
	(a)	Number of persons on the Register who were receiving children	
	11111	for reward at the end of the year	24
	(b)	Number of children on the Register :—	
		(i) at the end of the year	26
		(ii) who died during the year	nil
		(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year	nil
	(c)	Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year	who
		were :—  (i) Health Visitors	10
		(i) Health Visitors	10
		(iii) Mala	nil
	(4)	Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under	1111
	(4)	(c) above) or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to	
		Section 2 (2) of the Act of 1908	nil
	(e)	Proceedings taken during the year :-	
	(-)	No. of cases. Act and Section under which	h
		proceedings were taken.	
		nil —	
	(f)	Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sand	ction
	. /	during the year :—	
		(i) under (a) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908	nil
		(ii) " (b) " " "	nil
		(iii) " (c) " " "	nil
	(g)	Number of orders obtained during the year under Section 67 of Act of 1932:—	the
		(i) from a court of summary jurisdiction	1
		(ii) from a single Justice	1

Breast fed at				Arti	ficially	fed at ,, at	birth six mo	 onths	5.5 % 33.1 %
No of Infants	breast fed artificially	at birt	h birth						2636 155
No. of infants	dead before	e the v	risit of	Health	Visitor				99
"	removed be Untraced								131

No sterilized maternity outfits were supplied through the Municipal Ante-natal Clinic during the year.

There are 7 Municipal Infant Welfare Centres and 9 Voluntary Centres in the Borough. Details of the work of the Health Visitors and Centres are given on pages 30 and 31.

One case received treatment under the arrangements with the London County Council for the treatment of children, suffering from ear defects.

During the year, mothers and children were sent away to the homes mentioned below:—

Home.			Mothers.	Children.
St. Mary's, Dover All Saints' Convalescent Roseneath, Broadstairs		urne	 48 6 2	64 36 2
			56	102

The following table shows the approximate quantity and cost of milk, etc., distributed during the year:—

			No. of Grants.	Quantity.		Cos	t.
Cows' Milk— Free Half-Price		 	9,161 161	32,0947 gals. 567½ ,,	3,286 28	s. 18 11	d. 6 33
Dried— Free Half-Price		 	1,838 81	7,768½ packets. 352 ,,	615 14		5 7
Virol, etc.— Free Half-Price			3,280 65	3,272½ lbs. 65 ,,	223 2	0 12	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Tota	al	 	14,586	32,662\(\frac{3}{8}\) gals. 8,120\(\frac{1}{2}\) packets 3,337\(\frac{1}{2}\) lbs.	£4,170	10	41

The number of dinners supplied by the Stepney Invalid Kitchen, White Horse Street, on the grounds of health, to expectant and nursing mothers who are in necessitous circumstances, was 2,135, at a cost to the Council of £69 3s. 6d.

Home helps were provided in 15 instances during the year—12 being supplied free of cost to the patient and 3 at half-price.

During the year arrangements were made with the London County Council to provide artificial sunlight treatment at St. Peter's Hospital for children attending the local municipal centre. Three cases received such treatment free of cost.

Feeding of Infants.

Maternity Outfits.

Health Visiting.

Prevention of Deafness.

Convalescent Treatment.

Provision of Milk and Meals to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and to Children.

Home Helps

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

#### HEALTH VISITORS' REPORT

		LILILI	TIT AT	SILOI	CO ICE	.I OICI					
DISTRICT	Wapping Shadwell, S.W.	Mile End, N.W. Spitalfields. Whitechapel, M	Mile End, W. and part S. Whitechapel, E.	Limehouse, S. Ratcliff, S.	St. George's, N. and part S. Shadwell, N.	Whitechapel, S. St. George's, W. Tower.	Mile End, S.E.	Mile End, N.E., part N. part S.	Mile End, C. Limehouse, N.W.	Limehouse, N. Ratcliffe, N. Mile End, part	To plant the same of the same
NAME	Miss Bailey	Miss Blackmore	Miss Brazier	Miss Carty	Miss Clements	Miss Clifford	Miss Cordwell	Miss Foucar	Miss Gibbs	Miss Styles	Total
Visits:— Primary Revisits:— To infants under 1 year To children between 1-5 years Ante-natal:— Primary Subsequent Ophthalmia Neonatorum Puerperal Fever , Pyrexia Measles ,, Revisits Miscellaneous Infant Life Protection: Visits to homes of foster mothers Visits to foster children Other visits	897 14 3 — 1 137 10 578	347 275 765 57 9 2 1 2 149 24 689 41 54 21	307 547 1022 26 5 2 - 6 76 13 890 23 27	216 516 1,187 12 6 4 - 116 12 615	251 287 845 40 — 3 199 46 358	290 433 1,012 62 37 1 - 5 135 5 1,153 1 6	218 469 688 94 10 - 3 170 44 689	388 441 977 87 1 1 8 232 4 458	253 599 882 29 -1 -4 176 23 369 7	378 501 1,322 45 4 1 - 4 193 18 794	2,791 4,365 9,597 466 74 12 2 36 1,583 199 6,593
Totals	2,080	2,436	2,944	2,700	2,029	3,140	2,393	2,630	2,343	3,267	25,962
CENTRES ATTENDED:—  Municipal  Voluntary	1.1	217	152 10	194	201	159 15	223	126 103	27 141	179 13	1,697 293

Maternity Nurses were supplied in two instances in doctors' cases under the Council's Scheme free of cost to the patients. 

174 219

## MUNICIPAL INFANT WELFARE AND ANTE-NATAL CENTRES.

MUNICIPA	T IN	EANT	WEI	EARE	AND	ANT	E-NAT	TAL (	ENTE	RES.			
MUNICIPA	L IN	FANI	WEL	FARE	AND	1111 1	23-1-11					Bear	Total
				Mile	End.							White-	
	Limehouse		e.	Mile End Road	Burdett Road	St. Geo	orge's.	Spitalfields.		Wapı	ping.	chapel.	Total.
	Mon.	Wed.	Thurs.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Fri.	Tues.	Thurs.	Tues.	Fri.	Wed.	
o. of Infant Welfare Sessions (total)	49	53		53	53	51	47	51	53	52	48	52	562
" Attendances of Infants	1,317	1,394	-	1,457	1,791	1,550	972	644	1,476	1,185	148	903	12,837
" Children 1 to 5	849	976		1,171	863	1,198	780	527	1,523	990	157	1,029	10,063
Infants on Posisters at and of	19		_	68	101	15	2	1	31	- 1	23	85	854
the year	34		_	101	953	20	9	3	00	1	54	87	1,248
the year Ante-Natal Sessions	_	_	52	_	_	-	_	51	-	-	-	-	103
" " New Cases …	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	206
" Subsequent Attendances	_	0-3	304	_	_	_	_	281	-	-	-	-	585
" Doctors' Consultations	49	53	52	53	53	51	47	51	53	51	_	52	565

31

The deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age are shown in the table below :—

	CAUSE OF DEATH			Under 1 week	1.2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-8 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months,	Total Deaths under One Year
All	Causes. Certified	{	M F.	50 21	8 6	7 5	4	69 33	39 22	32 23	31 20	19 19	190 117
	Small-pox	{	M.	***		***		***					
	Chicken-pox	}	F. M.										
2	Maria .	3	F.										
2	Measles	{	M. F.								2 4	4 5	6 9
3	Scarlet Fever	}	M.			***					3		3
4	Whooping Cough	}	F. M.		***	***			ï	•••	3	2	2 4
		{	F.					***		ï	2		3
5	Diphtheria and Croup	{	M. F.	***						1			1
10	Tuberculous Meningitis	}	M.	***				***		***	2		2
10		1	F.										
10	Abdominal Tuberculosis	{	M. F.	***	•••	***	***		****				
10	Other Tuberculous								***	***	***	***	***
	Diseases	{	M. F.						1		1		1
11	Syphilis	}	M.	***							***		1
10		1	F.							***		***	
19	Bronchitis	{	M. F.			1		1	1	3		***	5
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	}	M.		3	î		4	8	6	7	7	32
23	Diarrhoea	}	F. M.	1	2	1 2	1	5 3	5 15	6	3 6	5 7	24
		{	F.						8	15 8	5	4	46 25
23	Enteritis	{	M.						4	4	6		14
27	Gastritis	}	F. M.						2	1	1	3	7
		1	F.								1		1
31	Congenital Malformation	s {	M. F.	7 3	1		2	10	4				14
31	Premature Birth	}	M.	24		2		26	2			ï	29
31	Atrophy, Debility &	5	F.	10				10	2	1			13
31	Marasmus	5	M.	3	2	1		6	3		1		10
0.1		1	F.	***	1	2		3	3	2			8
31	Atelectasis	}	M. F.	6 3				6 3	1		***		7 4
31	Injury at Birth	}	M.	5				5					5
31	Convulsions	}	F.   M.	2	1	***		3		1			4
		{	F.										
34	Suffocation, overlying	}	M.										
35	Rickets	}	F. M.				***						
		1	F.										
35	Meningitis (not tuberculou	(S) {	M. F.								1		1
35	Laryngitis	}	M.								1	***	
9.50		3	F.										
35	Erysipelas	}	M. F.								***	***	
35	Other causes	}	M.	5	2	***	1	8		3	ï		12
36	Ill defined	}	F. M.	2	1	1		4		3	1		8
00	in defined	{	F:				***						
		-											

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## INFANTILE MORTALITY, Etc., IN LONDON BOROUGHS, 1936.

	Estd. Res.	Live births rate		rate per pulation.	Infantile Mortality rate per
Borough.	(mid. 1936).	per 1,000 population	Crude.	Adjusted.	1,000 live births.
West Heaters	100				
West districts. Paddington	139,200	13.8	12.98	10.01	70
	170 100	12.7	12.98	12.81 11.7	72
Kensington Hammersmith		15.1	12.5	12.9	73
P-11	141 900	14.9	12.6	12.9	60 64
Thologo	E0 500	11.3	13.7	11.6	53
West-instan	194 100	8.5	11.1	11.6	65.8
westminster	. 124,100	0.0	11.1	11.4	00.0
North districts.					
St. Marylebone	. 92,400	9.8	12.6	12.5	75
Hampstead	. 90,700	10.4	10.2	9.6	65.8
St. Pancras	. 183,900	13.0	13.5	13.8	79
Islington	. 304,100	15.24	12.44	12.56	61
Stoke Newington	. 50,350	13.7	11.4	10.9	44.6
Hackney	. 209,100	14.4	12.0	12.6	62.9
Central districts.					
Holborn	. 34,850	8.29	11.99	12.83	62
Finsbury	. 60,800	13.8	14.0	15.3	81
City of London	. 9,100	7.5	11.4	12.65	147
East districts.	1				
Shoreditch	. 85,400	14.9	12.8	14.1	75
Bethnal Green	. 96,900	13.5	12.7	14.3	98
Stepney	. 207,800	14.7	12.6	14.7	100.09
Poplar	. 140,300	15.0	12.5	13.8	72
South districts.					
Southwark	. 152,200	14.8	13.1	_	59
Bermondsey	100 400	15.4	12.8	14.6	60
Lambeth	977 500	13.9	12.5	12.4	59
Battersea	. 145,500	14.63	13.06	12.93	59.21
Wandsworth		11.46	11.79	10.96	58
Camberwell		13.93	12.64	12.64	58.86
Deptford		15.7	12.2	12.6	50
Greenwich		13.82	11.36	11.58	49
Lewisham		13.0	10.8	10.9	55
Woolwich	. 146,500	13.8	11.2	11.8	59

LIST OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, ETC., IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

	MON	DAY.	TUESI	DAY.	WEDNE	SDAY.	THURS	DAY.	FRII	DAY.	D 1111 1 D 110
CENTRES.	MORNING.	AFTERNOON.	MORNING.	AFTERNOON.	MORNING.	AFTERNOON.	MORNING.	AFTERNOON.	MORNING.	AFTERNOON.	REMARKS:
MUNICIPAL : Limehouse Town Hall, Commercial Road		2 to 5*				2 to 5*				***	
St. George's Town Hall, Cable Street			10 to 12	2 to 5*			***			2 to 5*	
Riverside Mansions, New Gravel Lane			10 to 12	2 to 5*			***			2 to 5	Advice to mothers, health talks and knit-
Hughes Mansions, Val- lance Road				2 to 5			***	2 to 5*			ting classes are held in connec- tion with these
Congregational Build- ings, Burdett Road					***	2 to 5*		***			Municipal Cen- tres.
St. Phillips Institute, Newark Street				***		2 to 5*		***			
401, Mile End Road								2 to 5*	***	***	
) VOLUNTARY : Mission Hall, Carr Street		***	***	2 to 5* (also sewing)			***		***		
Stepney Infant Welfare Centre and Babies Home, 587, Commer- cial Road	10.30 (sunlight)	2*		-	10.30* (sunlight)	2.15 to 4.15 (sewing)	10.30 (dental)	2.30 (lectures on home nursing and infant care)	10.30 (sunlight)	2*	The Super- intendent is available at her flat nearby for
Memorial Hall, High Street, Shadwell				2 to 4*	***	2 to 4*	***	2.30 to 4 (sewing)	***		any day from 8 a.m. to 10
Dame Colet House— 29, Duckett Street also	9.15 to 11 (minor dressings)	2*	9.15 to 11 (minor dressings)	2*	9.15 to 11 (minor dressings)	2.30 (sewing and health talk)	9.15 to 11 (minor dressings)		9.15 to 11 (minor dressings)		Sunlight with the doctor
10, Duckett Street		(sunlight)				2.30 (sunlight)				2.30 (sunlight)	by arrange- ment.
12, St. Clare Street, Minories  Jewish Infant Welfare		2 to 4*		2.30 to 4 (knitting and lecture)		2.30 to 4 (sewing and lectures)		2 to 4*	***		dinners daily, 12.30.  Mothers daily, 2.
Centre, Bernard Baron Settlement, Berner Street		2 to 5*		2 to 4 (sewing)		2 to 5*	***		-		
Jewish Mothers Wel- come, Bernard Baron Settlement, Berner Street	9 to 11 (advice to mothers and minor ailments)	2 to 4 (sewing)	9 to 11 (advice to mothers and minor ailments)	1.45 to 4*	9 to 11 (advice to mothers and minor ailments)		9 to 11 (advice to mothers and minor ailments)	1.45 to 4*	9 to 11 (advice to mothers and minor ailments)	***	Toddlers first Tuesday in each month, 11 to 12.30.
17, Leman Street					***			1.30 to 2.30 (dental)	***		

#### LIST OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, ETC., IN THE BOROUGH—continued.

	MON	DAY.	TUES	DAY.	WEDN	ESDAY.	THUR	SDAY.	FRI	DAY.	
CENTRES.	MORNING.	AFTERNOON.	MORNING.	AFTERNOON,	MORNING.	AFTERNOON.	MORNING.	AFTERNOON.	MORNING.	AFTERNOON.	REMARKS
Jewish Maternity Hos- pital, 24, Underwood Street East Stepney Jewish	9.30 to 12 (dental)	2.30 to 5.30 (sewing)		2 to 4*		2 to 4*		2.30 to 5.30 (sewing)			T E
Centre,Constitutional Hall, Redman's Road	10 to 12.30	2 to 4*			10 to 12.30				***		
ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.  a) MUNICIPAL: Limehouse Town Hall,										1	
Commercial Road							10 to 1*	***			
Hughes Mansions, Vallance Road			10 to 1*								
D) LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL: Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road	10 a.m.	2			10 a.m.	2 to 4		2			
St. George's Hospital, Raine Street				***	1		***	2			Also Saturda
E) VOLUNTARY: East End Maternity Hospital, 396, Commercial Road	9	2		2*	9			***	9		11.30.
Jewish Maternity Hos- pital, 24, Under- wood Street	10 to 12*			1 4 1			10 to 12*				
London Hospital, Whitechapel Road			9.		9*		***	***	***		
CRECHES. VOLUNTARY: Day Nursery, Memorial Hall, High Street, Shadwell	***		Ti	is is an open	air one and it	is open from	May to Octob	er			
Jewish Day Nursery, 23, New Road						***	***				
Port of London Day Nursery, 5, Pier Head, Wapping											
Marie Hilton Creche, Stepney Causeway											
St. Paul's Day Nursery, Wellclose Square			***	***				***		***	
BABIES' NURSING HOME. 587, Commercial Road					Residential	treatment.		***			
DAY NURSERY SCHOOL,—L,C.C. Old Church Road		***	***	***	Open Monday	s to Fridays.			***		

## III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Scavenging.

The Public Cleansing Officer has kindly supplied me with particulars as to the revisions in the Public Cleansing service during the year :—

Market Cleansing.—Refuse from Street Markets is now collected by the movable container system. Containers of 1½ cubic yards capacity are left in each market and during trading hours are filled by scavengers engaged exclusively in market cleansing. The container, when full, is removed by a specially constructed vehicle, an empty clean container being left in its place. The great advantage in this system is that the refuse remains in the covered container from the time it is loaded by the scavengers until it is unloaded at the disposal centre, and therefore obviates the unpleasantness of refuse being exposed when being loaded from bin to lorry.

Collection of Refuse from Hospitals, Tenement Dwellings, etc.—The system outlined above is being adopted as far as possible for refuse collection from premises where conditions permit its introduction, and without doubt is a vast improvement on the old method of collection with the use of dust baskets. In fact, so many applications have been received for conversion to the system that it has been found necessary to purchase additional containers and vehicles to cope with the demand.

Shops Act, 1934. 2,818 inspections were carried out during the year. It was found necessary to serve 76 notices, i.e., 29 with respect to sanitary accommodation, 19 to ventilation, and 28 with respect to temperature. 12 applications were received for exemption under Section 10(2) of the Act, 11 of which were granted.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. This Act came into force on the 1st May. 84 persons were entered in the List of Persons entitled to sell Poisons included in part II of the Poisons List. 2 were removed from the list: one at his own request as the business was given up and in the other case the premises closed. 614 inspections and visits were made by the sanitary inspectors during the year.

Smoke Nuisances. 491 observations were made by the Sanitary Inspectors for the detection of nuisances from smoke, which necessitated the serving of 36 Intimation notices for the abatement of the nuisance.

Complaints.

2,875 written complaints were made to me during the year, which were duly investigated. Of these 91 were from H.M. Inspector of Factories relating to workshops, 145 from the London County Council respecting verminous school children, 2 from the London County Council respecting premises under the Shops Act, 1934 and 2,637 related to the condition of houses, etc. In addition inspections were made as a result of complaints made to the Sanitary Inspectors.

Drainage.

The Sanitary Inspectors supervise all drainage work. Full particulars as to the work done by them are given on pages 45 and 46. 2,606 drains were tested during the year. Of these, 307 were found to be defective.

Rats and Mice. During the year 1,073 complaints were received as to nuisances from rats or mice. As a consequence 1,175 drains were tested and in 484 instances they were found to be defective. 595 complaints were forwarded to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, so that the Council's ratcatchers could call and assist the tenants concerned.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for the following information as to work carried out during the year by his department.

Record of Rat Destruction carried out by the Council's Ratcatchers from 1st January to 31st December.

	No.	of	premises visited			725
			visits			17,485
	. ,,	33	dead rats found poisoned			67
幸	12		rats caught in our traps			1,643
	"	13	premises cleared of rats as re	ported b	y the	
			Occupiers			376
	17		new rat complaints during this	s period		556

\*1,263 of these were actually brought into the Depot and destroyed.

The poisons used were as follows:-

 Rodine
 ...
 ...
 37,922 cubes

 Barium carbonate
 ...
 36,510
 ,,

 Phosphor paste
 ...
 ...
 34,491
 ,,

 Extract of Squills
 ...
 ...
 16,696 portions (2 oz.)

In addition to the National Rat Week in November, three extra Rat Weeks were held in February, May and August, in collaboration with the adjoining Boroughs of Bethnal Green, Shoreditch and Poplar, when poisoned bait was laid in the manholes and side entrances of the sewers in and adjoining the boundary roads of the respective Boroughs.

The following is a record of the work done in Stepney during these extra Rat Weeks in 1936:—

		Datas (inc.)	Poisone	d baits laid in	Baits laid				
		Dates (inc.)	Manholes.	Side-entrances.	Eaten.	Uneaten.			
First		3rd to 8th February	327	34	2,229	225			
Second		4th to 9th May	292	36	2,415	388			
Third	1	27th July to 1st August	176	19	1,404	56			

National Rat Week-2nd to 7th November.

The Council adopted a similar procedure as in previous years.

Notices, drawing the attention of the public to the matter, were inserted in four local newspapers.

Communications were sent to 14 local cinemas, requesting that notices be displayed on the screen, drawing attention to National Rat Week.

78 chemists and oilmen within the Borough were supplied with copies of the Ministry of Agriculture's form No. 618/T.R., bulletin No. 30 the official pictorial bills and bills "Rat Poison Sold Here," and were requested to display the same in their shop windows.

Rat poison, consisting of extract of squills, barium carbonate, phosphor paste and rodine, were placed in the sewer manholes and side entrances at 221 different positions throughout the Borough. A total of 1,040 portions of bait were laid, of which number 676 were eaten.

The Council employ three men as ratcatchers, who give their whole time to rat destruction.

42 certificates were issued as to houses not being in a reasonable state of repair. 5 applications for such certificates were refused. 19 applications were received for reports that the work mentioned on certificates have been satisfactorily executed 14 were granted and 5 were refused.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts. Water Certificates. Certificates were granted under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as to dwelling houses having a proper and sufficient supply of water with respect to 23 houses and 376 tenements.

Hairdressers' Shops. Annual certificates are granted respecting Hairdressers' Shops in the Borough, which come up to a certain standard of cleanliness. Three certificates were granted during the year.

Mortuary and Shelter. The number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary during the year was 311.

28 Jewish bodies were officially "watched." 198 inquests were held in the Coroner's Court, and 221 post mortem examinations were made.

The shelter is used for the accommodation of contacts of infectious disease while their homes are being disinfected. During the year there were 2 persons admitted to the shelter; 1 adult and 1 child.

Report required by the L.C.C.

Premises.	No. in borough on 31st December, 1936.	No. of Inspec- tions.	No. of Prosecu- tions.
Common lodging houses	. 18	316	possed pa
Seamen's lodging houses	. 10	107	ovi vimber
Cowsheds (licensed)	. 19	130	-
Slaughterhouses (licensed)		-	_
Other offensive trades	. 48	592	-
Milkshops :— Dairy premises Purveyors bottled milk	. 228 }	1,556	6
Ice cream premises	. 368	526	4
Registered foster mothers	24	273	-
Nurse children kept	. 26	174	
Restaurants and eating house	es 342	465	-:

(2) No. of intimations served	36	(5) No. of legal proceedings — (6) No. of convictions — (7) Amount of penalty and costs imposed in each case —
Cleansing and Disinfection.		
No. of adults cleansed	211	No. of premises (a) after infectious diseases 1,798
No. of children cleansed	1	cleansed (b) for vermin 1,683 (c) after Tuberculosis 321
Water Supply to Tenement Houses.		
No. of premises supplied	4	No. of prosecutions
Sanitary Officers. No. of Sanitary inspectors (whole-time) (part-time)		

10

(whole-time)

(part-time)

No. of health visitors

11. Number of Closing Orders determined (i.e., houses made fit) —
12. Number of houses erected by the Borough Council for work- ing classes during year 154
13. Houses Let in Lodgings.  Number in Borough 3,427
Number of inspections 2,096
Number of prosecutions I  Number of complaints remedied under the By-laws (not included under any other
heading) 94  14. Underground Rooms.  Number occupied but unfit under Sec. 18 of H.A. 1925 as modified by Sec. 84 of Housing Act, 1935 6,134
Number closed or modified occupation approved under Section 84 H.A. 1935 10
15. Overcrowding (Housing Act, 1935) Number of houses inspected under Sec. I of H.A. 1935 848 Number of families found to be living in overcrowded con-
Number of overcrowded families who have obtained alternative accommodation 255
orders (excluding cases coming to knowledge
Period.  13 1st January to 31st December, 1936

Pursuant to the Third Section of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney, being the Registration Authority under the Canal Boats 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 1936 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.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884. (2) The number of boats inspected was 13.

Two children were found on the boats.

There were no contraventions of the Acts and Regulations.

No boats were registered during the year.

1.—Inspections.

Home Office Form 572

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.			Number of	
A romises.		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	-	1,560	254	_
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	-	1,338	237	1
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	-	452	30	-
Totals		3,350	521	1
		The same of the last		AND THE RESERVE

2 - Defects found.

	Nu	mber of Def	ects.	Number
Particulars.	Found,	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	of Prosecu- tions.
the thurst life I see that			remain y	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—		linguitte	north Sage	N M
Want of cleanliness	280	280	munities a	1
Want of ventilation	10	10		_
Overcrowding	3	3	-	-
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	-	
Other nuisances	276	276	-	
Sanitary (insufficient	26	25	-	-
Accom- unsuitable or defective	173	173		
modation (not separate for sexes	41	41	-	-
		L. L. Deni	are of tolk	nimal?
Offences under the Factory and Work- shop Act:—			division .	Dones.
Illegal occupation of underground			Triance of	
bakehouse (s. 101) Other offences		-	Fig. 10	_
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report.)	SCHARLES		o Argela Rogalati	ron dans
Totals -	810	809	name of	1

Workshops on the Register (s. 1	31) at the	end of the	e vear 193	36.	(day	Number.	
and the second s	,		, ,		a month		
Bakehouses		-		-		78	
Boot, Shoe and Slip	per Mal	king	-			76	
Cabinet Making -	-	-	-			78	
Furriers -						133	
Hat and Cap Manu	facturer	s -				51	
Laundries		-	-	1		13	
Rag Sorting, etc	-	-		-	-	45	
Wearing Apparel	(Tailors	, Millin	ers, Di	ress-			
makers, etc., et		-		-	Full Fil	911	
Miscellaneous -	-	-		-	1	431	
					- Annual I		
4.—Other Matters.	Total	1	1	M. Cal	n bhia	1,816	
Cla	SS.		1		-	Number.	
Matters notified to H.M. Ins					non AT		
Failure to affix Abstract		ractory	and W	ork-		26	
shop Act (s. 133), 1901						20	
Action taken in matters refe				.M.		91	
by H.M. Inspector as remed			pector			91	
under the Public Health		Reports			771		
but not under the Factory	and ta	aken) se		1.M.	10 AV	91	
Workshop Act (s. 5), 1901		Ins	pector		2501		
Other	a Line	1 3 11		The same	no and	9	
Underground Bakehouses (s.	101):-	-			1		
Certificates granted duri	ng the y			-	1	-	
In use at the end of the		-		-		38	
The net number of outw	orkers i	n the B	orough	engag	ged in	various trade	es Outworkers.
is as follows :							
Making, cleaning, et	c., of w	earing a	apparel			2,329	
Furriers						41	
Umbrellas						19	
Boots and shoes						38	
Doors and Shoes				***			
Boxes	***					15	
Boxes						15 1	
						15 1 1	
Boxes Flag making						15 1 1 3	
Boxes Flag making Christmas cards Carnival novelties						15 1 1 3 2	
Boxes Flag making Christmas cards Carnival novelties Artificial flowers						15 1 1 3 2 4	
Boxes Flag making Christmas cards Carnival novelties Artificial flowers Handbags						15 1 1 3 2 4	
Boxes Flag making Christmas cards Carnival novelties Artificial flowers Handbags Cigarette making						15 1 1 3 2 4 1 4	
Boxes Flag making Christmas cards Carnival novelties Artificial flowers Handbags Cigarette making Pot scourers						1 1 3 2 4	
Boxes Flag making Christmas cards Carnival novelties Artificial flowers Handbags Cigarette making Pot scourers Christmas crackers						1 1 3 2 4 1	
Boxes Flag making Christmas cards Carnival novelties Artificial flowers Handbags Cigarette making Pot scourers Christmas crackers Hat and Cap making	  					1 1 3 2 4 1 4 12	
Boxes Flag making Christmas cards Carnival novelties Artificial flowers Handbags Cigarette making Pot scourers Christmas crackers Hat and Cap making Art needlework						1 1 3 2 4 1 4 12	
Boxes Flag making Christmas cards Carnival novelties Artificial flowers Handbags Cigarette making Pot scourers Christmas crackers Hat and Cap makin Art needlework Leather goods	  					1 1 3 2 4 1 4 12 5 2	
Boxes Flag making Christmas cards Carnival novelties Artificial flowers Handbags Cigarette making Pot scourers Christmas crackers Hat and Cap makin Art needlework Leather goods Ties	  					1 1 3 2 4 1 4 12	
Boxes Flag making Christmas cards Carnival novelties Artificial flowers Handbags Cigarette making Pot scourers Christmas crackers Hat and Cap making Art needlework Leather goods Ties Toys	  					1 1 3 2 4 1 4 12 5 2	
Boxes Flag making Christmas cards Carnival novelties Artificial flowers Handbags Cigarette making Pot scourers Christmas crackers Hat and Cap making Art needlework Leather goods Ties Toys Games	  					1 1 3 2 4 1 4 12 5 2	
Boxes Flag making Christmas cards Carnival novelties Artificial flowers Handbags Cigarette making Pot scourers Christmas crackers Hat and Cap makin Art needlework Leather goods Ties Toys Games Ladies' belts	  					1 1 3 2 4 1 4 12 5 2	
Boxes Flag making Christmas cards Carnival novelties Artificial flowers Handbags Cigarette making Pot scourers Christmas crackers Hat and Cap making Art needlework Leather goods Ties Toys Games	  					1 1 3 2 4 1 4 12 5 2	

The number of inspections made to outworkers' premises was 879, and the number of premises where sanitary defects were found to exist was 412. Notifiable infectious disease occurred in 83 outworkers' premises.

There are 92 firms in the Borough employing outworkers, and of these firms 69 sent in lists twice in the year and 21 once. These related to a net number of 1,712 outworkers, of which 1,017 were resident in the Borough and 695 were transferred to other Districts.

In addition, 582 lists relating to a net number of 1,480 outworkers were received from other Boroughs during the year.

Outworkers' premises where sanitary defects were found to exist :-

Nat	ure of	work.		Instances.	Notices served.
Wearing Apparel—				202	202
Making, etc.			 	 393	393
Furniture and uph	olstery		 	 10	8
Umbrellas			 	 4	4
Paper, etc., boxes,	, paper	bags	 	 2	2
Household linen			 	 2	2
Fur pulling			 	 1	1
TOTAL			 	 412	410

Rag Flock Acts. 9 inspections were made during the year to 3 premises subject to the provisions of the Rag Flock Acts.

Cowsheds.

There are 19 cowsheds in the Borough. During the year 130 inspections were made to the cowsheds, and it was found necessary to serve 19 notices for minor matters.

Offensive Businesses. 592 inspections were made during the year to the 48 offensive businesses carried on in the borough. 32 notices were served for minor matters and it was not found necessary to take legal proceedings.

10 persons were duly licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, as Slaughtermen at a knackers yard in the Borough.

Lodging Houses. There are 17 common lodging houses. 316 inspections were carried out during the year and 13 notices were served for various defects found to exist.

The usual annual census of persons in Common Lodging Houses was taken on the night of Friday the 21st February and the following information ascertained:—

	icense imber beds.			Be	ds pied.		t	ber kno o be in ceipt o c assist	f	Number of beds paid for by charitable organisations			
Mea	Women	Married	Men	Women	Children	Married	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	
2180	541	48	1 11	339	6	26	46	13	-	43	18	3	

In addition to the above, there are 10 Seamen's Lodging Houses. 107 inspections were made of them during the year, 8 notices were served for minor nuisances.

	. E. Anstee.	F. Brockett.	H. Brownlee.	. Cue.	W. G. Day	D. Freeland.	J. Green.	F. Guy.	. H. Haworth	. H. Howard.	Lowther.	G. McCarthy.	Roper.	. F. Smith.	. T. Twynham.	H. Waterman.	Totals
	W.	C.	-	W	R.	9	H.	O.	W.	W.	s;	r.	R.	W.	W.	R.	
Bakehouses	32	_	38	10	20	36	14	19	26	8	22	16	17	37	21	16	332
Common Lodging Houses	33	6	13	19	_	24	13	_	24	_	_	_	75	_	50	15	272*
Complaints	522	503	832	499	1,241	877	1,055	900	714	1,218	1,075	1,188	729	849	786	184	13,172
Factories	114	66	79	108	61	107	102	107	154	13	64	45	157	118	177	88	1,560
Houses let in Lodgings	230	307	79	10	69	232	110	175	192	44	27	57	214	153	174	23	2,096
House to House	108	130	68	22	58	32	49	110	82	39	55	56	210	106	218	583	1,926
Infectious Disease	55	85	88	74	108	48	90	72	57	66	106	111	- 67	83	51	78	1,239
Offensive Trades	-	22	31	2	-	84	6	-	8	-	64	20	65	_	4	16	322
Outworkers	118	55	35	10	33	96	51	37	117	6	15	21	104	86	88	7	879
Restaurants and Eating Houses	21	84	41	34	5	4	13	14	34	4	49	_	63	15	52	32	465
Markets (week-end)	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	37
Seamen's Lodging Houses	6	21	_	80	_	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	107
Workplaces	37	149	15	2	6	22	20	20	38	4	9	-	91	17	15	7	452
Workshops	166	167	79	15	51	116	70	56	138	32	34	43	135	84	59	93	1,338
Shops Act	211	288	195	154	117	260	157	137	217	56	203	165	231	227	118	82	2,818

The following tables show the work of the District Sanitary Inspectors:— Sanitary Inspection.

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS, ETc. BY THE DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS-1936-Continued.

	1				-			Ditta	IIAK	T ALTE	LICI	OK5-	-1000		пписи		
	W. E. Anstee.	C. F. Brockett.	J. H. Brownlee.	W. Cue.	R. W. G. Day	G. D. Freeland.	H. J. Green.	C. F. Guy.	W. H. Haworth	W. H. Howard.	S. Lowther.	J. G. McCarthy.	R. Roper	W. F. Smith.	W. T. Twynham.	R. H. Waterman.	Totals
Pharmacy & Poisons Act	42	38	46	79	35	- 59	3	12	46	17	4	89	21	29	59	35	614
Rag Flock Acts	_	-	_	2	_	_	21	-	_	_	_		2	_		5	9
Miscellaneous	1,590	666	1,067	744	1,210	843	529	901	1,835	437	968	692	1,953	1,325	1,147	1.233	17,140
Observations re Smoke Nuisance	2	-	13	186	51	7	1	8	20	3	7	_	_	7		186	
Re-Visits	1,459	1,930	2,421	2,398	2,421	1,841	2,507	2,038	1,302	2,592	1,780	2,680	1,918	1,661	2,405	2,143	33,496
Intimations served	496				1,009		1,085			1,000							11,766
Statutory Notices served	139	168	229	98	379	220	359	324	149	358	228	198	76	245	274		
No. of Summonses taken out	-	-	4	4	2	_	23	3	1	1		_	2				55

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		SAN			

			242		100	184	201	914	023								
	Anstee.	Brockett.	Brownlee.	9.	G. Day	Freeland.	Green.	Guy.	Haworth	H. Howard.	Lowther.	McCarthy.	Roper.	Smith.	Twynham.	15	Totals.
	W. E.	C. F. J	J. H. 1	W. Cue.	R. W.	G. D.	н. ј. (	C. F. 0	W. H.	W. H.	S. Lov	J. G. 1	R. Ro	W. F.	.W. T.	R. H.	- 171
Allangia ev	60			3			-	-100				30	10			300	
Animals kept so as to con- stitute a nuisance, removed	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	5	1	15
Bakehouses: No. of cleansings of	12	18	4	10	20	11	1	16	7	5	11	16	1	31	8	10	181
Cisterns cleansed, covered and repaired	_	_	_	1	-	-	1	2	-	26	-	-	1	3	1		35
Dampness in premises remedied	74	30	84	85	139	99	153	289	133	209	154	180	57	266	239	103	2,294
Drains—Cleansed or repaired	41	44	48	39	81	68	93	109	39	159	64	55	60	95	117	58	1,170
Constructed or reconstructed	43	37	2	17	30	31	3	31	59	3	10	17	22	55	23	25	408
Dust receptacles provided	104	94	76	88	220	110	105	166	75	424	158	339	33	119	112	118	2,341
Number of dwelling rooms cleansed	273	195	326	846	1,040	319	563	688	281	447	496	822	234	631	367	998	8,526
Houses ventilated beneath the lower floor	_	-	_	11	_	_	_33	5	-	_	2	-	_	3	-	2	23
Improved light and ventilation provided to rooms	-	6	-		3	3	-	7	-	8	4	2	1	8	4	-37	46
Manure receptacles provided or reconstructed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		_	-	-	-	-	- I	-	3
Offensive accumulations removed	1	27	34	16	46	52	73	18	26	42	24	26	21	15	93	15	529

### RETURN OF SANITARY WORK, 1936-Continued.

AND THE PARTY OF T	W. E. Anstee.	C. F. Brockett.	J. H. Brownlee.	W. Cue.	R. W. G. Day	G. D. Freeland.	H. J. Green.	C. F. Guy.	W. H. Haworth	W. H. Howard.	S. Lowther.	J. G. McCarthy.	R. Roper	W. F. Smith.	W. T. Twynham.	R. H. Waterman,	Totals.
No. of gutters and rain-water pipes fixed or repaired	54	42	48	114	82	34	144	294	65	124	63	100	32	245	88	111	1,640
No. of repairs to roofs	175	100	161	263	304	214	132	423	178	245	128	301	58	364	226	275	3,547
Sink, bath and lavatory pipes fixed or repaired	9	34	44	112	110	31	108	111	26	165	101	85	300	188	126	365	1,915
Smoke nuisances abated	-	-	_	21	1	-	1	4	-	9	1	1	-	-	-	4	42
Jrinals fixed or repaired	3	-	2	12	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	5	8	2	9	6	58
Terminous rooms cleansed	27	37	19	37	12	69	25	34	84	63	25	6	28	49	18	26	559
Vaterclosets—Cleansed or repaired	19	53	124	208	136	52	267	84	42	128	93	146	224	59	219	273	2,127
", Light and venti- lation provided	-	6	1	37	29	6	6	10	12	4	3	64	105	3	57	186	529
,, Pans and traps fixed	9	29	14	45	95	29	10	139	43	29	39	73	141	65	68	212	1,040
,, Provision or repair of flushing apparatus	69	37	46	113	116	68	93	103	55	33	50	154	104	90	137	265	1,533
Water supply to houses reinstated or repaired	6	9	-	16	17	2	3	7	4	8	5	28	4	5	5	92	211
Yards, areas and forecourts cleansed, paved, or paving repaired	17	9	11	66	97	94	66	132	30	114	107	41	27	125	64	51	1,051
Floors, windows, staircases, fire- places and coppers repaired	196	194	307	752	475	492	427	586	317	460	256	465	182	597	548	386	6,640
Miscellaneous	110	301	242	188	107	450	384	644	315	215	465	84	207	667	355	127	4,861

Legal Proceedings.

Date.	Matter of Information or Complaint.	Result.
	Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	all hands a second light. Observations
17th Jan	Selling iodine ointment on 27th November, 1935, deficient in potassium iodide to the extent of 100 per cent. and iodine to the extent of 93.5 per cent. (B.723.)	Fined £1 0s. 0d., with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
17th Jan	Selling iodine ointment on 27th November, 1935, deficient in potassium iodide to the extent of 100 per cent. and iodine to the extent of 85 per cent. (B.722.)	Fined £1 0s. 0d., with £2 2s. 0d costs.
21st Jan	Selling rolls and butter on 13th December, 1935, the fat of which consisted of 100 per cent. margarine. (B.776.)	Case dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
27th Jan	Selling milk on 28th November, 1935, deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.4 per cent. (4.3 per cent. added water Hortvet). (B.726.)	Case dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, with £3 3s. 0d costs.
27th Jan	Selling milk on 28th November, 1935, deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 0.6 per cent. (3.2 per cent. added water Hortvet). (B.743.)	Magistrate decided that the case be not heard.
29th Jan	Selling milk on 30th October, 1935, deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 4 per cent. (5.3 per cent. added water Hortvet). (B.651.)	Fined £5 0s. 0d, with £3 3s. 0d costs.
4th Feb	Selling milk on 17th December, 1935, deficient of 9.6 per cent. of solids-not-fat (C.800).	Fined £1 0s. 0d. with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
4th Feb	Selling milk on 17th December, 1935, deficient of 12.1 per cent. of solids-not-fat (C.803).	Fined £1 0s. 0d. with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
27th Mar	Selling milk on 13th February, 1936, which was deficient of 26.7 per cent. of fat. (C.95.)	Case dismissed under the Pro- bation of Offenders Act on payment of £2 2s. 0d. costs.
27th Mar	Selling milk on 13th February, 1936, which was deficient of 11.9 per cent. of solids-not-fat (14 per cent. added water Hortvet) and 17.7 per cent. of fat. (C.99.)	Fined £1 0s. 0d, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
3rd April	Selling milk on 28th February, 1936, 19 per cent. deficient in fat and 16.6 per cent. solids-not-fat, equivalent to the addition of at least 18.5 per cent. of water (Hortvet). (C.138.)	Fined £2 0s. 0d. with £2 2s. 0d costs.
16th April	Selling milk on 3rd March, 1936, 4 per cent. deficient in fat. (B.140.)	Case dismissed under the Pro- bation of Offenders Act on payment of £2 2s. 0d. costs.
16th April	Selling milk on 3rd March, 1936, 4.7 per cent. deficient in fat. (B.141.)	Case dismissed under the Pro- bation of Offenders Act on payment of £3 3s. costs.
16th April	Selling milk on 3rd March, 1936, 10 per cent. deficient in solids-not-fat (at least 10.9 per cent. added water Hortvet). (B.137.)	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2 2s. 0d. costs.

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
24th April	Selling milk on 10th March, 1936, 6 per cent. deficient of solids-not-fat (equivalent to 6.8 per cent. of added water. Hortvet). (C.154.)	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3 3s. costs.  (Summons under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, against the Company for selling milk containing added water, was withdrawn by consent.)
30th April	Selling liniment of turpentine on 6th March, 1936, which was 100 per cent. deficient in camphor and in turpentine. (B. 160)	Case dismissed, the Magistrate being of opinion that the sale was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.
30th April	Selling milk on 18th March, 1936, 1.8 per cent. deficient in solids-not-fat. (At least 3 per cent. added water, Hortvet.) (B. 179.)	Fined £2 0s. 0d. with £3 3s. costs.
14th May	Selling milk on 25th March, 1936, 18.7 per cent. deficient in fat and 7.6 per cent. deficient in solids-not-fat (equivalent to the addition of 5.8 per cent. of water, Hortvet.) (C.186.)	Fined £1 0s. 0d. with £2 2s.costs.
20th May	Selling on 29th February, 1936, milk 33.5 per cent. deficient in solids-not-fat (32.8 per cent. added water, Hortvet) and 37 per cent. deficient in fat. (C.139.)	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Defendant without means.
20th May	Selling on 29th February, 1936, rolls and butter containing 100 per cent. margarine instead of butter. (Sample C.140.)	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Defendant without means.
4th June	Selling milk on 17th April, 1936, 8.3% deficient in fat and 30.6% deficient in solids-not-fat (at least 34% added water Hortvet). (B.253).	Fined £1, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
4th June	Selling milk on 17th April, 1936, 4.1% deficient in solids-not-fat (at least 5.1% added water Hortvet). (B.251).	Fined £1, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
4th June	Selling milk on 1st April, 1936, 5.1% deficient in solids-not-fat (at least 3.4% added water Hortvet). (B.212).	Fined £1, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
5th June	Selling on 30th April, 1936, ½-lb. minced meat containing 1,250 parts of sulphur dioxide per million. (A.36).	Fined £2.
18th June	Selling milk on 16th April, 1936, 5.3% deficient in solids-not-fat (at least 7.2% added water Hortvet). (B.244).	Fined £2.
18th June	Selling milk on 30th April, 1936, 2.8% deficient in solids-not-fat (at least 3.4% added water Hortvet). (C.261).	Fined £3, with £5 5s. 0d. costs.
22nd June	Selling milk on 6th May, 1936, 21% deficient of the minimum amount of fat. (C.281).	Fined £1, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
22nd June	Selling milk on 6th May, 1936, 9% deficient of the minimum amount of fat. (C.278).	Fined £2, with £3 3s. 0d. costs.

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
29th June	Selling milk on 4th May, 1936, 13.7% deficient of fat. (C.264).	Summons dismissed. The evidence given by the defendant satisfied the Court that the milk was as given by the cow.
29th June	Selling milk on 4th May, 1936, which was 10% deficient of fat (Sample C.266).	Summons dismissed. The evidence given by the defendant satisfied the Court that the milk was as given by the cow.
2nd July	Selling milk on 21st October, 1935, which was deficient of 7.4% of solids-not-fat (9.1% added water at least by Hortvet test). (C 677).	Fined £1, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
27th July	Selling milk on 3rd June, 1936, which was 19% deficient of the minimum amount of fat. (C 336).	Fined £5, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
27th July	Selling milk on 3rd June, 1936, which was 16% deficient of the minimum amount of fat. (C 339).	Fined £5, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
27th July	Selling milk on 4th June, 1936, which was 37% deficient of the minimum amount of fat. (C 345).	Case dismissed under the Proba- tion of Offenders Act on pay- ment of 10s. costs.
28th July	Selling milk on 16th June, 1936, which was 16.4% deficient of solids-not-fat (at least 18.9% of added water. Hortvet) (C 367)	Case withdrawn on the advice of the Council's solicitor; with £5 5s. 0d. costs.
28th July	Selling milk on 8th June, 1936, which was 19.3% deficient in fat and 2.7% deficient in solids-not-fat (at least 6.6% added water. Hortvet) (B 357).	Fined £2, with £2 2s, 0d. costs.
17th Sept	Selling milk on 9th July, 1936, deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.4% (at least 5.1% added water. Hortvet) (B 435).	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £5 5s costs.
lst October	Selling Milk on 30th June, 1936, which was 14% deficient of minimum amount of fat. (C. 402).	Fined £5, with £3 3s. 0d. costs.
lst October	Selling milk on 30th June, 1936, which was 14% deficient of minimum amount of fat. (C.403).	Summons not dealt with. See preceding case.
7th October	Selling half lb. minced meat which contained 375 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, on 25th August, 1936. (A.45).	Fined £5, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
7th October	Selling quarter lb. minced meat which contained 290 parts per million of sulphur dioxide on 26th August, 1936. (A.51).	Fined £5, with £2 2s. 0d. cost.
8th October	Selling milk on 27th May, 1936, which was 93.3% deficient in fat. (B.336).	Fined £2, with £3 3s. 0d. costs.
14th October	Selling milk on 10th September, 1936, which was 6.3% deficient in fat. (B.545).	Fined £3, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

Date	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
14th October	Selling milk on 10th September 1936, which was 12.7% deficient in solids-not-fats. (At least 15.7% added water. Hortvet). (B.542)	Fined £3, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
20th November	Selling on 6th October, 1936, 6 rolls and butter, the fat of which consisted of 100% margarine. (B.589).	Fined £2, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
20th November	Selling on 6th October, 1936, 6 rolls and butter, the fat of which consisted of 100% margarine. (B.588).	Fined £?, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
	Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.	
3rd Jan	Failing to keep the utensils used in connection with the business as a dairyman in a state of thorough cleanliness.	Fined £2 0s. 0d., with £2 2s. 0d costs.
3rd Jan	Failing on the 17th October, 1935, to keep the utensils used in the business of a dairy- man in a state of thorough cleanliness.	Fined £3 0s. 0d. with £2 2s. 0d costs.
29th Jan	For selling milk on the 20th November, 1935, when he was not registered as a dairyman.	Case adjourned sine die, providing Mr. Miller applies for registration as a dairyman for all his shops.
11th May	Carrying on (13th February, 1936), the business of a dairyman at 106, Stepney Green, without being registered.	Fined £5, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
2nd April	Carrying on the business of a dairyman without being registered.	Fined £2 0s. 0d. with £1 1s. 0d costs.
22nd June	Filling and sealing bottles of milk other than on registered premises (in the street) and delivering same on 19th May, 1936.	Fined £2, with £1 1s. 0d. costs.
2nd Sept	Filling four bottles with milk and sealing them otherwise than on registered pre- mises, i.e., in Willow Street on 17th July, 1936.	Fined £2 with £1 1s. 0d. costs.
2nd Sept	Filling four bottles with milk in Willow Street on 17th July, such bottles not having been previously cleansed with boiling water or steam.	Fined £2 with £1 1s. 0d. costs.
11th Sept	Failing to keep clean the floor of the milk- shop at 189, St. George Street on Tues- day, 28th July, 1936.	Fined £2, with £1 1s. 0d. costs.
11th Sept	Failing to keep clean the lid of the milkpail used in the business of a dairy at 189, St. George Street, on Tuesday, 28th July, 1938	Fined £1, with £1 1s. 0d. costs.
8th Oct	Failing to observe due cleanliness with regard to a milk measure used in con- nection with his business as a dairyman on 27th May, 1936.	Fined £1.
20th Oct	Failing to keep clean a dairy at 96, Oxford Street, on 7th August, 1936.	Fined £1, with £3 3s. 0d. costs.

Date	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
1st May	 Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. Failing to label a churn of pasteurised milk delivered to St. Peter's Hospital, E.1, on 12th March, 1936, with the designation "Pasteurised."	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3 3s. 0d. costs.
2nd Sept.	 Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936. Unlawfully applying the description "Tuber- culin Tested Milk" to a pint bottle of milk purchased on 25th June, 1936.	Fined £3 with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
29th Jan.	 Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. Adding water to milk intended for sale on 3rd November, 1935. (B.671)	Fined £5 0s. 0d., with £3 3s. 0d. costs.
29th Jan.	 Selling milk on the 3rd November, 1935, to which water had been added. (B.671.)	Magistrate decided that the case be not heard.
17th April	 Selling milk on the 16th March, 1936, to which water had been added. (At least 1.5 per cent. Hortvet). (B.167.)	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, on payment of £2 2s, costs.
4th Dec.	 Selling milk on 27th October, 1936, containing at least 4.5 per cent. of added water (Hortvet). (Sample C.699.)	Pay £1 1s. 0d. costs.
20th Mar.	 Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. Exposing for sale imported mutton not bearing any "indication of origin"	Case dismissed under the Proba- tion of Offenders Act on pay- ment of £2 2s. 0d. costs.
15th April	 Exposing for sale imported mutton the same not bearing any "indication of origin." Date of offence 8th February, 1936.	Fined £2 with £1 1s. 0d. costs.
30th April	 Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Obstructing the inspector in the course of his duties on 20th March, 1936.	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1 ls. 0d. costs.
22nd June	 Failing to inscribe his name and address on his milk barrow used in the business of dairyman on the 15th May, 1936.	Fined 10/
11th Aug.	 Failing to have his name and address conspicuously inscribed upon a vehicle from which milk was being sold on 25th June, 1936.	Fined £1 with £1 1s 0d. costs.
	London County Council (General Powers)	Make of Spilling and Spilling and Spilling
7th Jan.	 Act, 1908.  Keeping the premises at 30, Cable Street, where sweets are manufactured, in a dirty condition on the 4th December, 1935.	Fined £1 0s. 0d., with £1 1s. 0d. costs.
17th June	 Dirty condition of ice-cream wafer machine on 15th May, 1936.	Fined 10/-, with 10/6 costs.
lst July	 Failing to observe due cleanliness upon premises where food is prepared, i.e., bakehouse, 84, White Horse Lane on 20th April, 1936.	Fined £1 with £2 2s. 0d. costs, or one month in default of distress.
1st July	 Failing to observe due cleanliness in connection with utensils used at the bakehouse, 84, White Horse Lane on 20th April, 1936.	Fined £1 with £1 1s. 0d. costs, or 21 days in default of distress.

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
l5th July	Failing to keep an ice-cream wafer machine in a cleanly state on 25th May, 1936.	Fined 10s., with 10s. 6d. costs.
lőth July	Selling ice-cream on 25th May, 1936, without being registered.	Fined 10s., with 10s. 6d. costs.
Ilth Aug	Failing to keep ice-cream wafer machines in a cleanly state on 30th June, 1936.	Fined 10s., with £1 1s. 0d. costs.
llth Aug	Failing to keep an ice-cream wafer machine in a cleanly state on 25th June, 1936.	Fined 5s., with £1 1s. 0d. costs.
1th Sept	Failing to observe due cleanliness upon premises where food is prepared, i.e., 87, Old Montague Street, a bakehouse, on 21st July, 1936.	Fined £1, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
0th Oct	Failing to keep clean the grocery premises at 129, New Road on 17th August, 1936.	Fined £1, with £3 3s. 0d. costs.
6th April	London County Council (General Powers) Failing to provide adequate lighting on stair- case at 51, Oxford Street.	Ac:, 1927.  The work having been done at the time of hearing, the case was withdrawn.
th Jan	Metropolis Management Act, 1855. Failing to deposit plans before executing drainage work, i.e., fixing a sink at 40, Fieldgate Street on 5th November, 1935.	Fined £1, with 10s. 6d. costs.
th Jan	Failing to give notice prior to executing drainage work at 40, Fieldgate Street.	Fined £1,, with 10s. 6d. costs.
rd Dec	Failing to give notice before executing drainage work at 7, Newark Street.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act. Pay 5s, 0d. costs.
th Dec	Failing to give notice before executing drainage work at 117, New Road.	Fined 10s. 0d.
st Dec	Public Health (London) Act, 1936. Failing to abate nuisance at 83, Varden Street caused by defective roof, yard paving etc.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days. Pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
st Dec	Failing to abate nuisance caused by dirty condition of workshop and accumulation of rubbish at 33, Plumbers Row.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days. Pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
st Dec	Failing to abate nuisance caused by foul condition of yard at 65, Plumbers Row.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days. Pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
rd Dec	Exposing for sale on 28th September, 1936, upon a stall outside 78, Watney Street a quantity of pears which were unsound,	Fined £1 0s. 0d. Pay £2 2s. 0d. costs.
	unwholesome and unfit for the food of man.	
th Dec	Failing to provide an ashpit at 55, Plumbers Row.	Fined £1 0s. 0d. Pay 10s. 6d. costs.
ith Dec	Failing to abate nuisance caused by defective roof, gutters, windows, etc., at 12, Clark Street.	Work completed at time of hearing. Pay £2 5s. 0d. costs.

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
llth Dec	Failing to abate nuisance arising from dilapidated walls and ceilings, defective windows, etc., at 24, Clark Street.	Work completed at time of hearing. Pay £2 5s. 0d. costs.
16th Dec	Failing to abate nuisance caused by choked gully at Pelham Yard (entry), Pelham Street.	Work completed at time of hear ing. Pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
1937 29th Dec	Failing to abate nuisance at 40, Diggon Street, arising from defective roof, damp walls and ceilings.	Work completed. Case with- drawn on payment of £25s. 0d. costs.
29th Dec	Failing to abate nuisance at 54, Diggon Street, arising from defective roof, damp dilapidated walls and ceiling.	Work completed. Case with- drawn on payment of £2 5s. 0d. costs.
27th Jan	London County Council Bye-laws. Failing to provide a dust receptacle at 10, Lee Street.	Receptacle having been provided at the time of the hearing, the summons was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Action payment of 10s. 6d. costs.
3rd Dec	London County Council Drainage Bye-laws.  Executing drainage work contrary to bye-laws.	Case not dealt with.
1936. 7th Jan	Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Exposing and depositing for sale on the 5th November, 1935, a number of cans of unsound fruit at 49a, Chicksand Street.	Fined £7 0s. 0d., with £3 3s. 0d costs.
8th Jan	Failing to abate a nuisance at 22, Greenfield Street caused by defective gutter, etc.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £2 8s. 00 costs.
27th Jan	Failing to remedy dilapidated and dirty walls and ceilings and the insufficient flush of water to water closet pan at 10, Lee Street.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days and fined £2 0s. 0d. with £2 8s. 0d. costs.
7th Feb	Failing to abate a nuisance at 49, Russell Street arising from damp walls of passage and ground floor back room.	Ordered to do the work within 1 days and to pay £2 8s. 0d costs.
7th Feb	Failing to abate a nuisance at 209, Jubilee Street arising from defective water closet apparatus and damp walls of ground floor back addition room.	Ordered to do the work within 14 days and to pay £2 8s, 0d costs.
7th Feb	Failing to abate a nuisance at Flat 16-131, Jubilee Street arising from defective roof.	Case adjourned sine die.
llth Feb	Failing to abate a nuisance at 20, Settles Street caused by sinkwaste pipe dis- charging into gutter.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £2 8s. 0d costs.
lth Feb	Defective rainwater pipe at 45, Plumbers Row.	Nuisance abated. Case with drawn on payment of £2 5s. 0d. costs.
llth Feb	Defective scullery roof rainwater pipe, and top floor ceiling damp at 81, Varden Street.	Nuisance abated. Case with drawn on payment o £2 5s. 0d, costs.
28th Feb	Defective roof over staircase to first floor at 16, Great Alie Street.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days and pay £2 0s. 0d fine with £2 8s. 0d. costs.

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
10th Mar.	 Failing to abate a nuisance caused by damp walls at 1, Bulwer House, Pelham Street.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £2 8s. 0d costs.
20th Mar.	 Failing to abate a nuisance caused by foul water closets at 123, New Road.	The work having been done at the time of hearing, the case was withdrawn on payment of £2 5s. 0d. costs.
26th Mar.	 Failing to abate a nuisance caused by defective gutters and damp walls at 10, Cobb Street.	Ordered to do the work within 14 days and to pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
26th Mar	 Failing to abate a nuisance arising from defective roof, etc., at 83, Bancroft Road.	Ordered to do the work within 14 days and to pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
24th Mar	 Failing to abate a nuisance caused by defective gutter at 13, Adler Street.	The work having been done at the time of hearing, the case was withdrawn on payment of £1 2s. 6d. costs.
6th April .	 Failing to remedy damp walls and defective rainwater pipe at 23, Spelman Street.	The work having been done at the time of hearing, the case was withdrawn on payment of £2 5s. 0d. costs.
6th April .	 Failing to abate a nuisance at 67, Varden Street, caused by defective gutter, rainwater pipe, etc.	Order to do the within 14 days and to pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
15th April .	 Failing to repair defective roof of house No. 12, Hanbury Street.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
21st April .	 Failing to abate nuisance due to defective roof and dirty walls and ceilings at 2, Duval Street.	Ordered to do the work within 14 days; to pay £5 fine and £2 8s. 0d. costs.
1st May	 Failing to abate a nuisance at 22, Fordham Street, caused by choked gulley and sinkwaste pipe, etc.	Ordered to do the work within 14 days and to pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
10th June	 Failing to abate a nuisance caused by keeping poultry at Turner House.	Ordered to abate the nuisance within 14 days. Fined £5 with £4 4s. 0d. costs.
25th June	 Failing to abate a nuisance arising from defective roof, etc., at 145, Bancroft Road.	Fined £3, with £2 8s. 0d. costs.
10th July	 Failing to abate nuisance at 21, Spring Gardens arising from defective scullery and main roofs; top floor room walls and ceiling dirty.	The work having been completed at the time of hearing, the case was dismissed on payment of £2 8s. 0d. costs.
16th July	 Failing to abate nuisance caused by a choked sink waste pipe at 14, Turner House.	The work having been completed at the time of hearing, the case was dismissed on payment of £2 8s. 0d. costs.
5th Aug.	 Failing to abate nuisance arising from damp walls, etc., at 10, Beaumont Square,	An order was made to do the work in 14 days on payment of £2 8s. 0d. costs.
7th Aug.	 Failing to abate nuisance arising from a defective roof at 101, Devonshire Street.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days and pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
15th Sept.	 Failing to abate nuisance arising from defective rain water pipes and gutters at 2, Fordham Street.	The work having been done at the time of hearing, the defendant was fined 10s. with £2 8s. 0d. costs.
14th Sept	 Failing to abate nuisance due to defective roof at 23, Dalgleish Street.	Work completed at time of hearing. Fined £2, with £2 8s. 0d. costs.
25th Sept.	 Exposing for sale on 14th July, 1936, a quantity of butter which was unwholesome, unsound and unfit for the food of man.	Fined £5, with £5 5s, 0d costs.
25th Sept.	 For depositing for the purpose of sale on 14th July, 1936, a quantity of butter which was unwholesome, unsound and unfit for the food of man.	Fined £2 0s. 0d.
5th October	 Failing to abate nuisance arising from defective roof, etc., at 26, Clemence Street.	Defendant ordered to do the work within 14 days and to pay £2 8s, 0d, costs.
5th October	 Failing to abate nuisance due to defective roof at 46, Clemence Street.	Defendant ordered to do the work within 14 days and to pay £2 8s. 0d. costs.
5th Nov.	 Damp walls of ground floor room and defective main roof at 85, Underwood Street.	Fined £5, with £2 8s. 0d. costs and ordered to complete the work in 7 days.
6th Nov.	 Failing to abate nuisance arising from defective roof. etc., at 12, Dalgleish Place.	Fined £1, with £2 8s. 0d. costs, and ordered to complete the work within 7 days.
13th Nov.	 Failing to abate nuisance arising from dangerously defective flooring at Flat 10, 131, Jubilee Street.	Work done at time of hearing Fined £2, with £2 8s. 0d costs
13th Nov.	Failing to abate nuisance arising from common yard, passage, staircases and landings not being kept in a cleanly state, and walls in an unwholesome condition at 135, Jubilee Street (a house-let-in lodgings).	Fined £2, with £2 8s. 0d. costs, and ordered to abate nuisance in 14 days.
25th Nov	 Failing to abate nuisance arising from defective roof at 18, Ford Square.	Work having been done at time of hearing, case was dismissed on payment of £2 6s. 0d. costs.
30th Nov.	 Failing to abate nuisance caused by defective gutter of garage at 58/62, Plumbers Row.	Work done at time of hearing. The case was withdrawn on payment of £2 5s. 0d. costs.
30th Nov.	 Failing to abate nuisance caused by foul water-closet at No. 6a, Coke Street.	Work done at time of hearing. The case was withdrawn on payment of £2 5s. 0d. costs.

	No. of Sum- monses.		nes s.	d.	- 1000	sts.	
Public Health (London) Act, 1891	38	39	. 0	0	89	10	6
,, ,, ,, 1936	10	2	0	0	21	4	6
Houses-Let-in-Lodgings Bye-laws	1	2	0	0	2	8	0
London County Council Byelaws	1	prit open	-			10	6
,, ,, Drainage Byelaws London County Council (General Powers)	1		-			_	
Act, 1908 London County Council (General Powers)	10	7	5	0	13	2	6
Act, 1927	1		_		-	_	
Metropolis Management Act	4	2	10	0	1	6	0
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	2	2	0	0	3		0
Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915	4	1	10	0	2	2	0
" (Amendment) Act 1922	5	5	0	0	6	6	0
" Order, 1926	11	23	0	0	15	15	0
Milk Special Designation Order, 1923	1	0	_		3	3	0
,, ,, ,, 1936	1	3	.0	0	2	2	0
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	46	68	0	0	93	19	0
Total	135	155	5	0	254	12	0

#### IV.—HOUSING.

Slum Clearance. During the year the Council made compulsory purchase orders as follows:

			Persons to be
		Houses.	displaced.
Beccles Street Area No. 2	 	18	122
Beccles Street Area No. 3	 	5	52

An inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health and both orders were confirmed without modification.

The London County Council also passed Clearance Order resolutions in respect of the following areas within the Borough:—

		Persons to be
Waley	Houses.	displaced.
Watney Street No. 2 Area	 8	49
James Street Area (part in Stepney)	 4	20
Malay Street Area	 128	918

Owing to the difficulties and unavoidable delays which the Council experienced in providing rehousing accommodation, it was not possible to represent further areas.

It must also be appreciated that the activities of the London County Council have been restricted from the same cause.

Although the rate of slum clearance in the Borough must necessarily be slow, having regard to the many difficulties which the problem presents, it is evident, having regard to the rebuilding schemes in hand and contemplated, that the progress will be considerably accelerated in the near future. At the beginning of the year there were 6,159 underground rooms which did not comply with the requirements of the Housing Act and the regulations made thereunder. During the year Closing Orders were made in respect of 10 underground rooms and 15 were altered and made to comply with the regulations, thus leaving 6,134 still to be dealt with.

The overcrowding survey revealed the fact that there were 7,632 families living in overcrowded conditions. During the year, 848 applications for housing accommodation were investigated; 674 of these were found to be overcrowded and were referred to the London County Council. During the year, 255 cases of overcrowding were abated as follows:—110 by the London County Council as a result of orange forms, 64 by Slum Clearance, 47 cases where persons themselves found other accommodation, and 37 cases where owners were able to transfer their overcrowded tenants.

The overcrowding survey also revealed the fact that there were 424 families which would be overcrowded within 2 years by reason of children attaining the age of 1 or 10 years respectively. It will be seen from the above that the position is practically unchanged. The chief difficulty in dealing with overcrowding is the necessity of people to reside locally.

The solution to the whole housing problem—slum clearance, overcrowding and underground rooms—is dependent on the ability of the responsible authorities to provide alternative accommodation as defined by the Housing Act: "A house suitable to the needs of the Occupier and his family as regards proximity to place of work and otherwise and suitable in relation to his means."

I can only repeat the words of my predecessor, Dr. Ferguson: "The problem is a vast one and the Borough Council are doing their best to deal with a difficult situation. We can only hope that the London County Council and the Government with their vast resources will use every endeavour to deal with the problem in no uncertain manner." I fully realise the necessity of rehousing the people in blocks of flats. Whilst the people generally are pleased to move into the new flats, they do miss the back yard or garden where the husband can have a little hobby or do a little handicraft, but the mother misses it, particularly as a place where she could put her baby in the open air in safety while she does her housework.

We must not forget that we are building for a generation almost and I hope that it will be impressed upon Architects in designing the new flats to make them homes in the strict sense of the word. Where possible, handicraft rooms should be provided for the men in connection with every estate and I feel sure that small special separate balconies for babies could be provided for each flat at very little extra expense. The decided benefit of sleep in the open air to the health of the babies has been proven time and again and this, together with the convenience and happiness of the mother would amply justify the provision of the extra amenity.

I earnestly hope that it may be found possible to provide this most practical and inexpensive measure towards improving infant health in the Borough. The lack of sunlight and sleep in the open air is the East End infant's greatest handicap. With the modern tendency to house working-class families in tall blocks of flats, the likelihood of the infants' being taken out into the open air in a pram becomes less and less.

154 dwellings were erected by the Council and occupied during the year. 191 dwellings were erected by and occupied by private enterprise. Underground Rooms.

Overcrowding

# HOUSING ACT, 1935.—OVERCROWDING SURVEY. (November 4th to December 13th, 1935). Distribution of working-class families in relation to size of family and size of dwelling occupied.

TOTAL	3	18	175	4,118	2,052	7,944	5,765	115		847	3,453	203	6,806	435	554	824	3,341	151	149	2,881	142	32	492	21	39	2	353		2/3/3/5	49,31
HOT OVER	-	-	-	3,431	-	-	4,982	57	6,950	620	3,169	125	6,402	359	505	766	3,300	132	135	2,847	140	31	491	21	38	2	353	10000	41,685	
OVER-	3	16	53	687	1342	2,947	783	58	1,474	227	284	78	404	76	49	58	41	19	14	14	2	1	1	-	1		-	17,632	55339	100
13 k over,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	_	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	_	1	-	1	-	-	8	-	
124	-	-	-	-	-	-		_	2-	-		_	-	-		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	
12	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	1				3		_	1	2	-		-	-			-		-	2	7	2	
11]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	4		-	-	3	-	-	-	-		-	-	- 2	-	1	7	1	
11	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	_	3		-	1	6	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	3	17	6	
104	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	4	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	4	1	1	3	-	2	4	3	1	-	2	26	12	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	11	-	3	-	17	3	1	2	7	6	7	6	7	3	15	-	1		9	66	35	-
91	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	16	-	1	-	24	-	4	5	4	3	6	2	2	2	5	-	1		2	66	14	
9	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	24	1	5	1	48	2	6	10	7	8	10	59	9	1	13	-	3		15	114	110	1
8 84	-	-	-	1	- 1	26	2	-	28	7	9 5	2	168	9	16	10	18	13	7	143	7	1	18	2	6	-	20	122	75	
71	-	-	-	-	1	29	6	1	71	7	19	7	15	13	13	29	76	8	-		2			-				343	258	
7	-	-	-	1	-	86	16	-	207	18	30	20	39	47	55	72	234	16	7	229 56	11	5	41	3	3	1	34	182	198	-
61	-	-	-	2	1	71	18	1	193	13	34	14	25	30	34	50	88	7	4	80	5	-	14	1	-	-	9	464	322 714	1
6	-	-	-	6	-	192	39	5	460	39	125	34	77	78	109	164	391	24	14	374	10	3	66	2	3	-	45	372	1,360	2
51	-	-	-	1	3	139	40	-	290	15	52	8	261	18	18	23	102	5	5	86	4	1	12	1	3	-	8	540	555	1,
5	-	-	-	13	6	416	97	11	54	124	639	19	982	63	63	93	594	14	14	550	19	3	94	2	4	-	64	721	3,217	3
41	-	-	1	16	8	267	83	12	36	60	292	9	329	16	15	39	171	4	6	91	4	1	15	1	1	-	16	423	1,070	1,
4	-	+	-	32	24	960	274	28	88	203	1,072	34	1,467	67	77	117	611	14	17	465	28	4	77	2	4	-	53	1,318	4,400	5,
31	-	-	-	49	36	663	204	5	597	40	171	2	379	13	18	27	123	1	1	79	4	1	12	-	1	-	6	952	1,480	2,
3		-	4	170	111	83	1,928	12	2,295	131	424	20	1,538	41	74	89	567	13	11	382	7	3	56	1	2	-	30	368	7,624	7,
21	-	-	4	244	131	76	1,637	16	987	34	151	7	312	7	11	19	72	2	1	38	1	-	2	-	- 1	-	1	379	3,375	3,
2	-	1	43	152	†952	3,652	1,169	19	2,470	133	358	25	919	23	27	40	232	1	6	162	4	-	26	1	-	-	14	†216	10,213	10,
11	-	-	1	5	34	45	17	-	6	+	4	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	119	
1	3	15	122	3,426	744	1,224	231	5	507	19	58	1	138	2	4	3	18	-	-	16	2	-	3	-	-	-	3	18	6,524	6,
lent umber " persons]	*0	*1	1	11	2	21	3	31	4	41	5	51	6	61	7	74	8	81	9	91	10	101	11	111	12	12}	13 k over	Over- erowded.	Not Over- crowded.	To
equiva-					nue or	Gaconi	e occube	eo, in	Section 00	roc m	-AIIIIIII	equi	vanetit :	namber	or b	STRONGS	betwitt	ed to o	ocaby 1	it witho	ut caus	mg it t	3 De ov	GEGEOWS	ned.			Lots	als of Fam	Allies

\* 0 = a dwelling of 1 room under 50 square feet: \(\frac{1}{4}\) = a dwelling of 1 room between 50 and 70 square feet.

† Including 20 families with insufficient accommodation to secure proper sex separation and for that reason overconsided.

Statistics.

İ	-Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :-	
	<ul> <li>(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)</li> <li>(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose</li> </ul>	25,038 30,203
	(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	207 207
	(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitatation	Hecosal Helicasi midasi
	(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	12,243
2	Remedy of defects during the Year without service of formal notices :-	and the latest
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	8,676
2	Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—	Mand
	(a) Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	mmC +
	(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners (b) By local authority in default of owners	
	(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
		3,284
	(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	2 224
	(a) By owners (b) By local authority in default of owners	3,284
	<ul><li>(c) Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1936</li><li>(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition</li></ul>	):-
	Orders were made (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1 2
	Demolition Orders	2
	(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	10
	(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	
	(Note-There were 15 underground rooms rendered fit on service o	f formal
no	otice).	

Housing Accomodation provided. 798 families in the Borough took accommodation on the London County Council's housing estates as follows :—

council's housing estates as	cwonor			
	Number		N	umber
Estate.	of families	. Estate.	of 1	families.
Amhurst Park	10	Hughes Fields		2
A C(4	1	Kenneday Road		1
Dalama Alfan	2	Kennington Park		1
D-1 D 1	10	77' 1 11	***	0
D	375	35 11 1 01	•••	20
Bekesbourne Buildings		3.6"1111		0
D-11!	6	Milibank More Street		1
D 111 1		35 111 1		13
D 1 C1 1	10	37 (31 1	***	0
D	0	Manthanald		
	-			
Bow Bridge		Old Castle Street		
Brightlingsea Buildings	2	Oliver Goldsmith		1
Cable Street	15	Prestons Road		9
Clapham Park	3	Ranwell Street		16
Collingwood	6	Roehampton		1
Deptford Park	1	St. Helier		16
Dickens	5	St. Leonards Road		3
Dinmont	3	St. Leonards Street		12
Downham	19	Stamford Hill		19
Downs	4	Streatham Hill		3
Drysdale	3	Vassall Road		1
East Dulwich	4	Vauxhall Gardens		1
Ellen Street	65	Wapping		38
Haggerston Road	1	Watling		2
Holland	4	White Hart Lane		1
Hollybush Gardens	6	Wormholt		1
Honor Oak	3			
4.—Housing Act, 1935—Over	crowding :-			
(a) (i) Number of dwell			he year	7,377
			no your	
(ii) Number of famili	es dwelling	therein		7,377
(iii) Number of person	ns dwelling	therein		43,091
(b) Number of new case	es of overci	rowding reported du	ring the	
year				
(-) (:) N			ing the	
(c) (i) Number of cases			ing the	955
year				255
(ii) Number of person	ns concerned	l in such cases		1,492
(d) Particulars of any ca				
		er the Local Authori		
taken steps fo	r the abater	nent of overcrowding		_
(a) A 1			nditions	
(e) Any other particular				
		fficer of Health may	consider	
it desirable to	report			

Number of families overcrowded at the			per	
Survey	***			7,632
Number of cases abated during the year	1 V			255
In addition to the above, the overcrowd the fact that there were 424 famili- overcrowded within 2 years by attaining the age of 1 or 10 years	ies which reason o	would f child	d be	

List of streets in which all the houses have been inspected as a result of House to House inspection during the year 1936.

House to House Inspection.

(a) LIMEHOUSE.
Mr. Anstee.
Martineau Street

Star Place White's Gardens

Mr. Cue. Dod Street

Mr. McCarthy.
Cayley Street
Dakin Street
Railway Place

Mr. Waterman. Boulcott Street Charles Place Cranford Cottages Devonport Street Drewton Street Dunstan's Buildings Elbow Lane Buildings Elm Row Glasshouse Fields Heckford Street Hilton Street Lake Street Manor Court Medland Street Ratcliff Cross Street Ronald Street Sage Street Schoolhouse Lane Buildings Solander Street Warton Place West Garden Buildings

(b) MILE END.
Mr. Day.
Hall Street
Kirks Place
Salisbury Street

Mr. Guy.

Alderney Place
Bude Place
Coburgh Place
Cornwall Place
Faith Street
Ferriers Court
Frimley Street
Goveys Place
Key Street
Mays Cottages
Mile End Buildings

Mr. Lowther.
Arbery Road
Maplin Place
Murdock Cottages
Salmen Street
Treby Street

Mr. Howard. Paragon Mansions.

Mr. Smith.

Baker Street

Baker's Court

Claremont Place

Flats, 1-6, Bedford Street

(c) St. George's.
Mr. Brockett.
Grace's Alley
Pell Street (West Side)
Royal Albert Buildings
Royal Victoria Buildings
Ship Alley

Mr. Freeland. Wicker Terrace Mr. Haworth.
Chamber Street
Felix Houses (1-36 Block)
Hogarth Houses
Rupert Street Mansions

(d) WHITECHAPEL.
Mr. Green.
Commercial Mansions
Settles House
Union Mansions

Mr. Roper.
Artillery Lane
Artillery Passage
Blossom Street
Drum Yard
Duval Street
Elder Street
Fleur de Lis Street
Fleur de Lis Buildings
Great Pearl Street
Hanbury Street
Little Pearl Street

Peabody Buildings Rosetta Place Sandys Row Wilkes Street

Mr. Twynham.

Easington Buildings
Godfrey House
Green Dragon Yard
Heneage Street
Montague Houses
Newmans Buildings
Perry's Avenue
Winifred House

Mr. Brownlee.

Buttress Street
Charlotte Court
Clinton House
Deal Street
Durward Street
Hunton Place
Osborn House
Pelham House

### V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The year 1936 has been one of consolidation for the Food Section. The good work commenced during 1935, the first year of its inception, has been carried on.

Improvements continue to be brought about in dairies, cowsheds, milk shops, ice cream premises, preserved food premises, butchers' shops, greengrocers and food premises generally.

The rigid enforcement of the Merchandise Marks Act with regard to the marking of fruit, meat and butter during 1935, has had good effect, and the year 1936 showed a marked improvement in this direction.

Samples of dates, doughnuts, biscuits and cheese cakes exposed for sale in the Borough markets were purchased and submitted for bacteriological examination, the bacteriologist being asked to examine particularly for pathogenic organisms. All the samples were satisfactory.

One pasteuriser's licence was granted during the year, and although the business was carried on for a few months only, the milk produced was in every respect satisfactory.

The Sampling Officers continued to pay special attention to the sampling of milk delivered to schools and hospitals in the Borough, and it is pleasing to note that all the samples were satisfactory.

The number of prosecutions under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, the Merchandise Marks Act and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, has decreased as compared with the year 1935. In 1935, there were 20 prosecutions under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, as compared with 12

during the year 1936. The big decrease is almost entirely due to the fact that the dairymen are keeping their premises and the utensils used in connection with the business in better conditions.

The year 1936 has been a successful one—difficulties have been met with and will continue to be met with, but there is every hope for a good year during 1937.

The following is a summary of the inspections, etc., by the four special Inspectors engaged in the supervision and inspection of food:—

No. of Inspections :-

	H. Abson	A.C.Brown	T. W. Dee	S. Vogler	Totals
Butcher and Bacon shops	606		2		608
Butcher and Bacon Stalls	172			_	172
Butter and Margarine premises.		31	405 TO 18	32	63
Complaints	12	37	8	13	70
Cowsheds		59	_	71	130
Fish shops	18 - S	9	10000	6	15
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	_	- 17	715	-	715
Ice Cream Premises	771-1	269	-	257	526
Markets (Daily)	14	416	22	349	801
" (Week end)	- 3	3	3	3	12
Milkshops	111 10	828		728	1556
Prepared food premises	181	125		176	482
Wharves	741	_	629	_	1370
Wholesale Grocers		67	_	117	184
Bishopsgate Station	10	_	174	_	184
Spitalfields Market		1	369	_	370
Miscellaneous visits	270	118	-63	192	643
London Fruit Exchange	1		284		284
samples taken—Food and	20	786	5	806	1617
Drugs.					
,, ,, Other	64	41	26	97	228
Revisits	109	287	159	610	1165
No. of Summonses taken out	5	44	100 100	35	84

			No. on register.	No. of inspections.	No. of notices served.
Dairy premis	es		 228	1,556	157
Purveyors bo		lk	 399		. 84
Itinerant ven	dors		 86		6
Cowsheds			 19	130	19

14 samples of milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist for the detection of Tuberculosis (guinea pig inoculation). In one case the two animals inoculated both died of septic infection, probably due to organisms present in the milk. The experiment was, therefore, nullified. Further samples were taken from the same source and proved to be satisfactory. The

remainder of the samples were satisfactory.

Milk Supply.

74 samples of milk were taken in course of delivery to various schools in the Borough. 40 of the samples were submitted for chemical analysis, 29 for bacteriological examination, and 5 for the detection of Tuberculosis (guinea pig inoculation).

All the samples proved to be satisfactory.

22 samples of milk were taken in course of delivery to various hospitals and institutions in the Borough. 17 were submitted for chemical analysis, 4 for bacteriological examination, and 1 for the detection of Tuberculosis (guinea pig inoculation).

All the samples were satisfactory.

7 "appeal to the cow" samples were taken, 6 of which, on analysis, were found to be deficient in fat. Advice was given to the cowkeeper regarding the interval between the times of milking. A subsequent bulk sample of the milk from the 7 cows was satisfactory.

The following samples were submitted for bacteriological examination:-

	. 47	Number unsatisfactory and action taken.  1. M.O.H. of Borough concerned communicated with.
Milk (undesignated)	. 5	3. In two cases the M.O.H.'s of the boroughs concerned were communicated with, and in the other case improvements in the methods of production were brought about.
Dates Ice cream Sterile milk bottles Doughnuts Biscuits Cheese cakes Gherkins in brine Cucumbers in brine	. 2 . 2 . 1 . 1 . 1	

85 licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, being 16 more than in the previous year, as follows:—

		De	aler's Licences	Dealer's Supplementary Licences.
"Certified"			4	1
"Grade 'A' (T.T.)"			24	8
"Grade 'A' Pasteuri	sed"		1	
"Grade 'A'"			3	
"Pasteurised"			31	12
Pasteurise	r's Lice	ence		1

Butchers' Shops and Stalls. 780 inspections were made during the year and 4 notices were served for minor infringements of the Meat Regulations.

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 368. 526 inspections were made and 73 notices served.

Butter and Margarine Factories

Wholesale Dealers in Margarine

Preserved Fish premises

Preserved Meat premises

22

715 visits were made to greengrocers and fruiterers shops and stalls and 269 notices were served for infringements of the Act with regard to the marking of Apples and Tomatoes.

130

Occupiers of dairies and milkshops were advised concerning the requirements of the Act particularly with regard to Butter and Dried Fruits and in this respect it was found necessary to serve 175 notices.

There was a general improvement in the marking of imported meat although it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in two cases.

184 visits were made during the year and 6 notices were served on Wholesale Grocers, 33 other notices were served in respect of miscellaneous food premises.

332 inspections were made to the bakehouses in the Borough.

19 certificates have been issued respecting the export of consignments of food products prepared within the Borough:—

2 to Italy.

3 to Syria.

5 to Argentine.

1 to France.

1 to Switzerland.

2 to Sweden.

5 to Argentine.

2 to France.

2 to Canada.

713 other certificates were issued in respect of unsound food destroyed.

1,370 inspections were made at the various wharves in the Borough.

The following is a list and quantity of the Foodstuffs from the Wharves destroyed during the year under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925:—

Unsound

food.

Wharves.

Fresh Meat and Poultry.  24 Hares 2 0 2 carcases Mutton 3  Preserved Meat.	lbs.
2 carcases Mutton — — 3	12
Preserved Meat.	11
1,068 tins Assorted Meats 3 3 2	14
Bacon — 3 1	11
648 tins Tongues 7 2	22
8 ,, Veal — — 1	11
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.	
1,525 crates Apricots 13 0 2	12
820 ,, Bananas 18 10 2	0
17 bundles Beans — 5 1	0
1 package fresh Figs — — —	17
8 boxes Grape Fruit — 5 2	6

Ice Cream Premises.

Butter and Margarine Factories. Preserved Food Premises.

Merchandise Marks Act.

Grocers, etc.

Bakehouses.

Certification of Food Products for Export.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetab	les.			Tons	cwts.	qrts.	lbs.
2 cases Lemons				-	2	0	16
14 crates Lettuce				-	3	2	0
68 cases Melons				. 3	8	0	0
13 boxes Oranges					11	0	4
6 crates Plums				III STRIN	1	0	8
1,129 bags Potatoes	****			54	12	0	0
3 baskets Tomatoes	***			-	-	1	26
Preserved Fruit and Vege	etables.						
327 tins Apricots				_	7	3	22
3,545 ,, Assorted Fruits				2	6	3	2
244 ,, Apricot Pulp				1	19	3	6
1 cask and 256 tins Ass	orted	Fruit	Pulp	1	4	2	20
4 cases and 412 tins Bla				2	3	1	8
1,492 tins Grape Fruit					14	0	0
145 ,, bitter Orange Pul	p				11	0	27
38 cases canned Oranges				-	13	2	8
47 cases and 180 tins Pea				1	2	0	8
2,746 tins Pineapple		***		3	3	1	1
2 ,, Plum Pulp				_	_		22
33 boxes and 5,474 tins I	Prunes			3	12	2	5
91 cases and 1,383 tins T				3	18	3	21
4 boxes Sultanas				- 10 <u>- 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10</u>	1	0	0
Preserved Fish.							
1,115 tins Assorted Fish	2508				10	1	9
293 ,, Crab				1	18	1	3
84 ,, Crayfish				_	_	1	14
2 000 T 1	***		***	Miggin	3	1	26
1,090 ,, Lobster 458 ,, Salmon				THE REAL PROPERTY.	5	0	2
The same of the same of the							-
Sundries.							
Assorted canned goods				5	4	0	12
21 boxes Butter				-	5	1	0
10 cases Chocolate				1	0	0	0
5 packages Confectioner	y			_	1	1	15
16 bags Ground Nuts		1		_	10	0	0
1 casks Orange juice				_	-	3	27
63 packages Quaker Oats				1	0	2	20
43 packets Sugar				2	9	3	0
70 tins Tomato Paste					6	3	14
35 cases Shelled Walnuts				-	17	2	0
			-	101	11	0	14
				131	11	2	14
Spitalfields Market and L	ondon	Fivnit	Fycha	nae	-		
		2 / 1000	Lixonu	.80.	11		10
77 crates Apricots	***	***	***	_	11	3	16
450 boxes Apples			***	9	9	2	18
			***	- 1	1	3	14
23 boats Brussel Sprouts		***		_	4	0	0
46 ,, Cabbage	***	***	***	2	4	0	0

Smitalofields Manhat and	London	E	Elas I	Tons	cwts.	qrts.	lbs.
Spitalsfields Market and	Lonaon	Fruit	Excue	inge.			
19 bags Red Cabbage				_	14	0	0
235 ,, Chestnuts 20 boxes Cranberries				4	4	3	0
					3	0	0
17 baskets Gooseberries				10.00	4	1 0	0
40 trays Grapes				1	5		20
28½ boxes Grape Fruit				1	1 13	3	
44 ,, Lemons 32 Limes	***			1		0	0
	•••			13	7 13	2	0
1,096 trays Melons 1 box Onions				10	15	2	
				18	4	2	0
463 boxes Oranges 406 Pears					14	2	14
		***		6	7	3	0
543 packages Plums				1	18	0	0
38 bags Potatoes				8	7	1	4
1,070 boats Tomatoes 106 bags Turnips				1	10	0	0
34½ packages Walnuts				_	10	0	0
				79	10	2	13
Other premises.			-				
26 packages Apples					12	1	14
370 crates Apricots				2	6	1	0
1,141 tins Assorted Fruits				1	2	0	0
688 ,, Pickled Cucumbe	ers			5	17	1	0
64 crates Lettuce					10	0	0
Pears				W 100	_	_	14
65 boxes Peaches					4	3	8
4 packages Potatoes				-	3	0	4
Fish.							
7 tins Anchovies				_	_	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Assorted canned Fish				_	1	0	Õ
65 cases and 1938 tins C	rab			1	15	0	0
21 boxes Kippers				1	5	3	3
Salmon (tinned)				_	11	1	0
,, (smoked)				7	17	0	0
654 tins Sardines				_	3	0	0
976 ,, Seelachs				_	6	0	0
12 cases and 2,354 tins S	Sild			_	10	0	0
1 box Lemon Soles						3	6
1 ,, Sprats				-	3	0	0
Meat and Poultry.							
420 tins Assorted Meats				-	13	3	10
Bacon				1	2	0	15
449 tins Beef				-	16	2	10
Ham (tinned)				-	4	2	17
							OM
1 carcase Lamb		***			-	-	25
					2	0	22

Meat and Poultry				Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
4 tins Sausage		 		100 M	10250	100	27
10 ,, Tongues		 	***		-	2	10
2 ,, Veal		 			-	100	12
Sundries.						100	
Assorted canned	goods	 		2	2	0	5
Butter		 		3000		1	$15\frac{1}{2}$
6 cases Confection	nery	 		-	10	1	7
Eggs		 			1	0	0
Peel (candied)		 		_	2	4	16
			-	28	7	3	16
			_		_		

Caseous Lymphadenitis.—There were 1,000 carcases of imported mutton examined by the cutting of the lymphatic glands. Of these, 2 were found diseased, showing .002 as against .0004 in 1935.

135 tons 3 cwt. of Tea Sweepings were removed from warehouses for chemical purposes.

89 cases, each containing 24 tins of Prunes, were detained, and, after analyses of 12 of the tins had been made, it was found that the "tin" contents varied from 1.21 to 2.10 grains per lb. The whole parcel was eventually surrendered by the owners and destroyed.

1 case of 360 eggs was surrendered and destroyed as unfit for human consumption. The eggs were purchased from a farmer in Yorkshire, and were advertised as "New Laid Eggs." Most of them were marked with pencil indicating the breed of bird that had laid them. Judging by their condition, the eggs appeared to have spent some time in an incubator. The facts were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health for the district in which the farm is situated.

A quantity of pears was seized in one of the Borough markets. They were exposed for sale upon a stall. When questioned, the owner said the pears were for sale but that she sold them to children only. The pears were condemned and the owner fined £1 0s. 0d., with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

A quantity of rancid butter was seized in a provision shop situated in one of the Borough markets. Some was exposed for sale in the shop and some deposited for sale in a refrigerator at the rear of the premises. The butter was condemned by the Magistrate at the Thames Police Court. The shopkeeper stated that the butter, sold at 10d. per lb., was for cake making only, although a notice in the shop described it as "Pure Butter, 10d. per lb." He was fined a total of £7 0s. 0d., with £5 5s. 0d. costs.

Sodium Fluoride in Wine.—In February, the Food Inspector was approached by a wholesale manufacturing chemist in the Borough, who informed the Inspector that he was in the habit of supplying sulphur dioxide preservative to a large firm of wine merchants in Stepney, used for preserving wine. (The Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations permits the presence of 450 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative in wine.) Unfortunately on this occasion, the chemist's foreman had supplied sodium fluoride by mistake and the fluoride had been added to about 1,200 gallons of wine by the merchant. Unless the sodium fluoride could be removed, the loss sustained by the chemist would amount to about £1,000.

The Public Analyst was able to advise the chemist on the steps to be taken to precipitate and remove the sodium fluoride. The wine was put under stop by the Food Inspector, samples were analysed and 100 to 250 parts of sodium fluoride per million were found.

Samples were then analysed after treatment of the wine for the removal of the sodium fluoride, and were found to be satisfactory. The wine was then released for sale.

Tin in Sugar.—In May, a letter was received from the Medical Officer of Health, Hampstead, stating that a sample of Barbadoes Soft Raw Sugar showed, on analysis, the presence of 2.1 grains of tin per pound, and 140 parts of sulphur dioxide preservative per million parts of the sample. (The Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations limit the amount of SO<sub>2</sub> preservative in sugar to 70 parts per million.) The sugar camplained of came from a warehouse in the Borough.

9 samples of sugar were taken from the warehouse for analysis. 1 sample contained 104 parts of SO<sub>2</sub> per million, and 1 contained 1.87 grains of tin per pound.

After considerable correspondence and action on the part of the Food Inspector, all the affected sugars were recalled and refined of tin and preservative before being released for sale. A letter was also received from Dr. Seymour, of the Ministry of Health, requesting that he be given information relating to the analyses of sugar samples and the action taken by this Department. The use of tin as a mordant for the colouring matter in the preparation of brown sugar is not very generally known. The Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for the year 1929 states:—

"Recent enquiries show that practically all the sugar sold in this country as Demerara or West Indian crystallized, contains tin. The amount is not large, ranging from 0.33 to 1.33 grains per pound. At the same time it is questionable whether a manufacturer is justified in adding tin salts to a food supply solely for the purpose of colouring it. Such an addition would appear to be quite unnecessary. It cannot be said categorically that a grain of tin per pound of sugar is prejudicial to health, but on general principles, the amount of tin, and of heavy metals generally, in food should be kept down to the lowest possible limits."

As a result of the action taken in this matter, all existing parcels of sugar coming forward are now being analysed for the presence of tin and sulphur dioxide in excess, and where these are found, the parcels of sugar are being refined before sale.

The trade has also discontinued the sale of bright-coloured soft sugars as these were found most liable to contain tin in excess, and grey sugars are being substituted. In addition to the usual guarantee being given to dealers, "First-hand" importers are further guaranteeing that the sugar has been analysed for tin and SO<sub>2</sub> in excess.

860 five-kilo tins of black currant pulp, landed at a wharf in the Borough from France, were detained for the reason that a considerable proportion showed indication of having been re-soldered. On a full examination being made, 511 tins were sound and satisfactory, 253 tins resoldered and unsatisfactory, and 96 tins unsound. A request was made for the release of the 253 resoldered tins for re-export to Paris. This was refused and the resoldered tins were surrendered and destroyed, together with the unsound tins.

167 Detention Notices and 234 Release Notices were issued during the year in respect to the undermentioned foodstuffs:—

	I	DETENTION	NOTIC	ES.	Release Notices.						
Article.	Quan- tity.	No. of notices.	. Weight.				Quan- tity.	No. of Notices.	Weight.		
Mutton	19,273 carcases	75	T.	с.	q.	lbs.	19,271 carcases	75	T.	с.	q. lbs.
Tallow	3,683 casks	55	1,454	0	.0	0	6,248 casks	149	2,459	2	0 0
Potatoes	544 bags	217	25	0	0	0	(but)	-		_	
Shelled Walnuts	38 cases	3		19	0	0	areas.	0.01		1	
Pears	62 boxes	2	1	6	0	0	- 1	-		-	
Mandarin Oranges	400 cases	2	5	17	3	12	356 cases	2	5	9	1 20
Black Currant Pulp	90 cases & 4 tins	2	4	. 1	1	8	46 cases	1	2	6	0 0
Apricot Pulp	450 tins	- 2	2	3	3	8	204 tins	1	1.	0	0 4
Tea	578 cases	1	32	2	0	0	М Т	-		-	
Sultanas	199 boxes	1	2	8	2	0	-	-		-	
Chocolate	10 cases	1	1	0	0	0	-			-	1911
Crayfish	84 tins	1			1	14		-		-	
Bacon	4 bales	1		8	0	0	4 part bales	1		5	3 16
Beef (tinned)	84 cases	1	3	3	2	14	-	-		-	
Orange Pulp	48 tins	1		1	2	24	_	-		-	
Butter	21 boxes	1		5	1	0	1015	0.416		-	
Hares	2 crates	1		2	0	12	Mary Mary	-		_	
Tomato Paste	7 cases	1		6	3	14	-	-		-	
Fruit Pulp	1 cask	1		1	1	5	Harring .	0		_	
Dressed Crab	151 cases	1	1	5	0	0	De gib			-	
Tongues	11 cases	1		4	2	24				-	
Ground Nuts	37 bags	1	3	1	0	0	24 bags	1	2	8	0 0
Prunes	89 cases	1	.1	18	2	26	-	-		-	
Orange Juice	1 cask	1			3	27	-	-		-	
Soft Sugar	215 bags & 29 pockets	1	22	15	3	16	115 bags & 29 pockets	3	12	15	3 16
Comato Puree	78 cases	1	2	5	3	22	-	-		-	
Comatoes (tinned)	900 cases	1	28	17	0	0	900 cases	1	28	17	0 0

### ZEEBRUGGE-HARWICH AND CALAIS-HARWICH TRAIN FERRY.

60 special midnight and early morning visits were made by the Food Inspectors. In addition, 125 inspections were made by day.

### At Bishopsgate Station.

The total weight of fresh fruit and vegetables examined was 6,604 tons 13 cwts.

This consisted of :-

Belgian Carrots, Cauliflowers, Grapes, Peaches and Pears.

Bulgarian Grapes and Peaches.

Greek Grapes.

Hungarian Apples, Apricots, Beans, Bilberries, Cherries, Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, Melons, Peaches, Pears, Peas, Plums and Tomatoes.

Italian Chestnuts, Grapes, Lemons, Peaches, Pears, Plums and Melons.

Spanish Oranges and Plums.

Yugo-Slavian Grapes.

Belgian Bacon and Shrimps, Bulgarian Shelled Walnuts, Dutch Shrimps, Hungarian Live Carp and Poultry, Italian Cheese and Poultry and Yugo-Slavian Bacon and Poultry were also examined.

The following foodstuffs were found to be unsound and destroyed:—

			*	
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
 	 1	15	1	10
 	 -	3	0	15
 	 -	-	3	. 18
 	 28	18	2	0
 	 3	4	3	23
 	 1	9	3	5
 	 2	1	1	12
 	 -	7	2	21
 	 -	6	2	14
 	 _	6	0	0
	 38	14	1	6
		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

ex. Dutch steamer, via Harwich.

98 bags Potatoes ... ... ... 4 18 0 0

8 trucks of Peaches and 1 of Plums, entered as produce of the "State of San Marino" were detained by H.M. Customs for evidence of origin, it being suspected that these were from Italy. The whole were subsequently seized and sold on behalf of the Crown.

There was a very large increase in the imports of Italian fruit after the raising of "Sanctions" on 15th July, 1936.

Congestion of traffic at Bishopsgate Station during July and August necessitated attendance at Durward Street Goods Station on 7 occasions. This depôt was used as a relief station.

During December, large consignments of Yugo-Slavian and Hungarian Poultry, chiefly Turkeys, arrived. These were found to be in a sound and wholesome condition, the consignments being fairly rapidly cleared as they arrived.

3 trucks of Italian Chestnuts, in consequence of being on hand about a month, were in a heated and mouldy condition and therefore unfit for human food. These were surrendered by the importers and destroyed.

## Borough Analyst's Annual Report.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my thirteenth Annual Report, dealing with the work carried out in the Borough Laboratory during the year 1936.

During the year, 1,816 samples were submitted to me for examination. These samples were made up as under:—

Foods				 1,448	1,575
Drugs				 127	
Public H	ealth I	Departm	ent	 	216
Borough	Engine	eer		 	7
Public C	leansing	g Officer		 	1
Private				 	5
Cowshed				 	7
Borough	of Hac	kney		 	5
				AL SIE	1,816

The 1,575 samples of foods and drugs were purchased or taken by Inspectors under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and consisted of :—

Formal Samples	 	 	1,025
Informal Samples	 •••	 	550
			1,575

Out of 1,025 formal samples 97, or 9.5 per cent., were adulterated, and of 550 informal samples 28, or 5.1 per cent., were adulterated, making a total of 1,575 samples, out of which 125, or 7.9 per cent., were adulterated.

Table A shows the nature of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and gives the numbers and percentages found to be adulterated, and the number of samples found to contain preservative.

#### TABLE A.

Nature.	Number of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated	Preservative Found.
Almond Oil Ammoniated Quinine	3 5	3 4	<u>-</u>	20.0	
Tablets Ammoniated Quinine and Cinnamon Tablets	2	LAME	2	100	-15
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	7	7		Tallword.	obunous,

74

## TABLE A-Continued.

Nature.	Number of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated	Preservative Found
Arrowroot	. 3	3	_		None
Backache Pills	1	1	-	_	_
Baking Powder	0	9	_	_	None
Blanc Mange	0	3	_	_	None
Boracic Powder		6	_	_	_
Borax	0	6	_	_	_
Boric Ointment	4	4	_	_	_
Bread		1	_		Shirtery .
Bread and Butter	1 22	37	6	14.0	green bend
Butter	1 22	63	_	110	None
Caraway Seeds	0	2		- Page 1	Tione
Carbolic Ointment	1		1	100	
0 1 011		6	1	100	
01		6		Colldes	None
01 1 4 0 1		3	3	50.0	None
C1 . 1 . 1 . XX7 . C-		1	0	50.0	
o'			A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		None
Cinnamon	0	3		_	_
Cocoa		6	_	_	_
Cod Liver Oil and Malt		3	_	_	_
Coffee		6	_		-
Condensed Milk		4	_	-	None
Cooked Meats		4	The state of the s	_	None
Cream		14	-	_	None
Cream Cheese		4	5	55.6	None
Curry Powder		2	_	-	None
Custard Powder		6	-	_	3
Dried Fruit		6	_	_	4
Dried Milk		3	I amenda	10.1	None
Dripping		3	-	-	mmen Ob
Egg Substitute Powder		12	di di	0 200	1
Epsom Salts	. 3	3	_	-	-
Eucalyptus Oil	. 3	3	-	-	-
Fish Paste	. 5	5	_	_	None
Flour	. 3	3	_		None
Fruit Wine	. 1	1	_	_	1
Glauber's Salt	. 3	3	_	_	_
Glycerine		3	_	_	
Gregory Powder	0	3	_	_	_
Ground Ginger		6	_	_	None
Honey		5			None
Ice Cream	_	5	_		None
Iodine Ointment	0	6		_	
Jam	0	4	2	33.3	9
Jelly	-	10		00.0	2 4
Lard	. 10	9	1	10.0	-
			1	10.0	THE PERSON
Lard Substitute	. 1	1			

Table A.—Continued.

Nature.	Number of Samples	Number Genuine.	Number Adult'rated	Percentages Adult'rated	Preservative Found
Liniment of Turpentine	8	5	3	37.5	
Linseed Meal	1	1			_
Liquid Paraffin	1	1	_	_	_
Lysol	1	1		_	_
Magnesia	2		2	100	_
Margarine	49	49	_		None
Meat Paste		1			None
Mercury Ointment	3	3		0.00	TVOILE
Milk		899	85	8.6	None
V 1 M 1	10				
	19	16	3	15.8	3
Mustard	6	6	_		NT.
Oatmeal	3	3	-	_	None
Olive Oil	3	3	_	III T	DE L
Parrish's Food	3	3	_		LUTT
Pearl Barley	9	9	-		None
Pepper	12	12	-	-	None
Potassium Citrate	2	2	-	-	_
Rice	15	15	-	_	None
Sago	6	2	4	24	None
Salicylic Ointment	3	3	-	-	-
Sauce	7	7	_	_	None
Seidlitz Powder	6	6	_		
Semolina	3	3	1 -	_	None
Separated Milk	1	1	_		None
Shredded Suet	3	- 3	_		The state of the s
Soda Water	3	2	1		
Sodium Bicarbonate	4	4		_	MILE STATE OF
Sodium Citrate	1	1	_		
Soft Chases	2	2			None
Soup Powder	9	3		1000	None
Spirits	99	19	3	13.6	None
Smot	9	3	0	15 0	
	9	3			None
Sulphur Ointment		5			None
Sweets				_	-
	10	10			4
Syrup of Figs	3	3		value ba	1000
Tartaric Acid	3	3	-		-
Tincture of Iodine	6	6	and the same	nes Tall	Hone
Tincture of Rhubarb	3	3	-	-	-
Tinned Meat Roll	1	1		-	None
Vinegar	7	4	3	42.9	None
Zinc Ointment	7	7	-	-	-
	1,575	1,450	125	7.9	22

Details of samples shown in the above table to contain preservative are given under the respective headings in those cases where an offence had been committed.

Table B shows the number of samples taken under the Act with the percentage of adulteration, and also the total number of samples examined during the past ten years.

TABLE B.

Year.	Samples taken under the Act.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Bact. Examinations	Miscellaneous Samples	Total Samples
1927	1,292	42	3.3	_	55	1,347
1928	1,528	68	4.5	-	29	1,557
1929	1,537	63	4.1	_	72	1,609
1930	1,518	35	2.3	1	83	1,602
1931	1,488	43	2.9	46	173	1,707
1932	1,546	48	3.1	38	185	1,769
1933	1,513	37	2.4	20	112	1,648
1934	1,614	74	4.6	-	111	1,725
1935	1,630	139	8.5	_	109	1,739
1936	1,575	125	7.9	_	241	1,816

There has been a slight decrease in the percentage of adulteration. Of the samples taken under the Act, 1,448 consisted of foods and of these 116, or 8 per cent., were adulterated; of the remaining 127 samples consisting of drugs 9, or 7.1 per cent., were adulterated. The increase in the number of miscellaneous samples is very considerable. Of these samples, 96 were examined for metallic contamination, involving the use of lengthy processes.

#### Legal Proceedings.

Offences were committed in 162 cases. These were dealt with as shown below:—

below .—	1	Adulterated	. Other offences.	Total.
Proceedings	 	*53	17	70
E1   Ct'	 	33	_	33
No action .	 	12		12
Informal	 	28	-	28
		*126	17	143

Fines and costs totalled £219.

\* Including one case from the year 1935.

Milk.

984 samples of milk were analysed. Of these 85, or 8.6 per cent., were adulterated.

In addition, 7 "Appeal to cow" samples and 5 samples, taken in the Borough of Hackney at the request of the Borough of Stepney, were analysed.

Table C shows the number of samples of milk examined and the percentages of adulteration during the last ten years.

TABLE C.

Property Commencer (					200				_	-
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of samples.	854	923	923	900	881	974	928	1005	965	984
Percentage of adulteration.	1.4	4.1	3.9	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.2	4.6	7.7	8.6

The last three years have shown a great increase in the adulteration of milk.

Table D shows the extent of the adulteration and the action taken in each case.

TABLE D.

Number.	Deficient in Fat per cent.	Deficient in Solids-not- fat per cent.	per cent.	Action: Result of Proceedings.
C 27		0.9	2.5	No action.
C 29	_	1.2	3.2	No action.
C 31		1.2	3.4	No action.
C 45		_	1.9	No action.
B 45		bear and the	1.5	No action.
B 46			1.5	No action.
B 47	A MANAGEMENT	b management	1.3	No action.
B 80	dougher and	III Demonited	2.1	Vendor cautioned.
C 95	26.7			Discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
C 99	17.7	11.9	14.0	Vendor fined £1 with £2 2s. costs.
C 100	4.7	7.2	11.1	Vendor cautioned.
B 106	8.0	In the same		No action. Cowshed sample.
C 138	19.0	16.6	18.5	Vendor fined £1 with £2 2s. costs.
C 139	37.0	33.5	32.8	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act.
B 137		10.0	10.9	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid
B 140	4.0		-	£2 2s. costs.  Discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
B141	4.7			Discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid £3 3s. costs.
B 157		1	1.5	Vendor cautioned.
C 154	boo	6.0	6.8	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid £3 3s. costs.
B 167	en Stedley filed	Interest and a	1.5	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.

TABLE D-continued.

Number.	Deficient in Fat per cent.	Deficient in Solids-not fat per cent.	Minimum added water per cent. Hortvet.	Action: Result of Proceedings.
B 179	_	1.8	3.0	Vendor fined £2 with £3 3s. costs
C 186		7.6	5.8	Vendor fined £1 with £2 2s. costs
C 187	23.3		_	Vendor cautioned.
B 211	8.7	_	_	Vendor cautioned.
B 212	-	5.1	3.4	Vendor fined £1 with £2 2s. costs
B 244	_	5.3	7.2	Vendor fined £2.
B 251	_	4.1	5.1	Vendor fined £1 with £2 2s. costs
B 253	8.5	30.6	34.0	Vendor fined £1 with £2 2s. costs
C 247	4.0	_	-	Vendor cautioned.
B 268	_	2.0	3.6	Sample purchased informally.
C 261	_	2.8	3.4	Vendor fined £3 with £5 5s. costs
B 281	33.0	-		Vendor cautioned.
C 264	13.7	_	-	Summons dismissed.
C 266	10.0	_	_	Summons dismissed.
C 267	3.7	_	-	No action.
C 268	3.3	-	_	No action.
C 278	9.0	_	-	Vendor fined £2 with £3 3s. costs
C 281	21.0	-	_	Vendorfined £1 with £2 2s. costs.
B 294	8.0	-	-	Vendor cautioned.
C 306	8.0	-	W - 0	Vendor cautioned.
C 325	_	-	1.1	Summons withdrawn.
B 336	93.3	-	/ -	Vendor fined £2 with £3 3s. costs
C 336	19.0	_	_	Vendor fined £5 with £2 2s. costs
C 339	16.0	-	_	Vendor fined £5 with £2 2s. costs
C 345	37.0		-	Offenders Act. Vendor paid 10 costs.
C 347	3.0	THE PARTY OF THE P		Vendor cautioned.
B 357	19.3	2.7	6.6	Vendor fined £2 with £2 2s. costs
B 369	10.0		1.3	Vendor cautioned.
C 364		1.2	4.2	Summons withdrawn.
C 367		16.4	18.9	Summons withdrawn. Vendor
0001		20.2	20.0	paid £5 5s. costs.
C 402	14.0	_	- )	Vendorfined £5 with £3 3s costs.
C 403	14.0		- 7	Not dealt with.
B 435		2.4	5.1	Discharged under the Probation Offenders Act. Vendor paid
La tipi	MI THE THE	let list the same	a l	£5 5s. costs.
B 438	1000-00	-	2.1	Vendor cautioned.
B 439	-	1	2.5	Vendor cautioned.
B 440	-	The Designation	1.9	Vendor cautioned.
B 458	- 12A	1.2	-	Sample purchased informally.
C 449	13.7	H-1-2 (3)	_	Vendor cautioned.
C 489	_	COLUMN TOWN	1.3	Vendor cautioned.
C 566	8.0	-	-	Vendor cautioned.
C 568	10.7	Charles and Ch		Vendor cautioned.
C 571	-	SECOND SECOND	1.5	Vendor cautioned.
B 541	Della State State	The state of	3.2	Vendor cautioned.
B 542	-	12.7	15.7	Vendor fined £3 with £2 2s. costs
B 545	6.3		- 1	Vendor fined £3 with £2 2s. cost

Number.	Deficient in Fat per cent.	Deficient in Solids-not- fat per cent.	Minimum added water per cent. Hortvet.	Action: Result of Proceedings.
C 603	_	_	2.1	Vendor cautioned.
B 599	_	_	1.9	Vendor cautioned.
C 699	-	-	4.5	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid £1 1s. costs.
C 733		6.2		Sample purchased informally.
C 776		0.2	3.2	No action.
C 781		2.4	6.4	Vendor fined £2 with £5 5s. costs.
C 782	_		1.9	Vendor fined £1 with £3 3s, costs.
C 794	-	-	2.5	Vendor fined £3 with £3 3s. costs and removed from register for all time.
C 795	_	_	4.3	Not separately dealt with.
C 797	_	_	3.4	No action,
B 714	6.3	-	1.5	Summons dismissed. Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
B 717	-	_	1.5	Vendor fined £2 with £2 2s. costs.
C 807	_	_	2.8	Vendor fined 15/
C 808	_	=	2.6	Vendor fined 15/
C 809	_	_	2.3	Vendor fined 15/
C 811	_	_	1.9	Summons dismissed.
C 824	_	_	1.3	Vendor cautioned.
B 758	3.7	_	_	Vendor cautioned.
B 787	_	_	1.7	Vendor cautioned.
B 790	23.0	-	_	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.

Also one case (Sample C. 677) in which legal proceedings had been adjourned in 1935 owing to the absence of the vendor in Italy, resulted in a fine of £1 with £2 2s. costs.

#### NOTES ON TABLE D.

Sample B 106. This sample was 8.0 per cent. deficient in fat. A request was made for "Appeal to cow" samples to be taken. 7 samples were taken at the cowshed, and the following results were obtained:—

Numb	er.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Deficiency Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat deficiency per cent.	Freezing point Hortvet.
B 123		2.85	9.00	5.0	_	_
B 124		3.95	9.67	_	_	0.553°C
B 125		2.95	9.00	1.7	_	_
B 126		3.40	8.05	_	5.3	0.538°C
B 127		2.40	8.88	20.0	_	_
B 128		2.75	8.85	8.3	_	_
B 129		2.40	8.50	20.0	_	0.566°C

As only one of the above samples complied with the Sale of Milk Regulations, no action was taken against the vendor. Sample B 126, which was 5.3 per cent. deficient in solids-not-fat, gave a freezing point within the range shown by genuine milk, confirming the fact that the deficiency of solids-not-fat was due to natural causes. Sample B 129 shows an unusual combination of figures, the solids-not-fat being the legal minimum and the freezing point being at the extreme end of the range. About 6 per cent. of water could be added to such a sample and though this would cause a deficiency in solids-not-fat, the freezing point would still be within the range shown by genuine milk. Samples C 264 and C 266. Both these samples were cowshed samples, deficient in fat and the summonses were dismissed, as it was proved that the milk had not been touched after leaving the cowshed.

In three cases comprising 12 samples, legal proceedings were taken on the result of the freezing point determination, though the percentage of solids-not-fat satisfied the requirements of the Regulations.

The cases were heard by three different magistrates and in each case the magistrate accepted my evidence with regard to the freezing point. One case was dismissed. The cases were :—

- (1) B 167. At least 1.5 per cent. of added water (Hortvet). A conviction was obtained.
- (2) C 811. At least 1.9 per cent. of added water (Hortvet). Summons dismissed as it was stated that the amount of added water was trivial.
- (3) This case was concerned with 10 samples taken from four vendors. It was agreed that all the summonses should be dealt with as one and sample C 782, containing at least 1.9 per cent. of added water (Hortvet), was chosen to decide all the cases. This vendor was convicted. The other summonses were then dealt with as follows:—

C 325, C 364, C 794 and C 795. These samples contained at least 1.1, 4.2, 2.5 and 4.3 per cent. of added water (Hortvet) respectively. C 325 and C 364 were withdrawn, C 795 was not separately dealt with, and in connection with C 794 the vendor was fined and removed from the register. C 781, C 807, C 808, C 809. These samples contained at least 6.4, 2.8, 2.6 and 2.3 per cent. of added water (Hortvet) respectively. The vendor was fined in each case. C 781 was also deficient in solids-not-fat to the extend of 2.4 per cent., and the defence forwarded the third part to the Government chemist, who confirmed my analysis, the certificate showing a deficiency of 3.0 per cent. Sample B 717 contained at least 1.5 per cent. of added water (Hortvet). The vendor was fined.

Sample 72 N, not included in Table D, taken in the Borough of Hackney, contained at least 0.9 per cent. added water (Hortvet). Ordinarily this sample would have been reported as suspicious but as the sample was taken in connection with a retailer in this Borough, it was reported as "containing a small percentage of added water, possibly as little as 0.9 per cent." The vendor was cautioned.

As a considerable amount of time has been spent in giving evidence in the Courts with regard to the Hortvet method, a short account of the method and of the points raised by the defence in a number of cases is appended.

The Sale of Milk Regulations presume that when the percentage of solidsnot-fat in a milk is less than 8.5 the sample contains added water and the defendant is required to prove the contrary in order to avoid conviction. According to this standard 8.5 parts of solids-not-fat represent 100 parts of milk. If a sample contained half the quantity, that is, 4.25 parts of solidsnot-fat, that would represent half the sample, or 50 parts of milk, the remaining 50 parts being added water. On this principle by means of a simple formula the content of added water is calculated. The same figure represents the deficiency in solids-not-fat. Prior to the introduction of the Hortvet such a sample would have been reported as 50 per cent. deficient in solids-not-fat, representing the presence of at least 50 per cent, of added water. Milk may, for various reasons, be naturally deficient in solids-not-fat, so that it is necessary for the analyst to be able to differentiate between naturally abnormal milk and milk to which water has been added. The milk of a single cow and occasionally the mixed milk of a herd may fall below the standard. Stepney the great proportion of the milk sold is previously bulked and pasteurised, so that it is extremely unlikely that the composition of the milk would be below the minimum owing to natural causes. A very usual defence in the past has been the production of figures showing or purporting to show considerable deficiencies in solids-not-fat in the milk of herds of cows under natural conditions. There was then only one method which was really helpful in confirming the presence of added water as suspected by the deficiency of solids-not-fat. This method depends on the fact that the constituents of the milk solids, lactose, proteins and ash (mineral compounds after ignition) are present in certain proportions in normal milk. It was found that in the case of milk naturally deficient in solids-not-fat the ratio did not hold good owing usually to a deficiency of lactose, but in watered milk the constituents remained in the usual proportions. This method was used here in addition to the ordinary analysis in cases where the deficiencies of solidsnot-fat were small.

Owing to the difficulty in distinguishing between a milk naturally deficient in solids-not-fat and one to which water has been added, samples showing a percentage of from 8.25 to 8.50 solids-not-fat were reported as "Poor quality slightly deficient in solids-not-fat." Others showing a greater deficiency, i.e., over 3 per cent. were reported as adulterated. As the minimum of 8.5 per cent. solids-not-fat is a lenient one it follows that many of these "poor quality" milks actually contained 5 or 6 per cent. of added water.

The introduction of the freezing point method, which has been used in this laboratory since 1931, has cleared the position considerably.

Cryoscopy, or the study of freezing points, was developed largely by the French scientist Raoult. In 1892, Dreser found that the freezing point of milk was practically the same as that of cow's blood and later Beckmann and Jordis suggested the freezing point determination as a method of detecting added water in milk.

The method is based on the fact that the freezing point of milk depends on the osmotic pressure, and as the osmotic pressure is for biological reasons practically constant, the freezing point of genuine milk, whatever its chemical composition, varies only within a limited range. The Value of the Hortvet Determination. In 1914, Monier-Williams (L.G.B. Food Reports, No. 22) described an apparatus of his own design which he used in determining the freezing point of milk and later, in 1934, devised another form of apparatus on the lines of the Hortvet, for the same purpose. The earlier form of apparatus was too complicated for use in a working laboratory. An apparatus was, therefore, produced in 1921, by an American, Julius Hortvet, working with a number of collaborators; this apparatus is simple and efficient, but there is no attempt by corrections, etc., to obtain the true freezing point. The figure obtained is the freezing point as determined in the Hortvet apparatus. This has been official in America for many years. The freezing point method for the determination of added water in milk is used officially or semi-officially in many other countries.

The Council of the Society of Public Analysts state that investigations in this country and abroad have fully established that the freezing point of genuine milk varies only within narrow limits and have approved the freezing point determination as a means of detecting and determining added water in milk and that for administrative purposes the freezing point should be determined by the Hortvet exactly as described by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, U.S.A.

The range of variation of the freezing point. According to Hortvet and Bailey, the freezing point of genuine milk using the Hortvet apparatus varies between  $-0.530^{\circ}$  C. and  $-0.566^{\circ}$  C., with an average of  $-0.545^{\circ}$  C.

Stubbs and Elsdon (Analyst 1934, 59, 146) examined 1,000 milks in the Hortvet apparatus. Of these 330 samples were "Appeal to cow" samples and the remainder were presumed genuine. The figures obtained ranged from  $-0.529^{\circ}$  C. to  $-0.563^{\circ}$  C., with an average of  $-0.544^{\circ}$  C.

Different figures quoted for defence purposes in Court have been obtained by using other types of apparatus or using the Hortvet apparatus with a variety of corrections and different methods of working. These figures are not comparable with the figures obtained above with the standard apparatus.

The use of the word depression.

When speaking about a higher or lower freezing point some confusion might arise as to whether the figure itself or its position on the thermometer is referred to. It is usual, therefore, to state the amount by which milk has lowered the freezing point of water as the depression. In the case of genuine milk therefore, the minimum depression is .530° C. and the maximum depression .565° C.

Relation to the solidsnot-fat.

The percentage of solids-not-fat is independent of the freezing point depression. If a sample is deficient in solids-not-fat and the freezing point depression falls within the range found for genuine milk then the deficiency is probably a natural one. If the depression found is less than the minimum depression for genuine milk then the milk contains added water whatever its chemical composition may be.

Any milk which is naturally deficient in fat or solids-not-fat is genuine milk. There is no law to enforce a minimum standard of quality in genuine milk.

Method of calculation of added water from the freezing opint.

Supposing that a sample gives a freezing point of  $-0.477^{\circ}$  C., the minimum depression of .530° C. has been lessened by .530—.477, or .053, *i.e.*, 53 in 530, or 10 per cent. The sample, therefore, contains a minimum of 10 per cent. of water, which is definitely added water.

An alternative method of calculation has been suggested by Elsdon and Stubbs (Analyst 1936, 61, 382).

For many years in my Annual Reports I have pointed out that the composition of the milk supplied in the Borough of Stepney compares unfavourably with that of the milk supplied in other parts of the country. This, in my opinion, is due in part to the purchase by wholesalers of cheap milk containing added water. The minimum standard of 8.5 per cent. of solids-not-fat is a lenient one and usually a certain percentage of added water can safely be added to milk without reducing it greatly below this minimum. In those cases one is not prepared to condemn the sample as adulterated. It must be remembered that the greater part of the Stepney milk is bulked milk and one cannot therefore take checking or "Appeal to cow" samples at the farm concerned as is done in other parts of the country.

Amount of water which may be present.

The Hortvet method helps very considerably, as it proves that when the depression is less than .530° C. water has definitely been added. Unfortunately the Hortvet ranges from  $-0.530^{\circ}$  C. to  $-0.565^{\circ}$  C. This means that a sample having an original freezing point of -0.565° C. can be watered down from .565° to .530° without detection. In the examination of 1,000 milks previously referred to it was shown that the extreme ranges rarely occur, the minimum depression only occurring 6 times in 1,000 samples. As in England the added water is calculated on 0.530, it follows that the added water is considerably under-estimated. Further, samples found in this laboratory to show freezing points between -0.525° C. and -0.530° C. are reported as suspicious; only those samples which show over a minimum figure of 1 per cent. being certified as adulterated. Actually such samples will contain in most cases 3 or 4 per cent. of added water. If legal proceedings are not taken in such cases, the milk purveyor can add small percentages of water with impunity. A milk dealer selling say 1,000 gallons daily is selling 30 or 40 gallons of water per day when 3 or 4 per cent. of added water is present. A sample of such milk would probably show a minimum of about I per cent. by the Hortvet, and the solids-not-fat would not be reduced or only slightly reduced below the minimum of 8.5 per cent.

In America the added water is officially calculated on an average depression of 0.55° C. and a tolerance of 3 per cent. is allowed. This is the same as taking a limit figure of 0.533° C. This tolerance figure is not deducted from results showing added water in excess of 3 per cent. In this way the figure obtained approximates more nearly to the amount actually present.

In Stepney the solids-not-fat range from 9.1 per cent. at the most to the legal minimum of 8.5 per cent., so that a sample of milk containing 9.1 per cent. of solids-not-fat could be watered down to 8.5 per cent. and would satisfy the legal minimum; a sample so treated would contain 6.6. per cent. of added water. Similarly in the case of the freezing-point a sample diluted from  $-0.565^{\circ}$  C. to  $-0.530^{\circ}$  C. would contain 6.2 per cent. added water, so that it would at first appear that both methods give similar results for Stepney milk. This is not entirely so, however, as there is no relation between the solids-not-fat and the freezing-point. It would in fact be possible to obtain the following conditions, which will show that it is to some extent a matter of chance as to whether either method will indicate the presence of appreciable amounts of added water.

Amount of water not detected under certain conditions.

In order to show the significance of the Hortvet figure, combinations of the extreme variations of the solids-not-fat in Stepney milk have been related to the extreme variations of the freezing-point.

TABLE G.

	Origina	l Milk.			After dilution.		
	Solids- not-fat per cent.	Freezing Point.	Solids- not-fat per cent.	Minimum added water per cent. from SnF.	Freezing Point.	Minimum added water per cent. Hortvet.	Actual water content per cent
1	8.50	−0.565°C.	7.97	6.2	—0.530°C.	None.	6.2
2	8.50	0.530°C.	7.97	6.2	—0.497°C.	6.2	6.2
3	9.10	—0.565°C.	8.54	None.	—0.530°C.	None.	6.2
4	9.10	0.530°C.	8.50	None.	—0.495°C.	6.6	6.6

In the first case the solids-not-fat shows the presence of at least 6.2 per cent. added water, while the freezing point shows none and points to the possibility of the deficiency being due to natural causes. In the second case the maximum of added water is obtained in both methods of calculation. In the third case no added water is indicated by either test, although 6.2 per cent. is actually present. In the fourth case the solids-not-fat figure satisfies the Regulations though 6.6 per cent. added water is shown to be present by the freezing point. The last example shows the necessity of carrying out freezing point determinations although the sample is apparently satisfactory from the chemical analysis.

Effect of sourness.

I have often been questioned as to the time that had elapsed before the freezing point determination was made and as to whether the acidity had been determined, etc. Sourness actually increases the depression of the freezing point and any added water which might have been present would be either under-estimated or missed entirely. This would be to the advantage of the vendor. (Determinations are not in any case carried out on sour samples.)

Sterilised and pasteurised milk. Elsdon and Stubbs (Analyst 1933, 58, 7) examined a number of samples before and after pasteurisation and sterilization and concluded that there is a slight tendency for the freezing point depression to be decreased when milk is heated but that the amount of change, when it takes place is too small to interfere with the value of the test.

Heated milk from cafes, etc. Many of the samples of milk are taken from cafes in the Borough, and a high proportion of these samples are adulterated. Williams (Analyst 1936, 61, 246) has shown that the freezing point is unchanged except where evaporation has taken place. The depression is then increased and added water would be under-estimated.

It has been stated by the defence that it is a very terrible thing to condemn a sample of milk owing to a difference of one hundredth of a degree (equal to 1.9 per cent. of added water). This would be true if an ordinary household thermometer were used.

Accuracy of thermometer readings.

The actual thermometer used is about 2 feet in length and there are only three degrees on the scale, one above zero and two below zero. Each degree is approximately 4 inches in length and is further sub-divided into tenths and hundredths. A tenth of a degree is about three-eighths of an inch in length, and one-hundredth of a degree is about equal to one degree on an ordinary thermometer.

One hundredth of a degree can, therefore, be read easily by any one with the naked eye.

Using a magnifier attached to the thermometer, the thermometer can be read accurately to one-thousandth of a degree (.001° C.) each way, i.e., .527 might be .526 or .528. This difference of .001 would represent 0.2 per cent. of added water. The apparatus is, therefore, accurate to 0.2 per cent. of added water.

Owing to the delicacy of the thermometer it is necessary to check any inequality of the thread or graduations. This is carried out by means of sugar solutions of known concentration. The extremes  $-0.422^{\circ}$  C. and  $-0.621^{\circ}$  C. are first checked. Obviously a slight inaccuracy is not important where the sample is heavily watered or in the case of genuine samples. The range is therefore shortened so as to ensure accurate results in cases where the amount of added water is small and determinations are made at a number of points within the range  $-0.487^{\circ}$  C. to  $-0.537^{\circ}$  C.

Standardisation of the thermometer.

Also, before a sample of milk is tested the zero point is always checked by determining the freezing point of boiled distilled water.

Many questions are asked with regard to the rate of stirring, tapping the thermometer, super cooling, etc. It should surely be conceded that a trained chemist is capable of carrying out the test correctly according to the directions laid down.

The Hortvet technique.

Objections were raised by the defence because the determination of the freezing point had not been carried out by the public analyst himself. This involved the appearance of both my assistant and myself to give evidence. It is obvious that in a busy laboratory it is impossible for the public Analyst to carry out determinations on all samples which may or may not be genuine.

Determination of Hortvet figure by assistant.

In Bakewell v. Davis, 1894, where the analysis had been carried out by an assistant under the supervision of the Public Analyst, the judges were of opinion that the Public Analyst had analysed the sample within the meaning of the Act.

Legal procedure.

When samples do not comply with the Sale of Milk Regulations proceedings are taken under Section 2 (1) of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, which states that "No person shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature or not of the substance or not of the quality of the article demanded by the purchaser."

With the advent of the Hortvet test proceedings are taken also under Section 4 (1) of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, which states that "No person shall add any colouring matter or water . . . to milk intended for sale and no person shall . . . sell, or offer or expose for sale any milk to which any such addition has been made."

It is pleaded that the latter section is unfair as the defendant may not produce a warranty, neither has he the right to have the third part analysed by the Government Chemist, nor is he entitled to a copy of the certificate. With regard to these points, the Government Chemist could not possibly check the Hortvet as the milk would be sour; a copy of the certificate is always sent to the defendant. It seems plain that the section was intended to be used when the prosecution was not depending on an analysis of the milk but had other means of proving that water had been added. (The freezing point method was not in use in this country at the time of this Act.)

All milk purveyors in Stepney have, however, been circularised by the Medical Officer of Health to the effect that the Council may rely in milk prosecutions upon the Hortvet freezing test in addition to chemical analysis and advising them of the necessity of submitting their portions for examination by their analyst immediately after the samples are taken. [Lockwood (Analyst 1932, 57, 698) describes a preservative solution of a particular concentration which can be used to keep a sample for several days.]

It is stated that no other borough takes legal proceedings on the Hortvet only, when the sample otherwise satisfies the Regulations. I am unaware of the action taken by other boroughs, but similar cases are taken in the provinces.

That the amount of added water is trivial.

As previously explained, the certificate states the minimum amount of added water which is definitely present. In most cases the actual figure will be 2 or 3 per cent. higher than this. It is not a question, as has been put to me, of the amount of added water that would be present in a cup of milk, but a question of possibly a thousand or more gallons of milk involving the sale of tens of gallons of water daily.

That the Hortvet method is not described as an official method by any Re lation. Under the Food and Drugs Act the analyst is free to use any method in order to detect adulteration. There are no official methods of analysis which he is bound to follow. (Official methods are laid down in the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, the bacteriological examination of graded milks, etc.) It is also pointed out that since the Monier Williams report on the freezing point of milk to the Local Government Board in 1914, the method has not been taken up by the Ministry of Health.

Cost of the Hortvet test. It is objected that the milkman has to pay a higher fee to the analyst for carrying out the Hortvet test.

I understand that unqualified chemists charge 1s. 6d. for a mechanical analysis of a sample and 10s. 6d. for the Hortvet test, the fee being reduced for a number of tests made at the same time.

Other determina-tions.

Elsdon (Analyst 1934, 59, 665) examined samples of colostrum obtained by milking cows following parturition and obtained a range of  $-0.541^{\circ}$  C. to -0.590 °C.

Page (Annual Report, Portsmouth, 1933) examined 22 samples of human milk and obtained a range of  $-0.532^{\circ}$  C. to  $-0.566^{\circ}$  C. He also obtained a range of  $-0.553^{\circ}$  C. to  $-0.571^{\circ}$  C. on four samples of goats' milk.

A large number of determinations of the freezing point of cows' milk have been made, and a depression of 0.530° C. is generally accepted as a basis for calculating the minimum amount of added water in milk.

Addendum.—The above article outlined the position with regard to the Hortvet figure for the year 1936. Recently analysts have obtained depressions of less than 0.530° C. in the case of single cows, and such figures have been quoted in Court. It will probably be necessary therefore to use the Hortvet as a confirmatory test only until the matter has been investigated.

The average composition of the samples of milk, genuine and adulterated, received during the year is shown below. The seven "appeal to cow" samples and five samples from the Borough of Hackney, are not included.

TABLE E.

Month.		Number examined.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
January		80	3.61	8.76	12:37
February		74	3.41	8.70	12.11
March		92	3.38	8.70	12.08
April		68	3.40	8.67	12.07
May		86	3.27	8.76	12.03
June		84	3.30	8.76	12.06
luly	***	83	3.26	8.71	12.27
August		81	3.62	8.70	12.32
September		81	3.54	8.71	12.25
October		92	3.69	8.83	12.52
November		75	3.71	8.79	12.50
December		88	3.56	8.74	12.30
Whole Year		984	3.20	8.74	12.24
Legal Minimum		_	3.00	8.50	_

It will be seen that the best quality milk was supplied, as is usually the case, in the months of October and November. Although the percentage composition of the milk is not as high as it should be, it must be remembered that 85 adulterated samples are included in the above table. Also the Sampling Officers follow up poor or suspicious milk supplies so that many samples of poor quality obtained in this way will also have some effect in lowering the average composition.

The yearly averages including adulterated samples are given in the following table:—

0		TAB	BLE F.		
Year.		Fat per cent.		Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
1927	 	3.68		8.67	 12.35
1928	 	3.67		8.65	 12.32
1929	 	3.62		8.65	 12.27
1930	 	3.65		8.70	 12.35
1931	 	3.69		8.69	 12.38
1932	 	3.60		8.69	 12.29
1933	 	3.63		8.74	 12.37
1934	 	3.61		8.74	 12.35
1935	 	3.54		8.73	 12.27
1936	 	3.50		8.74	 12.24

Poor quality milk samples.

Where possible, freezing point determinations are carried out on all samples of milk in which the percentage of solids-not-fat, though satisfying the Regulations, appears to be suspiciously low. All samples containing a minimum of 1 per cent. or over of added water are reported as adulterated. Other samples which are outside the Hortvet range, but contain less than a minimum of 1 per cent., are reported as being of suspicious character. During the year, 19 samples of this type were examined.

Hospitals, etc., samples. 17 samples of milk were taken on delivery for chemical examination from six institutions in the Borough. The average composition of the milk was: Fat, 3.41 per cent., and solids-not-fat, 8.80 per cent.

School samples.

40 samples of milk were taken on delivery at 38 schools in the Borough. The average composition of the samples was: Fat, 3.48 per cent., and solids-not-fat, 8.79 per cent.

Bread and butter 43 samples, consisting of either bread and butter or rolls and butter, were examined. Of these, 2 samples of bread and butter and 4 samples of rolls and butter were adulterated.

C 140. Rolls and butter. The fat consisted entirely of margarine.

Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act.

B 288. Bread and butter (Informal). The fat consisted entirely of margarine.

B 535. Bread and butter (Informal). The fat consisted of margarine.

B 539. Rolls and butter (Informal). The fat consisted of margarine.

B 588. Rolls and butter. The fat consisted of margarine. Vendor fined £2, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

B 589. Rolls and butter. The fat consisted of margarine. Vendor fined £2, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

Cream.

14 samples of cream examined were genuine. In 7 of these samples the fat ranged from 39.4 per cent. to 54.4 per cent., with an average of 49.8 per cent. In the remaining 7 samples the fat ranged from 20.0 per cent. to 25.9 per cent., with an average of 23.6 per cent. 3 of the latter samples consisted of tinned cream, and 4 were sold loose as half-price cream.

Condensed and dried milk. 4 samples of condensed milk and 3 samples of dried milk were genuine and free from preservative.

These samples complied with the requirements of the Condensed Milk and Dried Milk Regulations respectively as regards percentage composition of milk fat and milk solids, and each tin contained sufficient condensed or dried milk to produce the number of pints of standard milk as stated on the label.

Cream Cheese. 9 samples of cream cheese were examined, and of these 5 samples were unsatisfactory.

B 570 (Informal). Consisted of soft cheese containing 10.8 per cent. of fat, made from partially skimmed milk.

B 571 (Informal). Whole milk soft cheese containing 19.6 per cent. of fat.

B 590. Soft cheese containing 8.4 per cent. of fat, made from partially skimmed milk. Vendor cautioned.

B 591. Soft cheese containing 0.5 per cent. of fat, made from separated milk. Vendor cautioned.

B 710 (Informal). Whole milk soft cheese containing 19.4 per cent of fat.

With regard to the above samples the Public Health Committee authorised the Medical Officer of Health to circularise all purveyors of cream cheese in the Borough. The circular stated that cream cheese should contain not less than 35 per cent. of fat and that it was a contravention of the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, to sell soft cheese containing a less amount of fat as cream cheese. Since this notice was circulated many vendors have stated when cream cheese was asked for, either that they had none or that they only supplied soft cheese.

The standard given is arrived at in the following way. According to a leaflet published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries there are two varieties of cream cheese manufactured. Double Cream Cheese, made from cream containing about 50 per cent. of fat, and Single Cream Cheese made from cream containing 25 to 30 per cent. of fat.

One gallon of cream containing 50 per cent. of fat makes 32 one-quarter pound double cream cheeses. One gallon of cream containing 25 to 30 per cent. of fat makes 24 one-quarter pound single cream cheeses. From these figures the percentage of fat in the final product can be calculated from the weight of cheese obtained from the weight of one gallon of each kind of cream.

On this basis the percentage of fat in double cream cheese made from cream containing 50 per cent. of fat should be 61 per cent., and the percentage of fat in single cream cheese made from cream containing 30 to 25 per cent. of fat should be 50 and 42 per cent. respectively.

I have, therefore, adopted a minimum standard of 35 per cent. of fat in cream cheese in Stepney and consider this figure to be a reasonable one.

Out of 6 samples of chocolate cakes examined 3 samples were returned as adulterated.

Chocolate Cakes.

- C 174 (Informal). Contained 1.1 per cent. of dry fat-free cocoa material.
- C 175 (Informal). Contained 0.5 per cent. of dry fat-free cocoa material.
- C 176 (Informal). Contained doubtful traces of cocoa material.

Further samples of the same kind of cakes were not obtainable. To have a reasonable taste of chocolate, cakes should contain 4 per cent. of dry fat-free cocoa material.

5 samples of ice cream were examined. Two of these described as cream ice were free from starch and contained 19.3 and 19.7 per cent. of milk fat respectively. The remaining samples sold as ice cream contained starch and 2.4 2.5 and 3.5 per cent. of milk fat respectively. There is no legal standard controlling the composition of ice cream but it is however generally agreed that a milk fat standard of about 7 per cent. would be a reasonable one.

Ice Cream.

2 samples of jam out of 6 examined were unsatisfactory.

Jam,

- B 644. Black current jam (Informal). Contained 24 parts per million sulphur dioxide in excess or 1.6 times the permitted quantity.
- B 671. Black currant jam (same vendor as B 644). Contained 16 parts per million sulphur dioxide in excess or 1.4 times the permitted quantity. Vendor cautioned.

Out of 10 samples of lard analysed one sample was adulterated.

C 619 (Informal). Contained 8.5 per cent. of water. A further formal sample was genuine.

Out of 19 samples of minced meat 3 samples contained preservative. Sulphur dioxide is prohibited in meat.

> A 36. Contained 1,250 parts sulphur dioxide per million. Vendor fined £2.

A 45. Contained 375 parts sulphur dioxide per million. fined £5, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

A 51. Contained 290 parts sulphur dioxide per million. Vendor fined £5, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

4 out of 6 informal samples of sago consisted of a mixture of sago and tapioca. No further samples were taken.

In Sandys v. Rhodes (1903), a grocer was prosecuted for selling tapioca as sago. The High Court held that no offence had been committed.

3 samples of soda water were analysed. 2 of these contained 7.3 and 8.1 grains of sodium bicarbonate per pint respectively; the remaining sample consisted of aerated tap water. There is no definite standard for sodium bicarbonate in soda water. It is generally admitted that a reasonable standard is 10 grains sodium bicarbonate (the cost of which is slight) per pint of soda water, and many mineral water manufacturers conform fairly closely to that standard, the sodium bicarbonate varying from 5 to 10 grains per pint. The soda free article is usually cheap and probably satisfies many purchasers, but it should be labelled "Aerated water," or the absence of sodium bicarbonate declared.

11 samples of whisky, 6 samples of gin, 3 samples of brandy and 2 samples of rum were analysed. Of these, I sample of whisky and 2 samples of gin were adulterated.

B 332. Whisky. Contained 1.8 per cent. excess water. Vendor

B 449. Gin (Informal). Contained 1.5 per cent. excess water. B 500. Gin (Informal). Contained 2.8 per cent. excess water.

Further formal samples taken from the vendors of these samples were of poor quality, containing 1.0 and 0.8 per cent. excess water respectively.

10 samples of various kinds were genuine. 4 of these samples contained sulphur dioxide in amount less than the permitted quantity. In 2 of these cases—"Clear Mints"—the sweets were hard and had been made from cane sugar and glucose, and contained 190 parts of sulphur dioxide per million. Cane sugar and solid glucose may contain 70 parts sulphur dioxide per million and liquid glucose may contain 450 parts per million. Although the sweets

Lard.

Minced Meat.

Sago.

Soda Water.

Spirits.

Sweets.

were hard it was clear from the optical activity that liquid glucose must have been used and therefore the sweets complied with the Regulations. It was afterwards found that certain proportions of cane sugar and liquid glucose had been taken and the mixture heated down to a certain weight.

3 samples out of 7 samples of vinegar examined were adulterated. Only 1 of the samples was a fermentation product, the remaining samples consisted of dilute acetic acid coloured with caramel.

Vinegar.

B 27. 29.5 per cent. deficient in acetic acid. Vendor cautioned.

C 748 (Informal). 6.3 per cent. deficient in acetic acid.

C 762 (same vendor as C 748). 6.8 per cent. deficient in acetic acid. Vendor cautioned.

Of 127 drugs analysed, 9 or 7.1 per cent. failed to comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopæia or the Codex, and were returned as adulterated.

Drugs.

### Liniment of Turpentine.

B 117 (Informal). 50 per cent. deficient in turpentine and 100 per cent. deficient in camphor.

B 119 (Informal). 61.5 per cent. deficient in turpentine and 100 per

cent. deficient in camphor.

B 160. 61.5 per cent. deficient in turpentine and 100 per cent. deficient in camphor. Summons dismissed.

It was stated for the defence that the sample had been sold as White Liniment and not as Liniment of Turpentine, and this statement was accepted.

### Ammoniated Quinine Tablets.

B 516 (Informal). 91.0 per cent. deficient in ammonia.

## Ammoniated Quinine and Cinnamon Tablets.

B 518 (Informal). 91.6 per cent. deficient in ammonium carbonate. B 534 (same vendor as B 518). 91.6 per cent. deficient in ammonium carbonate. Vendor cautioned.

Each tablet was stated to be equivalent to 1 drachm of ammoniated tincture of quinine and to contain 1.10 grains of quinine sulphate and 0.24 grain of ammonium carbonate. The tablets actually contained 0.02 grain of ammonium carbonate. To be comparable with ammoniated quinine each tablet should contain 1.7 grains of ammonium carbonate. The content of quinine sulphate was found to be as stated.

## Magnesia.

C 497. Light Magnesia (Informal). Consisted entirely of magnesium carbonate.

C 727 (same vendor as C 497). Consisted entirely of magnesium carbonate. Vendor cautioned.

#### Carbolic Ointment.

B 451 (Informal). 29.2 per cent. deficient in phenol. No further sample was taken.

The above deficiency was obtained after allowing a loss of 0.5 per cent, phenol during manufacture,

(In 3 cases at the West London Police Court in which the deficiencies, after making the same allowance, were 38, 21 and 25 per cent. respectively, the summonses were dismissed and 2 guineas costs awarded in each case.)

Poor quality Samples.

These comprise samples of inferior grade or of doubtful character and are 30 in number.

19 of these consisted of milk. Other poor quality samples were: Flour (3), butter (3), gin (2), rice (2) and lard.

Offences other than Adulteration.

Milk.—Proceedings were taken against 4 vendors who were not registered for the sale of milk. Convictions were obtained in each case, the fines totalling £9, and the costs £5 5s. 0d.

For the omission of the name and address on the can, etc., two vendors were fined 10s. and £1, with £1 1s. 0d. costs respectively.

For filling or tampering with the caps of bottles in the street 5 vendors paid a total of £7 in fines, and £5 5s. 0d. costs.

For labelling ordinary milk "Tuberculin Tested," one vendor was fined £3, with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

For selling pasteurised milk without labelling the churn, one vendor paid £3 3s. 0d. costs.

For obstructing the Sampling Officer, one vendor paid £1 1s. 0d. costs.

Ice Cream.—One vendor who was not registered was fined 10s., with 10s. 6d. costs.

Miscellaneous Samples. 241 samples were submitted for analysis. Included amongst these samples are 7 "Appeal to cow" samples, and 5 samples of milk from the Borough of Hackney. These have been referred to previously. Of the remaining 229 samples, 207 were foods, and of these, 58 or 28.0 per cent. were unsatisfactory.

Public Health Department.—216 samples submitted by the Public Health Department comprised the following:—

#### Metallic Contamination—

79 samples were examined, and of these 22 were unsatisfactory. Satisfactory samples were: Canned Crab (1), examined for aluminium; Glace Cherries (4), examined for copper; Tomato Puree (6), examined for tin and copper; Tinned Sild (2), Tinned Sardines (3), Tinned Brisling (1) and Tinned Herrings (1), examined for lead; Tinned Sild (24), Tinned Prunes (9), Tinned Crab (3), Tinned Brisling (2) and Tinned Oranges (1), examined for tin.

Unsatisfactory samples were: Tinned Norwegian Sild (12) (contained 2.3, 2.5, 2.8, 2.3, 2.5, 3.1, 3.1, 3.6, 3.8, 3.3, 3.1 and 3.4 grains tin per lb. respectively), Tinned Australian Prunes (3) (each contained 2.1 grains tin per lb.) and Tinned Portuguese Sardines (7) (contained 30, 35, 30, 45, 30, 40 and 30 parts lead per million).

#### Preservatives-

67 samples were examined, and of these 12 were unsatisfactory. Satisfactory samples were:

(a) Wine (11), Sultanas (6), Danish Mustar (5), Muscatels (1), Vegetable Extract (1) and Tinned Peas (1).

The above contained no preservative. The samples of Danish Mustard were stated to contain 150 parts sulphur dioxide per million. During the analysis it was found that appreciable amounts of sulphuretted hydrogen were evolved but no trace of sulphur dioxide was detected.

(b) Sultanas (19), Raspberry Pulp (6) and Raisins (5).

The above contained preservative in amount less than the permitted quantity.

Unsatisfactory samples were: Wine (7) (contained from 100 to 250 parts sodium fluoride per million. This had been added in mistake for potassium metabisulphite), and Tinned Danish Sea Salmon (5) (contained 54, 64, 59, 56 and 64 parts benzoic acid per million respectively).

Fit for Food-

23 samples examined with regard to their fitness for human consumption were :—

Satisfactory samples: Wood Vinegar, Malt Vinegar, Bread and Tinned Crayfish.

Unsatisfactory samples: Shelled Walnuts (8), Butter (5) (very rancid), Dressed Crab (2), Soft Sugar (1) (contained 0.17 per cent. yellow ochre), Tinned Crab (1), Sugar (1) (contained 13.2 per cent. paraffin wax) and Chocolate Jellies (1). (In the case of the rancid butter, fines of £5 and £2, with £5 5s. 0d. costs were imposed.)

Metallic Contamination and Preservative-

2 samples of Tinned Peas examined for copper and preservative were satisfactory.

Satisfactory samples examined for tin and preservative were: Soft Sugar (8), Demerara Sugar (3), Black Currant Pulp (1), and Apricot Pulp (1).

Unsatisfactory samples were: Barbadoes Soft Sugar (2) (one containing 104 parts sulphur dioxide per million and the other 138 parts sulphur dioxide per million and 2.5 grains tin per pound.

Export-

8 samples of Olive Oil for export were genuine.

Cause of Illness—

7 samples, said to have caused illness, consisted of: Lemonade Powders (3), Gherkins, Jam, Lemonade and Condensed Milk. All were free from harmful ingredients or impurities.

Other Samples—

3 samples of formalin complied with the requirements of the specification; one sample of drainage water was free from sewage; one sewer deposit was free from harmful matter and one sample of condensed milk was incorrectly labelled. Rag Flock Act.

According to the standard of cleanliness required by the Rag Flock Regulations, rag flock must not contain more than 30 parts of chlorine in 100,000 parts of the flock. 2 formal and 4 informal samples complied with the Regulations.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act-

Two samples of Pine Disinfectant and one sample of "Non-poisonous Fluid" were satisfactory.

Borough Engineer.—7 samples comprised: Carbolic Powder 4, and Cold Bitumen 3.

Public Cleansing Officer.—1 sample of Carbolic Powder was examined.

Private Samples.—5 samples consisted of: Mineral Water (smell of petrol), Tinned Sealachs (free from benzoic acid), Milk (3.3 per cent. deficient in fat), Jam and Kaola (free from deleterious substances).

I wish to express my appreciation of the able assistance given me throughout a year's record work by Mr. W. M. Paulley, B.A., F.I.C.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS HENVILLE,

Borough Analyst.

Chemical Laboratory,
43, White Horse Street, E.8.

June, 1937.

# VI.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

2,541 notifications (other than of tuberculosis) were received, or 1,096 more than in the previous year; of these, 1,383 referred to cases of measles. The notification rate for the whole Borough was 12.2 per 1,000 of the population.

Notifications.

496 cases were notified during the year, or 54 more than in the previous year. 485 of these cases were removed to hospital. There was one death from scarlet fever during the year. The death rate for the whole Borough was .004 per 1,000 of the population.

Scarlet Fever.

471 cases were notified during the year, or 224 less than in the previous year. 466 of these cases were removed to hospital. The death rate for the whole Borough was .05 per 1,000 of the population. There were 11 deaths of which 10 were of children from 1 to 5 years of age, and 1 child over 5 years of age; the case mortality was 2.3 per cent., the same as in the previous year.

Diphtheria.

This serum is supplied on request to the general practitioners of the Borough. During the year 29 tubes, each containing 4,000 units, were issued from the Public Health Office.

Anti-Diphtheritic Serum.

A clinic for the active immunisation against diphtheria was opened on 5th June, at 35, Stepney Green, under the personal clinical supervision of Dr. King-Brown. The figures below show that in its first half-year the clinic has fully justified its establishment and has been well patronised. The method of immunisation adopted by Dr. King-Brown and approved by Dr. Guy Bousfield, the Honorary Advisory Expert to the clinic, is as follows: A preliminary visit when the Schick test for susceptibility to diphtheria is performed, and a visit after one week to read the result of the test. If the reading shows that the subject is naturally immune to diphtheria he is given a certificate to that effect and no further action is taken. If susceptible, three minute inoculations of toxoid-antitoxin mixture (T.A.M.) are given at intervals of one week. Six weeks later a final Schick test is performed and read a week later to ascertain if successful immunity has been established. If so, a certificate of immunity is presented to the individual concerned. If still susceptible, a second course of immunising inoculations may be required, but it is only very rarely that this is found necessary. The method of immunisation described is well established and has been proved to be entirely harmless, and moreover causes no discomfort or inconvenience. In connection with the clinic, a series of accurate records of cases are being kept by the clerk at the clinic, and these will be checked with the weekly notifications of diphtheria. The immunisation established is known to last for many years and it can be said that those immunised very rarely contract diphtheria and should they do so, they are most certainly protected against death from the Diphtheria Immunisation.

Cases attending the clinic are followed up by the Borough Health Visitors in order to ensure that they complete the course. Those who leave the Borough before the completion of their course can, in many cases, be referred for continuation treatment to the public health department concerned.

All immunisation at the clinic is now given free.

The clinic is held every Friday at 2 p.m.

As occasion arises, facilities are provided by which the medical officer visits the various day nurseries in the Borough to immunise children on the desire of the parents being so expressed.

(a)	Total number of clinics held	23
(b)	Total number of all attendances of children at same (either for	
	Schick or Immunisation)	339
(c)	Number of Primary Schick tests	127
(d)	Number of Final Schick tests	16
(e)	Number of Immunisation Inoculations given	230
(f)	Number of Immunisation Certificates given	14
(g)	Number of individual children on the register of the clinic	
	during the year	120
(h)	Number aged 12 months and under when they made first	7.0
	attendance	13
(1)	Number aged 1 year to 6 years inclusive when they made first attendance	OF
(3)		85
(1)	Number aged 6 years to 14 years inclusive when they made first attendance	22
(7-)		22
(16)	Number of adults, viz., from 15th birthday upwards who attended	Nil
(1)	Number who failed to return for reading of first Schick	6
(m)	Number who began but failed to complete their immunisation	
	doses	6
(n)	Number who failed to come for final Schick (or for reading of	
	final Schick)	6
(0)	Number found immune after first Schick and not therefore inoculated	24
(4)	Number found to be still susceptible after one complete course	Nil
	Number of latter given a second course	Nil
(q)		Nil
0.0	Number of (q) found immune after second course	1411
(s)	Number still in course of treatment at end of year and not yet completed	54
(t)	Number of cases of diphtheria occurring in the Borough during	
	the year who were found to have been supposedly immunised	
	at the Borough clinic at any time	Nil
	ere were 4 cases notified during the year. All were removed to hos vere no deaths.	pital.
	cases of small pox were notified during the year and it was not	found
	ry for me to take action under the Public Health (Small	
	ions, 1917.	

Typhoid Fever.

Small Pox.

Acute Poliomyelitis Encephalitis Lethargica. Cerebro-Spinal

Meningitis.

No cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified.

No cases were notified during the year.

5 patients were notified during the year, of which 3 died. The death rate for the whole Borough was .01 per 1,000 of the population.

There were 12 cases notified as against 6 in the previous year. 8 cases were removed to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

2 cases of puerperal fever and 36 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year, the same number of cases as in the previous year. All these cases were duly investigated and there were 2 deaths. 36 cases were removed to hospital.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

201 cases of Pneumonia, and 17 of Dysentery were notified under the Regulations during the year. There were 181 deaths from Pneumonia, or 18 more than in the previous year. 88 of these were in persons over 45 years of age. No cases of Malaria were notified.

Pneumonia Malaria and Dysentery Regulations.

71 cases of infectious diseases removed to hospital were found not to be suffering from the disease stated on the certificate. Of these, 20 were cases of scarlet fever, 48 of Diphtheria, 2 of Dysentery, and 1 of Enteric Fever. 23 cases were notified by private practitioners and 48 were from public institutions.

Wrong Diagnosis.

8 cases were notified.

Food Poisoning.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR, 1936.

DISEASE.					7	TOTAL C	ASES NO	TIFIED.	In AG	e Grou	PS.				Cases ad-	Total Deaths.
DISEASE,		Under 1 year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65 and over	TOTAL	mitted to Hos- pital	Tota
Smallpox		_	_	_	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever		5	28	57	49	58	176	57	17	44	3	2	-	496	485	1
Diphtheria		18	31	40	53	48	186	54	13	24	-	3	1	471	466	11
Enteric Fever		-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	-
Measles		95	255	216	359	458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,383	242	52
Puerperal Fever		_	_	_	_	_	-	_	1	1	-	-	-	2	- 2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia		-	-	-	-	_	-	-	2	23	11	-	-	36	34	-
Erysipelas		2	_	1	1	1	- 2	8	5	19	19	42	19	119	70	2
Encephalitis Lethargi	ca	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4
Cerebro-spinal Fever		_	_	_	_	-	1	_	1	3	-	-	-	5	5	3
Ophthalmia Neonator	rum	12	_	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	-
Food Poisoning			1	_	_	_	1	1	1	3	1	_	-	8	1	-
Polio-myelitis		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	-
Polio-encephalitis		_	_	_	_	_	_	-	. —	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membranous Croup		_	1	_	3	_	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	4	4	_
Dysentry		2	4	3	1	2	3	_	-	2	-	-	-	17	17	2
Malaria		_	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia		9	18	17	14	12	25	12	12	22	19	33	8	201	59	181
Totals		143	339	334	481	579	394	133	52	142	53	80	29	2,759	1,398	258

The number of deaths was 22, or 16 more than in the previous year. 21 of these occurred in children under 5 years of age (12 of them under 1 year).

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

There were 106 deaths, 52 more than in the previous year. 96 of these deaths, or 90.5 per cent., were in children under 1 year of age.

The death rate was .51 per 1,000 of the population.

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic character was 192, or 115 more than in the previous year. They include all deaths from Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea. The increase being due to Measles and Diarrhoea.

The death rate was .92 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of deaths was 16, or 2 more than in the previous year. As usual these occurred in elderly persons. The death-rate for the whole Borough was .07 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of deaths from cancer was 304, or 29 less than in the previous year. The death-rate for the whole Borough was 1.4 per 1,000 of the population.

29 were under 45 years of age—14 males and 15 females.

123 were between 45 and 65 years of age—67 males and 56 females. 102 were between 65 and 75 years of age—56 males and 46 females.

50 were 75 years of age and over—19 males and 31 females.

The organs and parts of the body affected were as follows:—

				Male.	Female.
Mouth, Throat and alir	menta	ry can	al	32	14
Other abdominal organ				61	56
Generative organs				2	5
Breast				_	20
Skin				1	_
Lung and Pleura				18	9
Bones					2
Other specified Organs				39	40
Other undefined				3	2
To	tals			156	148
10	rtais			100	140

There were 786 deaths from Heart disease (412 males and 374 females) or 82 more than in the previous year. The death-rate for the whole Borough was 3.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of deaths from diseases of the Respiratory Organs (excluding Tuberculosis) was 268 or 7 more than in the previous year. The death-rate for the whole Borough was 1.2 per 1,000 of the population.

The arrangements with Bethnal Green for the treatment of adults and with the London County Council for the treatment of children under school leaving age were continued. During this year 133 adults were sent to Bethnal Green and 111 children to the L.C.C. Bathing station.

212 persons were cleansed during the year and had their clothing disinfected—211 adults and 1 child. 210 were cleansed because of vermin and 2 because of infectious disease.

3,802 rooms were fumigated and the bedding, etc., removed and disinfected by steam. Of these, 1,798 rooms were fumigated because of infectious disease, 321 as a result of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 1,683 because they were verminous. In addition to these, scabies occurred in 791 families and the bedding was taken away and disinfected by steam.

Whooping Cough.

Diarrhœa.

Zymotic Diseases.

Influenza.

Cancer.

Heart Disease.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs. Scabies.

Cleansing Disinfection. The disinfection of second-hand clothing, prior to export to South Africa and the supervision of the packing of the goods was carried out as in previous years. The number of such articles dealt with this year reached 34,473.

The total number of articles disinfected for all purposes was 62,540.

Bug Eradication. The building of the special chamber at 42, Narrow Street, for the use of hydrogen cyanide gas was completed during the year and came into operation on the 23rd October, 1936. The furniture and effects of 90 families were treated there before being re-housed. In addition, 28 families were similarly treated by fumigation contractors before the chamber was ready for use.

The construction of the chamber entailed much work of a detailed and experimental nature and was carried out by the Building Works Department, and tribute must be paid to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor and his staff who, by their keenness and co-operation did much to ensure its success.

Briefly the scheme operates as follows:—

The Housing Manager notifies this Department that certain families are to be rehoused in flats allotted to them and that he has made arrangements for their removal with the Council's furniture removal contractor. They are then visited a few days previously by the Sanitary Inspector, who explains the scheme and what is required of them to secure its successful operation.

The furniture vans are loaded (usually 3 families to a van) under supervision and driven to the chamber where each van is under gas for 3 hours, and after the van has been freed of gas, driven off to the new home.

Bedding is dealt with separately through the steam disinfector.

In addition to families that are rehoused from Slum Clearance Areas, all persons transferred in Council flats are now treated similarly.

Two Disinfectors and one Relief Disinfector were appointed from the existing staff and transferred to operate the scheme under the supervision of the Specialist Sanitary Inspector in charge of Disinfestation.

It is pleasing to be able to report how willing the public are to assist the Health Department in its efforts to eradicate vermin, and up to date there have been no failures or re-infestations.

The initiation of this scheme has aroused considerable interest in Public Health circles and Health Officials from places as far as Bombay, Irak, and Port Sudan, have visited the chamber.

(1) The number of :-

(a) Council houses-

(i) found to be infested, 783;

(ii) disinfested, 783.

- (b) Other houses-
  - (i) found to be infested, 417.

(ii) disinfested, 414.

(2) The methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs—
(a) Stripping of woodwork, where necessary, and application of blow lamp to same, and fumigation with sulphur dioxide.

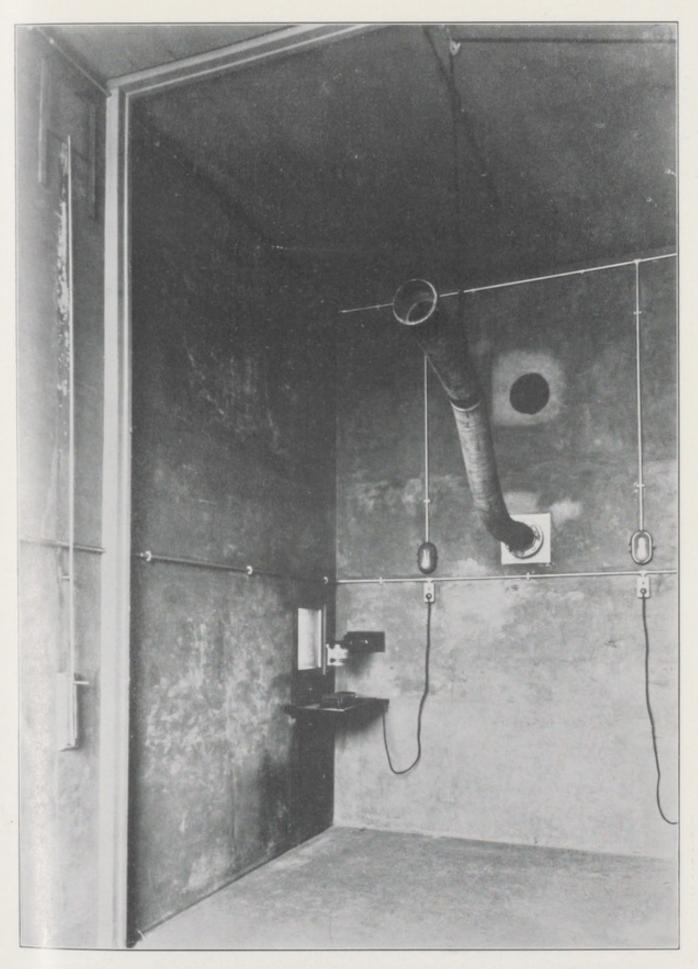
(b) Spraying with insecticides.

(3) The methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses:—

All furniture and effects fumigated with H.C.N. Bedding dealt

with separately by steam disinfection.

(4) Whether the work of disinfestation is carried out by the local authority or by a contractor: Local authority.



INTERIOR OF BUG DISINFESTATION CHAMBER SHOWING INSPECTION WINDOW AND TIN OPENER FACING SAME. THE TIN OPENING APPARATUS IS WORKED FROM THE EXTERIOR OF THE CHAMBER, THE TIN CONTAINING ZYKLON FUMIGATING MATERIAL. THE LARGE PIPE IS INSERTED IN THE FURNITURE VAN FOR EXTRACTING GAS AFTER FUMIGATION.



BUG DISINFESTATION CHAMBER FOR HYDRO-CYANIC FUMIGATION SHOWING EXTRACTION FAN AND AIR DUCTS. THE CHAMBER ACCOMMODATES FURNITURE VAN COMPLETE WITH FURNITURE AND IS FITTED WITH A GAS-TIGHT DOOR AND INSPECTION WINDOWS.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Form T.137 1936.

PART I —Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1936, to the 31st December, 1936, in the area of the Metropolitan Borough of STEPNEY.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

C Indian date						Form	nal N	otific	ation	s.			
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis												
Age periods	0—	1—	5—	10-	15-	20-	25—	35—	45-	55-	65—	Total (all ages)	Total Noti- fications.
Pulmonary Males ,, Females Non-pulmonary Males ,, ,, Females	1 - 1	- 2 4 6	2 3 -3 -5	4 2 3 3	13 15 3 1	22 20 6 5	42 27 6 5	37 8 1	28 4 2 2	29 5 4	17 2 -	195 88 32 29	222 102 34 29

#### SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

PART II.—New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age periods	0-	1-	5—	10-	15—	20-	25—	35—	45-	55-	65—	Total	
Pulmonary Males	1		_		_	2	8	5	3	3	1	23	
" Females	_	-	_		1	1	9	2	1	-	1	15	
Non-pulmonary Males	_	2	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	
" " Females	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained is stated below:—

not sharemployed in the handling ofs with or and he	Die.	No. of Cases.			
Source of Information.		Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary		
Death Returns { from local Registrars transferable deaths from Registrar General		1	guitub		
Posthumous notifications		12	4		
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths) Other Sources		25 —	9		

#### PART III.

#### NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remain-		Pulmonary		No	n-pulmona	ry	- Total
Ing at the 31st December, 1936, on the Registers of Notifications kept by the	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Cases
Medical Officer of Health.	1032	590	1622	301	213	514	2,136
Number of cases removed from the Register(s) during the year by reason inter alia of :—	The street				EID 2 10	Kattolico L'entire	
1. Withdrawal of notification	7	3	10	1	-	1	11
2. Recovery from disease	14	14	28	10	7	17	45
3. Deaths T.B. Patients who died from	94	49	143	6	7	13	156
other diseases	13	4	17	1	1	2	19

New Cases of Tuberculosis and Mortality. Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in Stepney during 1936.

				Nev	v Cases.		Deaths.					
Ag	e Period	ls.	Pulmo	onary.	y. Non-Pulmonary Pulmon		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonar			
			М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.		
0			1	_		1	_	_	1	1		
1 5			_	2	4	6	_	-	2	2		
5			2	3	2	5	_	_	_	-		
10			4	2	3	3	-	-	_	2		
15			13	15	3	1	3	7	-			
20			22	20	6	5	10	11	1	-		
25			42	27	6	5	16	9	-	1		
35			37	8	2	_	16	7	_	_		
45			28	4	2	2	16	4	-	1		
55			29	5	4	_	21	6	-	-		
65 a	nd upw	ards	17	2		1	12	5	2	_		
	Totals		195	88	32	29	94	49	6	7		

The death rate for the whole Borough was '75 per 1,000 of the population

These regulations provide that persons suffering from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory tract shall not be employed in the handling of milk or milk receptacles.

Power is given to the Council to cause such persons to discontinue their employment. It was not found necessary to take action under the regulations during the year.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Incidence of Tuberculosis in various occupations.

Occupatio	on.	New Cases Noti- fied.	Deaths	Occupation	New Cases Noti- fied.	Deaths	
Artist		. 2	1	Brewery Works	er	2	2
Art Student .		. 1	-	Bricklayer		1	-
Bandsman .		. 1	-	Brushmaker		1	-
Barmaid .		. 2	-	Butcher		-	2
Barman		. 2	1	Buttonmaker		1	-
Biscuit Packer .		. —	1	Cabinboy		1	-
Blacksmith .		. 1	_	Cabinet Maker		-	1
Boiler Maker .		. —	1	Caneworker		1	_
Bookkeeper .		. 1	-	Canvasser		2	-
Bookmaker's Cle	erk .	. 1	-	Caretaker		1	-
Bootmaker .		. 3	-	Carman		2	2
Boot Polisher .		. —	1	Casemaker		1	-
Bottlewasher .		. 1	-	Chairmaker		1	-
Boxmaker .		. 3	-	Chauffeur		-	1

Checker	The second second				-	37	
Children under 5 years.         11         4         Housewife	Occupation.	Noti-	Death,	Occupation.		Noti-	Deaths
Children under 5 years.         11         4         Housewife	Checker	2		Housekeeper		1	_
Cinema Attendant         1         2         Ice Cream Vendor         1         —           Clerk         6         1         Kitchen Porter         —         1           Coach Painter         2         1         Labourer         —         1           Coalman         2         —         Labourer         —         2           Commercial Traveller         —         1         Leather Trunk Maker         —         1           Compositor         1         1         Leather Trunk Maker         —         1           Confectioner's Assistant         —         1         Lighterman         —         1           Cooper         —         1         Machinist         5         —           Cooper's Assistant         —         1         Machinist         5         —           Cooper Sasistant         —         1         Machinist         5         —           Cooper's Assistant         —         1         Machinist         5         —           Cooper Sasistant         —         1         Margarine Factory           Cutter         1         —         Margarine Factory           Cutter         1         —			4				18
Clerk							_
Coach Painter         2         1         Labourer         25         11           Comman         2         —         Ladies' Tailor         —         2           Commorcial Traveller         —         1         Ladindress          1           Compositor          1         1         Leather Trunk Maker         —         1           Compositor          1         Leather Trunk Maker         —         1           Cook          1         Leather Trunk Maker         —         1           Cooper's Assistant         —         1         Machinist          5         —           Cooper's Assistant         —         1         Machinist          5         —           Cooper's Assistant         —         1         Machinist          5         —           Cutter          1         —         Margarine Factory         Utter          1         —           Cutter          1         —         Margarine Factory          1         —           Cutter          1         —         Metal Merchant's </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>1000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td>1</td>			1000			_	1
Coalman         2         Ladies' Tailor         —         2           Commercial Traveller         —         1         Laundress         —         1           Compositor         —         1         1         Leather Trunk Maker         —         1           Cooper         —         1         Lighterman         1         —           Cooper         —         1         Machinist         —         3         —           Cooper's Assistant         —         1         Machinist         —         5         —           Cooper's Assistant         —         1         Machinist         —         5         —           Cooper's Assistant         —         1         Machinist         —         5         —           Cooper's Assistant         —         1         —         Machinist         —         5         —           Cutter         —         1         —         Machinist         —         6         —           Cutter         —         1         —         Market Porter         1         —           Department Manager         1         —         Metal Merchant's         —         —	Coach Painter	9	1			25	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Commercial Traveller         —         1         Laundress          1         —         Compositor          1         —         Leather Trunk Maker         —         1         —         Lorry Driver          3         —         Cooper          1         —         Lorry Driver          3         —         Cooper          1         —         Lorry Driver          3         —         Cooper's Assistant         —         1         —         Lorry Driver          3         —         Cooper's Assistant         —         1         Machinist          5         —         Cooper's Assistant         —         1         Machinist          5         —         Cooper's Assistant         —         1         —         Machinist          5         —         Cooper's Assistant         —         1         Machinist          1         —         Machinist          4         —         Decorator         1         —         Market Porter          4         —         Decorator         1         Metal Merchant's         Decorator         1         Miller	Coalman	2	_			_	
Compositor          1         1         Leather Trunk Maker         —         1           Cook           1         Lighterman          1         —           Cooper           1         —         Lorry Driver          3         —           Cooper's Assistant          1         —         Machinist          5         —           Cooper's Assistant          1         —         Margarine Factory <t< td=""><td>Commercial Traveller</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>-</td></t<>	Commercial Traveller		1			1	-
Confectioner's Assistant         —         1         —         Lighterman         1         —           Cooper         —         1         —         Lorry Driver         3         —           Cooper's Assistant         —         1         Machinist         5         —           Cooper's Assistant         —         1         Marker         Malingerer         1         —           Cooper's Assistant         —         1         —         Marker         —         1         —           Cooper's Assistant         —         1         —         Marker         —         1         —         Marker         —         1         —         Marker         —         1         —         Marker         —         4         —         —         —         —         Marker         —			1			_	1
Cook          1         —         Lorry Driver          3         —           Cooper's Assistant          1         Machinist          5         —           Cooper's Assistant          1         —         Margarine Factory             Cutter          1         —         Market Porter         4         —           Decorator          1         —         Market Porter         4         —           Decorator           Metal Merchant's         —         2         —           Decorator           Metal Merchant's         —         —         2         —         Motor Driver          1         —         Downstacker          1         —         Motor Driver          1         —         Newsagent          1         —         Newsagent          1         Newsagent<		1	1		- 201	1	
Cooper          -         1         Machinist          5         -           Cooper's Assistant          1         -         Malingerer          1         -           Cutter          1         -         Worker          1         -           Decorator          1         -         Market Porter          4         -           Department Manager          1         -         Macket Merchant's         -         2           Department Manager          1         -         Market Porter          4         -           Decorator          1         -         Market Porter          4         -           Decorator          1         -         Market Merchant's         -         2         -         Miller            1         -         2         -         Domestic Servant         9         1         Milliner          2         -         Downscic Merchantic <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>100</td> <td></td> <td></td>		1	1		100		
Cooper's Assistant         —         1         Malingerer          1         —           Cackermaker          1         —         Margarine Factory         —         —           Cutter          1         —         Worker          1         —           Department Manager          1         —         Market Porter          4         —           Decorator          1         —         Metal Merchant's         —         2         —         Metal Merchant's         —         2         Dock Labourer          —         2         Miller			1	Machinist			
Crackermaker         1         —         Margarine Factory           Cutter         1         —         Worker         1         —           Decorator         1         —         Market Porter         4         —           Decorator         1         —         Metal Merchant's         —         2           Department Manager         1         —         Miller         —         2           Dock Labourer         —         12         Miller         —         2         —           Domestic Servant         9         1         Miller         —         2         —           Dyer's Presser         —         1         Miller         —         2         —           Dyer's Presser         —         1         Miller         —         1         —         1         —         1         —         1         —         1			1				
Dairy Porter         1         —         Market Porter         4         —           Decorator         1         —         Metal Merchant's         —         2           Dock Labourer         —         12         Miller         —         2           Domestic Servant         9         1         Milliner         2         —           Dressmaker         5         3         Motor Driver         1         —           Dyer's Presser         —         1         Musician         2         1           Electrican         2         —         Newsagent         —         1           Electrode Wirer         —         1         Newsagent         —         1           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Nurse         4         —           Engineer's Mate			1	Managerer		1	
Dairy Porter         1         —         Market Porter         4         —           Decorator         1         —         Metal Merchant's         —         2           Dock Labourer         —         12         Miller         —         2           Domestic Servant         9         1         Milliner         2         —           Dressmaker         5         3         Motor Driver         1         —           Dyer's Presser         —         1         Musician         2         1           Electrican         2         —         Newsagent         —         1           Electrode Wirer         —         1         Newsagent         —         1           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Nurse         4         —           Engineer's Mate				Warles Pactory		1	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Decorator   Department Manager   1			_		~~~		200
Department Manager   1			-	AND CONTROL OF A C	***	4	
Dock Labourer         —         12         Miller          1         —           Domestic Servant         9         1         Miller          2         —           Dressmaker          5         3         Motor Driver          1         —           Dyer's Presser          1         Musician          2         1           Electrician          2         —         Newsagent          1         —           Electrode Wirer.          1         Newsvendor          2         1           Electrode Wirer.          1         Newsvendor          1         —           Engineer's Mate          1         Newsendor          1         —         1         —         Newsendor		100	-				0
Domestic Servant         9         1         Milliner         2         —           Dressmaker         5         3         Motor Driver         1         —           Dyer's Presser         —         1         Musician         2         1           Electrician         2         —         Newsagent         —         1           Electrode Wirer         —         1         Newsvendor         2         1           Electrode Wirer         —         1         Newsvendor         2         1           Electrode Wirer         —         1         Newsvendor         2         1           Electrode Wirer         —         1         Newsvendor         —         1           Electrode Wirer         —         1         Newsvendor         —         1           Electrode Wirer         —         1         Newsvendor         —         2         1           Electrode Wirer         —         1         Newsvendor         —         1         —           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Nurse         —         4         —           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Office Cleaner         1			10		AVG C	1	2
Dressmaker          5         3         Motor Driver          1         —           Dyer's Presser           1         Musician          2         1           Electrician          2         —         Newsagent          —         1           Electrode Wirer          —         1         Newsvendor          2         1           Engineer          2         —         Night Porter          1         —           Engineer's Draughtsman         —         1         No occupation          15         17           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Nurse          4         —           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Office Cleaner          1         —           Engineer's Mercantile         —         1         Office Cleaner          1         —           Marine         —         1         Office Cleaner          1         —           Felling Hand         —         1         —         Packer          1				Muler	7999		
Dyer's Presser         —         1         Musician         2         1           Electrician         —         2         —         Newsagent         —         1           Electrode Wirer         —         1         Newsvendor         —         2         1           Engineer         —         2         —         Night Porter         —         1         —           Engineer's Draughtsman         —         1         No occupation         —         1         —           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Nurse         —         4         —           Engineer's Mercantile         —         Nurse maid         —         1         —           Marine         —         1         Office Cleaner         —         1         —           Felling Hand         —         —         1         Office Cleaner         —         1         —           Felling Hand         —         —         1         —         Packer         —         1         —           Felling Hand         —         —         1         —         Packer         —         1         —           Fishmonger         —	Domestic Servant	1000				2	
Electrician          2         —         Newsagent          —         1           Electrode Wirer          —         1         Newsvendor          2         1           Engineer          2         —         Night Porter          1         —           Engineer's Draughtsman         —         1         No occupation          1         —           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Nurse          4         —           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Nurse          4         —           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Nurse          4         —           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Office Cleaner          1         —           Marine         —         1         Office Cleaner          1         —           Felling Hand          —         1         Omnibus Conductor         1         —           Felling Hand          —         1         Paper Pattern Cutter          1         1							1
Electrode Wirer         —         1         Newsvendor          2         1           Engineer's Draughtsman         —         1         No occupation          15         17           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Nurse          4         —           Engineer's Mercantile         Nurse          4         —           Marine         —         1         Office Cleaner          1         —           Felling Hand         —         1         Omnibus Conductor          1         —           Felling Hand         —         1         —         Packer          1         —           Felling Hand         —         1         —         Packer          1         —           Felling Hand         —         1         —         Office Cleaner          1         —           Felling Hand         —         1         —         Packer          1         1         —           Flower Carrier          1         —         Pedlar           1         1         Pedlar <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>Musician</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>10000</td>			1	Musician		2	10000
Engineer         2         —         Night Porter         1         —           Engineer's Draughtsman         —         1         No occupation          15         17           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Nurse          4         —           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Nurse          4         —           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Nurse          4         —           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Omnibus          1         —           Engineer's Mate         —         1         Office Cleaner          1         —           Felling Hand          —         1         Omnibus Conductor          1         —           Felling Hand          —         1         —         Packer          1         —           Felling Hand          —         1         —         Omnibus Conductor          1         —           Flower Carrier          1         —         Pedlar            1			_	Newsagent		-	1
Engineer's Draughtsman         —         1         No occupation          15         17           Engineer's Mate          —         1         Nurse           4         —           Engineer's Mercantile             1			1	Newsvendor	• • •		1
Engineer's Mate         —         1         Nurse          4         —           Engineer's Mercantile         Marine         —         1         Office Cleaner          1         —           Felling Hand          —         1         Omnibus Conductor          1         —           Fishmonger          1         —         Packer          1         —           Flower Carrier          1         —         Packer          1         1           Flower Carrier          1         —         Packer          1         1           Fountain Pen Maker          1         —         Pedlar          4         2           Fur Nailer          1         —         Pedlar          4         2           Fur Nailer          1         —         Pedlar          4         2           Fur Nailer          1         —         Pensioner          1         —           Fur Skin Dresser          1         —			_				10
Engineer's Mercantile         Nursemaid          1         —           Marine          —         1         Office Cleaner          1         —           Felling Hand          —         1         —         Omnibus Conductor          1         —           Fishmonger          1         —         Packer           1         —           Flower Carrier          1         —         Packer           1         1           Flower Carrier          1         —         Packer           1         1           Flower Carrier          1         —         Packer           1         1            1         1			1	*			11
Marine         —         1         Office Cleaner          1         —           Felling Hand          —         1         —         Omnibus Conductor          1         —           Fishmonger          1         —         Packer           1         —           Flower Carrier          1         —         Packer           1         1           Fountain Pen Maker          1         —         Pedlar           4         2           Fur Nailer          —         1         Pedlar           4         2           Fur Nailer          —         1         Pensioner           1         —           Fur Skin Dresser          —         1         Plumber           1         1           Furrier </td <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td>-</td>		-	1			4	-
Felling Hand        —       1       Omnibus Conductor        1       —         Fishmonger         1       —       Packer         1       1         Flower Carrier         1       —       Packer         1       1         Fountain Pen Maker        1       —       Pedlar         4       2         Fur Nailer        —       1       Pedlar         1       —         Fur Skin Dresser        —       1       Plumber        1       —         Fur Skin Dresser        —       1       Plumber        1       1         Fur Skin Dresser        —       1       Plumber         1       1         Fur Skin Dresser        —       1       Plumber's Labourer         1         Furrier         1       Porter <td>40.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>The state of the s</td> <td>- 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>-</td>	40.			The state of the s	- 1	1	-
Fishmonger        1       —       Packer        1       1         Flower Carrier        1       —       Paper Pattern Cutter        1       1         Fountain Pen Maker        1       —       Pedlar        4       2         Fur Nailer        —       1       Pensioner        1       —         Fur Skin Dresser        —       1       Plumber        1       —         Furniture Hand.        1       —       Plumber's Labourer        1       1         Furrier         4       1       Porter        3       —         Grocery Packer        1       1       Potman        1       —         Gas Fitter        1       —       Poultry Farmer        1       1         Hairdresser's Assistant        1       —       Printer        3       —         Handyman        1       —       Printer's Assistant        1       —         Horsef			1			1	-
Flower Carrier          1         —         Paper Pattern Cutter          1         1         1         Pedlar           4         2         Pensioner          1         —         Pensioner          1         —         Plumber          1         1         —         Plumber          1         1         —         Plumber           1         1         Pountrier           1		-	1			1	-
Fountain Pen Maker         1         —         Pedlar          4         2           Fur Nailer          —         1         Pensioner          1         —           Fur Skin Dresser          —         1         Plumber          1         1           Furniture Hand          1         —         Plumber's Labourer          1         1           Furrier          4         1         Porter          3         —           Grocery Packer          1         1         Potman          1         —           Gas Fitter          1         —         Poultry Farmer          1         —           Hairdresser's Assistant          1         —         Printer          3         —           Handyman          1         —         Printer's Assistant          1         —           Horseflesh Dealer          1         Rag Sorter          3         —           Horsekeeper          1         —         Roa			-			1	1
Fur Nailer        —       1       Pensioner        1       —         Fur Skin Dresser        —       1       Plumber        1       1         Furniture Hand        1       —       Plumber's Labourer        —       1         Furrier         4       1       Porter        3       —         Grocery Packer        1       1       Potman        1       —         Gas Fitter        1       —       Potman        1       —         Hairdresser         1       —       Poultry Farmer        1       1         Hairdresser's Assistant        —       1       Printer        3       —         Handyman        1       —       Printer's Assistant        —       1         Horseflesh Dealer        1       —       Rag Sorter        3       —         Horsekeeper        1       —       Road Sweeper        1       —			-			1	1
Fur Skin Dresser          —         1         Plumber          1         1           Furniture Hand          1         —         Plumber's Labourer          —         1           Furrier           4         1         Porter          3         —           Grocery Packer          1         1         Potman          1         —           Gas Fitter          1         —         Potman          1         —           Hairdresser          3         —         Presser          7         —           Hairdresser's Assistant          1         Printer          3         —           Handyman          1         —         Printer's Assistant          —         1           Horseflesh Dealer          2         2         Rabbi          1         —           Horsekeeper          1         —         Road Sweeper          1         —           Hospital Attendant          2 </td <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td>		1	-				2
Furniture Hand       1       —       Plumber's Labourer        —       1         Furrier         4       1       Porter        3       —         Grocery Packer        1       1       Potman        1       —         Gas Fitter        1       —       Poultry Farmer        1       1         Hairdresser        3       —       Presser        7       —         Hairdresser's Assistant        1       —       Printer        3       —         Handyman        1       —       Printer's Assistant        —       1         Horseflesh Dealer        2       2       Rabbi        1       —         Horsekeeper        1       —       Road Sweeper        —       1         Hospital Attendant        2       2       Saleswoman        2       —         Hotel Porter        1       —       Scholar        23       2						1	_
Furrier         4       1       Porter        3       —         Grocery Packer        1       1       Potman        1       —         Gas Fitter        1       —       Poultry Farmer        1       1         Hairdresser's Assistant        1       —       Printer        3       —         Handyman        1       —       Printer's Assistant        —       1         Hawker        2       2       Rabbi        1       —         Horseflesh Dealer        -       1       Rag Sorter        3       —         Hospital Attendant        -       2       Salesman        3       —         Hotel Porter        1       —       Scholar        23       2			1			1	1
Grocery Packer          1         1         Potman          1         —           Gas Fitter          1         —         Poultry Farmer          1         1           Hairdresser          3         —         Presser          7         —           Hairdresser's Assistant          1         —         Printer          3         —           Handyman          1         —         Printer's Assistant          —         1           Hawker          2         2         Rabbi          1         —           Horseflesh Dealer          —         1         Rag Sorter          3         —           Hoseiery Salesman          —         1         Salesman          3         —           Hotel Porter          1         —         Scholar          2         -			_			_	1
Gas Fitter        1       —       Poultry Farmer        1       1         Hairdresser's Assistant        —       1       Presser         7       —         Handyman        1       —       Printer        3       —         Hawker         2       2       Rabbi        1       —         Horseflesh Dealer        —       1       Rag Sorter        3       —         Horsekeeper        1       —       Road Sweeper        —       1         Hospital Attendant        —       2       Saleswoman        2       —         Hotel Porter        1       —       Scholar        23       2							-
Hairdresser        3       —       Presser        7       —         Hairdresser's Assistant        —       1       Printer        3       —         Handyman        1       —       Printer's Assistant        —       1         Hawker        2       2       Rabbi        1       —         Horseflesh Dealer        —       1       Rag Sorter        3       —         Horsekeeper        1       —       Road Sweeper        —       1         Hospital Attendant        —       2       Saleswoman        2       —         Hotel Porter        1       —       Scholar        23       2		1	1				-
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gas Fitter		_			1	1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			_			7	-
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			1			3	-
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			-			-	1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		2	2				-
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		-	1	Rag Sorter		3	_
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1	-	Road Sweeper		-	1
Hotel Porter 1 — Scholar 23 2	Hosiery Salesman	-					-
Hotel Porter 1 — Scholar 23 2	Hospital Attendant	-	2	Saleswoman			-
House Painter — 1 Schoolmaster 1 —		1	-	0.1.1			2
Water and the state of the stat	House Painter	-	1	Schoolmaster		1	-

Occupation	New Cases Noti- fied.	Deaths	Occupation.		New Cases Noti- fied.	Deaths
School Cleaner	_	1	Tinner		1	_
Seaman	21	6	Tobacco Stripper		1	-
Ship's Butcher	1	-	Transport Worker		1	-
" Fireman	1	- 7	Traveller		2	-
,, Steward	2	3	Travelling Showman		1	-
Shoe Sewer	_	1	Van Boy		2	-
Shop Assistant	1	-	Waiter		1	-
Shopkeeper	1	_	Waitress		1	-
Stallholder	1	-	Warden		1	-
Stationer's Assistant	1	-	Warehouseman		3	-
Stevedore	2	1	Waterman		1	-
Stock-keeper	1	-	Wholesale Merchant		1	1
Stoker	2	-	Window Cleaner		_	1
Tailoring	31	13	Wine Merchant Filler		-	1
Taxi Driver	_	1	Wood Borer		1	-
Tea Packer	-	1			_	_
Telephone Receptionist	1	-	The same of the same	111	344	156
Thermometer Maker	1	-				_

Registration Sub-Districts	Number of Births returned in	710	31st January, 1937.	in Columns I.,	s duly entered by II., IV. and V. of the .ist Sheets), viz. :	
comprised in	the "Birth List Sheets"	th Col. II.		II.	Col. IV. Number in	
the Vaccination Officer's Distri	as registered	Col. I. Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.	respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Col. V.  Died unvaccinated.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Limehouse	1,866	453	1	11 -	985	50
St. Georges, East	500	169		-	208	30
Total	2,366*	622	1		1,193	80
Whitechapel	1,714	852		-	520	73
Mile End	984	259	M 18 - 19 19	Ministration of	497	87
Total	2,698*	1,111			1,017	160

Decistration Cub Districts	January, 193	these Births w. 37, remained u ation Register by "Report	nentered in "on account	Number of these Births remaining on 31st Jan., 1937, neither duly enter- ed in the "Vaccination		Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually	
Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Post- ponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccination ent Officers of which cannot which have been duly and cases not Register 5, 6 and 7 nor ter counted "Rejister 5, 6 and 7 nor ter counted to places under the places are considered."		Register'' (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the "Report Book"	Successful primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year 1936.	received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar Year  1936.	
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Limehouse	-	280	20	77	583	957	
St Georges, East		20	12	61	320	204	
Total	-	300	32	138	903	1,161	
Whitechapel	4	214	11	40	971	494	
Mile End	1	62	10	68	383	546	
Total	5	276	21	108	1,354	1,040	

Number of children successfully vaccinated after declaration of conscientious objection had been made. These numbers are included in Column 6 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 4 2

Total number of certificates for the year 1936 sent to other Vaccination Officers ... ... 219 157

#### SUMMARY OF PRIMARY VACCINATIONS DURING THE YEAR JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1936 (Form N).

			of certif		No. of statu-	No. of	No. of	cases	
No. of cases in birth lists received during the year.	No. of certificates of vaccination received.			Prevalence of infectious disease.	tory declara- tions under section 1	certificates of insuscepti- bility or of having had smallpox.	Parents removed out of district.	Otherwise not found.	No. of entries in lists sent to public vaccinator  395  396  198
Whitechapel 1,726	987	161	_	_	494	5	852	26	395
Mile End 1,186 Other vaccinations	385	64	-	-	546	1	308	22	336
Limehouse 1,731	589	36	-	_	950	2	936	51	198
St. Georges 550	319	39	_	_	204	7	60	49	278
Other Vaccinations	24	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	_
Total 5,193	2,322	300	_	_	2,194	15	2,156	148	1,207

Return showing the number of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the Rates by the Medical Officers of Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1936.

Name of Institution or Vaccination District.	Name of Medical Officer		er of successful pri	Number of successful re-vaccinations	
ASSAULTE OF THE SECONDARY OF THE SECONDA	Public Vaccinator.	Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	TOTAL.	
Whitechapel District	Dr. D. F. Kennard	. 314	61	375	14
Shadwell do. Also St. George's (acting)	Dr. E. Lipman	. 275	41	316	27
Mile End do	Dr. S. Mikhail	. 165	29.	194	6
St. George-in-the-East District	Dr. B. Rygate	. 81	6	87	2
,, ,, ,,	Dr. P. Steinberg	. 48	4	52	1
St. George-in-the East Hospital	Dr. J. G. Leebody		-	-	4
Mile End Hospital	Dr. A. Randle	. 10	-	10	
Limehouse District	Dr. W. S. R. Thomas	. 66	12	78	22
	Totals .	. 959	153	1112	76

## TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY, 1936. ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (MID. 1936): 207, 800.

S.D.24

109

	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALI	. CAUSES	M.	1,445	186 119	34	23	24	54	46	73	145	258	358	244
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	F. M.	1,175	119	25	16	18	47	39	51	100	193	217	296
2.	Measles }	F.			***	***				***				
2.	Measies	M. F.	26 26	7 10	12	7 4				***		***		***
3.	Scarlet Fever	M.	1			1	2							
	1	F.					***							
4.	Whooping cough}	M.	12	7	4		1							
	7	F.	10	5	4	1	***		***	***		***	***	
5.	Diphtheria	M.	7	1	1	4	1			***				**
6.	Influenza	F.	4 6	2		2	***			***		***		**
0.	Innuenza	M. F.	10	***	1	***			1			2	1	
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	M.	2	***	***	1	1	***	***	1	***	2	2	
	Encephantis lethargica }	F.	2			***	***		1	***	1	***	ï	
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	M.	2	ï			***	";						
	1	F.	1						1					
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory	M.	94					13	17	17	15	21	11	
	system.	F.	50				1	18	10	7	4	5	4	
0.	Other tuberculous diseases }	M.	6	1	***	2	***	1	***	***	1		1	
	3	F.	8	2		2	1	***	1	***	2	***		
1.	Syphilis	M.	8	1	***		***	1	***		3	1	2	
2.	C	F.	6		***			***	***	1		1	***	
4.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.	M. F.	3	***		***	***	***	***	***	2	2	2	**
3.	Company mollowant diagram	M.	156			***	***		***	2	***	***	1	:
	Cancer, mangnant disease	F.	148			***	***	1	1	12 13	20 19	47 37	56 46	1 3
4.	Diabetes	M.	11			***	1	***		-	2	3	5	0
		F.	38						***	2	2	14	12	
5.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc }	M.	38								1	8	19	1
	1	F.	33							1	4	8	14	3
6.	Heart disease }	M.	412				1	8	4	16	35	87	133	12
		F.	374	***			1	12	10	7	23	62	100	15
7.	Aneurysm	M.	6			***	***		***	***	3	1	2	
8	Other simulators discours	F.	5					1			1	3	***	
0	Other circulatory diseases }	M. F.	63 73							1	2	6	25	2
9.	Bronchitis		47		***			***	1	1	4	10	26	3
	Dionenitis	M. F.	26	8 2	***	***	1	***		1	7	10	12	
	(	T.	20	2		***	***		2	1	1	3	9	

TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY, 1936—(continued).

	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
0.	Pneumonia (all forms) {	M. F.	103 78	27 21	11	4	2	2 3	2 2	6 4	15 12	12 10	16	6 8
1.	Other respiratory diseases	M.	9			î		2		î	1	3	1	
2.	Peptic ulcer }	F. M.	18					3	1		4	6 2	6	1
3.	Diarrhoea, etc	F. M. F.	3 62 44	57	2						ï	1	1	
4.	Appendicitis }	M. F.	10	39			2	2	2	2	2 3	1 2	1 3	
5.	Cirrhosis of liver}	M. F.	8				***			3	1	1	2	1
3.	Other diseases of liver, etc }	M. F.	4 5								2		3	1
7.	Other digestive diseases}	M. F.	19 23	2	ï		2		1	1 2	2 4	3 3	4 5	1
3.	Acute and chronic nephritis	M. F.	51 39					î		2	7 3	9 8	15 11	17
).	Puerperal sepsis Other puerperal causes	F.	3 2						2	1				
1.	Congenital debility, premature first, malformations, etc.	M. F.	64 31	64 31										
	Senility	M. F.	7		1								2	
	Suicide	M. F.	15						2	3	3	3	4	
	Other violence}	M. F.	59 35		2	2	8 2	9 2	4	4	3	13 5	9	1
	Other defined diseases }	M. F.	113 69	10	2	2 3	8 4	13	10	4 5	14	18 14	25 16	
8.	Causes ill-defined, or unknown	M. F.												

Deaths under 1 year of age: Legitimate M.~178 8 F.~111 8

-		Ю.	

(2)			LI	VE BIRTH	IS.		
The state of the s	1011	and Longial true Ecopular true Ecopular	(6	ve Births registered excluding registrations)	Inward transfers	Outward transfers	Live Births fallocated to the Borough
Total Live Births (Legitimate and Illegitimate)	}	Males Females		2,641 2,524	90 76	1,153 1,111	1,578 1,489
Illegitimate Live Births	}	Males Females		67 63	12 10	20 15	58 59
(3)	Mil		ST	ILLBIRTH	S.		a dilla
			-	tillbirths egistered	Inward transfers	Outward transfers	Stillbirths allocated to the Borough
Total Stillbirths (Legitimate and Illegitimate)	}	Males Females		90 68	10 4	29 31	71 41
Illegitimate Stillbirths	}	T71-		2	3	=	5 6

#### NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(number of cases notified during the 53 weeks ended 2nd January, 1937)

Smallpox	Scarlet fever	Diphth- eria	Enteric fever	Pneumonia	Puerperal fever	Pueperal pyrexia	Ery- sipelas
_	525	530	5	202	2	36	119

Area Comparability Factor, applicable to the 'All Canses' crude death rate only 1.17 (5)

Birthrates, Deathrates, Analysis of Mortality
Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for
certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1936.

England and Wales, London, 122 Great Towns and 143 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

				England and Wales.	122 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 census).	London Administra- tive County.
To be a second					Rates per 1,0	000 population	1.
Births:-						Mary No.	Ballette and a
Live		***		14.8	14.9	15.0	13.6
Still				0.61	0.67	0.64	0.53
Deaths:							
All caus	ses		200	12.1	12.3	11.5	12.5
Typhoic		ratvr	hoid		12.0	14.0	12.0
Fever		iraoy p		0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Small-p			*****	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Measles			***	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.14
Scarlet				0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
		orb.	***	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06
Whoopi						0.05	
Diphthe				0.07	0.08		0.05
Influenz		***	***	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14
Violence	е			0.52	0.45	0.39	0.52
Notification	8:-					ALIA TELLES	
Small-p	ox			-	_	-	_
Scarlet	Fever			2.53	2.18	2.48	2.57
Diphthe				1.39	1.31	1.26	1.69
Enteric	Fever			0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06
Erysipe				0.40	0.38	0.35	0.44
Pneumo	nia			1.11	1.10	0.96	0.99
1 Houme	)III (a			1.11	1.10	0.00	0.00
					Rates per 1,0	000 Live Birth	s.
Deaths und				59	63	55	66
Deaths from Enteritis				5.9	8.2	3.4	14.4
age				5		0.2	R
Maternal I	Mortalit.	v:-					
Puerper				1.40	)		
Others	иг оорь	-	***	2.41	Not av	ailable.	
Total				3.81	]		
				Rates no	er 1,000 Total 1	Rirtha (i e Liv	a and Still \
Maternal I	Mortalit	<i>u</i> :		reaces pe	1,000 10001	one (s.e. 1AV	o and Belli.)
Puerper				1.34	)		
Others				2.31	Not av	ailable.	
Total				3.65	)		
Notification	1.8 *-						
		ar.		3.27	3.46	2.80	3.03
Phomor		18		0.41	0.10	2.00	0.00
Puerper Puerper				9.64	9.52	7.57	11.15

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