

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

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ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1929

BY

J. M. BROWNE, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.

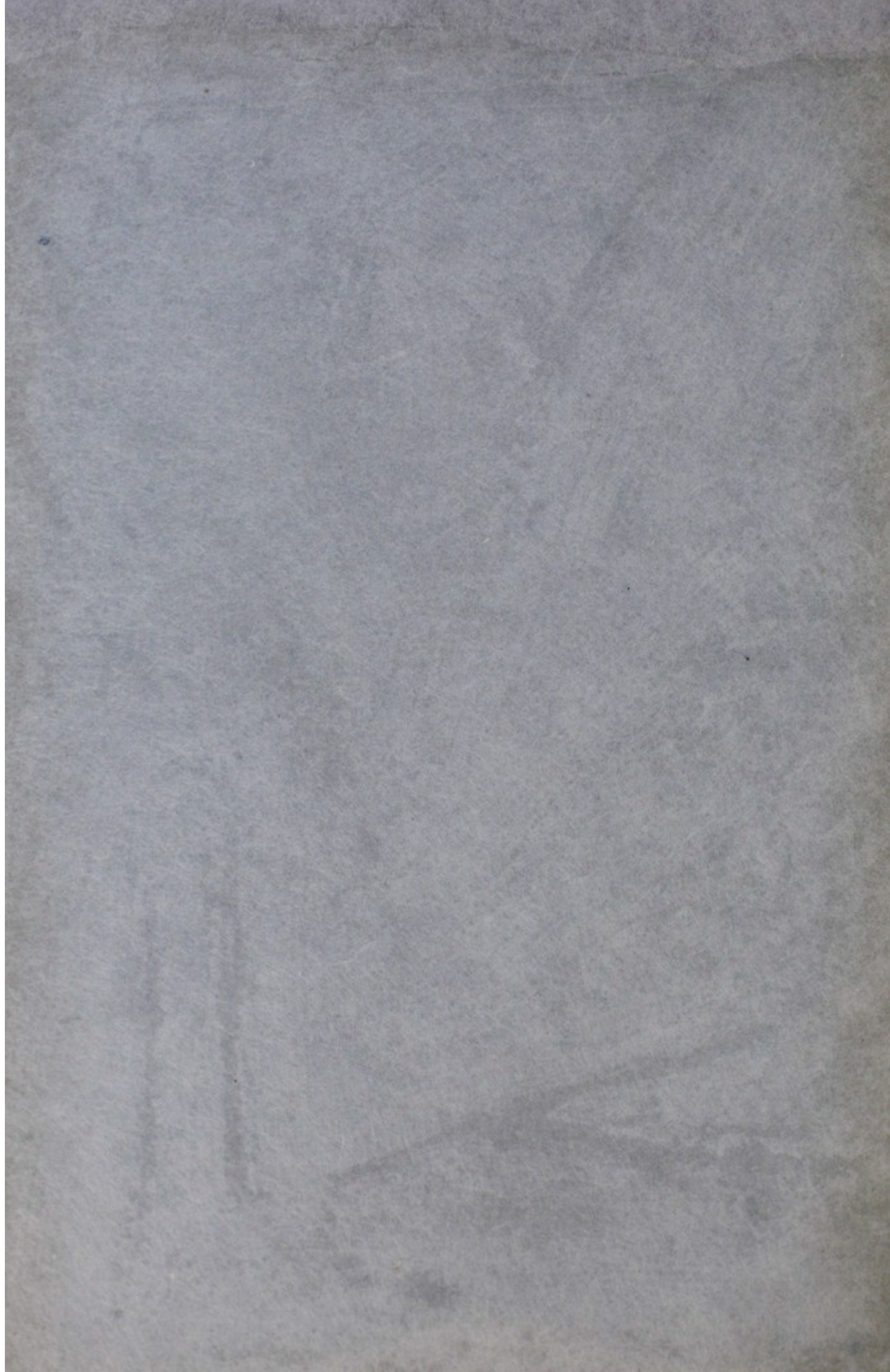
TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

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(November, 1928, to October, 1929.)

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Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. HURLEY, J.P.

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„ J. JOHNSON.	„ (Mrs.) E. PRITCHARD.
Councillor I. G. DA COSTA.	Councillor (Mrs.) J. O'BRIEN.
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„ (Mrs.) H. LONG.	„ (Miss) K. SLATTERY.
„ (Miss) M. MOSES, J.P.	„ I. M. VOGLER.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

(November, 1928, to October, 1929.)

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

Mrs. C. AYLWARD.	Mrs. G. LAWDER.
Mrs. L. FRANKEL.	Mrs. A. MODEL.
Mrs. F. E. GRENFELL.	Miss B. M. PAGE.
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Chairman: Councillor (Mrs.) M. M. E. PHILLIPS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor (Mrs.) J. O'BRIEN.

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.
(deceased)

J. M. BROWNE, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

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.
R. W. G. DAY (temporary)	J. G. MCCARTHY	J. TWAITS.
T. W. DEE.	G. O. PAVITT.	W. T. TWYNHAM.
E. J. EDWARDS.	R. ROPER (temporary)	S. VOGLER (temporary)
E. W. FLINT.	W. SHEPHERD.	R. H. WATERMAN.
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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.	S. LOWTHER (temporary)
G. BOULTON (M. & C. W.)	J. KENIRY (temporary)	H. J. MEAD (temporary)
C. F. BROCKETT	H. T. KIGHTLEY.	J. McMULLON.
S. EMBLETON.	C. H. LOWRY	M. PLISKIN.

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

Senior Clinical 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., D.P.H.

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 1929.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
43, WHITE HORSE STREET,

July, 1930.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report upon the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough of Stepney for the year 1929.

This report will be an account of the work done in 1929 by the late Dr. D. L. Thomas, Medical Officer of Health of Stepney, for an unbroken period of 29 years. Throughout this report I propose to submit special accounts given by him to the Committee last year. Dr. Thomas was an expert in the diagnosis of Small Pox. During the epidemic of 1902, when the type of case was much more severe than now, he had to deal with cases in common lodging-houses and shelters night after night.

Dr. Thomas died in the London Hospital on December 10th from Psittacosis. Up to that time very little had been heard of the outbreak of this disease, but shortly after his death there were several other cases brought into the London Hospital.

Psittacosis, or parrot disease, resembles typhoid fever in its signs and symptoms. There is the same febrile state, the continual headache and general toxæmia.

The disease is conveyed to human beings by infected birds, either by kissing or handling the birds. Cases have occurred where the patient has not actually handled the bird. This may be explained by the fact that the droppings from the birds are also very infectious. These become dry and are disseminated as dust.

The infected bird usually looks sick and drooping. There is a nasal catarrh and the shoulder feathers are dull and roughened. The Ministry of Health has published a practical leaflet on this disease, as follows:—

Precautionary Measures.

Nothing in the recent occurrences gives any ground for apprehending danger from domestic parrots or other cage birds of the parrot family which have been kept in a household for many months or years apart from any introduction of new birds.

On the other hand, this cannot be said as confidently in regard to most newly-purchased birds. In view of the publicity which the occurrence of psittacosis has received lately in the Press, the public is likely for the present to be chary in buying birds which have recently arrived in this country, or whose history is unknown to the purchaser. Until further investigations have cleared the situation, this caution is not unreasonable.

Persons owning these pets would in any case be wise:—

- (a) to pay attention to strict cleanliness of the cage and protection of food and water from fouling by the birds;
- (b) to remove immediately any birds that fall sick from contact with healthy birds, afterwards carefully scrubbing and disinfecting the floor of the cage, the perches, the brushes and other articles used in attending to the birds, so as to avoid infection of the healthy birds;
- (c) to remember that habits of fondling and petting, sometimes practised with parrots which have lived with them a long time, may be dangerous when applied to newly-acquired birds.

The next report, for the year 1930, will be a Survey Report. In this report a general description of the progress and change in the Borough during the preceding five years will be given. In addition, any special schemes of the Borough Council or the Ministry of Health will be set out in detail together with a general résumé of the whole of the Public Health work in Stepney.

In conclusion, I have to express my indebtedness to all the members of my staff for their loyalty and faithfulness in carrying out their respective duties.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. BROWNE,

*Medical Officer of Health and
Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.*

Population.

The resident population of the Borough of Stepney for 1929 is given as 241,800 by the Registrar General, which is 2,200 less than the previous year. The official estimation of the population each year shows a decrease from the census of 1921 of 7,938.

Many families have left the district to live on the L.C.C. Housing Estates at Becontree, and many of the better-off residents have gone to live outside whilst still carrying on business in the Borough.

The Birth Rate is lower and the Death Rate is higher than the previous year.

It is necessary to make an estimate of the population between each Census. The Registrar General's method assumes that the population increases in geometrical progression. The assumption that the same rate of increase continues as in previous years is obviously open to error. A more frequent census taken would help to correct many miscalculations. In a borough such as Stepney, where there is a relatively large migratory population, the Registrar General's mid-year estimate cannot be reliable.

Births.

The total number of births during the year was 4,215—2,146 males and 2,069 females—or 362 less than in the previous year.

1,216 of the births belonged to the Limehouse District.

669 of the births belonged to St. George-in-the-East.

1,637 of the births belonged to Mile End Old Town.

693 of the births belonged to Whitechapel district.

The birth-rate was 17.4 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 15.7 per 1,000.

Births in Public Institutions in the Borough.

1,274 births occurred in the East End Maternity Hospital, Commercial Road:—

159 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

282 belonged to the Limehouse District.

28 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

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

740 belonged to outlying Districts.

696 births occurred in the London Hospital:—

136 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

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

18 belonged to the Limehouse District.

82 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

390 belonged to outlying Districts.

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

- 172 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 60 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 2 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 32 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 1 belonged to an outlying District.

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

- 323 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 105 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 4 belonged to outlying Districts.

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

- 110 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 14 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 1 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 3 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 14 belonged to outlying Districts.

656 births occurred at 24, Underwood Street:—

- 167 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
- 144 belonged to the Whitechapel District.
- 59 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
- 14 belonged to the Limehouse District.
- 272 belonged to outlying Districts.

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

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

- 1 belonged to Limehouse.
- 4 belonged to St. George's.
- 12 belonged to Mile End.
- 12 belonged to Whitechapel.

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

- 1 belonged to St. George's.
- 6 belonged to Mile End.

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

- 8 belonged to Mile End.
- 2 belonged to Whitechapel.
- 1 belonged to Limehouse.

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

- 2 belonged to St. George's.
- 6 belonged to Mile End.
- 5 belonged to Whitechapel.

3 births occurred at the Royal Free Hospital :—

- 1 belonged to Mile End.
- 2 belonged to Whitechapel.

1 birth occurred at 73a, Devons Road, Poplar, which belonged to Limehouse.

1 birth occurred at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which belonged to Whitechapel.

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

- 3 belonged to Mile End.
- 1 belonged to Limehouse.

2 births occurred at Charing Cross Hospital :—

- 1 belonged to Mile End.
- 1 belonged to St. George's.

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

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

- 2 belonged to Mile End.
- 1 belonged to Whitechapel.
- 1 belonged to Limehouse.

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

Both belonged to Limehouse.

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

1 birth occurred at King's College Hospital which belonged to Mile End.

1 birth occurred at the Borough Maternity Hospital, Hove, which belonged to Limehouse.

1 birth occurred at the Coxheath Home, Lynton Road, which belonged to Whitechapel.

1 birth occurred at The Infirmary, Friern Barnet, which belonged to Mile End.

19 births occurred in private houses outside the Borough:—

- 6 belonged to Limehouse.
- 2 belonged to St. George's.
- 6 belonged to Mile End.
- 5 belonged to Whitechapel.

Marriages.

The total number of marriages which took place during the year was 2,147, or 87 less than in the previous year.

The proportion of persons married was 17.7 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	174	497
East London Hospital for Children	58	66
St. Peter's Hospital, Vallance Road	405	24
St. George's Hospital, Raine Street	512	5
Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road	534	11
Stepney Institution, South Grove	100	3
East End Maternity Hospital, Commercial Road	17	12
London Jewish Hospital, Stepney Green	58	25
Sick Room Help Society, 24, Underwood Street	6	4
Spanish and Portuguese Hospital	2	1

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

Name of Institution.	Number of Deaths.
<i>Asylums.</i>	
London County Mental Hospital, Cane Hill, Bexley	9
" " " " Horton, Epsom	16
" " " " Tooting Bec	36
" " " " West Park, Epsom	7
Fountain Mental Hospital	1
Leavesden Mental Hospital	4

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.

Brook Fever Hospital	9
Eastern Fever Hospital	16
Joyce Green Fever Hospital	2
Grove Fever Hospital	7
London Fever Hospital	1
North-Eastern Fever Hospital	9
North-Western Fever Hospital	2
Park Hospital	8
South-Eastern Fever Hospital	10
South-Western Fever Hospital	2

General Hospitals.

Charing Cross Hospital	1
The German Hospital	13
Guy's Hospital	4
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road	13
Middlesex Hospital	3
Royal Free Hospital	1
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	19
University College Hospital	2
Westminster Hospital	2

Special Hospitals.

Brompton Chest Hospital	10
Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road	2
Central London Throat and Ear Hospital	1
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street	2
City of London Chest Hospital, Victoria Park	2
City of London Maternity Hospital	2
Consumption Hospital, Kensington	2
Highwood Hospital, Brentwood	1
Hospital for Women, Westminster	2
„ Men „	1
Mothers' Hospital, Hackney	2
National Hospital, Queen Square	2
Mothers' Hospital, Southgate	1
Poplar Hospital for Accidents	7
Putney Hospital	1
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	1
Queen's Hospital for Children, Bethnal Green	4
Queen's Hospital for Children, Chislehurst	1
Royal Hospital for Incurables... ..	1
Royal Hospital (Ophthalmic), Finsbury	1
Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich	10
Sanatorium Free Hospital, St. Marylebone	1

Sanatorium, Colindale	10
Sanatorium, Grove Park	5
St. George's Hospital, Westminster	1
St. Peter's Hospital, Covent Garden	1
Whipps Cross Hospital	2

Other Institutions.

Belgrave Hospital	1
2A, Bow Road	4
Chelsea Hospital for Women	1
Cheyne Hospital, Chelsea	1
214A, Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green	3
73A, Devons Road	3
Downs Hospital, Sutton	3
Friern Barnet Infirmary	36
230, High Street, Hackney	4
Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables, Tottenham	9
Homoeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street	1
204, Hoxton Street	3
Hundred Acres, Epsom	1
King Edward VII. Memorial Hospital, Ealing	1
48, Lower Road, Bermondsey... ..	2
1A, Manor Road, Ilford	22
Metropolitan Hospital, Caterham	1
Mildmay Mission Hospital	2
New End Hospital	1
Poplar Institution, High Street, Poplar	3
Prince of Wales's Hospital, Tottenham	1
2, Queensdown Road, Hackney	1
Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Millbank, S.W.	1
Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton	1
St. George's Home, Chelsea	1
St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney	5
50, St. Leonards Street, Poplar	3
St. Luke's Hospital, Paddington	1
St. Margaret's Hospital, St. Pancras	3
St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington	1
St. Mary's Hospital, Plaistow	1
1, Uxbridge Road, Norwood	4
West End Hospital, St. Pancras	2

After deducting the deaths of non-residents who died in the Borough and adding those of residents who died in outlying Institutions, the total number was 3,290—1,776 males and 1,514 females—or 422 more than in the previous year.

762 of the deaths belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

1,243 of the deaths belonged to Mile End Old Town.

763 of the deaths belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 13.6 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was 13.8 per 1,000.

Notifiable Diseases.

3,768 notifications of infectious diseases were received, or 984 more than in the previous year:—

885 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

1,614 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

742 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

2,683 were removed for treatment to fever hospitals and infirmaries.

The rate for the whole Borough was 15.5 per 1,000 of the population.

Wrong Diagnosis.

258 cases of infectious disease were found not to be suffering from the disease stated on the certificate.

128 of the cases were notified by Private Practitioners, 49 from the London Hospital and 81 from other Public Institutions.

This number referred to 116 cases of Scarlet Fever, 110 of Diphtheria, 1 of Typhoid Fever, 2 of Puerperal Pyrexia, 11 of Chicken Pox, 1 of Encephalitis Lethargica and 17 of Small Pox.

Bacteriological Examinations.

2,427 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) ...	163	2,258	2,421
Blood (for Typhoid bacilli) ..	6	—	6

Small Pox.

From January to December we had 490 cases of Small Pox in Stepney.

247 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 1 death.

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

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

15 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with no deaths.

The first case occurred in a patient who resided in St. Thomas Road. The infection was contracted at the patient's place of employment as other cases had occurred there within a short time. On January 30th a boy at a Hostel was sent away with Small Pox. About 15 lads in the same hostel had a history of having had an attack of influenza followed by a rash. They had all returned to work by January 30th. On being examined four of them were suffering from Small Pox. The inmates of the hostel, about 80 in number, were all vaccinated and no further cases occurred there. Unfortunately, however, the infected lads had been to cinemas in the district and we were able to trace 8 cases due to direct contact with them at these places. From these 8 cases, five further or secondary cases developed.

A second centre of infection was that of a large wholesale provision premises in the Borough. The first case was a boy who contracted the disease in another Borough, where he lived. He was at work on January 18th when the rash appeared. Following this case eleven other cases occurred, two of whom lived in our district. All the persons who contracted the disease were unprotected by vaccination.

In the present outbreak of Small Pox all the cases have been mild. The infectivity has varied considerably. In some instances it has been very high; in others it has been very low.

Small Pox has been frequently mistaken for Chicken Pox, but during this outbreak many cases have been diagnosed as Influenza. The late Dr. D. L. Thomas issued a letter to every doctor in the Borough calling his attention to this fact. The symptoms at the onset of the disease resemble those of Influenza. When the Small Pox rash appears the temperature generally becomes normal and the patient feels very much better. The result has been that sometimes the doctor has not been informed of the appearance of a rash and he has given up visiting the patient.

On May 6th Chicken Pox became a notifiable disease in this Borough. Up to the 31st December we have had 829 notifications of Chicken Pox. 11 cases proved to be Small Pox.

The s.s. "Tuscania" arrived in Liverpool from Bombay on April 1st having had a case of Small Pox of a virulent type on board. Quarantine is not in force in England, and except those who were actually ill all the passengers and crew were allowed to land.

Their names and addresses were sent to the respective Medical Officers of Health of the districts where they went to. There they and their contacts were kept under observation. Five members of the crew came to Stepney and one developed the disease.

Throughout the year Small Pox cases have occurred at the different hospitals in the Borough. They were at once removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board (now L.C.C.) hospitals and all the contacts were vaccinated whenever possible. The infected ward was put into quarantine for three weeks and daily inspections were made of the contacts. By these means the spread of the disease was checked and very few secondary cases developed.

For the year 1929 there were approximately 17,429 people vaccinated. We have had only 1 death directly traceable to vaccination.

This was the case of a child who had been vaccinated in the Mile End Hospital with the parents' consent. The child developed encephalitis and died. Undoubtedly the encephalitis was a result of the vaccination. The child was vaccinated with Government lymph and two insertions only were made. Public vaccinators are now allowed to make only one insertion if the patient so desires.

All cases were removed to hospital.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .008 per 1,000 of the population.

Chicken Pox.

Chicken Pox was made a notifiable disease on the 6th May, and 829 cases were notified during the year.

123 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

366 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

204 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

103 were removed to hospitals.

11 cases proved to be Small Pox.

Scarlet Fever.

1,047 cases were notified during the year, or 277 less than in the previous year.

183 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 1 death.

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

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

222 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 1 death.

1,034 were removed to fever hospitals.

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

Diphtheria

586 cases were notified during the year, or 60 less than in the previous year. 583 were removed to fever hospitals:—

156 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 5 deaths.

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

245 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 4 deaths.

92 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 2 deaths.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .04 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was .08 per 1,000.

Enteric Fever.

12 cases were notified during the year, or 40 less than in the previous year:—

2 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 1 death.

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

2 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with no deaths.

4 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with no deaths.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .004 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was .01 per 1,000.

Puerperal Fever.

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

7 belonged to the Limehouse District, with no deaths.

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

13 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 4 deaths.

2 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with no deaths.

20 were removed to hospital.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .01 per 1,000 of the population.

Erysipelas.

173 cases were notified, or 27 more than in the previous year.

25 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 1 death.

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

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

53 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with no deaths.

73 were removed to hospitals.

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

Pneumonia, Malaria and Dysentery Regulations.

605 cases of Pneumonia and 2 of Malaria were notified under these Regulations.

The cases occurred in the Districts as follows:—

	Limehouse.	St. Georges.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.
Pneumonia ...	111	70	256	168
Malaria (Induced)	1	—	1	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

38 cases were notified, or 4 more than in the previous year. 10 belonged to the Limehouse District, 5 to St. George-in-the-East, 11 to Mile End Old Town, and 12 to the Whitechapel District.

Total number of cases visited	...	...	...	...	37
" " treated at home	...	...	...	...	25
" " treated in hospital	...	...	...	...	13
Total number of cases in which vision was impaired	...	...	...	...	3
" " " unimpaired	...	...	...	...	35
Total number of cases of total blindness	...	...	...	...	—
Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	—

patient left the
1 case ran away from hospital and was never traced. The eyes were still affected.

Polio-Myelitis and Polio-Encephalitis.

3 cases were notified, or 1 more than in the previous year. All belonged to Whitechapel.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever or "Spotted" Fever.

8 cases were notified, or 3 more than in the previous year.

4 occurred in Mile End Old Town, with 1 death.

1 occurred in St. George's District, with no deaths.

2 occurred in the Limehouse District, with no deaths.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .004 per 1,000 of the population

Measles.

The number of deaths from Measles was 33, or 59 less than in the previous year.

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

9 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

12 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

2 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .004 per 1,000 of the population. The death-rate for the whole of London was .04 per 1,000.

During the year, 1,984 cases of measles were reported to the Public Health Department. Most of these were notified by the London County Council Authorities. Some were found by the health visitors while on the district. The great majority of these children are under five years of age so that if we can visit those notified to us by the schools and those met with by the health visitors in the Borough we should be able to help every case. Practically all these cases have been seen by the health visitors in their homes and the parents were advised to call in a doctor. Where nursing was required the district nurse was sent in.

The Borough Council pay 1/3d. per visit to the District Nursing Association for cases of measles.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board (now L.C.C.) remove as many children suffering from measles as they have accommodation for. They take them in rotation and if we tell them that any one case is of particular urgency they remove it for us at once.

At all the municipal and voluntary centres, lectures and talks are given to the mothers. They are told that measles itself is a serious disease and if neglected the diseases resulting from it may prove fatal. Broncho-pneumonia is one of the commonest complications of measles and is the most usual cause of death. Conjunctivitis or inflammation of the eyes is another of the troublesome effects of measles. If this is not treated at the beginning the child may suffer from a chronic affection of the eyes. The mothers are also instructed how to take the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease and also the nursing and care to be carried out during and after the illness.

Advice leaflets are issued to the schools where cases of measles occur and the health visitors also leave them at the homes.

According to the London County Council Report on Measles, 1927-28, Stepney had 2,212 cases in 29 weeks. The report goes on to say that the close co-operation between schools and public health authorities is the chief important point in reducing mortality from measles. All absences in the infants departments should be investigated immediately and the Borough Medical Officer informed at once if measles is suspected.

Whooping Cough.

The number of deaths from Whooping Cough was 84, or 59 more than in the previous year.

23 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

43 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

1 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .34 per 1,000 of the population, and that for the whole of London was .26 per 1,000.

Epidemic Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths was 77, or 13 more than in the previous year.

22 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

19 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

5 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .31 per 1,000. 71 of the deaths, or over 92 per cent., were those of infants under one year of age.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs (excluding Tuberculosis).

950 deaths were due to diseases of the Respiratory Organs, or 399 more than in the previous year.

216 belonged to the Limehouse District.
 141 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
 369 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
 224 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 3.9 per 1,000 of the population.

Influenza.

135 deaths were due to Influenza, or 112 more than in the previous year.

27 belonged to the Limehouse District.
 22 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
 45 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
 41 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .55 per 1,000 of the population, and that for London as a whole was .69 per 1,000.

Heart Disease.

There were 375 deaths from Heart Disease during the year 1929. The age periods were as follows:—

1 year and under 2 years	1
2 years „ „	5 „ 3
5 „ „ „	15 „ 12
15 „ „ „	25 „ 16
25 „ „ „	45 „ 34
45 „ „ „	65 „ 135
65 and upwards	174

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 1.5 per 1,000 of the population.

Heart disease is a very common disease in this country. Its frequency in early life has led to much research work in children of school age. Here the disease has been shown to be chiefly due to early rheumatic infection. One attack of rheumatism, unfortunately for those cases who have to live in this climate, does not confer immunity. Recurring attacks are very common, so that if the heart is not affected in the first instance it is bound to be seriously damaged by the recurrence of rheumatic infection. Under twelve years of age rheumatism nearly always affects the heart. In many cases diseased tonsils and adenoids are the source of the disease.

Other infectious diseases, *e.g.*, Scarlet Fever, may seriously affect the heart, but with suitable care and treatment such a condition is temporary only and the heart recovers completely.

Among adults it is customary nowadays to estimate the severity of the heart lesion more by its effect on the patient's mode of life than by the actual extent of the lesion itself.

Cancer.

273 deaths were due to Cancer, or 37 less than in the previous year.

62 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

99 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

66 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 1.12 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 had been steadily increasing.

					No. of Deaths.
1921	...	...	...	...	263
1922	...	...	...	...	274
1923	...	...	...	...	320
1924	...	...	...	...	301
1925	...	...	...	...	298
1926	...	...	...	...	307
1927	...	...	...	...	344
1928	...	...	...	...	310
1929	...	...	...	...	273

The word cancer hardly needs a definition as it is known all over the civilised world. The cause of the occurrence of cancer remains obscure. Various reasons have been given but without sufficient proof. Various articles of diet have been suspect also certain drugs. There is no doubt that the liability to cancer is influenced largely by personal predisposition. But it has not been proved to be a hereditary disease. No danger has been shown to follow from living in a house or district where a large number of cancer cases have occurred. Neither is there any evidence to show that cancer is an infectious or contagious disease. Undoubtedly chronic irritation is a frequent cause of cancer. Thus a badly-fitting denture may set up trouble or where there has been chronic ulceration as in lupus, cancer is a frequent sequel. The same holds true of the lower bowel where cancer frequently appears. Here there is a long history of constipation with its constant irritation of the lining membrane of the bowel.

Certain occupations, such as working in tar, may produce cancer in special parts of the body.

The obvious remedy is to avoid any sources of irritation to the skin, and for the same reason decayed teeth should be removed, constipation avoided, and the general health and hygiene of the body attended to.

Zymotic Diseases.

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic character was 216, or 6 less than in the previous year.

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

63 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

83 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

11 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .89 per 1,000 of the population.

Phthisis.

434 new cases were notified, or 25 more than in the previous year.

	Notification.	Deaths.
Limehouse District	101	50
St. George-in-the-East	62	40
Mile End Old Town	165	72
Whitechapel District	106	59

Number of deaths from Consumption from 1920 to 1929 :—

	Limehouse District.	St. George's.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	Whole Borough.
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
1929	50	40	72	59	221

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .91 per 1,000 of the population.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

123 new cases were notified, or 5 less than in the previous year :—

				Notifications.	Deaths.
Limehouse District	...	...	...	29	14
St. George-in-the-East	...	...	...	19	10
Mile End Old Town	...	...	...	46	14
Whitechapel District	...	...	...	29	7

Deaths from diseases of a Tubercular nature, other than Phthisis, from 1920 to 1929.

		Limehouse District.	St. George's.	Mile-End.	Whitechapel	Whole Borough.				
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
1929	...	14	...	10	...	14	...	7	...	45

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

Of the 266 deaths certified to be due to Phthisis and all other forms of Tuberculosis :—

Number dying unnotified	...	...	...	...	...	22
Poor Law	...	...	...	...	6	
Other institutions	...	...	...	...	13	
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	3	
Number notified at death	...	...	...	...	...	55
Poor Law	...	...	...	...	34	
Other institutions	...	...	...	...	11	
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	10	
Number notified within one month of death	...	...	...	...	...	28
Number notified within three months of death	...	...	...	...	...	16
Number notified within six months of death	...	...	...	...	...	20

Incidence in various trades :—

Of the 557 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year :—

63 are of no occupation, 68 are engaged in tailoring, 62 are housewives, 28 are labourers, 10 are engaged in dressmaking, 14 are seamen, 11 are clerks, 11 are dock labourers, 6 are carmen, 3 are warehousemen, 5 are employed in factories, 4 are engaged in boot-making, 5 are hawkers, 5 are furriers, 7 hairdressers, 7 shop assistants, 5 stevedores, 4 travellers, 5 waiters, 3 typists, 4 cap-makers, and the remainder are engaged in miscellaneous occupations.

32 are children under 5 years, and 63 are between 5 and 15 years of age.

Mortality from various trades :—

Of the 266 deaths from tuberculosis that occurred during the year :—

13 were housewives, 14 were dock labourers, 30 were engaged in tailoring, 7 were carmen, 74 were of no occupation, 2 were engaged in bootmaking, 7 were hawkers, 2 were engaged in millinery, 3 were stevedores, 3 were cabinet makers, 1 was a waiter, 21 were labourers, 3 were hairdressers, 3 were typists, and the remainder were engaged in miscellaneous occupations.

4,087 cases of Tuberculosis remained on the Registers of Notifications on December 31st, 1929.

PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,870	1,156	30,26	549	512	1,061

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 30th December, 1928, to the 28th December, 1929,
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 of new cases of tuberculosis.											Total Notifications on Form A.	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis.			Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.		
	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 all ages.	Under 5	5 to 10				10 to 15	Total 0 to 15
Pulmonary: Males -	1	2	7	3	16	35	53	38	55	42	8	260	291	-	2	-	2	2	119	246
„ Females	1	1	5	4	24	39	38	27	16	12	5	172	193	-	-	-	-	-	88	134
Non-pulmonary: Males	3	14	18	8	6	7	5	6	3	-	-	70	72	-	-	-	-	-	8	35
„ Females	-	10	9	9	13	1	4	2	1	3	-	52	55	-	1	-	1	1	2	22

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 30th December, 1928, to the 28th December, 1929, **otherwise** than by formal notification under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, or by notification in pursuance of § 5 (b) of the Local Government (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1916.

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	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	1	—	12
„ Females ...	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	1	2	1	—	12
Non-Pulmonary : Males...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
„ „ Females	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2

15

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

SOURCE OF INFORMATION.	NO. OF CASES.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns { from local Registrars -	11	1
transferable deaths from Registrar General -	8	2
Posthumous notifications -	—	—
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths) -	5	1
Forms C & D (in respect of cases not previously known to the M.O.H.) -	—	—
Other Sources if any (specify) -	—	—

Return showing the work of the Dispensaries during the year 1929:—

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	120	91	11	5	7	8	11	12	127	99	22	17	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	63	10	16	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	142	78	58	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	6	7	2	2	1	0	1	3	7	7	3	5	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	5	6	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	242	223	255	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as													
(a) Cured	17	17	6	5	0	0	7	4	17	17	13	9	
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328	423	336	334	
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st													
(a) Diagnosis completed	760	525	86	90	36	24	68	63	796	549	154	153	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	33	19	15	

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st 1,755
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned 30
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" .. 162
4. Died during the year 129
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months 59
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts) 7,205
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 92
 - (b) Other special forms of treatment 149
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary 126
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—
 - (a) At Homes of Applicants 21
 - (b) Otherwise 262
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes 229
12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes 4,929
13. Number of
 - (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined 1,146
 - (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work .. 28
14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December 737
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December 553
16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:—
 - (a) Form G.P. 17 5
 - (b) Form G.P. 36 5

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	...	...	...	4
		No. of applications	...	...	...	8
		No. of attendances	...	...	...	92
		No. of attendances guaranteed				96
Pneumo-Thorax Refills	...	No. of patients	...	...	...	15
		No. of refills supplied	...	...	...	149

Dental Clinic.

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

Summary of the work carried out at the Dental Clinic.

		<i>Maternity.</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>
No. of Sessions held...	...	26	25
No. of patients' attendances	...	296	188
No. of fillings...	...	17	2
No. of scalings	...	7	7
Extraction Cases	Total number of teeth extracted	362	131
	Gas administrations...	71	28
	Local administrations	6	7
	Without anæsthetic...	—	1
No. of dentures (including repairs)	...	34	24
No. of dressings and root treatment	...	8	2
No. for advice	...	71	31
No. of denture visits	...	101	81
No. of new patients	...	48	11

Infantile Mortality.

374 infants died under one year of age, or 49 more than in the previous year.

119 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

115 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

60 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The infantile mortality rate for the whole Borough was 88 per 1,000 births, while that for the whole of London was 70 per 1,000.

Maternal Mortality.

The number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth, was 12, 4 being due to Puerperal Fever. This is equivalent to a rate of 2.7 per 1,000 births.

Notification of Births Acts.

No. of births notified by Doctors	...	...	...	1,194
" " " Midwives	...	...	...	3,048
" " " Parents	...	...	...	20
No of births notified by Institutions in the Borough				
belonging to Outlying Districts	...	...	...	1,341
No. of stillbirths...	...	...	...	150
No. of sets of twins notified	...	...	...	62
" " triplets	..	...	...	1

VISITS BY THE HEALTH VISITORS:—

	NAME	DISTRICT																					
	E. Addis	Mile End, S.W.	E. Clements	St. George's, North	Limehouse, North	M. Davis (8 months)	Mile End, S.E.	Ratcliffe, Shadwell and Pt. of St. George's	Mile End, North East	A. E. Gibbs	Mile End, Central and Pt. of Limehouse	E. Goodfellow	Wapping	D. Mitchell	Whitechapel and Spitalfields	M. E. E. Styles (9 weeks)	Limehouse, North	I. Virtue	Limehouse, South	H. A. Whitty	Mile End North and Part of Whitechapel	Total	
Primary	648	278	388	210	516	204	432	171	425	78	294	335	3,979										
Revisits:—																							
To infants under 1 year ...	529	506	670	525	462	510	645	1,127	609	276	778	507	7,144										
To children between 1-5 years	575	914	1,162	1,090	663	1,502	1,551	922	659	280	1,091	1,026	11,435										
Ante-natal:—																							
Primary	129	50	5	3	56	7	19	42	124	1	4	109	549										
Subsequent	14	—	15	1	7	—	—	8	175	1	—	19	240										
Miscellaneous	1,013	439	683	295	504	621	363	844	639	78	146	648	6,273										
Total	2,908	2,187	2,923	2,124	2,208	2,844	3,010	3,114	2,631	714	2,313	2,544	29,620										
CENTRES ATTENDED:—																							
Municipal	53	187	100	2	163	103	49	144	105	35	203	174	1,318										
Voluntary	—	—	12	69	1	96	123	—	2	—	—	—	303										
Total	53	187	112	71	164	199	172	144	107	35	203	174	1,621										

Feeding of Infants:—

Breast fed	3,733
Artificially fed	128
Mixed feeding	118
No. dead before first visit of Health Officer	65
No. removed before first visit of Health Officer	88

Convalescent Treatment.

Convalescent treatment for nursing or expectant mothers and for children up to five years of age was provided in 131 cases during the year—56 mothers and 75 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.
Southern Convalescent Home, Lancing, Sussex	9	10
Invalid Children's Aid Association—Bexhill, Seaford and Beaconsfield	—	2
Church Army Convalescent Homes—Merrowcroft, Surrey ...	21	30
St. Leonards	2	8
St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Birchington	24	25

MUNICIPAL CENTRES.

	Limehouse (Mondays)	Limehouse (Wednesdays)	Limehouse (Thursdays)	Mile End	St. George's	Spitalfields	Wapping	Whitechapel
No. of sessions held	46	48	—	51	85	93	95	49
No. of attendances of infants ...	1,319	883	—	1,815	2,885	1,560	1,297	878
No. of attendances of children 1-5 years of age	617	668	—	1,493	1,876	1,170	522	707
No. of Doctor's consultations ...	45	41	—	50	47	50	49	47
No. of Doctor's morning con- sultations	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—
No. of new cases	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	—
No. of subsequent attendances	—	—	206	—	—	—	—	—

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 ... ..	...	...	2,525	3,599	12,618 gals.	1,407 12 10
Half-price ... ..	...	...	681	919	3,216 „	180 6 2
Dried Milk—						
Free ... ..	...	...	761	854	5,784 lbs.	433 7 6
Half-price ... ..	...	...	255	273	1,984 „	74 7 0
Virol, Oil and Malt—						
Free ... ..	...	...	287	318	312 lbs.	18 19 8
Half-price ... ..	...	...	65	70	65 „	2 0 0
Total			4,574	6,033	15,834 gals. 8,145 lbs.	2,116 13 2

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

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1929.

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

BIRTHS.

Registered†	(1) Legitimate 4,101	(2) Illegitimate 114	(3) Total 4,215
(Live Births only).	Still Births 158	Still Births 8	Total 166
Notified within 36 hours	(1) Live Births 4,112	(2) Still Births 150	(3) Total 4,262
of birth	(1) By Midwives 3,048	(2) By Parents and Doctors 1,214	

INFANT DEATHS.

Number†	(1) Legitimate 355	(2) Illegitimate 26	(3) Total 381
Rate per 1,000 births† ..	(1) Legitimate 86	(2) Illegitimate 228	(3) Total 90

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	4	8

MIDWIVES.

Number practising in the District	(1) Trained —	(2) Untrained —
Number of cases attended in 1929	— 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 549	(2) Total Visits 789
To Infants under 1	(1) First Visits 3,979	(2) Total Visits 11,123
To Children 1-5	Total Visits 11,435	

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.

† The corrected figures supplied by the Registrar-General.

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.	..	44	..	188	Dr. J. M. Browne
		Wedn'sy 1.30-5 p.m.	..	32	..	106	Dr. J. M. Browne
		Thurs. 10.30a.m. 1 p.m.	4	..	127	..	Dr. J. M. Browne
401 Mile End Road	weekly	Thurs. 2-5 p.m.	..	65	..	176	Dr. N. Cotter
Town Hall, Cable Street, St. George's	do.	Tues. 2-5 p.m.	..	56	..	373	Dr. J. M. Browne
100 Vallance Road	do.	Thurs. 2-5 p.m.	..	30	..	209	Dr. J. M. Browne
Riverside Mansions, New Gravel Lane	do.	Wedn'sy. 2-5 p.m.	..	36	..	191	Dr. N. Cotter
St. Phillip's Institute, Newark Street	do.	Wedn'sy. 2-5 p.m.	..	32	..	132	Dr. J. M. Browne

X X
? Totals

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 ..	38	37 (1 not traced)	East London Nursing Society 1/3 per visit	25	13
Puerperal Fever	11	11	..	—	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	14	14	..	8	6
Measles and German Measles (children under 5) ..	1984 not notifiable	1442	East London Nursing Society 1/3 per visit	53	482
Whooping Cough (do.) ..	..	..	..	—	—
Epidemic Diarrhoea (do.) ..	..	..	..	—	—
Poliomyelitis	3	3	..	—	—

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 1.30 to 5.
Riverside Mansions, New Gravel Lane.	Mondays 10 to 12 noon. Wednesdays 10 to 12 noon and 2.30 to 5 p.m.
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 5. Thursdays 10.30 to 12.30 and 2 to 5.
St. Philips' Institute, Newark Street.	Wednesdays 2 to 5.

Voluntary Centres:—

Mission Hall, Carr Street.	Tuesday afternoons 2 p.m.
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. Wednesday afternoons.
The Memorial Hall, High Street, Shadwell.	
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.
12, St. Clare Street, Minories.	Monday afternoons and Friday afternoons.

Jewish Centre,
Camperdown House,
Half Moon Passage.

Tuesday afternoons and
Wednesday afternoons.

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. ———*

St. George-in-East Hospital,
Raine Street.

Saturdays 11.30 to 12.30 p.m.

Mile End Hospital,
Bancroft Road.

Mondays and Wednesdays 2.30 p.m.

St. Peter's Hospital,
Vallance Road.

Tuesdays 2 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.

Jewish Centre,
Camperdown House,
Half Moon Passage.

2nd Wednesday morning in each month

Ailing Mothers' Clinic :—

587, Commercial Road

Second Tuesday in each month at
10.30 a.m.

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.

HEALTH WEEK.

Report by the late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. D. L. Thomas:—

The fifth Health Week in the Borough was held this year during the period 28th October to 2nd November inclusive.

Lectures or film displays were given throughout the week at the Limehouse Town Hall, St. George's Town Hall, Working Lads' Institute, Darby Street Mission, Dame Colet House and in co-operation with the Borough Librarian two lectures were given at the Mile End Library. A Trade Exhibition was held at the Limehouse Town Hall and demonstrations were given daily on cooking, home nursing, infant care, etc.

All the Maternity Centres were open to Visitors each afternoon and facilities given for visitors to see the Council's Destruction Works, the Tuberculosis Open-air School and the Light Department of the London Hospital. The last-mentioned was very much appreciated by the 24 visitors, and proved very interesting.

The opening ceremony took place on Monday, 28th October at the Limehouse Town Hall. Major C. R. Attlee, M.A., M.P., was kind enough to declare the opening of the Exhibition and Health Week, and he remarked on the wonderful progress made in the health of the people of Stepney. The most striking improvement having been made in the infantile death-rate. This was due, he said, to active work of every kind, particularly to the work of the Council. They also had the housing policy, but perhaps the most important and practical part of their work was that of the Infant Welfare Centres. Stepney was one of the most foremost among London Boroughs, and the public money was well spent in this direction. Public Health is not a matter to be left entirely to the Council; it was for every person to do something towards promoting the Public Health.

The opening ceremony was followed by an admirable lecture (about 200 people attended), entitled "Secrets of Good Health," given by Sir Arbuthnot Lane, Bart., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S. (President of the New Health Society). During his lecture he stated that he advocated pillion-riding, and the press gave this full publicity.

On the Wednesday afternoon a Baby Show was held which was a great success. So many entries had been received that the number had to be limited to 150. The babies were examined as regards their weight, teeth and general health, and the judges had a difficult job to decide the winners and many thanks are due to the examiners. I am glad to say that everything went off very well, and there was no grumbling from the unsuccessful mothers. Mrs. L. Frankel presented the prizes which were kindly given free.

On the Friday, Councillor D. Frankel, J.P., paid an official visit as Mayor to the Exhibition.

The Venereal Disease lectures, accompanied by films, were very well attended throughout the week at the different halls. Lectures on milk and teeth were provided for the school children at the Limehouse Town Hall, and large numbers of children were present. The lectures on health and tuberculosis were much appreciated, so much so that questions were asked by the audiences.

A statement of the receipts and expenditure was forwarded to the Borough Treasurer.

On the whole, our Health Week was a great success, and I take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Browne and Mr. Lellow for their efforts, as well as the Health Visitors, Clerks and Sanitary Inspectors, and all others for their assistance.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

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

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

(2) The number of Boats inspected in 1929 was 40 and the condition of the Boats and their occupants, as regards the matters dealt with in the Acts and Regulations was good.

In only one instance was there any infringement of the Acts and Regulations, viz. :—

Cabin overcrowded; there being a man, wife and 7 children occupying the after cabin which was registered for two adults and three children.

Ten children were found on the boats, five being of school age and five under school age.

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.
25	carcases of Mutton	...	...	...	—	11	1	18
70	Hams	...	...	...	—	5	3	0
2	Forequarters of Beef	...	...	...	—	1	2	25
1	Pigs Liver	...	...	...	—	—	—	4

Preserved Meats.

22,950	tins of Beef	...	...	...	37	16	3	15
8	„ Minced Collops	...	...	...	—	—	—	13
5,096	„ Mutton	...	...	...	13	18	1	18
2,938	„ Potted Meat	...	...	...	—	16	2	7
58	„ Rabbits	...	...	...	—	1	0	4
418	„ Tongues	...	...	...	—	15	0	21

Preserved Fish.

594	tins of Crab	...	...	...	—	2	2	1
480	„ Crayfish	...	...	...	—	2	0	16
2,662	„ Lobsters	...	...	...	—	11	2	15
11,150	„ Salmon	...	...	...	5	9	0	24

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

46	packages of Apricots	...	...	...	—	4	2	6
142	crates of Bananas	...	...	...	4	14	1	0
26	bags of Cabbages	...	...	...	1	6	0	0
2	packages of Cherries	...	...	...	—	—	2	4
2	„ Grapes	...	...	...	—	1	1	0
75	„ Onions	...	...	...	3	15	0	0
10	„ Oranges	...	...	...	—	4	2	24
9	„ Peaches	...	...	...	—	—	1	16
145	„ Plums	...	...	...	—	13	2	4
586	„ Potatoes	...	...	...	14	10	1	0
203	„ Tomatoes	...	...	...	1	8	0	2

Preserved Fruit and Vegetables.

	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
72 boxes of Dried Apricots	1	8	0	0
44 bags of Pearl Barley	3	2	1	0
94 bags of Butter Beans	4	10	1	0
60 „ Beans	—	1	0	18
443 „ Dates	14	17	2	10
80 tins of Cherries	—	5	0	0
1 box of Figs	—	—	—	18
568 tins of Assorted Fruits	—	12	2	6
240 „ Pears	—	14	0	6
22,440 „ Pineapples	14	9	1	8
2,051 „ Fruit Pulp	10	7	0	25
2 boxes of Raisins	—	—	—	21
3,784 tins of Tomatoes	3	13	2	8

Sundries.

24 cases of Cocoanut	1	6	1	23
12 „ Cocoanut Jelly	—	1	3	7
11 packages of Cocoa	—	—	2	15
293 tins of Confectionery	2	16	2	9
22 boxes of Preserved Ginger	—	1	3	7
46 bags of Flour	2	10	0	0
6,349 tins of Assorted canned goods... ..	5	4	2	7
3,840 „ Condensed Milk... ..	1	14	1	4
856 bags of Rolled Oats	42	10	3	24
212 „ Coriander Seed	7	4	2	10
2 tins of Ox Tail Soup	—	—	—	2
2 boxes of Walnuts	—	1	2	17
Total	205	5	3	6

9,085 casks of Tallow weighing 3,634 tons were detained, the same not being officially certificated, also 7,466 casks of Tallow weighing 2,986 tons 8 cwts., were released for export or for manufacturing purposes.

4 boxes containing 3,103 rings of Sheep Intestines from Persia were detained owing to some of them being diseased with Gut Tumours (*Oesophagostoma Columbianum*). They were allowed export to Hamburg.

11,293 carcasses of New Zealand and Australian Mutton have been detained and from this number, 1,473 carcasses had all the important Lymphatic Glands incised at the Wharf with the result that 25 carcasses were condemned and destroyed owing to being diseased with Caseous Lymphadenitis. This gives a 1.69 per cent. diseased of all examined.

40 bags of Tea Sweepings weighing 7 tons, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., have been condemned at the various wharves, and allowed export to America for the guaranteed purpose of Caffeine extraction.

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

				tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
60	packages of Apricots	...	...	—	6	3	24
1	package of Beans	...	...	—	—	—	5
39	packages of Cherries	...	...	—	4	0	22
610	" Greengages	...	...	3	5	3	12
2,816	" Peaches	...	...	11	19	1	19
718	" Pears	...	...	5	4	2	26
1,897	" Plums	...	...	12	16	0	17
1,380	" Strawberries	...	...	12	8	0	0
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				46	5	1	13

78 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 11,690 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	—	—	—	14
Cod	—	1	0	0
Mackerel	—	—	3	0
Plaice	—	2	3	7
Skate	—	—	3	0
Smoked Salmon	—	—	—	5½
Sprats	—	7	1	0

Fruit.

Apples	...	...	...	—	17	1	8
Cherries	...	...	...	—	—	2	22
Chestnuts	...	...	...	—	7	0	0
Grapes ...	...	...	...	—	5	0	0
Oranges	...	...	...	1	4	2	0
Pears ...	...	...	...	1	3	3	24
Pineapples	...	...	...	—	3	0	0
Tomatoes	...	...	...	—	2	1	16

Meat.

Bacon ...	...	...	...	—	3	0	17
Ham ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	17
Ox Liver	...	...	...	—	—	—	14
Rabbits	...	...	...	—	—	3	0

Vegetables.

Brussels Sprouts	...	...	...	—	10	0	0
Butter Beans ...	...	...	...	—	2	0	17
Savoy Greens ...	...	...	...	5	6	0	0
Tinned Peas ...	...	...	...	—	—	3	16

Miscellaneous.

Butter ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	3
Cheese ...	...	...	...	—	6	1	0
Chocolates	—	—	1	4
Cream	—	—	3	0
Milk	19	9	1	26
Rice Sweepings	—	—	2	24
Tea Sweepings...	—	6	1	26

31	4	1	8½
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The total amount of unsound food destroyed during the year was :—

282 tons, 15 cwts., 1 qrs., 27½ lbs.

Hairdressers' Shops.

At the beginning of the year the Public Health Committee considered the establishment of a code of Hygiene for hairdressers' shops in the Borough.

The code provides for a standard of cleanliness in these shops. On being satisfied that such a standard is reached, the Medical Officer of Health recommends the Council to issue an annual certificate that the premises are in a satisfactory sanitary condition. The following table shows the regulations to be observed which were passed by the Council on April 23rd, 1929 :—

(1) All shelves, fittings and tables on which instruments are placed to be of glass, marble, slate or other similar material.

(2) Clean towels, etc., are to be used for each customer and a fresh piece of paper or clean linen is to be placed on the back of the chair or head-rest.

(3) No general powder puffs are to be used and proper pulverisers or cotton wool substituted. No sponges to be used.

(4) Razors, scissors, combs or other tools are to be placed, after use, in a disinfecting solution. Hair clippers are to be put through a flame.

(5) Razors are to be wiped on paper.

(6) Perfectly clean hair-brushes only must be used.

(7) Shaving brushes after use are to be placed in a disinfecting solution.

(8) Liquid or powdered soap or shaving cream only is to be used.

(9) Cut hair falling on the floor is to be immediately swept up and removed, and floors must be cleansed daily.

(10) No general alum crystals or blocks are to be used as a styptic, but a liquid or powder applied on towel or cotton wool, or by spray.

(11) Hot water is to be provided either by being laid on or by a gas urn. There must be water laid on to the saloon or premises where the business is carried on.

(12) The most scrupulous cleanliness is to be observed in all that pertains to the business.

During 1929, one certificate was granted.

Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923.

26 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	...	14*
" Certified " Milk	... ..	5
" Pasteurised " Milk	... ..	5

Dealer's Supplementary Licences :—

" Grade A (Tuberculin tested) " Milk	...	1
" Pasteurised " Milk	... ..	1

* 1 is in respect to a bottling establishment

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	465
Number of drains tested	...	...	...	...	465
Number of drains found to be defective	...	...	...	...	89
Number of notices served	...	...	...	...	89
Number referred to the Borough Engineer	...	...	...	...	376

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.

33 applications were received during the year for Certificates under these Acts. 31 were granted and 2 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 21 houses and flats.

The Mortuary and Shelter.

The number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary during the year was 208. Of these, 191 were removed by the Coroner's Order, 12 by the Police, 4 at the request of the deceased's friends, and 1 on my instructions.

30 bodies were placed in the Jewish part of the Mortuary, but only 8 were officially "watched."

158 inquests were held in the Coroner's Court, and 101 post-mortem examinations were made.

93 persons were accommodated at the Council's Shelter—*i.e.*, 15 men, 16 women, and 62 children.

Verminous Persons.

330 persons were cleansed during the year and had their clothing disinfected—261 males and 69 females.

Disinfecting Station.

2,905 rooms were fumigated and the bedding, etc., removed and disinfected by steam. Of these, 2,552 rooms were fumigated because of infectious disease, 167 as a result of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 186 because they were verminous. In addition to these, scabies occurred in 192 families and the bedding was taken away and disinfected by steam.

183,378 articles were disinfected. Of these, 74,502 were second-hand articles of clothing for export abroad. 99,763 were from premises where infectious disease occurred, and 9,113 because they were in a verminous condition. 4,264 articles of bedding were destroyed with the owners' consent.

General Sanitary Work.

47,619 inspections were made to houses.

38,103 re-visits were made by the Inspectors to supervise the abatement of the nuisances found in 14,526 houses. 9,315 statutory notices were served; 96 summonses were taken under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

2,736 drains were tested with smoke, 309 of which were found to be defective, and 81 were re-tested; 1,499 drains were either constructed or re-constructed, cleansed or repaired; 96 were trapped.

204 new soil pipes were fixed and ventilated; 868 new closet pans and traps were fixed; 2,890 closets were either cleansed or repaired, or provided with additional light and ventilation; 1,220 water closets were provided with a proper flushing apparatus.

76 cisterns were cleansed and covered.

Water supply to houses was reinstated in 231 instances.

1,376 yards were cleansed, paved or repaired; 16 areas and stables were paved and drained; 213 washhouses and forecourts were paved.

There were 41 nuisances under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with respect to the keeping of animals, and these were abated.

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

Notices were served to provide 1,813 sanitary dust receptacles, and 14 manure receptacles were provided or re-constructed. 355 offensive accumulations were removed.

74 houses were ventilated under the lower floor.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORT—1929.

	G. BOTTOMLEY.	A. C. BROWN.	R. W. G. DAY (6 weeks).	T. W. DEE.	E. J. EDWARDS	E. W. FLINT.	H. J. GREEN	C. F. GUY.	H. O. HARRIS.	J. G. MCCARTHY	G. O. PAVITT.	R. ROPER (5 weeks).	W. SHEPHERD.	R. SIMPSON.	W. F. SMITH	S. H. V. TRIMMING	J. TWAITTS.	W. T. TWYNHAM.	S. VOGLER (6 weeks).	R. H. WATERMAN.	TOTALS.
Number of Inspections— House to house... ..	214	210	320	293	161	409	113	260	207	46	409	256	291	448	262	166	403	214	292	381	5555
Miscellaneous	2596	1601	11	1640	1870	1386	1241	1889	1766	2667	670	...	1563	1268	2182	1832	2504	1941	4	2048	30179
Complaints	87	789	15	148	839	240	785	541	285	576	383	19	194	411	889	909	534	355	19	65	8085
Infectious diseases	273	303	...	207	385	82	299	183	152	426	109	...	116	228	120	247	329	146	...	197	3802
Re-visits—Number of	2075	1657	191	1861	2021	1925	2305	2071	2451	1442	2701	166	2028	3727	2057	2351	2224	2872	113	1855	34103
Intimations served	620	927	255	565	820	794	1252	718	591	623	692	130	708	903	1097	1030	710	1130	261	999	14526
Statutory notices served	470	806	62	503	783	716	312	551	487	545	545	34	240	660	931	505	632	458	33	142	9315
Summonses taken out under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, L.C.C. (General Powers) Acts, Byelaws, etc. ...	1	...	...	...	13	15	15	4	2	10	...	...	1	1	11	7	1	11	...	5	96
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Acts, etc.— No. of samples taken	92	92	...	92	92	90	61	95	90	85	92	...	92	90	90	91	97	91	...	90	1522
" " No. of summonses " " taken	4	2	...	2	2	4	...	1	2	1	4	...	1	2	2	5	2	2	...	1	37
Animals kept so as to constitute a nuisance, removed	3	10	...	2	4	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	6	...	...	41
Areas and stables paved and drained ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	16
Bakehouses—No. of inspections to	27	57	...	6	28	21	21	18	26	11	4	...	15	14	133	27	26	32	...	20	486
" No. of cleansings of	20	26	...	6	18	18	42	14	14	22	4	...	10	14	34	21	26	30	...	10	329
Cisterns cleansed and covered... ..	...	3	...	6	1	3	9	2	12	...	1	...	7	...	12	7	...	11	...	2	76
Damp walls remedied	40	125	44	56	42	59	152	72	111	59	54	51	60	28	301	93	44	94	101	75	1661
Drains—Cleansed or repaired	93	124	22	41	39	63	49	41	40	63	80	16	13	110	98	85	62	98	15	81	1233
Constructed or reconstructed	26	11	2	14	11	11	17	18	18	13	16	6	10	17	33	1	14	5	...	23	266
Soil pipes fixed and ventilated	9	4	...	12	3	8	52	13	8	...	16	...	12	12	18	9	1	6	...	21	204
Trapped	1	3	...	2	...	16	7	13	...	...	6	...	10	6	...	...	20	...	...	12	96
Dust receptacles provided	53	97	40	75	159	79	67	46	62	125	89	9	101	194	187	79	149	114	34	53	1813
Houses or parts of houses cleansed	346	310	175	345	327	559	622	429	206	348	383	69	506	395	638	451	455	490	140	411	7605
" ventilated beneath the lower floor	2	1	...	3	2	4	5	6	4	...	2	...	3	3	10	4	13	6	...	6	74
Light and ventilation provided to rooms	1	4	1	2	1	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	1	2	6	2	...	...	32
Manure receptacles provided or reconstructed	1	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	14
Offensive accumulations removed	16	36	2	22	15	12	36	9	21	7	4	...	61	7	17	15	7	55	2	11	355
Open fires in yards abolished	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Overcrowding in dwellings abated	3	1	...	3	2	10	2	8	1	6	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	45
Sheds occupied as dwellings discontinued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sink, bath, lavatory pipes and rainwater pipes disconnected ... ..	...	4	2	12	...	...	4	11	...	...	5	...	...	6	2	1	12	...	...	33	92
Smoke nuisances abated	14	1	...	8	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	4	...	3	...	2	45
Underground rooms—Illegal occupation discontinued ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	12
Urinals fixed	3	...	...	...	1	1	11	1	...	6	...	...	13	8	9	...	...	...	...	1	54
Verminous rooms cleansed	19	40	2	11	17	101	53	23	38	2	8	...	60	7	108	68	23	31	2	18	631
Wash-houses, forecourts, &c., paved	2	10	2	8	81	2	18	...	2	1	6	...	...	7	6	...	37	23	...	8	213
Waterclosets—Cleansed or repaired	105	296	67	126	81	97	192	159	110	157	49	7	116	114	129	368	86	330	67	160	2816
" Light and ventilation pro- " vided	1	3	...	2	...	3	35	3	...	1	3	...	4	1	4	3	3	2	...	6	74
" Pans and traps fixed	35	33	7	71	32	41	85	48	6	24	58	6	58	105	73	27	51	42	9	57	868
" Water supply or flushing " apparatus provided	22	79	16	73	18	44	82	56	64	45	51	...	4	106	...	104	60	171	28	197	1220
Water supply to houses reinstated	6	18	...	4	9	1	12	11	3	7	6	...	25	9	...	17	6	24	...	73	231
Yards cleansed, paved, or paving repaired	33	86	34	104	35	99	67	71	24	34	54	10	25	130	137	83	83	147	40	80	1376
Miscellaneous repairs to roofs, gutters, floors, sashes, fireplaces, coppers, etc. ...	668	1440	424	410	407	989	816	621	490	921	781	242	515	873	1592	1300	906	1340	389	761	15879

BANK STATEMENT

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

54 urinals were fixed.

45 smoke nuisances were abated.

7,605 notices were served to have houses or parts thereof cleansed.

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

15,879 miscellaneous repairs to roofs, floors, gutters, etc., were carried out as the result of notices served.

32 rooms were provided with additional light and ventilation, and the damp walls of 1,661 rooms were remedied.

631 verminous premises were cleansed.

1 shed was found to be occupied as a dwelling. This was discontinued. 486 inspections were made to bakehouses and 329 cleansings of such were carried out.

4,007 written complaints were made which were duly investigated and dealt with where necessary—520 were from H.M. Inspector of Factories relating to workshops, 90 from the L.C.C. respecting verminous school children, and 3,397 related to the condition of houses, etc.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

I.—PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

On 7th January, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to comply with an Order made on the 23rd November, 1928, in respect of the defective roof and window frame at 2, Taylors Place.

They were fined £5, with £2 2s. costs, or one month in default of Distress.

On 7th January, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to comply with an Order made on the 5th November, 1928, in respect of the defective roof of scullery, and not supplying a dust receptacle at 62, Ben Jonson Road.

They were fined £2, with £1 1s. costs, or one month in default of Distress.

On 8th January, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to repair defective roofs and windows at 15, Chicksand Street.

An order was made to do the work within 21 days, with £2 6s. costs.

On 8th January, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to repair defective roofs, eaves gutter and damp walls at 13, Chicksand Street.

An order was made to do the work within 21 days, with £2 6s. costs.

On 8th January, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to comply with an Order made on the 20th November, 1928, in respect of the defective roof and window at 132, Buxton Street.

She was fined £10, with £1 1s. costs.

On 9th January, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to comply with an Order made on the 21st November, 1928, in respect of the defective yard paving and defective stairtreads at 28, Golding Terrace.

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

On 9th January, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to comply with an Order made on the 21st November, 1928, in respect of defective roof and eaves gutters at 16, Golding Terrace.

She was fined £5, with £2 2s. costs.

On 9th January, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to comply with an Order made on the 21st November, 1928, in respect of defective roof, eaves gutters, door frame, dilapidated and dirty walls and ceiling of first floor front room at 27, Golding Terrace.

She was fined £5, with £2 2s. costs.

On 14th January, John Segal, of 598, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof at 105, Rowsell Street.

An Order was made to do the work within 14 days.

On 15th January, Morris Ginsburg, of 89, Brick Lane, was summoned for failing to repair defective paving of yard, waste pipe to sink and roof to water closet at 89, Brick Lane.

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

On 17th January, C. C. & T. Moore, of 13, Lime Street, E.C., were summoned for failing to repair defective roof and dilapidated ceiling at 38, Church Row.

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

On 17 January, — Karet, of H. Karet & Sons, Ltd., of 112, Whitechapel Road, was summoned for failing to repair roof and walls and ceiling of top floor front room at 312, Oxford Street.

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

On 18th January, W. H. Hewitt, of "Kingsdown," Parkside, Westcliffe, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof and walls at 173, St. George Street.

He was ordered to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 23rd January, Nathan Yarmulinsky, of 9, Cannon Street Road, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof, dirty walls and ceiling, etc., at 80, Cable Street.

He was ordered to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 24th January, F. Leigh Pollitt, of 5, West Hill, Sydenham, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof and dormer window frame at 10, Lydia Street.

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

On 30th January, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof, and first floor back addition room walls and ceiling dirty and damp, at 11, Chicksand Street.

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

On 30th January, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to remedy dampness in ground floor front and back rooms at 19, Spelman Street.

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

On 4th February, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair defective roof, eaves gutter and floor at 39, Bower Street.

They were fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 4th February, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair defective roof, dirty and dilapidated walls and ceilings, and dilapidated washing copper at 41, Caroline Street.

They were fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 19th March, J. Glazer, of 21, Buross Street, was summoned for failing to repair a damp wall at 19, Buross Street.

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

On 27th March, D. H. Klausner, of 22-24, Finch Street, was summoned for failing to repair damp walls, defective plastering of wall, and defective flue at 8, Fordham Street.

He was ordered to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 27th March, L. Dombrowsky, of 66, Old Montague Street, was summoned for failing to repair defective flue at 19, Commercial Mansions.

He was ordered to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 12th April, Wm. F. Laing, of 148, Whitechapel Road, was summoned for failing to repair defective flushing cisterns of water closets at 12, Trafalgar Square.

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

On 25th April, Fanny Franks, of 80, Princelet Street, was summoned for illegally letting an underground room at 80, Princelet Street.

An order was made for the room to be given up within 21 days, with £1 3s. costs.

On 26th April, Raie Fingard, of 261, Seven Sisters Road, N.W., was summoned for failing to supply a proper sanitary dust receptacle at 71, Ben Jonson Road.

She was fined 1/-, with £2 4s. costs.

On 23rd May, Simon Birstein, of 457, Romford Road, Forest Gate, was summoned for failing to repair defective stair-treads, water closet door, walls and ceilings, sashcords, etc., at 5, Marmaduke Place.

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

On 11th June, H. Woolf, of 129, Amhurst Road, Stamford Hill, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from an accumulation of rubbish in yard at 41, Leman Street.

An order was made to abate the nuisance within 7 days, with £3 3s. costs.

On 18th June, Harry Caplan, of 19, Leyden Street, Spitalfields, was summoned for carrying on an offensive business, namely, slaughtering poultry, without being licensed by the London County Council.

He was ordered to pay £3, which includes costs.

On 25th June, Pinhorn & Pinhorn, of 534, Commercial Road, were summoned for failing to supply a proper sanitary dust receptacle at 73, Skidmore Street.

They were fined 5/-, with £2 2s. costs.

On 27th June, D. Jacobs, of 30, Everard Street, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from an accumulation of rubbish in yard at 36, Gowers Walk.

An order was made to abate the nuisance within 7 days, with £3 3s. costs.

On 2nd July, Barnett Ritinsky, of 52, Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington, was summoned for failing to supply a proper sanitary dust receptacle at Kerstein Mansions.

He was fined £3, with £1 1s. costs.

On 23rd July, Louis Galinsky, of 130, High Street, Whitechapel, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof, water closet, and dirty walls and ceilings at 26, Little Turner Street.

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

On 1st August, Mrs. Bailey, of 7, Twine Court, Shadwell, was summoned for obstruction by suppressing and giving false information respecting Small Pox.

The summons was adjourned *sine die*.

On 1st August, Mrs. R. Jarmyn, of 7, Twine Court, Shadwell, was summoned for obstruction by suppressing and giving false information respecting Small Pox.

The summons was adjourned *sine die*.

On 6th August, Arthur Sobell, of 26, Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington, was summoned for failing to cleanse dirty walls and ceilings, and remedy defective yard paving at 111, Christian Street.

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

On 6th August, Arthur Sobell, of 26, Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington, was summoned for failing to repair damp walls and ceiling, and defective stair-treads at 39, Batty Street.

An order was made to do the work within 6 weeks, with £2 8s. costs.

On 8th August, Arthur Benabo, of 53, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof at 44, Cadiz Street.

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

On 8th August, Arthur Benabo, of 53, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof at 48, Cadiz Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was fined £3, with £2 4s. costs.

On 9th August, Charles Willson, of 277, Cable Street, was summoned for failing to repair damp, decayed and defective flooring at 1, Yule Court.

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

On 9th August, Charles Willson, of 277, Cable Street, was summoned for failing to repair damp, decayed and defective flooring at 5, Yule Court.

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

On 9th August, Charles Willson, of 277, Cable Street, was summoned for failing to repair dirty and defective walls and ceilings, and defective stair-treads at 7, Yule Court.

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

On 13th September, Bessie Cohen, of 64, Wicker Street, E., was summoned for failing to repair dirty and dilapidated walls and ceilings at 64, Wicker Street.

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

On 13th September, Bessie Cohen, of 64, Wicker Street, E., was summoned for failing to repair dirty and dilapidated walls and ceilings at 64a, Wicker Street.

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

On 2nd October, Albert Sobell, of 26, Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington, was summoned for failing to comply with an Abatement Order made on 6th August in respect of dirty walls and ceilings and defective yard paving at 111, Christian Street.

He was fined £2, with £2 2s. costs.

On 7th October, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair defective roof, eaves gutter and flue at 13, Mayfield Buildings.

They were ordered to do the work within 14 days, with £2 8s. costs.

On 7th October, W. Rutkowski, of Unity Works, Hollybush Gardens, Bethnal Green, was summoned for failing to repair defective drainage, water supply, roof, stair-treads, windows, etc., at 4, Denmark Street.

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

On 7th October, W. Rutkowski, of Unity Works, Hollybush Gardens, Bethnal Green, was summoned for failing to repair defective yard paving, windows, eaves gutter, etc., at 120, Cable Street.

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

On 15th October, Fanny Franks, of 80, Princelet Street, was summoned for illegally letting an underground room at 80, Princelet Street.

She was fined 10/-, with £1 costs, or go to prison for 7 days.

On 16th October, Mary Amiel, of 154, Mile End Road, was summoned for unlawfully having 26lbs. of chocolates which were unsound, unwholesome and unfit for food of man, and were intended for sale at 154, Mile End Road.

She was fined £10, with £2 2s. costs.

On 22nd October, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof, and dirty and dilapidated walls and ceilings at 9, Chicksand Street.

An order was made for the work to be done within 7 days, and she was fined £2, with £2 5s. costs.

On 22nd October, Louis Galinsky (James Field), of 130, High Street, Whitechapel, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof at 77, Great Garden Street.

He was fined 1/-, with £2 5s. costs.

On 25th October, Arthur Benabo, of 53, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to supply a proper sanitary dust receptacle at 61, Emmott Street.

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

On 25th October, Arthur Benabo, of 53, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to supply a proper sanitary dust receptacle at 21, Ernest Street.

He was fined £2, with £2 2s. costs.

On 28th October, Dr. Baxter, of 63, Harford Street, was summoned for failing to notify a case of notifiable infectious disease.

She was ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.

On 29th October, Nathan Yarmulinsky, of 9, Cannon Street Road, was summoned for failing to repair defective yard paving, eaves gutter, etc., at 2, Sceptre Street.

An order was made for the work to be done within 7 days, with £2 6s. costs.

On 29th October, Rebecca Benabo, trading as Charles Benabo & Sons, of 240, Mile End Road, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof, and damp wall at 19, Chicksand Street.

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

On 1st November, Stanley D. Whiddington, of 60, Berners Street, W., was summoned for failing to repair a rain water pipe and gutter at 45, Gowers Walk.

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

On 1st November, A. Blaustin, of 291a, Seven Sisters Road, N., was summoned for failing to repair a choked gully at 61, Lambeth Street.

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

On 4th November, W. Rutkowski, of Unity Works, Hollybush Gardens, Bethnal Green, was summoned for failing to repair defective water closet drain, eaves gutter, sashlines, roof, etc., at 12, Denmark Street.

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

On 4th November, H. Barnett, of 19, Little Alie Street, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof, eaves gutter, yard paving, etc., at 29, Pell Street.

He was fined 7/6, with £2 4s. costs.

On 4th November, W. Rutkowski, of Unity Works, Hollybush Gardens, Bethnal Green, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof, yard paving, rain pipes, water closet, etc., at 8, Denmark Street.

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

On 5th November, L. Galinski, of 130, High Street, Whitechapel, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof and skylight at 45, Pelham Street.

He was fined £1 8s., with £2 2s. costs.

On 7th November, Arthur Benabo, of 53, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to repair walls and ceilings, sashlines to windows and cone connection to water closet at 119, Ernest Street.

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

On 7th November, Arthur Benabo, of 53, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to repair choked water closet at 121, Ernest Street.

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

On 13th November, I. Wennick, of 12, Grosvenor Road, Canonbury, was summoned for failing to repair defective windows, roof, flooring, dirty walls and ceilings, etc., at 30, Pell Street.

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

On 13th November, A. Maclow, of 8, Queen Street, E.C., was summoned for failing to repair defective woodwork of windows, dirty walls and ceilings, defective flooring, etc., at 32, Pell Street.

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

On 19th November, Fanny Franks, of 80, Princelet Street, was summoned for illegally letting an underground room at 80, Princelet Street.

She was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 25th November, L. Blackman, of 309, Barking Road, Plaistow, was summoned for failing to repair defective roofs at 418, Commercial Road.

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

On 28th November, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to comply with an Abatement Order made on 7th October, in respect of defective roof, flue, eaves gutter, etc., at 13, Mayfield Buildings.

They were fined £3, with £2 costs.

On 2nd December, W. Rutkowski, of Unity Works, Hollybush Gardens, Bethnal Green, was summoned for failing to comply with an Abatement Order made on 4th November, in respect of defective roof, yard paving, rain water pipes, water closet, etc., at 8, Denmark Street.

He was ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.

On 2nd December, W. Rutkowski, of Unity Works, Hollybush Gardens, Bethnal Green, was summoned for failing to comply with an Abatement Order made on 4th November, in respect of water closet drain, eaves gutter, roof, etc., at 12, Denmark Street.

He was ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.

On 11th December, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair defective roof, dirty and dilapidated walls and ceilings, etc., at 5, Taylors Place.

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

On 11th December, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair defective roof, ceiling, eaves gutter, etc., at 3, Taylors Place.

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

On 11th December, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair defective roof and skylight at 12, Taylors Place.

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

On 11th December, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair defective paving, sashlines, eaves gutter, etc., at 13, Taylors Place.

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

On 11th December, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair dirty and defective walls and ceilings at 14, Taylors Place.

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

On 11th December, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair defective floors, dirty and damp walls and ceilings at 16, Taylors Place.

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

On 11th December, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair defective roof at 15, Taylors Place.

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

On 11th December, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair defective roof, ceiling of staircase, and fireplace at 25, Golding Terrace.

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

On 11th December, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair defective roof, water closet, dangerous ceiling and dilapidated walls at 27, Golding Terrace.

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

On 30th December, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair defective roof, sashlines, paving and damp walls, etc., at 12, Mayfield Buildings.

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

On 30th December, Franks & Simons, of 340, Mile End Road, were summoned for failing to repair defective ceiling and water main, and dirty walls and ceilings at 19, Vine Court.

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

On 30th December, S. Brown, of 10, Houndsditch, E., was summoned for failing to repair defective roof, paving, sash lines, dirty walls and ceilings, etc., at 180, St. George Street.

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

On 30th December, James Field, of 130, High Street, Whitechapel, was summoned for failing to repair defective gutters, roof, walls and ceilings, etc., at 34a, Scarborough Street.

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

On 30th December, James Field, of 130, High Street, Whitechapel, was summoned for failing to repair an overflowing flush tank at 14, North Tenter Street.

The work having been completed at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was fined 1/-, with £2 5s. costs.

On 30th December, Arthur Benabo, of 53, Commercial Road, was summoned for failing to repair defective gully in yard at 63, Ocean Street.

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

II.—LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BYE-LAWS.

On 1st January, Alfred Myers, of 111, Back Church Lane, was summoned for using a stove which had no side screens, hood or flue, at 111, Back Church Lane.

He was fined 10/-, with £2 2s. costs.

On 11th June, Harris Levy, of 1, Little Alie Street, was summoned for failing to observe due cleanliness of floors, windows and fittings, in his business of rag and bone dealer at 36, Gowers Walk.

He was fined £2, with £2 2s. costs.

On 17th September, Thomas Kendon, of 94, Wentworth Street, was summoned for failing to cause offal to be placed in proper receptacles.

On the Magistrate's suggestion the case was withdrawn on payment of £2 4s. costs.

On 15th October, William Bennett, of 18, Inver Road, Clapton, was summoned for erecting a range of basins at 10, Whitechapel High Street without submitting plans, etc.

He was ordered to pay £1 1s. costs.

On 15th October, Charles Mayor, of 48, High Road, Leyton, was summoned for unlawfully removing and carrying through the streets offensive matter during prohibited hours on the 5th September, 1929.

He was ordered to pay 2/- costs.

On 15th October, T. H. Harris & Sons, Ltd., of 22, Marshgate Lane, E.15, were summoned for unlawfully removing and carrying through the streets offensive matter contained in improper receptacles on the 5th September, 1929.

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

On 15th October, T. H. Harris & Sons, Ltd., of 22, Marshgate Lane, E.15, were summoned for unlawfully removing and carrying through the streets offensive matter contained in improper receptacles on the 5th September, 1929.

They were fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 17th October, Waste Food Products, of 118, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3, were summoned for unlawfully removing and carrying through the streets offensive matter contained in improper receptacles on the 5th September.

They were fined £3, with £1 1s. costs.

On 17th October, Leonard Banwell, of 464, Grosvenor Buildings, E.14, was summoned for unlawfully removing and carrying through the streets offensive matter during prohibited hours on the 5th September, 1929.

He was fined £2.

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

On 5th July, Mrs. Andreana Napolitano, of 159a, Charles Street, an Itinerant Vendor of Ice Cream, was summoned for failing to have her name and address inscribed on the barrow.

She was fined 4/-.

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

On 28th June, Zelig Cohen, of 1, Crellin Street, was summoned for general uncleanly condition of food premises at 1, Crellin Street.

He was fined £1, with 10/6 costs.

On 28th June, H. Samuels, of 1, Crellin Street, was summoned for failing to observe due cleanliness in bakehouse situate at rear of 1, Crellin Street.

He was fined £1, with 10/6 costs.

On 2nd July, Jacob Mehlberg, of 3, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, was summoned for keeping food premises (sweet shop) at 193a, Whitechapel Road, in a dirty condition.

He was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 2nd July, Jacob Mehlberg, of 3, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, was summoned for keeping food premises (sweet shop) at 104, Whitechapel Road, in a dirty condition.

He was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 19th December, Israel Silver, of 4, Lower Fenton Street, was summoned for making and storing toffee apples in rooms used as bedrooms.

Having discontinued the business at the time of the hearing of the summons, he was bound over in the sum of £5 to come up for judgment if called upon to do so.

V.—LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS)

ACT, 1928.

On 8th November, Thomas Staines, of 35, Cornwall Street, was summoned for residing in premises which were insanitary, etc.

He, being infirm and physically incapacitated, was removed forthwith to Bromley House Institution by order of the Magistrate.

VI.—MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

On 8th March, Bertie A. Powell, of 63, Brook Street, was summoned for filling a bottle with milk and closing same, otherwise than on registered premises, viz., in Hardinge Street,

He was fined £1, with £1 1s. costs.

On 11th June, Richard Lewis, of 133, New Road, was summoned for filling a bottle with milk and closing same, otherwise than on registered premises, viz., in Old Montague Street.

He was fined 10/-, with 10/- costs.

On 12th August, Ernest Lomax, of 38, Three Colt Lane, was summoned for filling a bottle with milk and closing same, otherwise than on registered premises, viz., in Silver Street.

He was fined £5, with £1 1s. costs.

VII.—PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD REGULATIONS, 1927.

On 12th August, Elizabeth Wright, of 62, Royal Mint Street, was summoned for selling butter containing 0.01 per cent. Boron preservative (expressed as Boric Acid). Sample 61 G.

She was fined £2, with £1 1s. costs.

On 12th August, Polly Feigenbaum, of 158, Cannon Street Road, was summoned for selling to Elizabeth Wright butter containing 0.01 per cent. Boron preservative (expressed as Boric Acid). Sample 61 G.

She was fined £10, with £3 3s. 0d. costs.

On 13th September, J. Numerovsky, of 90, White Horse Lane, was summoned for selling butter containing 0.02 Boron preservative. Sample 53 C.

He was fined £20.

On 18th October, Isaac Franks, of 136a, White Horse Street, was summoned for selling sausages containing 200 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, without giving notice to the purchaser that the article of food contained this preservative. Sample 88 K.

He was fined £3, with £1 1s. costs.

On 18th October, A. G. Hedges, of 149, White Horse Street, was summoned for selling sausages containing 70 parts per million of sulphur dioxide without giving notice to the purchaser that the article of food contained this preservative. Sample 89 K.

He was fined £3, with £1 1s. costs.

On 18th October, Iris Peatling, of 159, White Horse Street, was summoned for selling sausages containing 70 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, without giving notice to the purchaser that the article of food contained this preservative. Sample 90 K.

She was ordered to pay 10/6 costs.

Total Fines and Costs.

	Fines.	Costs.
Butter and Margarine Acts	—	£2 2 0
Food and Drugs Acts	£27 12 0	56 9 0
London County Council Bye-laws ...	13 10 0	12 15 0
London County Council (General Powers)		
Act, 1902	0 4 0	—
London County Council (General Powers)		
Act, 1908	4 0 0	5 5 0
Milk & Dairies Order, 1926	6 10 0	2 12 0
Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ...	64 17 6	169 19 0
Preservative in Food Regulations ...	38 0 0	6 16 0
	£154 13 6	£255 18 0

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 1929.

(a) LIMEHOUSE.

Mr. Bottomley.

Acland Street.
 Bungay Street.
 Gill Place.
 Rhodeswell Road.
 St. Annes Row.
 Tenbury Place.
 Tile Yard.

Birchfield Street.
 Garrick Buildings.
 Holker Place.
 Ropner Place.
 St. Annes Street.
 The Cottages,
 Chivers Court.
 Whitehall Place.

Mr. Day.

Aston Street.
 Cayley Street.

Ben Jonson Road.
 Halley Street.

Mr. McCarthy.

Antill Terrace.
 Neats Cottages,
 Charles Street.

Halley Place.

Mr. Waterman.

Bewley Buildings.
 Manor Court.
 Newtons Rents.
 Solander Street.
 Twine Court.

Drewton Street.
 Narrow Street.
 Sage Street.
 Steels Lane.
 West Garden Buildings.

(b) MILE END.

Mr. Brown.

Brilliant Street.
 Hare Street.
 Lindley Houses.
 Little Union Place.
 Terrace Place.
 Wolsey Street.

Hannibal Road.
 Hewitts Court.
 Lindley Street.
 Rutland Street.
 Tillotson Street.

Mr. Edwards

Cottage Court.
 Emmott Street
 Tillotson Street.

Dongola Street.
 Essian Street.
 Victoria Buildings.

Mr. Harris.

Fieldgate Mansions.
 Myrdle Street.

Fieldgate Street.
 Romford Street.

Mr. Pavitt.

Edwards Road.
 Fredericks Place.
 Jupps Road.
 Maidman Street.
 Maplin Street.
 Whitman Road.

Eric Street.
 Grove Road.
 Lawton Road.
 Maplin Place.
 Salmen Street.

Mr. Simpson.

Bellevue Place.
 Cambridge Mansions.
 Cleveland Grove.
 Colmar Street.
 Cornwall Place.
 Cornwall Square.
 Faith Street.
 Norfolk Street.
 Pelican Passage.
 Union Place.
 Wickford Street.

Braintree Street.
 Cleveland Buildings.
 Cleveland Street.
 Coburgh Place.
 Cornwall Road.
 Doveton Street.
 Key Street.
 Orson Place.
 Union Buildings.
 Whitehead Street.

	Mr. Twaits.	Edinburgh Road.
Acland Street.		St. Ann's Road.
Park Road.		St. Thomas Road.
St. Dunstan's Road.		
Walker Street.		
	Mr. Vogler.	Ely Terrace.
Calverley Street.		Jewel Street.
Floreston Street.		
(c) ST. GEORGE S.	Mr. Dee.	Church Court.
Breezer's Hill.		East Pier.
Coleman Street.		Great Hermitage Street.
Globe Street.		New Tower Buildings.
Malay Street.		Prusom Street Buildings.
Pier Head.		Redmead Lane.
Raine Street.		Seven Star Alley.
Sampsons Gardens.		Starch Yard.
Star and Garter Yard.		Twenty-nine and a half
Tench Street.		Court
		West Pier.
Wapping Wall.	Mr. Flint.	Cable Street.
Betts Street.		Neptune Street.
Denmark Street.		Ratcliffe Street.
Pell Street.		Tait Street.
Swedenberg Street.		Well Street.
Upper Chapman Street.		
Winterton Buildings.	Mr. Guy.	Cowley Street.
		Planet Street.
Blakesley Street.		Spencer Street.
Martineau Street.		
Sheridan Street.		
Yule Court.	Mr. Smith.	Cable Street.
		Golding Terrace.
Beatrice House.		Mary Ann Street.
Ellen Place.		Muriel House.
Grove Street.		Pinchin Street.
Meredith Buildings.		Severne Street.
Philip Street.		
Priestley Buildings.		
Wicker Terrace.		

(d) WHITECHAPEL.

Mr. Green.

Bull Stake Court.
Katherine Buildings.
Mulberry Street.

Rupert Street Mansions.
Union Mansions.

Church Lane.
Kersteins Mansions.
Blocks A.B.C.D.
Peabody Buildings.
Scarborough Street.
Vine Court.

Mr. Roper.

Greenfield Street.
Plumbers Row.

Mulberry Street.

Mr. Shepherd.

Grey Eagle Street.
Newcastle Place.
Pools Square,
Quaker Street.
Wentworth Street Buildings.

Nantes Place.
Newcastle Street.
Quaker Street.

Mr. Trimming.

Brady Street Dwellings.
Pavilion Buildings,
Old Montague Street.

Charlotte Court,
Hunton Street.

Mr. Twynham.

Boundary Court.
Chicksand Place.
Donn's Buildings,
Pelham Street.
Ely Place.
Garden Place.
Luntley Place.
Montague Houses.
Samuel Court.
Spelman Court.

Casson Place.
Cholsey Buildings.
Easington Buildings.
Frostic Mansions.
Green Dragon Yard.
Mason's Court.
Ramar Place.
Sir George's Residences.

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

Premises.	Number of.		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories - - - - - (Including Factory Laundries)	1,227	188	...
Workshops - - - - - (Including Workshop Laundries)	3,516	1,266	...
Workplaces - - - - - (Other than Outworkers' premises)	294	54	...
Total - - - - -	5,037	1,508	...

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 - - - - -	506	506	...	...
Want of ventilation - - - - -	41	41	...	...
Overcrowding - - - - -	19	19	...	...
Want of drainage of floors - - - - -	3	3	...	...
Other nuisances - - - - -	782	782	...	...
Sanitary (insufficient - - - - -	30	30	...	...
Accom- (unsuitable or defective - - - - -	351	351	...	...
modation (not separate for sexes - - - - -	39	39	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) - - - - -	1	1	...	...
Other offences - - - - - (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report.)	8	8	...	...
Total - - - - -	1,780	1,780	...	...

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

3.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year 1929.	Number.
Bakehouses - - - - -	146
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making - - -	120
Cabinet Making - - - - -	142
Furriers - - - - -	204
Hat and Cap Manufacturers - - - - -	58
Laundries - - - - -	4
Rag Sorting, etc. - - - - -	53
Wearing Apparel (Tailors, Milliners, Dress-makers, etc., etc.) - - - - -	2,511
Miscellaneous - - - - -	462
Total - - - - -	3,700

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) - - - - -	13
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) {	520
Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	520
Other - - - - -	2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):— Certificates granted during the year - - - - -	—
In use at the end of the year - - - - -	42

5.—OUTWORKERS.

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

Making, cleaning, etc., of wearing apparel...	2,148
Furriers	32
Umbrellas	27
Boots and shoes	76
Paper bags and cardboard boxes	14
Artificial flowers	3
Xmas crackers... ..	6
Brushes	3
Furniture	2
Bag making	1
Flag making	1
Ties	9
Sacks	1
Total	<u>2,323</u>

The number of inspections made to outworkers' premises was 1,264, and the number of premises where sanitary defects were found to exist was 248. Notifiable infectious disease occurred in 162 outworkers' premises.

There are 124 firms in the Borough employing Outworkers, and of these firms 116 sent in lists twice in the year and 8 once. These related to a net number of 909 outworkers, of which 540 were resident in this Borough and 369 were transferred to other Districts.

In addition, 493 lists relating to a net number of 1,783 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.	241	241
Furriers	2	2
Boots and Shoes	1	1
Xmas Crackers	2	2
Umbrellas	2	2
Total	248	248

L.C.C. Report—

Premises.	No. in borough on 31st Dec., 1929.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Prosecutions.
Cowsheds (No. of premises)-	19	84	—
Slaughterhouses - - -	1	1	—
Offensive Trades - - -	52	325	1
Milkshops - - - -	395	910	—
Ice Cream Premises - -	250	480	—
Restaurants and Eating Houses - - -	344	565	—

Smoke Nuisances—

(1) No. of observations - - - - -	220
(2) No. of intimations served - - - - -	42
(3) No. of complaints received - - - - -	129
(4) No. of Statutory notices served - - - - -	14
(5) No. of legal proceedings - - - - -	—
(6) No. of convictions - - - - -	—
(7) Amount of penalty and costs imposed in each case - - -	—

Cleansing and Disinfection—

No. of adults cleansed - - - - -	330
No. of children cleansed - - - - -	—
No. of premises cleansed—	
(a) after infectious diseases - - - - -	2,719
(b) for vermin - - - - -	186

Water Supply to Tenement Houses—

No. of premises supplied - - - - -	7
No. of prosecutions - - - - -	—

Sanitary Officers—

No. of Sanitary Inspectors (whole time) - - -	Male 21 ; Female <i>nil</i>
" " " (part time) - - -	Male <i>nil</i> ; Female <i>nil</i>
No. of health visitors (whole time) - - -	11
" " " (part time) - - -	<i>nil</i>

Total No. of houses in the borough	- - - - -	33,549
No. of houses occupied by the working classes	- - - - -	31,837
No. of houses inspected—		
(a) On account of complaints or illness (P.H. Act)	- - - - -	11,885
(b) House-to-house (Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925)	- - - - -	5,555
No. of notices served—		
(a) Under P.H. Act :—		
(i) Intimation	- - - - -	14,526
(ii) Statutory	- - - - -	9,315
(b) Under Housing Act	- - - - -	—
No. of houses repaired or nuisances remedied under P.H. Act, 1891	- - - - -	12,590
No. of houses repaired under Sec. 3 of Housing Act, 1925—		
(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—1 block of flats by the L.C.C. and 16 flats.		
(b) In course of erection—2 blocks by L.C.C. and 1 block of 20 flats by the Borough Council.		
No. of representations by Medical Officer or other person	- - - - -	1
No. of houses included in such representations	- - - - -	73
No. of Closing Orders made	- - - - -	—
No. of Closing Orders determined (<i>i.e.</i> , Houses made fit)	- - - - -	—
No. of Demolition Orders	- - - - -	—
No. of houses demolished—		
(a) In pursuance of orders	- - - - -	—
(b) Voluntarily	- - - - -	—
<i>Underground Rooms—</i>		
No. illegally occupied	- - - - -	14
No. closed or illegal occupation discontinued	- - - - -	12
<i>Overcrowding—</i>		
No. of cases of overcrowding found	- - - - -	80
No. remedied	- - - - -	45
No. of prosecutions	- - - - -	—
<i>Houses let in Lodgings—</i>		
No. on register	- - - - -	2,698
No. of inspections made	- - - - -	2,986
No. of prosecutions	- - - - -	4

Housing Conditions--Statistics, 1929. *Ministry of Health Table.*

Area (in acres)	1,902,766
Population (census 1921) 249,738. Estimated 1929 ...	241,800
General death-rate	13.6 per 1000
Death-rate from Tuberculosis	1.1 „ „
Infantile Mortality	88 per 1,000 births
No. of inhabited houses, 1921	38,461
No. of families or separate occupiers, 1921	55,832
Rateable value £1,739,206. Sum represented by 1d. rate ...	£7,011
No. of dwelling houses of all classes	38,549
No. of working class dwelling houses	31,837
No. of houses erected during the year—	
10 houses, 16 flats and a block of flats.	
With State assistance under the Housing Acts by Local Authority—3 flats.	

I.—Inspection of dwelling houses.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	23,425
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	5,555
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(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	12,087

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	5,211
---	-------

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	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12,065
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	9,315
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners... ..	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925—	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	1
(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	—

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year, 1929.

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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Small Pox	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Measles	11	15	6	...	1	...	...	...	33
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	30	27	23	3	1	...	...	...	84
Diphtheria and all deaths from Croup (except "spasmodic" "false" "stridulous" and "catarrhal")	1	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	11
Influenza	3	1	2	2	5	18	59	45	135
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead Poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..	...	...	1	...	54	78	74	14	221
Tuberculous Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus)	1	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	15
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	1	3	2	6	4	9	1	30
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	4
Cancer, malignant disease (Sarcoma, Rodent Ulcer, etc.) ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	28	142	101	273
Bronchitis	16	2	1	...	...	13	139	240	411
Broncho-Pneumonia	75	41	20	4	1	21	86	93	341
Pneumonia (all other forms)	12	10	7	4	5	27	65	45	175
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	1	1	...	...	3	8	8	23
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (all deaths from Diarrhoea, except those secondary to some well defined disease)	71	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	...	...	1	1	5	1	4	1	13
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens, acute and chronic alcoholism (but not those from organic disease due to alcoholism) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	9
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	3	...	3	3	5	16	45	48	123
Puerperal Fever (Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapremia, Pelvic Peritonitis, Peri- and Endo- Metritis occurring in the Puerperium) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	5	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	13
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth, Atrophy, Marasmus, want of Breast Milk, but not from Atelectasis	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	10	4	7	12	10	12	26	40	121
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	8	11	6	27
Heart Disease ... ..	...	1	3	12	16	34	135	174	375
Old Age ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	121	122
Other Defined Diseases	32	7	4	21	15	44	195	220	538
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
TOTAL	374	120	93	81	128	322	1,010	1,162	3,290

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1929.

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 - - - -	490	6	38	175	137	93	40	1	247	20	208	15	490
Chicken Pox - - - -	829	29	322	457	21	...	...	...	123	136	366	204	103
Cholera - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) -	586	28	229	270	37	19	3	...	156	93	245	92	583
Erysipelas - - - -	173	7	8	18	20	47	53	20	25	27	68	53	73
Scarlet Fever - - - -	1047	8	298	618	99	22	1	1	183	156	486	222	1034
Typhus Fever - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever - - - -	12	...	...	5	3	3	1	...	2	4	2	4	12
Relapsing Fever - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever- - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever - - - -	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	2	1	7	1	11
Puerperal Pyrexia - - - -	14	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	5	2	6	1	9
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis -	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	8
Polio-Myelitis - - - -	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Polio-Encephalitis - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum -	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	11	12	13
Pulmonary Tuberculosis -	434	2	3	21	114	156	125	13	101	62	165	106	269
Other forms of Tuberculosis	123	3	24	45	27	17	7	...	29	19	46	29	75
Encephalitis Lethargica -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals - - - -	3768	129	925	1609	462	378	230	35	885	527	1614	742	2683

Infant Mortality, 1929.

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 ...	74	7	6	13	100	58	68	78	70	374
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
	Small-pox ...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	10	11	30
	Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	1	1	13	16	25	13	68
	Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
	Congenital Malformations ...	5	2	1	2	10	1	2	1	1	15
	Premature Birth ...	46	1	2	3	52	1	...	...	...	53
	Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus ...	2	...	...	2	4	7	10	...	1	22
	Atelectasis ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
	Injury at Birth ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Meningitis (<i>not tuberculous</i>) ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	7
	Convulsions ...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	5
	Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	2	2	3	5	4	2	16
	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	5	1	1	...	7	14	17	23	26	87
	Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
	Other causes ...	4	2	2	3	11	9	5	8	2	35
	Total ...	74	7	6	13	100	58	68	78	70	374

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 sixth Annual Report, dealing with the work carried out in the Borough Laboratory during the year 1929.

During the year 1,609 samples were submitted to me for analysis, these samples were made up as under :—

Foods - - - - -	1,398	}	1,537
Drugs - - - - -	139		
Public Health Department - - - - -	53		
Borough Engineer - - - - -	11		
Borough Electrical Engineer - - - - -	5		
Private - - - - -	3		
	<u>1,609</u>		

The 1,537 samples of foods and drugs were purchased by Inspectors under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and consisted of :—

Formal samples - - - - -	951
Informal samples - - - - -	586
	<u>1,537</u>

Out of 951 formal samples 49 or 5·2 per cent. were adulterated, and of 586 informal samples, 14 or 2·4 per cent. were adulterated, making a total for the year of 1,537 samples, out of which 63 samples, or 4·1 per cent., were adulterated.

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

TABLE A.

	Number of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
Milk	923	887	36	3.9
Butter	168	162	6	3.6
Margarine	137	137	—	—
Coffee	15	15	—	—
Cream	14	14	—	—
Vinegar	12	10	2	16.7
Epsom Salts	12	12	—	—
Pepper	12	11	1	8.3
Sausage	12	6	6	50.0
Glauber's Salt	11	11	—	—
Castor Oil	9	9	—	—
Glycerine	9	7	2	22.2
Ground Ginger	9	5	4	44.4
Camphorated Oil	9	9	—	—
Pearl Barley	9	9	—	—
Purified Borax	9	9	—	—
Milk Sugar	9	9	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	9	9	—	—
Jam	9	9	—	—
Cream of Tartar	9	9	—	—
Boracic Powder	7	5	2	28.6
Condensed Milk	6	6	—	—
Cheese	6	6	—	—
Boric Ointment	6	6	—	—
Honey	6	6	—	—
Citric Acid	6	6	—	—
Flour	6	6	—	—
Tea	6	6	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	6	6	—	—
Rice	6	6	—	—
Olive Oil	5	5	—	—
Spirits	5	5	—	—
Arrowroot	5	5	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	5	1	4	80.0
Ice Cream	4	4	—	—
Infants' Foods	3	3	—	—
Lard	3	3	—	—
Sodium Salicylate	3	3	—	—
Dried Milk	3	3	—	—
Sal Volatile	3	3	—	—
Sodium Bicarbonate	3	3	—	—
Seidlitz Powder	3	3	—	—
Cocoa	3	3	—	—
Corn Flour	3	3	—	—
Sponge Cake	3	3	—	—

TABLE A.—Continued.

	Number of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated.
Sulphur Ointment ...	3	3	—	—
Fruit Wines ...	3	3	—	—
Zinc Ointment ...	3	3	—	—
Table Jelly ...	3	3	—	—
Acetic Acid ...	1	1	—	—
Self Raising Flour ...	1	1	—	—
Pease Pudding ...	1	1	—	—
Chocolates ...	1	1	—	—
	1,537	1,474	63	4·1

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.
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
1929 ...	1,537	63	4·1

Table C shows the distribution of the 1,522 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	477	18	3·8	5
Whitechapel	388	17	4·4	3
St. George's	346	24	6·9	2
Limehouse	311	4	1·3	1
	1,522	63	4·1	11

The remaining 15 samples taken in Paddington bring the total number of samples to 1,537, of which 63 or 4·1 per cent. were adulterated.

Details of "other offences" are given on page 84.

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 ...	92	9	—	4	—
Brown ...	92	2	2	1	1
Dee ...	92	4	—	2	—
Edwards ...	92	3	—	2	—
Flint ...	90	10	—	4	—
Green ...	61	—	1	—	—
Guy ...	95	4	1	—	1
Harris ...	90	2	2	2	—
McCarthy ...	85	2	1	1	—
Pavitt ...	92	5	—	4	—
Shepherd ...	92	2	2	1	—
Simpson ...	90	3	—	2	—
Smith ...	90	3	—	2	—
Trimming ...	91	5	1	4	1
Twaits ...	97	5	—	2	—
Twynham ...	91	1	1	1	1
Waterman...	90	3	—	1	—
	1,522	63	11	33	4
Pallet (Paddington)	15	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,537	63	11	33	4

Fifteen samples of milk taken in Paddington 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 37 cases. Details of the individual prosecutions are given later under the various headings.

In 17 cases the vendor was cautioned. No action was taken in 3 cases. The remaining 18 consisted of informal samples.

Table E summarises the results and compares them with the results of proceedings taken during the years 1927 and 1928.

TABLE E.

Year.	Summonses.	Total Fines.	Total Costs.	Average Fine.	Average Total Penalty.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929	*33 Food and Drugs (Adulteration)	65 12 0	63 5 0	1 19 9	3 18 1
	1 Margarine (Other offences) ...	—	2 2 0	—	2 2 0
	3 Milk (Other offences) ...	6 10 0	2 12 0	2 3 4	3 0 8
	37 Total ...	72 2	67 19 0	1 19 0	3 15 8
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

* 32 samples. Two summonses were taken out in connection with sample G 61 (Butter).

Milk.

923 samples of milk were analysed, of which 36 or 3·9 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.

	1920	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Number of samples	858	824	838	837	895	825	809	854	923	923
Percentage of adulteration	5·7	4·5	3·1	1·5	3·0	2·9	1·6	1·4	4·1	3·9

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	91	3·61	8·68	12·29
February	67	3·60	8·70	12·30
March	77	3·63	8·66	12·29
April	94	3·49	8·57	12·06
May	58	3·55	8·64	12·19
June	72	3·42	8·71	12·13
July	90	3·59	8·67	12·26
August	64	3·78	8·54	12·32
September	82	3·61	8·60	12·21
October	79	3·75	8·64	12·39
November... ..	66	3·83	8·67	12·50
December... ..	83	3·60	8·70	12·30
Whole Year ...	923	3·62	8·65	12·27
<i>Legal Minimum ...</i>	—	3·00	8·50	11·50

The 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
1929	3·62	8·65	12·27

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.
H 102	—	3·4	Vendor cautioned.
K 19	3·7	2·3	Vendor cautioned.
S 3	9·3	—	Vendor fined £1 1s. with £2 2s. costs.
E 2	—	4·7	Vendor fined £3 with £1 1s. costs.
A 28	—	6·2	Vendor fined £2 with £1 1s. costs.
N 3	7·0	—	Vendor fined £3 with £1 costs.
T 6	—	5·5	Vendor fined £3 with £2 2s. costs.
G 13	9·0	—	Vendor cautioned.
D 19	3·7	—	Vendor cautioned.
D 20	3·0	—	Vendor cautioned.
D 30	15·7	4·1	Vendor fined £3 with £2 costs.
D 33	11·7	—	Vendor cautioned.
L 22	5·0	1·5	Vendor paid £2 4s. costs.
M 17	4·3	3·8	Vendor fined £2 with £2 2s. costs.
	Also contained colouring matter (Annatto).		
F 2	—	3·4	Vendor paid £6 6s. costs.
K 58	13·3	—	Vendor fined £1 with £1 1s. costs.
N 36	7·0	—	Vendor paid £2 4s. costs.
N 53	20·0	—	Vendor paid £2 4s. costs.
E 31	10·0	—	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
E 32	4·7	—	Vendor cautioned.
H 38	—	—	Vendor fined £2 with £3 3s. costs.
	Contained 3 parts formaldehyde per million.		
H 40	—	—	Summons withdrawn. (Vendor supplied by vendor of H 38).
	Contained 4 parts formaldehyde per million.		
B 37	—	4·7	No action taken. (See B 61).
B 61	—	4·8	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs. (Sample taken on delivery at the request of vendor of B 37).
X 197	—	10·2	Vendor fined £1 1s. with £1 1s. costs.
X 205	—	6·8	Vendor cautioned.
L 58	27·3	—	Vendor fined £3 with £2 2s. costs.

Table H (continued).

Number.	Deficient in Fat. per cent.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat= Added water per cent.	Action: Result of Proceedings.
S 67	—	5.9	Vendor cautioned.
F 83	—	4.4	Vendor paid £1 3s. costs.
A 67	24.0	—	Vendor fined £1 with £1 1s. costs.
A 72	33.3	—	Vendor fined £1 with £1 1s. costs.
D 80	—	8.4	Vendor paid £5 5s. costs.
L 70	10.0	—	Vendor cautioned.
E 71	27.0	—	Vendor fined £1 with £1 1s. costs.
E 76	11.0	—	Vendor paid 10s. 6d. costs.
T 63	11.3	—	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.

In the case of sample E 31, the vendor did not apply within 60 hours for a sample to be taken on delivery, but after the summons was served, he stated that he held a warranty from a cowkeeper who had one cow only and asked that an "appeal to the cow" sample might be taken. Sample M 37 was therefore taken and was found to be genuine, containing 3.3 per cent. of fat. It was later found that the vendor did not hold a warranty.

Two samples E 71 and E 72 were taken from the same shopkeeper, E 71 was adulterated and E 72 was genuine. The Inspector was informed that the latter sample was taken from milk reserved for special customers. A sample E 92 taken from the wholesaler at the vendor's request was found to be genuine.

In the case of sample A 28, the inspector was informed that the vendor was adding 8 pints of water to every 17 gallons. This would represent 5.6 per cent. of added water, and the percentage found amounted to 6.2 per cent.

Sample F 83 was labelled "Sterilized Milk, Kosher." Out of a total of 14 samples of bottled sterilized milk, one was adulterated and 7 were reported as being of poor quality.

Samples B 37 and B 61 contained practically the same amounts of added water. Legal proceedings were therefore only taken against the wholesaler from whom sample B 61 was taken on delivery to the vendor of B 37.

One sample M 17 contained colouring matter (annatto). At one time the use of this substance was very widespread. The addition of any colouring

matter in milk is prohibited by Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922.

In connection with sample F 2 containing 3.4 per cent. of added water 15 churns were sampled at Paddington Station. The percentage of fat in these samples ranged from 3.25 to 3.50 and averaged 3.36 per cent., while the solids-not-fat ranged from 8.50 to 8.62 per cent. with an average of 8.53 per cent. This is poor quality milk. If this milk had been of good quality the addition of 3.4 per cent. of added water would not have been detected as the solids-not-fat would not have been reduced to less than the legal minimum. Although 3 to 4 per cent. of water can be added to good quality milks with safety, it is not wise for both wholesaler and retailer to do so, nor is it wise for a retailer to add small quantities of water when the milk is originally of poor quality.

On one of the hottest summer days, formalin was detected in two samples, H 38 and H 40. The vendor of H 40 was supplied by the vendor of H 38, the summons against the vendor of H 40 was therefore withdrawn.

Hospital Samples.—During the year 10 samples were taken on delivery at St. Peter's Hospital. 3 samples, D 19, D 20 and D 80 were adulterated and 2 samples S 45 and S 46 were of poor quality. The wording of the contract has now been altered so that the milk supplied must conform with the requirements of the Act. Under this new form of contract, proceedings were taken against the contractor supplying the milk from which sample D 80 was taken. It was stated for the defence that the churn had not been opened during transit between the farm and the hospital and that although the milk supplied by the farmers to the contractor was usually tested, such had not been done on this occasion.

Butter.

Out of 168 samples examined, 6 samples were found to be adulterated.

A 29 Unlabelled bulk margarine bought as butter. Vendor fined 10s. with £1 1s. costs.

G 12 (Informal). Consisted entirely of margarine. A further formal sample from the same vendor was genuine.

G 59 (Informal). Contained 0.01 per cent. boric acid.

G 61 (Same vendor as G 59). Contained 0.01 per cent. boric acid. The vendor was fined £2 with £1 1s. costs, and the wholesaler supplying the vendor was fined £10 with £3 3s. costs.

C 43 (Informal). Contained 0.02 per cent boric acid.

C 53 (Same vendor as C 43). Contained 0.02 per cent. boric acid. The vendor was fined £20.

Ground Ginger.

5 samples were examined, and of these 4 samples were adulterated with sulphur dioxide preservative.

K 43 (Informal). Contained 440 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

K 50 (Same vendor as K 43). Contained 390 parts sulphur dioxide per million. Vendor cautioned.

J 29 (Informal). Contained 2,000 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

J 31 (Same vendor as J. 29). Contained 2,000 parts sulphur dioxide per million. Samples J 29 and J 31 were contained in small tins with the words "Kosher" and "Warranted pure" on the label. The Magistrate decided that legal proceedings could not be taken against the manufacturers. No action was taken against the retailer.

Margarine.

137 samples examined were genuine, and free from preservative and prohibited colouring matters.

Sausage.

Out of 12 samples examined six were found to be adulterated. These 6 samples consisted of preserved sausage.

K 73 Beef Sausage (Informal). Contained 170 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

K 74 Pork Sausage (Informal). Contained 120 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

K 75 Pork Sausage (Informal). Contained 420 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

K 88 Beef Sausage (Same vendor as K 73). Contained 200 parts sulphur dioxide per million. The vendor was fined £3 with £1 1s. costs.

K 89 Pork Sausage (Same vendor as K 74). Contained 70 parts sulphur dioxide per million. The vendor was fined £3 with £1 1s. costs.

K 90 Pork Sausage (Same vendor as K 75). Contained 70 parts sulphur dioxide per million. The vendor paid 10s. 6d. costs.

Sausage may contain not more than 450 parts of sulphur dioxide per million if the presence of this preservative be declared. In none of the above 6 cases was the presence of preservative declared either by notice or by label. The remaining samples were free from preservative.

Pepper.

12 samples were analysed and of these one sample was found to be adulterated.

A 57 (Informal). Contained 40 per cent. of foreign starch (potato).

A further formal sample purchased from the same vendor consisted of genuine pepper.

Table Jelly.

3 samples examined were genuine. Of these 2 contained sulphur dioxide preservative and one was free from preservative.

B 71 (Informal). Contained 90 parts sulphur dioxide per million, and was labelled in an unsatisfactory manner. (See page 84).

Vinegar.

Out of 12 samples examined, two samples were found to be adulterated.

T 52 (Informal). 4.5 per cent. deficient in acetic acid.

T 57 (Same vendor as T 52). 5.0 per cent. deficient in acetic acid.

The vendor was cautioned.

All the samples consisted of artificial vinegar.

Cream.

14 samples of cream were genuine and free from preservatives and thickening substances. The fat content varied from 32.5 per cent. in the case of a sample of "Sterilised Cream" to 62.4 per cent. in a sample described as "Rich Double Cream." The average fat content was 50.9 per cent. There is no legal standard for the fat content in cream.

Ice Cream.

Four samples examined were genuine, Three samples contained in each case 2.6 per cent. of milk fat and were thickened with starch. One sample contained 7.1 per cent. of fat and was free from starch filling. There is no legal standard controlling the composition of ice cream. It is, however, generally agreed that a fat standard of about 7 per cent. would be a reasonable one.

Honey.

Six samples examined were genuine and free from glucose, starch and artificial invert sugar.

Jam.

Of 9 samples of jam, four samples contained 15, 32, 6 and 13 parts of sulphur dioxide per million respectively. All the samples were genuine.

Coffee.

15 samples examined were genuine. One sample H 66 (Informal) which contained chicory to the extent of 56 per cent., was labelled "Coffee and Chicory Mixture."

Fruit Wines.

Three samples of fruit wine were analysed and all were found to be genuine. Two samples contained sulphur dioxide preservative in amount not exceeding the limit allowed. One sample was an alcoholic wine, the remaining two samples were labelled "Non-alcoholic."

T 85 (Informal). Raisin. Contained 90 parts sulphur dioxide per million and 11.1 per cent. of alcohol by volume.

T 86 (Informal). Black Currant Flavour. Preservative absent. Contained 0.5 per cent. of alcohol by volume.

This sample consisted of sugar and water containing artificial flavouring and dye.

T 87 (Informal). Orange. Contained 220 parts sulphur dioxide per million and 0.7 per cent. of alcohol by volume.

All the samples were free from prohibited dyes.

Liquor is not regarded as intoxicating if the content of proof spirit does not exceed 2 per cent. (equivalent to 1.15 per cent. of alcohol by volume). [Section 11 of the Licensing and Accommodation Act, 1910].

Drugs.

Of 139 drugs examined 8 or 5.8 per cent. were adulterated.

N 13 Glycerine (Informal). Contained 20 parts lead per million.

N 31 Glycerine (Same vendor as N 13). Contained 35 parts lead per million. The vendor paid £7 7s. costs.

J 25 Boracic Powder (Informal). Contained 60 parts lead per million and 8 parts arsenic per million.

J 32 Boracic Powder (Same vendor as J 25). Contained 65 parts lead per million and 8 parts arsenic per million. The vendor was cautioned.

A 89 Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine (Informal). 12.9 per cent. deficient in ammonia.

A 90 Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine (Informal). 12.9 per cent. deficient in ammonia.

A 91 Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine (Same vendor as A 89). 12.9 per cent. deficient in ammonia. The vendor was cautioned.

A 92 Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine (Same vendor as A 90). 12.9 per cent. deficient in ammonia. The vendor was cautioned.

Poor Quality Samples.

Under this heading are grouped samples of low grade or of doubtful character.

63 or 6·8 per cent. of the total milk samples were found to be slightly below the legal standard of composition. This shows a decided increase on previous figures, viz. :—49 or 4·7 per cent. in 1928 and 27 or 3·2 per cent. in 1927.

Other poor quality samples were :—1 butter, 1 boracic powder, 1 Glauber's salt, 1 cream of tartar, 1 sal volatile (slightly deficient in alcohol), 1 jam (contained 10 per cent. of glucose), 2 flour (contained persulphates), and 1 cheese. (Fat 20·0 per cent., moisture 51·9 per cent., and made from milk containing 2·7 per cent. of fat).

Offences other than Adulteration.

Margarine.—In 6 cases the vendor had not complied with the requirements of the Act with regard to labelling. In 3 of these cases the sample had been purchased informally, in 2 cases the vendor was cautioned and in one case legal proceedings were taken.

N 60 Unstamped wrapper. Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.

Milk.—In 3 cases for offences in connection with the bottling of milk otherwise than on registered premises, fines totalling £6 10s. were imposed, and costs amounting to £2 12s. were paid.

In 1 case in which the vendor was not registered as a purveyor of milk no action was taken.

Table Jelly.—One sample B 71 (Informal), containing 90 parts of sulphur dioxide per million was labelled in a misleading and unsatisfactory manner.

An article of food may contain preservative if the constituents from which it is made are allowed to contain preservative. These constituents must not, however, in the final product, contain more than the maximum amount of preservative allowed in each constituent by the Regulations.

The article commonly sold as Table Jelly consists of gelatine and sugar (both of which may contain preservative) with flavouring and colouring matters. The allowed preservative found from an analysis of sample B71 totalled 150 parts sulphur dioxide per million, so that the sample which contained 90 parts sulphur dioxide per million satisfied the requirements of the (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations with regard to the content of preservative.

The carton containing the sample was, however, labelled :—" Special Notice. No antiseptics or preservatives are used in the manufacture of this Pure Fruit Table Jelly." It will be noted that the makers do not say that the sample is free from preservative, but merely that no preservative has been added. The intention of the label is to convey the impression that the jelly does not contain any preservative.

On the instructions of the Public Health Committee it was pointed out to the retailers that the jelly contained preservative and their attention was drawn to their label. The retailers replied that the jelly was not made by them but the manufacturers had assured them that the jellies contained no preservative as stated on the packet. In addition the actual manufacturers wrote to say that, " We guarantee that no preservatives or antiseptics are used in the manufacture of this jelly, and also all raw materials we use are guaranteed to conform in every respect with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Acts and all regulations relating to Food Stuffs now in force." This is merely a more detailed version of the label and again does not admit the presence of preservative.

The Medical Officer of Health informed the retailers that the jelly contained preservative within the permitted amount, but that the notice created an impression that the jelly did not contain preservative, and that the notice should be withdrawn or altered in such a way as not to create a wrong impression. The retailers finally stated that the notice on the carton would be deleted in future.

Miscellaneous Samples.

Public Health Department.—53 samples examined for the Public Health Department were made up as under :—

14 samples of various imported tinned foods were examined for the presence of preservative. All the samples were free from preservative. The samples consisted of :—Ham, Carrots, Peas (Copper absent), Pineapple, Strawberries (2 samples), Sugar Peas (Copper absent), Apricots, Cherries, Plums, Crosby Corn, Raspberries, Sausages and Pears (The latter sample was in an unsatisfactory condition and contained a trace—0·02 grain per lb.—of tin).

5 samples of Tinned Black Currants were unsatisfactory, either with regard to the condition of the contents or the condition of the tin or both. The samples contained 0·9, 2·2, 2·2, 2·3 and 2·8 grains of tin per pound respectively.

7 samples of imported dried fruits were free from preservative. These samples consisted of :—Sultanas 2, Raisins 1, Currants 1, Prunes 1 and Muscatels 2.

11 samples of imported dried fruits contained preservative. These samples consisted of :—Apricots 2, Peaches 1, Pears 1, containing 1,090, 1,105, 1,970 and 1,120 parts sulphur dioxide per million respectively. (Apricots, Peaches and Pears are allowed to contain not more than 2,000 parts sulphur dioxide per million) and Raisins 7 samples containing 50, 360, 745, 245, 240, 510 and 610 parts sulphur dioxide per million respectively. (Raisins and sultanas may contain not more than 750 parts sulphur dioxide per million).

7 samples consisted of :—Formalin, Condensed Milk, Water, Disinfecting Fluid, Caramels, Ointment and Butter.

These samples do not require any comment.

Other samples analysed were :—

Two samples of Lemonade and 1 sample of Sugar said to have produced ill-effects were free from harmful ingredients or impurities.

One sample of Pills suspected of containing lead compounds contained harmless ingredients, but the pills were covered with a talc coating weighing 45 per cent. of the weight of the pill.

One sample of Chocolates were found to be unfit for human consumption. The vendor was fined £10 with £2 2s. costs.

Two samples of Sugar were contaminated with urine.

One sample of Butter contained 60 per cent. of margarine.

In one case where it was suspected that wine was being made from grapes, a sample of the product was obtained. The liquid consisted of Wine Vinegar containing 6.1 per cent. of acetic acid.

Borough Engineer.—11 samples of Carbolic Powder were examined, of these 10 complied with the requirements of the specification and one was unsatisfactory. The specification states that "carbolic powder must contain not less than 15 per cent. of tar acids calculated as cresylic acid, the base to consist of siliceous or other inert matter." During the period that these examinations have been made, the following unsatisfactory powders have been condemned : (1) Chalk containing 4 per cent. of tar acids, (2) Flue dust mixed with wood tar creosote containing 9 per cent. of acidic oils of doubtful disinfectant value, and (3) Spent gas lime containing 9 per cent. of naphthalene.

Borough Electrical Engineer.—5 samples analysed comprised :—Water 3, Condenser Tube Deposit 1, and Valve Deposit 1.

Private Samples.—2 samples of Butter and 1 sample of Honey were submitted for analysis by private purchasers.

I wish 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, 1930.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
A	
Analyst's Report - - - - -	72 to 87
B	
Bacteriological Examinations - - - - -	11
Births - - - - -	5 to 8
Bishopsgate Station, Food Inspection at - - - - -	38
C	
Canal Boats Acts - - - - -	35
Cancer - - - - -	19, 20
Cerebro-Spinal Fever - - - - -	16
Chicken Pox - - - - -	13
Clinics—Ailing Mothers and Ante-natal - - - - -	33
Convalescent Treatment - - - - -	29
Coroner's Court - - - - -	41
Cowhouses - - - - -	65
Crèches - - - - -	33
D	
Deaths - - - - -	8 to 11, 69
Dental Clinic - - - - -	26
Diarrhœa - - - - -	17
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup - - - - -	14
Disinfecting Station - - - - -	41, 42
E	
Enteric Fever - - - - -	14
Epidemic Diarrhœa - - - - -	17
Erysipelas - - - - -	15
F	
Factory and Workshops Acts - - - - -	62, 63
Fines and costs (total) - - - - -	58
Finsen Light Treatment - - - - -	26
Food and Drugs Acts, samples taken, proceedings, etc. - - - - -	72 to 87
Food Inspection - - - - -	36 to 39
G	
General Sanitary Work - - - - -	42 to 61

H

	PAGE.
Hairdressers' Shops - - - - -	39, 40
Health Visitors, visits, etc. - - - - -	28, 29
Health Week—Report on - - - - -	34, 35
Heart Disease - - - - -	18, 19
Houses let in Lodgings - - - - -	66
House to House Inspection - - - - -	58 to 61
Housing Conditions - - - - -	67, 68

I

Ice Cream Premises - - - - -	65
Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts - - - - -	41
Infant Welfare Centres, etc. - - - - -	31, 32
Infantile Mortality - - - - -	26, 29, 71
Infants, Feeding of - - - - -	29
Infectious Diseases - - - - -	11 to 21, 31, 70
Influenza - - - - -	18
Inquests and post-mortem examinations - - - - -	41

L

L.C.C. report - - - - -	65, 66
-------------------------	--------

M

Malaria, etc., Regulations - - - - -	15
Marriages - - - - -	8
Maternal Mortality - - - - -	27
Maternity and Child Welfare - - - - -	30 to 33
" " " " Committee - - - - -	1
Measles - - - - -	16, 17
Milk Distribution Scheme - - - - -	30
Milk (Special Designations) Order - - - - -	40
Milkshops - - - - -	65
Ministry of Health—Form T. 137 and Table 1, Memo 37 T. - - - - -	23 to 25
Tuberculosis notifications, summary of - - - - -	23, 24
Housing statistics - - - - -	67, 68
Maternity statistics - - - - -	30, 31
Mortuary and Coroner's Court - - - - -	41
Municipal Centres, list of - - - - -	29, 31, 32
" " work at - - - - -	29

N

Notifiable Diseases - - - - -	11
Notification of Births Acts - - - - -	27

O

	PAGE.
Offensive Trades - - - - -	65
Ophthalmia Neonatorum - - - - -	15
Outworkers - - - - -	64
Overcrowding - - - - -	66

P

Phthisis, number of notifications and deaths - - - - -	20 to 22
Pneumonia, etc., Regulations - - - - -	15
Pneumo-thorax treatment - - - - -	26
Police Court Proceedings - - - - -	42 to 57
Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis - - - - -	16
Population - - - - -	4, 67
Psittacosis - - - - -	3, 4
Public Health Committee - - - - -	1
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia - - - - -	15

R

Rats and Mice Destruction Act - - - - -	41
Respiratory Diseases - - - - -	18
Restaurants, etc. - - - - -	65

S

Sanitary Inspectors' Report - - - - -	Facing 42
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	14
Second-hand Clothing, disinfection of - - - - -	42
Shelter - - - - -	41
Slaughterhouses - - - - -	65
Small-pox - - - - -	12, 13
Spotted Fever - - - - -	16
Staff - - - - -	2
Statistics :—	
Housing Conditions, etc. - - - - -	67, 68
Cases of Infectious Diseases notified - - - - -	70
Causes of, and ages at death - - - - -	69
Infantile Mortality - - - - -	67, 71
Form T. 137 - - - - -	23
Table I., Memo 37 T.—Work carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries - - - - -	25
Tuberculosis—Summary of notifications - - - - -	23, 24
Maternity and Child Welfare - - - - -	30

T

	PAGE.
Tuberculosis - - - - -	20 to 25
Tuberculosis Dispensaries, list of - - - - -	33
" Dispensaries, Report on - - - - -	25
" Employment of Patients - - - - -	22
" Other Forms, number of notifications and deaths - - - - -	21, 22
" Summary of notifications - - - - -	23, 24
" Form T. 137 - - - - -	23
" Table I., Memo 37 T. - - - - -	25

U

Unsound Food - - - - -	36 to 39
------------------------	----------

V

Verminous persons - - - - -	41
Voluntary Centres - - - - -	32

W

Water Certificates - - - - -	41
Whooping Cough - - - - -	17
Workshops - - - - -	63
Wrong Diagnosis of Infectious Disease - - - - -	11

Z

Zeebrugge—Harwich Train Ferry Service - - - - -	38
Zymotic Diseases - - - - -	20

