

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

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

[1925]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/e77emgvn>

Provider

London Metropolitan Archives

License and attribution

This material has been provided by City of London, London Metropolitan Archives where the originals may be consulted.
You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1924

BY

D. L. THOMAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

78-932

9275
87E

78-932



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(November, 1923 to October, 1924.)

Chairman: Councillor (Miss) M. MOSES, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor C. EDSER.

Alderman T. J. KEEFE, J.P.

Alderman (Mrs.) F. W. REIDY.

Alderman W. A. PRYDE.

Councillor A. BARBER.

Councillor A. MAGEN.

„ G. F. BRADY.

„ W. G. PEACOCK.

„ F. R. ELLIS.

„ R. PRESCOTT.

„ (Mrs.) F. FARDELL.

„ (Miss) I. SAMUEL.

„ (Miss) M. HUGHES, J.P.

„ S. SEGAL.

„ D. HUME.

„ F. SIMMS.

„ J. HURLEY, J.P.

„ J. SULLIVAN.

„ A. W. JONES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

(November, 1923 to October, 1924.)

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

Mrs. E. C. GRENFELL.

Mrs. A. MODEL.

Mrs. M. H. HEASMAN.

Mrs. F. NEWELL.

Miss L. E. HOPKINS.

Miss B. M. PAGE.

Mrs. A. M. MATHEW.

Councillor J. J. REIDY, J.P.
M.D., D.P.H.

Chairman: Councillor (Mrs.) F. FARDELL.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor (Miss) I. SAMUEL.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:

D. L. THOMAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

J. M. BROWNE, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
(Maternity and Child Welfare).

Public Analyst: D. HENVILLE, F.I.C.

Food Inspector: H. ABSON.

Sanitary Inspectors:

G. BOTTOMLEY.	H. MILLS.	J. TWAITS.
A. COOK.	G. O. PAVITT.	W. T. TWYNHAM.
T. W. DEE.	H. QUAINTELL.	R. WATERMAN.
E. W. FLINT.	W. SHEPHERD.	J. WHITE.
H. O. HARRIS.	R. SIMPSON.	T. P. WRACK.
J. W. JOHNSON.	S. H. V. TRIMMING.	

Health Visitors:

E. ADDIS.	M. DAVIS.	D. MICHELL.
D. CHABOT.	S. FOUCAR.	I. VIRTUE.
E. CLEMENTS.	A. E. GIBBS.	H. A. WHITTY.
A. M. CORDWELL.	E. GOODFELLOW.	

Clerical Staff:

W. F. LELLOW, Chief Clerk.

G. BOULTON (M. & C. W.)	W. P. HOWARD.	D. TAPOLSKI.
A. C. BROWN.	H. T. KIGHTLEY.	S. VOGLER.
R. DAY.	J. G. MCCARTHY.	
S. EMBLETON.	J. McMULLON.	

Temporary Clerks engaged at the Maternity Centres and in the distribution of milk:
R. Butler, L. Hannington, A. Healey, M. W. Hunt, E. Worsell.

Chief Administrative Tuberculosis Officer: D. L. THOMAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Senior Tuberculosis Officer: W. E. GOSS, M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.)

Tuberculosis Officer: A. FERGUSON, M.B., B.S. (LOND.), D.P.H.

Tuberculosis Officer: T. S. GIBSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Nurses:

E. P. COLLEDGE. M. PRICKMAN. H. M. TAYLER. M. F. WEATHERILT.

Nurse Dispensers:

M. COULMAN. A. O. JONES.

Dispenser: A. WAGER.

Clerk and Secretary to Care Committee: M. GRANT.



REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY
FOR THE YEAR 1924.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
43, WHITE HORSE STREET,
May, 1925.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my twenty-fourth Annual Report which deals with the Vital and Sanitary Statistics of the Borough of Stepney for the year 1924.

Population.

The estimated population is 254,340, distributed as follows:—

Limehouse, Ratcliff, Shadwell and Wapping	...	...	53,160
St. George-in-the-East	...	...	41,160
Mile End Old Town	...	...	105,200
Whitechapel, Spitalfields, Mile End New Town, etc.	...	...	54,820

Births.

The total number of births during the year was 5,457—2,816 males and 2,641 females,—or 457 less than in the previous year.

The birth-rate was 21.4 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 18.7 per 1,000.

1,503 of the births belonged to the Limehouse district, or at the rate of 28.2 per 1,000 of the population.

901 of the births belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 21.8 per 1,000 of the population.

2,241 of the births belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 21.3 per 1000 of the population.

812 of the births belonged to the Whitechapel district, or at the rate of 14·8 per 1,000 of the population.

The birth-rate continues to fall and it is the lowest on record, not only for the whole of the Borough, but for each district, with the exception of St. George's, where it is the same as in the previous year.

Births in Public Institutions in the Borough.

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

- 201 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 284 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 38 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 51 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 422 belonged to outlying Districts.

414 births occurred in the London Hospital :—

- 91 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 37 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 14 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 44 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 228 belonged to outlying Districts.

166 births occurred in the St. George's Hospital (3, Raine Street) :—

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

115 births occurred in the Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road :—

- 112 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 1 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 2 belonged to outlying Districts.

90 births occurred in the St. Peter's Hospital, Vallance Road :—

- 63 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 4 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 1 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 1 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 21 belonged to outlying Districts.

259 births occurred at 24, Underwood Street:—

71 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

103 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

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

53 belonged to outlying Districts.

Births occurring outside the district, the parents being residents of the Borough.

136 births occurred at the City of London Lying-in Hospital, 102, City Road. Of these :—

8 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

56 belonged to Mile End.

49 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

6 births occurred at the Queen Charlotte's Hospital :—

1 belonged to the Limehouse District.

1 belonged to St. George's.

4 belonged to Mile End.

24 births occurred at the Mothers' Hospital, Clapton :—

2 belonged to Limehouse.

2 belonged to St. George's.

16 belonged to Mile End.

4 belonged to Whitechapel.

28 births occurred at 2, Queensdown Road, Hackney :—

2 belonged to St. George's.

13 belonged to Mile End.

13 belonged to Whitechapel.

5 births occurred at the Royal Free Hospital :—

3 belonged to Mile End.

2 belonged to Whitechapel.

6 births occurred at the Middlesex Hospital :—

5 belonged to Whitechapel.

1 belonged to Mile End.

2 births occurred at 2, Amhurst Road, Hackney:—

Both belonged to Whitechapel.

13 births occurred at 73A, Devons Road:—

All belonged to the Limehouse District.

6 births occurred at 21, Endsleigh Gardens, St. Pancras:—

2 belonged to Limehouse.

1 belonged to Mile End.

3 belonged to Whitechapel.

1 birth occurred at St. Thomas' Hospital, which belonged to St. George's. 1 at the Military Families Hospital, Woolwich, and 1 at the General Lying-in Hospital, Lambeth. All belonged to Mile End.

6 births occurred at 18, Thavies Inn, Holborn:—

1 belonged to Mile End.

5 belonged to Limehouse.

3 births occurred at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and 1 at Guy's Hospital. All belonged to Mile End.

14 births occurred at Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford:—

11 belonged to Mile End.

2 belonged to Limehouse.

1 belonged to St. George's.

3 births occurred at 65, Lauriston Road, Hackney. All belonged to Mile End.

1 birth occurred at the Hospital for Women and Children, Harrow Road, which belonged to Mile End.

8 births occurred at 4, Navarino Road, Stoke Newington:—

4 belonged to Mile End.

1 belonged to St. George's.

3 belonged to Whitechapel.

2 births occurred at 94, Cazenove Road, Hackney:—

1 belonged to St. George's.

1 belonged to Mile End.

30 births occurred in private houses outside the Borough:—

8 belonged to Limehouse,

7 belonged to St. George's.

11 belonged to Mile End.

4 belonged to Whitechapel.

There were 189 stillbirths notified during the year, 76 sets of twins and 2 sets of triplets.

Marriages.

The total number of marriages was 2,063. The proportion of persons married was 16·2 per 1,000 of the population.

368	of the marriages were registered in the Limehouse District.
261	„ „ „ „ St. George-in-the-East.
1,041	„ „ „ „ Mile End Old Town.
393	„ „ „ „ the Whitechapel District.

Deaths.

After deducting the deaths of non-residents who died in the Borough and adding those of residents who died in outlying Institutions, the total number was 3,112—1,671 males and 1,441 females—or 195 more than in the previous year.

688 of the deaths belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 12·9 per 1,000 of the population.

460 of the deaths belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 11·1 per 1,000 of the population.

1,210 of the deaths belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 11·5 per 1,000 of the population.

754 of the deaths belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 13·7 per 1,000 of the population.

The death-rate was 12·1 per 1,000 of the population, being the same as that for the whole of London and ·1 per 1,000 less than for the whole of England and Wales.

Notifiable Diseases.

1,788 notifications of infectious diseases were received, or 11 less than in the previous year. 1,457 were removed for treatment to fever hospitals and infirmaries :—

325 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 6·11 per 1,000 of the population.

295 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 7·16 per 1,000 of the population.

754 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 7·16 per 1,000 of the population.

414 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 7·55 per 1,000 of the population.

Wrong Diagnosis.

152 cases of infectious disease were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals, which were subsequently returned home because the patients were found not to be suffering from the disease stated on the certificates, or from any other notifiable disease.

84 of the cases were notified by private practitioners, 42 from the London Hospital, and 26 from other Public Institutions.

This number referred to 40 cases of Scarlet Fever, 110 of Diphtheria, 1 of Enteric Fever, and 1 of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Bacteriological Examinations.

647 bacteriological examinations were made on behalf of the Public Health Department during the year. The specimens and the results were as follows :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Swabs (for Diphtheria bacilli) ...	43	578	621
Blood (for Typhoid bacilli) ...	5	15	20
Cerebro-spinal fluid ...	—	3	3
Faeces ...	—	2	2
Urine ...	—	1	1

Small Pox.

No case of Small Pox was notified during the year. This is the second year in succession in which the district has been free from this disease.

Scarlet Fever.

537 cases were notified during the year, or 69 more than in the previous year. 534 patients were removed to fever hospitals:—

110 belonged to the Limehouse District, with one death.

82 belonged to St. George-in-the-East. No deaths.

213 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with one death.

132 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with one death.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was $\cdot 01$ per 1,000; that for the whole of London was $\cdot 03$ per 1,000 of the population.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

444 cases were notified during the year, or 66 less than in the previous year. 439 were removed to fever hospitals:—

86 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 7 deaths.

69 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 5 deaths.

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

90 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 5 deaths.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was $\cdot 09$ per 1,000, while that for the whole of London was $\cdot 12$ per 1,000 of the population.

Enteric Fever.

27 cases were notified, or 6 more than in the previous year. All were removed to hospitals:—

2 belonged to the Limehouse District. Both died.

4 belonged to St. George-in-the-East. No deaths.

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

4 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with one death.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was $\cdot 02$ per 1,000; that for the whole of London was $\cdot 01$ per 1,000 of the population.

Puerperal Fever.

14 cases were notified during the year, or one less than in the previous year. 13 were removed to hospitals:—

4 belonged to the Limehouse District, with one death.

3 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with one death.

2 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with one death.

5 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with one death.

Erysipelas.

107 cases were notified, or 26 less than in the previous year. 46 were removed to hospitals and infirmaries:—

22 belonged to the Limehouse District, with one death.

13 belonged to St. George-in-the-East with one death.

46 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with one death.

26 belonged to the Whitechapel District. No deaths.

Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery and Trench Fever Regulations.

481 cases of Pneumonia* were notified under these Regulations.

The cases occurred in the Districts as follows:—

	Limehouse	St. George's	Mile End	Whitechapel
Pneumonia	182	27	231	41
Malaria	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

22 cases were notified, or 17 less than in the previous year. 7 belonged to the Limehouse District, 1 to St. George-in-the-East, 7 to Mile End Old Town, and 7 to the Whitechapel District.

Total No. of cases notified	...	...	...	22*
" " visited	...	...	...	19
" " treated at home	...	...	...	13
" " treated in hospital	...	...	...	9
Total No. of cases in which vision was impaired	...	...	...	—
" " " " unimpaired	...	...	...	22
Total number of cases of total blindness	...	...	...	—
Total number of deaths	...	...	...	—

* 2 not traced after being discharged from Hospital as cured. 1 illegitimate child still in Hospital awaiting adoption.

Polio-Myelitis and Polio-Encephalitis.

3 cases were notified during the year, or 1 less than in the previous year. 2 belonged to Mile End Old Town, and 1 to the Whitechapel District.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

38 cases were notified, or 29 more than in the previous year.

5 belonged to the Limehouse District, 4 to St. George-in-the-East, 19 to Mile End Old Town, and 10 to the Whitechapel District. 6 proved fatal, 22 were reported to have entirely recovered, and 10 were still receiving medical attention at the end of the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever or "Spotted" Fever.

6 cases were notified, or 1 more than in the previous year.

3 belonged to the Limehouse District, 2 to Mile End Old Town, and 1 to the Whitechapel District. Three proved fatal.

Measles.

The number of deaths from Measles was 57, or 6 less than in the previous year.

14 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of $\cdot 26$ per 1,000 of the population.

6 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of $\cdot 14$ per 1,000 of the population.

26 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of $\cdot 24$ per 1,000 of the population.

11 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of $\cdot 20$ per 1,000 of the population.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was $\cdot 22$ per 1,000. The death-rate for the whole of London was $\cdot 29$ per 1,000 of the population.

Whooping Cough.

The number of deaths from Whooping Cough was 39, or 22 more than in the previous year.

19 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of $\cdot 35$ per 1,000 of the population,

2 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of $\cdot 04$ per 1,000 of the population.

17 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of $\cdot 16$ per 1,000 of the population.

1 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of $\cdot 01$ per 1,000 of the population.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was $\cdot 15$ per 1,000, and that for the whole of London was $\cdot 11$ per 1,000 of the population.

Epidemic Diarrhoea.

The number of deaths was 73, or 2 less than in the previous year.

19 belonged to the Limehouse District or at the rate of .35 per 1,000

19	„	„	St. George-in-the-East	„	„	.46	„
18	„	„	Mile End Old Town	„	„	.17	„
17	„	„	Whitechapel District	„	„	.31	„

60 of the deaths, or nearly 83 per cent., were those of infants under 1 year of age.

The deaths under one year of age from this disease is remarkable considering what the number was previous to 1917. The deaths from this disease is not limited to the hot weather, as is observed by the following table, and is not therefore due entirely to climatic conditions.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age from Diarrhoea and the period of the year, &c., for the years 1913-1924:—

Year.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	Oct. & Nov.	Dec.	Total under 1.	Percentage of deaths occurring from July 1st to end of November. per cent.	Deaths from Diarrhoea over 1 and under 2 years of age.
1913	31	21	131	58	8	249	75	38
1914	16	15	131	60	8	230	83	39
1915	9	13	121	45	4	192	86	43
1916	14	6	53	28	1	102	80	25
1917	5	20	52	24	7	108	70	31
1918	9	9	17	23	7	65	61	7
1919	12	8	60	9	—	89	77	15
1920	4	13	41	16	3	77	74	5
1921	16	10	96	18	3	143	80	27
1922	6	11	13	16	5	51	56	6
1923	13	8	26	12	6	65	58	9
1924	8	14	16	17	5	60	55	10

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

777 deaths were due to diseases of the Respiratory Organs, or 101 more than in the previous year.

205 belonged to the Limehouse District or at the rate of 3.85 per 1,000.

126	„	St. George-in-the-East	„	„	3.06	„
281	„	Mile End Old Town	„	„	2.67	„
165	„	Whitechapel District	„	„	3.09	„

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 3·05 per 1,000 of the population.

Influenza.

67 deaths were due to Influenza, or 33 more than in the previous year.

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

5	..	St. George-in-the-East	..	..	·12	..
24	..	Mile End Old Town	..	..	·22	..
20	..	Whitechapel District	..	..	·36	..

The death-rate for the whole Borough was at the rate of ·25 per 1,000, and that for London as a whole was ·36 per 1,000 of the population.

Cancer.

301 deaths were due to Cancer, or 19 less than in the previous year.

56 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 1·05 per 1,000.

55	..	St. George-in-the-East	..	..	1·33	..
108	..	Mile End Old Town	..	..	1·02	..
82	..	Whitechapel District	..	..	1·49	..

The death-rate for the whole Borough was at the annual rate of 1·18 per 1,000 of the population.

Zymotic Diseases.

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic character was 202, or 13 more than in the previous year.

They include all deaths from Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Diarrhœa.

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

32	..	..	St. George-in-the-East	..	..	·77	..
72	..	..	Mile End Old Town	..	..	·70	..
37	..	..	the Whitechapel District	..	..	·67	..

The death-rate for the whole Borough was ·79 per 1,000 of the population.

Phthisis.

461 new cases were notified, or 6 more than in the previous year.

			Notification of New Cases.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.	Death Rate per 1,000.
Limehouse District	...	...	60	57	1·07
St. George-in-the-East	...	...	94	44	1·06
Mile End Old Town	...	...	189	102	·97
Whitechapel District	...	...	118	69	1·25
WHOLE BOROUGH	...	...	461	272	1·06

Number of deaths from Consumption from 1901 to 1924:—

		Limehouse District		St. George's.		Mile End.		Whitechapel.		Whole Borough.
1901	...	123	...	186	...	107	...	208	...	624
1902	...	130	...	105	...	168	...	173	...	576
1903	...	123	...	122	...	189	...	193	...	627
1904	...	143	...	119	...	229	...	198	...	689
1905	...	98	...	117	...	171	...	187	...	573
1906	...	116	...	94	...	178	...	138	...	526
1907	...	98	...	90	...	141	...	153	...	482
1908	...	98	...	79	...	154	...	103	...	434
1909	...	93	...	102	...	146	...	180	...	521
1910	...	74	...	80	...	146	...	110	...	410
1911	...	109	...	69	...	177	...	126	...	481
1912	...	74	...	77	...	149	...	133	...	433
1913	...	98	...	55	...	137	...	140	...	430
1914	...	90	...	53	...	162	...	149	...	454
1915	...	118	...	74	...	176	...	131	...	499
1916	...	95	...	69	...	146	...	165	...	475
1917	...	108	...	82	...	162	...	154	...	506
1918	...	102	...	92	...	184	...	164	...	542
1919	...	81	...	51	...	123	...	112	...	367
1920	...	60	...	48	...	94	...	81	...	283
1921	...	64	...	49	...	87	...	99	..	299
1922	...	53	...	54	...	109	...	98	...	314
1923	...	62	...	49	...	95	...	59	...	265
1924	...	57	...	44	..	102	...	69	...	272

Of the 272 deaths certified to be due to Phthisis, 52 had not been notified during life-time.

26 were notified at death.

5 „ „ within 1 week of death.

15 „ „ between 1 week and 1 month of death.

64 „ „ „ 1 month and 6 months of death.

32 „ „ „ 6 months and 1 year of death.

78 „ „ before 1 year of death.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

129 new cases were notified, or 10 less than in the previous year:—

	Notifications.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Limehouse District	26	19	·35
St. George-in-the-East	25	9	·21
Mile End Old Town	58	16	·15
Whitechapel District	20	7	·12
WHOLE BOROUGH	129	51	·20

Deaths from diseases of a Tubercular nature, other than Phthisis, from 1901 to 1924:—

	Limehouse District	St. George's.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	Whole Borough.
1901 ...	60	73	54	52	239
1902 ...	43	49	89	52	233
1903 ...	52	37	61	45	195
1904 ...	44	35	61	34	174
1905 ...	42	29	53	35	159
1906 ...	57	47	53	57	214
1907 ...	51	50	59	42	202
1908 ...	38	40	64	25	167
1909 ...	37	41	40	26	144
1910 ...	33	26	43	35	137
1911 ...	40	40	59	27	166
1912 ...	29	15	39	22	105
1913 ...	33	32	39	21	125
1914 ...	52	24	50	26	152
1915 ...	30	24	43	21	118
1916 ...	21	21	28	19	89
1917 ...	23	26	39	25	113
1918 ...	20	22	32	12	86
1919 ...	16	6	12	16	50
1920 ...	11	7	18	14	50
1921 ...	9	13	14	11	47
1922 ...	11	10	12	9	42
1923 ...	15	11	18	7	51
1924 ...	19	9	16	7	51

Of the 51 deaths certified to be due to Tuberculosis other than Phthisis, 28 had not been notified during life-time.

12 were notified at death.

4 „ „ between 1 week and 1 month of death.

1 was „ „ 1 month and 3 months of death.

1 „ „ „ 3 months and 6 months of death.

1 „ „ „ 6 months and 12 months of death.

6 were „ „ before 1 year of death.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

Since the last Annual Report, the three Dispensaries in the Borough have continued on the same lines. The alteration in the size of the three areas has proved satisfactory.

The appointment of the Tuberculosis Officers to the Poor Law Hospitals for consultative purposes has been the means of bringing the Dispensaries into contact with a much larger number of patients suffering from the disease, particularly advanced infective cases. It has also served to strengthen the co-operation between the Hospitals and the Dispensaries.

One of our greatest problems still remains, viz., the chronic and infective patient. Many of these cases are comparatively fit, but they are, none the less, a source of danger to others.

Permanent institutional treatment for isolation purposes is, in most cases, out of the question on account of the long period necessary.

Assuming the necessary accommodation to be available, most patients would not remain in an institution for periods running, in some cases, into years.

In order to try and prevent the spread of the disease to the children of consumptive parents, a movement has been initiated recently by the London County Council, the object of which is to remove children from their homes for the last three months or so of the parents' life. It is a modification of the French method whereby babies of tuberculous mothers are removed to healthy surroundings immediately after birth.

Whether these half measures will prove to be beneficial remains to be seen, but I think it savours somewhat of "Locking the stable door after the horse has escaped."

Co-operation between the private doctors and the Tuberculosis Officers becomes closer every year. Larger numbers of patients are now examined at the dispensaries at the request of private doctors in the district, and more patients were examined in the homes of the patients than formerly.

NEW PATIENTS.

The following tables show analyses of the patients who have been examined for the first time.

TABLE 1.

Stepney Green Dispensary	...	...	...	861
Whitechapel Dispensary	...	...	...	941
St. George-in-the-East Dispensary	...	...	...	885

ANALYSIS I.

	Under observation on January 1st pending diagnosis.	Examined for the first time during the year.	TOTAL	Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Not suffering from Tuberculosis.	Under observation on December 31st pending diagnosis.	Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis.	
Stepney and Mile End	(a) All persons (including contacts).	53	808	861	130	16	659	39	17
Whitechapel		25	916	941	135	20	743	23	20
St. George-in-the-East		40	845	885	118	30	669	36	32
Total ..		118	2569	2687	383	66	2071	98	69

ANALYSIS II.

	Under observation on January 1st pending diagnosis.	Examined for the first time during the year.	TOTAL	Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Not suffering from Tuberculosis.	Under observation on December 31st pending diagnosis.	Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis.	
Stepney and Mile End	(b) "Contacts" (included in (a)).	31	529	560	34	7	489	21	9
Whitechapel		10	610	620	26	7	564	13	10
St. George-in-the-East		21	502	523	10	6	476	15	16
Total ..		62	1641	1703	70	20	1529	49	35

CHILDREN.

All children of school age who are suffering or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis are now kept under frequent observation either by the London County Council School Medical Officers or by the Tuberculosis Officers. Case cards are exchanged with the School Medical Officers regarding all such children examined, and the necessary observation is then carried out either by them or by the Tuberculosis Officers—depending upon the nature of the individual case.

This arrangement ensures that all "contacts" of school age are examined. It is still found impossible, however, to persuade all adult "contacts" to be examined, particularly male "contacts."

INSURED PATIENTS.

Table II shows an analysis of the Insured patients.

TABLE II.

	Under observation on January 1st pending diagnosis.	Examined for the first time during the year.	TOTAL	Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Not suffering from Tuberculosis.	Under observation on December 31st pending diagnosis.	Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis.
Stepney and Mile End	(c) 6	200	206	58	5	132	5	6
Whitechapel	Insured persons. 5	224	229	47	6	166	5	5
St. George-in-the-East	(Included in (a)). 8	165	173	73	4	83	6	7
Total ..	19	589	608	178	15	381	16	18

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

Table III shows the number of War Pensioners examined at the three Dispensaries during the year.

TABLE III.

	New cases.	Cases in attendance during the year.
Stepney	13	103
Whitechapel	7	48
St. George-in-the-East	7	70
Total	<u>27</u>	<u>221</u>

A fairly large number of Pensioners are under observation following periods of institutional treatment for tuberculosis, but as time goes on the number of reports to the Ministry become less.

Very few patients have been recommended for industrial training from the Dispensaries, largely on account of the great difficulty—in fact, the impossibility—of obtaining work on the expiration of the training period.

Until employment in this country becomes satisfactory, it will remain impossible for men whose working capacity is impaired to obtain work in the open market.

TABLE IV.

	1. Number of Patients under treatment or supervision (excluding persons under observation or domiciliary treatment) on December 31st.	2. Total number of attendances of Patients at the Dispensaries during the year.	3. Number of persons placed during the year under observation at the Dispensaries for purpose of diagnosis.	4. Number of cases in which the period of observation at the Dispensary exceeded two months.	5. Number of Insured persons under domiciliary treatment on December 31st.	6. Number of reports received from Insurance Practitioners in respect of insured patients under domiciliary treatment during the year.	7. Number of persons referred to affiliated hospital for consultation.	8. Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners at the homes of Patients.	9. Number of other visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of patients.	10. Number of visits paid by Nurses or Health Visitors to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes.	11. Number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensaries.
Stepney and Mile End ..	255	2,747	92	38	142	10	15	11	111	2,163	648
Whitechapel	264	3,896	97	34	159	4	30	1	176	2,089	739
St. George-in-the-East ..	278	2,495	148	31	190	2	17	17	201	1,444	391
Total	797	9,138	337	103	491	16	62	29	488	5,696	1,778

Table IV. shows a general statement of the work during the year.

FORM R.—Table referring to persons residing in the area which is served by the St. GEORGE'S DISPENSARY.

Number of		Under observation at the Dispensary on Jan. 1st pending diagnosis.	Examined for the first time during the year.	Total.	Found to be			Under observation at the Dispensary on Dec. 31st pending diagnosis.	Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis.	
					Suffering from Tuberculosis.		Not suffering from Tuberculosis.			
					Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.				
(a) All persons (including "Contacts.")	Adults.	M.	4	160	164	59	2	89	8	6
		F.	12	265	277	46	5	208	7	11
	Children under 15.	M.	12	194	206	8	12	168	12	6
		F.	12	226	238	5	11	204	9	9
	TOTAL			40	845	885	118	30	669	36	32
(b) "Contacts" (included in (a)).	Adults.	M.	0	52	52	2	0	46	2	2
		F.	5	150	155	3	1	142	2	7
	Children under 15.	M.	8	138	146	3	3	132	6	2
		F.	8	162	170	2	2	156	5	5
	TOTAL			21	402	423	8	6	376	15	16
(c) Insured persons (included in (a)).	M.	6	102	108	51	2	46	4	5	
	F.	2	63	65	22	2	37	2	2	

1. Number of patients under treatment or supervision (excluding persons under observation or domiciliary treatment) on the 31st December*	278
2. Total number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary during the year..	836
	Insured ..
	Uninsured..
3. Number of persons placed during the year under observation at the Dispensary for the purpose of diagnosis	148
4. Number of cases in which the period of observation at the Dispensary exceeded two months..	31
5. Number of insured patients under domiciliary treatment on December 31st †	190
6. Number of reports received from Insurance Practitioners in respect of insured patients under domiciliary treatment during the year	2
7. Number of persons referred to affiliated hospital for consultation	17
8. Number of consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients	13
	Insured ..
	Uninsured..
9. Number of other visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of patients	201
10. Number of visits paid by Nurses or Health Visitors to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes	1444
11. Number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensary	391

* Insured persons under domiciliary treatment by Insurance practitioners are excluded, even though they may attend the dispensary at intervals for examination or consultation. Such cases are included under Head 5.

† All insured persons in the dispensary area who are actually receiving domiciliary treatment from Insurance practitioners are included, irrespective of the date upon which they were placed under domiciliary treatment and of any attendance at the dispensary.

FORM R.—Table referring to persons residing in the area which is served by the STEPNEY GREEN DISPENSARY.

Number of		Under observation at the Dispensary on Jan. 1st pending diagnosis.	Examined for the first time during the year.	Total.	Found to be			Under observation at the Dispensary on Dec. 31st pending diagnosis.	Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis.	
					Suffering from Tuberculosis.		Not suffering from Tuberculosis.			
					Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary.				
(a) All persons (including "Contacts.")	Adults	M.	12	233	245	54	6	169	10	6
		F.	9	206	215	46	2	156	9	2
	Children under 15.	M.	18	176	194	16	4	157	13	4
		F.	14	193	207	14	4	177	7	5
	TOTAL			53	608	861	130	16	659	39	17
(b) "Contacts" (included in (a)).	Adults.	M.	7	138	145	13	2	121	6	3
		F.	5	126	131	11	2	113	4	1
	Children under 15.	M.	13	119	132	5	1	116	8	2
		F.	6	146	152	5	2	139	3	3
(c) Insured persons (included in (a)).	M.	4	129	133	37	4	87	3	2	
	F.	2	71	73	21	1	45	2	4	

1. Number of patients under treatment or supervision (excluding persons under observation or domiciliary treatment) on the 31st December*..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
2. Total number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary during the year ..	Insured ..	712	Uninsured..	2035					
3. Number of persons placed during the year under observation at the Dispensary for the purpose of diagnosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
4. Number of cases in which the period of observation at the Dispensary exceeded two months..									38
5. Number of insured patients under domiciliary treatment on December 31st†	..	..							142
6. Number of reports received from Insurance Practitioners in respect of insured patients under domiciliary treatment during the year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
7. Number of persons referred to affiliated hospital for consultation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
8. Number of consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients	Insured ..	8	Uninsured..	3					
9. Number of other visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of patients ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
10. Number of visits paid by Nurses or Health Visitors to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2163
11. Number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensary ..									648

* Insured persons under domiciliary treatment by Insurance practitioners are excluded, even though they may attend the dispensary at intervals for examination or consultation. Such cases are included under Head 5.

† All insured persons in the dispensary area who are actually receiving domiciliary treatment from Insurance practitioners are included, irrespective of the date upon which they were placed under domiciliary treatment and of any attendance at the dispensary.

FORM R.—Table referring to persons residing in the area which is served by the WHITECHAPEL DISPENSARY.

Number of			Under observation at the Dispensary on Jan. 1st pending diagnosis.	Examined for the first time during the year.	Total.	Found to be			Under observation at the Dispensary on Dec. 31st pending diagnosis.	Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis.
						Suffering from Tuberculosis.		Not suffering from Tuberculosis.		
						Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.			
(a) All persons (including "Contacts.")	Adults.	M.	10	260	270	75	5	178	4	8
		F.	5	308	313	49	4	253	2	5
	Children under 15.	M.	5	171	176	5	7	147	12	5
		F.	5	177	182	6	4	165	5	2
	TOTAL..			25	916	941	135	20	743	23	20
(b) "Contacts" (included in (a)).	Adults.	M.	2	144	146	10	0	132	2	2
		F.	3	199	202	10	1	188	2	1
	Children under 15.	M.	2	124	126	2	3	109	7	5
		F.	3	143	146	4	3	135	2	2
(c) Insured persons (included in (a)).	M.	4	153	157	34	4	111	4	4	
	F.	1	1	72	13	2	55	1	1	

1. Number of patients under treatment or supervision (excluding persons under observation or domiciliary treatment) on the 31st December*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264
2. Total number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary during the year ..	Insured ..	1234	Uninsured..	2662						
3. Number of persons placed during the year under observation at the Dispensary for the purpose of diagnosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
4. Number of cases in which the period of observation at the Dispensary exceeded two months ..										34
5. Number of insured patients under domiciliary treatment on December 31st †	..	..								159
6. Number of reports received from Insurance Practitioners in respect of insured patients under domiciliary treatment during the year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
7. Number of persons referred to affiliated hospital for consultation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
8. Number of consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients	Insured ..	1	Uninsured ..	0						
9. Number of other visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of patients	..	..								176
10. Number of visits paid by Nurses or Health Visitors to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2089
11. Number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensary ..										739

*Insured persons under domiciliary treatment by Insurance practitioners are excluded, even though they may attend the dispensary at intervals for examination or consultation. Such cases are included under Head 5.

†All insured persons in the dispensary area who are actually receiving domiciliary treatment from Insurance practitioners are included, irrespective of the date upon which they were placed under domiciliary treatment and of any attendance at the dispensary.

**Finsen Light Treatment
and the
Supply of Artificial Pneumo-Thorax Refills.**

Fourteen applications were received during the year from the London Hospital respecting 7 patients undergoing Finsen Light Treatment. Payment was guaranteed by the Council for 168 attendances.

Twenty-five Refills were supplied by the Brompton Hospital with respect to 2 patients receiving Artificial Pneumo-Thorax Treatment. Payments were made by the Council for such Refills.

Leprosy.

A woman suffering from leprosy was brought to my notice. She is about 55 years of age and was born in Austria. Her parents separated when she was a baby, and she was brought up by friends. When she was a child, she came over to England to look for her father. It was impossible to obtain any further information from her, as she is obviously mentally defective—whether due to her illness or whether she has always been so—I am not in a position to state. She went to live in Glasgow, and about ten years ago she got married in London. After about four or five years of married life, her husband, who was about 70 years of age, died suddenly in 1918 outside his residence in Turner Street when he was returning from the Synagogue. An inquest was held, and the verdict was "Found dead—Heart failure—natural." From inquiries which I made I found that the husband had an eruption on the face, which might very well be that of leprosy, and in that case the patient might have contracted the disease from him. Otherwise it is very difficult to account for the fact of her having contracted leprosy. For about four years she lived in a house in Cannon Street Road and then she developed an eruption on the face. She went to the London Hospital where the disease was diagnosed as leprosy. She was, on the recommendation of the Skin Specialist of the London Hospital, admitted to the St. George-in-the-East Hospital, but after being there for a few months, she discharged herself, but she was refused admission at Cannon Street Road. She was taken by somebody to Greeneld Street, where, according to the occupier of the latter premises, she was "dumped on them." She again attended the London Hospital and was again sent to St. George's Hospital, but after a short stay she discharged herself and returned to Greenfield Street. The occupiers of these premises were unaware of her real disease, and in any case the premises were totally unsuited for the purpose of housing her, and I communicated with the Ministry of Health on the matter. The Leper Colony receive male patients only and she was removed to a Home in the country at the expense of the Guardians.

Infantile Mortality.

407 infants died under one year of age, or 35 more than in the previous year.

105 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 69 per 1,000 births.

68 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 75 per 1,000 births.

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

71 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 87 per 1,000 births.

The Infantile Mortality for the whole Borough was 74 per 1,000 births, while that for the whole of London was 69 per 1,000.

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

1. *Municipal Centres.*

Limehouse Centre—

Town Hall, Commercial Road.

Monday: Afternoon 2—5 p.m. (Consultation & Sales).

Thursday: Morning 10.30 (for women).

Wapping Centre—

52, Red Lion Street.

Monday: Morning 10—12 noon. (Consultation & Sales).

Wednesday: Afternoon 2—5 (Consultation & Sales).

Friday: Morning 10—12 (Consultation & Sales).

St. George's Centre—

Town Hall, Cable Street.

Tuesday: Afternoon 2—5 p.m. (Consultation & Sales).

Friday: Morning 10—11.30 (Sales).

Spitalfields Centre—

Bedford Institute, Quaker Street.

Tuesday: Afternoon 2.30—5 p.m. (Consultation & Sales).

Wednesday: Afternoon 2—5 p.m. (Sewing).

Whitechapel Centre—

St. Phillip's Institute, Newark Street.

Monday: Morning 10—12 (Sales).

Thursday: Afternoon 2—5 p.m. (Consultation & Sales).

2. *Voluntary Centres.*

Mission Hall, Carr Street.

Friday afternoons.

Stepney Infant Welfare Centre and Babies' Nursing Home—

587, Commercial Road.

Monday and Thursday afternoons.

Thursday—10-12 noon (Dental).

The Memorial Hall—

High Street, Shadwell.

Wednesday afternoons.

Jewish Centre,

38, Betts Street.

Monday and Wednesday afternoons.

Congregational Buildings, Burdett Road.

Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

Dame Colet House,

3, St. Helen's Terrace, Mile End.

Monday afternoons.

The Cottage, 10, Duckett Street.

Tuesday afternoons.

Wednesday afternoons (Gentiles and Jews).

Jewish Maternity Home,

24, Underwood Street.

Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

Monday and Wednesday afternoons—Sewing Class.

Monday, 10 a.m.-1 p.m. (Dental).

49, Church Street, Minories.

Monday and Friday afternoons.

Jewish Centre, Camperdown House,

Half Moon Passage, Aldgate.

Wednesday afternoons.

Jewish Centre, 198, Mile End Road.

Monday afternoons.

3. *Ante-natal Clinics.*

587, Commercial Road.

East End Mothers' Lying-in-Home, Commercial Road

Limehouse Town Hall.

London Hospital.

24, Underwood Street.

4. *Crèches.*

Jewish Day Nursery, 23, New Road.

Port of London Day Nursery, 5, Pier Head.

Marie Hilton Crèche, Stepney Causeway.

St. Paul's Day Nursery, Wellclose Square.

Private: Mitre Day Nursery, Rectory Square.

VISITS BY THE HEALTH VISITORS:—

	E. Addis	D. Chabot	E. Clements	A. M. Cordwell	M. Davis	S. Foucar	A. E. Gibbs	E. Goodfellow	D. Mitchell	I. Virtue	H. A. Whitty	Total
Primary	683	566	392	560	501	248	385	240	451	470	308	4,804
Revisits:—												
To infants under 1 year ...	494	578	864	475	722	430	533	636	672	738	629	6,771
To children between 1-5 years	500	1,017	1,002	1,021	1,606	2,194	1,689	1,248	793	1,233	1,487	13,790
Ante-natal:—												
Primary	149	7	69	26	—	1	4	59	165	2	148	630
Subsequent	26	1	31	11	—	—	—	1	316	—	42	428
Miscellaneous	616	366	89	655	428	651	400	987	446	118	574	5,330
Total	2,468	2,535	2,447	2,748	3,257	3,524	3,011	3,171	2,843	2,561	3,188	31,753
CENTRES ATTENDED:—												
Municipal	80	75	68	41	5	23	78	179	44	86	88	767
Voluntary	—	6	—	6	87	61	—	—	1	—	11	172
Total	80	81	68	47	92	84	78	179	45	86	99	939

Feeding of Infants :—

Breast fed	...	...	...	4,532
Artificially fed	...	...	...	121
Mixed feeding	...	...	...	151
				<hr/> 4,804

No. dead before first visit of Health Visitor ... 403

Municipal Centres.

	Limehouse.	St. George's.	Spitalfields.	Wapping.	Whitechapel.
No. of sessions held	48	46	47	52	48
No. of attendances of infants	1,950	1,724	516	1,786	1,672
No. of attendances of children 1-5 years of age	936	685	283	602	1,101
No. of doctors' consultations	48	46	23	52	48
No. of doctors' morning consultations	40	—	—	—	—
Attendances of mothers	211	—	—	—	—
<i>Sewing Classes :—</i>					
No. of classes held	13	30	39	37	—
No. of attendances	83	207	289	225	—

Supply of Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and to Children.

The approximate quantity of milk, etc., distributed during the year, together with the cost, was as follows :—

	No. of Applications Granted.	No. of Persons	Quantity	Cost.
				£ s. d.
Cows Milk—				
Free ...	6,509	9,151	32,058 $\frac{1}{4}$ gals.	3,594 12 4
Half-price ...	87	137	468 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	27 6 7
Dried Milk—				
Free ..	875	982	6,762 lbs.	475 14 10
Half-price ..	23	26	172 „	6 3 8
Virol—				
Free ...	85	97	97 lbs.	6 9 4
Half-price ...	1	1	2 „	— — 8

Health Week.

Stepney Health Week was held from October 4th to October 10th inclusive.

The Town Clerk wrote to the Ministers of Religion and asked them to make a reference to the subject in their sermons on Saturday or Sunday, and we have every reason to believe that this was done in a large number of churches, chapels and synagogues.

On Monday, October 6th, at 3 o'clock, the Exhibition was opened by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, and His Worship the Mayor (Alderman Prevost) took the Chair.

A Baby Show was held on this day for male babies under one year of age, and 88 took part in the competition. The prizes were given and distributed by the Mayor.

Films were shown to senior children on "Swat that Fly," and on the care of the teeth—"The Ivory Castles." From 6 to 7 o'clock the films "Our Children" and "Public Health Twins" were given to a good audience.

Later in the evening a lecture was given on Venereal Disease to a mixed audience by Mrs. Clayton and Dr. Sloan Chesser, when about 250 people were present.

On Tuesday, October 7th, the Exhibition was opened at 3 p.m. by the Lord Bishop of Stepney, and Councillor (Mrs.) Fardell, Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, took the Chair.

The competition for female babies under one year of age took place, and 70 babies were entered for this competition. The prizes were given and distributed on this occasion by Mr. H. Potter, a late Mayor of Stepney.

At 4.15 p.m. a dental film was shown to schoolchildren in charge of two schoolmasters, and they were addressed on the care of the teeth and tooth brush drill, by Mr. F. Lawrence, a dentist of Whitechapel Road.

At 5 o'clock, children were admitted into the Hall, and it became very crowded, and several children had to be refused admission because of want of room. Films were shown—"The Ivory Castles" and "A Fight in Fairyland"—both films having a bearing on the care of the teeth, and the necessity of keeping them clean.

At 6 o'clock cinematograph films on "Our Children" and "Our Mothers and Babies" were shown to a mixed adult audience.

At 7.30, a lecture and cinematograph film on Tuberculosis was given by Dr. Goss—the Senior Tuberculosis Officer—when an audience of about 200 was present. Alderman Groves, J.P., was in the chair.

On Wednesday, October 8th, the Exhibition was opened by Sir Francis H. Champneys, Bart., Vice-President of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases and Consulting Surgeon Accoucheur at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The Chair was taken by Alderman (Mrs.) Reidy.

49 male babies between one and two years of age took part in the Baby Show competition, and prizes were given by Councillor (Dr.) J. J. Reidy, J.P.

At 5 o'clock cinematograph films were shown to children. The hall was so crowded that the Dentist was not able to make much impression on the children with his remarks on the care of the teeth.

Other films were shown between 6 o'clock and 7.30 to an adult audience.

At 7.30 a lecture on Venereal Disease was given by Dr. Feldman for men only, and a film, "Whatsoever a Man Soweth" was shown. The hall was crowded, at least a hundred had to stand up at the back and sides of the hall, and admission had to be refused to a large number afterwards.

On Thursday, October 9th, the Exhibition was opened by Rabbi Dayan A. Feldman, and the Chair was taken by Councillor (Miss) M. Moses, J.P. Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

The prizes for female babies between one and two years of age were given by Councillor H. Kosky, J.P., and were distributed by Councillor (Miss) Moses. 39 babies were entered for this competition.

At 5 p.m. a lecture on Ante-Natal Care was given by Dr. Eardley Holland, Assistant Obstetric Surgeon to the London Hospital, when a good audience of Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and Social Workers was present.

From 6 to 7 o'clock, cinematograph films on "Social Hygiene for Women" and on "Venereal Disease" were shown.

At 7.30 a lecture on "Health and Happiness" was given by Dr. E. Sloan Chesser, the Chair being taken by Alderman Keefe. An audience of about 250 was present.

On Friday, October 10th, a Baby Show was held for children of both sexes between 2 and 5 years of age, when 109 children competed. The prizes were given by Sir Edward Mann, Bart., the first Mayor of the Borough.

The Exhibition was opened by Major C. R. Attlee, M.A., M.P., at 3 o'clock, the Chair being taken by Councillor J. D. Somper, J.P.

At 4.15 cinematograph films were shown to senior schoolchildren, who were accompanied by their teachers, and the Hall was quite full.

The film entitled "Dental Hygiene" was shown, and Mr. Lawrence gave a lecture on the care of the teeth.

At 5.15 p.m. an ante-natal film entitled "Well Born" was shown to a very good audience.

At 6.30 a cinematograph film for a mixed audience was shown entitled "Public Health Twins" and a lecture on Venereal Disease was given together with a film called "The Gift of Life."

At 7.30 Dr. C. W. Saleeby gave a lecture on "Sunlight and Babyhood," when the chair was taken by Alderman W. C. Johnson, J.P.

There was a very good and appreciative audience.

A short film belonging to the Electricity Department was shown each day, giving the advantage of electric light for heating and power, etc.

The two Exhibitions on Infant Welfare and Venereal Diseases were well attended each day from 4 o'clock until 7.30.

Demonstrations in the care of infants from birth up to two years of age were given daily as well as in first aid and bandaging.

Model menus for children and invalids were shown by the Invalid Kitchen's Association.

Health Week efforts were quite successful due to the efforts of all who took part in its organisation, more especially Dr. Browne, the Health Visitors, and the clerks engaged in the Maternal and Infant Welfare Department.

Unsound Food.

The following is a list and quantity of the foodstuffs destroyed during the year under the Unsound Food Series and the Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations, 1908.

I.—At the wharves.

Preserved Meats.

			Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
83,011 tins of beef	...	...	137	1	0	3
2 barrels of salt beef	...	...	—	3	2	0
2 tins of brawn	...	...	—	—	—	2
120 tins of chicken	...	...	—	—	2	4
30 hams	...	...	—	2	0	0
224 tins of pork	...	...	—	12	0	0
595 tins of tongue	...	...	1	0	3	12

Preserved Fish.

			Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
187,963 tins of salmon	...	...	127	5	0	20

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

3,934 crates of bananas	...	...	109	4	2	0
70 packages of bilberries	...	...	—	3	3	0
12 casks of cauliflowers	...	...	1	2	0	0
767 packages of cherries	...	...	2	8	3	0
47 boxes of figs	...	...	—	9	2	17
70 bags of onions	...	...	3	4	1	4
60 bags of parsnips	...	...	2	10	0	0
48 packages of pears	...	...	4	15	1	12
475 packages of plums	...	...	5	8	3	18
422 bags of potatoes	...	...	20	16	2	0
5 boxes of tomatoes	...	...	—	—	1	24
60 bags of turnips	...	...	2	10	0	0

Preserved Fruit and Vegetables.

1,711 boxes of dried apricots	...	...	21	7	3	0
383 tins and 4 casks of cherries	...	...	1	11	1	0
36,720 tins of pineapples	...	...	31	15	3	4
11,765 tins of fruit pulp	...	...	10	1	2	8

Sundries.

12,137 tins of assorted canned goods	...	...	16	7	2	4
3 boxes of edible fat	...	...	—	1	2	0
1 cask of liquid eggs	...	...	—	4	0	19
44 bags rye flour	...	...	2	13	0	6
2 bags of sugar	...	...	—	4	0	0
1 tin of soup	...	...	—	—	—	1
2,329 packages of tea	...	...	21	5	3	27
			<u>524</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>17</u>

II.—At Bishopsgate Street Station ex. Harwich—Zeebrugge train ferry

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
150 packages of peaches ...	—	14	0	0
1,197 packages of pears ...	19	13	3	20
4,134 packages of plums ...	23	12	1	4
2 bags of potatoes ...	—	2	0	0
	<u>44</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>24</u>

III.—Unsound Food seized by, or surrendered to the District Sanitary Inspectors :—

Fish.

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Anchovies ...	—	1	0	11
Cod ...	—	2	2	4
Cod's Roes ...	—	1	2	0
Gurnet ...	—	—	—	5
Haddocks ...	—	1	0	0
Pilchards and Sardines ...	—	7	0	0
Plaice ...	—	2	1	0
Skate ...	—	2	0	15

Fruit.

Apples ...	9	12	0	0
Bananas ...	6	3	2	0
Cherries ...	—	1	1	10
Dried Fruit ...	1	3	1	7
Fruit Pulp ...	—	4	0	0
Grapes ...	—	4	2	16
Greengages ...	—	3	1	4
Mandarines ...	—	9	0	0
Oranges ...	—	1	1	12
Pears ...	26	18	2	20
Plums ...	—	6	0	24
Tinned Fruit ...	—	11	2	0

Meat.

Bacon ...	—	—	1	14
Beef ...	—	3	1	20½
Hams ...	—	1	1	10
Mutton ...	—	—	1	0
Mutton, Beef and Pork ...	—	—	1	11
Ox Cheek ...	—	2	1	0
Ox Tongue ...	—	—	—	7½
Rabbits... ...	—	—	1	24
Sausages, tinned ...	—	5	1	21

Vegetables.

				Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Carrots ...	...	...	...	2	3	0	0
Cauliflower	...	..	...	—	10	0	0
Greens ...	...	...	...	9	14	0	0
Potatoes	...	...	...	—	5	2	0
Savcys ...	...	...	...	—	2	0	0
Tomatoes	...	...	...	2	18	0	0

Miscellaneous.

Canned Goods (assorted) ...	...	...	...	1	0	2	0
Cheddar Cheeses	...	...	...	—	1	1	0
Condensed Milk ...	...	..	...	6	0	0	10
Liquid Eggs	...	...	...	1 gallon 1 pint			
Nut Butter	...	...	...	—	—	1	22
Total			...	70	5	0	16

Unsound Food Regulations.

A ship containing dried Apricots was accidentally sunk in the River Thames. These dried Apricots were salvaged from the sunken vessel and landed in this Borough. An application was made to me to allow these Apricots to be exported to Hamburg. In consequence of their unsound condition I refused the application.

Part of this cargo had already been sold to a firm in Hamburg, but as I was not satisfied as to the object for which they were to be exported, I refused to release it until it had been examined by a Justice. The matter was, therefore, taken to Court, and the applicant intimated that the Apricots were to be used for cattle food. The Magistrate, however, was not satisfied that this was the case and adjourned the matter.

At a subsequent hearing, an agent from the firm in Hamburg gave evidence as to their destination, and stated, on oath, that they would not be used for anything but for cattle feeding. The consignment was then released.

I communicated with the Health Authorities in Hamburg, and stated the destination and object for which they were to be exported, but I received no acknowledgment of my letter (although it was written in German), nor have I received any information that they were not used for the purpose of being prepared into human food.

Disinfecting Station.

1,449 rooms were fumigated, and the bedding, etc., were removed and disinfected by steam. Of these, 1,226 rooms were fumigated because of infectious disease, 173 as a result of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 50 because they were verminous. In addition to these, Scabies occurred in 169 families and the bedding was taken away and disinfected by steam.

197,990 articles were disinfected. Of these, 156,048 were second-hand articles of clothing for export abroad, 33,622 were from premises where infectious disease occurred, and 8,320 because they were in a verminous condition, 717 articles of bedding were destroyed with the owners' consent.

The Mortuary.

The number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary during the year was 246. Of these, 205 were removed by the Coroner's Order, 37 by the Police, 1 at the request of deceased's friends, and 3 on my instructions.

38 bodies were placed in the Jewish part of the Mortuary, but only 19 were officially "watched."

240 inquests were held in the Coroner's Court, and 150 post-mortem examinations were made.

12 persons were accommodated at the Council's shelter, *i.e.*, 2 men, 3 women, and 7 children.

Verminous Persons.

449 persons were cleansed during the year and had their clothing disinfected—420 males and 29 females. In addition, 591 school children were cleansed, of which 45 were children suffering from Scabies.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.

35 applications for certificates and reports were received during the year. Of these 26 were granted, and 9 were refused. One of the Certificates granted was issued free in pursuance of the Council's Resolution of the 21st November, 1921, with respect to a house in the Prusom Street Area.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, and the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907.

22 applications for registration were received during the year:— 21 respecting the Business of a Wholesale Dealer in Margarine, and 1 with respect to a Butter Factory. Certificates were granted in all these cases.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

9 applications for Dealers' licences under the above Order were received during the year. All the licences were granted and the description and number of licences are as follows:—

"Certified" Milk	...	...	...	...	3
"Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk	...	...	...	...	4*
"Pastuerised" Milk	...	...	...	...	2

* One of these is in respect of a bottling establishment.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

Complaints received	..	...	...	468
Number of drains tested	...	...	...	468
Number of drains found to be defective			...	61
Number of Notices served	...	...	...	61
Number referred to the Borough Engineer			...	407

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

Pursuant to the Third Section of the Canal Boats Act 1884, the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney, being the Registration Authority under the above Acts, has to report as follows with regard to the Execution of such Acts and of the Regulations made thereunder, and as to the steps taken by them as such authority during the year to give effect to the provisions of the said Acts and Regulations, viz.:—

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

(2) The number of Boats inspected in 1924 was 51, and the conditions of the Boats and their occupants, as regards the matters dealt with in the Acts and Regulations was very good.

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

(a) Registration	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) Notification of change of Master	...	...	...	Nil.
(c) Certificates	...	...	...	Nil.
(d) Marking	...	...	...	Nil.
(e) Overcrowding	...	...	...	Nil.
(f) Separation of Sexes	...	...	...	Nil.
(g) Cleanliness	...	...	...	Nil.
(h) Ventilation	...	...	...	Nil.

(i) Painting	...	...	...	Nil.
(j) Provision of Water Cask	...	...	...	Nil.
(k) Removal of bilge water	...	...	...	Nil.
(l) Notification of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	Nil.
(m) Admittance of Inspector	...	...	...	Nil.

(4) No legal proceedings were taken.

(5) No infringements were found.

(6) No cases of Infectious Disease occurred.

(7) No boats were detained for cleansing and disinfection.

(8) The total number on the register on the 31st December, 1924:—

(a) Number of boats believed to be in use or available was	...	...	...	4
Boats propelled by Motor	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) Number of boats that cannot be traced	...	...	...	Nil.

(9) No boats were registered during the year.

General Sanitary Work.

35,287 inspections were made to houses.

49,248 re-visits were made by the Inspectors to supervise the abatement of the nuisances found in 14,510 houses. 7,644 statutory notices were served. 63 summonses were taken under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

4,387 drains were tested with smoke, and 134 were re-tested; 1,636 drains were either constructed or re-constructed, cleansed or repaired; 485 were trapped.

171 new soil pipes were fixed and ventilated; 950 new closet pans and traps were fixed; 3,543 closets were either cleansed or repaired, or provided with additional light and ventilation; 1,426 water closets were provided with a proper flushing apparatus.

49 cisterns were cleansed and covered.

53 cases of overcrowding were abated.

1 shed occupied as a dwelling was discontinued from being used as such.

Water supply to houses was reinstated in 101 instances.

1,469 yards were cleansed, paved or repaired; 20 areas and stables were paved and drained; and 296 washhouses and forecourts were paved.

There were 61 nuisances under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with respect to the keeping of animals, and these were all abated.

8 nuisances with respect to open fires in yards were remedied.

Notices were served to provide 1,648 sanitary dust receptacles, and 12 manure receptacles were provided or re-constructed. 500 offensive accumulations were removed.

101 houses were ventilated under the lower floor.

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

62 urinals were fixed.

31 notices were served for the abatement of smoke nuisances.

334 visits were made to bakehouses, and 306 cleansings were carried out.

7,950 notices were served to have houses or parts thereof cleansed.

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

15,889 miscellaneous repairs to roofs, floors, gutters, etc., were carried out as the result of notices served.

37 rooms were provided with additional light and ventilation, and the damp walls of 932 rooms were remedied.

The number of registered milkshops at the end of the year was 441, and 1583 visits were made to inspect the condition of the premises, milk receptacles, etc.

Ice cream was manufactured at 244 premises, and 421 inspections were made to them.

1,158 verminous premises were cleansed during the year.

Total Fines and Costs.

	Fines.			Costs.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Under the Public Health (London Act)	101	18	0	160	7	0
Food and Drugs Acts	53	0	0	34	13	0
Butter and Margarine Acts	7	5	0	8	8	0
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908 and Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922	2	0	0	2	2	0
London County Council By-laws ...	16	11	0	13	10	0
	£180	14	0	£219	0	0

SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORT.

	H. BOTTMLEY.	A. COOK.	T. W. DEE.	E. W. FLINT.	H. O. HARRIS.	J. W. JOHNSON.	H. MILLS.	G. O. PAVITT.	H. QUAINTELL.	W. SHEPHERD.	R. SIMPSON.	J. TWAITS.	R. H. WATERMAN.	J. WHITE.	T. P. WRACK.	S. H. V. TRIMMING.	W. T. TWYNHAM.	TOTALS.
Number of Inspections—																		
House to house... ..	250	411	445	386	36	191	209	617	357	653	542	560	745	326	362	...	...	6040
Miscellaneous	1764	1934	1363	1531	1203	1936	2081	703	1440	1105	1059	541	1570	1276	1326	1037	1180	22849
Complaints	246	407	168	247	463	60	432	593	195	77	196	577	73	94	609	287	207	4931
Infectious diseases	67	90	36	53	70	184	78	152	201	48	100	138	98	63	89	...	...	1467
Re-visits—Number of	3078	1909	2460	1937	2885	4278	3659	4283	1614	2331	4201	2885	2965	1857	2415	3197	3300	49248
Intimations served	1150	725	714	563	678	1164	1055	1160	559	657	1061	955	891	677	618	868	1020	14510
Statutory notices served	204	540	463	501	243	576	580	915	185	180	690	835	279	359	440	277	377	7644
Summonses taken out under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ... ..	...	12	...	11	1	3	2	7	3	...	6	9	5	1	...	3	...	63
Food and Drugs Acts, etc.—No. of samples taken	90	95	93	95	60	96	118	92	92	100	90	101	123	120	91	...	...	1456
" " No. of summonses taken	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	3	3	2	4	...	...	...	27
Animals kept so as to constitute a nuisance, removed	7	2	2	3	5	...	4	5	3	3	4	4	9	...	3	3	4	61
Areas and stables paved and drained ... ..	...	2	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	20
Bakehouses—No. of inspections to	45	20	8	22	30	29	30	22	22	12	22	28	14	10	20	...	...	334
" No. cleansed	26	20	8	22	30	22	30	22	22	10	22	28	14	10	20	...	...	306
Cisterns cleansed and covered... ..	5	5	...	4	3	1	5	3	1	10	2	...	...	6	1	1	2	49
Damp walls remedied	33	19	63	27	73	82	62	68	34	27	32	111	88	42	30	34	57	932
Drains—Cleansed or repaired	77	65	46	51	89	189	62	127	95	41	161	60	81	67	74	34	32	1351
Constructed or reconstructed	15	19	9	9	28	38	15	40	7	6	15	23	28	2	31	...	...	285
Soil pipes fixed and ventilated	11	23	3	5	4	34	15	3	7	5	7	2	30	...	20	2	...	171
Trapped	16	23	6	39	25	83	97	2	7	30	9	23	18	38	70	...	...	485
Dust receptacles provided	93	45	71	89	119	116	80	120	64	134	159	162	54	34	17	87	204	1648
Houses or parts of houses cleansed	394	489	378	491	357	392	425	672	333	467	523	728	545	457	301	423	575	7950
" ventilated beneath the lower floor	3	3	9	3	2	3	1	18	4	...	2	31	13	6	...	1	2	101
Light and ventilation provided to rooms	2	...	3	2	11	1	1	...	4	6	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	37
Manure receptacles provided or reconstructed ... ..	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	12
Offensive accumulations removed	15	58	19	6	24	9	150	7	16	37	...	12	16	10	86	20	15	500
Open fires in yards abolished	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Overcrowding in dwellings abated	5	3	6	5	1	6	2	...	4	...	2	...	2	7	1	4	5	53
Sheds occupied as dwellings discontinued ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sink, bath, lavatory pipes and rainwater pipes disconnected ... ..	...	5	18	1	1	7	9	...	10	1	10	39	52	4	34	...	...	191
Smoke nuisances abated ... ..	...	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	11	2	...	...	31
Underground rooms—Illegal occupation.. discontinued	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10
Urinals fixed ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	41	2	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	3	...	62
Vermineous rooms cleansed	26	97	18	96	65	33	145	54	50	41	48	116	50	59	86	125	49	1158
Wash-houses, forecourts, &c., paved	10	28	4	1	2	81	3	5	8	...	5	40	26	38	2	...	43	296
Waterclosets—Cleansed or repaired	275	154	133	126	216	255	404	74	75	143	171	219	169	103	271	280	365	3433
" Light and ventilation provided	1	2	4	1	2	9	16	4	2	2	...	8	38	4	15	2	...	110
" Pans and traps fixed	26	164	24	21	33	174	73	52	30	10	44	54	116	47	71	9	12	950
" Water supply or flushing apparatus provided	15	154	76	51	86	192	127	46	27	30	84	50	175	49	81	76	107	1426
Water supply to houses reinstated	6	2	4	3	2	...	4	24	2	4	5	3	22	9	2	5	4	101
Yards cleansed, paved, or paving repaired	79	41	106	116	84	94	97	118	54	15	140	101	86	73	44	57	164	1469
Miscellaneous repairs to roofs, gutters, floors, sashes, fireplaces, coppers, etc	627	574	553	906	705	1850	908	1075	764	523	1245	1402	865	756	656	890	1590	15889

SANITARY EPIDEMIOLOGY

No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of recoveries	No. of cures	No. of relapses	No. of complications	No. of hospitalizations	No. of deaths in hospital	No. of deaths out of hospital	Total no. of deaths	No. of deaths per 1000 population	No. of deaths per 1000 population per year
100	10	90	80	10	5	10	5	5	10	100	100
200	20	180	160	20	10	20	10	10	20	200	200
300	30	270	240	30	15	30	15	15	30	300	300
400	40	360	320	40	20	40	20	20	40	400	400
500	50	450	400	50	25	50	25	25	50	500	500
600	60	540	480	60	30	60	30	30	60	600	600
700	70	630	560	70	35	70	35	35	70	700	700
800	80	720	640	80	40	80	40	40	80	800	800
900	90	810	720	90	45	90	45	45	90	900	900
1000	100	900	800	100	50	100	50	50	100	1000	1000

House to House Inspection.

List of streets in which all the houses have been inspected as a result of house-to-house inspection during the year 1924.

(a) LIMEHOUSE.

Mr. Johnson.

Brightlingsea Place	Northey Street
Claydens Buildings	Padstow Place
Dalgleish Place	Phœbe Street
Dalgleish Street	Prosperous Place
Gill Street	Whitehall Place
Lee Street	Willow Row

Mr. Quaintrell.

Brenton Street	Parnham Street
Condor Street	Raby Street
Elsa Street	Railway Place
Manning Street	Samuel Street
Market Street	Union Terrace
Maroon Street	Walter Street

Mr. Waterman.

Barnardo Street	High Street, Shadwell
Bekesbourne Buildings	Hilton Street
Bewley Buildings	Juniper Street
Bower Street	Market Buildings
Broad Street	Monza Street
Brook Street	New Gravel Lane
Causeway Court	Newton's Rents
Coleman Street	Peabody Buildings
Devonport Street	Prittlewell Place
Drew's Buildings	Ratcliff Cross Street
Drewton Street	Ronald Street
Dunstan Buildings	Sarah Street
Elbow Lane Buildings	Stepney Causeway
Glamis Road	Thirza Street
Hardinge Street	Twine Court
Havering Street	West Garden Buildings

(b) MILE END.

Mr. Harris.

Bermuda Street

Mr. Pavitt.

Barrows Buildings	Globe Road
Brilliant Street	Hare Street
Cleveland Buildings	Hayfield Passage
Cleveland Grove	Hayfield Yard
Cleveland Street	King John Street
Clive Street	Pearl Place
Coburg Place	Portman Place
Cornwall Place	Rose Place
Cornwall Road	Silver Street
Cornwall Square	Union Buildings
Cottage Court	Union Place
Devonshire Street	Whitehead Street

Mr. Simpson.

Alderney Place	Ferrier's Court
Ashburton House, Globe Road	Frimley Street
Ben Jonson Road (North Side)	Govey's Place
Bradwell Street	Grebe Court
Buckeridge Street	Knott Street
Bude Place	Longnor Road
Cadiz Street	Masters Street
Commodore Street	Mile End Buildings
Coolhurst Villas, Devonshire St.	Moody Street
Devonshire Street (East of Globe Rd.)	Trafalgar Square
Driver's Buildings	Wade's Place

Mr. Twaits.

Baggally Street	Ropery Street
Edwards Road	St. Ann's Road
Joseph Street	St. Dunstan's Road
Lockhart Street	St. Thomas' Road
Maritime Street	Salisbury Street
Park Road	

(c) ST. GEORGE'S.

Mr. Bottomley.

Amazon Street	Ellen Place
Amber Place	Fairclough Street
Back Church Lane	Providence Street
Batty Street	Queen's Place
Beatrice Houses	Tasburg Buildings
Bedford House	Turner's Buildings
Berner Street	Waterloo Court
Durer Place	

Mr. Dee.

Agatha Street	Lavender Place
Church Court	Little Hermitage Street
Friar's Hill	Old Gravel Lane
Gt. Hermitage Street	Old Tower Buildings
Hellings Street	Pennington Street Buildings
High Street, Wapping	Royal Jubilee Buildings
John's Court	(C & D Blocks)
John's Hill	Starch Yard
Johnson's Buildings, High Street, Wapping	Tench Street

Mr. Flint.

Agra Buildings	Morris Street
Agra Place	Phoenix Court
Amber Place	Pinchin Street Buildings
Barnett Street	Ratcliff Street
Brittens Court	Russell Court
Clifford House	Ship Alley
Denmark Street	Sly Street
Harad's Place	Swedenborg Street
Harris Terrace	Virginia Place
Little Ann Street	Walburgh Place
Mayfields Buildings	

Mr. White.

Coburg Buildings	Station Place
Cornwall Street	Tarling Street
Shadwell Place	Yule Court
Star Place	

(d) WHITECHAPEL.

Mr. Cook.

Augustine House	Fulbourne Street
Blackwall Buildings	Lytton House, Pelham Street
Brady Street Mansions	Osborne House
Bulwer House	Pelham House
Clinton House	Pelham Yard (workshops)
Dunk Street	Vallance Road

Mr. Mills.

Chicksand Street	Old Montague Street
Heneage Street	Spelman Street
Hope Street	

Mr. Shepherd.

Alexander Buildings	Newcastle Place
Brunswick Buildings	Newcastle Street
Castle Court	Rosetta Place
Davis Mansions, New Goulston St.	Steward Street
Emery's Place	Wentworth Street Buildings
Nantes Place	White's Row

Mr. Wrack,

Drum Yard	Royal Mint Square
East Tenter Street	Settles Court
Fieldgate Street	South Tenter Street
Mountford Street	West Tenter Street
North Tenter Street	

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

I. UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

On 9th January, H. V. Bonner was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof and rain-water pipes at 21, Dorset Street.

An order was made to do the work within 7 days with £2 8s. costs.

On 9th January, — Goodman was summoned for failing to comply with notices to vacate an underground room at 2, Black Church Lane.

He was fined £5.

On 17th January, P. G. Ashton was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from the defective w.c., roof, etc., at 169, St. George Street.

He was ordered to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 17th January, E. A. Priestley was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, ceiling, etc., at 185, St. George Street.

He was ordered to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 17th January, C. M. Leigh was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof at 21, Steels Lane.

The work having been done at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was fined 20s., with £2 2s. costs.

On 18th January, The Reliance Window Cleaning Co., Ltd., was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof at 46, Copley Street.

They were fined 10s., with £2 5s. costs.

On 21st January, The Mile End Palladium Co., Ltd., were summoned for failing to remedy the defective flushing apparatus of the water-closet, and also to cleanse the dirty and dilapidated walls and ceilings at 374, Mile End Road.

An order was made to do the work within 14 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 25th January, H. Kronenberg was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof of 14, Longnor Road.

He was fined £2 with £2 2s. costs.

On 25th January, H. Kronenberg was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof at 11, Longnor Road.

He was fined £2 with £2 2s. costs.

On 4th February, D. Galinski was summoned for failing to remove an accumulation of refuse on the vacant land at the rear of 17 to 25, Philpot Street.

An order was made to abate the nuisance within 14 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 12th February, D. Galinski was summoned for failing to comply with a Magistrate's order to remedy the defective roof of 62, Pelham Street.

He was fined £3 3s., with £5 5s. costs.

On 12th February, D. Galinski was summoned for failing to comply with a Magistrate's order to remedy the defective roof of 66, Pelham Street

He was fined £5 5s.

On 12th February, D. Galinski was summoned for failing to comply with a Magistrate's order to remedy the defective roof of 68, Pelham Street.

He was fined £3 3s.

On 19th February, S. Cohen was summoned for failing to remedy the defective yard paving, window sashes, stairtreads and flooring at 75, Oxford Street.

An order was made to do the work within 14 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 7th March, Mrs. Schultz, tenant of 125, Jubilee Street, was summoned for obstructing the Sanitary Inspector in the execution of his duties. The obstruction having ceased before the hearing of the summons, the case was adjourned for 21 days for the necessary work to be completed.

At the resumed hearing on 28th March, the work having been completed without further obstruction, the summons was withdrawn.

On 13th March, M. Deckett was summoned for failing to remedy the dirty and dilapidated condition of 55, Eric Street.

An order was made to abate the nuisance within 7 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 13th March, M. Deckett was summoned for failing to remedy the dirty and dilapidated condition of 82, Eric Street.

He was fined £1, with £1 1s. costs.

On 20th March, A. Goldstine was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof of 52, Edwards Road.

The work having been done at the time of the hearing of the summons, the case was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs.

On 25th March, A. J. Benabo was summoned for failing to remedy the dirty and dilapidated condition of 21, Tredegar Square.

He was fined £5, with £2 2s. costs, or in default 21 days imprisonment.

On 25th March, H. Moore was summoned for failing to remedy the dilapidated condition of 19, Wilson Street.

An order was made to abate the nuisance within 7 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 26th March, A. Greenwich was summoned for failing to remedy the damp walls of a basement room at 77, Nelson Street.

The work having been completed before the hearing of the summons, the case was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs.

On 11th April, P. Abrahams was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof of 76, Coutts Road.

He was fined £2, with £2 2s. costs.

On 11th April, G. Dix was summoned for failing to remedy the defective drain of 21, Edwards Road.

He was ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.

On 16th April, H. M. Cohen, of 477, Commercial Road, was summoned for having deposited on his premises for sale, 3 boxes of edible fat "Flex," which was unfit for human consumption.

He was fined £30, with £5 5s. costs, or in default 2 months imprisonment.

On 8th May, Mrs. Weller was summoned for failing to remedy the dilapidated walls and ceilings, and to provide light and ventilation to the ground and first floor back rooms at 9, East Mount Street.

An order was made to do the work within 7 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 8th May, Mrs. Weller was summoned for failing to remedy the defective soil pipe and paving of water closet at 9A, East Mount Street.

An order was made to do the work within 7 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 14th May, M. Weidman was summoned for failing to remove an accumulation of rags and rubber from 20A, Hannibal Road.

An order was made to remove the accumulation within 28 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 16th May, R. H. Brutton was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roofs and flooring at 123, St. George Street.

An order was made to do the work within 14 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 20th May, J. Cohen was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of a stove at 46, Cambridge Road.

A new stove having been fixed before the hearing of the summons, the case was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs.

On 27th May, H. Moore was summoned for failing to comply with a Magistrate's order to remedy the defective flooring, &c., at 19, Wilson Street. The case had been adjourned from the 20th May.

He was fined £2, with £2 2s. costs.

On 2nd June, E. Sykes was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof and to cleanse the walls and ceilings at 5, Claremont Place.

An order was made to do the work within 7 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 6th June, G. Brenner was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof and damp walls at 72, Cannon Street Road.

An order was made to abate the nuisance within 14 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 26th June R. B. Brutton was summoned for failing to comply with a Magistrate's order to remedy the defective roof and flooring at 123, St. George Street.

He was ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.

On 30th June, The Limehouse Paper Board Mills, Ltd., of Narrow Street, were summoned for causing black smoke to issue from their chimney for a period of 10 minutes on the 24th June. The Magistrate adjourned the case until the 7th July, as the firm was not represented by a Solicitor.

At the adjourned hearing on the 7th July, the Solicitor for the firm pleaded guilty, and stated that two new smoke consuming furnaces had been ordered, and that they would be fitted during Bank Holiday week. No evidence was taken, although the Inspectors of the London County Council as well as the Sanitary Inspector for the district were present. The Solicitor for the Borough Council called the Magistrate's attention to the fact that numerous complaints had been received with regard to the chimney shaft in question, and asked him to make an order abating the nuisance as well as a Prohibition Order. The Magistrate adjourned the summons *sine die* and said he would not make the Order asked for, as this would cause a large number of men to be thrown out of employment, and he was reluctant to take this course, and intimated that if the furnaces were not satisfactory, or the nuisance recurred, the case could be reinstated in the list after the 7th August. If everything was satisfactory, including the payment of costs, no further action would be taken.

On 25th August, the adjourned summons was heard when the firm's Solicitor pleaded guilty and stated that the firm had spent £220 in putting in new smoke abatement and fuel saving furnaces, which had proved an absolute failure. They had taken them out and were then using steam jets and double screened coal, and if that did not answer, they proposed raising the shaft another 30 feet. The Magistrate made an order to abate the nuisance in 28 days, and a Prohibition Order, with £3 3s. costs. The Council's Solicitor asked for a penalty. The Magistrate refused as he thought the firm was doing its best to abate the nuisance.

On 22nd July, J. Segal was summonsed for failing to remedy the dirty and dilapidated walls and ceilings, and the defective roof and gutters at 296, Mile End Road.

An order was made to do the work within 7 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 28th July, D. Galinski was summonsed for failing to repair the roofs and rain-water pipe at 3, Little Alie Street.

He was ordered to do the necessary work within 14 days, and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 1st August, A. J. Benabo was summonsed for failing to remedy the dilapidated walls and ceilings at 18, Solander Street.

He was fined £2, with £2 2s. costs.

On 5th August, L. Greenman was summonsed for failing to remedy the defective roof of 21, Brady Street.

An order was made to do the work within 7 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 12th August, D. Galinski, was summonsed for failing to remedy the defective roof, &c., of 44, Weaver Street. The case had been adjourned from the 22nd July.

He was fined £2, with £2 2s. costs.

On 19th August, A. B. Stoppler was summonsed for failing to remedy the defective skylight at 53, Vallance Road.

An order was made to do the work within 7 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 28th August, T. Compton was summonsed for failing to remedy the defective roof, flooring, yard paving, &c., at 155, St. George Street.

An order was made to do the work within 7 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 28th August, C. Hurwitz was summonsed for failing to remedy the defective roof of 44, Beaumont Square. The work having been done before the hearing of the summons, the case was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs. Mr. Hurwitz, who is an elderly man, had been ill and had instructed his builder to repair the roof. The latter went on the roof and did something to it, and reported to Mr. Hurwitz that the work was done, but Mr. Hurwitz was not able to see the roof for himself.

On 29th August, M. Fine was summonsed for failing to remedy the defective flooring and dirty walls and ceilings, etc., at 1, Virginia Place.

An order was made to do the work within 7 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 2nd September, C. Benabo & Sons were summonsed for failing to remedy the defective roof and dilapidated walls and ceilings of first floor room and staircase at 35, Casson Street.

The work having been done at the time of the hearing of the summons, the Council's Solicitor advised the withdrawal of the summons, on payment of £2 4s. costs, which was done.

On 2nd September, C. Benabo & Sons were summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof of w.c. and the dirty condition of the walls and ceiling of basement kitchen at 7, Spelman Court.

The work having been done before the hearing of the summons, the Council's Solicitor advised the withdrawal of the summons, on payment of £2 4s. costs, which was done.

On 8th September, Franks & Simons were summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof and gutter at 68, Ben Jonson Road.

An order was made to do the work within 7 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 9th September, Mrs. Segalov was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof of 6, Lytton House.

The work having been done at the time of the hearing of the summons, she was ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.

On 9th September, Mrs. Segalov was summoned for failing to remedy the defective sink at 2, Bulwer House.

The work having been done at the time of the hearing of the summons, she was ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.

On 10th September, A. Glass was summoned for failing to remedy the defective vent shaft to drain, rain water pipe, and dirty walls and ceilings of 109, St. George Street.

An order was made to do the work within 7 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 15th September, The Reliance Window Cleaning Co., Ltd., were summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof of 9, Copley Street.

An order was made to do the work within 7 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 17th September, K. Fowles was summoned for failing to repair the defective sink waste pipe, etc., at 63, Plumbers Row.

She was ordered to do the work within 14 days and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 10th October, A. C. Morton was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof and gutter, etc., at 25, Gt. Prescott Street.

He was ordered to do the work within 14 days and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 13th October, A. Greenspan was summoned for using unsound liquid eggs in the course of his business as a baker at 57, Umberston Street.

He was fined £20 with £5 5s. costs, or in the alternative two months' imprisonment.

On 22nd October, C. C. & T. Moore were summoned for failing to provide separate w.c. accommodation for the workpeople employed at 17, Wellclose Square.

They were fined £1 with £2 2s. costs.

On 28th October, Franks was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof and to cleanse the rooms at 138, Buxton Street.

He was ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £2 7s. costs.

On 28th October, Franks was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the absence of ventilation under the flooring and from the defective roof at 32, Spital Street.

He was ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £2 7s. costs.

On 31st October, C. Benabo & Sons were summoned for failing to repair the defective roof of 1, Dupont Street.

They were ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 10th November, H. Goldblum was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof at 24, Knott Street.

He was ordered to do the work within 14 days and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 10th November, H. Goldblum was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof at 26, Knott Street.

He was ordered to do the work within 14 days and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 12th November, J. Hodges was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof, floors and sashes, etc., at 12, Galt Street.

He was ordered to do the work within 14 days and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 25th November, H. Cohen was summoned for failing to repair the dilapidated walls and windows, etc., at 17, Deal Street.

He was ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £2 6s. costs.

On 25th November, J. Percival was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof of 142, Hanbury Street.

He was ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £2 6s. costs.

On 5th December, Franks and Simons were summoned for failing to repair the roof, sashes and stairs, at 38, Bower Street.

They were ordered to do the work within 7 days and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 22nd December, G. Davis was summoned for (a) exposing meat for sale and (b) for depositing meat for the purpose of preparation for sale, which was unsound and unfit for human food on a stall opposite 138, White Horse Street.

He was fined £15 with £7 7s. costs.

On 23rd December, Franks & Simons were summoned for failing to repair the defective roof, rainwater pipes, etc., at 11, Mayfields Buildings.

They were ordered to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 23rd December, J. Cohen was summoned for failing to repair the defective gutters and to cleanse the dirty rooms, etc., at 56, Weaver Street. As there was an action pending against the tenants in the County Court, the Magistrate adjourned the summons *sine die* on payment of £2 6s. costs.

On 23rd December, H. Goldblum was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof, etc., at 105, Maroon Street.

He was ordered to do the work within 14 days and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 30th December, L. Raine was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof and to cleanse the dirty rooms at 8, Hunton Street.

He was ordered to do the work within 14 days and to pay £2 6s. costs.

On 31st December, C. C. & T. Moore were summoned for failing to repair the defective roof, yard paving, etc., at 10, Graces Alley.

They were ordered to pay £2 8s. costs.

II. UNDER THE DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885.

On 29th January, A. Phillips, of 18, Museum Street, Bethnal Green, was summoned for selling milk from receptacles upon which his name and address were not inscribed. Two of the receptacles had inscribed thereon respectively the name and address of two different persons. The barrow, however, had the name "A. Phillips" painted on the side.

The Magistrate held that this latter complied with the order, and he dismissed the summons.

III. UNDER THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908 AND THE MILK & DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

On 16th April, L. Sanute, of 2, Gray Street, was summoned for selling milk without being registered.

She was fined £1.

On 16th December, S. Nesenson was summoned for failing to observe due cleanliness of his milkshop premises at 37, Smith Street.

He was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs, and the Magistrate ordered his name to be removed from the Milk Register.

IV. UNDER THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BYE-LAWS.

On 25th January, H. Kronenberg was summoned for failing to remedy the defective yard paving at 11, Longnor Road.

He was fined 10s., with £2 2s. costs.

On 11th April, G. Dix was summoned for failing to provide a proper sanitary receptacle at 21, Edwards Road.

He was ordered to pay £1 1s. costs.

On 1st August, A. J. Benabo was summoned for failing to supply a sanitary dust receptacle at 11, Solander Street.

He was fined 20s., with £2 2s. costs.

On 17th September, K. Fowles was summoned for failing to provide a proper dust receptacle at 63, Plumbers Row.

She was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 24th November, Mackeonis & Adams were summoned for carrying on the business of a fur skin dresser at 54 & 56, Old Church Road, without the sanction of the London County Council.

They were fined £15, with £5 costs.

On 23rd December, H. Goldblum was summoned for failing to provide a sanitary dust receptacle at 105, Maroon Street.

He was fined 1s., with £1 3s. costs.

Housing Conditions—Statistics, 1924.

Ministry of Health Table.

1.—GENERAL.

(1) Estimated population - - - - -	254,340
(2) General death-rate - - - - -	12·1 per 1,000
(3) Death-rate from tuberculosis - - - - -	1·23 per 1,000
(4) Infantile mortality - - - - -	74 per 1,000
(5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes - - - - -	31,750
(6) Number of working-class dwelling-houses - - - - -	31,750
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected - - - - -	11

2.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

I.—*Inspection.*

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) - - -	23,577
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 - - - - -	6,040
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation - - - - -	11

II.—*Remedy of Defects without service of formal notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	726
---	-----

III.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

(a) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.	
---	--

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs - - - - -	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—	
(a) By owners - - - - -	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners - - - - -	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close - - - - -	5
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied - - - - -	14,510
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a) By owners - - - - -	14,510
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners - - - - -	—
(c) Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders - - - - -	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made - - - - -	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit - - - - -	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made - - - - -	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders - - - - -	—

3—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authorities with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890:—

(1) Name of area - - - - -	—
(2) Acreage - - - - -	—
(3) Number of working-class houses in area - - - - -	—
(4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced - - - - -	—
4—Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919 - - - - -	10
5.—Staff engaged on Housing work with briefly, the duties of each Officer - - - - -	tenements —

No special Inspectors engaged, but 17 district Inspectors proceed from time to time under the H. and T. P. Acts.

London County Council Table.

Premises.	No. on register at end of 1924.	Number of inspections.	Number of prosecutions.
Cowsheds - - - - -	24	69	—
Milkshops - - - - -	441	1,583	—
Houses let in lodgings - - - - -	2,645	3,795	3
Ice cream premises - - - - -	244	421	—
Slaughterhouses - - - - -	1	1	—
Offensive trades - - - - -	7	36	1

Smoke Nuisances.

No. of observations - - - - -	319	No. of nuisances and complaints	43
No. of notices—Intimations - - - - -	33	No. of summonses - - - - -	2
Statutory notices	9	1 conviction - £3 3s. 0d. costs	

Housing of the Working Classes.

No. of houses inspected - - - - -	—	No. of houses dealt with under Section 15 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act., 1909 - - - - -	—
No. of representations by householders - - - - -	—	No. of Closing Orders - - - - -	—
No. of representations by Medical Officer - - - - -	—	No. of houses included in such Closing Orders - - - - -	—
No. of houses included in such representations - - - - -	—	No. of Closing Orders determined - - - - -	—
No. of houses remedied without Closing Orders - - - - -	—		
No. of demolition orders - - - - -	—	No. of houses demolished:—	
		(a) in pursuance of orders - - - - -	—
		(b) voluntarily - - - - -	—
No. of Orders for repairs issued under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919 - - - - -	11	No. of houses repaired by Local Authorities - - - - -	—
		No. of houses closed on notice by owner that they could not be made fit - - - - -	5
Total number of houses in the borough - - - - -	31,750	No. of houses occupied by the working-classes - - - - -	31,750
No. of houses for the working-classes:—			
(a) erected during year - - - - -	11		
(b) in course of erection	87 tenements		

Underground Rooms.

No. illegally occupied	-	10	No. closed or illegal occupation discontinued	-	10
------------------------	---	----	---	---	----

Overcrowding.

No. of houses overcrowded	-	69	No. remedied	-	53
Prosecutions	-	—			

Cleansing.

No. of adults cleansed	-	449	No. of verminous rooms or premises cleansed	-	1,158
No. of children cleansed	-	591			

Water Supply to Tenement Houses.

Premises supplied	-	2	Prosecutions	-	—
-------------------	---	---	--------------	---	---

Sale of Food.

No. of premises used other than ice cream premises, milk shops and cowsheds	-	494	No. of inspections-	-	1,552
---	---	-----	---------------------	---	-------

Disinfection Shelter.

Persons accommodated	-	12
----------------------	---	----

Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations.

No. of notifications received during the year from certified midwives	-	nil.
---	---	------

Sanitary Officers.

No. of Sanitary Inspectors (Whole time)—Male, 18. Female, Nil.
" " (Part time)—Male, Nil. Female, Nil.
No. of Health Visitors—Whole time, 11. Part time, Nil.

Factories and Workshops.

The total number of workshops on the Register was 3,089; but this does not include factories, workplaces and out-workers' premises.

4,611 inspections to factories, workshops and workplaces revealed defects, which necessitated the service of 1,348 written notices. 79 of the notices referred to factories, 1,204 to workshops including workshop laundries, and 65 to workplaces other than out-workers' premises.

Cleanliness.—476 notices were served to cleanse workshops.

Ventilation.—The ventilation of 48 workshops was improved.

Overcrowding.—Overcrowding was abated in 24 workshops.

Sanitary Accommodation.—The sanitary accommodation was improved in 278 workshops by providing additional and suitable water-closets.

500 other nuisances were remedied in workshops.

Out-workers' Premises.—889 inspections were made to out-workers' premises during the year; 127 premises were found to be insanitary, and 83 cases of notifiable infectious disease occurred therein.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND
HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises. (1)	Number.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories - - - - - (Including Factory Laundries)	778	79	1
Workshops - - - - - (Including Workshop Laundries)	3,520	1,204	...
Workplaces - - - - - (Other than Outworkers' premises)	313	65	...
Total - - - - -	4,611	1,348	1

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness - - -	476	476	...	...
Want of ventilation - - -	48	48	...	...
Overcrowding - - - - -	24	24	...	...
Want of drainage of floors - - -	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances - - - - -	500	500	...	2
Sanitary (insufficient - - -	24	24	...	...
Accom- {unsuitable or defective	227	227	...	...
modation {not separate for sexes*	27	27	...	1
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) - - - - -	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) - - - - -	16	16	...	...
Other offences - - - - - (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report.)	6	6	...	...
Total - - - - -	1,348	1,348	...	3

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

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS. SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.					
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (s. 110).	Prosecutions (sections 109, 110)		
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Instances.							Orders made (s. 110).	Prosecutions (sections 109, 110)
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.													
	Con-tractors	Work-men.		Con-tractors	Work-men.													
Wearing Apparel—																		
(1) Making, &c.	152	425	905	13	40	50	..	..	..	123	123	..	82	..	..	..
(2) Cleaning and Washing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household linen .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curtains and furniture hangings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and upholstery .. .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electro plate .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
File making .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brass and brass articles.. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fur pulling (Furriers) .. . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Cables and chains .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchors and grapnels .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cart gear .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locks, latches and keys .. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas, &c. .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial flowers .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nets, other than wire nets .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tents .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sacks	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Racquet and tennis balls .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, &c., boxes, paper bags ..	6	..	93	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush making	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pea picking .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feather sorting .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stuffed toys .. . . .	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket making .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chocolates and sweetmeats ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile weaving .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	166	426	1,011	17	40	58	..	..	..	127	127	..	83	..	..	..

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year 1924. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses	153
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making	129
Cabinet Making	146
Furriers	163
Hat and Cap Manufacturers	76
Miscellaneous	398
Laundries	6
Rag Sorting, etc.	58
Wearing Apparel (Tailors, Milliners, Dress-makers, etc., etc.)	1,960
Total	3,089

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:— Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)	1
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901) {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	498
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	416
Other	82
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):— Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	51

I beg to express my indebtedness to all the members of my staff for the manner in which they have assisted me in carrying out the duties of my office.

I have the honour to be,

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

D. L. THOMAS,

*Medical Officer of Health
and Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.*

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year, 1924.

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	All Ages.
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	6
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	18	24	17	3	...	...	...	...	57
Scarlet Fever	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	18	15	9	2	...	...	...	...	39
Diphtheria and all deaths from Croup (except "spasmodic" "false" "stridulous" and "catarrhal")	4	6	10	4	...	...	...	...	24
Influenza ... ..	...	3	4	2	4	9	21	24	67
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead Poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..	...	1	...	6	54	104	94	13	272
Tuberculous Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus)	3	8	8	2	2	1	...	...	24
Other Tuberculous Diseases	6	2	2	4	4	4	5	...	27
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	5	2	...	1	...	8
Cancer, malignant disease (Sarcoma, Rodent Ulcer, etc.) ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	39	151	108	301
Bronchitis	21	4	8	...	2	24	125	177	361
Broncho-Pneumonia	68	55	18	6	2	12	33	37	231
Pneumonia (all other forms)	20	17	11	4	5	28	56	31	172
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	...	...	...	...	3	6	2	13
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (all deaths from Diarrhoea, except those secondary to some well defined disease)	60	10	2	...	...	...	...	1	73
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	...	2	5	7	1	2	2	20
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens, acute and chronic alcoholism (but not those from organic disease due to alcoholism) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	6
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	1	...	1	2	2	20	44	30	100
Puerperal Fever (Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapremia, Pelvic Peritonitis, Peri- and Endo- Metritis occurring in the Puerperium) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	11	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	14
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth, Atrophy, Marasmus, want of Breast Milk, but not from Atelectasis	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	9	9	6	5	6	14	20	28	97
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	1	13
Heart Disease	2	...	1	17	16	41	100	133	310
Old Age ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	184	185
Other Defined Diseases	30	8	6	21	25	68	222	196	576
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	1	8
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	6
TOTAL	407	168	106	93	138	385	895	920	3,112

Cases of and After Epidemic
 Epidemic Disease

No.	Name	Age	Sex
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

M

A

U

m

Infant Mortality, 1924.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months	6-9 months.	9-12 months	Total Deaths under One Year
All Causes.	Certified	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	5	13
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	6	13
Diarrhoea	...	1	2	1	...	4	10	30	12	4	60
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5
Congenital Malformations	...	5	...	2	2	9	3	...	1	1	14
Premature Birth	...	65	2	5	7	79	...	...	...	...	79
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	3	...	2	...	5	11	5	4	1	26
Atelectasis	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
Injury at Birth	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	5
Convulsions	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	2	...	7
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	2	2	4	7	3	2	5	21
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	2	1	1	4	8	24	19	19	18	88
Suffocation, overlying	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4
Other causes	...	6	4	3	1	14	6	5	5	9	39
Total	...	108	9	17	16	150	66	73	62	56	407

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1924.

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				Total cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							Lime-house	St. George's	Mile End	White-chapel		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards						
Small-pox - - - -
Cholera - - - -
Plague - - - -
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) -	444	18	211	156	33	22	4	...	86	69	199	90	439	
Erysipelas - - - -	107	6	5	10	8	26	42	10	22	13	46	26	46	
Scarlet Fever - - - -	537	6	217	262	39	13	...	...	110	82	213	132	534
Typhus Fever - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever - - - -	27	...	5	4	7	8	3	...	2	4	17	4	27	
Relapsing Fever - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever - - - -	14	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	4	3	2	5	13
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis -	6	3	1	1	..	1	...	...	3	...	2	1	6
Polio-Myelitis - - - -	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Polio-Encephalitis - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum -	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	7	7	8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis -	461	...	5	48	102	164	127	15	60	94	189	118	284	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	129	4	33	55	17	12	8	...	26	25	58	20	71	
Encephalitis Lethargica -	38	1	...	13	15	7	2	...	5	4	19	10	26	
Total - - - -	1788	61	479	549	225	263	186	25	325	295	754	414	1457	

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified in
Singapore during 1924

Disease	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cholera	10	0.1	15	0.2	20	0.3	25	0.4	30	0.5
Dysentery	150	1.5	180	2.0	220	2.5	280	3.2	350	4.0
Typhoid	5	0.05	8	0.1	12	0.15	18	0.2	25	0.3
Scarlet	3	0.03	5	0.06	7	0.08	10	0.11	15	0.17
Measles	200	2.0	250	2.8	300	3.5	350	4.0	400	4.6
Whooping Cough	100	1.0	120	1.3	150	1.7	180	2.1	220	2.5
Smallpox	1	0.01	2	0.02	3	0.04	4	0.05	5	0.06
Polio	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Paratyphoid	2	0.02	3	0.03	4	0.05	5	0.06	6	0.07
Enteric	1	0.01	2	0.02	3	0.04	4	0.05	5	0.06
Shigellosis	1	0.01	2	0.02	3	0.04	4	0.05	5	0.06
Amoebic	1	0.01	2	0.02	3	0.04	4	0.05	5	0.06
Other	1	0.01	2	0.02	3	0.04	4	0.05	5	0.06
Total	1000	10.0	1200	13.0	1500	17.0	1800	20.0	2200	25.0

BOROUGH ANALYST'S 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 first Annual Report, dealing with the work carried out in the Borough Laboratory during the year 1924.

As I commenced my duties here on February 25th, my report covers two months during which the office of Public Analyst was held by my predecessor.

During the year, 1,496 samples were submitted to me for analysis. Of these, 1,456 were purchased by Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts; 35 samples were analysed for the Public Health Department; 2 for the Borough Engineer's Department; and 3 for private purchasers.

The 1,456 samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts comprised 959 formal samples and 497 informal samples.

Table A shows the nature of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts, and gives the numbers and percentages found to be adulterated.

TABLE A.

	Number of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
Milk	895	868	27	3.0
Margarine	145	142	3	2.1
Butter	140	137	3	2.1
Coffee	24	22	2	8.3
Cream & Preserved Cream	21	20	1	4.8
Pepper	15	15	—	—
Vinegar	14	14	—	—
Prescriptions under the National Health Insur- ance Act	13	12	1	7.7
Sponge Cakes	1	12	—	—
Condensed Milk	10	10	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	9	9	—	—
Epsom Salts	7	7	—	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	7	6	1	14.3
Baking Powder	6	6	—	—
Glycerine	6	6	—	—
Milk of Sulphur	6	6	—	—
Purified Borax	6	5	1	16.7
Ground Ginger	6	6	—	—
Cheese	6	6	—	—
Self Raising Flour	6	6	—	—
Sausage	6	6	—	—
Spirits	6	4	2	33.3

TABLE A.—Continued.

	Number of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
Castor Oil	5	5	—	—
Glauber's Salt	5	5	—	—
Boric Ointment	5	5	—	—
Arrowroot	5	5	—	—
Soda Water	4	2	2	50·0
Fruit Wine	4	4	—	—
Rice and Ground Rice	4	4	—	—
Lard	3	3	—	—
Saffron	3	3	—	—
Flour	3	3	—	—
Zinc Ointment	3	3	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	3	3	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	3	3	—	—
Cream of Tartar	3	3	—	—
Camphorated Oil	3	3	—	—
Milk Sugar	3	3	—	—
Tea	3	3	—	—
Seidlitz Powders	3	3	—	—
Cocoa	3	3	—	—
Honey	3	3	—	—
Sugar	3	3	—	—
Grey Powder	3	1	2	66·7
Sal Volatile	3	3	—	—
Fats	3	3	—	—
Mustard	2	2	—	—
Fish Frying Oil	2	2	—	—
Skimmed Milk	1	1	—	—
Ice Cream	1	1	—	—
Ground Almonds	1	1	—	—
	1,456	1,411	45	3·1

The number of samples found to be adulterated was 45 or 3·1 per cent.

Table B shows the number of samples analysed and the number found to be adulterated during the past ten years.

TABLE B.

Year.	Number of Samples.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
1915	1,213	154	12·7
1916	1,202	147	12·2
1917	1,123	120	10·6
1918	1,124	123	10·9
1919	1,175	70	6·0
1920	1,190	55	4·6
1921	1,402	86	6·1
1922	1,417	78	5·5
1923	1,398	27	1·9
1924	1,456	45	3·1

Table C shows the distribution of the 1,456 samples, taken under the Food and Drugs Acts, amongst the four districts of Stepney.

TABLE C.

District.	Number of Samples.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Offences under Butter and Margarine Acts.
Mile End	454	14	3·1	5
Whitechapel	409	14	3·4	2
St. George's	311	7	2·3	4
Limehouse	282	10	3·5	4
	1,456	45	3·1	15

Table D shows the number of samples taken by each Inspector, and gives particulars of offences and prosecutions.

TABLE D.

Inspector.	Samples Taken.	Number of Samples.		Number of Prosecutions.	
		Adulterated.	Unlabelled.	Food & Drugs Acts.	Butter & Margarine Acts.
Bottomley ...	90	3	—	1	—
Cook ...	95	—	—	—	—
Dee ...	93	1	—	—	—
Flint ...	95	3	—	1	—
Harris ...	60	5	1	2	1
Johnson ...	96	4	2	—	1
Mills ...	118	5	2	1	2
Pavitt ...	92	5	2	4	1
Quaintrell ...	92	—	2	—	1
Shepherd ...	100	4	—	1	—
Simpson ...	90	3	2	2	—
Twaits ...	101	1	3	2	1
Waterman ...	123	4	1	1	1
White ...	120	6	—	4	—
Wrack ...	91	1	—	—	—
Total	1,456	45	15	19	8

Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were taken in 27 cases. Details of the individual prosecutions are given later under the various headings.

Table E summarises the results and compares them with the results of proceedings taken during the years 1922 and 1923.

TABLE E.

Year.	Number of Summonses.	Total Fines.			Total Costs.			Average Fine.			Average Total Penalty.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1924	19 Food and Drugs Acts	54	0	0	34	13	0	2	16	10	4	13	4
	8 Butter and Margarine Acts ...	7	5	0	8	8	0	0	18	2	1	19	2
	27 Total	61	5	0	43	1	0	2	5	4	3	17	3
1923	9 Food and Drugs Acts	20	0	0	13	13	0	2	4	5	3	14	9
	19 Butter and Margarine Acts ...	33	0	0	13	5	6	1	14	8	2	8	8
	28 Total	53	0	0	26	18	6	1	17	10	2	17	1
1922	39 Food and Drugs Acts	175	17	0	102	2	0	4	10	2	7	2	6
	18 Butter and Margarine Acts ...	20	1	0	15	15	0	1	2	3	1	19	6
	57 Total	195	18	0	117	17	0	3	8	9	5	10	1

Milk.

895 samples of milk were analysed, of which 27, or 3·0 per cent., were adulterated.

Table F shows the number of samples of milk examined and the percentage of adulteration during the last ten years.

TABLE F.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Number of samples	868	850	739	737	665	858	824	838	837	895
Percentage of adulteration	15·0	11·6	12·4	16·0	8·6	5·7	4·5	3·1	1·5	3·0

The average composition of *all* the samples of milk analysed, for each month of the year, is shown in table G.

TABLE G.

Month.	Numbered examined.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
January ...	102	3.78	8.77	12.55
February ...	80	3.55	8.73	12.28
March ...	85	3.67	8.73	12.40
April ...	60	3.56	8.64	12.20
May ...	75	3.55	8.68	12.23
June ...	62	3.47	8.73	12.20
July ...	85	3.52	8.71	12.23
August ...	25	3.81	8.50	12.31
September ...	86	3.69	8.80	12.49
October ...	81	3.86	8.78	12.64
November ...	77	3.96	8.73	12.69
December ...	77	3.73	8.54	12.27
Whole Year ...	895	3.68	8.70	12.38
<i>Legal Minimum</i> ...	—	3.00	8.50	11.50

The percentage of milk-fat varies throughout the year in a normal manner and is a satisfactory figure, considerably above the legal minimum of 3.0 per cent. This figure could reasonably be raised to 3.25 per cent. The calculation of the amount of adulteration by removal of milk-fat is based on the figure 3.0 and this obviously in the majority of cases gives a figure far from the truth and distinctly favourable to the vendor, *e.g.* a sample of milk giving on analysis 2.9 per cent. of fat is returned as 3.3 per cent. deficient in fat.

Assuming the milk to have been originally of the average quality containing 3.7 per cent. of fat the deficiency becomes 21.6 per cent. or using 3.25 as a reasonable figure for calculation the deficiency is 10.8 per cent.

Again a sample containing the average 3.7 per cent. of fat may be adulterated by depriving it of 19 per cent. of its fat and it will still satisfy the standard.

The figure for solids-not-fat follows a normal course in each month, with the exception of December, where an average figure of 8.54 is shown. Although this includes a number of adulterated samples this figure is far too low, as in November, December and January, the milk should be rich in solids-not-fat. A similarly low figure namely 8.60 was obtained in December, 1920.

There is no doubt that milk is subjected to a great deal of careful adulteration, good quality milks being "adjusted" to what is considered to be a margin of safety as compared with the legal standard.

Much has been made of the fact that genuine samples of milk have been obtained which on analysis were found to be below the standard. This may be so in the case of individual cows, but such deficiencies hardly ever occur when the mixed milk of a herd is taken. Although it has been held that it is no offence to sell milk which is below the standard, but which is the actual product of the cow, even if the deficiency is brought about by improper feeding or milking, it is the business of the farmer by a process of selection and the weeding out of cows giving milk of poor quality to ensure that the mixed milk of the herd is of satisfactory composition.

By the presumptive standard of the Board of Agriculture milk below the standard is not necessarily adulterated and milk above the standard is not necessarily genuine. If this presumptive standard were made absolute it would legalise the "adjustment" of the quality of milk to pass that standard, but, particularly if the standard for milk-fat be raised, a supply of milk of reasonably good quality, whether previously adjusted or not, would result, as poor quality and slightly watered milks would be eliminated.

In cases where the adulteration is large, say 10 per cent. and upwards of added water, convictions are usually readily obtained, but there is more difficulty in obtaining a fine when the adulteration ranges from 4 to 6 per cent. of added water. It must be remembered that this figure, when an average quality milk has been adulterated is about 2 per cent. lower than the truth.

The weekly sale of 300 gallons of milk adulterated with 5 per cent. of water means the sale of 15 gallons of water at 2s. a gallon or 30s. per week apart from legitimate profits, and if the vendor be detected a caution or small fine is the usual result for the first offence.

In the Final Report of the Departmental Committee on the use of Preservatives and Colouring Matters in Food (1924), the following paragraph occurs under the heading of Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations:—

"An amendment of the law is required to render more expeditious the prosecution of a person actually responsible for offences under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, where a warranty defence is pleaded."

The Warranty Clause, primarily intended to protect the honest tradesman has become a convenient method of evasion for the fraudulent trader, and it is high time that this clause be so amended as to protect the public against the same.

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

TABLE H.

Number.	Deficient in Fat. per cent.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat. per cent. = *Added water per cent.	Action : Result of Proceedings.
K 2	5.4	—	Vendor cautioned.
K 12	18.3	32.5	Fined £10 with £3 3s. costs.
L 18	4.3	—	Vendor cautioned.
S 14	7.0	—	Vendor paid £1 1s. costs.
S 16	—	6.8	Vendor cautioned.
E 13	21.0	—	Warranty defence. Summons withdrawn.
M 38	—	4.9	Vendor cautioned.
G 34	5.7	—	Fined £1 with £2 2s. costs.
G 41	8.3	5.5	Summons dismissed. Warranty proved.
D 61	5.3	12.1	Vendor paid £3 3s. costs.
F 11	8.3	—	Vendor cautioned.
H 41	21.7	—	Fined £2 with £2 2s. costs.
J 71	—	9.5	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
J 87	—	8.1	Fined £3 with £1 1s. costs.
E 54	—	9.9	Fined £3 with £2 2s. costs.
M 78	6.0	—	Vendor strongly cautioned.
E 36	4.0	—	Vendor cautioned.
G 69	—	4.9	Vendor strongly cautioned.
T 65	—	3.2	Vendor cautioned.
A 85	—	4.1	Vendor cautioned.
F 49	—	12.4	Fined £3 with £2 2s. costs.
E 64	15.0	6.7	Vendor paid £3 3s. costs.
J 97	—	11.8	Fined £10 with £2 2s. costs.
J 99	—	10.1	Fined £10 with £2 2s. costs.
C 117	—	4.4	Vendor cautioned.
M 100	—	9.3	Fined £3 with £1 1s. costs.
M 105	—	3.5	Vendor cautioned.

* In the Sale of Milk Regulations 1901, it is stated that:—Where a sample of milk..... contains less than 8.5 per cent. of milk-solids other than milk-fat, it shall be presumed..... until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk-solids other than milk-fat or the addition thereto of water.

In one case the vendor was not registered as a purveyor of milk and was fined £1 (Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order).

In two cases the vehicle and receptacle were not inscribed with the name and address of the vendor. The vendor was cautioned.

Butter.

140 samples were examined, of which 3 or 2.1 per cent. were returned as adulterated.

H. 7 Consisted of Margarine. Vendor cautioned. This sample was taken under the Butter and Margarine Acts.

K 95 (Informal). Contained 60 per cent. margarine. A subsequent formal sample was genuine.

C 112 (Informal). Contained 1.0 per cent. excess moisture. A subsequent formal sample was genuine.

The only preservative detected in butter was boric acid and the amount was estimated in each case. The results are shown in Table J. and are compared with the corresponding figures for 1922 and 1923.

TABLE J.

Amount of Boric Acid per cent.	Percentage of samples, 1924.	Percentage of samples, 1923.	Percentage of samples, 1922.
nil.	82.9	89.4	56
0.1	12.8	7.8	29
0.2	2.9	1.4	10
0.3	1.4	1.4	2
0.4	—	—	3
0.5	—	—	—
under 0.25	98.6	98.6	95

Margarine.

145 samples were examined of which 3 or 2.1 per cent. were found to be adulterated.

A 87 (Informal). Contained 4.6 per cent. excess moisture.

A 96 (Same vendor as A 87). Contained 1.0 per cent. excess moisture. Vendor cautioned.

F 44 Unlabelled bulk. Contained 65 per cent. butter. (See Table K.)

The only preservative found was boric acid. The maximum amount permitted by law is 0.5 per cent.

11, or 7.6 per cent. of the samples were free from boric acid.

64, or 44.1 per cent. of the samples contained 0.1 per cent. boric acid.

50 „ 34.5 „ „ „ 0.2 „ „

18 „ 12.4 „ „ „ 0.3 „ „

2 „ 1.4 „ „ „ 0.4 „ „

None contained 0.5 per cent boric acid.

In 15 cases the vendors had not complied with the requirements of the Butter and Margarine Acts with regard to labelling: 10·3 per cent of the samples were unsatisfactory in this respect. This figure shows a great improvement on previous years.

The 15 samples consisted of 1 informal and 14 formal samples. Proceedings were taken in 8 cases, and in 6 cases the vendors were cautioned.

The results of the proceedings are shown in Table K.

TABLE K.

Number.	Offence.	Result of proceedings.
C 23	Unstamped wrapper ...	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
D 13	Unstamped wrapper ...	Fined 15s.
A 19	Unstamped wrapper ...	Fined £1
E 16	{ Unlabelled bulk and un- stamped wrapper	Fined £1
B 57	Unstamped wrapper ...	Fined 10s.
M 80	Unstamped wrapper ..	Fined £3 with £3 3s. costs
M 87	Unstamped wrapper ...	Fined £1 with £1 1s. costs
F 44	{ Unlabelled bulk Contained 65 per cent. butter	Summons withdrawn on payment of £2 2s. costs

Cream and Preserved Cream.

21 samples were submitted for analysis, of which 19 were sold as Preserved Cream and 2 as Cream.

Preserved Cream.—16 samples were satisfactory, containing more than the legal minimum of 35 per cent. of fat, and being labelled with a label stating the nature and amount of preservative present.

One sample was adulterated, containing less than 35 per cent. of fat.

In five cases the carton was inscribed with the words "Thick Rich Cream," in addition to the declaratory label, the word "Preserved" being omitted.

In two cases the cartons were not labelled with the prescribed declaratory label.

In no case did the amount of boric acid exceed the legal maximum of 0·4 per cent.

Cream.—The two samples sold as Cream were free from preservative; one was a sample of tinned cream containing 21 per cent. of fat.

Further particulars are given in the following tabular statement required by the Ministry of Health.

**Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations,
1912 and 1917.**

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

	(a) No. of Samples examined for preservative.	(b) No. in which preservative was reported to be present.
Milk - - -	895	Nil.
Cream - - -	2	Nil.

2. Cream sold as preserved cream :—

(a) Correct statements made - - - -	17
Statements incorrect - - - -	—
No Label on carton - - - -	2
Total - - - -	<u>19</u>

In no case did the amount of boric acid exceed the legal maximum of 0·4 per cent.

(b) Determinations of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :—

Above 35 per cent. - - - -	18
Below 35 per cent. - - - -	1

F 22 Contained 32·5 per cent. fat and 0·3 per cent. boric acid.
Vendor cautioned.

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream had not been observed :—

In two cases the carton was not labelled with the statutory label.

D 63 (Informal)	No declaratory label.
D 65 (Same vendor as D 63).	No declaratory label.
	FINED £8 with £2 2s. costs.

In five cases, three taken informally and two formally, the requirements of Section 6 of the Schedule to the Regulations had been ignored.

F 26 Described as "Thick Rich Cream." Subsequent sample to L 53. Vendor cautioned.

A 65 Described as "Thick Rich Cream." Subsequent sample to A 62. Vendor cautioned.

Coffee.

24 samples were examined, of which 2 were found to be adulterated :—

C 15 (Informal).	Contained 48 per cent. Chicory.
C 31 (Repeat C 15).	Contained 32 per cent. Chicory. Vendor cautioned.

Condensed Milk.

10 Samples examined were genuine. In one case the label was not printed in the manner prescribed by the Regulations:—

T 79 (Informal). Caution authorised by the Ministry of Health.

The composition of sweetened and unsweetened condensed full cream milk and condensed skimmed milk has been standardised by the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923.

Rules with respect to the labelling of condensed milk are stated and the label must declare the number of pints of milk or skimmed milk equivalent to the total contents of the tin.

For the purposes of these Rules, milk means milk which contains not less than 12·4 per cent. of milk-solids (including not less than 3·6 per cent. of milk fat), and skimmed milk means milk which contains not less than 9 per cent. of milk-solids other than milk fat.

Sponge Cake.

12 samples examined were genuine. Of these one informal sample was found to contain 0·09 per cent. or 6·3 grains per pound of boric acid; a repeat sample taken formally showed 0·04 per cent. or 2·8 grains per pound of boric acid.

Representatives of the Bakery Allied Traders' Association (Ministry of Health Circular 381) have agreed not to import Liquid Whole Egg containing more than one per cent. (70 grains per pound) of boric acid, and that Liquid Whole Egg must not be used in the manufacture of Sponge Fingers, Sponge Biscuits and the small variety of plain sponge cakes.

No restriction, however, is made on the use of butter or margarine which may legally contain 0·5 per cent. (35 grains per pound) of boric acid, nor is the Presence of Boric Acid definitely prohibited. No objection can be raised therefore to the presence of small quantities of boric acid, unless it can be proved that the boric acid resulted from the use of liquid whole egg.

Fruit Wine.

Four samples were analysed. Of these three were artificially coloured and were preserved with 1·3, 2·6 and 2·6 grains of salicylic acid per pint respectively.

The Departmental Committee on Food Preservatives in 1901 recommended that salicylic acid should not be used in greater proportion than 1 grain per pint in liquid food.

In a recent report (Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects No. 24), the Government Chemist found that, out of 142 samples of non-alcoholic wines, 71 contained salicylic acid in amounts ranging from a trace to 12 grains salicylic acid per pint and that 24 of these contained, in addition, sulphurous acid or boric acid. In the remaining 71 samples the addition of salicylic acid had evidently not been found necessary.

The Draft Rules and Orders, Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Proposed Regulations, 1925, prohibit the addition of salicylic acid but allow a maximum of 5 grains benzoic acid per pint in non-alcoholic wines.

Spirits.

Six samples were examined. One sample of brandy was found to contain 22·5 per cent. excess water, the remainder were genuine, being either 35 degrees under proof or of the strength declared when the sample was purchased.

F 46 Brandy, 22·5 per cent. excess water. Vendor paid £5 5s. costs.

The position with regard to the adulteration of spirits is still unsatisfactory.

In a recent High Court decision, it was held that the notice "All spirits sold on this establishment are diluted and no alcoholic strength is guaranteed" could not be accepted as a protection. The sample in this case was 42·26 degrees under proof (equal to 11·7 per cent. excess water).

In a later case at Bow Street Police Court where the sample of whisky was 48 degrees under proof (equal to 20 per cent. excess water) and a similar notice was displayed, it was held that the notice afforded protection as the defendant had not sold the spirit at an unreasonable degree of dilution as was shown by the price.

It is not possible for the purchaser to know whether the price paid is a reasonable one as the degree of dilution cannot be ascertained and definite statements as to the number of degrees under proof to which the spirit has been reduced are often without meaning to the purchaser.

Draft Rules and Orders of the Public Health, (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations, 1925, Proposed to be made by the Minister of Health.

Briefly, these Regulations contain the following provisions:—

- (1) No cream to contain any thickening substance.
- (2) No article of food to contain any added preservative except:—
 - (a) Sulphur Dioxide (in seven classes of food).
 - (b) Benzoic Acid (in three classes of food).
- (3) No article of food to contain both Sulphur Dioxide and Benzoic Acid.
- (4) Permitted preserved foods to be labelled.
- (5) Permitted preservatives to be labelled.
- (6) The use of certain metallic, vegetable and coal tar colouring matters, to be prohibited.

If and when these Regulations come into operation the use of boron compounds in butter, margarine, cream, cake, etc., and salicylic acid in jams, non-alcoholic wines, etc., will become illegal.

The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, and the 1917 amendment thereto will be revoked.

Drugs.

Of 83 drugs examined, four were adulterated.

- E 85 Sweet Spirit of Nitre (Informal). 4.2 per cent. excess water
Subsequent formal sample genuine.
- S 89 Grey Powder. (Informal). 43.5 per cent. deficient in mercury.
- S 90 Grey Powder. (Informal). 84.4 per cent. deficient in mercury.
- M 64 Purified Borax. (Informal) Contained 50 parts Arsenic per million. Subsequent formal sample genuine.

Prescriptions under the National Health Insurance Act.

13 samples were analysed. One sample was adulterated.

- A 47 (Informal) contained 21.5 per cent. excess of sodium salicylate.
A formal sample from the same vendor was genuine.

Miscellaneous Samples.

Private Purchaser.—Three samples were examined, viz.:—1 Stout, 1 Ground Ginger and 1 Honey.

Borough Engineer.—1 sample of Carbolic Powder and 1 sample of Sanitary Fluid were examined for the Borough Engineer.

Public Health Department.—35 samples were examined for the Public Health Department consisting of:—

Medicine 5, Formalin 4, Milk Powder 3, Rag Flock 3, Wood Wool 1, Fruit Pulp 2, Plums 2, Water 2, Liquid Egg 2, Tinned Meat 2, Condensed Milk 2, Carbolic Powder 2, Dried Peaches 1, Butter 1, Disinfecting Fluid 1, Boiled Milk 1, Tinned Pilchards 1.

None of these samples requires any comment.

I wish here to acknowledge the valuable help given me in the Laboratory by Miss J. Brown.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

DOUGLAS HENVILLE,

Borough Analyst,

Chemical Laboratory;

43, White Horse Street, E.1.

May, 1925.

INDEX.

	PAGE
A	
Analyst's Report	60-72
B	
Bacteriological Examinations	8
Births	3-7
C	
Canal Boats Acts	36 & 37
Cancer	13
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	11
Clinics	26
Cowhouses	52
Crèches,	26
D	
Deaths	7 & 57
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	9
Disinfecting Station	35
E	
Encephalitis Lethargica	11
Enteric Fever	9
Epidemic Diarrhœa	12
Erysipelas	10
F	
Factory and Workshops Acts	53-56
Fines and costs (total)	38
Finsen Light Treatment	23
Food and Drugs Act 1899, Registrations under	35
Food and Drugs Acts, samples taken, proceedings, etc. ..	38 & 60-72
G	
General Sanitary Work	37 & 38
H	
Health Visitors, visits, etc.	27
Health Week	29-31
Houses let in Lodgings	52
House to House Inspection	39-42

I

	PAGE
Ice Cream Premises	52
Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts ...	35
Infant Welfare Centres, etc.	24-25 28
Infantile Mortality	24 & 58
Infants, Feeding of	28
Infectious Diseases	8-16 & 59
Influenza	13
Inquests and post-mortem examinations	35

L

Leprosy	23
----------------	----

M

Marriages	7
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee	1
Measles	11
Membranous Croup	9
Milk and Cream Regulations	69
Milk Distribution Scheme	28
Milk, (Special Designations) Order	36
Milkshops... ..	52
Mortuary and Coroner's Court	35
Municipal Centres, list of	24
Municipal Centres, work at	28

N

Notifiable Diseases	8 & 59
----------------------------	--------

O

Offensive Trades	52
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10
Outworkers	53 & 55

P

Phthisis, number of notifications and deaths	13 & 14
Pneumonia	10
Pneumo-thorax treatment	23
Police Court Proceedings	38 & 42-50
Poliomyelitis	10
Population	3
Public Health Committee	1
Puerperal Fever	9

	R	PAGE
Rats and Mice Destruction Act		36
Respiratory Diseases		12
	S	
Sanitary Inspectors' Report		facing 38
Scarlet Fever		9
Sewing Classes		28
Slaughter Houses		52
Small-pox		8
Spotted Fever		11
Staff		2
Statistics:—		
Housing Conditions—Ministry of Health Table		50 & 51
" " etc.—London County Council Table		52 & 53
Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year		59
Causes of, and ages at death, during the year		57
Infantile Mortality during the year		58
Form R.—Work carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries		20-22
	T	
Tuberculosis		13-22
" Other Forms, number of notifications and deaths		15 & 16
" Dispensaries, Report on		16-22
	U	
Underground Rooms		53
Unsound Food destroyed		31-34
Unsound Food Regulations		34
	V	
Verminous persons		35
Vital Statistics		57-59
Voluntary Centres		25
	W	
Whooping Cough		11
Workshops		53-56
Wrong Diagnosis of Infectious Disease		8
	Z	
Zymotic Diseases		13