

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

Contributors

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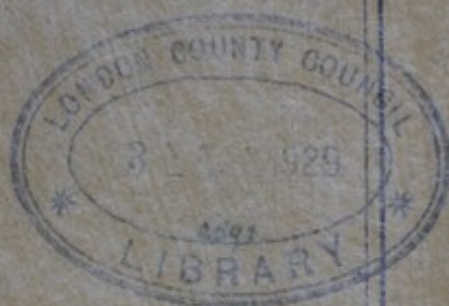
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Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.



ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1928

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

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(November, 1927, to October, 1928.)

Chairman: Councillor D. FRANKEL.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. JOHNSON.

Alderman (Mrs.) E. PRITCHARD.

Alderman (Mrs.) F. W. REIDY.

Councillor [C. A. BAKER]

Councillor A. E. MAGEN.

„ A. CONN.

„ (Miss) M. MOSES, J.P.

„ C. EDSER.

„ (Mrs.) M. M. E. PHILLIPS, J.P.

„ F. R. ELLIS.

„ J. W. ROSENTHAL, J.P.

„ M. GILBERT.

„ (Miss) I. SAMUEL, J.P.

„ J. HURLEY, J.P.

„ (Miss) K. SLATTERY.

„ A. W. JONES.

„ J. SULLIVAN.

„ (Dr.) D. F. KENNARD.

„ (Mrs.) A. WALSH.

„ T. LANE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

(November, 1927, to October, 1928.)

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

Mrs. C. AYLWARD.

Mrs. G. LAWDER.

Mrs. L. FRANKEL.

Mrs. E. E. S. MARKHAM.

Mrs. F. E. GRENFELL.

Mrs. A. MODEL.

Mrs. M. GROVES.

Mrs. J. O'BRIEN.

Mrs. H. S. JONES.

Miss B. M. PAGE.

Chairman: Alderman (Mrs.) E. PRITCHARD.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor (Mrs.) A. WALSH.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Medical Officer of Health
and Administrative Tuberculosis Officer:*

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.

Analytical Assistant: W. M. PAULLEY.

Food Inspector: H. ABSON.

Sanitary Inspectors:

G. BOTTOMLEY.	C. F. GUY.	W. F. SMITH
A. C. BROWN.	H. O. HARRIS.	S. H. V. TRIMMING.
T. W. DEE.	J. G. MCCARTHY	J. TWAITS.
E. J. EDWARDS.	G. O. PAVITT.	W. T. TWYNHAM.
E. W. FLINT.	W. SHEPHERD.	R. H. WATERMAN.
H. J. GREEN.	R. SIMPSON.	

Health Visitors:

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

Clerical Staff:

W. F. LELLOW, Chief Clerk.

R. BACH.	W. P. HOWARD.	C. H. LOWRY (temporary)
G. BOULTON (M. & C. W.)	H. T. KIGHTLEY.	D. TAPOLSKI.
R. DAY.	J. McMULLON.	S. VOGLER.
S. EMBLETON.	M. PLISKIN.	

Temporary Clerks engaged at the Maternity Centres and in the distribution of milk:
L. Hannington, H. Hiles, M. W. Hunt, E. Worsell.

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 1928.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
43, WHITE HORSE STREET,

July, 1929.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my twenty-eighth Annual Report upon the Vital Statistics and Sanitary condition of the Borough for the year 1928.

Population.

The resident population of the Borough of Stepney for 1928 is estimated by the Registrar-General to be 244,000, which is 7,580 less than in the previous year and 5,338 less than in the Census year of 1921. This estimate does not make, in my opinion sufficient allowance for local conditions, and is much less, therefore, than the actual population.

In the Census of 1921 the population was 249,738, and the Registrar-General estimated that in 1927 it was 251,580—an increase of 1,842 in six years;—practically it remained stationary. Yet from the middle of 1927 to the middle of 1928 it is estimated that it had decreased by 7,580.

It is true that many families have left the district for Becontree, but this emigration has been going on for several years and is not limited to 1928. On the other hand it must be remembered that there has been a natural increase in the population, of 15,516 more births than deaths since the census of 1921. Overcrowding was worse in 1928 than in any previous year, and in most cases it was impossible to abate it.

331 houses and flats were built on unoccupied ground in Milk Yard, Brunton Place and other places in 1928.

For these reasons, I believe the estimated population is much less than the actual population and therefore the birth rate and death rate are lower than that recorded in the following pages.

Births.

The total number of births during the year was 4,577—2,314 males and 2,263 females—or 16 more than in the previous year.

The birth-rate was 18.7 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 15.9 per 1,000.

1,228 of the births belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 24.1 per 1,000 of the population.

814 of the births belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 20.6 per 1,000 of the population.

1,802 of the births belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 17.7 per 1,000 of the population.

733 of the births belonged to the Whitechapel district, or at the rate of 13.9 per 1,000 of the population.

The total number of births and the birth-rate have been declining year by year until this year, when the number is slightly higher.

The increase was slight in the Limehouse district, but more pronounced in St. George-in-the-East and the Whitechapel district.

The number of births was less in Mile End than in the previous year.

Births in Public Institutions in the Borough.

1,258 births occurred in the East End Maternity Hospital, Commercial Road :—

196 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

276 belonged to the Limehouse District.

33 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

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

668 belonged to outlying Districts.

649 births occurred in the London Hospital :—

126 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

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

36 belonged to the Limehouse District.
 65 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
 374 belonged to outlying Districts.

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

200 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
 61 belonged to the Limehouse District.
 4 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
 19 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

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

290 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
 62 belonged to the Limehouse District.
 3 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
 6 belonged to outlying Districts.

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

85 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
 14 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
 1 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
 11 belonged to outlying Districts.

700 births occurred at 24, Underwood Street :—

189 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
 162 belonged to the Whitechapel District
 98 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
 9 belonged to the Limehouse District.
 242 belonged to outlying Districts.

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

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

1 belonged to Limehouse.
 11 belonged to St. George's.
 20 belonged to Mile End.
 29 belonged to Whitechapel.

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

1 belonged to Whitechapel.
 1 belonged to Mile End.

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

22 belonged to Mile End.

8 belonged to Whitechapel.

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

4 belonged to St. George's.

10 belonged to Mile End.

8 belonged to Whitechapel.

15 births occurred at the Royal Free Hospital :—

2 belonged to Mile End.

10 belonged to Whitechapel.

3 belonged to St. George's.

1 birth occurred at the Middlesex Hospital which belonged to Mile End.

5 births occurred at 18, Thavies' Inn, Holborn, all belonged to Whitechapel.

5 births occurred at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 2 belonged to Mile End and 3 to Whitechapel.

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

7 belonged to Mile End.

3 belonged to Limehouse.

3 births occurred at Charing Cross Hospital :—

1 belonged to Mile End.

2 belonged to Limehouse.

4 births occurred at 13, Tomlin's Grove, Hackney. 3 belonged to Mile End and 1 to St. George's.

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

4 belonged to Mile End.

1 belonged to Whitechapel.

1 belonged to St. George's.

4 births occurred at All Saints' Maternity Hospital, Poplar :—

All belonged to Limehouse.

1 birth occurred at St. Mary's Hospital which belonged to St. George's.

1 " " " Guy's " " " Whitechapel.

2 " " " King's College Hosp., both belonged to Mile End.

1 birth occurred at the Royal Northern Hosp., which belonged to Whitechapel.

1 birth occurred at the University College Hosp., which belonged to Whitechapel.

2 births occurred at 65, Lauriston Road, both belonged to Mile End.

1 birth occurred at the Sussex Maternity Hospital, Brighton, which belonged to Mile End.

2 births occurred at the Forest Gate Sick Home, one belonged to Mile End and one to Limehouse.

35 births occurred in private houses outside the Borough :—

7 belonged to Limehouse.

4 belonged to St. George's.

15 belonged to Mile End.

9 belonged to Whitechapel.

Marriages.

The total number of marriages which took place during the year was 2,236, or 97 more than in the previous year.

The proportion of persons married was 18.3 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths.

Number of deaths in Institutions within the Borough.

	Persons belonging to the Borough.	Persons not belonging to the Borough.
London Hospital	198	507
East London Hospital for Children	51	73
St. Peter's Hospital, Vallance Road	309	15
St. George's Hospital, Raine Street	389	9
Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road	430	7
Stepney Institution, South Grove	69	3
East End Maternity Hospital, Commercial Road	16	7
London Jewish Hospital, Stepney Green	55	32
Sick Room Help Society, 24, Underwood Street	6	12
Spanish and Portuguese Hospital	1	—

Deaths of persons belonging to the Borough in various Institutions outside the Borough :—

<i>Asylums.</i>	Name of Institution,	Number of Deaths.
	London County Mental Hospital, Cane Hill, Bexley ...	7
	" " " " Colney Hatch ...	2
	" " " " Horton, Epsom ...	8
	" " " " Tooting Bec ...	27
	" " " " West Park, Epsom ...	9
	Brook House Mental Hospital, Upper Clapton ...	2
	Fountain Mental Hospital	1
	Leavesden Mental Hospital	4
	West Ham Mental Hospital	2

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.

Brook Fever Hospital	14
Eastern Fever Hospital	30
Joyce Green Fever Hospital	3
Grove Fever Hospital	3
London Fever Hospital	1
North Eastern Fever Hospital	8
North Western Fever Hospital	1
Park Fever Hospital	14
South Eastern Fever Hospital	14
South Western Fever Hospital	2

General Hospital.

Charing Cross Hospital	3
The German Hospital	8
Guy's Hospital	8
Kings College Hospital	1
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road	4
Middlesex Hospital	7
Royal Free Hospital	5
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	21
St. Thomas' Hospital	2
University College Hospital	1
Westminster Hospital	5

Special Hospitals.

Brompton Chest Hospital	...	...	...	...	8
Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road	...	...	...	...	1
Central London Throat and Ear Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street	...	...	...	...	5
City of London Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
Hampstead General Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Hospital for Women, Westminster	...	...	...	...	2
Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square	...	...	...	...	3
National Hospital, Queen Square	...	...	...	...	1
Poplar Hospital for Accidents	...	...	...	...	9
Queen's Hospital for Children, Bethnal Green	...	...	...	...	6
Queen's Hospital for Children, Chislehurst	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road	...	...	...	...	1
Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich	...	...	...	...	7
Sanatorium, Colindale	...	...	...	...	3
Sanatorium, Grove Park	...	...	...	...	5
St. Marks Hospital, City Road	...	...	...	...	2
St. Peter's Hospital, Covent Garden	...	...	...	...	2
City of London Chest Hospital, Victoria Park	...	...	...	...	4

Other Institutions.

Bethnal Green Infirmary	...	...	...	...	3
73A Devons Road	...	...	...	...	4
Downs Hospital, Sutton	...	...	...	...	4
Epileptic Colony, Edmonton	...	...	...	...	1
Friern Barnet Infirmary	...	...	...	...	29
Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables, Tottenham	...	...	...	...	13
Hundred Acres, Epsom	...	...	...	...	4
King George Sanatorium, Bramshot	...	...	...	...	1
1A Manor Road, Ilford	...	...	...	...	12
Metropolitan Hospital, Caterham	...	...	...	...	1
Mile End Old Town Institution, Bromley	...	...	...	...	2

Mildmay Mission Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Poplar Institution, High Street, Poplar	...	...	...	...	4
Prince of Wales's Hospital, Tottenham	...	...	...	...	1
2, Queensdown Road, Hackney	...	...	...	...	1
Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton	...	...	...	...	1
Queen Mary's Hospital, Wandsworth	...	...	...	...	1
St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis Hill	...	...	...	...	1
St. Anthony's Hospital, Sutton	...	...	...	...	2
St. David's Home, Ealing	...	...	...	...	1
St. George's Home, Chelsea	...	...	...	...	2
St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney	...	...	...	...	1
St. Luke's Hospital, Paddington	...	...	...	...	3
St. Margarets Hospital, St. Pancras	...	...	...	...	1
St. Pancras Home	...	...	...	...	1
1A Shepherdess Walk, Shoreditch	...	...	...	...	1
West End Hospital, St. Pancras	...	...	...	...	1

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 2,868—1,539 males and 1,329 females—or 62 less than in the previous year.

637 of the deaths belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 12·5 per 1,000 of the population.

474 of the deaths belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 12·0 per 1,000 of the population.

1,092 of the deaths belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 10·7 per 1,000 of the population.

665 of the deaths belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 12·6 per 1,000 of the population.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 11·7 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 11·6 per 1,000.

Notifiable Diseases.

2,784 notifications of infectious diseases were received, or 293 more than in the previous year :—

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

466 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of 11·8 per 1,000 of the population.

1,132 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of 11·1 per 1,000 of the population.

528 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 10·4 per 1,000 of the population.

2,504 were removed for treatment to fever hospitals and infirmaries.

Wrong Diagnosis.

231 cases of infectious disease removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals, 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.

104 of the cases were notified by private practitioners, 55 from the London Hospital, and 72 from other Public Institutions.

This number referred to 98 cases of Scarlet Fever, 132 of Diphtheria, and 1 of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Bacteriological Examinations.

1771 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) ...	152	1604	1756
Blood (for Typhoid bacilli) ...	4	11	15

Small Pox.

4 cases of Small Pox were notified during the year. 1 belonged to Limehouse and 3 to Mile End.

Scarlet Fever.

1324 cases were notified during the year, or 396 more than in the previous year:—

294 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 2 deaths.

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

548 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 1 death.

244 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 1 death.

1313 were removed to fever hospitals.

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

Diphtheria

646 cases were notified during the year, or 122 less than in the previous year. 644 were removed to fever hospitals :—

191 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 8 deaths.

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

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

107 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 6 deaths.

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

Enteric Fever.

52 cases were notified during the year, or 26 more than in the previous year :—

4 belonged to the Limehouse District, with no deaths.

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

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

9 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 3 deaths.

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

Enteric fever is a specific disease, infectious chiefly or entirely through the excretions.

The incubation period is variable. As a rule it is about a fortnight but in exceptional cases it may be as short as 5 days or as long as 22 or 23 days. Generally, it is shorter in cases infected through the milk supply. The beginning of the disease is often very little marked. The patient feels ill, depressed, unfit for work ; he may have a headache, pains in the limbs and back, loss of appetite, &c. These may come upon him so that he scarcely knows when they began, but not uncommonly he fixes a day on which he first felt ill. There may be diarrhoea in the first few days, sometimes there is constipation ; he takes a purgative and the bowels continue loose. He may go about his work for a week before he lays up.

The temperature is characteristic in the first 4 or 5 days : it goes up two degrees in the evening and down one degree in the morning, but it so often happens that the temperature is not taken, and if it is, it is not taken night and morning.

A rash does not always appear, but when it does it is usually from the sixth to the twelfth day. It consists of rose-pink spots, circular, slightly raised above the surface, generally on the abdomen and chest. They vary in number from half a dozen to 20 or 30.

Diarrhoea is one of the characteristic symptoms, but is variable in duration and severity; but sometimes there is constipation throughout. The stools are of the colour of yellow ochre and are of a peculiarly offensive odour. The spleen generally is enlarged.

There are few diseases more variable than Typhoid Fever. As a rule it lasts about three weeks, but sometimes it may last much longer.

Enteric fever generally occurs in the autumn, but an outbreak occurred in Mile End during the months of February and March, which I was able to trace to the local milk supply, the milkman being a carrier. 12 cases occurred in February, 6 being children under 12 years of age, and 9 in March. All the patients drank milk. One of the patients was a nurse at the Mile End Hospital. As all the patients (with the exception of the nurse) had milk from the same dairy, I went to the dairyman's premises and examined each member of the family. All denied that they had been ill during the previous few months.

The first difficulty that I met with, was that the father and son carried on a separate and distinct business at the address. That is, they bought their milk from a different wholesale firm, kept their receptacles apart, and each washed his own cans, &c., in the same building, and yet, customers of each, contracted Typhoid Fever. The son is married and lives away from the business premises. I called at his house and examined his wife and two children. One boy, aged $2\frac{1}{4}$, looked pale and ill, and I was informed that he had been an in-patient at the Mile End Hospital from January 11th to February 3rd.

I took a sample of his blood and submitted it to the Bacteriologist for a Widal test. I then went to the Mile End Hospital and saw Dr. Wilson, the Medical Superintendent. We inspected the boy's chart and history sheets, and his symptoms during the time he was an in-patient were certainly not inconsistent with those of Typhoid Fever. In fact, the District Medical Officer had called attention in his notes to a red spot which he had queried before he was admitted. On making enquiries I found that the Nurse who had contracted the Enteric Fever was engaged in a ward continuous to the one in which the boy was a patient, and the Medical Superintendent stated

it was probable that she would occasionally assist the nurse who nursed him.

Dr. Wilson had made exhaustive enquiries as to the cause of infection of the nurse, but had not been able to trace it to a previous case. In view of the probability of her having come in contact with the boy, the mystery was cleared up. On the following day the Bacteriologist reported that the Widal Reaction was positive, 1 in 20. There is therefore no doubt in my mind that he had recently suffered from Typhoid Fever. The next question that arose was, whether he was the cause of the illness of the other customers, or was he infected like the others from some still undiscovered cause.

I was informed that he was taken suddenly ill on January 4th, and taking into consideration the fact that he had a few spots on him on January 11th, I came to the conclusion that he was not the cause, although he had been at the dairy on many occasions previous to January 4th. He had not been there between January 4th and February 3rd, when some of the others were infected.

In spite of the denial of the rest of the family, I had the blood examined of the dairyman, his wife, daughter and the assistant. The latter two gave negative results, but that of the dairyman was positive 1 in 25 and slight 1 in 50. Curiously enough, the blood of the dairyman's wife was positive for Paratyphoid B 1 in 25, and partial in 1 in 50. We had no cases of Paratyphoid fever. I have not the slightest doubt that the dairyman was the cause, probably an innocent cause, of the outbreak. His stools were examined bacteriologically and were found to be positive. The stools of the boy (the dairyman's grandson) gave negative results. The dairyman's wife admitted afterwards that her husband complained about three months previously of a severe headache and that he would like to take two or three days' rest, but did not do so.

The dairyman was removed to the North Western Fever Hospital, and after he had been there a month the bacteriological examinations of his stools showed that he was an intestinal carrier of typhoid bacilli. The man's general condition was good, and he could not be kept in the hospital indefinitely. The only active measure of treatment which was likely to terminate his "carrier" state was an operation on the gall bladder. Rather than be operated upon at his age (63) the dairyman preferred to give up his trade and sell his business. A Notice was therefore served upon him under Section 19 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, prohibiting him from handling vessels

used for containing milk, or in any way take part in the distribution or storage of milk. The dairyman complied with the Notice, and disposed of his business.

Typhus Fever.

2 cases were notified. Both occurred in Whitechapel.

L. G., aged 48 years, of Wilkes Street, was taken ill on Tuesday, April 24th, but continued at his work until Friday, April 27th. He returned home mid-day and took to his bed on April 28th. He was notified to be suffering from Pneumonia and was admitted to the St. Peter's Hospital on April 30th. He had a temperature reaching 103° for 4 or 5 days and then it became normal gradually. He was seen by the consultants of the hospital, in consultation with the resident medical officers. His blood was tested and the Wasserman reaction was strongly positive. Even after the temperature had become normal he was delirious, although not suffering from maniacal delirium that he had for a few days after he entered the hospital. A rash of petechial character appeared about May 4th.

I was asked to see the patient on May 12th. At this time the temperature was normal and had been normal for several days. The rash had disappeared. The patient was still delirious and complained of intense headache. Blood was taken and examined by the Clinical Research Association; the Widal test was negative, but the Weil-Felix test was positive 1 in 100. I informed the Ministry of Health. A specimen of the blood was sent to the Ministry, which was positive 1 in 1,000.

He was officially notified to be suffering from Typhus Fever by Dr. Randle of St. Peter's Hospital, on May 23rd. The patient was a tailor engaged in making ladies' dresses from new material. At one time he was engaged in dealing in second-hand clothing, but has not been engaged in this trade for two or three years. There were no secondhand rags or clothing on the premises. He had not been abroad and he showed no signs of vermin on admission to the hospital.

He and his wife lived in one room in Wilkes Street. The room was not particularly dirty and there were no signs of vermin. On the ground floor one room was used as a furrier's workshop. No raw material was used, the skins being cleaned and dressed before they were delivered at the workshop. The occupier had been there for three or four months, the room being previously occupied as a bedroom by L. G.

On May 24th Mrs. G. and her daughter were taken to the Council's shelter where they received a bath and their clothing was disinfected in the steam disinfectant. The premises were fumigated with sulphur and all the clothing was brought away and disinfected by steam.

Mrs. G. returned home on May 25th and at this time she said that she was not feeling well and had a headache. On May 26th she felt worse and took to her bed. She complained of headache and the back of her neck felt stiff. She was admitted to the St. Peter's Hospital on May 30th, when she had a temperature of 102°. She had rhonchi in her chest, but there were no definite signs of pneumonia. On the 2nd May, after admission, her temperature reached 103.8°, but came down gradually after this. Blood was taken and sent to the Ministry of Health and was returned positive on Saturday, June 2nd, when she was notified and removed to the fever hospital. The daughter was again brought to the shelter and received another bath and her clothing disinfected.

The premises were again fumigated and all the clothing disinfected. The place was closed and thoroughly done up before it was again reoccupied.

No further cases occurred.

Puerperal Fever.

13 cases of Puerperal Fever and 14 of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year.

8 belonged to the Limehouse District, with no deaths.

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

10 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 1 death.

5 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with no deaths.

25 were removed to hospital.

Erysipelas.

146 cases were notified, or 73 less than in the previous year.

29 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

58 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

32 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

69 were removed to hospitals. All the patients recovered.

Pneumonia, Malaria and Dysentery Regulations.

378 cases of Pneumonia and 8 of Malaria were notified under these Regulations.

The cases occurred in the Districts as follows :—

	Limehouse.	St. Georges.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.
Pneumonia ...	91	76	121	9
Malaria ...	2	—	—	2
Malaria (Induced)	2	—	1	1

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

34 cases were notified, or 2 more than in the previous year. 10 belonged to the Limehouse District, 2 to St. George-in-the-East, 17 to Mile End Old Town, and 5 to the Whitechapel District.

Total number of cases visited	...	...	...	...	34
" " treated at home	...	...	...	...	17
" " treated in hospital	...	...	...	...	17
Total No. of cases in which vision was impaired	...	...	...	...	nil
" " " " unimpaired	...	...	...	...	34
Total number of cases of total blindness	...	...	...	...	nil
Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	nil

Polio-Myelitis and Polio-Encephalitis.

2 cases were notified, or 2 less than in the previous year. Both belonged to Mile End.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

5 cases were notified, or 2 less than in the previous year.

2 belonged to the Limehouse District, 1 to St. George-in-the-East, 1 to Mile End Old Town, and 1 to the Whitechapel District.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever or "Spotted" Fever.

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

3 occurred in Mile End Old Town.

1 occurred in the St. George's District.

1 occurred in the Whitechapel District.

Measles.

The number of deaths from Measles was 92, or 82 more than in the previous year.

23 of the deaths were infants under one year of age.

35 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of .68 per 1,000 of the population.

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

30 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of $\cdot 29$ per 1,000 of the population.

16 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of $\cdot 30$ per 1,000 of the population.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was $\cdot 37$ per 1,000. The death-rate for the whole of London was $\cdot 30$ per 1,000 of the population.

Whooping Cough.

The number of deaths from Whooping Cough was 25, or 18 less than in the previous year.

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

4 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, or at the rate of $\cdot 10$ per 1,000 of the population.

10 belonged to Mile End Old Town, or at the rate of $\cdot 09$ 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 $\cdot 10$ per 1,000, and that for the whole of London was $\cdot 09$ per 1,000 of the population.

Epidemic Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths was 64, or 7 more than in the previous year.

20 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of $\cdot 39$ per 1,000

18 " St. George-in-the East " " $\cdot 45$ "

23 " Mile End Old Town " " $\cdot 22$ "

3 " the Whitechapel District " " $\cdot 05$ "

The death-rate for the whole Borough was at the annual rate of $\cdot 26$ per 1,000. 57 of the deaths, or over 89 per cent., were those of infants under one year of age.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

651 deaths were due to diseases of the Respiratory Organs, or 45 less than in the previous year.

153 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 3.0 per 1,000

126 " St. George-in-the-East " " 3.1 "

235 " Mile End Old Town " " 2.3 "

137 " the Whitechapel District " " 2.6 "

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 2.6 per 1,000 of the population.

Influenza.

23 deaths were due to Influenza, or 42 less than in the previous year.

5 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of .09 per 1,000

5 " St. George-in-the-East " " .12 "

6 " Mile End Old Town " " .05 "

7 " the Whitechapel District " " .13 "

The death-rate for the whole Borough was at the rate of .09 per 1,000, and that for London as a whole was .13 per 1,000 of the population.

Cancer.

310 deaths were due to Cancer, or 34 less than in the previous year.

62 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 1.17 per 1,000

47 " St. George-in-the-East " " 1.19 "

137 " Mile End Old Town " " 1.35 "

64 " the Whitechapel District " " 1.21 "

The death-rate for the whole Borough was at the annual rate of 1.26 per 1,000 of the population.

There has been a reduction in the number of deaths as compared with the previous year, but for some years the number has been steadily increasing.

	No. of Deaths.			
1921	263
1922	274
1923	320
1924	301
1925	298
1926	307
1927	344
1928	310

Zymotic Diseases.

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic character was 222, or 85 more than in the previous year.

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

75 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 1.47 per 1,000

36 " St. George-in-the-East " " .91 "

81 " Mile End Old Town " " .79 "

30 " the Whitechapel District " " .57 "

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .90 per 1,000 of the population.

Phthisis.

409 new cases were notified, or 6 less than in the previous year.

			Notification of new cases.	Number of deaths from Phthisis.	Death rate per 1,000.
Limehouse District	...	...	89	62	1.21
St. George-in-the-East	...	...	55	39	.98
Mile End Old Town	...	...	170	94	.92
Whitechapel District	...	...	95	49	.93
WHOLE BOROUGH	...	...	409	244	.99

Number of deaths from Consumption from 1918 to 1928 :—

	Limehouse District.	St. George's.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	Whole Borough.
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
1925	58	45	106	82	291
1926	50	37	88	64	239
1927	68	34	77	40	219
1928	62	39	94	49	244

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

128 new cases were notified, or 13 more than in the previous year :—

			Notifications.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000
Limehouse District	...	...	30	6	.11
St. George-in-the-East	...	...	23	5	.12
Mile End Old Town	...	...	48	17	.16
Whitechapel District	...	...	27	5	.09
WHOLE BOROUGH	...	...	128	33	.13

Deaths from diseases of a Tubercular nature, other than Phthisis, from 1918 to 1928.

	Limehouse District.	St. George's.	Mile-End.	Whitechapel	Whole Borough.
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
1925	13	15	13	12	53
1926	7	14	13	7	41
1927	10	11	13	5	39
1928	6	5	17	5	33

Of the 277 deaths certified to be due to Phthisis and all other forms of Tuberculosis :—

Number dying unnotified	...	...	...	...	...	23
Poor Law	...	...	...	5		
Other institutions	...	...	...	9		
General practitioners	...	...	...	9		
Number notified at death	...	...	...	...	...	32
Poor Law	...	...	...	21		
Other institutions	...	...	...	6		
General practitioners	...	...	...	5		
Number notified within one month of death	...	...	...	...	...	35
Number notified within three months of death	...	...	...	...	...	26
Number notified within six months of death	...	...	...	...	...	19

Incidence in various trades :—

Of the 537 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year :—

78 are of no occupation, 70 are engaged in tailoring, 63 are housewives, 35 are labourers, 12 are engaged in dressmaking, 8 are seamen, 8 are clerks, 8 are dock labourers, 9 are carmen, 9 are warehousemen, 6 are dealers, 4 are engaged in charing, 5 are employed in factories, 5 are engaged in boot-making, 5 deal in newspapers, 4 are porters, 3 are electrical engineers, 3 are hawkers, 3 are furriers, 3 are hairdressers, 3 are cabinet makers, and the remainder are engaged in miscellaneous occupations.

31 are children under 5 years, and 83 are between 5 and 15 years of age.

Mortality from various trades :—

Of the 277 deaths from tuberculosis that occurred during the year :—

25 were housewives, 18 were dock labourers, 11 were clerks, 36 were engaged in tailoring, 5 were carmen, 75 were of no occupation, 5 were seamen, 5 were engaged in bootmaking, 4 were hawkers, 4 were engaged in millinery, 3 were cigarette makers, 3 were stevedores, 3 were cabinet makers, 3 were waiters, and the remainder were engaged in miscellaneous occupations.

3911 cases of Tuberculosis remained on the Registers of Notifications on December 31st, 1928.

PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,810	1,099	2,909	523	479	1,002

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1928, to the 29th December, 1928,
in the area of the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

Age-Periods	Notifications on Form A.												Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Form C.			
	Number of Primary Notifications.											Total Notifi- cations on Form A.	Number of Primary Notifications.			Total Notifi- cations on Form B.	Poor Law Insti- tutions.	Sana- toria.		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- wards.		Total all ages.	Un- der 10	10 to 15				Total 0 to 15	
Pulmonary: Males -	1	7	7	6	21	25	53	36	48	32	9	245	293	-	-	1	1	2	113	194
„ Females	-	1	6	8	26	36	38	20	13	7	6	161	188	-	-	2	2	2	40	112
Non-pulmonary: Males	2	16	25	5	6	7	7	6	2	2	-	78	82	-	3	-	3	4	9	33
„ Females	1	3	10	6	7	6	5	1	3	1	-	43	48	-	3	1	4	4	2	20

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 1st January, 1928, to the 29th December, 1928, **otherwise** than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.*

Age periods	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Cases.
Pulmonary: Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	2	4	—	15
„ Females ...	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	1	8
Non-Pulmonary: Males...	1	3	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	9
„ „ Females	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

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

SOURCE OF INFORMATION.	NO. OF CASES.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns (<i>i.e.</i> , from local Registrars, or transferable deaths from Registrar General)	14	9
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	9	3
Forms C & D (in respect of cases not previously known to the M.O.H.)	—	—
Other Sources, <i>e.g.</i> , posthumous notifications	—	—

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

The figures setting out the statement of the work of the three Tuberculosis Dispensaries will be found in the following pages.

There is a gradual diminution in the number of patients suffering from active tuberculosis, which has been going on for some years. In the light of this satisfactory state of affairs, it is probable that the decrease will continue.

This is particularly noticeable with respect to patients suffering from advanced disease. The number of advanced cases examined now is considerably less than in former years.

With respect to the Open Air School at the back of 35, Stepney Green, it is satisfactory to note that the building which was obstructing the light and air and also taking up much wanted space has now been removed.

X-ray Reports.

The Council's arrangement with the London Hospital for X-ray reports, has proved distinctly satisfactory. It is possible for the Tuberculosis Officers to go to the London Hospital and to see their own cases X-rayed.

War Pensioners.

The Table below shows that the number of war pensioners has decreased not as much as was anticipated in the last report.

There have been several more new cases, but against this the numbers in attendance or under observation have decreased.

	New Cases.	Cases in attendance during the year.
Stepney Dispensary	3	25
Whitechapel Dispensary	2	29
St. George-in-the-East Dispensary	2	33

Institutional Treatment.

It has been possible to obtain sanatorium treatment for many patients, but we are still faced with the old difficulty of dealing with the medium and advanced cases, so that they may have the best available treatment and at the same time be no danger to others. A few patients have been sent to Papworth Colony in Cambridgeshire, but the main difficulty is that patients require to be both physically and mentally adaptable to colonization.

Return showing the work of the Dispensaries during the year 1928:—

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults		Children.		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	134	104	16	7	8	2	10	16	142	106	26	23
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	51	14	24
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	128	90	68
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—												
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	5	14	7	6	1	1	2	2	6	15	9	8
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	9	9
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	284	263	252
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured	31	42	17	7	4	3	11	8	35	45	28	15
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	326	465	379	359
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ON Dispensary Register on December 31st												
(a) Diagnosis completed	789	522	86	83	28	20	79	60	817	542	165	143
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	23	18	19

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	1,771
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	39
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ..	127
4. Died during the year	143
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	62
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	7,686
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Out-stations for treatment or supervision	—
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for	
(a) "Light" treatment	107
(b) Other special forms of treatment	79
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	196
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—	
(a) At Homes of Applicants	38
(b) Otherwise	271
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	288
12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	4,724
13. Number of	
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	1,128
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	34
14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	803
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	555
16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:—	
(a) Form G.P. 17	7
(b) Form G.P. 36	4

1 Cured case came under observation.

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensaries at the end of 1928, arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.			1926.					1927.					1928.						
			Class T. B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.				Class T. B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.					
				Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		
ALIVE.	Discharged as cured.	Adults	M.	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
		F.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Disease arrested.	Children	M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		F.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Disease not arrested.	Adults	M.	20	1	--	--	1	9	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
		F.	8	3	1	--	4	8	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Disease not arrested.	Children	M.	5	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	
	F.	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Condition not ascertained during the year	Adults	M.	20	8	23	8	39	35	12	29	9	50	35	13	48	12	73	73	
	F.	5	6	14	5	25	26	4	18	5	27	34	10	31	5	46	46	46	
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	Children	M.	2	--	--	--	--	4	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	F.	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Totals			91	22	77	48	147	97	18	85	38	141	83	24	90	28	142	142	

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in possession of the Dispensaries at the end of 1928, arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.			1926.					1927.					1928.					
			Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	
ALIVE.	Discharged as cured.	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Children	M.	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Disease arrested.	Adults	M.	5	—	—	2	7	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
			F.	3	—	—	2	5	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
		Children	M.	4	1	—	1	6	3	1	—	7	11	1	1	—	3	5
			F.	3	—	—	2	5	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	2	5
	Disease not arrested.	Adults	M.	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	3	4	1	1	1	7
			F.	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	1	3
		Children	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	1	—	2	3	6
			F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	2	—	2	5	9
Transferred to Pulmonary			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Condition not ascertained during the year			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			—	1	—	2	3	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—		
DEAD	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Children	M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Totals			20	2	1	12	35	13	4	3	15	35	11	3	6	16	36	

Finsen Light Treatment and the Supply Pneumo-Thorax Refills.

The Council pay for attendances of certain patients undergoing Finsen Light Treatment at the London Hospital and for the supply of Pneumo-Thorax Refills to certain patients attending the Brompton Hospital and the City of London Hospital, Victoria Park.

Finsen Light Treatment	...	No. of patients	...	...	6
		No. of applications	...	...	11
		No. of attendances	...	...	107
		No. of attendances guaranteed			132
Pneumo-Thorax Refills	...	No. of patients	...	...	8
		No. of refills supplied		...	79

Employment of Tuberculosis Patients.

The employment of tuberculous patients who had been in sanatoria was considered by the Committee on several occasions. The problem is similar to that of the unemployed generally, except that the patients who have been discharged from sanatoria are capable only of light work under suitable conditions, and their working capacity is seldom more than 50 per cent. of the normal worker. Their disability varies in degree from time to time, and their labour in consequence is often unreliable as well as inefficient.

For these reasons the difficulty of obtaining work is greater than among healthy or strong persons who are unemployed. Many patients who are discharged from sanatoria are incapable of work or fit only for light work. Some deteriorate rapidly and soon become permanently disabled.

As a general rule the consumptive worker who leaves his job to undergo treatment returns to it if he makes a good recovery. If his original occupation is a suitable one, and still open to him, it is not to his advantage to seek another occupation in the open air which may be more arduous, and where he is exposed to all weathers. It would also probably entail a diminution in his wages resulting in less nourishing food and an increase of worry. It is in those cases in which a patient's original occupation under his former employer is not open to him, or is not a suitable one, that the chief difficulty arises.

The After Care Committees endeavour to find applicants suitable jobs. Large employers of labour are directors of public companies and their principal consideration is the success of their business and the interests

of the shareholders. Why should they, they ask, employ men with 50 per cent. capacity for work, when they can have their choice of strong and healthy men who are unemployed. I know of only five persons who have found such employment through the agency of the Stepney Tuberculosis Care Committees. This is partly due to the fact that they have no funds except from voluntary sources. The After Care Committees inaugurated a handicraft class at St. George's Dispensary. The class is held on Thursday afternoons, from 2.30 to 4.30. There are eighteen on the roll call, and an average of about twelve attend. All these patients have been to sanatoria and were unable or unfit to resume their own work. Several are ex-Service pensioners and five are female patients. Some are engaged in the manufacture of simple leather bags, etc., some on Raffia work, such as mats, and one is engaged in designing work such as flower designs on bowls and patterns of leather work. The teacher is paid by the London County Council and the class is affiliated to the Dalston Literary Institute. Friends of the patients, nurses and members of the Committee have up to the present bought all the articles manufactured. Tools and implements are bought out of the profits so that work can be carried on at their own home as well. A jumble sale realised £40, which formed the original capital.

The Committee appreciated the work done by the Care Committee in this direction, but they were of opinion it should be extended. A sub-committee was appointed to go further into the matter. The Committee consulted the Tuberculosis Officers who were of the opinion that no scheme could be devised which was self-supporting among the type of Tuberculosis patients that the scheme would draw in this Borough. The amount of absenteeism would be so great that to be at all successful the scheme would require a sum which would be prohibitive, and they thought that the handicraft class should be given an extended trial.

Dental Clinic.

The Dental Clinic at 35, Stepney Green, for the treatment of tuberculous patients, expect and nursing mothers and children under school age, has continued its work on the same lines as in previous years.

During the year a constant attendance of patients has been maintained.

The total number of attendances recorded is 376,—representing an average of a little over 7 per session. Of this number 196 have been expectant or nursing mothers, 56 children under school age and 124 tuberculous patients.

During the year the number of attendances for extractions has totalled 118, the number of teeth extracted reaching 459. The number of attendances for fillings being 27, and the number of fillings 30. The number of artificial dentures fitted during the year was 21.

196 patients were seen at the Dental Clinic during the year:—

Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	112
Children	...	...	...	...	...	36
Tuberculous:—Women	...	...	...	...	...	33
Men	...	...	...	...	...	15
Of these, 81 were new patients:						
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	41
Children	...	...	...	...	...	20
Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	20

Infantile Mortality.

325 infants died under one year of age, or 13 more than in the previous year.

84 belonged to the Limehouse District, or at the rate of 68 per 1,000 births.

57 belonged to the St. George-in-the-East District, or at the rate of 70 per 1,000 births.

126 belonged to the Mile End Old Town District, or at the rate of 69 per 1,000 births.

58 belonged to the Whitechapel District, or at the rate of 79 per 1,000 births.

The infantile mortality for the whole Borough was 71 per 1,000 births, while that for the whole of London was 67 per 1,000.

Maternal Mortality.

The number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth, was 11, 3 being due to Puerperal Fever. This is equivalent to a rate of 2.4 per 1,000 births, which is higher than in the previous year. It is low compared with London as a whole, as well as for the whole of England and Wales.

Notification of Births Acts.

No. of births notified by Doctors	...	...	...	1,065
" " " Midwives	...	...	...	3,406
" " " Parents	...	...	...	16
No. of stillbirths notified	...	...	...	145
No. of births notified by Institutions in the Borough belonging to Outlying Districts	...	...	...	1,179
No. of stillbirths ditto	...	...	...	52
No. of sets of twins notified	...	...	...	62

VISITS BY THE HEALTH VISITORS:—

	NAME	DISTRICT												
	E. Addis	Mile End, S. W.	St. George's, North	Limehouse, North	Mile End, S. E	Ratliff, Shadwell and Pt. of St. George's	Mile End, North East	Mile End, Central and Pt. of Limehouse	Wapping	Whitechapel and Spitalfields	Limehouse, South	Mile End North and Part of Whitechapel	Total	
Primary	673	350	365	424	567	125	412	189	351	362	316	4,134		
Revisits:—														
To infants under 1 year ...	247	631	1,047	692	739	309	406	1,169	531	852	650	7,273		
To children between 1-5 years	297	1,103	1,621	1,885	874	896	1,543	912	549	1,233	1,068	11,981		
Ante-natal:—														
Primary	130	99	14	4	43	1	16	38	98	—	104	547		
Subsequent	30	7	29	4	27	—	6	2	174	—	37	316		
Miscellaneous	544	618	701	488	570	521	389	631	892	114	914	6,382		
Total	1,921	2,808	3,777	3,497	2,820	1,852	2,772	2,941	2,595	2,561	3,089	30,633		
CENTRES ATTENDED:—														
Municipal	56	143	145	—	110	39	47	159	90	187	136	1,112		
Voluntary	—	—	—	87	26	50	118	—	9	—	—	290		
Total	56	143	145	87	136	89	165	159	99	187	136	1,402		

MUNICIPAL CENTRES.

	Limehouse (Mondays)	Limehouse (Wednesdays)	Mile End	St. George's	Spitalfields	Wapping	Whitechapel
No. of sessions held	48	51	51	48	49	98	51
No. of attendances of infants ...	1,408	1,243	1,590	2,436	1,634	1,404	700
No. of attendances of children 1-5 years of age	593	819	986	1,455	971	605	815
No. of Doctor's consultations ...	48	50	50	47	48	48	50
No. of Doctor's morning con- sultations on Thursdays ...	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of new cases	129	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of subsequent attendances	202	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	2,682	3,735	13,093½ gals.	1,428	19	10
Half-price	990	1,351	4,742½ „	259	9	11
Dried Milk—						
Free	656	697	4,880 lbs.	367	17	4
Half-price	246	259	1,898 „	71	3	2
Virol, Oil and Malt—						
Free	190	204	206 lbs.	12	6	0
Half-price	57	59	59 „	1	13	2
Total	4,821	6,305	17,836 gals. 7,043 lbs.	2,141	9	5

Feeding of Infants :—

Breast fed	3,818
Artificially fed	136
Mixed feeding	180
No. dead before first visit of Health Visitor	64
No. removed before first visit of Health Visitor	87

Convalescent Treatment.

Convalescent treatment for nursing or expectant mothers and for children up to five years of age was provided in 108 cases during the year—44 mothers and 64 children. They were sent to either of the undermentioned homes for periods ranging from one week to two months, the average being two weeks.

Home.	No. of cases.	
	Mothers.	Children.
John Madocks Home, Arkley	—	1
All Saints' Convalescent Home, Eastbourne	1	2
Invalid Children's Aid Association—Bexhill, Seaford and Beaconsfield	—	—
Church Army Convalescent Homes—Merrowcroft, Surrey, and St. Leonards	19	28
St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Birchington	13	12
St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Dover	4	6
St. Edith's Convalescent Home, Leigh-on-Sea	7	10

MINISTRY OF HEALTH. FORM M.C.W.96.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. STATISTICS FOR
THE YEAR 1928.

POPULATION according to the Census of 1921, 249,738.

BIRTHS.

Registered	(1) Legitimate 4,480	(2) Illegitimate 97	(3) Total 4,577
(Live Births only).			
Notified within 36 hours	(1) Live Births 4,487	(2) Still Births 145	(3) Total 4,632
of birth	(1) By Midwives 3,406	(2) By Parents and Doctors 1,081	

INFANT DEATHS.

Number	(1) Legitimate 304	(2) Illegitimate 21	(3) Total 325
Rate per 1,000 births ..	(1) Legitimate 67	(2) Illegitimate 216	(3) Total 71

MATERNAL DEATHS.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth -

	(a) From Sepsis.	(b) Other causes
(1) (County Councils) Whole administrative County	—	—
(2) (All Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities) Maternity and Child Welfare Area	3	8

MIDWIVES.

Number practising in the District (1) Trained — (2) Untrained —
 Number of cases attended in 1928 — Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned —
 Number of maternal deaths notified in accordance with Rule E 22 (1) (b) of the Central Midwives Board —

HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year:—

To Expectant Mothers	(1) First Visits 547	(2) Total Visits 863
To Infants under 1	(1) First Visits 4,134	(2) Total Visits 11,407
To Children 1-5	Total Visits 11,981	

MUNICIPAL HOMES AND HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5.

Number of beds — Number of Children under 5 received during the year—None.
 Total number of weeks spent in the Homes by such cases —

MUNICIPAL DAY NURSERIES.

Total number of attendances of Children under 5 during the year—None.

MUNICIPAL CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Address.	Whether Sessions are held weekly, fortnightly, etc.	Day and Time of Meeting	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER SESSION		NUMBER WHO ATTENDED FOR THE FIRST TIME		Present arrangements for medical supervision
			Expectant Mothers	Children	Expectant Mothers	Children	
Town Hall, Commercial Road, Limehouse	3 times per week	Monday, 2-5 p.m.	..	41	..	220	Dr. J. M. Browne
		Wedn'sy 2-5 p.m.	..	40	..	161	Dr. N. Cotter
		Thurs. 10.30a.m. 1 p.m.	4	..	129	..	Dr. J. M. Browne
401 Mile End Road	weekly	Thurs. 2-5 p.m.	..	50	..	143	Dr. N. Cotter
Town Hall, Cable Street, St. George's	do.	Tues. 2-5 p.m.	..	81	..	419	Dr. J. M. Browne
279 Whitechapel Road	do.	Thurs. 2-5 p.m.	..	53	..	205	..
52 Red Lion Street, Wapping	do.	Wedn'sy. 2-5 p.m.	..	40	..	224	..
St. Philip's Institute, Newerk Street	do.	Wedn'sy. 1-4 p.m.	..	30	..	100	..

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Number of cases notified	Number of cases visited	Arrangements made for nursing, and terms	Number of cases nursed	Number of cases removed to hospital
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	34	34	East London Nursing Society 1/3 per visit	20	17
Puerperal Fever	13	12	..	3	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	14	12	..	3	14
Measles and German Measles (children under 5) ..	not notifiable	2510	East London Nursing Society 1/3 per visit	107	456
Whooping Cough (do.) ..	..	..	..	—	—
Epidemic Diarrhoea (do.) ..	..	..	..	—	—
Poliomyelitis	2	2	..	—	2

List of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Ante-natal Clinics, Crèches and Tuberculosis Dispensaries in Stepney:—

When open

Municipal Centres:—

Limehouse Town Hall, Commercial Road.	Mondays 2 to 5. Wednesdays 2 to 5. Thursdays 10.30 to 1 p.m. (women).
Riverside Mansions, New Gravel Lane.	Mondays 10 to 12 noon. Wednesdays 2.30 to 5. Fridays 10 to 12 noon.
St. George's Town Hall, Cable Street.	Tuesdays 11 to 12.30 and 2 to 5. Fridays 2 to 4 p.m.
St. Phillip's House, 401, Mile End Road.	Thursdays 2 to 5.
Hughes Mansions, Vallance Road.	Tuesdays 2 to 6. Thursdays 10 to 12.30 and 2 to 5]
St. Philips' Institute, Newark Street.	Wednesdays 2 to 5.

Voluntary Centres:—

Mission Hall, Carr Street.	Friday afternoons.
Stepney Infant Welfare Centre and Babies' Nursing Home, 587, Commercial Road.	Mondays 10.30 to 12.30 (Light treatment). Monday afternoons. Thursdays 10 to 12 noon (Dental). Fridays 10.30 to 12 noon (Light treatment). Friday afternoons.

The Memorial Hall, High Street, Shadwell.	Wednesday afternoons.
Jewish Centre, 38, Betts Street.	Monday afternoon and Wednesday afternoons.
Congregational Buildings, Burdett Road.	Wednesday afternoons and Thursday afternoons.
Dame Colet House, 29, Duckett Street.	Monday afternoons and Tuesday afternoons.
Jewish Maternity Home, 24, Underwood Street.	Mondays 10 to 1 (Dental) and afternoons (Sewing Class). Tuesday afternoons. Wednesday afternoons (Sewing Class). Thursday afternoons. Monday and Friday mornings, (Ante-natal).
12, St. Clare Street, Minories.	Monday afternoons and Friday afternoons.
Jewish Centre, Camperdown House, Half Moon Passage.	Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday afternoons. 2nd Wednesday morning in each month (Ante-natal).
Jewish Centre, East Stepney, Beaumont Hall, Beaumont Square.	Monday afternoons and Thursdays 9.30 to 12 noon.

Ante-Natal Clinics :—

Limehouse Town Hall Commercial Road. (Municipal).	Thursdays 10.30 to 1 p.m.
London Hospital, Whitechapel Road.	Tuesdays 8.30 a.m. and Wednesdays 8.30 a.m.
East End Maternity Hospital 396, Commercial Road.	Mondays 2 to 6. Wednesdays 9 to 1 p.m. Fridays 9 to 1 p.m.
Jewish Maternity Home, 24, Underwood Street.	Mondays and Fridays 11.30.

Ailing Mothers' Clinic :—

587, Commercial Road	Second Tuesday in each month at 10.30 a.m.
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Crèches :—

Day Nursery	Memorial Hall, High Street, Shadwell.
Jewish Day Nursery	23, New Road.
Port of London Day Nursery.	5, Pier Head, Wapping.
Marie Hilton Crèche.	Stepney Causeway.
St. Paul's Day Nursery.	Wellclose Square.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries :—

- 35, Stepney Green.
- 18, Gt. Prescott Street.
- 208, High Street, Shadwell.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

Pursuant to the Third Section of the Canal Boats Acts 1884, the Council, being the Registration Authority under the above Acts, has to report 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 received 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 during the year was 44.

In only one instance was there any infringement of the Acts and Regulations, viz., Means of ventilation defective. These defects have since been remedied.

No legal proceedings were taken.

Three children of school age and four under school age were found on the boats. One of the children was born on the boat whilst lying in the Limehouse Cut. The mother was attended by Nurses from a local Maternity Home.

One boy who was living on the boat with his father and who last year was reported to the Education Authorities, has now been placed in a school.

There is now only one boat on the register.

No boats were registered during the year.

Unsound Food.

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

1. At the Wharves.

Fresh Meat.

				Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs
8 carcasses of Mutton	—	4	0	13
2 sides of Pork	—	—	1	27
1 cask of Scrap Meat	—	5	0	13

Preserved Meats.

32,727 tins of Beef	...	...	...	49	2	2	12
32 „ Brawn	...	...	...	—	1	0	24
646 „ Tongues	...	...	...	1	1	2	27

Preserved Fish.

10,025 tins of Crab	...	...	...	2	4	3	11
192 „ Crayfish	...	...	...	—	1	0	8
2,000 „ Herrings	...	...	...	—	8	0	20
1,887 „ Lobster	...	...	...	—	8	1	16
3,306 „ Salmon	...	...	...	1	7	1	7

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

36 packages of Apricots	...	...	...	—	3	3	16
130 crates of Bananas	...	...	...	4	12	0	0
140 bags of Cabbages	...	...	...	5	6	0	0
30 „ Carrots	...	...	...	1	10	0	0
2 crates of Grapes	...	...	...	—	—	—	24
1 crate of Lettuce	...	...	...	—	—	—	12
10 boxes of Oranges	...	...	...	—	7	2	0
1 package of Peaches	...	...	...	—	—	—	10
1 „ Pears	...	...	...	—	—	—	10
87 packages of Plums	...	...	...	—	8	0	4
1,002 „ Potatoes	...	...	...	50	5	0	0
72 boxes of Tomatoes	...	...	...	—	15	3	14

Preserved Fruit and Vegetables.

2,015 tins of Assorted Fruits	...	...	...	1	17	0	9
44 packages of Dried Apricots	...	...	...	1	13	0	18
149 „ Dates	...	...	...	5	14	3	11

	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
166 packages of Currants	10	3	3	8
9 bags of Figs	—	12	0	26
1,596 tins of Fruit Pulp	10	3	0	16
94 packages of Dried Peaches	1	8	0	3
1 package of Pears	—	—	1	22
9,592 tins of Pineapples	8	12	2	8
Prunes	4	5	2	23
Raisins	5	0	0	0
Sultanas	3	3	1	8
1,440 tins of Tomatoes	1	13	0	24
Dried Peas	2	19	0	24
<i>Sundries.</i>				
380 bags of Cocoa (in bean)	37	10	3	21
1 bag of Cocoa Powder	—	—	2	2
6,172 tins of Assorted canned goods	4	19	2	24
18 bags of Butter Beans	—	16	1	22
Cornflour	5	16	3	8
Desiccated Cocoanut	3	8	1	5
Flour	5	0	2	0
Wheat	—	15	2	15
Lentils	—	3	0	0
Malt	1	16	2	8
Tapioca	—	1	1	0
Pearl Barley	1	10	0	0
455 bags of Root Ginger	23	5	3	4
Oatmeal	4	1	0	0
Nuts	25	10	1	19
30 bags of Rice	2	18	1	14
985 „ Tea	53	17	0	21
20 boxes of Force Food	—	1	1	0
8 „ Eggs	—	8	2	8
Total	348	2	0	23

5,351 casks of Tallow, weighing 2,140 tons, 8 cwts., have been detained, the casks not being officially certificated, also 6,697 casks of Tallow, weighing 2,678 tons, 16 cwts., have been released for export or for manufacturing purposes.

54 casks of Scrap Meat, weighing 13 tons, 8 cwts., have been detained as Prohibited meat. 53 of the same were allowed to be exported to Hamburg and 1 cask was used for fat extraction to be used for soap making in this country.

148 carcasses of Australian Sheep were detained, and after examination, 7 carcasses were condemned for Caseous Lymphadenitis.

50 carcasses of New Zealand Sheep were detained and after examination, all were passed as free from disease.

II. At Bishopsgate Street Station, ex Zeebrugge-Harwich Train Ferry—

				tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
77	packages of Apricots	...	...	—	5	1	4
2	„ Grapes	...	...	—	—	1	12
58	„ Melons	...	...	—	4	0	12
22	„ Peaches	...	...	—	2	2	10
136	„ Pears	...	...	1	0	0	22
659	„ Plums	...	...	4	1	2	15
187	„ Tomatoes	...	...	1	1	3	6
				<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>25</u>

79 special midnight and early morning inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The total weight of fruit and vegetables examined at Bishopsgate Goods Station was 13,450 tons. This was of Belgian, Italian, French and Dutch origin.

Eggs and Poultry of Belgian and Italian origin were examined at Spitalfields.

Unsound food seized by, or surrendered to, the District Sanitary Inspectors :—

<i>Fish.</i>				tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Assorted	—	—	—	75
Dabs	—	—	3	0
Dutch Herrings	—	3	2	0
Flat Fish	—	1	2	22
Haddock	—	6	2	0
Kippers	—	—	3	20

	tons	cwts.	qrs	lbs.
Pilchards in Tomato Soup ...	—	—	—	25
Plaice	—	3	2	17
Salmon, Smoked	—	—	—	5
Skate	—	—	1	8
Soles	—	—	3	0
Whiting	—	1	2	0
<i>Fruit.</i>				
Bananas	—	18	2	0
Figs	—	5	2	0
Lemons	1	10	3	0
Oranges	9	3	0	0
Pears	—	—	2	0
Peach Pulp	—	2	0	14
Pineapple	—	5	3	0
Plums	—	—	2	24
Pears	—	—	—	11
Spanish Nuts	—	—	—	5
Tomatoes	1	2	0	0
<i>Meat.</i>				
Bacon	—	—	3	6½
Beef	—	—	—	16
Beef, Roast	—	1	0	12
„ Smoked	—	—	—	10½
Calves' Tongues	—	1	1	18
Mutton, Boiled	—	—	3	16
Ox Liver	—	—	—	6
Sheeps' Tongues	—	—	2	14
<i>Vegetables.</i>				
Cauliflower	—	12	3	0
Lettuce	—	10	0	0
Potatoes	4	14	0	0
Red Cabbage	—	1	2	0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Cocoanut Sweets	—	1	3	2
Eggs	—	—	—	6
Tea	—	—	3	16
	20	15	2	13

Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923.

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

Dealer's Licences :—

" Grade A (Tuberculin tested) " Milk	...	12*
" Certified " Milk	... ..	2

Dealer's Supplementary Licences :—

" Grade A (Tuberculin tested) " Milk	...	4
" Certified " Milk	... ..	3
" Pasteurised " Milk	... ..	7

* 1 is in respect to a bottling establishment

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

Complaints received	... ..	572
Number of drains tested	... ..	572
Number of drains found to be defective	... ..	113
Number of notices served	... ..	113
Number referred to the Borough Engineer	... ..	452

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.

17 applications were received during the year for Certificates under these Acts. 14 were granted and 3 were refused. In addition, 1 application for a Report was received. This was issued.

Water Certificates.

Certificates were granted under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as to dwelling-houses having a proper and sufficient supply of water, with respect to 377 houses and flats.

The Mortuary and Shelter.

The number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary during the year was 224. Of these, 195 were removed by the Coroner's Order, 22 by the Police, 6 at the request of the deceased's friends, and 1 on my instructions.

38 bodies were placed in the Jewish part of the Mortuary, but only 17 were officially " watched."

175 inquests were held in the Coroner's Court, and 126 post-mortem examinations were made.

11 persons were accommodated at the Council's Shelter—*i.e.*, 2 men, 4 women, and 5 children.

Verminous Persons.

589 persons were cleansed during the year and had their clothing disinfected—559 males and 30 females.

Disinfecting Station.

3,081 rooms were fumigated and the bedding, etc., were removed and disinfected by steam. Of these, 2,368 rooms were fumigated because of infectious disease, 221 as a result of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 492 because they were verminous. In addition to these, scabies occurred in 274 families and the bedding was taken away and disinfected by steam.

189,503 articles were disinfected. Of these, 116,036 were second-hand articles of clothing for export abroad. 60,387 were from premises where infectious disease occurred, and 13,080 because they were in a verminous condition. 3,057 articles of bedding were destroyed with the owners' consent.

Overcrowding.

At two meetings of the Public Health Committee I submitted special reports on overcrowding, giving particulars of gross overcrowding in 73 premises and asking for instructions as to what further action should be taken beyond serving statutory notices. Many of these premises were illegally occupied, being underground rooms, and many were indecently occupied.

In one case, in Bale Street, a man and wife with 2 sons and 2 daughters above 12 years of age, and 4 children under 12, lived and slept in one room of 1,120 cubic feet capacity. Ten persons lived in a room sufficient for 3 adults only.

In a house in Ben Jonson Road, a man and wife with 5 children lived and slept in one room.

In Caroline Street, in a room not large enough for 2 people, a man and wife with 4 children lived and slept.

Two rooms in College Buildings were occupied by a man with 4 grown up daughters and a grandchild. The eldest daughter, aged 21, had been to a Sanatorium and to Brompton Hospital.

In a house in Copley Street one room was occupied by a man and wife with 2 sons and 3 daughters.

A room in Dalgleish Street, sufficient for 2 adults only, was occupied by a mother, 2 sons and 3 daughters.

Another room of a similar size, in Duckett Street, was occupied by a man and wife with one son and 3 daughters.

In Endive Street a man and wife with one son and 4 daughters lived and slept in one room.

A man and wife with 4 sons and 3 daughters occupied 2 rooms in Great Pearl Street.

Three rooms in Harford Street were occupied by a man and wife with 6 sons and 4 daughters. The eldest son was 23 and the eldest daughter was 24 years of age. These rooms were overcrowded to the extent of 7 adults.

One small room in Juniper Street was occupied by a man and wife with 3 children.

Another room, in Lower Fenton Street, large enough for the man and wife with one child, had 6 children in excess.

A room in Margaret Buildings in Whites Row was occupied by a man and wife with 3 grown up sons.

A room in Martha Street, sufficient for the man and wife, had 5 children in excess of the space required, and another room in the same street but in a different house was occupied by a man and wife with 7 children, being overcrowded to the extent of 7 children.

Two rooms in Muriel House were occupied by a man and wife with 6 sons, the eldest being 26 years of age, and one daughter, aged 18.

Two rooms in Norfolk Buildings were occupied by a man and wife with 5 sons, the eldest being 22, and 5 daughters, the eldest being 18 years of age—3 in excess—as well as being indecently occupied.

A room in Pearl Street was occupied by a man and wife and 5 children—4 children in excess.

A room in Raymond Street was occupied by a man and wife with 6 children, 4 children in excess.

A room in Tarling Street was occupied by a man and wife with 9 children, being overcrowded to the extent of 7 children.

Two rooms in Tasburgh Buildings were indecently occupied, and overcrowded to the extent of 3 adults and one child. In addition to the parents there were 3 sons, the eldest being 25, and 5 daughters, the eldest being 24 years of age.

Another family in Tasburgh Buildings was similarly overcrowded.

In Tench Street, one room was occupied by a man and wife with one daughter and four sons, the eldest being 16 years of age—4 children too many.

A room in Bedford Street was occupied by a man and wife with 3 sons and 3 daughters, the eldest being 17 years of age; 4 children in excess.

One room each in three houses in Cable Street was overcrowded and illegally occupied, all the three rooms being underground.

The same applied to a house in Grove Street, Walden Street and three houses in Princelet Street. The rooms had no proper ventilation, and the walls were damp in the three latter.

One room in a house in Wilkes Street was occupied by a man and wife with 7 children—3 children in excess.

A room in Hogarth Houses was overcrowded and illegally occupied, a man and wife with 2 children occupying one room only, which was underground.

A room in Sutton Street was occupied by 8 persons, having 3 adults and 2 children in excess.

The same thing occurred in Dora Street—8 persons occupying one room, Anchor Street—8 persons occupying one room, and Red Lion Street—8 persons in one room.

In Commercial Road, 3 persons occupied one room which was entirely underground with no means of ventilation into the open air and no light except artificial light.

The above, as well as others, were considered by the Public Health Committee. If the Statutory notices were followed by Police Court proceedings, it was felt that no good would result therefrom. If the Magistrate made an Order to abate the overcrowding, the people would have no place to go to except the Poor Law Institution. They could not be accommodated in any of the Borough Council or London County Council flats as the wages of the heads of the families, if at work, would not be sufficient to pay for the flats. The wages were possibly sufficient to pay rent for houses in Becontree but the nature of their employment would not permit them to live so far away from their work. In the majority of the cases the families were receiving out-door relief on account of unemployment.

General Sanitary Work.

40,023 inspections were made to houses.

45,634 re-visits were made by the Inspectors to supervise the abatement of the nuisances found in 14,965 houses. 10,832 statutory notices were served; 102 summonses were taken under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

3,446 drains were tested with smoke, 483 of which were found to be defective, and 142 were re-tested; 1,516 drains were either constructed or re-constructed, cleansed or repaired; 169 were trapped.

219 new soil pipes were fixed and ventilated ; 1,043 new closet pans and traps were fixed ; 3,110 closets were either cleansed or repaired, or provided with additional light and ventilation ; 1,214 water closets were provided with a proper flushing apparatus.

78 cisterns were cleansed and covered.

Water supply to houses was reinstated in 83 instances.

1,439 yards were cleansed, paved or repaired ; 15 areas and stables were paved and drained ; 179 washhouses and forecourts were paved.

There were 34 nuisances under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with respect to the keeping of animals, and these were abated.

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

Notices were served to provide 1,842 sanitary dust receptacles, and 17 manure receptacles were provided or re-constructed. 323 offensive accumulations were removed.

139 houses were ventilated under the lower floor.

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

35 urinals were fixed.

29 smoke nuisances were abated.

7,659 notices were served to have houses or parts thereof cleansed.

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

15,584 miscellaneous repairs to roofs, floors, gutters, etc., were carried out as the result of notices served.

40 rooms were provided with additional light and ventilation, and the damp walls of 1,758 rooms were remedied.

725 verminous premises were cleansed.

3,846 written complaints were made which were duly investigated and dealt with where necessary—501 were from H.M. Inspector of Factories relating to workshops, 119 from the L.C.C. respecting verminous school children, and 3,226 related to the condition of houses, etc.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORT—1928.

	G. BOTTOMLEY.	A. C. BROWN.	T. W. DEE.	E. J. EDWARDS	E. W. FLINT.	H. J. GREEN	C. F. GUY	H. O. HARRIS.	J. G. MCCARTHY	G. O. PAVITT.	W. SHEPHERD.	R. SIMPSON.	W. F. SMITH	S. H. V. TRIMMING	J. TWAITS.	W. T. TWYNHAM.	R. H. WATERMAN.	TOTALS
Number of Inspections—																		
House to house...	233	276	385	292	428	404	429	309	292	639	435	611	287	227	711	323	323	6544
Miscellaneous ...	2315	1233	1332	991	1471	874	1281	1787	1380	675	1181	999	1707	1008	1170	1596	1185	22185
Complaints ...	111	872	199	885	331	769	493	487	782	507	133	358	836	933	537	377	38	8648
Infectious diseases ...	177	213	152	246	110	168	124	133	309	103	67	125	106	129	193	110	181	2646
Re-visits—Number of ...	2446	2062	2129	2413	2209	3023	2353	3040	2278	3432	2070	3890	2604	3613	3132	2984	1956	45634
Intimations served ...	701	913	722	928	785	1039	734	782	775	807	746	1067	927	1235	955	1224	625	14965
Statutory notices served ...	497	801	618	805	708	326	545	752	667	699	266	781	683	511	845	1093	235	10832
Summonses taken out under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, etc. ...	2	3	...	21	10	18	2	2	8	2	...	...	16	10	1	5	2	102
Food and Drugs Acts, etc.—No. of samples taken ...	98	92	10	65	60	92	94	89	103	90	96	94	92	94	91	91	93	1524
" " No. of summonses taken ...	1	5	...	2	...	7	2	2	4	2	...	2	1	5	2	1	2	38
Animals kept so as to constitute a nuisance, removed ...	3	2	1	5	4	3	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	2	...	5	...	34
Areas and stables paved and drained ...	2	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bakehouses—No. of inspections to ...	37	52	7	38	24	20	15	14	44	4	16	14	119	30	28	32	15	509
" No. of cleansings of ...	18	26	7	24	19	6	14	14	8	4	14	14	31	8	28	11	10	256
Cisterns cleansed and covered... ..	1	2	...	2	9	7	1	2	...	1	8	...	4	8	1	32	...	78
Damp walls remedied	58	150	73	75	53	147	71	180	79	120	34	28	241	300	70	105	74	1758
Drains—Cleansed or repaired	73	141	54	63	29	58	46	51	45	69	19	110	101	74	71	107	54	1168
Constructed or reconstructed ...	28	19	15	24	10	13	36	15	8	54	4	21	31	12	17	8	33	348
Soil pipes fixed and ventilated ...	19	12	14	3	6	35	39	9	...	11	10	11	17	13	...	12	8	219
Trapped	10	3	3	...	24	11	36	3	...	15	12	9	11	...	20	...	12	169
Dust receptacles provided	66	168	59	189	73	62	53	85	156	130	42	165	151	107	159	141	36	1842
Houses or parts of houses cleansed ...	259	345	453	519	601	569	458	301	374	454	490	521	647	245	557	472	394	7659
" ventilated beneath the lower floor ...	2	...	10	4	3	3	6	11	...	6	...	3	2	1	62	5	21	139
Light and ventilation provided to rooms ...	...	...	2	...	2	3	1	21	1	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	40
Manure receptacles provided or reconstructed	1	3	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	1	...	17
Offensive accumulations removed	2	30	23	18	10	53	5	17	6	3	30	3	15	34	12	50	7	323
Open fires in yards abolished	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Overcrowding in dwellings abated	6	1	5	...	9	2	6	3	3	1	...	1	2	2	...	3	6	50
Sheds occupied as dwellings discontinued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sink, bath, lavatory pipes and rainwater pipes disconnected ... ..	...	...	17	...	1	5	1	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	10	...	20	62
Smoke nuisances abated	9	...	7	...	2	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	29
Underground rooms—Illegal occupation discontinued	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	10
Urinals fixed	15	1	1	...	...	6	4	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	35
Verminous rooms cleansed	27	54	35	21	109	60	42	32	26	5	40	10	118	75	12	42	17	725
Wash-houses, forecourts, &c., paved	7	6	5	7	2	15	2	8	6	33	...	4	7	...	47	14	16	179
Waterclosets—Cleansed or repaired	202	189	116	127	65	160	138	163	156	56	258	95	123	399	139	390	168	2994
" Light and ventilation provided ... ..	...	...	1	...	4	64	4	6	2	5	9	...	3	1	3	6	8	116
" Pans and traps fixed	83	36	63	48	23	88	66	12	10	85	70	74	56	140	49	83	52	1043
" Water supply or flushing apparatus provided	4	84	106	87	56	79	35	82	34	35	50	104	...	101	53	183	121	1214
Water supply to houses reinstated ... ..	...	...	2	16	1	7	2	...	3	2	6	2	...	6	1	11	22	83
Yards cleansed, paved, or paving repaired ...	59	145	89	34	81	64	60	57	26	134	12	128	117	78	140	123	82	1439
Miscellaneous repairs to roofs, gutters, floors, sashes, fireplaces, coppers, etc. ..	554	1050	456	831	938	856	673	582	858	703	510	1378	1471	1616	1029	1365	744	15584

SAINTARY INSTITUTE

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POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

I.—PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

On 5th January, J. Michells, of 30, Durham Row, was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof, floor and damp walls at 10, Ben Jonson Road.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 16th January, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair the defective roof at 42, Three Colt Street.

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

On 17th January, Hyman Cohen, of 6, Great Garden Street, was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof, firestove and flooring at 86, Hanbury Street.

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

On 17th January, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair the defective roof at 19, Chicksand Street.

An order was made to do the work within 14 days, with £1 5s. costs.

On 17th January, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair the roof and defective windows and stair treads at 136, Buxton Street.

An order was made to do the work within 7 days, with £1 5s. costs.

On 17th January, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair the defective roof and damp and dilapidated walls at 38, Spital Street.

An order was made to do the work within 14 days, with £1 5s. costs.

On 18th January, Arthur Benabo, of 53, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to repair the roof, rainwater gutters, etc., at 48, Ocean Street.

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

On 18th January, F. Leigh Pollitt, of 5, West Hill, Sydenham, was summoned for failing to repair the roof and cleanse the walls and ceilings at 36, Lydia Street.

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

On 18th January, F. Leigh Pollitt, of 5, West Hill, Sydenham, was summoned for failing to repair the roof at 7, Lydia Street.

An order was made to do the work within 14 days, with £1 7s. costs.

On 19th January, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances, *i.e.*, dirty and dilapidated walls and ceilings, defective flooring and eaves gutter at 6, Hope Place.

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

On 20th January, Pinhorn & Pinhorn, of 534, Commercial Road, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof and yard paving at 3, Shadwell Place.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, they were ordered to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 23rd January, Harris Bresloff, of Coutts Villa, Whipps Cross Road, was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof at 28, Commodore Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 23rd January, David Galinski, of 135, Clapton Common, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the defective roof, gutter and rain water pipe at 3, East Tenter Street.

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

On 24th January, David Galinski, of 135, Clapton Common, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from the defective roof, manhole cover, etc., at 15, Wolsey Street.

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

On 24th January, David Galinski, of 135, Clapton Common, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from the damp walls, defective rainwater pipes, etc., at 129, Jubilee Street.

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

On 24th January, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from the defective water closets, vent shaft, yard paving, workshop roofs, and accumulation of refuse at 9½, Chicksand Street.

The work having been done at the time of the hearing of the summons, they were ordered to pay £2 6s. costs.

On 27th January, Arthur Benabo, of 53, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the defective eaves gutters at 4, Masons Flats, Watney Street.

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

On 31st January, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from damp walls at 21, Spelman Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, they were ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 1st February, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair the defective roof, eaves gutters, yard paving and rain water pipe at 10, Golding Terrace.

The work having been done at the time of the hearing of the summons, they were ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 1st February, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair the defective roof, eaves gutters, yard paving and rain water pipe at 12, Golding Terrace.

The work having been done at the time of the hearing of the summons, they were ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 14th February, Lewis Raine, of 16, Bacon Street, Bethnal Green, was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof, rainwater pipe, dirty and dilapidated walls, etc., at 8, Hunton Street.

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

On 21st February, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair the roof, paving, flooring, etc., at 11, Mayfields Buildings.

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

On 21st February, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair the roof, ceiling, rain-water pipe, sashes, etc., at 12, Mayfield Buildings.

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

On 22nd February, B. Sukmanski, of 14, Woodberry Down, N.4., was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof at 6, East Mount Street.

An order was made to do the work within 21 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 8th March, Moses Lisman, of 77, Plumbers Row, was summoned for having deposited on his premises unsound food in preparation for sale for human consumption.

He was fined £20, with £5 5s. costs.

On 13th March, D. H. Klausner, of 22 and 24, Finch Street, was summoned for failing to remedy the damp walls at 13, Old Montague Street.

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

On 16th March, Isidore Weinberg, of 114, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from the defective roof, eaves gutter, yard paving, etc., at 152, St. George Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 21st March, Harry Warman, of 497, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, damp walls, etc., at 28, Belgrave Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 26th March, Bradshaw & Waterson, of 85, East India Dock Road, were summoned for failing to comply with a Notice with regard to 11, Brightlingsea Place, which premises were in such a dilapidated state as to be unfit for habitation.

A Closing Order was made, to lie in the Office for 28 days, and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 27th March, Samuel Morris, of 6, Whitechapel High Street, was summoned for letting a house newly erected, the same being without a proper supply of water for sanitary and domestic purposes, viz., 180, Old Montague Street.

He was fined £2, with £2 2s. costs.

On 5th April, William F. Laing, of 148, Whitechapel Road, was summoned for failing to repair the roof of house, back addition and water closet apartment, and the dirty and dilapidated ceiling of first floor back addition room at 12, Trafalgar Square.

An order was made to do the work within 21 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 25th April, David Muscovitch, of 42, Cannon Street Road, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective flooring and hearth, and dirty and defective walls and ceilings, etc., at 52, Cannon Street Road.

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

On 26th April, Abraham Markovitch, of 47, Navarino Road, Dalston, was summoned for failing to remedy a nuisance arising from the defective roof, and dampness in first floor room at 42, St. Mark Street.

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

On 14th May, Arthur Benabo, of 53, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of copper chimney and eaves gutter at 20, Cottage Grove.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 23rd May, Arthur Benabo, of 53, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective floor boards in kitchen, and flue of ground floor front room fireplace at 161, Ernest Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 23rd May, Arthur Benabo, of 53, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to repair the defective sink waste pipe and the dirty and dilapidated ceiling of first floor front room at 44, Ocean Street.

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

On 23rd May, Lewis Deitsch, of 41, King Edward Road, E.8, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from the dirty, dilapidated and verminous walls and ceiling, defective fireplace and flooring of first floor room, and broken flooring of passage at 93, Grove Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, the same was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.

On 23rd May, Abraham Goldstine, of 230, Whitechapel Road, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective stove, and dirty and dilapidated walls and ceiling at 11, William Street.

An order was made to do the work within 7 days, with £1 7s. costs.

On 1st June, Isaac Solomons, of 9, Old Castle Road, Llanelly, was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof and rain-water gutters at Paragon Mansions.

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

On 1st June, Isaac Solomon, of 9, Old Castle Road, Llanelly, was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof at 40, Paragon Mansions.

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

On 1st June, Isaac Solomon, of 9, Old Castle Road, Llanelly, was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof at 39, Paragon Mansions.

An order was made to do the work within 14 days, with £1 7s. costs.

On 12th June, Isaac Gropper, of 12, Cannon Street Road, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from overcrowding at 12, Cannon Street Road.

The nuisance having been abated at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was ordered to pay 5/- costs.

On 13th June, Isaac Solomon, of 9, Old Castle Road, Llanelly, was summoned for failing to supply a proper dust receptacle at 38, Tredegar Square.

He was fined 10/- with £2 2s. costs.

On 13th June, Albert A. Kliman, of 81, Commercial Road, was summoned for letting the basement front room at 81, Commercial Road, the same being an underground room that did not comply with the regulations.

He was fined £5, with £2 2s. costs.

On 13th June, Thomas Blake, of 81, Commercial Road, was summoned for occupying the basement front room at 81, Commercial Road, the same being an underground room that did not comply with the regulations.

He was fined 10/-, or one day's imprisonment, which he elected to serve.

On 14th June, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof, window, and damp and dirty walls at 1, Taylors Place.

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

On 14th June, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof, stair treads and floor at 2, Taylors Place.

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

On 22nd June, Louis Galinsky (trading as James Field), of 130, High Street, Whitechapel, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from the defective roof, damp walls, etc., at 30, Little Turner Street.

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

On 27th June, W. T. Fowles, of 77, Sclater Street, Bethnal Green, was summoned for failing to repair the defective water closet at 67, Plumbers Row.

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

On 12th July, Arthur Benabo, of 53, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective trap to the water closet at 14, Bermuda Street.

He was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 25th July, Henry Slater, of 76, Umberson Street, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from defective windows, and dirty walls and ceilings, etc., at 66, Umberston Street.

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

On 7th August, Louis Galinski, of 130, High Street, Whitechapel, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the defective roof at 21, Philpot Street.

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

On 25th September, H. Assistant, of 412, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the defective roof at 27, Steel's Lane.

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

On 3rd October, W. Bassett, of 72, Coalville Road, Leyton, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from the defective roof, chimney, back door and sash lines at 110, Anthony Street.

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

On 3rd October, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from the defective roof, ceiling and paving at 11, Mayfields Buildings.

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

On 24th October, Arthur Benabo, of 53, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the defective roof at 2a, Duckett Street.

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

On 24th October, Arthur Benabo, of 53, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from the defective roof and walls and ceiling of ground floor left room at 2, Duckett Street.

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

On 24th October, Zelig Cohen, of 1, Crellin Street, was summoned for failing to repair the defective windows, flooring, and roof at 5, Crellin Street.

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

On 24th October, Bessie Cohen, of 64a, Wicker Street, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective ventilation pipe to drains at 64a, Wicker Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, she was fined 2s. 6d., with £1 1s. costs.

On 24th October, Bessie Cohen, of 64a, Wicker Street, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, windows and flooring at 64, Wicker Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, she was fined 2s. 6d., with £1 1s. costs.

On 5th November, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to remedy the damp walls of the ground floor front room at 19, Taylors Place.

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

On 5th November, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to provide proper water closet accommodation at 62, Ben Jonson Road.

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

On 7th November, James Field, of 130, High Street, Whitechapel, was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof at 1, East Tenter Street.

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

On 13th November, Frederick Leigh Pollitt, of 5, West Hill, Sydenham, was summoned for failing to remedy the dirty and dilapidated walls and ceiling of the kitchen, floor boards of kitchen, front room and attic, at 19, Lydia Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was fined 10/-, with £2 4s. costs.

On 13th November, Frederick Leigh Pollitt, of 5, West Hill, Sydenham, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective seat of the water closet, the dirty and dilapidated walls and ceiling of first floor back room and the defective roof of 20, Lydia Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was fined 5/-, with £2 4s. costs.

On 13th November, Frederick Leigh Pollitt, of 5, West Hill, Sydenham, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective treads and risers to stairs, floor boards in passage, and walls and ceilings of stairs and off room at 21, Lydia Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was fined 5/-, with £1 3s. costs.

On 13th November, Frederick Leigh Pollitt, of 5, West Hill, Sydenham, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, and the dirty and dilapidated ceiling of kitchen at 22, Lydia Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was fined 5/-, with £1 3s. costs.

On 13th November, Frederick Leigh Pollitt, of 5, West Hill, Sydenham, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof of house, the dirty and dilapidated ceiling of kitchen, and defective treads and risers to stairs at 24, Lydia Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was fined 5/-, with £1 3s. costs.

On 20th November, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to remedy the damp, dilapidated and dirty walls and ceilings, and provide a dust receptacle at 32, Spital Street.

An order was made for the work to be done within 14 days, with £2 6s. costs.

On 20th November, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof, rain-water pipe, windows and damp and dilapidated walls at 38, Spital Street.

An order was made to do the work within 14 days, with £2 6s. costs.

On 20th November, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof, windows and dirty walls at 132, Buxton Street.

An order was made to do the work within 14 days, with £1 5s. costs.

On 20th November, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to repair the damp and dilapidated walls and defective windows and doors at 134, Buxton Street.

An order was made to do the work within 14 days, with £1 5s. costs.

On 20th November, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to repair the dirty and dilapidated walls at 138, Buxton Street.

An order was made to do the work within 14 days, with £1 5s. costs.

On 21st November, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to remedy the damp walls, dirty and defective walls and ceilings of house, defective stair treads, yard paving and roof at 28, Golding Terrace.

An order was made to do the work within 14 days, with £1 7s. costs.

On 21st November, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, eaves gutters, door and frame of first floor room and ceiling of passage, and the dirty, dilapidated and damp walls and ceiling of first floor room at 27, Golding Terrace.

An order was made to do the work within 21 days, with £1 7s. costs.

On 21st November, H. Bookatz, of 51, Grove Street, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective condition of the water closet at 51, Grove Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was ordered to pay £2 5s. costs.

On 21st November, W. Rutkowski, of Unity Works, Hollybush Gardens, E.2, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof at 1, Ellen Place.

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

On 21st November, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, dilapidated and damp walls and ceiling and defective and dangerous flooring of first floor room, and the defective eaves gutter at rear of 8, Golding Terrace.

An order was made to do the work within 21 days, with £1 7s. costs.

On 21st November, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, dilapidated walls and ceiling of ground floor room and defective eaves gutters at 16, Golding Terrace.

An order was made to do the work within 21 days, with £1 7s. costs.

On 23rd November, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, dirty and defective walls and ceilings, etc., at 68, Ben Jonson Road.

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

On 23rd November, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof, window frame, etc., at 2, Taylors Place.

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

On 26th November, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof of back addition, and dilapidated ceiling of washhouse at 51, Rectory Square.

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

On 26th November, Rebecca Benabo, trading at Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective roof of back addition, and dilapidated ceiling of wash house at 51, Rectory Square.

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

On 28th November, W. T. Fowles, of 77, Sclater Street, Bethnal Green, was summoned for failing to repair the basement stair treads and floors, and provide a proper bustbin at 69, Plumbers Row.

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

On 6th December, Isaac Solomon, of 9, Old Castle Road, Llanelly, South Wales, was summoned for failing to remedy the defective manhole cover to drain in the main passage at Paragon Mansions.

The work was completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, but was fined £3, with £2 2s. costs.

On 6th December, Isaac Solomon, of 9, Old Castle Road, Llanelly, South Wales, was summoned for failing to remedy the choked condition of the water closet at 26, Paragon Mansions.

The work was completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, but was fined £3, with £2 2s. costs.

On 18th December, Woolf Rutkowski, of Unity Works, Hollybush Gardens, E.2, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the defective rain-water pipe at 22, Mulberry Street.

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

On 18th December, Woolf Rutkowski, of Unity Works, Hollybush Gardens, E.2, was summoned for failing to repair the defective rain-water pipe and yard paving at 24, Mulberry Street.

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

On 21st December, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from the defective paving, eaves gutters, dirty walls and ceilings, etc., at 14, Mayfields Buildings.

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

On 21st December, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from the defective roof, dirty walls and ceilings, etc., at 17, Mayfields Buildings.

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

On 24th December, William Laing, of 148, Whitechapel Road, was summoned for failing to repair the defective roof of 1, Rhodeswell Road.

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

On 28th December, Robert Edmond Golding, of Riffame Dairy Cottage, Little Baddow, near Chelmsford, was summoned for selling the carcass of a pig to B. W. Crowe, of 43, Burdett Road, knowing at the time of sale that it was liable to be seized.

He was fined £20, with £10 10s. costs.

On 28th December, Kate Fowles, of 77, Sclater Street, Bethnal Green, was summoned for failing to comply with an Order made on the 28th November, with regard to remedying certain defects at 69, Plumbers Row.

She was fined £3, with £2 2s. costs.

II.—LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BYE-LAWS.

On 17th January, Franks & Simons, of 354, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair the defective yard paving at 136, Buxton Street.

They were fined 2/-, with £2 2s. costs.

On 28th March, Herman Feiner, of 2, Little Alie Street, was summoned for fixing a sink waste at 37, St. Marks Street.

The same having been altered before the time of the hearing of the summons, he was ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 15th October, Samuel Morris, of 6, High Street, Whitechapel, was summoned for failing to limewash his premises between September 1st and 15th, the same being used for the carrying on of the business of a fried fish vendor.

He was fined £3, with £2 4s. costs.

On 21st November, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to provide a proper ashpit at 26, Golding Terrace.

She was fined £1, with £1 7s. costs.

On 26th November, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to provide a suitable ashbin at 51, Rectory Square.

She was fined £2, with £2 2s. costs, and ordered to provide an ashbin within 7 days.

III.—LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1902.

On 30th May, Nicholas Halkidis, of 1a, Burslem Street, was summoned for selling ice cream from dirty utensils on a barrow outside Deal Street school.

He was fined £1, with 10/- costs.

On 24th October, Morris Fleishman, of 37, White Horse Lane, was summoned for failing to observe due cleanliness of utensils and premises used in connection with the manufacture and sale of ice cream. He was fined £1, with £1 1s. costs.

IV.—LONDON COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.

On 8th March, Moses Zisman, of 77, Plumbers Row, was summoned for keeping food in a dirty place (flour store in bakehouse) at 77, Plumbers Row

He was fined £1, or thirteen days' imprisonment.

V.—METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.

On 29th October, Harry Steigman, of 65, Greenfield Street, was summoned for executing sanitary work, viz. :—bath installed, and a gully with branch laid in garage at 64, Greenfield Street, without having given notice to the Council of his intention.

He was fined £1, with £2 4s. costs.

On 29th October, John Bennet, of 36, Abbots Street, Dalston, was summoned for executing sanitary work, viz. :—bath and gully with branch installed at 64, Greenfield Street, without having given notice to the Council of his intention.

The summons was withdrawn on the conviction of the defendant, Harry Steigman in the previous case.

VI.—HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS BYE-LAWS.

On 25th July, Henry Slater, of 76, Umberston Street, was summoned for failing to keep in a cleanly condition the common staircases, landings and passages at 66, Umberston Street.

He was fined 7s. 6d., with 10s. 6d. costs.

On 25th July, Henry Slater, of 76, Umberston Street, was summoned for failing to maintain artificial lighting on the common staircase in efficient working order at 66, Umberston Street.

He was fined 7s. 6d., with 10s. 6d. costs.

VII.—MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

On the 10th April, Harris Gertler, of 85, Jamaica Street, was summoned for selling milk from a hand can not bearing his name and address.

He was fined £2.

On 25th June, Mary Ann Jones, of 64, White Horse Lane, was summoned for failing to have her proper name and address on the receptacle from which milk was sold.

She was ordered to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 3rd July, David Solomons of 5, Lombard Street, was summoned for selling milk from a hand can not inscribed with the vendor's address.

He was ordered to pay £1 3s. costs.

VIII.—MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

On 3rd July, David Solomons, of 5, Lombard Street, was summoned for selling Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk when not having a distributor's licence on 6th June.

He was ordered to pay £1 3s. costs.

IX.—MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

On 11th April, William George Appleton, of 152, Rhodeswell Road, was summoned for filling a bottle with milk and closing same, otherwise than on registered premises, viz. :—in White Horse Street, on 17th February.

He was fined 10s., with 10s. 6d. costs.

On 11th April, George Martin, of 29, Silver Street, was summoned for partly filling a bottle with milk and closing same, otherwise than on registered premises, viz., in Oley Place, on 29th February.

He was fined 10s., with 10s. 6d. costs.

On 11th April, Ruben Pyzer, of 110, Stepney Green, was summoned for filling bottles with milk and closing same, otherwise than on registered premises, viz., in Adler Street, on 8th March.

He was fined 10s., with 10s. 6d. costs.

On 23rd April, Israel Rochlin, of 15, Scarborough Street, was summoned for filling and sealing milk bottles intended for delivery, with milk from a churn on the pavement outside 15, Scarborough Street, on 18th March.

He was fined £1, with £1 1s. costs.

On 20th June, Morris Leigh, of 8, Leslie Street, was summoned for filling and sealing milk bottles outside 9, Greenfield Street, on 8th May.

He was fined £1, with £1 1s. costs.

On 22nd August, Stanley Gittles, of 18, Greenway, Becontree (a roundsman in the employ of E. H. Thomas, of 15, Maroon Street), was summoned for bottling milk other than on registered premises, viz., outside 16, Bohn Street, on 6th July.

He was fined £2.

On 6th September, Thomas G. Evans, of 64, Pelham Street, was summoned for filling and sealing milk bottles outside 46, Gun Street, on 24th July.

He was ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.

On 31st December, Frederick Christopher Hallam, of 34, Harford Street, was summoned for filling a bottle with milk and closing same, otherwise than on registered premises, viz., in Stepney Green, on 29th November.

He was fined £2.

On 31st December, George Coe, of 2, Lockhart Street, was summoned for filling a bottle with milk and closing same, otherwise than on registered premises, viz., in Harlow Place, on 16th November.

He was fined £2.

Total Fines and Costs.

	Fines.	Costs.
Butter and Margarine Acts	4 2 6 ...	5 17 6
Food and Drugs Acts	33 0 0 ...	68 13 0
House Let in Lodgings By-laws	0 15 0 ...	1 1 0
London County Council By-laws	6 2 0 ...	9 19 0
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902	2 0 0 ...	1 11 0
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908	1 0 0 ...	—
Metropolis (Local Management) Act ...	1 0 0 ...	2 4 0
Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915	2 0 0 ...	3 7 0
Milk & Dairies Order, 1926	9 10 0 ...	5 15 6
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923...	— ...	1 3 0
Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ...	60 17 0 ...	198 13 0
	<u>£120 6 6</u>	<u>298 4 0</u>

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 1928.

(a) LIMEHOUSE.

Mr. Bottomley.

Bridge Terrace.	Chivers Court.
Claydens Buildings.	Dalgleish Place.
Dod Street.	Garrick Buildings.
Gill Place.	Lance Street.
Lydbrook Street.	New Alley.
New Alley Square.	Notgrove Court.
Notgrove Street.	Park Street.
Parnham Street.	Spenslow Street.
Tomlins Terrace.	Whitehall Place.
Williams Place.	Willow Row.

Mr. McCarthy.

Brunton Cottages.
 Durham Row.
 Gold Street.
 Heath Street.
 Ratcliff House.
 Wellesley Street.
 York Road.

Charles Street.
 Fair Street.
 Hardie House.
 Railway Place.
 Regent House.
 Wright's Buildings, Salmon
 Lane.

Mr. Waterman.

Boulcott Street.
 Caroline Street Buildings.
 Dellow Street.
 Edward Mann Buildings.
 Hilton Street.
 Love Court.
 Lowood Street.
 Narrow Street.
 Ratcliff Orchard.
 Twine Court.

Brook Street Buildings.
 Causeway Court.
 Devonport Street.
 Havering Street.
 James Place.
 Love Lane.
 Market Buildings.
 New Gravel Lane.
 Solander Street.

(b) MILE END.

Mr. Brown.

Adelina Place.
 Brown's Buildings, Jubilee Street.
 Galinski's Buildings, Jubilee Street.
 Grove Dwellings, Adelina Grove.
 Jubilee Mansions, Jubilee Street.
 Pattison Street.

Assembly Passage.
 Cook's Buildings, Jubilee
 Street.
 Jubilee Houses, Jubilee Street.
 Lewins Buildings.
 Redman's Cottages.

Mr. Edwards.

Bohn Street.
 Knott Street.
 Lydia Street.
 Single Place.

Eaton Place.
 Louvaine Street.
 Ocean Street.
 Wades Place.

Mr. Harris.

Bakers Court.
 John's Place.
 Newark Street.
 Varden Street.

Fordham Street.
 Nelson Street.
 Raven Row.

Mr. Pavitt

Antill Road.
 Bridge Street.
 College Street.
 Ewing Street.
 Lichfield Road.
 Longfellow Road.
 Tredegar Terrace.

Ashcroft Road.
 Clinton Road.
 Cordelia Street.
 Forester Street.
 Lincoln Street.
 South Grove.
 Venour Road.

Mr. Simpson.

Argyle Road.
 Bradwell Street.
 Eagle Place.
 Essex Street.
 Globe Buildings, Globe Road.
 Longnor Road.
 Mile End Buildings.
 Raphael House, Mile End Road.
 Sceptre Street.
 Willow Street.

Ashburton House, Globe Rd.
 Colmar Street.
 Entick Street.
 Frimley Street.
 Holford Street.
 May's Buildings.
 Moody Street.
 Rose Place, Globe Road.
 Stayner's Road.
 X X Place.

Mr. Twaits.

Albion Street.
 Burgess Street.
 Copperfield Road.
 Georgeina Place.
 Lee Street.
 Mossford Street.
 Selsey Street.
 Single Street.
 Thomas Street.
 Woodison Street.

Bridge Street.
 Canal Road.
 Eric Street.
 Kirk's Place.
 Maplin Street.
 Rhodeswell Road.
 Silas Street.
 South Grove.
 Treby Street.

(c) ST. GEORGE'S.

Mr. Dee.

Boarded Entry.
 Cinnamon Street.
 Lavender Place.
 Monza Street.
 Pennington Street.

Bushell Street.
 Johnson's Buildings,
 Wapping High Street
 Mary Place.
 Pearl Street.
 Plough Alley.

Mr. Dee (*continued*).

Raines Mansions, Old Gravel Lane.	Royal Jubilee Buildings, Wapping High Street.
St. George Street.	St. Katherine's Way.
Sarah Street.	Wapping High Street.
Whitethorn Place.	Woodside Mansions, Old Gravel Lane.

Mr. Flint.

Barnett Street.	Brittens Court.
Clifford House.	Day Place.
Denmark Street.	Graces Alley.
Lawrence Buildings.	Little Turner Street.
Ludens Place.	Mayfields Buildings.
Mertons Court.	Neptune Street.
Pell Street.	Richard Court.
Rogers Court.	Russell Court.
Ship Alley.	Sly Street.
Walburgh Place	Wright's Row.

Mr. Guy.

Buross Street.	Coburg Buildings.
Dunch Street.	Elizabeth Cottages.
Hardinge Street.	Star Place.
Sutton Street.	Tarling Street.
Whites Gardens.	

Mr. Smith.

Amber Place.	Beatrice House, Philip St.
Doris House, Philip Street.	Ellen Place.
Elsie House, Philip Street.	Globe Court.
London Terrace.	Muriel House, Philip Street.
Philip Street.	Sanders Street.
Stutfield Street.	Umberston Street.
Wicker Street.	Wicker Terrace.

(d) WHITECHAPEL.

Mr. Green.

Brownsons Court.	Gt. Eastern Buildings, Fieldgate Street.
Lambeth Street.	Morrison Buildings North.
Munday's Place.	Royal Mint Square.
Settles Court.	Synagogue Place.
Tenter Buildings.	Victoria Buildings.
Zion Lodge.	

Mr. Shepherd.

Alexander Buildings,
Commercial Street.

High Street, Whitechapel.

Newcastle Street.

Newmans Buildings, Leyden St.

Poole Square.

Quaker Court.

Sheba Street.

Brunswick Buildings,
Goulston Street.

Newcastle Place.

Margarets Buildings, Whites Row.

Old Castle Street.

Popes Head Court.

Rosetta Place, Sandys Row.

Mr. Trimming.

Clinton House, Pelham Street.

Deal Street.

St. Mary Street.

Crashawe Place.

Hughes Mansions, Vallance Road.

Wodeham Street.

Mr. Twynham.

Montague Place.

Pelham Street.

Spelman Street.

Nathaniel Buildings.

Perry's Avenue.

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

Premises.	Number of.		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories - - - - - (Including Factory Laundries)	691	143	...
Workshops - - - - - (Including Workshop Laundries)	3,891	1,203	1
Workplaces - - - - - (Other than Outworkers' premises)	237	31	...
Total - - - - -	4,819	1,377	1

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness - - - - -	572	572	...	...
Want of ventilation - - - - -	93	93	...	...
Overcrowding - - - - -	16	16	...	...
Want of drainage of floors - - - - -	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances - - - - -	718	718	...	...
Sanitary (insufficient - - - - -	23	23	...	...
Accom- (unsuitable or defective - - - - -	315	315	...	...
modation (not separate for sexes - - - - -	39	39	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) - - - - -	...	...	...	...
Other offences - - - - - (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report.)	10	10	...	...
Total - - - - -	1,787	1,787	...	...

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

3.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year 1928.	Number.
Bakehouses - - - - -	145
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making - - -	142
Cabinet Making - - - - -	152
Furriers - - - - -	175
Hat and Cap Manufacturers - - - -	77
Laundries - - - - -	5
Rag Sorting, etc. - - - - -	57
Wearing Apparel (Tailors, Milliners, Dress-makers, etc., etc.) - - - - -	2,431
Miscellaneous - - - - -	433
Total - - - - -	3,617

4.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901) - - - - -	17
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901) {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	501
Other - - - - -	5
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year - - - - -	—
In use at the end of the year - - - - -	47

5.—OUTWORKERS.

The net number of outworkers in the Borough engaged in the various trades is as follows:—

Making, cleaning, etc., of wearing apparel...	2,557
Furriers	51
Umbrellas	32
Boots and shoes	89
Paper bags and cardboard boxes	22
Artificial flowers	5
Xmas crackers... ..	8
Brushes	6
Furniture	2
Bag making	1
Tooth brushes... ..	2
Feathers	1
Ties	11
Millinery	2
Total ...	<u>2,779</u>

The number of inspections made to outworkers' premises was 1,797, and the number of premises where sanitary defects were found to exist was 308. Notifiable infectious disease occurred in 187 outworkers' premises.

There are 121 firms in the Borough employing Outworkers, and of these firms 118 sent in lists twice in the year and 3 once. These related to a net number of 877 outworkers, of which 534 were resident in this Borough and 343 were transferred to other Districts.

In addition, 536 lists relating to a net number of 2,245 outworkers were received from other Boroughs during the year.

Outworkers' premises where sanitary defects were found to exist,—

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices served.
Wearing Apparel—		
Making, &c.	297	297
Furriers	1	1
Paper, &c., boxes, paper bags	2	2
Boots and Shoes	5	5
Xmas Crackers	1	1
Umbrellas	2	2
Total	308	308

L.C.C. Report—

Premises.	No. in borough at end of 1928.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Prosecutions.
Cowsheds - - - -	20	89	—
Milkshops - - - -	393	1,176	—
Ice Cream Premises - -	262	527	2
Slaughterhouses - - -	1	1	—
Offensive Trades - - -	55	395	—
Restaurants and Eating Houses - - - -	335	564	—
Houses Let in Lodgings -	2,635	2,997	2

Housing of the Working Classes—

No. of houses inspected—

(a) On account of complaints or illness (P.H. Act) - -	11,294
(b) House-to-house (Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925) - - - - - - - - - -	6,544

No. of notices served—

(a) Under P.H. Act :—

(i) Intimation - - - - -	14,965
(ii) Statutory - - - - -	10,832

(b) Under Housing Act - - - - -	—
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No. of houses repaired or nuisances remedied under P.H. Act- 12,795

No. of houses repaired under Sec. 3 of Housing Act—

(a) By owners- - - - -	—
(b) By L.A. in default of owners - - - - -	—

No. of houses closed on notice by owner that they could not
be made fit - - - - - —

No. of houses for the working classes—

(a) Erected during the year - - - - -	290
(b) In course of erection - - - - -	24

No. of representations by Medical Officer or other person - —

No. of houses included in such representations - —

No. of Closing Orders made - - - - - 1

No. of Closing Orders determined (*i.e.*, Houses made fit) - —

Housing Conditions—Statistics, 1928.*Ministry of Health Table.*

Area (in acres)	1,902,766
Population (census 1921) 249,738. Estimated 1928 ...	244,000
General death-rate	11.7 per 1,000
Death-rate from Tuberculosis	1.13 „ „
Infantile Mortality	71 „ „
No. of inhabited houses, 1921	38,461
No. of families or separate occupiers, 1921	55,832
Rateable value £1,743,988. Sum represented by 1d. rate ...	£7,117
No. of dwelling houses of all classes	38,553
No. of working class dwelling houses	31,763
No. of houses erected during the year	331
With State assistance under the Housing Acts by Local Authority	314

I.—Inspection of dwelling houses.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	25,671
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	6,544
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(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	9,984

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	4,133
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III.—Action under statutory powers.**(a) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

(3) Numbers of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	—
<i>(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12,625
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	10,832
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
<i>(c) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925</i>	
(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	—

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, 1928

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.
Chicken Pox	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	1	..	1	1	2	...	...	5
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	23	41	21	7	...	...	...	...	92
Scarlet Fever	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	5
Whooping Cough	11	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	25
Diphtheria and all deaths from Croup (except "spasmodic" "false" "stridulous" and "catarrhal")	2	3	12	11	2	1	...	...	31
Influenza ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	6	8	8	23
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Lead Poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..	...	...	2	8	59	87	74	14	244
Tuberculous Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus)	3	5	6	2	...	...	...	...	16
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	2	3	1	1	4	2	1	17
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Cancer, malignant disease (Sarcoma, Rodent Ulcer, etc.) ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	29	163	117	310
Bronchitis	16	1	...	1	...	10	96	193	317
Broncho-Pneumonia	63	24	15	3	3	17	44	98	207
Pneumonia (all other forms)	9	3	3	3	3	11	40	34	106
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	4	4	11	21
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (all deaths from Diarrhoea, except those secondary to some well defined disease)	57	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	64
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	...	...	1	4	1	1	1	2	10
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens, acute and chronic alcoholism (but not those from organic disease due to alcoholism) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	8
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	1	...	2	...	4	16	51	49	123
Puerperal Fever (Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapremia, Pelvic Peritonitis, Peri- and Endo- Metritis occurring in the Puerperium) ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	8	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	16
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth, Atrophy, Marasmus, want of Breast Milk, but not from Atelectasis	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	2	3	5	21	12	10	33	26	112
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	2	8	6	21
Heart Disease	2	2	2	16	20	30	126	157	355
Old Age ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	104
Other Defined Diseases	29	8	8	20	25	47	174	219	530
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
TOTAL	325	110	93	101	140	288	832	979	2,868

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1928.

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 - - - -	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	4
Cholera - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) -	646	22	254	301	48	19	2	...	191	110	228	107	644
Erysipelas - - - -	146	3	15	11	19	40	42	16	29	27	58	32	69
Scarlet Fever - - - -	1324	9	387	815	92	20	1	...	294	238	548	244	1313
Typhus Fever - - - -	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Enteric Fever - - - -	52	...	7	19	7	11	8	...	4	5	34	9	52
Relapsing Fever - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever - - - -	13	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	3	4	3	3	11
Puerperal Pyrexia - - - -	14	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	5	...	7	2	14
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis -	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	5
Polio-Myelitis - - - -	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Polio-Encephalitis - - - -	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum -	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	17	5	17
Pulmonary Tuberculosis -	409	1	8	30	108	147	100	15	89	55	170	95	295
Other forms of Tuberculosis	128	3	19	53	26	19	8	...	30	23	48	27	71
Encephalitis Lethargica -	5	...	1	1	..	3	...	...	2	1	1	1	5
Totals - - - -	2784	73	697	1230	307	283	163	31	658	466	1132	528	2504

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during
 Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras

Infectious Disease	Number of Cases notified			
	At Age—Years	At Age—Years		
	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 64	65 and over
Small-pox	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	496	231	301	18
Erysipelas	124	215	11	10
Scarlet Fever	1221	227	815	20
Typhus Fever	2	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	52	7	19	1
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...
Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fever	15	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Typhus	14	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	1	...	...
Polio-Myelitis	1	...	...	...
Polio-Encephalitis	1	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	21	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	490	1	30	10
Other forms of Tuberculosis	122	19	63	20
Enteric Infection	...	1	1	...
Totals	2784	12	1030	103

Infant Mortality, 1928.

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	23
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	3	11
Diarrhoea	...	...	1	...	...	1	8	30	14	3	56
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	1	3
Congenital Malformations	...	7	1	...	2	10	1	...	...	...	11
Premature Birth	...	34	8	...	3	45	2	...	...	...	47
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	6	2	4	...	12	7	8	1	...	28
Atelectasis	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Injury at Birth	...	7	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	3
Ricketts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Meningitis (<i>not tuberculous</i>)	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	1	2	2	6
Convulsions	...	3	...	...	1	4	1	2	1	2	10
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	5	3	2	16
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	1	1	2	...	4	22	15	17	14	72
Suffocation, overlying	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Other causes	...	1	4	1	...	6	...	4	4	2	16
Total	...	64	19	10	7	100	48	76	53	48	325

TABLE I

Summary of the results of the experiments on the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of the reaction

Concentration of the solution	Rate of the reaction	Time taken for the reaction to complete	Observations
0.1 M	0.05	100	Reaction is slow
0.2 M	0.10	50	Reaction is faster
0.3 M	0.15	33	Reaction is even faster
0.4 M	0.20	25	Reaction is very fast
0.5 M	0.25	20	Reaction is the fastest

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 fifth Annual Report, dealing with the work carried out in the Borough Laboratory during the year 1928.

During the year 1,557 samples were submitted to me for analysis. Of these, 1,528 were purchased by Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts; 14 samples were analysed for the Public Health Department; 14 for the Borough Engineer's Department, and 1 for the Borough Electrical Engineer's Department.

The 1,528 samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts comprised 968 formal samples and 560 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	923	885	38	4.1
Butter	164	150	14	8.5
Margarine	148	148	—	—
Vinegar	23	17	6	26.1
Cream	20	20	—	—
Coffee	19	19	—	—
Sausage	12	12	—	—
Ginger	11	5	6	54.5
Condensed Milk	10	10	—	—
Zinc Ointment	10	9	1	10.0
Sponge Cake	9	9	—	—
Pepper	9	9	—	—
Epsom Salts	9	9	—	—
Glycerine	9	9	—	—
Purified Borax	9	9	—	—
Camphorated Oil	7	7	—	—
Milk Sugar	7	7	—	—
Flour	6	6	—	—
Dried Milk	6	6	—	—
Glauber's Salt	6	6	—	—
Fruit Wines	6	6	—	—
Boric Ointment	6	6	—	—
Jam	6	6	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	6	6	—	—
Cream of Tartar	6	6	—	—

TABLE A.—Continued.

	Number of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
Cheese	6	6	—	—
Ice Cream	6	6	—	—
Pearl Barley	6	6	—	—
Rice	5	5	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	5	2	3	60·0
Castor Oil	5	5	—	—
Honey	5	5	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	5	5	—	—
Arrowroot	4	4	—	—
Spirits	4	4	—	—
Tea	3	3	—	—
Corn Flour	3	3	—	—
Cocoa	3	3	—	—
Sulphur Ointment	3	3	—	—
Seidlitz Powder	3	3	—	—
Ground Almonds	3	3	—	—
Lemonade Powder	3	3	—	—
Sal Volatile	3	3	—	—
Sweets	3	3	—	—
Baking Powder	3	3	—	—
	1,528	1,460	68	4·5

The number of samples found to be adulterated was 68 or 4·5 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.
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
1925	1,378	44	3·2
1926	1,341	37	2·8
1927	1,292	42	3·3
1928	1,528	68	4·5

Table C shows the distribution of the 1,524 samples, taken under the Food and Drugs Acts, amongst the four districts of Stepney.

TABLE C.

District.	Number of Samples.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Other Offences.
Mile End	481	16	3·3	11
Whitechapel	404	12	3·0	12
St. George's	328	17	5·2	2
Limehouse	311	22	7·1	4
	1,524	67	4·4	29

The remaining 4 samples, of which one was adulterated, which were taken in Shoreditch, bring the total number of samples to 1,528, of which 68 or 4·5 per cent. were adulterated.

Details of "other offences" are given on page 92.

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.	Other offences.	Adulterations.	Other Offences.
Bottomley ...	98	9	—	1	—
Brown ..	92	3	4	1	4
Dee ...	90	2	—	—	—
Edwards ...	65	2	3	—	2
Flint ...	60	—	—	—	—
Green ...	92	10	3	3	3
Guy ...	94	4	2	1	1
Harris ...	89	3	—	2	—
McCarthy ...	103	5	1	4	—
Pavitt ...	90	7	2	1	1
Shepherd ...	96	1	1	—	—
Simpson ...	94	3	1	1	1
Smith ...	92	2	—	1	—
Trimming ...	94	4	5	1	4
Twaits ...	91	9	2	1	1
Twynham ...	91	—	1	—	1
Waterman...	93	3	4	—	2
	1,524	67	29	17	20
Bishop (Shoreditch)	4	1	—	1	—
Total ...	1,528	68	29	18	20

Four samples of milk taken in Shoreditch are included in the tables. These samples were obtained from a wholesale firm, which supplied milk for sale in Stepney, and the analyses of the samples were carried out in this laboratory.

Similarly samples of milk taken from wholesalers in Stepney by our Inspectors at the request of another Borough, in which the milk is retailed, are analysed in the laboratories of that Borough.

Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were taken in 38 cases. Details of the individual prosecutions are given later under the various headings.

In 35 cases the vendor was cautioned.

Table E summarises the results and compares them with the results of proceedings taken during the years 1926 and 1927.

TABLE E.

Year.	Summonses.	Total Fines.			Total Costs.			Average Fine.			Average Total Penalty.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1928	18 Foods and Drugs (Adulteration)...	33	0	0	68	13	0	1	16	8	5	12	11
	7 Margarine (Other offences) ...	4	2	6	5	17	6	0	11	9	1	8	7
	13 Milk (Other offences) ...	11	10	0	10	5	6	0	17	8	1	13	6
	38 Total ...	48	12	6	84	16	0	1	6	1	3	10	3
1927	11 Food and Drugs Acts ...	13	0	0	23	12	6	1	3	8	3	6	7
1926	9 Food and Drugs Acts ...	7	0	0	14	14	0	0	15	7	2	8	3
	6 Butter and Margarine Acts, etc.	2	18	0	4	0	6	0	9	8	1	3	1
	15 Total ...	9	18	0	18	14	6	0	13	2	1	18	2

Milk.

923 samples of milk were analysed, of which 38 or 4.1 per cent. were adulterated.

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

TABLE F.

	1919.	1920	1921.	1922	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Number of samples	665	858	824	838	837	895	825	809	854	923
Percentage of adulteration	8.6	5.7	4.5	3.1	1.5	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.4	4.1

The average composition of *all* the samples of milk analysed for each month of the year is shown below.

TABLE G.

Month.	Number examined.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
January ...	79	3.80	8.67	12.47
February ...	79	3.70	8.60	12.30
March ...	84	3.53	8.58	12.11
April ...	58	3.52	8.54	12.06
May ...	62	3.51	8.62	12.13
June ...	73	3.41	8.68	12.09
July ...	90	3.56	8.66	12.22
August ...	86	3.54	8.62	12.16
September ...	72	3.76	8.68	12.44
October ...	98	3.88	8.75	12.63
November ...	76	3.92	8.73	12.65
December ...	66	3.86	8.66	12.52
Whole Year ...	923	3.67	8.65	12.32
<i>Legal Minimum</i> ...	—	3.00	8.50	11.50

The average quality of the milk supply compares closely with that of previous years. The percentage of fat is again highest in November, from which month there is a gradual fall to the summer months, when the percentage of fat is the lowest. The legal minimum of 3.0 per cent. of fat could certainly be raised to 3.25 per cent. A sample of milk containing the average proportion of 3.7 per cent. of fat can be deprived of about one-fifth of its fat and would still be regarded as genuine.

• There is little monthly variation in the percentages of solids-not-fat obtained, the highest figure—8.75 per cent.—occurring in October and the lowest—8.59 per cent.—in May. The highest average figure for solids-not-fat since 1921 has been 8.79 per cent., and this figure is slowly dropping, the lowest average figure—8.65 per cent.—being reached this year.

The actual yearly averages are given below :—

Year.			Fat.	Solids-not-fat.			Total Solids.
1921	...	...	3.60	...	8.79	...	12.39
1922	...	...	3.69	...	8.71	...	12.40
1923	...	...	3.75	...	8.74	...	12.49
1924	...	...	3.68	...	8.70	...	12.38
1925	...	...	3.64	...	8.72	...	12.36
1926	...	...	3.71	...	8.71	...	12.42
1927	...	...	3.68	...	8.67	...	12.35
1928	...	...	3.67	...	8.65	...	12.32

In my first Annual Report I referred to the fact that good quality milks are "adjusted" to what is considered to be a margin of safety as compared with the legal standard, *e.g.*, a sample of milk having a solids-not-fat content of 8.80 per cent. would require 3.4 per cent. of added water to bring it down to the legal minimum of 8.5 per cent.

It is interesting to compare the quality of the Stepney milk supply with that obtained in other districts.

The following figures have been obtained from recent Annual Reports :—

			Fat.	Solids-not-fat.		Total Solids.
Salford	...	...	3.80	8.81		12.61
Birmingham	...	...	3.63	8.82		12.45
Lancashire	...	...	3.76	8.94		12.70
Hull	...	...	3.61	8.82		12.43
Kent	...	...	3.74	8.83		12.57
Portsmouth	...	...	3.67	8.83		12.50
Stepney, 1928	...	...	3.67	8.65		12.32

It will be seen that although Stepney has a satisfactory average as regards fat content, the milk supply compares unfavourably with that of other districts as regards the average proportion of solids-not-fat.

These figures suggest that Stepney milk is toned down by the addition of about 2 per cent. of water before it reaches the consumer, as the addition of this quantity would reduce 8.83 per cent. to 8.65 per cent., this latter figure

being still well above the legal minimum, and the sample of milk so treated would therefore be regarded as genuine milk.

Similarly when a sample of milk is reported as containing 5 per cent. of added water, the actual water added is about 8 per cent., if the milk adulterated be one of average quality.

In one case a milk vendor stated that he carried a lactometer to check the quality of the milk he received. The readings of this instrument which vary greatly with temperature and the fat content, for which factors he could make no correction, would be quite misleading.

This may have accounted for his presence in the Police Court.

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= Added water per cent.	Action : Result of Proceedings.
A 9	—	6·6	Vendor cautioned.
A 10	—	6·2	Vendor cautioned.
A 12	—	6·7	Vendor cautioned.
A 18	—	—	Vendor cautioned.
	Contained 6 parts formaldehyde per million.		
G 17	5·0	—	Vendor cautioned.
X 66	13·7	19·3	Vendor fined £2 with £1 1s. costs.
X 67	—	7·6	Vendor cautioned.
T 10	—	5·5	Vendor cautioned.
A 44	5·0	—	Vendor cautioned.
A 48	4·0	—	Vendor cautioned.
D 4	3·3	—	Vendor cautioned.
D 7	13·3	—	Vendor cautioned.
D 14	3·0	—	Vendor cautioned.
D 26	—	3·3	Vendor cautioned.
L 48	12·7	—	Vendor cautioned.
N 5	—	6·3	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
F 28	14·0	—	Vendor cautioned.
F 29	10·3	7·5	Summons withdrawn on pay- ment of £3 3s. costs.
B 20	—	7·6	Vendor paid £1 1s. costs.
B 22	—	4·5	Vendor paid £1 1s. costs.
P 57	—	4·0	Vendor cautioned.
H 41	7·3	1·8	Vendor cautioned.
H 55	5·0	—	Vendor cautioned.

Table H (continued).

Number.	Deficient in Fat. per cent.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat= Added water per cent.	Action: Result of Proceedings.
E 35	10.3	—	Vendor paid £2 4s. costs.
C 24(A)	35.0	—	Informal sample.
N 31	—	4.6	Vendor cautioned.
G 31	10.0	—	Vendor paid £2 4s. costs.
G 48	4.0	—	Vendor cautioned.
J 46	—	—	Vendor paid 17s. 6d. costs.
	Contained 5 parts formaldehyde per million.		
X 102	8.3	—	Vendor cautioned.
D 36	—	4.1	Summons dismissed on pay- ment of £3 3s. costs.
P 65	3.3	—	Vendor cautioned.
L 77	9.3	—	Vendor paid £2 4s. costs.
P 87	—	9.5	Summons dismissed on produc- tion of a warranty.
442 H. H.	—	5.3	The wholesaler paid £5 5s. costs.
D 72	—	5.3	Vendor cautioned.
F 90	—	10.4	Vendor fined £5.
B 102	—	6.8	Vendor cautioned.

It will be seen from the above list of 38 adulterated samples of milk that one sample was an informal one, and that in one case the summons was dismissed on production of a warranty. Of the remaining 36 samples, the vendor was cautioned in 24 cases, in 10 cases the vendor paid costs, and in only two cases was a fine imposed. There is a very marked increase in the adulteration of milk supplied in the Borough, the percentage of adulteration—4.1 per cent.—being the highest obtained since 1921. (See Table F).

Butter.

164 samples were examined, and of these 14 samples were found to be adulterated. In 12 cases the adulteration consisted of the addition of boron preservative, and in 2 cases the sample was adulterated with margarine. The addition of any preservative to butter was prohibited from January 1st, 1928.

The following samples contained boron preservative:—

- S 19 (Informal). Contained 0.02 per cent. boric acid.
- E 10 (Informal). Contained 0.02 per cent. boric acid.
- E 11 (Informal). Contained 0.02 per cent. boric acid.

- E 12 (Informal). Contained 0·05 per cent. boric acid.
- E 22 (Same vendor as E 10). Contained 0·01 per cent. boric acid.
Vendor cautioned.
- E 23 (Same vendor as E 11). Contained 0·03 per cent. boric acid.
Vendor cautioned.
- E 24 (Same vendor as E 12). Contained 0·09 per cent. boric acid.
Vendor cautioned.
- J 16 (Informal). Contained 0·03 per cent. boric acid.
- J 24 (Same vendor as J 16). Contained 0·02 per cent. boric acid.
Vendor cautioned.
- T 40 (Informal). Contained 0·03 per cent. boric acid. A further sample purchased formally from the same vendor contained no preservative.
- B 28 (Informal). Contained 0·43 per cent. boron preservative expressed as boric acid.
- B 35 (Same vendor as B 28). Contained 0·40 per cent. boron preservative expressed as boric acid.

Proceedings were taken against the vendor of this sample and against the wholesale dealer who had supplied the vendor. The case against the vendor was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Acts, with 7s. 6d. costs. The wholesale dealer was fined £3 with £1 1s. costs.

The following samples were adulterated with margarine :—

- N 61 (Informal). Contained at least 15 per cent. of margarine.
- P 98 (Same vendor as N 61). Contained not less than 10 per cent. of foreign fat of vegetable origin.

The vendor of the above samples owns a margarine factory and also sells butter and margarine retail from a shop within a few yards of the factory. An Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries obtained from the margarine factory samples of butter, which were certified by the Government Chemist to consist of butter containing 10 per cent. of margarine. Proceedings were taken against the owner for unlawfully manufacturing margarine containing more than 10 per cent. of butter fat. The Inspector stated that the margarine factory contained butter and margarine in the proportion of 6½ of butter to one of margarine, and that butter was blended on the premises ; he was informed that the blended butter was to be repacked and used at a later date to improve margarine. (Margarine is allowed to contain not more than 10 per cent. of butter fat). The analyst for the defence stated that the

sample consisted of genuine butter. The magistrate expressed the opinion that what the prosecution alleged was being done, but as the two analysts disagreed the summons would be dismissed.

As a sequel to this case, a series of samples of butter was taken by our inspectors from the retail shop. Ten samples in all were taken, and it was apparent from the composition of these samples that the butter was being consistently adulterated with small additions of margarine. Water was also being incorporated to the maximum legal limit of 16 per cent. In three cases the water present exceeded 16 per cent., and in 4 cases very slight traces of boric acid were present. Owing to the fact that butter is a natural product and therefore subject to variations in composition, the detection of small quantities of added margarine is an exceedingly difficult matter, as the resultant mixture may still give figures within the range of those said to be given by genuine butter. The ninth sample of the series P 98 was, however, definitely condemned as being adulterated with not less than 10 per cent. of foreign fat. The remainder, with the exception of N 61, an informal sample which was adulterated with at least 15 per cent. of margarine, and one sample bought at the highest price which was genuine, were reported as of suspicious or highly suspicious character.

Legal proceedings were taken in the case of sample P 98. In a communication to our inspector, the solicitors for the defence stated that their analyst had certified the sample to be genuine, but that it contained a slight excess of water. They suggested that the Borough Analyst had made a mistake and that the summons should be withdrawn, and further that it was their intention to send the third part of the sample to the Government Chemist, and finally to rely on a warranty defence.

The third part was sent to the Government Chemist, who stated that the sample consisted of "butter mixed with about 10 per cent. of margarine," thus confirming my analysis. The defence then raised a technical objection to the summons in that it was taken out under the new Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, which came into operation on January 1st, 1929, whereas the sample was taken under the old Acts on December 19th, 1928. The magistrate decided against the objection, upon which it was stated that an appeal would be made and the case was again adjourned. Later the decision to appeal against the magistrate's decision was withdrawn. At the next hearing a warranty defence was pleaded. Evidence was given that Argentine butter was received in square boxes in the basement, turned out from these boxes in the shop and "wired," forming a number of square blocks ;

it was also stated that the same butter which cost 1s. 7½d. per pound was sold at two prices, 1s. 8d. per pound and 1s. 10d. per pound. As our inspector had stated that the butter in the shop was cylindrical in shape and also as the same butter was sold at two different prices, the magistrate decided that the warranty defence could not stand. Leave was given to appeal. The magistrate then wished the differences in the three analytical certificates to be explained to him. This was done and it was pointed out how the figures obtained definitely showed the presence of a vegetable fat. Mr. Snell decided to convict and the defendant was fined £20 with £25 costs.

Ground Ginger.

Of 11 samples examined, 6 were found to be adulterated. These 6 samples all contained sulphur dioxide.

P 50 Ground Ginger (Informal). Contained 30 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

P 62 Dried Ginger (Same vendor as P 50). Contained 40 parts sulphur dioxide per million. Vendor cautioned.

P 51 Ginger (Root). Informal. Contained 1,260 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

P 61 Dried Ginger (Same vendor as P 51). Contained 1,250 parts sulphur dioxide per million. Vendor cautioned.

C 22 Ground Ginger. (Informal). Contained 944 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

C 32 Ground Ginger (Same vendor as C 22). Contained 990 parts sulphur dioxide per million. Vendor cautioned.

An article of food may contain preservative if it is to be used in the preparation of one of the foods in which preservative is permitted.

Ginger wines, alcoholic and non-alcoholic, may contain sulphur dioxide preservative. These are made from an alcoholic or aqueous extract of the ginger root.

Cakes and puddings for which ground ginger is bought may not contain preservative, and therefore ground ginger or ginger bought for this purpose may not contain preservative.

Margarine.

148 samples examined were genuine and all were free from added preservative. Practically all margarine is dyed, but in no case were any of the colouring matters prohibited by the Regulations detected.

Vinegar.

Out of 23 samples examined, 6 samples were found to be adulterated.

D 50 (Informal). 26.5 per cent. deficient in acetic acid.

D 51 (Informal). 5.5 per cent. deficient in acetic acid.

D 57 (Informal). 26.5 per cent. deficient in acetic acid.

P 80 (Same vendor as D 50). 60.0 per cent. deficient in acetic acid. Vendor fined £1 with £2 4s. costs.

P 81 (Same vendor as D 51). 10.5 per cent. deficient in acetic acid. Vendor cautioned.

A further sample purchased from the vendor of D 57 was genuine.

N 88 57.0 per cent. deficient in acetic acid. Vendor cautioned.

All the samples were sold as vinegar and consisted of artificial vinegar, that is, dilute acetic acid coloured with caramel.

Cream.

20 samples of cream were genuine and free from preservatives and thickening substances.

Preserved cream may no longer be sold, the addition of preservative to cream was prohibited from January 1st, 1928.

The fat content of all the samples averaged 53.1 per cent.

Fruit Wines, etc.

Six beverages of various kinds were examined, particularly for the presence of preservatives and prohibited colouring matters. All the samples were genuine.

The 6 samples comprised :—

2 samples "Kaola" and 1 sample of "Muscatel." These were free from any added preservative.

1 Lemon Squash. Contained 137 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

1 Orange Wine (non-alcoholic). Contained 259 parts sulphur dioxide per million, and 0.6 per cent. of alcohol.

1 Elderberry Wine. Contained 131 parts sulphur dioxide per million and 10.8 per cent. of alcohol.

The samples were free from any other preservatives and prohibited colouring matters. Non-alcoholic wines, cordials, fruit juices, etc., are allowed to contain sulphur dioxide preservative up to a limit of 350 parts per million. Alcoholic wines are allowed to contain 450 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

Sausages.

12 samples analysed were found to be genuine. Two of these contained 163 and 25 parts of sulphur dioxide per million respectively. A maximum limit of 450 parts sulphur dioxide per million is permitted. In each case the presence of the preservative was declared by the vendor.

Jam.

Of 6 samples of jam, two contained 37 and 14 parts of sulphur dioxide per million respectively. All the samples were genuine.

Jam must not contain more than 40 parts of sulphur dioxide per million.

Drugs.

Of 92 drugs examined, 4 or 4.3 per cent., were adulterated.

J 27 Zinc Ointment (Informal). Deficient in zinc oxide to the extent of 11.3 per cent.

A further sample from the same vendor was satisfactory.

A 91 Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine (Informal). 15.8 per cent. deficient in ammonia.

A 92 Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine (Informal). 14.9 per cent. deficient in ammonia.

A 97 Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine (Same vendor as A 92). 15.8 per cent. deficient in ammonia.

A repeat sample taken from the vendor of A 91 was of satisfactory strength.

In the case of A 97 legal proceedings were taken. The vendor stated that he had had one pint of the tincture in stock for three days only and that it must have been received by him at practically the same strength as he had sold it. The wholesale chemists concerned made themselves responsible for his defence. A public analyst appearing for the defence agreed with the figures of analysis—his figures showed a 17.7 per cent. deficiency of ammonia as compared with the 15.8 per cent. deficiency shown above—but regarded the loss of ammonia as negligible and due to loss in filtration during manufacture and in opening the bottle while dispensing. Similar evidence was given by the analyst to the wholesale firm, but neither analyst produced figures to support his statements.

For the prosecution, the results of a series of experiments made in this laboratory to ascertain the amount of loss of ammonia caused by dispensing a pint of the tincture in small quantities over a period of three days were

given. This loss amounted to less than 1 per cent. Further evidence for the prosecution was given by a public analyst and manufacturing chemist, who gave figures showing the slight loss of ammonia during manufacture.

Although both chemists giving evidence for the defence had admitted the theoretical standard on which my certificate was based, a pamphlet was produced, described as "Local Government Dept., Revised Standard for Pharmacopoeial Preparations," which, it was stated, contained a standard for ammonia in the Tincture. No intimation as to the origin of this pamphlet was given, and the supposed standard was a minimum figure only. On inquiry at the Ministry of Health, it was stated that no such pamphlet could be traced, but it was eventually found that this was a publication of the Irish Free State.

The case was adjourned a number of times and numerous points were raised and argued, but finally the vendor was fined £2 with £15 15s. costs.

Poor Quality Samples.

These include samples of inferior grade or of suspicious nature and consist chiefly of milk.

43 or 4.7 per cent. of the total milk samples showed slight deficiencies in either fat or solids-not-fat.

Other poor quality samples comprised:—1 boric ointment (slightly deficient in boric acid), 1 jam (containing 15 per cent. of glucose), 2 ground ginger ("limed" ginger of inferior grade), and 1 baking powder which was deficient in available carbon dioxide. (There is no legal standard for available carbon dioxide in baking powder).

To these are added 8 samples of butter, taken in connection with butter sample P 98, which were returned as being of suspicious or highly suspicious character.

The Artificial Cream Act 1929.

This Act comes into operation on June 1st, 1929. Briefly this Act provides (1) that in any description of cream or artificial cream for sale, which is artificial cream, the word "cream" must be immediately preceded by the word "artificial";

(2) that receptacles used for conveying or containing artificial cream when exposed for sale must be labelled with the words "artificial cream" in large and legible type;

(3) that with certain specified exceptions premises where artificial cream is manufactured or sold must be registered; and (4) that cream or artificial cream sold on registered premises shall be presumed to be artificial cream unless the contrary is proved.

In this Act "Artificial cream" means "an article of food resembling cream and containing no ingredient which is not derived from milk except water or any ingredient or material which may lawfully be contained in an article sold as cream."

Note.—Reconstituted or artificial cream is indistinguishable from ordinary cream, either directly to the taste or when used in tea, etc., and it is manufactured in considerable quantity. It is made from dried separated milk, saltless butter and water combined in correct proportions so that the finished product contains about 50 per cent. of butter fat.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928.

This Act, which came into force on January 1st, 1929, is described as an "Act to consolidate the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts." Since the first Food and Drugs Act in 1875 numerous Acts and Regulations safeguarding the purity of food have been introduced and it was hoped that the older Acts which contain many defects would be amended according to modern knowledge and requirements, and together with the many new Regulations would be consolidated to form one Act.

Some obvious instances where legislation is required are:—

- (1) Misdescription of articles of food.—Custard powder and egg powder may have none of the constituents of either custard or egg.
- (2) Labelling of mixed articles.—Very small print is used to deceive the public.
- (3) Standards of composition.—There are no standards of composition for cheese, cream, cream cheese, etc.

Unfortunately the consolidating Act now passed does not bring under one Act all the Acts and Regulations which concern public analysts and all interested in the production and control of food, and further the Act contains a number of inconsistencies and contradictions which should have been corrected, and in addition many defects of the old Acts are perpetuated.

Offences other than Adulteration.

Margarine.—In 16 cases the vendor had not complied with the requirements of the Butter and Margarine Acts with regard to labelling. In 7 cases the sample had been purchased informally, in 2 cases the vendor was cautioned, and in the remaining cases legal proceedings were taken.

- | | | |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| D 31 | Improperly labelled. | Vendor paid £1 3s. costs. |
| H 59 | Unstamped wrapper. | Vendor fined 7s. 6d. |
| E 38 | Improperly labelled. | Vendor cautioned. |
| N 58 | Unstamped wrapper. | Vendor cautioned. |
| C 52 | Improperly labelled. | Vendor paid 7s. 6d. |
| C 53 | Improperly labelled. | Vendor paid 7s. 6d. |
| M 88 | Improperly labelled. | Vendor fined £1 with 10s. 6d. costs. |
| G 89 | Unstamped wrapper. | Vendor fined £1 with £2 2s. costs. |
| J 94 | Unstamped wrapper. | Vendor fined £1 with £2 2s. costs. |

Milk.—In three cases for offences in connection with the omission of, or incorrect inscription of, the name and address of the vendor on the receptacle from which milk was sold, fines totalling £2 were imposed and costs amounting to £3 7s. were paid.

In nine cases for offences in connection with the bottling of milk otherwise than on registered premises, fines totalling £9 10s. were imposed and costs amounting to £5 15s. 6d. paid.

In one case in which "Grade A, Tuberculin Tested" milk was sold without a distributor's licence, the vendor paid £1 3s. costs.

Miscellaneous Samples,

Borough Electrical Engineer.—1 sample of Carbon Deposit was examined. The deposit was obtained from the cylinder of a motor vehicle which had been running on Ethyl Petrol, which contains Lead Tetraethyl. The sample was found to contain 17.1 per cent. of lead or 21.3 per cent. of lead on the oil free substance. From the total sample 2.86 grammes (=one tenth of an ounce) of metallic lead, mostly in a very finely divided state, were obtained.

Borough Engineer :—12 samples of Carbolic Powder and 2 samples of Disinfectant Fluid were submitted for analysis.

Public Health Department.—14 samples examined for the Public Health Department consisted of :—

Tinned Fruit 2, Pepper 2, Crystallised Fruit 1, Butter 1, Condensed Milk 1, Oleomargarine 1, Atophan 1, Eggs 1, Quaker Oats 1, Sweets 1, Bacon 1 and Carbolic Powder 1.

I desire to express my appreciation of the able assistance given me in the laboratory by Mr. W. M. Paulley, B.A., F.I.C.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

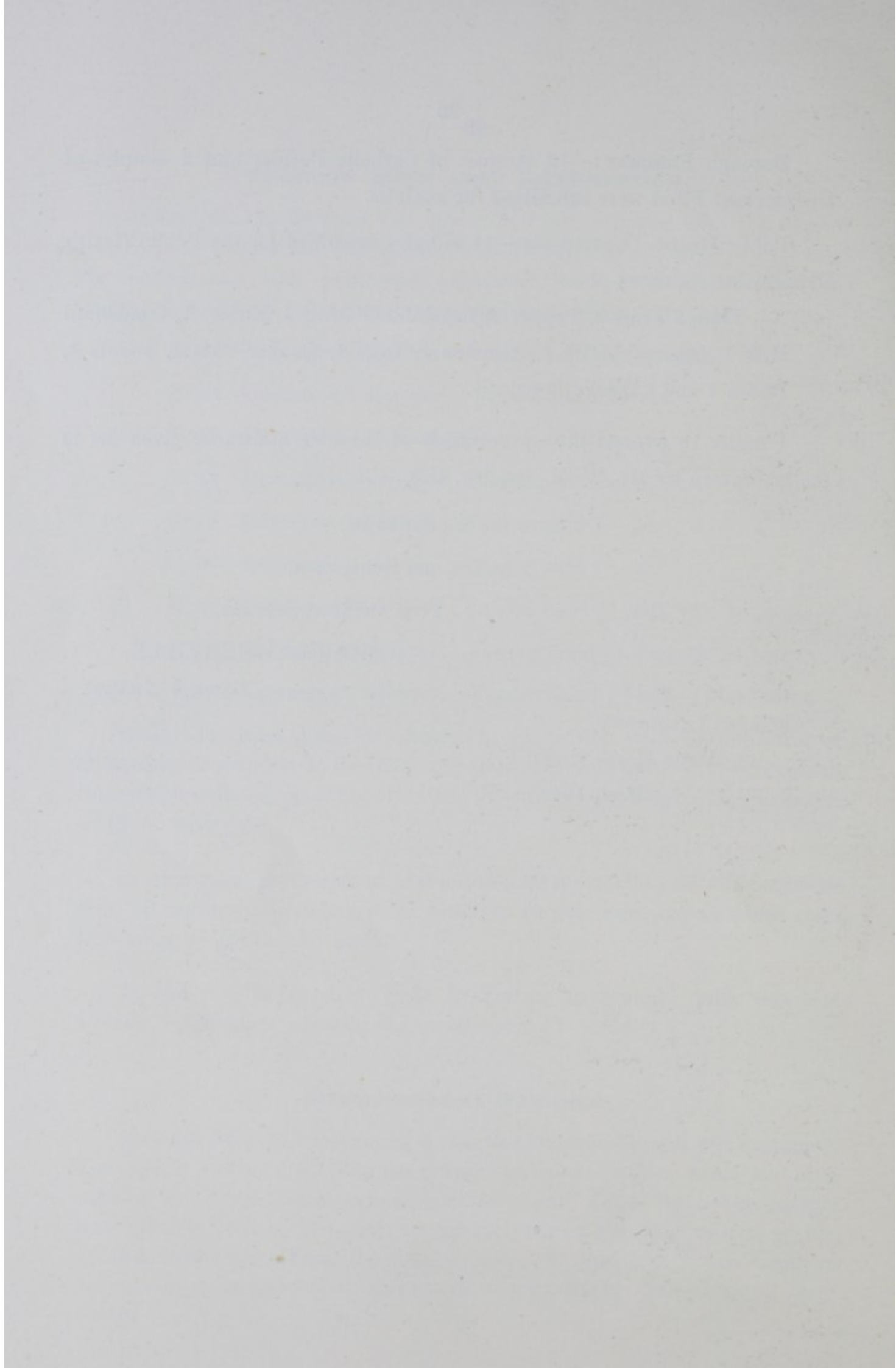
DOUGLAS HENVILLE,

Borough Analyst.

Chemical Laboratory,

43, White Horse Street, E.1.

May, 1929.



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