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Contributors

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Browne, J. M.

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Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.



ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1930

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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Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.



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Whooping Cough.

The number of deaths from Whooping Cough was 4, or 80 less than in the previous year.

3 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

The death-rate for the whole Borough was '016 per 1,000 of the population, and that for the whole of London was '03 per 1,000.

Epidemic Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths was 75, or 2 less than in the previous year.

13 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

19 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

22 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .31 per 1,000. 62 of the deaths, or over 82 per cent., were those of infants under one year of age.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs (excluding Tuberculosis).

475 deaths were due to diseases of the Respiratory Organs, or 475 less than in the previous year.

113 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

158 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

125 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 1·9 per 1,000 of the population.

Influenza.

3 deaths were due to Influenza, or 132 less than in the previous year.

2 belonged to the Limehouse District.

1 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was '012 per 1,000 of the population, and that for the whole of London was '08 per 1,000.

Heart Disease.

There were 518 deaths from Heart Disease, or 143 more than in the previous year. The age periods were as follows:—

Under 1 year	...	1
1 year and under 2 years	2	
2 years „ „	5 „	0
5 „ „ „	15 „	8
15 „ „ „	25 „	21
25 „ „ „	45 „	36
45 „ „ „	65 „	159
65 and upwards		291

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 2·14 per 1,000 of the population.

Cancer.

326 deaths were due to Cancer, or 53 more than in the previous year.

67 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

128 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

77 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 1·34 per 1,000 of the population.

There has been an increase in the number of deaths as compared with the previous year.

	No. of Deaths.			
1926	...	...	...	307
1927	...	...	...	344
1928	...	...	...	310
1929	..	...	...	273
1930	...	...	...	326

Zymotic Diseases.

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic character was 188, or 28 less than in the previous year.

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

45 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

62 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

41 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was ·77 per 1,000 of the population.

Measles-

The number of deaths from Measles was 51, or 18 more than in the previous year.

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

14 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

14 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

13 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was '21 per 1,000 of the population, and that for the whole of London was '23 per 1,000.

During the year, 1555 cases of measles were reported to the Public Health Department. Most of these were from the London County Council. 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 given 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, and the Borough Council pay 1/3d. per visit to the District Nursing Association.

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

Maternal Mortality.

The number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth, was 9, 3 being due to Puerperal Fever. This is equivalent to a rate of 2.1 per 1,000 births.

The low rate in Stepney may be accounted for in this way. This Borough has a large and overcrowded population. In a great number of cases the home conditions are such that it is impossible for the mother to remain there for her confinement. She goes into one of the institutions in the Borough where she is under good hygienic conditions.

There is no doubt that the question of maternal mortality is one of primary importance to the country. A maternity scheme of a national character is certainly the best solution of the problem.

Special investigations into Maternal deaths were carried out in two instances during the year and reports sent to the Ministry of Health. The number of maternal deaths in the Borough for the past five years are as follows :—

1926	...	...	8
1927	...	...	8
1928	...	...	11
1929	...	...	12
1930	...	...	9

Infantile Mortality.

322 infants died under one year of age, or 52 less than in the previous year.

90 belonged to the Limehouse District.

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

102 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

58 belonged to the Whitechapel District.

The infantile mortality rate for the whole Borough was 76 per 1,000 births, while that for the whole of London was 59 per 1,000.

18 of the deaths were illegitimate children.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH			Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under One Year
All Causes.	Certified	...	74	8	13	3	98	58	76	50	40	322
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	9	13
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	16	21	13	8	59
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	8	...	2	2	12	2	3	...	...	17
Premature Birth	...	...	40	4	2	...	46	5	2	...	...	53
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	7	12	1	...	26
Atelectasis	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	13
Injury at Birth	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	8
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	4	2	11
Convulsions	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	6
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	2	4	1	11
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	1	1	5	...	7	17	22	15	15	76
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other causes	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	1	5	5	3	17
Total			74	8	13	3	98	58	76	50	40	322

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year, 1930.

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards	All Ages.
Chicken Pox	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Measles	13	33	5	...	...	...	...	...	51
Scarlet Fever	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	7
Whooping Cough	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria and all deaths from Croup (except "spasmodic" "false" "stridulous" and "catarrhal")	1	6	11	14	...	...	...	...	32
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Erysipelas	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	13
Cerebro-Spinal Fever... ..	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Shandlers... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eanthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	1	2	3	43	70	82	15	216
Tuberculous Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus)	1	3	5	3	1	1	...	...	14
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	2	3	1	5	...	...	11
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	5	6	6	4	1	22
Cancer, malignant disease (Sarcoma, Rodent Ulcer, etc.)	1	...	...	1	7	30	146	141	326
Bronchitis	11	1	...	...	...	6	43	109	170
Broncho-Pneumonia	67	23	4	3	3	6	34	45	185
Pneumonia (all other forms)	9	6	2	4	4	20	29	27	101
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	1	...	1	1	...	9	6	19
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (all deaths from Diarrhoea, except those secondary to some well defined disease)	62	9	...	2	2	...	...	...	75
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	2	6	4	4	13	3	32
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens, acute and chronic alcoholism (but not those from organic disease due to alcoholism)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	9
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	2	1	7	12	47	48	117
Puerperal Fever (Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapraemia, Pelvic Peritonitis, Peri- and Endo- Metritis occurring in the Puerperium)	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	6
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth, Atrophy, Marasmus, want of Breast Milk, but not from Atelectasis	99	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	7	...	7	21	9	8	30	29	111
Suicides	...	...	...	...	1	4	14	3	22
Heart Disease	1	2	...	8	21	36	159	291	518
Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	111	113
Other Defined Diseases	23	8	11	11	20	43	152	137	405
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Atelectasis	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
TOTAL	322	98	60	88	135	266	776	971	2,716

Notifiable Diseases.

4,604 notifications of infectious diseases were received, or 834 more than in the previous year :—

1,342 belonged to the Limehouse District.

575 belong to St. George-in-the-East.

1,903 belong to Mile End Old Town.

784 belong to the Whitechapel District.

3,230 were removed for treatment to fever hospitals and infirmaries.

The rate for the whole Borough was 19.0 per 1,000 of the population.

Wrong Diagnosis.

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

84 of the cases were notified by Private Practitioners, 32 from the London Hospital and 58 from other Public institutions.

This number referred to 47 cases of Scarlet Fever, 68 of Diphtheria, 10 of Typhoid Fever, 30 of Chicken Pox and 19 of Small Pox.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

13 cases of Puerperal Fever and 17 of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year.—5 more than in the previous year.

8 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 1 death.

6 belong to St. George-in-the-East, with 1 death.

14 belong to Mile End Old Town, with 1 death.

2 belong to the Whitechapel District, with no deaths.

23 were removed to hospital.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .012 per 1,000 of the population.

Erysipelas.

186 cases were notified, or 13 more than in the previous year.

29 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 2 deaths.

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

76 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 5 deaths.

57 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 2 deaths.

139 were removed to hospital.

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

Pneumonia, Malaria and Dysentery Regulations.

348 cases of Pneumonia and 1 of Malaria were notified under these Regulations.

The cases occurred in the Districts as follows :—

	Limehouse.	St. George's.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.
Pneumonia ...	100	65	133	50
Malaria (Induced) ...	—	—	1	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

29 cases were notified, or 9 less than in the previous year. 6 belonged to the Limehouse District, 6 to St. George-in-the-East, 12 to Mile End Old Town, and 5 to the Whitechapel District.

Total number of cases visited	...	...	...	...	28
" " treated at home	...	...	...	...	10
" " treated in hospital	...	...	...	...	19
Total number of cases in which vision was impaired	...	...	...	...	3
" " " unimpaired...	...	...	...	...	25
Total number of cases of total blindness	...	...	...	...	—
Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	—

1 case was not traced due to false addresses being given to the hospital.

Continued Fever.

1 case was notified belonging to the Whitechapel District. This is the first case notified in the Borough since 1922.

Polio-Myelitis and Polio-Encephalitis.

1 case was notified which belonging to Mile End, or 2 less than in the previous year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever or "Spotted" Fever.

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

2 occurred in the Limehouse District, with 1 death.

2 occurred in St. George's District, with 2 deaths.

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

2 occurred in the Whitechapel District, with 2 deaths

All were removed to hospital.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .024 per 1,000 of the population.

Chicken Pox.

1,230 cases were notified during the year.

313 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 1 death.

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

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

229 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with no deaths.

110 were removed to hospital, of which 22 cases proved to be of Small Pox.

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

Scarlet Fever.

931 cases were notified during the year, or 116 less than in the previous year.

232 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 2 deaths.

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

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

149 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with no deaths.

921 were removed to hospital.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .028 per 1,000 of the population while that for the whole of London was .02 per 1,000.

Diphtheria.

735 cases were notified during the year, or 149 more than in the previous year.

189 belonged to the Limehouse District, with 8 deaths.

117 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 3 deaths.

336 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 18 deaths.

93 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 3 deaths.

732 were removed to hospital.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .13 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was .10 per 1,000.

Enteric Fever.

10 cases were notified during the year, or 2 less than in the previous year :—

2 belonged to the Limehouse District, with no deaths.

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

6 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 1 death.

All were removed to hospital.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .008 per 1,000 of the population, while that for the whole of London was .01 per 1,000.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

4 cases were notified during the year.

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

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

2 belonged to the Whitechapel District, with 1 death.

3 cases were removed to hospital.

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

Phthisis.

376 new cases were notified during the year, or 58 less than in the previous year.

Limehouse District	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
St. George-in-the-East	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Mile End Old Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Whitechapel District	...	...	...	...	...	...	92

Number of deaths from Consumption from 1926 to 1930 :—

		Limehouse.	St. George's.	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	Whole Borough.
1926	...	50	37	88	64	239
1927	...	68	34	77	40	219
1928	...	62	39	94	49	244
1929	...	50	40	72	59	221
1930	...	52	30	79	55	216

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

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

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

Limehouse District	...	...	...	...	...	26
St. George-in the-East	...	...	...	...	...	14
Mile End Old Town	...	...	...	...	...	41
Whitechapel District	...	...	...	...	...	32

Deaths from diseases of a Tubercular nature, other than Phthisis, from 1926 to 1930.

			Limehouse.	St. George's.	Mile End.		Whitechapel.		Whole Borough.	
1926	...	7	...	14	...	13	...	7	...	41
1927	...	10	...	11	...	13	...	5	...	39
1928	...	6	...	5	...	17	...	5	...	33
1929	...	14	...	10	...	14	...	7	...	45
1930	...	6	...	5	...	8	...	6	...	25

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .10 per 1,000 of the population. Of the 241 deaths certified to be due to Phthisis and all other forms of Tuberculosis :—

Number dying unnotified	...	...	...	...	...	8
Local L.C.C. Institutions	...	...	...	2		
Other Institutions	...	...	...	3		
General Practitioners	...	...	...	3		
Number notified at death	...	...	...	...	...	33
Local L.C.C. Institutions	...	...	...	21		
Other Institutions	...	...	...	9		
General Practitioners	...	...	...	3		
Number notified within one month of death	...	...	...	40		
Number notified within three months of death	...	...	...	1		
Number notified within six months of death	...	...	...	1		

Incidence in various trades :—

Of the 489 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year :—

65 are of no occupation, 27 engaged in tailoring, 55 housewives, 25 labourers, 9 engaged in dressmaking, 17 seamen, 21 clerks, 11 dock labourers, 6 carmen, 7 employed in factories, 4 engaged in boot-making, 7 hawkers, 6 furriers, 3 hairdressers, 3 shop assistants, 1 stevedore, 4 travellers, 2 waitresses, 3 typists, 4 cabinet makers, 6 machinists, 3 messengers, 9 charwomen, and the remainder are engaged in miscellaneous occupations.

33 are children under 5 years, and 57 are between 5 and 15 years of age.

Mortality from various trades :—

Of the 241 deaths from Tuberculosis that occurred during the year :—

47 were housewives, 9 dock labourers, 14 engaged in tailoring, 6 carmen, 52 of no occupation, 5 engaged in bootmaking, 7 hawkers, 2 engaged in millinery, 4 stevedores, 3 cabinet makers, 13 labourers, 6 hairdressers, 1 typist, 4 grocers, 5 shop assistants, 4 travellers, 4 cork workers, 11 clerks, and the remainder were engaged in miscellaneous occupations.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The Council has an agreement with the L.C.C. for the bacteriological examination of certain specimens sent by medical practitioners to the Mile End Hospital. The arrangement has worked remarkably well and specimens sent at any time day or night, including Sundays and holidays, are examined without delay.

The number of bacteriological examinations made on behalf of the Public Health Department during the year was 2,538. These consisted of :—

		No. Positive.	No. Negative.	Total.
Swabs (for Diphtheria bacilli)	... ..	217	2,321	2,538
Blood (for Typhoid bacilli)	... ..	—	—	—

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1930.
Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				Total cases removed to Hospital	To Deaths
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							Limehouse	St. George's	Mile End	Whitechapel		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards						
Small-pox -	949	12	84	341	225	171	98	18	445	68	322	114	949	
Chicken Pox -	1230	54	404	732	26	10	1	3	313	134	554	229	110	
Cholera -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plague -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	735	25	283	369	38	17	3	...	189	117	336	93	732	3
Erysipelas -	186	12	10	15	28	46	54	21	29	24	76	57	139	1
Scarlet Fever -	931	6	314	516	70	24	1	...	232	141	409	149	921	
Typhus Fever -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever -	10	...	...	4	2	3	1	...	2	...	2	6	10	
Relapsing Fever -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Continued Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Puerperal Fever	13	...	...	...	2	10	1	...	2	4	6	1	11	} 3
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	...	...	...	2	14	1	...	6	2	8	1	12	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis -	9	5	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	3	2	9	6
Polio-Myelitis -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Polio-Encephalitis -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum -	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	5	19	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis -	376	...	6	23	97	143	93	14	90	62	132	92	251	216
Other forms of Tuberculosis -	113	2	25	36	28	15	6	1	26	14	41	32	62	25
Encephalitis Lethargica -	4	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	3	1
Totals -	4604	146	1128	2037	520	455	261	57	1342	575	1903	784	3230	309

Infectious Disease.**SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING 1926-1930.**

					1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Total number notified	...	...	...	...	2,572	2,838	3,170	4,377	4,953
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	—	—	4	492	949
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	887	938	1,324	1,047	931
*Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	829	1,230
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	654	768	646	586	735
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	34	26	52	12	10
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	16	14	13	11	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	5	26	14	14	17
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	133	142	146	173	186
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	266	346	378	605	348
Malaria	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	2	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	22	32	34	38	29
Polio-Myelitis and Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	3	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	16	7	5	—	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever or "Spotted" Fever	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	8	9
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	432	415	409	434	376
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	99	115	128	123	113
Wrong Diagnosis	...	...	...	...	186	182	231	258	174

* Made notifiable since 6th May, 1929.

Small Pox.

There were 949 actual cases of Small Pox during the year, or 457 more than in the previous year :—

445 occurred in the Limehouse District, with 2 deaths;

322 occurred in Mile End Old Town, with 1 death ;

68 occurred in St. George's-in-the-East, with no deaths ;

114 occurred in the Whitechapel District, with no deaths.

The death-rate for the whole of the Borough was $\cdot 012$ per 1,000 of the population.

During the year we had several infected houses in the borough where the inmates refused to be vaccinated. In some houses we had as many as 7, 8 or 9 persons removed with small pox, and in another house as many as 12. In other similar houses, where the people all were promptly vaccinated, we had no secondary cases occurring in that house.

All the cases were of the mild type known as "*Variola minor*." The number occurring each month was fairly constant throughout the year and the climatic conditions appear to have had no bearing on the disease.

It will be of interest to show a comparison of the cases per month as compared with the previous year :—

					No. of cases.	
					1929.	1930.
January	...	...	...	...	5	68
February	...	...	...	...	14	105
March	...	...	...	...	17	126
April	...	...	...	...	68	81
May	...	...	...	...	83	110
June	...	...	...	...	74	94
July ...	...	...	...	...	30	64
August	...	...	...	...	36	86
September	...	...	...	...	50	77
October	...	...	...	...	46	56
November	...	...	...	...	34	51
December	...	...	...	...	35	31
					492	949

329 of the patients were school children, and 51 schools in the borough were thus affected. In one school alone 43 scholars contracted the disease, in another 39, in another 38, and in another 31.

All our contacts were kept under supervision at school and at home. Where the source of infection was traced to the schools, arrangements were made with the L.C.C. School Authorities for medical inspections.

56 patients were resident in Common Lodging Houses in the borough. There are a good many such places in Stepney. I had an anxious time in preventing the spread of infection not only to other parts of this borough, but to other parts of London and the country, and a great many night inspections were made. The problem was rather a difficult one owing to the character and type of the occupants, but we managed to get a good many of them vaccinated. The disease was confined to 7 of the Common Lodging Houses and this good result was chiefly due to the prompt measures taken in tracing every inmate of the lodging houses and having a high percentage vaccinated.

One Common Lodging House was in close proximity to a hospital and the contacts used to attend there. The Medical Superintendent, already on guard for such an eventuality, took prompt measures to isolate them and when suspicious cases arose he communicated with me immediately to see the cases with him.

121 patients were removed from the local hospitals—68 being in-patients and 53 out-patients.—Of the latter, 16 resided in neighbouring boroughs and are not included in our returns. With reference to the in-patients, the Medical Superintendents always vaccinated the ward contacts, and by this early step being taken, there were very few secondary cases occurring in the wards of the hospitals. I advised the hospitals concerned not to allow visitors to the infected wards until the period of infection was over, and I also asked them to forward me at intervals the discharges and lists of visitors to the wards whilst the infected patients were there. All the contacts were kept under supervision and as a result many of them were found to have contracted the disease.

11 cases were removed from doctors' surgeries and 5 from the Public Health Offices. Contacts at the surgeries were obtained and their homes visited for the specified period.

80 cases affected 32 firms in the Borough—43 patients resided in Stepney and 37 were non-residents.

There were 1,436 direct work contacts of these cases and many of them resided outside the borough. All firms were visited daily and frequent medical inspections were made there. Absentees were followed up immediately.

In many cases the patients were absent from their employment for some days before the onset of the disease.

When visiting contacts we never advised them to remain away from work, but most employers insisted on a certificate from me that they could go to work. Every applicant for such certificate was seen by me or my Deputy and in cases of hardship where employers would not permit their employees to resume work we endeavoured to get them to alter their decision, and very often were successful in so doing. Large business firms insisted on the employees being vaccinated and by taking this precautionary measure no secondary cases occurred.

In addition to the Stepney contacts of our own patients we received information of 1,200 contacts from 48 other districts. One Borough sent us 393, another 275, and another 144. These contacts either resided, worked in, or visited the borough. They were all visited from time to time.

The number of contacts resident in Stepney, working at various firms outside the Borough was considerable. They were all visited at their home addresses. Vaccination was offered to all contacts and a good many availed themselves of it. It is worthy of note that no contacts who had recently been vaccinated contracted the disease and all the people who did contract Small Pox had not been recently vaccinated before exposure to infection.

During the year the number of our contacts residing or working in the borough ran into thousands and a great deal of the time of the Sanitary Inspectors was taken up in visiting them. A vast amount of clerical work was also involved.

On one or two occasions where a man informed us he had been vaccinated in the Army during the War we found that he developed Small Pox. On going into the history of the case very carefully we were able to prove that the man had not been vaccinated in the Army but had been inoculated for Typhoid fever.

I have also noticed that when we were called in to see a contact with "spots" who had been successfully vaccinated 12 days previously, the patient almost invariably proved to be suffering from Small Pox.

Another interesting point in my experience is that where persons had been vaccinated twice—once in infancy and once in adult life—we have never found Small Pox to develop in such cases. These persons had been exposed to infection in the same degree as other members of the household and yet they escaped the disease whilst the unvaccinated members in the majority of cases contracted the disease.

The notification of Chicken Pox was continued throughout the year. All cases were visited and in 22 instances they were found to be suffering from Small Pox.

During the "Hopping" season, several patients residing in other Boroughs were removed from the "Hopping" districts. A number of contacts at work there living in this Borough returned home, where they were kept under close observation. When we heard that contacts were going away "hopping" we strongly advised them not to go until the period of infection was over, and in the majority of cases they accepted our advice. When the contacts insisted on going to the hopfields we ascertained the address where they intended to stay and communicated at once with the authorities concerned. Very often they were sent home and we continued to keep them under observation. Several patients had developed Small Pox and upon investigation it was ascertained that the disease had been contracted whilst fruit picking at a farm in Cambridgeshire. I communicated with the authorities forthwith.

I had information of 5 cases occurring on ships at sea, 3 were removed at Suez, 1 at Liverpool, and 1 at Glasgow. Several contacts on board returned to Stepney and had to be kept under observation. No secondary cases developed in this Borough.

Weekly returns were made to the Ministry of Health and daily reports on all cases to the L.C.C. In addition a daily list of contacts was prepared and supplied to the Sanitary Inspectors, Vaccination Officers and local hospitals.

There were 3 deaths attributed to the disease and particulars of them have been extracted from the Death Returns as follows :—

2nd April. E. J. H., female, aged 66.

1a. Heart failure.

(b) Card. Vase. Degen.

II. Small Pox.

Vaccinated in infancy.

12th April. F. S., female, aged 47.

1a. Myocarditis.

(b) Cerebral Thrombosis.

II. Small Pox.

Vaccinated in infancy.

31st October. J. M. S., male, aged 58.

1a. Myocarditis.

II. Small Pox.

Vaccinated in infancy.

Vaccination.

On the 1st April, the administration of the Vaccination Acts was transferred to the Council and the two vaccination officers came under the Public Health Department. When the Council took them over Small Pox was prevalent and each had a temporary assistant to cope with the arrangements for vaccination of Small Pox contacts. It has been found necessary to continue their services.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Vaccination Officers and assistants with regard to Small Pox :—

				Districts.		Total.
				A and B.	C and D.	
Visits to premises where cases of Small Pox have occurred				471	587	1,058
Visits to Common Lodging Houses				140	4	144
Visits to firms affected				43	31	74
Visits to schools affected				18	16	34
No. of contact notices served				4,875	5,280	10,155

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PUBLIC VACCINATORS AND THEIR DEPUTIES.

District.	Name and address of Public Vaccinator.	Name and address of Deputy.
Area "A"	Dr. Douglas Frederick Kennard, St. Olave's Lodge, King Edward Street, E.1.	Dr. George Augustus Frank Holloway, St. Olave's Lodge, King Edward Street, E.1.
Area "B" (East)	Dr. Sadie Mikhail, 28, Alderney Road, E.1.	Dr. Charles Depla, 230, Burdett Road, E.3.
Area "B" (West)	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Area "C" (East)	Dr. Thomas O'Keeffe, 588, Commercial Road, E.14.	Dr. John Connor, 588, Commercial Road, E.14.
Area "C"	Dr. Edward Lipman, 65, High Street, Shadwell, E.1.	Dr. Eva Lipman, 65, High Street, Shadwell, E.1.
Area "D"	Dr. Brougham Robert Rygate, 126, Cannon Street Road, E.1.	Dr. Jerome Joseph Reidy, 300, Commercial Road, E.1.
Mile End Hospital	Dr. Alan Randle, Mile End Hospital.	Dr. John Richard Menzies Whigham, Mile End Hospital.
St. Peter's Hospital	Dr. Cecil Dermot Coyle, St. Peter's Hospital.	Dr. Francis Louis, St. Peter's Hospital.
South Grove Institution	Dr. Butler Hogan, 241, Burdett Road, E.14.	Dr. Gerald Leo Gately, 25, Bow Road, E.3.
St. George-in- the-East Hospital	Dr. James Carver, St. George-in-the-East Hospital.	Dr. Stephen J. Scurlock, St. George-in-the-East Hospital.

SUMMARY OF VACCINATIONS AND RE-VACCINATIONS PER-
FORMED BY THE PUBLIC VACCINATORS OF THE COUNCIL
DURING THE YEAR APRIL 1930, TO MARCH, 1931.

(1)	(a)	Children entered in Form H by the Vaccination Officers for the year	...	...	...	...	...	1,726
	(b)	Children not entered in such lists, but Vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator (Supplement Form H)	...	...				626
	(c)	Children not entered in such lists, but Vaccinated by Medical Officers at Hospitals	...	...	...	...		31
(2)		Successful Vaccinations of persons other than Children, and of Children whose age exceeds 12 months, elsewhere than at the home of the persons Vaccinated	...	...	...			1,240
(3)		Successful Re-Vaccinations of persons not less than 10 years of age, elsewhere than at the home of the person vaccinated						1,721
(4)		Successful Vaccinations or Re-Vaccinations performed at the homes of the person Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated	...					2,527
(5)		Successful Vaccinations or Re-Vaccinations together—First						—
		Remainder	...	...	...	...	...	20
—		Successful Vaccinations at Teaching Stations	...	...				99

RETURN RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED IN STEPNEY DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1929.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the " Birth List Sheets " as registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1929.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1931, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the " Vaccination Register " (Birth List Sheets), viz. :				
		Col. I. Successfully Vaccinated.	Col. II.		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Col. V. Died unvaccinated.
			Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Limehouse	1,935	418	1	—	1,047	55
(2) St. Georges, East	698	251	—	—	236	46
Total	*2,633	669	1	—	1,283	101
(3) Whitechapel	1,759	859	2	—	435	70
(4) Mile End	1,066	242	—	—	606	59
Total	2,825	1,101	2	—	1,041	129

SUMMARY OF PRIMARY VACCINATIONS DURING THE YEAR JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1930 (Form N).

No. of cases in birth lists received during the year.	No. of certificates of vaccination received.	No. of certificates of postponement owing to			No. of statutory declarations under section 1 of the Vaccination Act, 1907.	No. of certificates of insusceptibility or of having had smallpox.	No. of cases		No. of entries in lists sent to public vaccinator
		Health of child.	Condition of house.	Prevalence of infectious disease.			Parents removed out of district.	Otherwise not found.	
(a) Whitechapel 1,850	1,260	174	—	—	425	2	880	16	505
(b) Mile End 1,048	1,006	78	—	—	587	7	155	13	591
Other vaccinations (a & b)	1,117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Limehouse 2,034	1,039	14	—	—	1,083	3	823	38	365
(d) St. Georges 780	607	17	—	—	254	2	31	34	505
Other Vaccinations (c & d)	395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 5,712	5,424	283	—	—	2,349	14	1,889	101	1,966

14 re-registered births in Whitechapel and Mile End and
8 " " " " Limehouse and St. Georges are included in the above.

**Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922 and Milk
and Dairies Order, 1926.**

The Council has power to refuse applications for registration and to remove persons from the Register if they are satisfied that the public health is, or is likely to be endangered by any act or default of the person in relation to the quality, storage or distribution of the milk.

No applications were refused by the Council though persons were removed from the Register owing to deaths, transfer of their business to other persons, or removal from the Borough.

No person is allowed to carry on the trade of a dairyman or use any premises as a dairy unless he and the premises are registered.

There are 372 milkshops on the Register and 1,197 inspections were made to them during the year. A tendency during recent years has been the increased selling of bottled milk. This is a step in the right direction, being more hygienic and the milk is less liable to become contaminated.

It is not necessary for the premises, where bottled milk is sold, to be registered but the vendors must be registered.

224 persons who sell bottled milk are on the Register. In addition there are 40 milk vendors residing outside the Borough who have barrow rounds in Stepney.

**Butter Factories and Wholesale Dealers in Margarine,
etc.**

Factories of Margarine, Margarine cheese, or milk blending Butter, Butter Factories, also premises where the business of wholesale dealer in Margarine, Margarine cheese, or milk blended Butter is carried on, have to be registered by the owner or occupier thereof.

There are 19 butter factories on the Register and 36 premises registered where the business of a wholesale dealer in Margarine is carried on. 21 inspections were carried out.

No new applications for registration were received during the year.

Ice Cream Premises.

52 premises were registered during the year, making a total of 307 premises on the Register. 440 inspections were made. It was found necessary to take legal proceedings in two cases for (a) exposing ice cream to contamination, and (b) for failing to register premises. As the law stands the Council has no power to refuse to register any application in spite of the condition of the premises. It would be a great advantage if the Council had power to refuse registration of premises altogether if in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health the premises are unsuitable for the manufacture or storage of this commodity.

Imported Foods.

Our practice in dealing with imported foods which are diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, is as follows :—

Meat, including Canned Beef, Mutton and Tongues and fresh meat, are allowed to go to a fat renderer for the extraction of fat, the residue is made into artificial manures. The cans are spiked before leaving the wharves for the fat works, or there is actual supervision of the process by a representative of the Public Health department on arrival at the fat works.

Fruits (canned and fresh) and Fish are destroyed by fire at our destructor, or after being cut open there, are mixed with the street refuse and removed by barge on to the land.

Dried Fruits containing an excess of preservative, and sausage casings affected with a parasite are allowed export upon request. Otherwise they are destroyed at the Council's depot.

Application is sometimes made by owners of canned meats and milk to be allowed to sell to farmers. This is allowed only when the Medical Officer of Health into whose district they may be going, gives his permission and undertakes to supervise the utilization of the foodstuffs.

The considerations which influence the decisions in dealing with various foods are as follows :—

Sugar damaged with water—either sea or fresh—is allowed to go for refining purposes at a local refinery.

Tea damaged by water of any kind and oils or contaminated with foreign matter such as metal or floor sweepings is allowed to go for export to America for the extraction of Caffeine.

The general principle of dealing with a parcel of canned goods is to require a full examination when 2% of contents are found defective.

Arsenic in Apples.

My attention was drawn to the presence of arsenic in Apples imported from America and purchased at Spitalfields Market. I immediately put a "stop" to the particular consignment of apples and submitted samples for analysis. It was quite true that arsenic was present, but as the amount was not dangerous and did not exceed the limit recommended by the Royal Commission on Arsenic Poisoning, 1913, I authorised them to be released.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.

This act refers to the grading and marking of agricultural produce. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have made the following regulations under the Act, prescribing various grade designations and grade designation marks indicating the quality of the articles :—

Agricultural Produce—

(Grading and Marking)			General Regulations			1928
"	"	"	(Apples and Pears) ...	"	"	1929
"	"	"	(Wheat Flour) ...	"	"	"
"	"	"	(Beef) ...	"	"	"
"	"	"	(Malt flour and Malt			
			Extract) ...	"	"	"
"	"	"	(Potatoes) ...	"	"	"
"	"	"	(Broccoli) ...	"	"	1930
"	"	"	(Eggs) ...	"	"	"
"	"	"	(Strawberries) ...	"	"	"
"	"	"	(Glasshouse grown			
			Tomatoes and			
			cucumbers) ...	"	"	"
"	"	"	(Cider) ...	"	"	"
"	"	"	(Dressed Poultry) ...	"	"	"
"	"	"	(Canned Fruits, Peas			
			and Beans) ...	"	"	"
"	"	"	(Cherries) ...	"	"	"

The Sanitary Inspectors are empowered by the Council to act thereunder, and no infringements of the Acts and Orders have been reported.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

This act refers to the marking of certain imported foodstuffs exposed for sale in shops, or on stalls and barrows. Orders have already been made under the Act with regard to :—

Fresh Apples.
 Raw Tomatoes.
 Eggs (hen or duck eggs in shell).
 Dried Eggs.
 Currants, sultanas and raisins.
 Oat products, oatmeal, rolled oats, oat flour and groats.
 Honey.

and these articles must be marked to show where they come from.

The Council authorised the Sanitary Inspectors to undertake the duties prescribed by the Act and Orders above mentioned.

All shopkeepers and traders in the foodstuffs mentioned have been given a printed notice giving short particulars of what is required by the Orders. It has not been found necessary to take legal proceedings during the year.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

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

Dealer's licences :—

"Grade A (Tuberculin tested) " Milk	...	12*
"Certified " Milk	... ..	3
"Pasteurised " Milk	... ..	5

Dealer's Supplementary Licences :—

"Grade A (Tuberculin tested) " Milk	...	2
"Pasteurised " Milk	... ..	2
"Grade A " Milk	... ..	1

* 1 is in respect of a bottling establishment.

Unsound Food.

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

I.—AT THE WHARVES.*Fresh Meat.*

					Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
64	carcases of New Zealand Mutton	...	...	...	1	6	2	19
1	Cow's Head	...	...	...	—	—	—	26
1	Liver	...	...	...	—	—	—	4
1	Sheep's Liver	...	...	...	—	—	—	3

Preserved Meats.

1,542	tins of Beef	...	...	...	4	2	1	19
2,520	„ Chicken and Ham	...	...	...	3	2	2	0
238	„ Ox Tongue	...	...	...	—	12	3	0
352	„ Rabbit	...	...	...	—	6	1	4

Preserved Fish.

5,487	tins of Crab	...	...	...	1	6	0	26
20	„ Lobsters	...	...	...	—	—	1	22
240	„ Pilchards	...	...	...	—	4	1	4
6,883	„ Salmon	...	...	...	2	15	2	18

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

111	packages of Apricots	...	...	...	—	10	2	24
89	crates of Bananas	...	...	...	2	2	1	0
94	bags of Carrots	...	...	...	2	7	0	0
22	barrels of Grapes	...	...	...	—	11	3	16
84	packages of Plums	...	...	...	—	7	3	20
44	boxes of Tomatoes	...	...	...	—	10	0	13

Preserved Fruit and Vegetables.

49	tins of Apricots	...	...	...	—	5	3	11
4,424	„ Assorted Fruits	...	...	...	4	6	2	20
43	„ Peaches	...	...	...	—	—	3	24
102	„ Pears	...	...	...	—	2	1	3
39,582	„ Pineapples	...	...	...	20	13	2	18
1,152	„ Bilberries	...	...	...	1	5	2	24
577	„ Fruit Pulp	...	...	...	2	15	3	1
258	„ Fruit Salad	...	...	...	—	3	0	0

15 bags of Horse Radish	...	...	—	15	0	0
48 boxes of Raisins	...	...	—	6	0	0
12,310 tins of Tomatoes	...	...	15	8	2	3
723 „ Tomato Pulp	...	...	3	6	0	0
46 „ Tomato Puree	...	...	—	4	2	2

Sundries.

13,348 tins of Assorted Canned Goods	...	...	11	5	3	8
11,520 „ Condensed Milk	...	...	5	1	3	4
Total	...	...	86	9	0	0

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

				Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
1 package of Cherries	...	...	...	—	—	—	18
2 „ Peas	...	...	...	—	—	1	21
649 „ Plums	...	...	...	4	1	2	24
39 „ Pears	...	...	...	—	8	1	13
25 „ Peaches	...	...	...	—	3	1	14
1 „ Grapes	...	...	...	—	—	—	20
7 „ Greengages	...	...	...	—	1	3	0
9 „ Melons	...	...	...	—	3	1	4
3 „ Potatoes	...	...	...	—	3	0	0
Total	...	...	...	5	2	1	2

103 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 8,590 tons. This was of Belgian, Italian, French and Dutch origin.

Consignments of Bacon of Hungarian origin were examined at Bishopsgate, and Eggs and Poultry of Belgian and Italian origin at Spitalfields Goods Station. It was not found necessary to have any destroyed.

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

Fish.

					Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Dabs	...	...	...	...	—	1	0	0
Plaice	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	21
Roker	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	0
Sardines	...	...	...	...	—	2	0	0
Smoked Salmon	...	...	...	...	—	14	3	8
Sprats	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	0
Winkles	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	0

Meat.

Bacon	...	...	...	...	1	15	0	14½
Beef, Tinned	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	14
„ Corned	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	12
Brawn	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	4
Bullocks' Liver	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	5½
Ham	...	...	...	...	—	10	1	18½
Lamb	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	8½
Pork Tongue	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	24
Turtle Meat	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	4

Fruit.

Apples	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	17
Bananas	...	...	...	...	1	15	3	12
Cherries	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	10
Gooseberries	...	...	...	...	—	19	2	0
Greengages	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	20
Pears	...	...	...	...	5	12	1	6
Pineapples	...	...	...	...	—	3	0	0
Polish Nuts	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	4
Prunes	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	11
Tangerines	...	...	...	...	1	5	0	0
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	24
„ Canned	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	0

Vegetables.

Horse Radish	...	...	...	...	2	4	0	0
Lettuce	...	...	...	...	—	9	2	0
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	—	8	0	0
Tinned Peas	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	16

Miscellaneous.

Butter	...	...	...	—	—	—	18
Canned Goods	...	...	...	3	2	1	0
Cheese	...	...	...	1	4	2	0
Chocolates and Sweetstuffs	...	...	...	—	—	2	12
Liquid Eggs	...	...	...	—	—	1	14
Milk, Tinned	...	...	...	*38	1	2	10
„ Dried	...	...	...	1	0	0	0
				<u>66</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	...	...	...	129	2	0	14

* 17 tons 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs. were released for cattle feeding

At the fire which occurred at the Metropolitan Wharf in September, large quantities of foodstuffs were entirely or partially damaged. A Detention Notice was served forbidding the delivery of all smoke, water, or fire damaged goods until examination was made, with the result that the following goods have been accounted for by allowing them to be removed to Holland for the extraction of fat, the cocoa beans being especially rich in fat.

				Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
13,081 bags of Cocoa Beans	...	...	...	971	9	0	14
345 „ Root Ginger	...	...	...	21	11	1	24
33 „ Mace	...	...	...	3	4	0	22
Pimento	...	...	...	—	—	1	12
182 barrels of Tamarinds	...	...	...	18	4	0	0
40 bags of Tapioca	...	...	...	2	10	0	0
102 barrels of Honey	...	...	...	17	17	0	0
15 bags of Pepper	...	...	...	—	11	0	4
Total	...	...	...	1,035	7	0	20

4,436 casks of Tallow weighing 1,704 tons 4 cwts. were detained, the same not being officially certificated, also 5,940 casks of Tallow weighing 2,428 tons 16 cwts., were released for export or for manufacturing purposes.

Tea sweepings weighing 85 tons 2 cwts. 16 lbs. have been surrendered at the various wharves and warehouses, and allowed to be exported to America for the guaranteed purpose of Caffeine extraction.

There is an increase in the amount of tea sweepings surrendered. Since the withdrawal of the duty on Tea, the inspection of waste tea is undertaken by the Sanitary Inspectors. This was formerly undertaken by the Customs authorities.

Carcases of New Zealand and Australian Mutton arrive here at a Cold Storage Depot and are examined for the presence of Caseous Lymphadenitis. We make an examination of 10 per cent. of the carcasses. Should there be 2 per cent. found diseased the whole consignment of that particular mark is examined.

36,161 carcasses of New Zealand and Australian Mutton were detained and from this number, 5,117 carcasses had all the important Lymphatic Glands incised at the Wharf with the result that 64 carcasses were condemned and destroyed owing to being diseased with Caseous Lymphadenitis. This gives a 1.25 per cent. diseased of all examined.

Compared with the result of 1929 when 1.69 per cent. of all carcasses examined were found diseased this shows a favourable reduction in the number of diseased carcasses imported from Australia and New Zealand, this undoubtedly being accounted for by a more efficient examination being made at the time of slaughter.

Legal proceedings were taken against a shopkeeper for having chocolates and sweetstuffs in his possession which were unsound, unwholesome and unfit for human food, and which were deposited and exposed for the purpose of sale.

He was fined £10 with £3 3s. 0d. costs.

Also against a firm of mineral water manufacturers resident in an adjoining Borough, for having sold mineral waters in this Borough containing a dead mouse and other extraneous matter.

They were ordered to pay £4 4s. 0d. costs.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

During the year, 563 complaints were made as to premises being infested with rats or mice. Though the occupier of the premises is responsible for getting rid of them the Council assists them with the services of their rat catcher who supplies various poisons. Upon a complaint of rats, the drains of the premises are tested, and if found to be defective, notices are served on the owner to have them repaired. If the drains are not defective the Council's rat-catcher calls.

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	563
No. of drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	582
No. of drains found to be defective	...	...	...	...	...	109
No. of complaints referred to Borough Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	465

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.

In order to claim a suspension of the increase of rent, a tenant of a "Controlled" house may apply to the Local Authority on payment of a fee of one shilling, for a certificate that the house is not in a reasonable state of repair. Where such certificate has been issued and the landlord has satisfactorily executed the work mentioned thereon, he can apply for a Report to that effect upon payment of a fee of one shilling.

17 applications were received during the year for Certificates under these Acts. 16 were granted and 1 was 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 23 houses and 122 tenements.

The Mortuary and Shelter.

The number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary during the year was 220.

33 bodies were placed in the Jewish part of the Mortuary, but only 15 were officially "watched."

145 inquests were held in the Coroner's Court, and 108 post-mortem examinations were made.

The shelter is used for the accommodation of contacts of infectious disease while their homes are being disinfected. During the year there were 254 persons admitted to the shelter; 66 adults and 188 children.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1927.

Sec. 61. Lighting of Staircases—Tenement Buildings.

Special inspections were made of all tenement buildings in the borough, and in 56 instances it was ascertained that the staircases were not adequately lighted either by day or by night. Letters were sent to the owners of the buildings drawing attention to the matter with the result that the lighting has now been improved.

Artificial lighting has been provided in many buildings where it was inadequate during the day.

Shop Assistants—Hours and Conditions of Employment.

An investigation into the condition of employment in respect of matters affecting the health and welfare of shop assistants in Stepney was undertaken at the request of the Home Office.

In Stepney the greater number of shops cater for the labouring and artisan class, and are conducted by resident proprietors and members of the family assisted on an average by 1 to 3 non-resident assistants.

Though the majority of the shops are neat and smart in appearance, the living room is often very small, consisting of a kitchen at the rear of the shop.

Those assistants who take meals on the premises generally have them in the kitchen which is used as a rest room during the day when the opportunity occurs.

178 premises were inspected, 10 of each of 17 specified groups and 8 of the group "Departmental Stores," there being but few of this class in this Borough.

125 premises employed 5 or less number of persons — 70 per cent.

43 " " between 5 and 15 " — 25 "

10 " " more than 15 " — 5 "

In Stepney, Sunday trading is common chiefly owing to the Jewish shops being open on that day.

No doubt that Sunday trading is influenced by the fact that stalls in the principal shopping streets are conducting business, although in the case of Cooked Meats, Fruiterers and Confectioners, their hours are largely influenced by close proximity to places of amusement.

The following is a summary of the investigation.

- (a) *Ventilation.* was satisfactory in all the shops visited.
- (b) *Heating.* 60 per cent. were satisfactory and in 40 per cent. there were no facilities.
- (c) *Lighting.* In 4 per cent. of the shops there was insufficient natural lighting.

- (d) *Sanitary Accommodation.* Separate accommodation was provided in 58 per cent. and in 42 per cent. the accommodation was used by both sexes.
- (e) *Washing facilities.* On the whole these were adequate. In only a small percentage were they inadequate.
- (f) *Mess rooms.* As most of our shops are of the small type, very few were provided with separate mess rooms.
- (g) *Rest rooms.* The same thing as regards mess rooms applied to rest rooms.
- (h) *First Aid Equipment.* This was provided in a fair percentage of the shops.
- (i) *Other Welfare Work.* Usually arrangements were made in the larger shops, though there was none of any description in the smaller shops.
- (j) *Seats for female assistants.* Adequate provision was made in 91 per cent.

The general result of the investigation was satisfactory on the whole. In the Departmental Stores, modern conditions prevailed. The smaller shops (used by families and an assistant) did not lend themselves to any scheme for welfare or first aid. The assistant was treated as a member of the family in a good many cases.

Overcrowding.

One of the most difficult problems to deal with is the abatement of overcrowding, due of course to the lack of housing accommodation. 80 fresh cases of overcrowding were found to exist this year, and 43 were abated.

The number of cases must run into hundreds. Exceptionally bad cases are recommended to the Council and the London County Council for preferential consideration, very often with beneficial results. The London County Council advise me of premises or rooms which will become vacated due to the occupants moving to the London County Council estates and I send letters to the tenants or owners of the houses, asking them, when they re-let the rooms, to see that they do not become overcrowded.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911-1928.

The above Acts prohibit the sale or use, for the purpose of making any article of upholstery, cushions or bedding, of unclean flock manufactured from rags.

The expression "flock manufactured from rags" is defined as flock which has been produced wholly or partly by tearing up woven, knitted or felted materials, whether old or new, but does not include flock obtained wholly in the processes of the scouring and finishing of newly woven, newly knitted or newly felted fabrics.

There is only one business in the borough subject to the provisions of the Acts, and 4 inspections were made thereto.

Cleansing and Disinfection.

3,257 rooms were fumigated and the bedding, etc., removed and disinfected by steam. Of these 2,796 rooms were fumigated because of infectious disease, 112 as a result of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 349 because they were verminous. In addition to these, scabies occurred in 294 families and the bedding was taken away and disinfected by steam.

The disinfection of second-hand clothing, prior to export to South Africa and the supervision of the packing of the goods was carried out as in previous years. The number of such articles dealt with last year reached 163,050.

In addition to South Africa we disinfect clothing to be sent to Ireland, Russia, etc.

The total number of articles disinfected for all purposes was 230,109.

771 persons were cleansed during the year and had their clothing disinfected—556 adults and 215 children. 341 were cleansed because of vermin and 430 because of infectious disease.

Cowsheds.

There are 19 Cowsheds in the Borough and 110 inspections were made during the year.

The list of cowsheds and the number of cows licensed to be kept are as follows :—

Situation.			No. of Cows licensed to be kept.	
21, Black Lion Yard	...	...	...	46
63, Brook Street	...	...	...	19
134, Charles Street	...	...	...	14
77, Commercial Road	...	...	...	26

Railway Arches Nos. 185 and 186 Drewton Street	...	44
18, Fairclough Street	... ..	56
37, Hanbury Street...	... ..	18
12, Hilton Street	... ..	10
42, Jubilee Street	... ..	43
15, Maroon Street	... ..	12
46-52, Old Church Road	... ..	67
64, Pelham Street	... ..	16
56, Princes Square	... ..	36
5, Russell Street	... ..	8
33, St. Ann's Road...	... ..	19
1, Sidney Street	... ..	20
9, Umberston Street	... ..	14
1, Upper Chapman Street	... ..	12
64, White Horse Lane	... ..	16

Hairdressers' Shops.

The Public Health Committee have established a code of Hygiene which provides for a standard of cleanliness in hairdressers' shops in the Borough.

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.

Regulations to be observed were passed by the Council in April, 1929, and 3 Certificates were granted to the undermentioned during the year.

Aged and Infirm Persons.

The Medical Officer of Health has power under the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1928, to secure the compulsory removal to an institution of persons who are (a) aged and infirm or physically incapacitated and living in insanitary premises or under insanitary conditions or (b) is suffering from any grave chronic disease, such persons being unable to have proper care and attention.

Many requests were made to me during the year, asking me to take action under the Act.

They are difficult cases to deal with and these persons deserve every sympathy. They naturally are not so active as formerly in looking after themselves but they resent the idea of going into an institution.

I have found that after a personal visit they will take heed of my advice and with a little persuasion apply for admittance into an institution.

It has not been found necessary for me to apply to the Court to have them removed.

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 1930 to give affect 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 1930 was 33, and the condition of the Boats and their occupants as regards the matters dealt with in the Acts and Regulations was good.

There were no infringements of the Acts and Regulations.

Only one child was found on the boats.

There is now only one boat on the register.

No boats were registered during 1930.

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

Premises.	Number of.		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories - - - - - (Including Factory Laundries)	1,461	126	...
Workshops - - - - - (Including Workshop Laundries)	2,429	885	...
Workplaces - - - - - (Other than Outworkers' premises)	873	59	...
Total - - - - -	4,763	1,070	...

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 - - -	302	302	...	...
Want of ventilation - - -	14	14	...	...
Overcrowding - - - - -	11	11	...	...
Want of drainage of floors - -	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances - - - - -	543	542	...	...
Sanitary (insufficient - - -	15	15	...	...
Accom- { unsuitable or defective	222	222	...	...
modation { not separate for sexes	12	10	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) - - - -	...	...	...	...
Other offences - - - - -	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report.)				
Total - - -	1,120	1,117	...	...

*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 1930.	Number.
Bakehouses - - - - -	145
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making - - -	120
Cabinet Making - - - - -	129
Furriers - - - - -	197
Hat and Cap Manufacturers - - - -	53
Laundries - - - - -	2
Rag Sorting, etc. - - - - -	49
Wearing Apparel (Tailors, Milliners, Dress-makers, etc., etc.) - - - - -	2,410
Miscellaneous - - - - -	525
Total - - - - -	3,630

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) - - - - -	16
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901) {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	299
Other - - - - -	299
Other - - - - -	2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year - - - -	—
In use at the end of the year - - - - -	47

5.—OUTWORKERS.

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

Making, cleaning, etc., of wearing apparel...	...	2,322
Furriers	...	32
Umbrellas	...	16
Boots and shoes	...	70
Paper bags and cardboard boxes	...	17
Artificial flowers	...	2
Xmas crackers...	...	11
Brushes	...	6
Furniture	...	2
Bag making	...	2
Flag making	...	1
Ties	...	9
Sacks	...	1
Feather bedding	...	1
Toys	...	1
Total		2,493

The number of inspections made to outworkers' premises was 1,423, and the number of premises where sanitary defects were found to exist was 275. Notifiable infectious disease occurred in 147 outworkers' premises.

There are 128 firms in the Borough employing Outworkers, and of these firms 110 sent in lists twice in the year and 18 once. These related to a net number of 1,073 outworkers, of which 616 were resident in this Borough and 457 were transferred to other Districts.

In addition, 464 lists relating to a net number of 1,877 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.	249	249
Furniture and Upholstery	6	6
Boots and Shoes	19	19
Umbrellas	1	1
Total	275	275

L.C.C. Report—

Premises.	No. in borough on 31st Dec., 1930.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Prosecutions.
Cowsheds (No. of premises)-	19	110	—
Slaughterhouses - - -	1	1	—
Offensive Trades - - -	66	221	—
Milkshops - - - -	372	1,197	—
Ice Cream Premises - -	246	440	2
Restaurants and Eating Houses - - - -	347	493	—

Smoke Nuisances—

(1) No. of observations - - - - -	268
(2) No. of intimations served - - - - -	29
(3) No. of complaints received - - - - -	66
(4) No. of Statutory notices served - - - - -	3
(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 - - - - -	556
No. of children cleansed- - - - -	215
No. of premises cleansed—	
(a) after infectious diseases - - - - -	2,796
(b) for vermin - - - - -	349

Water Supply to Tenement Houses—

No. of premises supplied - - - - -	6
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	-	-	-	-	-	38,534
No. of houses occupied by the working classes	-	-	-	-	-	32,035
No. of houses inspected—						
(a) On account of complaints or illness (P.H. Act)	-	-	-	-	-	9,686
(b) House-to-house	-	-	-	-	-	7,839
No. of notices served—						
(a) Under P.H. Act :—						
(i) Intimation	-	-	-	-	-	13,947
(ii) Statutory	-	-	-	-	-	7,047
(b) Under Housing Act	-	-	-	-	-	2
No. of houses repaired or nuisances remedied under P.H. Act, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	13,625
No. of houses repaired under Sec. 3 of Housing Act, 1925—						
(a) By owners	-	-	-	-	-	1
(b) By L.A. in default of owners	-	-	-	-	-	1
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	-	-	-	-	-	20
(b) In course of erection	-	-	-	-	-	54
No. of representations by Medical Officer or other person	-	-	-	-	-	—
No. of houses included in such representations	-	-	-	-	-	—
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	-	-	-	-	-	192
<i>Underground Rooms—</i>						
No. illegally occupied	-	-	-	-	-	18
No. closed or illegal occupation discontinued	-	-	-	-	-	12
<i>Overcrowding—</i>						
No. of cases of overcrowding found	-	-	-	-	-	80
No. remedied	-	-	-	-	-	43
No. of prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	—
<i>Houses let in Lodgings—</i>						
No. on register	-	-	-	-	-	2,602
No. of inspections made	-	-	-	-	-	2,817
No. of prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	—

Housing Statistics.

Total No. of houses erected during the year	...	...	37
With State assistance under the Housing Acts by			
Local Authority	...	...	20

I.—*Inspection of dwelling houses.*

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	21,709
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation			—
(3) 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	...	...	13,566

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	6,900
---	-------

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
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—			
(a) By owners	...	...	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	1
(3) Number 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	...	...	12,194
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—			
(a) By owners	...	...	7,047
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...	...	...	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925

...	...	...	—
-----	-----	-----	---

Housing Act, 1930.

With reference to the measures proposed to be taken during the next five years in the matter of housing, I prepared a list of 35 areas to be scheduled as insanitary areas :—

6 in Limehouse with a population of 1,130, the number of houses being 158.

1 in Mile End with a population of 4,183, the number of houses being 470.

8 in St. Georges with a population of 7,049, the number of houses being 887.

20 in Whitechapel with a population of 6,433, the number of houses being 1,082.

The full list of 35 areas was carefully considered by the Housing Committee. As we had to have a definite programme for the next five years the Committee decided to limit the scheme to four clearance areas. These were selected in districts where housing conditions were at their worst.

These areas contain 463 houses and a population of 3,246.

The estimated number of houses that will be repaired during the next 5 years is 158.

The estimated number of individual houses to be demolished during the next 5 years is 84, involving a population of 493.

Housing accommodation to be provided, and Slum Clearance proposed to be undertaken, during the years 1931-1935 (inclusive).

(1) By Borough Council.

(a) Slum Clearance.

Description of Scheme.	Power under which being carried out.	Date of Execution.	Accommodation.	
			To be provided.	Already provided.
Limehouse Fields	Housing Act, 1925, and M.B. of S. (Limehouse Fields Improvement Scheme) Order, 1926.	Scheme in progress.	1,867 persons have to be re-housed in 17 blocks of dwellings.	By 31st Dec., 1930, 90 persons had been re-housed in 20 dwellings provided in block I.
Shadwell ...	Housing Act, 1930	Not yet commenced.	For re-housing approx. 477 persons	—
St. George's ...	do.		1,826 „	—
Whitechapel ...	do.		493 „	—
Limehouse ...	do.		450 „	—

(b) New and Additional Housing.

Description of Scheme.	Act under which Scheme will be carried out.	Accommodation to be provided.
New Gravel Lane and Prusom Street.	Housing Act, 1930.	20 flats to accommodate 80 aged persons.
Old Gravel Lane	Housing Act, 1925.	29 dwellings to accommodate 142 persons.

(2) By London County Council.
Slum Clearance.

NOTE.—In their provisional programme the L.C.C. have included particulars of seven areas within the Borough which they anticipate dealing with as Clearance Areas within the period 1931-1935; it is estimated that their activities in this behalf will affect approximately 1,200 properties and a population approaching 10,000.

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 1930.

(a) LIMEHOUSE.

Mr. Bottomley.

Amoy Place.

Potter Dwellings.

Prosperous Place.

Waterloo Street.

Mr. Day.

Albany Street.

Anchor Street.

Brightlingsea Buildings.

Bromley Street.

Brunton House.

Camdenhurst Flats.

Chaseley Street.

Church Row.

Clemence Street.

Conder Street.

Copenhagen Place.

Dakin Street.

Dixon Street.

Dora Street.

Eastfield Street.

Hardie House.

Jubilee Mansions.

Maroon Street.

New Alley.

New Alley Square.

Old Church Road.

Orchard Gardens.

Parkhurst Flats.

Portland Street.

Prosperous Place.

Ratcliffe House.

Regent House.

Taylors Place.

Walter Street.

York Place.

York Square.

Mr. McCarthy.

NIL.

Mr. Waterman.

Boulcott Street.
 Bower Street.
 Caroline Street Flats.
 Causeway Court.
 Drews Buildings.
 Edward Mann Buildings.
 Giles Place.
 Hilton Street.

James Place.
 Lake Street.
 Market Buildings.
 Ronald Street.
 Solander Street.
 Stepney Causeway.
 Three Compasses Court.
 Thirza Street.
 Twine Court.

(b) MILE END.

Mr. Brown.

Adelina Grove.
 Cecil Street.
 Cressy Houses.
 Dunstan Houses.
 Greenwood Street.

Harlow Place.
 Mayland Street.
 Oley Place.
 Pearl Place.

Mr. Edwards.

Bridge Street.
 Hayfield Passage.
 Hayfield Place.
 Hayfield Yard.

Little Bridge Street.
 Master Street.
 Monsey Street.
 Monteagle Street.

Mr. Harris.

Fieldgate Mansions.

Russell Street.

Mr. Pavitt.

Arbery Road.
 Ashcroft Road.
 Bridge Street.
 Canal Road.
 Clinton Road.
 Cordelia Street.
 College Street.
 Ewing Street.
 Forester Street.
 Gainsborough Road.

Lawton Road.
 Longfellow Road.
 Medway Road.
 Morgan Street.
 Murdochs Cottages.
 Selwyn Road.
 South Grove.
 Stanfield Road.
 Strahan Road.
 Venour Road.

Mr. Simpson.

Braintree Street.
 Cephas Street.
 Coolhurst Villas.
 Cornwall Place.
 Cornwall Road.
 Cornwall Square.

Covey's Place.
 Devonshire Street.
 Hardy's Place.
 Raphael House,
 Mile End Road.
 William's Buildings.

Mr. Twaits.

Alma Road.
 Baggally Street.
 Bow Common Lane.
 Bridge Street.

Georgina Place.
 Salisbury Street.
 Wilson Street.

Mr. Vogler.

Bale Street.
 Ben Jonson Road.
 Cadiz Street.
 Commodore Street.
 Copley Street.
 Coutts Road.
 Ernest Street.
 Harford Street.

Latimer Street.
 Lee Street.
 Paragon Mansions.
 Rectory Square.
 Skidmore Street.
 Trafalgar Square.
 Turners Road.
 Waley Street.

(c) ST. GEORGES.

Mr. Dee.

Agatha Street.
 Artichoke Hill.
 Boarded Entry.
 Bushell Street.
 Chigwell Hill.
 Cuttle Place.
 Drood Yard.
 Friars Hill.
 Hellings Street.
 Johns Court.

Johns Hill.
 Juniper Court.
 Lavender Place.
 Little Hermitage Street.
 Pennington Place.
 Pennington Street.
 Pennington Street Buildings.
 Plough Alley.
 Prusom Street.
 Royal Jubilee Buildings
 (Rear Block).

Mr. Flint.

Cannon Street Road.
 Clifford House,
 Wellclose Square.
 Day Place.
 Denmark Street.
 Graces Alley.
 Mayfields Buildings.
 Morris Street.

North East Passage.
 Pell Place.
 Princes Square.
 Ratcliff Street.
 Rogers Court.
 Russell Court.
 Ship Alley.
 Walburgh Place.

Mr. Guy.

Blakesley Street.
 Cornwall Street.
 Cross Court.
 Dean Street.

Masons Flats.
 Sheridan Street.
 Station Place.
 Watney Passage.

Mr. Smith.

Ellen Place.
 Globe Court.
 Golding Terrace.
 Pinchin Street.

Queens Place.
 Stutfield Street.
 Wicker Terrace.

(d) WHITECHAPEL.

Mr. Green.

Adler Street.
 Cable Street.
 Christopher Court.
 Griggs Court.

New Road.
 Newnham Street.
 Royal Albert Buildings.
 Scarborough Street.

Mr. Roper.

Union Mansions.
 Buckle Street.
 Buckle Street Buildings.
 Black Lion Yard.
 Brick Lane.
 Duval Street.
 Fieldgate Street.
 Great Garden Street.

Myrdle Street.
 Old Montague Street
 Buildings.
 Pelham Street.
 Plough Street.
 Settles Street.
 Hughes Mansions.
 Yalford Street.

Mr. Shepherd.

Alexander Buildings.	Pools Square.
Fleur de Lis Buildings.	Popes Head Court.
Great Pearl Street.	Quaker Court.
Harrisons Court.	Quaker Street.
Newmans Buildings.	Rosetta Place
Newcastle Place.	

Mr. Trimming.

Crashawe Place.	Hobson's Cottages.
Durward Street.	Winthrop Street.
Fulbourne Street.	Wodeham Street.

Mr. Twynham.

College Buildings.	Little Halifax Street.
Garden Place.	Montague Place.
Green Dragon Yard.	Newman's Buildings.

General Sanitary Work.

3,605 written complaints were made to me which were duly investigated and dealt with where necessary—299 were from H.M. Inspector of Factories relating to workshops, 78 from the L.C.C. respecting verminous school children and 3,228 related to the condition of houses, etc

2,834 drains were tested, of these 374 were found to be defective.

Our practice is to test old drains by means of the smoke test and new ones by water.

In the following pages will be found tables showing the inspections made by and work carried out through the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS, ETC. BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS—1930

	H. Abson.	G. Bottomley.	A. C. Brown	R. W. G. Day (Temporary).	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 (Temporary).	W. Shepherd.	R. Simpson.	W. F. Smith.	S. H. V. Trimming.	J. Twaits.	W. T. Twynham.	S. Vogler (Temporary).	R. H. Waterman.	Totals.
Bakehouses	—	30	50	2	10	27	27	18	24	7	16	4	—	17	14	33	25	29	28	—	37	398
Butter and Margarine Premises	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	2	—	1	—	—	21
Butcher Shops	2	85	45	—	21	11	21	6	163	25	11	13	—	39	14	97	14	31	40	—	17	655
Butcher's Stalls	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	—	8	—	—	—	—	23	—	151	4	—	—	485
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	27	—	7	—	—	53
Complaints	—	87	733	532	143	560	472	753	487	211	526	483	664	178	345	829	528	503	447	330	75	4,686 4,886
Cowsheds	—	—	3	—	—	3	7	8	—	4	21	—	5	—	1	40	3	2	6	—	7	110
Factories	1	73	70	1	11	11	46	183	44	42	—	1	—	54	14	86	222	32	424	—	126	1,161 1,441
Houses let in Lodgings	—	68	159	—	75	216	202	259	308	22	76	224	—	287	—	90	158	—	428	—	245	2,817
House to House	—	111	253	1,201	230	144	388	155	201	180	—	516	1,167	310	333	168	168	487	127	1,164	536	7,839
Ice Cream	—	14	48	—	6	30	27	25	29	33	7	22	—	20	18	55	18	33	19	—	36	440
Infectious Disease	—	449	365	9	112	488	173	206	188	86	711	166	58	133	233	89	209	455	170	16	242	4,558
Markets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Milkshops	—	51	32	—	38	30	63	130	85	24	65	27	8	141	33	69	99	41	94	—	87	1,197
Offensive Trades	—	5	17	—	1	1	3	10	11	2	3	5	1	24	—	105	9	—	18	—	6	221
Outworkers	—	39	138	—	25	19	289	167	210	15	1	102	—	155	6	147	40	—	59	—	1	1,423
Restaurants and Eating Houses	—	38	29	—	49	30	27	58	20	12	3	31	—	30	12	19	12	35	49	—	39	493

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS, ETC. BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS—1930—Continued.

	H. Abson.	G. Bottomley.	A. C. Brown	R. W. G. Day (Temporary).	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 (Temporary).	W. Shepherd.	R. Simpson.	W. F. Smith.	S. H. V. Trimming.	J. Twaits.	W. T. Twynham.	S. Vogler (Temporary).	R. H. Waterman.	Totals.
Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wharves ...	2,025	11	—	—	69	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,119
Workplaces ...	—	31	98	—	13	50	8	145	29	12	3	—	37	181	6	30	100	9	115	—	6	873
Workshops ...	—	61	216	4	91	52	295	193	227	110	7	100	3	270	98	173	102	39	191	9	188	2,429
Bishopsgate Station ...	—	—	19	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108
Miscellaneous ...	103	3,577	1,822	1,141	1,468	3,188	1,256	1,533	1,376	1,166	3,131	727	1,757	1,449	1,292	1,387	2,495	2,150	2,802	591	1,356	35,776
Observations <i>re</i> Smoke Nuisance ...	—	157	4	—	12	7	6	4	4	10	14	—	—	—	8	6	6	12	1	5	12	268
Re-Visits ...	—	1,616	1,683	2,229	1,772	1,747	2,006	2,401	2,234	1,397	1,221	3,187	1,731	1,900	3,863	1,501	1,824	2,353	2,221	2,194	2,519	41,599
Intimations served ...	—	554	860	946	356	550	850	770	569	390	517	724	596	542	885	741	649	762	925	989	772	13,947
Statutory Notices served	—	96	552	327	152	402	389	274	275	351	242	670	240	180	560	452	207	658	228	612	180	7,047
Summonses taken out under Public Health (London) Act 1891. L.C.C. General Powers) Acts, Bye- laws, etc. ...	—	2	5	—	—	3	8	16	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	14	2	4	8	1	10	79
Food & Drugs (Adulter- ation) Act. No. of samples taken ...	—	90	94	—	90	101	92	90	91	59	83	90	—	94	90	103	92	91	91	—	92	1,533
Food & Drugs (Adulter- ation) Act. No. of Summonses taken ...	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	18

RETURN OF SANITARY WORK, 1930.

	G. Bottomley.	A. C. Brown	R. W. G. Day (Temporary).	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 (Temporary).	W. Shepherd.	R. Simpson.	W. F. Smith.	S. H. V. Trimming.	J. Twaits.	W. T. Twynham.	S. Vogler (Temporary).	R. H. Waterman.	Totals.
Animals kept so as to constitute a nuisance removed	1	5	3	3	2	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	3	—	3	—	1	31
Areas and stables paved and drained	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Bakehouses : No. of cleansings	20	26	—	6	20	18	34	14	14	11	4	—	10	14	34	23	28	30	—	5	311
Cisterns cleansed and covered	—	—	—	2	—	3	11	1	1	—	—	—	8	—	2	1	2	14	—	7	52
Damp walls remedied ...	71	164	110	49	47	40	142	68	78	78	61	155	41	29	201	119	55	79	300	97	1,984
Drains—Cleansed or repaired	55	87	75	55	37	39	55	37	24	55	79	61	26	119	53	51	35	78	33	47	1,101
Constructed or reconstructed	14	9	10	8	7	8	15	17	—	6	18	—	6	14	11	7	5	7	4	25	191
Soil pipes fixed and ventilated ...	7	3	6	26	2	10	35	21	4	—	3	—	5	8	9	6	—	4	—	6	155
Trapped	5	1	3	8	—	49	8	17	—	—	18	—	10	5	—	6	7	—	—	5	137
Dust receptacles provided ...	45	69	109	93	100	59	75	51	35	84	127	35	44	168	149	46	154	60	185	60	1,748
Houses or parts of houses cleansed	268	210	564	364	221	536	581	409	144	272	405	502	500	381	487	214	441	286	675	458	7,918
Houses ventilated beneath the lower floor	2	7	—	4	—	2	5	4	1	—	5	—	1	3	9	1	12	4	2	2	64
Light and ventilation provided to rooms	2	9	9	3	—	1	13	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	47
Manure receptacles provided or reconstructed	—	4	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	16
Offensive accumulations removed	5	34	29	18	17	9	41	4	11	6	2	15	51	10	3	10	4	59	18	12	388
Open fires in yards abolished	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	12
Overcrowding in dwellings abated	2	3	—	4	—	6	1	3	2	3	1	—	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	4	42

RETURN OF SANITARY WORK, 1930—Continued.

	G. Bottomley.	A. C. Brown	R. W. G. Day (Temporary).	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 (Temporary).	W. Shepherd.	R. Simpson.	W. F. Smith.	S. H. V. Trimming.	J. Twaits.	W. T. Twynham.	S. Vogler (Temporary).	R. H. Waterman.	Totals.
Sheds occupied as dwellings discontinued ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sink, bath, lavatory pipes and rainwater pipes disconnected	—	—	51	7	7	2	3	3	32	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	11	—	—	4	128
Smoke nuisances abated ...	16	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	—	7	39
Underground rooms — illegal occupation discontinued ...	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	4	12
Urinals fixed ...	4	1	—	2	—	2	9	1	—	—	—	—	6	4	2	—	4	2	—	—	37
Verminous rooms cleansed ...	14	22	18	7	7	61	51	25	20	—	3	16	53	9	69	43	7	14	20	13	472
Wash-houses, forecourts, &c., paved ...	1	8	71	9	—	3	16	1	1	2	10	2	—	7	3	—	26	13	—	—	173
Waterclosets—Cleansed or repaired ...	86	152	225	130	59	101	184	137	73	104	58	170	295	102	123	201	96	255	255	137	2,943
„ Light and ventilation provided	4	2	—	1	1	2	33	6	1	1	3	—	2	—	3	1	2	4	—	6	72
„ Pans and traps fixed ...	39	38	39	86	23	49	91	53	5	10	38	23	36	82	43	32	25	46	83	51	892
„ Water supply or flushing apparatus provided	—	45	50	75	25	61	85	49	38	14	15	70	32	71	—	52	30	98	73	53	936
Water supply to houses reinstated ...	6	—	—	2	2	2	9	2	14	1	1	—	6	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	50
Yards cleansed, paved, or paving repaired ...	34	87	224	197	28	69	52	73	11	27	72	36	35	87	145	70	89	101	63	74	1,484
Miscellaneous repairs to roofs, gutters, floors, sashes, fireplaces, coppers, etc. ...	606	1,180	1,147	398	431	893	908	593	213	805	745	740	480	1,157	1,169	769	894	975	1,532	1,017	16,452

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Local Acts, Orders and Bye-Laws made by the Council and in Force within the Borough.

The Stepney Borough Council (Superannuation) Acts 1905-1930.
Bye-laws with respect to:—

- (a) Street Noises, (made 28th September 1904).
- (b) Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures used for human habitation. (Made 17th January, 1906)
- (c) Management of the Mortuary. (Made 13th March, 1907).
- (d) Prevention of Nuisances, (Made 8th April, 1908).
- (e) Keeping of Water Closets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action. (Made 8th April, 1908).
- (f) Securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns and other receptacles used for storing of water, used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes or for manufacturing drink for the use of man. (Made 8th April, 1908).
- (g) Houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. (Made 2nd October, 1912).
- (h) Rooms habitually used as sleeping places, the surface of the floor of which is more than three feet below the surface of the street. (Made 3rd May, 1911).
- (i) Management and control of public libraries and museums. (Last confirmed 29th January, 1923).
- (j) Trading in Streets within the Borough by Licensed Street Traders. (Made 28th December, 1927).

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

On 17th January, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to remedy defective roofs and gutters at 38, Bower Street, E.1.

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

On 17th January, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to remedy defective roofs, gutters, walls, ceilings and sashes at 39, Bower Street, E.1.

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

On 17th January, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to remedy defective roofs, gutters and damp walls at 40, Bower Street, E.1.

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

On 17th January, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to remedy defective flooring and W.C. apparatus at 31, Golding Terrace, E.1.

The work having been done at the time of the hearing, they were ordered to pay £1 3s. costs.

On 17th January, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to remedy defective roof and flooring at 30, Golding Terrace, E.1.

They were ordered to do the work in 14 days, and to pay £1 7s. costs.

On 17th January, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to remedy defective eaves gutters, roof and window at 11, Golding Terrace, E.1.

They were ordered to do the work in 7 days, and to pay £1 7s. costs.

On 3rd February, C. C. & T. Moore, 13, Lime Street, E.C., were summoned for failing to remedy defective walls and ceiling of room, and defective W.C. at 18, Wilkes Street, E.1.

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

On 3rd February, F. J. Wood, 46, Sewardstone Road, Victoria Park, E., was summoned for failing to re-instate a ceiling at 61, Selby Street, E.1.

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

On 4th February, James Field, 130, High Street, Whitechapel, E.1, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from damp and defective walls, defective roof, eaves gutter, etc., at 129, Jubilee Street, E.1.

He was ordered to abate the nuisances within 14 days, and to pay £2 8s. costs

On 4th February, James Field, 130, High Street, Whitechapel, E.1, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof and eaves gutter, and damp and defective walls at 19, Wolsey Street, E.1.

He was ordered to abate the nuisances within 14 days, and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 4th February, Mrs. S. Rodker, 99, Brick Lane, E.1, was summoned for failing to provide a proper and sufficient ash-pit to the premises, 3, Hewitt's Court, E.1.

The ash-pit having been provided before the hearing of the summons, she was fined 1s., with £2 2s. costs.

On 13th February, Louis Galinski, 130, High Street, Whitechapel, E.1, was summoned for failing to comply with a Magistrate's Order made on 30th December, 1929, with regard to a nuisance at 34a, Scarborough Street, E.1.

The case was dismissed on payment of £2 5s. costs.

On 13th February, Albert Donn, 3, Osborn Street, E.1, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof at 12, St. Mark Street, E.1.

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

On 19th February, Mrs. Fanny Franks, 80, Princelet Street, E.1, was summoned for illegally letting an underground room after a Closing Order had been made at that address.

She was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs, or 14 days imprisonment in default.

On 24th February, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to comply with a Magistrate's Order made on the 30th December, 1929, to abate nuisances at 12, Mayfields Buildings.

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

On 26th March, Hyman Salik, 202, Jubilee Street, E.1, was summoned for unlawfully having in his possession 40 lbs. of chocolates and sweetstuffs which were unsound, unwholesome and unfit for the food of man, and which were deposited and exposed for the purpose of sale at 202, Jubilee Street, E.1, on the 20th February.

He was fined £10, with £3 3s. costs.

On 26th March, Louis Galinski, 130, High Street, Whitechapel, E.1, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof at 11, Sandys Row, Spitalfields, E.1.

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

On 26th March, Louis Galinski, 130, High Street, Whitechapel, E.1, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from a damp wall at 79, Great Garden Street, E.1.

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

On 7th April, Mrs. Kate Green, 86, Commercial Road, E.1, was summoned for failing to provide a proper and sufficient ash-pit to the premises, 365, Commercial Road, E.1.

She was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 11th April, Louis Galinski, 130, High Street, Whitechapel, E.1, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance caused by a defective roof at 33, Scarborough Street, E.1.

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

On 12th May, Louis Galinski, 130, High Street, Whitechapel, E.1, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof and ceilings at 23, Little Turner Street, E.1.

He was ordered to abate the nuisances within 7 days, and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 11th June, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances caused by damp walls, defective roof, gutters and yard pavement at 27, Bower Street, E.1.

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

On 11th June, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances caused by defective eaves gutters and downpipes to house and workshop, and damp walls and defective pavement of yard, at 28, Bower Street, E.1.

They were ordered to do the work in 14 days, and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 11th June, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances caused by defective roofs, damp walls and dilapidated ceiling at 35, Bower Street, E.1.

They were ordered to do the work in 14 days, and to pay £1 7s. costs.

On 11th June, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances caused by defective roofs, gutters and downpipes, W.C. fittings and floors at 36, Bower Street, E.1.

They were ordered to pay £1 7s. costs.

On 12th June, F. S. Johnson, 23, Park Road, Stoney Stratford, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from damp and dilapidated condition of back basement room, and defective flooring, etc., at 51, St. Paul's Road, E.3.

He was ordered to abate the nuisances within 7 days, and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 20th June, Louis Galinski, 130, High Street, Whitechapel, E.1, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from damp walls, defective sink waste pipes, eaves gutters, roof, etc., at 32, Little Turner Street, E.1.

He was ordered to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 27th June, Charles Benabo & Sons, 240, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to repair defective gutters at 19, Vine Court, E.1.

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

On 28th June, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof, dilapidated walls and ceiling of first floor room at 25, Golding Terrace, E.1.

They were ordered to do the work in 14 days, and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 28th June, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective yard paving, defective stove and fireplace of basement room at 18, Golding Terrace, E.1.

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

On 28th June, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective eaves gutter, W.C. door, and dirty walls of passage at 32, Burslem Street, E.1.

They were ordered to do the work in 7 days, and to pay £1 7s. costs.

On 1st August, Albert Donn, 3, Osborn Street, E.1, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance caused by absence of flank wall at 28, Newnham Street, E.1.

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

On 14th August, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from stopped drain, dirty walls and ceiling, damp walls, etc., at 12, Mayfields Buildings, E.1.

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

On 15th August, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof, eaves gutter, and dilapidated walls and ceiling of first floor room at 27, Golding Terrace, E.1.

They were ordered to abate the nuisances within 14 days, and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 15th August, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof, eaves gutter, yard paving and decayed window frames at 26, Golding Terrace, E.1.

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

On 15th August, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective eaves gutter, rain-water pipe and yard paving at 19, Burslem Street, E.1.

They were ordered to do the work in 14 days, and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 15th August, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to comply with a Nuisance Abatement Order made on the 28th June, 1930, in respect of 25, Golding Terrace, E.1.

They were fined £10, with £1 1s. costs.

On 15th August, John Wettner, 10, Ellen Place, E.1, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the dirty condition of rooms and contents at 10, Ellen Place, E.1, in the occupation of himself and family.

He was ordered to abate the nuisance and prohibit recurrence of same, and to pay 6s. costs.

On 29th August, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate a nuisance from defective roof and gutters at 9, Salisbury Street, E.3.

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

On 29th August, C. R. W. Hickman, "The Limes," Chigwell, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective gutters, paving, etc., at 151, Canal Road, E.3.

He was ordered to do the work within 7 days, and to pay £2 4s. costs.

On 16th September, Mrs. Fanny Franks, 80, Princelet Street, E.1, was summoned for illegally letting an underground room after a Closing Order had been made, at 80, Princelet Street, E.1.

She was fined £7, with £3 costs, or 6 weeks imprisonment in default.

On 19th September, M. S. Abrahams, 31, Gee Street, E.C., was summoned for failing to comply with Council's Notice *re* no water supply to W.C. at 80, Salmon Lane, E.14.

He was fined £2, with £2 2s. costs.

(This case was first heard on 12th September, and adjourned to 19th September).

On 23rd September, Rebecca Levy, 1, Plough Street, E.1, was summoned for keeping fowls in such a condition as to be a nuisance at 1, Plough Street, E.1.

She was ordered to prohibit the nuisance in 7 days, and to pay 10s. 6d. costs.

On 23rd September, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate a nuisance caused by defective roof and rain-water pipes at 43, Plumbers Row, E.1.

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

On 23rd September, Charles and Joseph Hyer, 138, Vallance Road, Bethnal Green, E. 2, were summoned for having sold food unsound, unwholesome and unfit for human food (mineral waters containing a dead mouse and other extraneous matter), on 29th August at 562, Commercial Road, E.1.

They were ordered to pay £4 4s. costs.

On 23rd September, R. I. Barnett, 28, Maddox Street, W.1, was summoned for failing to remove an accumulation of refuse from the yard of 81, Hanbury Street, E.1.

The refuse having been removed at the time of the hearing, he was ordered to pay £1 3s. costs.

On 10th October, C. R. W. Hickman, "The Limes," Chigwell, was summoned for failing to comply with a Magistrate's Order made 29th August to abate nuisances arising from defective gutters, etc., at 151, Canal Road, E.3.

He was fined £5, with £2 2s. costs.

On 17th October, Louis Galinski, 130, High Street, Whitechapel, E.1, was summoned for failing to comply with a Magistrate's Order made 20th June, 1930, to abate nuisances arising from damp walls, defective door and sink waste pipe at 32, Little Turner Street, E.1.

He was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 21st October, C. R. W. Hickman, "The Limes," Chigwell, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances due to roof not weather-proof, and walls and ceilings dirty and dilapidated, at 4, Waterloo Street, E.14.

He was ordered to do the work in 7 days, and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 27th October, I. Solomon, 9, Old Castle Road, Llanelly, South Wales, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances caused by scullery walls being defective and dirty, kitchen walls defective, dirty and dilapidated, bedroom walls defective, dirty, dilapidated and damp, at 2, Paragon Mansions, E.1.

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

On 29th October, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from defective roof and eaves gutter at 13, Golding Terrace, E.1.

They were ordered to do the work in 14 days, and to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 29th October, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to comply with a Nuisance Abatement Order made on the 28th June, 1930, in respect of 25, Golding Terrace, E.1. Previously fined £10 for the same offence on the 15th August, 1930.

The work having been done at the time of the hearing, they were fined £10, with £2 2s. costs.

On 30th October, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof, rain pipe, paving of back addition and dirty walls and ceilings at 12, Mayfields Buildings, E.1.

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

On 6th November, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to comply with a Nuisance Abatement Order made on 23rd September, 1930, with regard to 43, Plumbers Row, E.1.

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

On 6th November, A. & L. Donn, 3, Osborn Street, E.1, were summoned for failing to abate nuisances caused by dirty walls and ceilings of three rooms, and defective yard paving at 32, Plumbers Row, E.1.

The work having been done before the hearing, the case was withdrawn on payment of £2 5s. costs.

On 13th November, the Owner of 34a, Scarborough Street, E.1, was summoned for failing to repair a defective urinal at 34a, Scarborough Street, E.1.

The work having been done before the hearing, the case was withdrawn on payment of £2 5s. costs.

On 4th December, Mrs. N. Rosen, 225, Whitechapel Road, E.1, was summoned for failing to abate a nuisance arising from a defective roof at 94, Lucas Street, E.1.

The Summons was withdrawn, the Defendant having done the work and paid £2 4s. costs.

On 5th December, Louis Galinski, 130, High Street, Whitechapel, E.1, was summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof, damp walls, defective drain, etc., at 26, Little Turner Street, E.1.

He was ordered to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 5th December, Albert Donn, 3, Osborn Street, E.1, was summoned for failing to repair the roof, etc., at 7, North Tenter Street, E.1.

The work having been done before the hearing, he was ordered to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 5th December, Albert Donn, 3, Osborn Street, E.1, was summoned for failing to repair roof, etc., at 9, North Tenter Street, E.1.

The work having been done before the hearing, he was ordered to pay £2 8s. costs.

On 11th December, Charles Benabo & Sons, 240, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to repair defective and damp walls and windows at 31, Chicksand Street, E.1.

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

On 12th December, Franks & Simons, 340, Mile End Road, E.1, were summoned for failing to repair defective roof gutter, at 9½, Chicksand Street, E.1.

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

On 18th December, Protheroe & Morris, 67, Cheapside, E.C., were summoned for failing to abate nuisances arising from defective eaves gutter, no dust receptacle, and defective ceiling at 110, Anthony Street, E.1.

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

On 19th December, Arthur Benabo, 53, Commercial Road, E.1, was summoned for failing to repair defective flushing cistern to W.C., defective and decayed floor boards of kitchen, dirty and dilapidated walls and ceiling of first floor back room at 76, Ocean Street, E.1.

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

On 19th December, Arthur Benabo, 53, Commercial Road, E.1, was summoned for failing to repair defective roof and rain-water gutter, and walls and ceiling of ground floor back room at 63, Emmott Street, E.1.

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

On 22nd December, Fanny Franks, 80, Princelet Street, E.1, was summoned for illegally letting the front under-ground room at 80, Princelet Street, E.1., after a Closing Order had been made on this room.

She was fined £12, with £3 3s. costs, or two months' imprisonment in default.

II.—LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BYE-LAWS.

On 30th June, the Sheppy Glue and Chemical Works, Ltd., 37, White Post Lane, E.9, were summoned for removing offensive matter in improper receptacles in Bridge Street, and Maplin Street E.3, on 12th June, 1930.

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

On 30th June, the Sheppy Glue and Chemical Works, Ltd., 37, White Post Lane, E.9, were summoned for removing offensive matter (fat) during prohibited hours through Bridge Street and Maplin Street, E.3, on the 12th June, 1930.

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

On 30th June, Frederick Wales, 12, Redcliffe Road, East Ham, was summoned for removing offensive matter (fat) during prohibited hours through Bridge Street and Maplin Street, E.3. (Wales is employed by the Sheppy Glue and Chemical Works, Ltd.)

He was ordered to pay 2s. costs.

On 26th September, W. J. Curley, 9, Devons Road, E.3, for W. J. Curley & Sons, Marsh Gate Lane, E.15, was summoned for removing offensive matter during prohibited hours in Cable Street, E.1, on 15th August, 1930.

He was fined 10/- with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

On 26th September, Charles Alfred Self, employed as a Carman by W. J. Curley & Sons, Marsh Gate Lane, E.15, was summoned for removing offensive matter through Cable Street, E.1, during prohibited hours on 15th August, 1930.

The case was dismissed.

On 26th September, W. J. Curley, 9, Devons Road, Bow, E.3, for W. J. Curley & Sons, Marsh Gate Lane, E.15, was summoned for removing offensive matter in improper receptacles on 15th August, 1930.

He was fined 10s., with £2 2s. costs.

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

On 30th June, William Dungay, 31, Katherine Buildings, E.1, was summoned for doing such act or thing likely to expose ice-cream to contamination, *i.e.*, allowed his container to be foul and rusty.

He was fined £1, or 14 days imprisonment in default.

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

On 7th November, Yetta Levene, 38, Hessel Street, E.1, was summoned for failing to observe due cleanliness in food premises at 38, Hessel Street, E.1. (Wet fish and bread sold in close proximity to each other).

She was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

V.—LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1928.

On 30th June, William Dungay, 31, Katherine Buildings, E.1, was summoned for failing to register his premises, which were used for the sale of ice-cream, with the Sanitary Authority.

He was fined £1, or 14 days imprisonment in default.

VI.—LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL DRAINAGE BYE-LAWS. (METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT).

On 7th November, Michael Sterne, 3, Murdoch Cottages, E.3, was summoned for failing to deposit plans and to give notice to Local Sanitary Authority of intention of executing drainage work at 424, Mile End Road, E.3.

He was fined £2, with £2 2s. costs.

On 13th November, Israel Zigelman, 28, Hogarth Houses, E.1, was summoned for constructing a sink waste pipe contrary to Bye-Law 10, at 39, Plumbers Row, E.1.

He was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

On 13th November, Israel Zigelman, 28, Hogarth Houses, E.1, was summoned for failing to cause a sink waste pipe constructed by him to discharge into a properly trapped gully at 39, Plumbers Row, E.1.

He was fined £1, with £2 2s. costs.

Total Fines and Costs.

	No. of Summons.	Fines.			Costs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Food and Drugs Acts	16	41	8	0	22	1	0
London County Council Bye-laws ...	9	8	0	0	12	14	0
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902	1	1	0	0	—		
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908	1	1	0	0	2	2	0
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928	1	1	0	0	—		
Milk & Dairies Order, 1926	2	2	2	0	4	4	0
Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ...	66	76	1	0	144	5	6
	—						
	96	£130	11	0	£185	6	6
	—						

Tuberculosis.

There are three Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries in the Borough. Their situation and the hours of attendance are as follows :—

18, *Great Prescot Street, Whitechapel.*

NEW PATIENTS.

Women and Children ... Monday and Wednesday, 10-12 noon.

Men Friday, 10-12 noon.

Workers Tuesday, 6-8 p.m.

Other attendances by appointment.

208, *High Street, Shadwell.*

NEW PATIENTS.

Women and Children ... Monday and Wednesday, 10-12 noon.

Men Friday, 10-12 noon.

Workers Tuesday, 6-8 p.m.

Other attendances by appointment.

35, *Stepney Green.*

Women and Children ... Monday and Thursday, 2 p.m.

New and Old patients.

Men only Friday, 2 p.m.

New and Old patients.

Workers only Tuesday, 6 p.m.

New and Old patients.

New patients by appointment. Daily at 10 a.m.

They are under the control of the Medical Officer of Health and the Tuberculosis Officer at each dispensary. The work is preventive and not curative. All patients attending dispensaries are examined as well as the contacts. The Tuberculosis Officers act as consultants to the three local London County Council hospitals and their services are always available for the general practitioners. One acts as Medical Officer at the Geere House Open Air School.

Through the dispensaries, patients are recommended for Sanatorium treatment, Finsen Light Treatment, supply of Pneumo-Thorax refills, and Dental Treatment.

We have six Tuberculosis Visitors (two of them are part-time dispensers). In addition to their work at the dispensaries they visit the homes of patients, give advice and report as to home conditions.

The Tuberculosis After-Care Committee is divided into three sub-committees, one for each dispensary area. It is composed of representatives of various agencies, the London County Council and the Borough Council being represented thereon. Each sub-committee meets once a month and they render valuable assistance to the patients, the Borough Council and the L.C.C.

Return showing the work of the Dispensaries during the year 1930 :—

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	128	93	3	9	10	8	15	12	138	101	18	21
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	61	16	13
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	148	76	43
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—												
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	6	5	4	3	1	2	2	—	7	7	6	3
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	3	7
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	183	192	200
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured	12	12	9	5	—	2	6	3	12	14	15	8
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321	391	322	274
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st												
(a) Diagnosis completed	743	492	87	95	50	55	63	67	793	547	150	162
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	37	25	24
1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	1,752											
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	33											
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ..	114											
4. Died during the year	104											
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	56											
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	5,906											
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	137											
(b) Other special forms of treatment	198											
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	33											
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—												
(a) At Homes of Applicants	17											
(b) Otherwise	263											
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	171											
12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	4,645											
13. Number of												
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	1,063											
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ..	56											
14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	703											
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	525											
16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :—												
(a) Form G.P. 17	6											
(b) Form G.P. 36	6											

No cases written off as cured in any previous year have been entered on the Register 1930.

Finsen Light Treatment and the supply of Pneumo-Thorax refills.

The Council has continued the arrangements for the payment for attendances of patients undergoing this treatment at certain hospitals.

The following table shows the number of patients who received treatment and the attendances:—

	No. of Patients.	No. of Attendances.
Finsen Light treatment at the London Hospital	8	137
Pneumo-Thorax Refills at Brompton ,,	9	123
Ditto Victoria Park ,,	8	75

Handicraft Class.

A Handicraft Class is held at the Shadwell Tuberculosis Dispensary, 208, High Street, Shadwell, and has been in existence since January, 1928. Patients are given instruction in leather work, basket making, raffia work and other similar light occupations. They attend for about 2 hours twice a week and there is an average attendance of 15 patients per session. The London County Council supply the teacher and the remainder of the expenditure is provided voluntarily.

The class is a most useful and helpful means of passing the time for a patient who has returned from a sanatorium and who is unfit for work.

The Public Health Committee felt that the class was one of those worthy objects which might well be supported by the Borough Council, and with this object in view a conference was held with the Ministry of Health together with the chief officials of the London County Council interested in Tuberculosis, and representatives of the Borough Council.

Unfortunately, it was decided by the Ministry that no help could be given out of public funds on this work and though they recognised its usefulness, they were unable to offer any monetary assistance. I feel this is a great pity because Tuberculous people need some distraction and hobby to pass the time and to help them to convalesce.

The Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations 1912.

Under these regulations all forms of Tuberculosis are to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Four kinds of forms are used for this purpose:—Forms "A" and "B" are for primary cases, "C", for admission to sanatorium or Poor Law Hospitals, and "D" for discharges from them. All such notifications are treated as confidential and entered on a register kept specially for that purpose.

The following table shows a summary of the notifications receiving during the year:—

Form T. 137 (rev.)
1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 29th December, 1929, to the 27th December, 1930, in the area of the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

Age-Periods	Notifications on Form A													Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifi- cations on Form C.			
														Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis.						Total Notifi- cations on Form A.	
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis.													Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis.				Total Notifi- cations on Form B.	Poor Law Insti- tutions.		Sana- toria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- wards	Total all ages.	Un- der 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total 0 to 15					
Pulmonary: Males -	-	2	4	8	21	28	49	42	44	30	14	242	275	-	-	-	—	—	114	196	
„ Females	-	4	3	8	19	29	30	22	11	8	—	134	154	-	-	-	—	—	49	82	
Non-pulmonary: Males	1	16	11	9	10	6	8	1	2	2	1	67	71	-	1	-	1	1	12	31	
„ Females	1	9	8	6	6	6	4	2	—	2	—	44	46	-	1	-	1	1	2	27	

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 29th December, 1929, to the 27th December, 1930, **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	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	6
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Non-Pulmonary: Males...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ „ Females	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5

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 -	3	2
transferable deaths from Registrar General -	1	2
Posthumous notifications -	—	—
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths) -	5	2
Forms C & D (in respect of cases not previously known to the M.O.H.) -	—	—
Other Sources if any (specify) -	—	—

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE AT THE DENTAL CLINIC—TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of Patients.	Number of Fillings.			Number of Scalings.	Extraction Cases.				Dentures.				Number of Dressings.	Number for Advice.	Denture Visits.	Number of New Patients.
	Number of Attendances.	Simple.	Root.		Without Anaesthetic.	Local Administrations.	Gas Administrations.	Number of Teeth Extracted.	Upper.	Lower.	Re-models.	Repairs.				
Women ...	85	—	—	6	—	4	16	82	9	9	—	—	—	18	40	12
Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men ...	40	3	—	—	—	11	4	34	3	6	—	2	—	8	19	5
Total ...	125	3	—	6	—	15	20	116	12	15	—	2	—	26	59	17

No. of Ordinary sessions held 14
 No. of Gas " " 23

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1930.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in Stepney during 1930.

Age Periods.			New Cases.				Deaths.			
			Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
1	...	...	2	4	16	10	—	—	5	7
5	...	...	4	3	12	10	—	1	3	2
10	...	...	9	8	10	7	—	—	1	1
15	...	...	21	19	10	6	7	7	—	—
20	...	...	29	29	6	6	10	22	—	1
25	...	...	49	32	8	5	28	15	1	1
35	...	...	43	22	1	3	13	15	1	—
45	...	...	45	11	2	—	37	9	—	—
55	...	...	30	9	2	2	30	6	—	—
65 and upwards			16	—	1	—	13	3	—	—
Totals			248	137	69	50	138	78	12	13

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

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

Power is given to the Council to cause such persons to discontinue their employment.

It was not found necessary to take action under the regulations during the year.

Frequent corrections have to be made in the Tuberculosis notification register, and quarterly returns as to reasons for deletions, together with the additions, are sent to the London County Council. The following is the summary for the year:—

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Gross Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
No. of cases on the notification register at the end of December, 1929	1,870	1,156	3,026	549	512	1,061	4,087
No. of cases removed from the register for the following reasons:—							
Cured	13	14	27	12	9	21	48
Untraced	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Removed from Borough	42	36	78	16	20	36	114
Died	138	78	216	12	13	25	241
Denotified	16	9	25	1	1	2	27
No. of new cases added to the register ...	242	134	376	68	45	113	489
No. of cases remaining on the register at the end of December, 1930	1,903	1,150	3,053	574	513	1,087	4,140

The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

In the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney there are two part-time Medical Officers for the Municipal Centres, 11 Health Visitors, 1 General Clerk, 2 Centre Clerks, and 2 Milk Clerks. The Health Visitors made 27,405 visits during the year. There are 6 Municipal Infant Welfare Centres and 10 Voluntary Centres, 1 Day Nursery School, 4 Day Nurseries. There are 8 Ante-natal Clinics, one of which is Municipal. In addition we have a Dental Scheme for expectant and Nursing Mothers and for children up to 5 years of age. Convalescent treatment is arranged for a large number of mothers and children every year. We also have a free milk scheme involving an expenditure of over £3,000 per annum. Free dinners to ante-natal and nursing mothers are arranged for through the Stepney Invalids' Kitchens.

Every baby born in the Borough is notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907. After the tenth day the Health Visitor sees the mother and baby and gives her advice. She also tells the mother which centre she should attend either voluntary or municipal, according to the district in which she resides.

The whole of Stepney is divided into areas served by the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Each centre only takes mothers from the area which it serves. The municipal centres are non-sectarian. Of the 10 voluntary centres, 4 are Jewish. These Jewish Centres are organised, equipped and maintained by the Voluntary Jewish Committees. The grant towards half the annual expenditure of all voluntary centres is made to them by the Borough Council under the Local Government Act, 1929—known as the Block Grant.

Stepney is a district in which there are a great many voluntary organisations. Some years ago, members of the Carnegie Trust visited Stepney with a view to erecting a large centre for Maternity and Child Purposes, but on investigation they found that Stepney was already so well equipped through voluntary and municipal efforts that unfortunately for Stepney they changed their minds and went to another borough, where they installed a model building.

The numerous activities in the Borough make the task of arranging and organising the work no easy one. However, after several years of continual effort the whole scheme in Stepney has been arranged to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Health. As far as possible overlapping is avoided and each centre whether voluntary or municipal, does its best for the welfare of the mother and child attending there.

A quarterly meeting is held at the Public Health Offices, where representatives attend from the voluntary infant welfare centres, day nurseries and ante-natal clinics. This is known as the Stepney Federation of Infant Welfare Centres. At these meetings many matters are discussed connected with centres, health visiting, etc. In this way close co-operation is assured between the many different agencies in the Borough.

To resume the account of the Health Visitors work, after she has visited the mother and told her which centre serves that district, the health visitor sends a card to the centre which the mother should attend. If it is a voluntary centre the voluntary health visitor encourages the mother to attend that centre and she looks after the mother in exactly the same way as do the municipal health visitors.

As regard the work of each centre, I should like to repeat that whether voluntary or municipal, the centres are run on exactly the same lines with a doctor and trained health visitors in attendance.

Should a mother be unable to attend a centre regularly, the health visitor pays frequent visits to the house.

Every health visitor in the Borough has a system of card indexing on which full details are written up of every visit she makes.

Babies under 12 months are visited 4 times at least in the first year and twice a year afterwards until they reach the age of 5 years, when they go to school. Should the child need special supervision, the health visitor calls more frequently to the house. She advises the mother on hospital treatment, simple diet and so on. In addition to the routine ante-natal visiting, we do a great deal of ante-natal visiting for the London Hospital.

Patients are recommended to the Maternity Beds at the local hospitals and they are urged to seek the ante-natal advice in every case.

Under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926, investigations are made as to the cause of infection, the home conditions and general arrangement of the case. Where a mother dies from causes directly connected with child-birth we have arrangements with Dr. Christie Brown of the London Hospital who makes special investigations into such cases.

When the L.C.C. notify us of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ~~and~~ the health visitor goes immediately to the house and arranges for hospital or medical treatment. They keep in close touch with the case and their notes are carefully written up and forwarded to the L.C.C.

Pemphigus Neonatorum is another disease of infants in which Health Visitors make special investigations.

The Municipal Health Visitors see all cases of Measles in Children under five which come to their notice either through school notifications or from other sources. The East London Nursing Association are paid 1s. 3d. per visit for such cases as require special nursing.

3,898 primary visits were made by the Health Visitors to children under 1 year of age. Of these

3,660 were breast fed. 230 were artificially fed. 8 had mixed feeding.

The number of babies dead before the first visit of the Health Visitor was 53, and the number removed before the first visit was 82.

Further particulars as to the work of the Health Visitors are given in the table on page 93.

Local Government Act, 1929.

With regard to the Voluntary Associations providing Maternity and Child Welfare services in the Borough, the Minister of Health made a scheme under Section 101 (6) of the Local Government Act, 1929, in respect of which the London County Council or this Council are to contribute, and provide for the payment of contributions to those associations.

The scheme came into operation on April 1st and will continue in force for 3 years. Each Voluntary Association now receives a fixed sum based on the expenditure of the standard year 1927/28, the former system of percentage grants being abolished.

The amount of the annual contribution to be paid by the London County Council is £3,429 and by the Council £7,467.

The following is a list of the Associations to whom contributions are payable :—

(a) By the L.C.C.

<i>Name of Association.</i>	<i>Services in respect of which contribution is payable.</i>	<i>Amount of Annual contribution to be paid.</i>
		£
East End Maternity Hospital.	(a) Maternity Hospital	(a) 987
	(b) District Midwifery and Maternity Nursing.	(b) 224
	(c) Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics	(c) 136
Jewish Maternity Hospital	(a) Maternity Hospital	(a) 1,767
	(b) Midwifery and Maternity Nursing, including Sick-room help.	(b) 197
London Hospital	District Midwifery and Maternity Nursing.	118

(b) By the Borough Council—

Shadwell Memorial Hall, 225, High Street, Shadwell.	Infant Welfare Centre	263
Mile End Infant Care, Congregational Building, Burdett Road.	do.	206
Women's League of Service, St. Clare Street.	do.	437
Jewish Mothers' Welcome Camperdown House, Half Moon Passage, Aldgate.	do.	374
Jewish Maternity and Sick Room Help Society (two Centres), 36, Underwood Street.	do.	1,148
38, Betts Street	do.	404
East Stepney Jewish Centre, Beaumont Hall, Beaumont Square.	do.	88
Stepney School for Mothers, 587-9, Commercial Road.	do.	766
587, Commercial Road	Observation wards in connection with Centre.	840
St. John's Mission Hall, 61, Carr Street, Limehouse Fields.	Infant Welfare Centre	109
Dame Colet, 29, Duckett Street ...	do.	381
London Hospital	Ante-natal Clinic	493
St. Paul's Day Nursery, Wellclose Square, London Docks.	Day Nursery	384
Port of London Day Nursery, 5, Pier Head, Wapping.	do.	517
Marie Hilton Crèche, Stepney Causeway.	do.	444
Jewish Day Nursery, 23, New Road	do.	613

It is a condition of the payment of a contribution to any voluntary association under the scheme :—

(a) That the Council are satisfied as to the efficiency of the maternity and child welfare service provided by the Association in respect of which, the contribution is payable, and that such service is being used by a reasonable number of those persons for whom it is provided ;

(b) That no reduction or alteration of such service is made without the consent of the Council ;

(c) That such service, and any premises in which it is carried on, are open to inspection at all reasonable times by any officer of the Council duly authorised by the Council, and by any officer of the Ministry of Health appointed for that purpose by the Minister ;

(d) That the Association sends to the Council in each year a copy of the Annual Report of the Association on the Maternity and Child Welfare Work of the previous year, together with a statement of the accounts of the Association for that year relating to such work and a copy of the Auditor's Certificate thereon, and furnishes the Council from time to time with such other information relating to the maternity and child welfare services provided by the Association and the expenditure thereon as the Council may reasonably require ;

Provided that the Council shall not, except with the consent of the Minister of Health, terminate or make any reduction in the annual contribution payable to an association in respect of any service on the ground that any of the foregoing conditions are not fulfilled in the case of that service.

Convalescent Treatment.

Convalescent Treatment is a boon to the mothers in Stepney and is much appreciated. It is remarkable to learn that several of them had never been away for a holiday from home before especially to the seaside.

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

Home	Mothers	Children.
St. Mary's, Birchington	22	23
Invalid Children's Aid Association	—	1
St. Mary's, Dover	49	61
Church Army Convalescent Homes, Merrow ...	8	12
" " " " St. Leonards	6	8
" " " " Bexhill ...	3	6
All Saints' Convalescent Home, Eastbourne ...	—	7
Southern Convalescent Home, Worthing ...	6	9
	94	127

I certainly think that a Convalescent Home at the seaside run conjointly with say 2 other Boroughs would be of immense advantage.

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

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

			No. of Applications granted.	No. of persons.	Quantity.	Cost. £. s. d.		
Cows Milk—								
Free ...	...	...	4302	5,744	20,128 gals.	2,245	16	1
Half-Price	...	...	228	308	1,078 „	61	11	5
Dried—								
Free ...	...	...	1077	1,191	8,226 lbs.	618	12	8
Half-Price	...	...	84	95	656 „	23	13	0
Virol—								
Free ...	...	...	691	803	812 lbs.	50	16	6
Half-Price	...	...	38	41	38 $\frac{3}{4}$ „	1	8	0
Total			...					
			6420	8,182	21,206 gals. 9,733 lbs.	3,001	17	8

The cost of the milk distributed during the 4 previous years is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1926	...	...	4,260 8 7
1927	...	...	3,506 8 1
1928	...	...	2,141 9 5
1929	...	...	2,116 13 2

The scale approved by the Ministry of Health is as follows :—

Limits of income per head of Family after deducting Rent.

No. in Family.	Milk Free,	Milk, Half Price.
1	16/- per head.	18/- per head.
2	13/- „ „	14/6 „ „
3	10/6 „ „	11/6 „ „
4	9/6 „ „	10/6 „ „
5	8/6 „ „	9/6 „ „
6	8/- „ „	9/- „ „
7	7/6 „ „	8/6 „ „
8	7/- „ „	8/- „ „
9	6/6 „ „	7/6 „ „
10	6/- „ „	7/- „ „
11	5/6 „ „	6/6 „ „
12	5/- „ „	6/- „ „
13	4/6 „ „	5/6 „ „

Maternity Beds.

Our agreement was renewed with the London County Council for the admittance of patients to the three local L.C.C. Institutions. The Borough Council pay for such treatment and the patients contribute towards the cost, according to the amount they are assessed.

Nine cases were sent into the hospitals. In addition we make a grant of £100 towards the reservation of a bed at the East End Maternity Hospital. 17 cases have been sent there this year.

Light Treatment.

We are fortunate in having in our Borough the London Hospital which possesses one of the best Light treatment centres in England. The Medical Officers at the Infant Welfare Centres send children there who are suffering from deficiency diseases. They are seen there by the Medical Officer in charge who decides whether the light treatment is suitable for each particular case. We have had some excellent results in young children who respond very quickly to this form of treatment.

Maternity Outfits.

These sterilised outfits are supplied at cost price through the Municipal ante-natal clinic.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

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

The number of births notified was 4,291—4,144 live births and 147 still-births.

3,033 were notified by midwives and 1,258 by doctors and parents.

Municipal Centres.

The total attendances at the Municipal Centres during the year were 18,481 being 11,244 by children under 1 year of age and 7,237 by children between the ages of one and five years.

Details of the work at the Municipal Centres will be seen in the following table.

MUNICIPAL CENTRES.

	Limehouse.			Mile End.	St. George's.		Spitalfields.		Wapping.		White- chapel.	Total.
	Mon.	Wed.	Thurs.	Thurs.	Tues.	Fri.	Tues.	Thurs.	Mon.	Wed.	Wed.	
No. of Sessions	49	51	4	50	51	50	52	50	25	30	52	464
" Attendances of Infants ...	1,601	1,194	—	1,711	2,022	1,030	486	1,293	193	702	1,012	11,244
" " Children 1 to 5	647	684	—	1,383	1,473	803	308	877	72	324	666	7,237
" Infants on Registers ...	980	460	—	583	—	1,219	—	653	—	460	421	4,776
" Children on Registers ...	1,291	771	—	1,355	—	2,447	—	1,320	—	439	1,145	8,768
" Ante-Natal Sessions ...	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
" " New Cases ...	—	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163
" " Subsequent Attendances	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160
" Doctors' Consultations ...	48	51	48	50	49	44	—	50	—	29	52	421

HEALTH VISITORS REPORT.

	DISTRICT	Mile End, S.W	Ratcliffe, Shadwell, St. George's	St. George's, North	Mile End, S.E.	Mile End, North East	Mile End Central and Limehouse, W	Wapping	Whitechapel and Spitalfields	Limehouse, North	Limehouse, South	Mile End	
NAME	Miss Addis	Miss Bailey	Miss Clements	Miss Cordwell	Miss Foucar	Miss Gibbs	Miss Goodfellow	Miss Mitchell	Miss Styles	Miss Virtue	Miss Whitty	Total	
Primary	574	532	289	273	210	412	158	418	368	303	361	3,898	
Revisits:—													
To infants under 1 year ...	408	255	211	639	467	838	924	477	552	605	356	5,732	
To children between 1-5 years	427	655	674	1,705	1,289	1,482	982	687	1,051	819	904	10,675	
Ante-natal:—													
Primary	88	45	65	2	7	29	36	177	16	2	118	585	
Subsequent	11	0	8	2	1	1	6	241	10	0	25	305	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	2	2	2	1	4	0	34	2	0	6	55	
Puerperal Fever	1	4	0	3	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	15	
" Pyrexia	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	13	
Measles	403	99	71	8	193	117	38	253	102	55	216	1,555	
Miscellaneous	633	578	308	549	399	242	691	432	181	51	508	4,572	
Total	2,547	2,171	1,628	3,185	2,569	3,128	2,835	2,723	2,285	1,839	2,495	27,405	
CENTRES ATTENDED:—													
Municipal	48	197	211	0	117	14	150	155	209	168	142	1,411	
Voluntary	0	1	0	90	93	152	0	0	0	0	0	336	
Total	48	198	211	90	210	166	150	155	209	168	142	1,747	

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE AT THE DENTAL CLINIC—MATERNITY.

Particulars of Patients.		Number of Fillings.		Number of Scalings.	Extraction Cases.				Dentures.				Number of Dressings.	Number for Advice.	Denture Visits.	Number of New Visits.
	Number of Attendances.	Simple.	Root.		Without Anaesthetic.	Local Administrations.	Gas Administrations.	Number of Teeth Extracted.	Upper.	Lower.	Re-models.	Repairs.				
Women ...	281	5	—	7	—	10	100	657	19	18	2	3	2	62	95	43
Children ...	64	—	—	1	—	—	40	113	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	26
Total ...	345	5	—	8	—	10	140	770	9	18	2	3	2	84	95	69

No. of Ordinary sessions held ... 14
 No. of gas " " ... 23

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

Day.	Centre.	Hours.
MONDAY ...	LIMEHOUSE. Town Hall, Commercial Road.	2 to 5 p.m.
TUESDAY ...	ST. GEORGE'S. Town Hall, Cable Street.	2 to 5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY ...	WAPPING. Riverside Mansions.	2 to 5 p.m.
	LIMEHOUSE. Town Hall, Commercial Road.	1.30 to 5 p.m.
	WHITECHAPEL. St. Phillips Institute, Newark Street.	2 to 5 p.m.
THURSDAY ...	LIMEHOUSE. Town Hall, Commercial Road.	(A.N. Clinic). 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
	MILE END. 401, Mile End Road.	2 to 5 p.m.
	SPITALFIELDS. Hughes Mansions, Vallance Road.	2 to 5 p.m.
FRIDAY ...	ST. GEORGE'S. Town Hall, Cable Street.	2 to 5 p.m.

Voluntary :—

Mission Hall, Carr Street.	Tuesday afternoons 2 p.m.
Stepney Infant Welfare Centre and Babies' Nursing Home, 587, Commercial Road.	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 10.30 to 12.30 (Light treatment). Monday afternoons. Thursdays 10 to 12 noon (Dental). Friday afternoons.
The Memorial Hall, High Street, Shadwell.	Wednesday afternoons.
Jewish Centre, 38, Betts Street.	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.
Congregational Buildings, Burdett Road.	Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.
Dame Colet House, 29, Duckett Street.	Monday and Tuesday afternoons. Wednesday afternoon (Sewing and Health Talk).
Jewish Maternity Home, 24, Underwood Street.	Mondays 10 to 1 (Dental) and after- noons (Sewing Class). Tuesday afternoons. Wednesday afternoons (Sewing Class). Thursday afternoons.
12, St. Clare Street, Minorities.	Thursday 2.30 to 4 (Sewing Class). „ 2.45 to 3.15 (Health Talk). Tuesdays 2.30 to 4 (Bootmending).
10, Duckett Street.	Fridays (alternate) 6.15 to 8 p.m. (Dental Clinic).
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-the-East Hospital, Raine Street.	Tuesdays 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics—(continued)

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 and Wednesdays 8.30 a.m.
East End Maternity Hospital, 396, Commercial Road.	Mondays 2 to 6 p.m. Wednesdays 9 to 1 p.m. Fridays 9 to 1 p.m.
Jewish Maternity Home, 24, Underwood Street.	Mondays and Fridays 11.30 a.m.
Jewish Centre, Camperdown House, Half Moon Passage.	Second Wednesday morning in each month.

Ailing Mother's Clinic :—

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

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

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 seventh Annual Report, dealing with the work carried out in the Borough Laboratory during the year 1930.

During the year 1,602 samples were submitted to me for analysis, these samples were made up as under :—

Foods	-	-	-	-	-	1,403	}	1,532
Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	129		
Public Health Department	-	-	-	-	-			40
Borough Engineer	-	-	-	-	-			24
Borough Electrical Engineer	-	-	-	-	-			2
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-		2
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
Milk (for bacteriological examination)	-							1
								<u>1,602</u>

The 1,532 samples of foods and drugs were purchased or taken by Inspectors under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and consisted of :—

Formal samples	-	-	-	-	-	948
Informal samples	-	-	-	-	-	570
Milk (appeal to cow)	-	-	-	-	-	14
						<u>1,532</u>

Out of 948 formal samples 24 or 2·5 per cent. were adulterated and of 570 informal samples 11 or 1·9 per cent. were adulterated, making a total of 1,518 samples out of which 35 samples or 2·3 per cent. were adulterated. Out of 14 "Appeal to cow" samples, 11 failed to pass the standard. 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	900	880	20	2.2
Skimmed Milk	3	3	—	—
Butter	168	162	6	3.6
Margarine	140	140	—	—
Cream	21	21	—	—
Pepper	15	15	—	—
Vinegar	12	12	—	—
Glauber's Salt	12	12	—	—
Sausage	11	11	—	—
Epsom Salts	11	11	—	—
Ground Ginger	10	10	—	—
Milk Sugar	9	9	—	—
Purified Borax	9	9	—	—
Glycerine	9	9	—	—
Camphorated Oil	9	9	—	—
Condensed Milk	9	9	—	—
Rice	9	9	—	—
Citric Acid	9	9	—	—
Boric Ointment	8	7	1	12.5
Coffee	7	7	—	—
Castor Oil	7	6	1	14.3
Tea	7	7	—	—
Pearl Barley	7	6	1	14.3
Boracic Powder	7	5	2	28.6
Cod Liver Oil	6	6	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	6	6	—	—
Sponge Cake	6	6	—	—
Sugar... ...	6	6	—	—
Cream of Tartar	6	6	—	—
Flour	5	5	—	—
Olive Oil	5	5	—	—
Table Jelly	4	4	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture of				
Quinine	4	3	1	25.0
Sal Volatile	3	3	—	—
Tinned Peas	3	3	—	—
Sweets	3	3	—	—
Lard	3	3	—	—
Corn Flour	3	3	—	—
Cheese	3	3	—	—
Cocoa	3	3	—	—
Arrowroot	3	3	—	—
Ice Cream	3	3	—	—
Mineral Waters	3	3	—	—

TABLE A:—*Continued*

	Number of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
Zinc Ointment	3	3	—	—
Jam	3	3	—	—
Lemon Squash	3	3	—	—
Gelatine	3	3	—	—
Honey	3	3	—	—
Sauce... ..	3	3	—	—
Seidlitz Powders	3	3	—	—
Sodium Bicarbonate	3	3	—	—
Dried Milk	3	3	—	—
Minced Meat	2	—	2	100·0
Diabetic Flour	1	—	1	100·0
Margarine and Butter (blended)	1	1	—	—
	1,518	1,483	35	2·3

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.
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
1930	1,518	35	2·3

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

TABLE C.

Inspector.	Samples Taken.	Number of Samples.		Number of Prosecutions.	
		Adulterated.	Other offences.	Adulterations.	Other Offences.
Bottomley ...	90	—	—	—	—
Brown ...	94	5	—	3	—
Dee ...	90	2	—	—	—
Edwards ...	101	5	—	2	—
Flint ...	92	3	—	2	—
Green ...	90	—	—	—	—
Guy ...	91	3	—	1	—
Harris ...	59	3	2	1	2
McCarthy ...	83	1	5	—	—
Pavitt ...	90	2	5	1	2
Shepherd ...	94	3	—	—	—
Simpson ...	90	—	—	—	—
Smith ...	103	2	3	—	1
Trimming ...	92	1	3	1	—
Twaits ...	91	2	—	1	—
Twynham ...	91	2	—	1	—
Waterman...	92	1	—	—	—
Total ...	1,533	35	18	13	5

Fourteen "Appeal to cow" samples and 1 milk (for bacteriological examination) are included in the above total of samples taken. Not included are samples taken from wholesalers in Stepney at the request of another Borough.

Details of "other offences" are given on page 1612.

Legal Proceedings.

Offences were committed in 53 cases. These were dealt with as shown below :—

				<i>Adulterated.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Formal	{ Proceedings	...	...	13	5	18
	{ Caution	...	...	10	9	19
	{ No action	...	...	1	1	2
Informal	...	...	...	11	3	14
				35	18	53

Table D summarises the results and compares them with the results of proceedings taken during the years 1928 and 1929.

TABLE D.

Year.	Summonses.	Total Fines.	Total Costs.	Average Fine.	Average Total Penalty.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1930	13 Food and Drugs (Adulteration)	29 8 0	18 18 0	2 5 3	3 14 4
	3 Margarine (Other offences) ...	12 0 0	3 3 0	4 0 0	5 1 0
	2 Milk (Other offences) ...	2 2 0	4 4 0	1 1 0	3 3 0
	18 Total ...	43 10 0	26 5 0	2 8 4	3 17 6
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 0	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

Milk.

900 samples of milk were analysed, of which 20 or 2·2 per cent. were adulterated.

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

TABLE E.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Number of samples.	824	838	837	895	825	809	854	923	923	900
Percentage of adulteration.	4.5	3.1	1.5	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.4	4.1	3.9	2.2

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

TABLE F.

Month.	Number examined.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
January ...	73	3.55	8.68	12.23
February ...	67	3.63	8.66	12.29
March ...	86	3.50	8.66	12.16
April ...	61	3.58	8.64	12.22
May ...	75	3.50	8.69	12.19
June ...	68	3.50	8.73	12.23
July ...	88	3.58	8.64	12.22
August ...	71	3.60	8.66	12.26
September ...	83	3.60	8.71	12.31
October ...	83	3.90	8.81	12.71
November...	67	3.97	8.83	12.80
December...	78	3.92	8.72	12.64
Whole Year ...	900	3.65	8.70	12.35
<i>Legal Minimum</i> ...	—	3.00	8.50	—

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
1930 ...	3.65	8.70	12.35

The milk averages given above do not include results obtained from the analysis of "Appeal to cow" samples.

The best quality milk has again been obtained in the November month. There is a slight improvement in the yearly average on last year's figures but otherwise there is little change.

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

TABLE G.

Number.	Deficient in Fat. per cent.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat= Added water per cent.	Action : Result of Proceedings.
K 21	18.7	—	Vendor fined £5 with £2 2s. costs.
K 22	24.0	—	Vendor fined £5 with £2 2s. costs.
E 13	6.7	—	Vendor fined 5s. with £2 2s. costs.
J 21	5.7	4.2	Vendor fined £1 with £3 3s. costs.
X 34	20.7	—	Vendor to pay a fine of £3 or to be imprisoned for one month.
X 35	14.3	—	Vendor to pay a fine of £5 or to be imprisoned for one month.
X 37	28.0	—	Vendor to pay a fine of £3 or to be imprisoned for one month.
T 12	9.0	—	Vendor cautioned.
T 13	4.3	—	Vendor cautioned.
C 10	3.7	—	Vendor cautioned.
F 9	8.3	—	Summons dismissed. Warranty proved.
B 12	11.0	2.1	Vendor cautioned.
H 101	6.0	—	Vendor cautioned.
H 109	21.7	—	Vendor fined £3 3s. with £2 2s. costs.
S 41	6.7	—	Vendor cautioned.
D 40	12.0	—	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
J 73	6.3	—	Vendor cautioned.
L 79	25.0	—	Informal sample.
N 69	7.0	—	Vendor fined £2 with £2 2s. costs.
L 73	26.0	—	No action taken.

As a result of proceedings taken against the vendor of Sample F 9 which was 8.3 per cent. deficient in fat, the case was dismissed on the production of a warranty. Prior to 1925 it was only necessary for the retailer to prove a warranty for the case to be dismissed and during that year, in the case of one

vendor of two adulterated samples, both summonses were dismissed on a warranty defence, that being the sixth occasion upon which summonses against him had been dismissed on production of a warranty.

The retailer must now, in order to plead a warranty request the local authorities within 60 hours after the sample was taken to obtain a sample of milk from a corresponding milking from the wholesaler. Further the local authority may take proceedings against the wholesaler instead of or in addition to the retailer.

It is plain that the sample of milk taken from the wholesaler cannot be the same milk, but if this sample should be below the standard it is probable that the adulteration was carried out by the wholesaler or that his cows are producing milk below the standard; if the sample be genuine the inference is that the retailer is responsible for the adulteration. In this case (sample F 9) three samples taken from the wholesaler were genuine samples containing 3.50 per cent., 3.65 per cent. and 3.70 per cent. of milk fat respectively, these figures being considerably higher than the legal minimum of 3.0 per cent. from which the deficiency is calculated. It was stated for the defence that, although these samples were genuine the results were of no importance and that the samples were merely taken to comply with the regulations so that the retailer might be entitled to plead a warranty defence. The warranty was produced and the summons dismissed.

If such a defence is to hold good in cases where the wholesaler's sample is genuine, then there is no improvement on the old warranty conditions, neither party can be convicted and the position remains as before.

The argument for the defence would no doubt have been very different if the sample taken from the wholesaler had been adulterated. Such a position would not be likely to arise here as proceedings (as in the case of samples B 37 and B 61 in my previous report) would probably be taken against the wholesaler only.

On the other hand many defendants have stated that they did not know that a warranty could be obtained, others apparently do not bother to obtain one; the vendors of samples X 34, X 35 and X 37 which were deficient in fat to the extent of 20.7 per cent., 14.3 per cent. and 28.0 per cent. respectively, who were fined £3, £5 and £3 had all obtained their milk from the same wholesaler, but not one of the vendors held a warranty.

One wholesaler in the Borough refuses to give a warranty but will pay the fines or costs should proceedings be taken against the retailer.

Samples taken from the wholesalers at the request of the vendors of samples J 21 and C 10 were genuine. In the former case a conviction was obtained and in the latter the retailer was cautioned.

"Appeal to cow" Samples.

A request was made by the vendor of sample B 12 that "Appeal to cow" samples should be taken from the cows in a cowshed in the Borough. He stated that he did not obtain his milk from a bulked supply but from the cows as they were being milked. Samples were therefore taken from 14 cows at the corresponding morning milking and the analysis resulted as under :—

Number.	Yield in pints.	Per cent. Fat.	Per cent. Solids-not-fat.	Fat deficiency per cent.	Solids-not-fat deficiency per cent.
B 31	15	3.20	7.95	—	6.5
B 32	14	2.65	8.52	11.7	—
B 33	32	2.40	7.97	20.0	6.2
B 34	13	3.25	8.17	—	3.9
B 35	26	3.65	8.00	—	5.9
B 36	15	3.30	8.42	—	0.9
B 37	11	3.70	7.50	—	11.8
B 38	25	3.20	8.70	—	—
B 39	23	2.65	7.77	11.7	8.6
B 40	14	2.65	7.82	11.7	8.0
B 41	26	2.45	8.80	18.3	—
B 42	27	4.75	9.20	—	—
B 43	7	4.00	8.10	—	4.7
B 44	30	3.45	8.55	—	—
Calculated composition of bulked milk		3.20	8.32	—	2.1
Sample B 12 ...		2.67	8.32	11.0	2.1

Of the above samples, 3 samples are deficient in both fat and solids-not-fat, 6 samples are deficient in solids-not-fat only, 2 samples are deficient in fat only and 3 samples comply with the regulations.

The mixed milk of the 14 cows would be satisfactory as regards the content of milk fat but would be 2.1 per cent. deficient in solids-not-fat.

It is a custom locally for customers to attend the milking in order to obtain warm milk from the cows and even to choose a particular cow. It will be seen that from only one cow (B 42) would really good quality milk be obtained and this cow had only recently been purchased.

The cows are milked at 4.30 a.m. and 1 p.m. representing unequal periods of milking of $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours and $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The longer the interval between milking the lower will be the percentage of fat in the milk. The same cows at the afternoon milking would probably show an improvement in the percentage of milk fat.

The legal standard is only a presumptive standard and any milk, however poor, which is taken direct from the cow is regarded in law as genuine milk. The mixed milk of normal, healthy, and properly fed dairy cows will invariably pass the legal standard. If the milk be not adulterated then it is high time that there should be a definite standard of quality to which milk must conform before it is sold to the consumer.

Hospital, etc., Samples.—During the year 6 institutions have been sampled in turn, a total of 19 samples being taken. None of the samples were adulterated, though one was reported as "poor quality, slightly deficient in solids-not-fat." The average composition was :—Milk fat 3.49 per cent. and solids-not-fat 8.68 per cent. These figures are lower than those obtained for the average composition of the milk, including adulterated samples, sold throughout the Borough during the year.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

The Milk (Special Designations Order, 1923) stated that milk may be sold under certain special designations and laid down standards with which these graded milks must comply. These designations and standards are :—

Certified Milk and Grade A Milk Pasteurised.—The milk must not contain more than 30,000 organisms per c.c. and must not contain coliform bacillus in $1/10$ c.c.

Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk and Grade A Milk.—The milk must not contain more than 200,000 organisms per c.c. and must not contain coliform bacillus in $1/100$ c.c.

Pasteurised Milk.—The milk must not contain more than 100,000 organisms per c.c.

It is highly important that the production of these grades of milk should be bacteriologically controlled so that the consumers who require cleaner milk and who pay a higher price may be assured that the milk so described complies with the standards of purity laid down.

The bacteriological examination of graded milks was commenced at the close of the year. One sample of Grade A Pasteurised Milk was examined and was found to be satisfactory.

Butter.

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

H 86 (Informal). Contained 0.04 per cent. boric acid.

H 91 (Same vendor as H 86). Contained 0.03 per cent. boric acid.

On the production of a warranty the summons was dismissed on payment of £1 1s. costs.

S 84 (Informal). Contained at least 25 per cent. of margarine. A further sample S 89 taken formally from the same vendor was genuine.

M 65 (Informal, purchased from the vendor of S 84 and S 89). Contained at least 25 per cent. of margarine.

M 81 (Same vendor as M 65). Contained at least 25 per cent. of margarine. The vendor was fined £2 with £2 2s. costs.

K 88 (Informal). Contained 26.5 per cent. of water. The legal maximum of 16.0 per cent. of water in butter was therefore exceeded to the extent of 65.6 per cent. A further sample obtained formally from the same vendor was genuine.

Margarine.

140 samples examined were genuine and free from preservative and prohibited colouring matters. Offences with regard to labelling were committed in 13 cases. (See page ~~16~~ 112,

Margarine and Butter (Blended).

One sample submitted as a mixture of margarine and butter contained 80 per cent. of butter and 20 per cent. of margarine.

Cream.

Twenty-one samples were genuine, free from preservative and thickening substances. The percentage of milk fat varied from 35.6 per cent. to 57.3

per cent. in 20 of the samples. The remaining sample consisted of tinned cream containing 20.1 per cent. of fat. The average fat content of all samples was 49.1 per cent.

In the case of many varieties of tinned cream the percentage of fat guaranteed (usually only 25 per cent.) is stated on the label. In this case no statement of the fat content was made, and the sample was described as "Pure thick cream" which would seem to indicate the presence of a high percentage of fat, certainly more than the 20.1 per cent. of fat actually present. It was further declared that the sample was "Nicer than fresh cream," a statement with which everyone might not agree. There is, however, no standard for the content of milk fat in cream, tinned or otherwise.

Minced Meat.

Two samples of minced meat contained sulphur dioxide. This preservative is prohibited in meat.

X 32 (Informal). Contained 400 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

X 33 (Same vendor as X 32). Contained 510 parts sulphur dioxide per million. The vendor was cautioned.

Sausage.

Eleven samples were analysed. Of these two samples contained preservative.

J 28 (Informal). Contained 227 parts sulphur dioxide per million
Presence of preservative declared by label.

K 55 (Informal). Contained 125 parts sulphur dioxide per million.
Presence of preservative declared by notice in shop.

Sausage may contain not more than 450 parts of sulphur dioxide per million if the presence of this preservative be declared by notice or label.

Pearl Barley.

Of 7 samples examined, all were free from preservative but one sample was adulterated with talc.

D 49 (Informal). Contained 0.65 per cent. facing powder (talc).
A formal sample obtained from the same vendor was genuine.

The practice of "facing" or "polishing" rice was at one time very general and Hamill (Reports of Inspectors of Foods 1909, No. 8) suggested an outside limit of 0.5 per cent. of added mineral matter. The treatment

is most undesirable owing to the removal during the polishing process of much of the nutritive value of the grain and to the introduction of insoluble mineral matter into the body.

In the case of pearl barley the mineral "facing" is decidedly objectionable. It is highly important that pearl barley should be free from contamination of this kind owing to the medicinal properties of barley water which is extensively used for invalids and children.

Lemon Squash.

Three samples of lemon squash contained 245, 125 and 175 parts sulphur dioxide per million respectively. These quantities are within the limit of sulphur dioxide allowed.

Gelatine.

Three samples of gelatine contained 345, 190 and 550 parts sulphur dioxide per million respectively. Gelatine may contain not more than 1,000 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

Pepper.

Fifteen samples of pepper were examined. One sample bore the label "This compound is sold as a mixed article and is warranted to be of choice quality. Sale of Food and Drugs Act." The sample consisted of pepper containing 50 per cent. of rice starch.

Jam.

Three samples of jam examined were genuine and free from prohibited dyes. Each sample contained traces of sulphur dioxide.

The labelling of jam has for long been unsatisfactory. It has, however, always been recognised that there is a large demand for cheap jam and consequently such jam cannot be of the best quality. It has been a common custom to add to the label describing jam the words "With other fruit juice" in very small print.

The Jam Section of the Food Manufacturers' Federation in conjunction with the Society of Public Analysts have now adopted certain standards for jam and these standards came into operation on November 1st, 1930.

These standards provide for a first quality and a second quality jam, labelled respectively "Full Fruit Standard" and "Lower Fruit Standard"

and a specific fruit content is laid down for each type of jam according to the fruit or fruits used. Second quality jams will be described on the label by the name of the fruit or fruits together with the words "with other fruit juice" in letters of equal size.

Further all jams will contain a certain minimum percentage of total soluble solids.

Coffee.

Seven samples analysed were genuine. One sample labelled "Coffee and Chicory Mixture" contained 64 per cent. of chicory.

Condensed Milk and Dried Milk.

Nine samples of condensed milk and 3 samples of dried milk were genuine. These samples complied with the requirements of the Condensed Milk and Dried Milk Regulations respectively as regards percentage composition of milk fat and milk solids, and each tin was correctly labelled and contained sufficient condensed or dried milk to produce the number of pints of standard milk as stated on the label. All the samples were free from preservative.

Diabetic Flour.

One sample examined was reported as adulterated.

E 30. Contained 56.3 per cent. of starch, etc. (soluble sugar-forming carbohydrates).

The vendor was cautioned, with a suggestion that the analysis of the flour should be printed on the bags.

This sample was taken formally, following the analysis of the same flour (Diabetic Flour, No. 1), for a private purchaser. This purchaser when submitting the sample for analysis stated that he only required to know whether the sample contained starch, as he supposed, whether rightly or wrongly, that a flour sold as "diabetic flour" should be free from starch. At my suggestion he showed my analysis of this flour to his own doctor and to a medical specialist whom he consulted and was told that this flour was decidedly unsuitable.

The flour consists of ordinary wheat flour in which the protein had been increased by about 10 per cent. (on the flour) the normal amount of starch, in consequence, being lessened to that extent; it is therefore little better than ordinary flour. A true diabetic food is one in which starch and other

sugar forming substances have been reduced to a minimum. This flour cannot therefore be truly described as a diabetic food. There could be no great difference in effect between taking this flour or a little less of an ordinary flour. Further, ordinary flour costs about 2½d. per pound whereas this flour was sold in 6 pound bags costing 6s. 6d. per bag.

Allowing that no food of this type should be purchased without previous medical advice, it is nevertheless highly desirable that a purchaser should be shown the composition of the food purchased, particularly as it is described and sold as suitable for a specific purpose (the purchaser was informed that it was good for diabetes) without any qualification or warning whatsoever as to its fitness or otherwise in different stages of the complaint.

A sample of this diabetic flour No. 1 was therefore taken under the Act and was condemned as it was in my opinion "sold to the prejudice of the purchaser" and was "not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by the purchaser."

On the instructions of the Public Health Committee, the vendor was cautioned and it was suggested that an analysis of the flour should be printed on the bags.

The vendors stated that the flour was sold exactly as it was received from the millers and that the millers accepted the responsibility for the article. The millers stated that they published a booklet containing a warning that no diabetic patients should select their diet without first consulting a doctor (this booklet was not given with the flour) and that they sold three kinds of flour, No. 1 for mild cases, No. 2 for severe cases, and No. 3 for acute cases.

They agreed to place an analysis of the contents in each bag.

Drugs.

Of 129 drugs examined 5 or 3.9 per cent. failed to comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia and were returned as adulterated.

S 22 Boric Ointment (Informal). 14.5 per cent. deficient in boric acid. Two further samples purchased informally from the same vendor were genuine.

J 26 Castor Oil (Informal). Contained 60 per cent. of glycerine. The presence of the glycerine was no doubt accidental as the liquids formed two immiscible layers. A further sample taken formally was genuine.

F 14 Boracic Powder (Informal). Contained 80 parts of lead per million.

F 29 Boracic Powder (Same vendor as F 14). Contained 80 parts of lead per million. The British Pharmacopoeia allows a maximum of 25 parts of lead per million parts of boracic powder. The vendor was cautioned.

H 153 Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine (Informal). Deficient in ammonia to the extent of 12.9 per cent. A further sample purchased formally from the same vendor was only slightly deficient in ammonia and was returned as genuine.

Poor Quality Samples.

These include samples of inferior grade or of a doubtful character and are 47 in number.

Thirty-one or 3.4 per cent. of the total milk samples were slightly below the legal standard of composition. This shows a decided improvement on the total of 63 or 6.8 per cent. found in 1929.

In a report to your Public Health Committee I suggested that the low figures obtained for the yearly average percentage composition of the milk sold in the Borough might be improved if the vendors of inferior and possibly adulterated samples, which are slightly below the legal standard of composition, were cautioned. On the instructions of the Public Health Committee letters of caution were sent by the Medical Officer of Health to the vendors of the last 5 samples which had been reported as "Poor quality, slightly deficient in solids-not-fat."

Other poor quality samples were : 7 margarine and 4 butter (contained a slight excess of moisture), 2 skimmed milk (slightly deficient in solids-not-fat), 2 glycerine (slightly deficient in glycerine) and 1 pearl barley (contained 0.3 per cent. of talc and a trace of sulphur dioxide).

Offences other than Adulteration.

Margarine.—In 13 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 7 cases the vendor was cautioned and in 3 cases legal proceedings were taken.

L 40. Unlabelled bulk. Vendor fined £10 with £3 3s. costs.

E 74. Improperly labelled. Vendor fined £1.

E 85. Improperly labelled. Vendor fined £1.

Skimmed or Separated Milk.—All churns or other receptacles for the conveyance or sale of skimmed or separated milk must be labelled "Skimmed Milk" or "Separated Milk" as the case may be in large and legible type.

In two cases the churns were not labelled and in one case the churn which had a small pencilled label was so placed amongst other churns that the label could not be seen and milk was being sold from the churn.

F 54. Sold as separated milk. Consisted of poor quality skimmed milk. The churn was not labelled. The vendor was fined £1 1s. with £2 2s. costs.

F 55. Sold as skimmed milk. Consisted of genuine skimmed milk. The churn was not labelled. The vendor was fined £1 1s. with £2 2s. costs.

L 42. Sold as skimmed milk. Consisted of poor quality skimmed milk. The churn was not labelled in a satisfactory manner. Vendor cautioned.

In connection with the above cases sample L 73 (see table of adulterated milk samples) was bought as milk, by an agent, from an unlabelled churn. The Public Health Committee gave instructions that legal proceedings should be taken against the vendor. The agent however changed his mind and would not agree that he had bought the sample as milk. No further action could therefore be taken.

Milk.—In one case (E 66), in which the milk-can was incorrectly inscribed, no action was taken.

Table Jelly.—One sample taken in connection with sample B 71 (see Annual Report for 1929) contained 75 parts sulphur dioxide per million and was unsatisfactorily labelled. The vendor, who was cautioned, undertook to delete the label to which objection was made.

Miscellaneous Samples.

Public Health Department.—40 samples submitted by the Public Health Department were made up as under :—

14 samples examined for the presence of preservative comprised :—
 Root Ginger (3), Tinned Peaches (2), Tinned Pears (2), Tinned Apricots (2),
 Seedless Raisins (2), Tinned Pilchards, Tinned Tomatoes and Shrimp
 Extract. All the above samples were free from preservative.

5 samples examined for preservative contained less than the amount permitted by the Regulations. These samples were :—Strawberry Pulp (3) containing 1,825, 1,665 and 1,490 parts sulphur dioxide per million respectively and Raisins (2) containing 315 and 730 parts sulphur dioxide per million respectively.

1 sample of Root Ginger contained 95 parts sulphur dioxide per million. An article of food may contain preservative if it is to be used in the preparation of one of the foods in which preservative is permitted. If the root be used in the preparation of ginger wines, alcoholic and non-alcoholic preservative is permitted; but if the root be ground for use in cakes and puddings preservative is not permitted.

1 sample of Apples taken from 28 barrels which were returned to a wholesaler in this Borough as the apples were said to contain arsenic, was satisfactory. In no case did the arsenic content exceed one-hundredth grain of arsenic per pound. In 1925 arsenic was found in American apples, the presence of the arsenic being due to the use of lead arsenate spray, the lead arsenate drying on the skin and being deposited around the stalk. In this case the apples showed a heavy light blue deposit around the stalk and the powder could also be seen on the skin. This was due to the use of a Bordeaux mixture spray and such arsenic as was found to be present, was present as an impurity in the spray used.

2 samples of Tinned Tomatoes were unsatisfactory owing to the presence of excessive amounts of tin and copper, the samples contained respectively 0.7 grain copper per pound and 2.7 grains tin per pound, and 0.6 grain copper per pound and 2.6 grains tin per pound.

Copper when present as a metallic colouring matter is prohibited; there is, however, no legal standard controlling the presence of copper otherwise in food.

1 sample of Tinned Peas was examined for metallic contamination and for the presence of a dye. Complaints had been made of the effects produced after the peas had been eaten. Owing to the discontinuance of the use of copper salts for the production of a green colour in peas, other methods are now being used. In this case the peas were found to have been coloured with methylene blue. When this dye is taken internally it has the effect of colouring the urine green or blue according to the amount of dye present. This dye is not however included in the

list of dyes prohibited for use in colouring food in this country, its use therefore is permissible. Dyes, however, when combined with specified metals are prohibited. Methylene blue occurs commercially in combination with zinc. As the zinc combined with the small amount of dye would be extremely small, it is not possible to say whether the methylene blue was originally combined with zinc or not as appreciable amounts of zinc may occur naturally in tinned foods or accidentally from the soldering flux.

1 sample of Celery and 1 sample of Milk, which were supposed to have caused illness, contained no substances of a harmful nature.

1 sample of Chocolates was unfit for human consumption; the vendor was fined £10 with £3 3s. costs.

13 other samples analysed were :—Tea (2), Bacon (2), Honey (2), Flour, Milk, Pills, Butter, Formalin, Tinned Beans and Tinned Peas.

Borough Engineer.—24 samples comprised :—Carbolic Powder 12 (all complied with the requirements of the specification), Various Tinned Foods 10 and Petrol 2.

Borough Electrical Engineer.—2 samples of Linseed Emulsion were submitted for analysis.

Private Samples.—1 sample of Diabetic Flour and 1 sample of Milk (suspected poisoning) were analysed for private purchasers.

Police.—A red powder received from the police consisted of oxide of copper, small quartz crystals and a little magnesium powder.

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, 1931.

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