

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

Contributors

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Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.



ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1932

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.

TOGETHER WITH THE

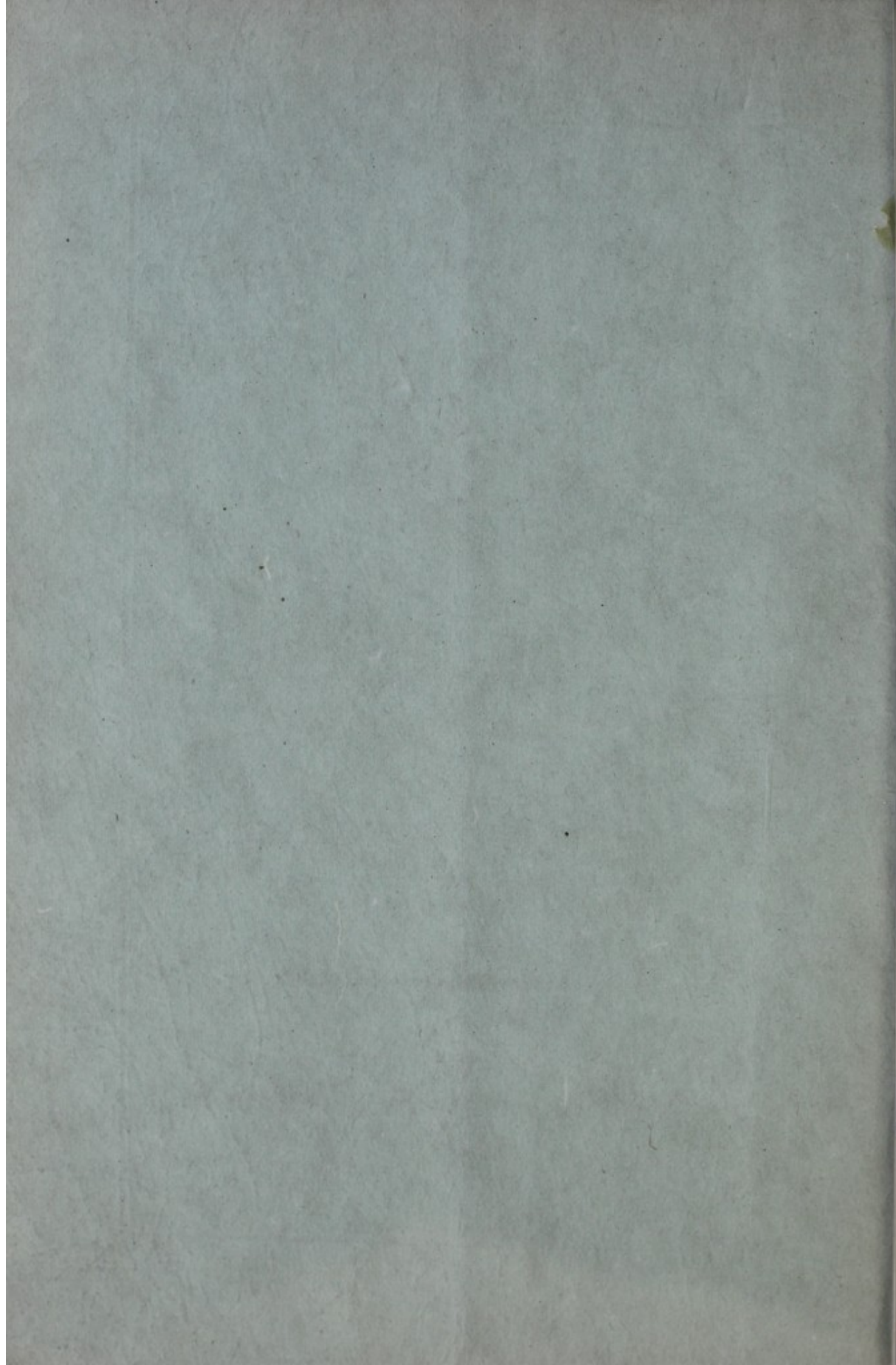
REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
43, WHITE HORSE STREET, STEPNEY, LONDON, E.1.

May, 1933.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my third annual report on the vital statistics and sanitary condition of the Borough of Stepney for the year 1932.

A survey by an official of the Ministry of Health on the Public Health services of the Borough was undertaken during the months of May to July. This dealt with the whole of the Public Health Department (including the Tuberculosis and Maternity Sections), Public Cleansing, etc. The report of the Ministry of Health dated 4th November, states:—

“ I am directed by the Minister of Health to state that he has had under consideration the report made by his officers after their recent survey of the public health services of the Council. It appears that, so far as can be judged from a general survey, a reasonable standard of efficiency is being maintained in the administration of those services. In particular the Minister recognises that valuable work has recently been done in the development of the maternity and child welfare services, both directly and through voluntary associations, and that notable improvements and economies have resulted from the establishment of a separate department for the public cleansing service.”

The report went on to deal with matters of administration in reference to the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, the co-operation between various health services and the officers, and made suggestions as to the Tuberculosis work and the working of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

There was such a small number of cases of Small Pox occurring in the Borough that Chicken Pox ceased to become notifiable after 8th May.

It is very encouraging to mention the big decline in the infantile mortality rate. In 1920 the rate was 90 per 1,000 births and now it is 61.6 per 1,000, the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough. The average rate for the period 1890-1894 was 178 per 1,000.

In view of the question raised in the House of Commons relative to maternal mortality, on the instructions of the Public Health Committee, I forwarded statistics on maternal deaths in the Borough during the past ten years to our three Members of Parliament and the Ministry of Health. The statistics compared remarkably well with England and Wales and with London as a whole, especially during the last four years, the rates of which are as follows:—

				<i>Stepney.</i>	<i>London.</i>	<i>England & Wales.</i>
1928	...	...	...	2.4	3.59	4.42
1929	...	...	...	2.7	3.6	4.33
1930	...	...	...	2.1	3.2	4.40
1931	...	...	...	2.2	3.8	4.11

This was a very interesting and noteworthy fact, as one of the reasons for ameliorating slums is that better home conditions lead to fewer deaths of mothers in childbirth.

We have been suffering somewhat lately from publicity, both in the newspapers and wireless talks on the "Stepney Slums." In view of the fact that our maternal mortality was among the lowest in London, I think it is most important that attention should be called to this fact. There is no doubt that these very good figures are due to the fact that a large number of women go into hospital for their confinement, where they are under the best conditions and away from home worries, *e.g.*, overcrowding and housekeeping on small means. A very sad case was that of a woman who after her confinement heard two of her children quarrelling and she jumped up out of bed to stop them. She fell back dead, the cause of death being pulmonary embolism following childbirth.

All the services of the Public Health Department have been well maintained during the year as my report will show.

It is with pleasure that I draw attention here to the wonderfully successful health week and exhibition which we arranged at the Whitechapel Art Gallery during the week 15th to 20th February. 34,000 persons visited the exhibition during that week, and there was no doubt that the exhibition itself was a tremendous draw, being partly trade and partly stalls representing our own various activities. A health exhibition is useful in this way, that people come to visit it and when there, they are encouraged to attend the various health lectures proceeding elsewhere in the building. A health week on a big scale is hardly necessary every year but alternatively lectures on health subjects can be given at various halls throughout the Borough.

In March the London County Council considered the question of inquest accommodation in London and decided that no further inquests were to be held at our Coroner's Court, Branch Road. I am glad to say that after correspondence with them pointing out the accessibility of the place they decided to still use it as in previous years.

This being my last Annual Report, I wish to take this opportunity of stating that I appreciate the honour that the Council has done me in making me the first woman Medical Officer of Health in London. I have been very happy in the work, and I hope I have carried out my duties to the credit of the Council in this very important Borough—a Borough which is rich in its large commercial industries and fruit markets to mention only a few of its many activities.

My thanks are due to the members of the Council and of the various Committees which I attended, for their kind support and guidance, and to the chief officials of each department, particularly to Mr. W. L. McCarty, the Town Clerk, during my time as Medical Officer of Health, for their warm co-operation and help. My thanks are also due to Dr. Ferguson, my deputy, and Mr. Lellow, the Chief Clerk, who have worked with energy and enthusiasm, and also to the whole Staff for assisting me in the work of the department.

I remain, yours obediently,

J. M. BROWNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1932.

Area of Borough (in acres)	1902·766
Population (Census 1931)	225,238
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1932) according to Rate Books	37,900
Rateable value	£1,720,722
Sum represented by a penny rate	£6,849
Total. Male. Female.	
Live Births { Legitimate 3,617 1,854 1,763 }	Birth rate
{ Illegitimate 111 58 53 }	16·7
Still Births 120 62 58	Rate per 1,000
	total births 32
Deaths 2,754 1,512 1,242	Death rate 12·3
Number of women dying in,	
or in consequence of childbirth :	From sepsis ... 3
	From other causes 7
Death rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :	
Legitimate ... 61·6. Illegitimate ... 63. Total death-rate ... 61·6.	
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	67
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	12
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	45
,, ,, Respiratory Tuberculosis	190
,, ,, Other Tuberculous Diseases	30
,, ,, Cancer	379
,, ,, Heart Disease	578
,, ,, Zymotic diseases	154

1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.**Population.**

The Census taken on the 26/27 April, 1931, ascertained that Stepney had a population of 225,238 persons—110,087 males and 115,151 females. This represents a decrease of 54,566 over that of 1911 and 24,419 over that of 1921.

The estimate of the Registrar-General to the mid-year 1932 is 223,000.

Births.

The total number of births of Stepney residents during the year was 3,728—1,912 males and 1,816 females—or 282 less than in the previous year.

1,000 of the births belonged to Limehouse.

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

1,492 of the births belonged to Mile End Old Town.

622 of the births belonged to Whitechapel.

The birth-rate was 16.7 per 1,000 of the population.

3,929 births occurred in Public Institutions in the Borough, of which 2,200 belonged to Stepney and 1,729 belonged to other Boroughs.

Births in
Public
Institutions
in the
Borough

1,420 births occurred in the East End Maternity Hospital :—

173 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

240 belonged to Limehouse.

42 belonged to Whitechapel.

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

900 belonged to outlying Districts.

662 births occurred in the London Hospital :—

114 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

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

46 belonged to Limehouse.

81 belonged to Whitechapel.

363 belonged to outlying Districts.

304 births occurred in the St. George-in-the-East Hospital :—

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

51 belonged to Limehouse.

6 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

35 belonged to Whitechapel.

14 belonged to outlying Districts.

625 births occurred in the Mile End Hospital :—

420 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

134 belonged to Limehouse.

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

7 belonged to Whitechapel.

59 belonged to outlying Districts.

161 births occurred in the St. Peter's Hospital :—

101 belonged to Whitechapel.

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

21 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

1 belonged to Limehouse.

26 belonged to outlying Districts.

757 births occurred at 24, Underwood Street :—

161 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

142 belonged to Whitechapel.

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

24 belonged to Limehouse.

367 belonged to outlying Districts.

**Births in
Outlying
Districts.**

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

25 belonged to Limehouse.

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

62 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

60 belonged to Whitechapel.

Triples.

One set of triplets was born in the Borough during the year.

**Notification
of Births
Act.**

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

The number of births notified was 3,843—3,738 live births and 105 still-births. 2,612 were notified by midwives and 1,231 by doctors and parents.

Marriages.

The total number of marriages which took place during the year was 2,050, or 6 more than in the previous year.

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

Deaths.

The total number of deaths, after deducting deaths of non-residents who died in the Borough and adding those residents who died in Outlying Institutions was 2,754—1,512 males and 1,242 females—or 204 less than in the previous year.

612 of the deaths belonged to Limehouse.

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

1,031 of the deaths belonged to Mile End Old Town.

673 of the deaths belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 12.3 per 1,000 of the population.

**Deaths in
Public
Institutions
in the
Borough**

2,115 deaths occurred in Public Institutions in the Borough, of which 1,381 belonged to Stepney and 734 belonged to other Boroughs.

	Belonging to Stepney.	Belonging to other Boroughs
East End Maternity Hospital, Commercial Road ...	13	26
Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children, Shadwell	42	66
London Hospital, Whitechapel Road	161	507
London Jewish Hospital, Stepney Green	62	23
Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road	360	24
St. George's Hospital, Raine Street	315	12
St. Peter's Hospital, Vallance Road	295	45
Sick Room Help Society, 24, Underwood Street ...	6	11
Stepney Institution, South Grove	127	20

There were 465 deaths of persons belonging to the Borough in various Institutions outside the Borough:—

Deaths in
Outlying
Districts,

Mental Hospitals:—

Bigods Hall, Gt. Dunmore	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cane Hill, Bexley	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fountain Hospital, Wandsworth	...	...	...	...	...	3
Horton, Epsom	...	...	...	...	...	7
Leavesden	...	...	...	...	...	6
Peckham House, Camberwell	...	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tooting Bec	...	...	...	...	...	36
The Infirmary, Friern Barnet	...	...	...	...	...	39
Three Counties Hospital, Biggleswade	...	...	...	...	...	1
1a, Manor Road, Ilford...	...	...	...	...	...	25
1, Uxbridge Road, Norwood	...	...	...	...	...	3
1, West Park Road, Epsom	...	...	...	...	...	1

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases:—

Brook Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	12
Eastern Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	27
Grove Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Joyce Green Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
North-Eastern Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	18
Park Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	13
South-Eastern Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	9
South-Western Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3

Hospitals and Institutions:—

Albert Dock Hospital, West Ham	...	...	...	...	...	1
All Saints Hospital, Southwark	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ashford Hospital, Ashford	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bromley and District Hospital...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brompton Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road	...	...	...	...	...	3
Central London Throat Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Charity Farm, Fareham	...	...	...	...	...	1
Children's Hospital, Great Ormonde Street	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chest Hospital, Bethnal Green	...	...	...	...	...	7
Colindale Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	5
Daneswood Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	2
Darenth Training Colony	...	...	...	...	...	1
Down's Hospital, Surrey	...	...	...	...	...	2
East Anglian Sanatorium, Nayland	...	...	...	...	...	1
East Ham Memorial Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1

Hospitals and Institutions—continued.

French Hospital	1
Fulham Hospital, Fulham	1
Grosvenor Sanatorium, East Ashford	1
Grove Park Hospital	2
Guy's Hospital	5
Holy Cross Hospital, Farnham	1
Home and Hospital for Jews, Tottenham	8
Lambeth Hospital	6
London Temperance Hospital	1
Maltings Farm Sanatorium	4
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road	6
Middlesex Hospital	9
Mildmay Mission Hospital	4
Military Hospital, Tidworth	2
Mount Vernon Hospital	2
National Hospital, Queen's Square, W.C.	2
Northern Hospital, Southgate	1
Poplar Hospital	11
Princess Beatrice Hospital	1
Prince of Wales Hospital, Tottenham	2
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	1
Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton	4
Queen's Hospital for Children	4
Redhill Hospital, Hendon	1
Royal Free Hospital	3
Royal Herbert Hospital, Greenwich	1
Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital	1
Royal United Hospital, Bath	2
Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone	1
St. Albans and Mid. Herts Hospital	1
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	17
St. Benedict Hospital	1
St. Columbus Hospital, Hampstead	3
St. George's Hospital, Westminster	3
St. John of God Hospital, Richmond	1
St. John and Elizabeth Hospital	2
St. Joseph's Hospice	3
St. Luke's Hospital, Paddington	1
St. Margaret's Hospital, St. Pancras	1
St. Nicholas Hospital, Woolwich	2
St. Peter's Hospital, Westminster	1
St. Thomas' Hospital	1
Seaside Convalescent Hospital, Seaford	1
Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich	9

Hospitals and Institutions—continued.

Southend Hospital, Southend	2
The Retreat, Billericay	1
The German Hospital	7
University Hospital	4
Wandle Valley Hospital, Carshalton	1
West End Hospital, St. Pancras	1
Westminster Hospital	1
2a, Bow Road, Poplar	21
179a, Bishop's Road, Bethnal Green	1
5, Brunswick Square, Camberwell	1
214a, Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green	3
73a, Devons Road, Poplar	12
230, High Street, Homerton	2
86, High Street, Poplar	8
204, Hoxton Street	1
48a, Lower Road, Rotherhithe... ..	1
107, Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth	8
1, Old Church Road, Romford... ..	2
46, Onsley Road, Balham	1
48, Vanburgh Hill, Greenwich	2
Vicarage Road, Watford	1
82, Westmoreland Road, Walworth	1

In addition there were 20 deaths of Stepney residents in private houses outside the Borough.

The number of deaths from cancer was 379, or 37 more than in the previous year. Cancer.

64 belonged to Limehouse.

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

161 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

100 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 1·6 per 1,000 of the population.

182 were between 45 and 65 years of age—103 males and 79 females

111 were between 65 and 75 years of age—65 males and 46 females

51 were 75 years of age and over—25 males and 26 females.

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

	Male.	Female.
Mouth, Throat and alimentary canal	121	66
Abdominal	2	7
Genital organs	4	27
Breast	—	22
Skin	3	2
Lung and Pleura	24	10
Brain and Meninges	4	3
Bones	5	2
Other specified Organs	40	31
Other undefined	6	—
Totals ...	209	170

Heart
Disease

There were 578 deaths from Heart disease (296 males and 282 females) or 53 more than in the previous year.

107 belonged to Limehouse.
70 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
233 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
168 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 2.5 per 1,000 of the population.

Diseases
of the
Respiratory
Organs.

The number of deaths from diseases of the Respiratory Organs (excluding Tuberculosis) was 432, or 155 less than in the previous year.

116 belonged to Limehouse.
67 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
145 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
104 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 1.9 per 1,000 of the population.

Zymotic
Diseases.

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic character was 154, or 11 more than in the previous year. They include all deaths from Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea.

49 belonged to Limehouse.
29 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
54 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
22 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .69 per 1,000 of the population.

Influenza

The number of deaths from Influenza was 22, or 4 less than in the previous year.

7 belonged to Limehouse.
3 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
6 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
6 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .09 per 1,000 of the population.

Diarrhoea.

There were 45 deaths from Diarrhoea, or 21 less than in the previous year.

5 belonged to Limehouse.
10 belonged to St. George-in-the-East.
18 belonged to Mile End Old Town.
12 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .2 per 1,000 of the population. 41 of the deaths, or 91 per cent. were under one year of age.

The number of deaths from Whooping Cough was 12, or 17 less than in the previous year.

Whooping
Cough.

9 belonged to Limehouse.

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

2 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

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

There were 67 deaths from Measles, or 43 more than in the previous year.

Measles.

30 belonged to Limehouse.

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

20 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

8 belonged to Whitechapel.

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

There were 220 deaths from Tuberculosis or 34 less than in the previous year.

Tuberculosis.

		Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Limehouse	...	30	15	...	7	3
St. George-in-the-East	...	24	6	...	5	5
Mile End	...	45	21	...	5	2
Whitechapel	...	39	10	...	2	1
Totals		138	52	...	19	11

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

There were 279 deaths from Pneumonia, or 38 less than in the previous year.

Pneumonia.

159 were over 45 years of age.

70 belonged to Limehouse.

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

94 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

64 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 1.2 per 1,000 of the population.

230 infants died under one year of age, or 83 less than in the previous year.

Infantile
Mortality.

69 belonged to Limehouse.

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

72 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

41 belonged to Whitechapel.

The infant mortality-rate for the whole Borough was 61.6 per 1,000 births.

7 of the deaths were illegitimate children.

The number of registered unemployed on the 30th January, 1933, was 10,521 men, and 2,241 women. The following figures show the grants of outdoor relief in the Stepney district during the last weeks in January and December:—

Social
Conditions.

Week ended	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Persons.
30th January, 1932 ...	2,078	3,213	3,473	8,764
31st December, 1932 ...	2,045	3,062	3,344	8,451

Infantile
Mortality.

It is gratifying to record the wonderful decrease in infantile mortality in the past year as compared with other years. The following table shows the death rate of children under one year of age since 1920.

1920 ... 90 per 1,000 births.	1925 ... 73 per 1,000 births.	1929 ... 88 per 1,000 births.
1921 ... 89 " "	1926 ... 65 " "	1930 ... 76 " "
1922 ... 79 " "	1927 ... 68 " "	1931 ... 78 " "
1923 ... 62 " "	1928 ... 71 " "	1932 ... 61.6 " "
1924 ... 74 " "		

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 ...	...	M.	27	9	4	3	43	11	34	16	21	125
		Uncertified	...	F.	22	6	3	4	35	22	22	13	13	105
Small-pox	...	...	...	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	F.	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3		
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	
Enteritis	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	2	15	2	1	20	
				M.	...	...	1	1	3	5	5	2	16	
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congenital Malformations (c)	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				M.	4	2	...	1	7	1	1	...	...	9
Premature Birth	...	...	...	F.	4	...	1	...	5	1	1	...	7	
				M.	10	3	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	14
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	...	...	F.	15	1	1	1	18	1	...	...	19	
				M.	1	...	1	1	3	3	1	...	1	8
Atelectasis	...	...	...	F.	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	
				M.	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	F.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
				M.	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	F.	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	
Convulsions	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
				M.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Gastritis	...	...	...	F.	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Laryngitis	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bronchitis	...	...	...	F.	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	3	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	F.	2	1	1	1	5	2	6	6	3	
				M.	...	3	1	1	5	6	8	3	3	25
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other causes	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				M.	2	...	1	...	3	1	4	1	2	11
				F.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	8
Totals				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					49	15	7	7	78	33	56	29	34	230

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M.	1212	125	38	34	30	58	146	499	350	232
	F.	1242	105	46	36	36	51	111	309	291	257
1. Enteric Fever	M.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles	M.	37	9	11	13	4	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	30	3	16	10	1	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	M.	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	M.	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M.	8	1	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	14	1	2	6	5	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza	M.	11	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	2	1
	F.	11	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	3	2
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	M.	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebrospinal Fever	M.	8	—	—	2	1	2	3	—	—	—
	F.	11	3	—	3	1	1	1	2	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M.	138	—	1	—	1	19	47	56	12	2
	F.	52	1	2	—	1	12	21	13	2	—
10. Other Tuberculous diseases	M.	19	2	2	1	2	4	6	2	—	—
	F.	11	—	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	—
11. Syphilis	M.	7	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	—
	F.	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes dorsalis.	M.	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant disease	M.	209	1	—	—	—	1	14	103	65	25
	F.	170	—	—	—	—	4	15	79	46	26
14. Diabetes	M.	21	—	1	—	—	—	2	12	3	3
	F.	26	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	11	2
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	M.	96	2	—	—	—	—	2	27	36	29
	F.	90	—	—	—	—	1	3	28	32	26
16. Heart disease	M.	296	5	1	1	1	6	11	91	100	80
	F.	282	1	1	—	4	7	19	64	95	91
17. Aneurysm	M.	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
18. Other circulatory diseases	M.	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	18	8
	F.	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	7
19. Bronchitis	M.	72	6	1	—	—	—	—	30	21	14
	F.	62	6	—	—	—	1	1	15	15	24

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	M.	144	22	11	4	3	2	12	36	35	19
			F.	135	24	12	6	7	5	12	25	29	15
21. Other respiratory diseases ...	...	...	M.	15	2	—	—	—	1	—	7	2	3
			F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
22. Peptic Ulcer ...	...	...	M.	22	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	3	—
			F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (Under 2 years) ...	...	...	M.	27	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Appendicitis ...	...	...	M.	10	—	—	—	2	2	2	4	—	—
			F.	6	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1
25. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
			F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
26. Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	...	...	M.	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
			F.	11	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	1
27. Other digestive diseases ...	...	...	M.	21	5	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	—
			F.	20	1	—	—	—	2	2	7	8	—
28. Acute and chronic nephritis ...	...	...	M.	45	1	—	—	—	2	3	14	13	12
			F.	48	—	—	—	1	5	4	17	9	12
29. Puerperal sepsis ...	...	...	F.	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
30. Other puerperal causes ...	...	...	F.	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ...	...	...	M.	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Senility ...	...	...	M.	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	23
			F.	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	32
33. Suicide ...	...	...	M.	26	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	6	1
			F.	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	—
34. Other violence ...	...	...	M.	63	—	—	4	8	9	11	18	8	5
			F.	38	1	1	2	3	3	2	8	10	8
*35. Other defined causes ...	...	...	M.	75	4	3	5	2	7	9	22	16	7
			F.	62	6	5	4	7	5	13	11	5	6
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...				2,754	230	84	70	66	109	257	808	641	489
Special Causes:—													
* Included in No. 35 above	Polio Myelitis ...	...	M.	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			F.	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
* Do.	Tetanus ...	...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
* Do.	Anthrax ...	...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
* Do.	Erysipelas ...	...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
			F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

There have been few changes in the staff during the year. Miss Goodfellow, a Health Visitor, ceased duty on the 20th August owing to her having reached the age limit. The vacancy thus caused will be filled in the coming year. The Council decided to continue the services of Mr. Roper, who had been engaged as a temporary Sanitary Inspector for three years. Mr. H. J. Mead, a temporary clerk, left the service of the Council in May to take up a position elsewhere. Messrs. S. Lowther and J. Keniry, temporary clerks, were placed on the permanent staff to fill the vacancies caused by two clerks having been made permanent Sanitary Inspectors. With regard to the vacancy for Tuberculosis Officer at the Shadwell Dispensary, Dr. W. J. Auld is still carrying on in a temporary capacity.

Staff.

A list of the staff of the Public Health Department and their qualifications is given on page 3.

The arrangements made with the East London Nursing Society for the nursing of cases of Measles, Pneumonia following Measles, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia and Pemphigus Neonatorum were continued. The Council pay this Society 1s. 3d. per visit to such cases and 1,321 visits were made by them during the year, *i.e.*, 1,255 Measles, 58 Ophthalmia Neonatorum and 8 Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Nursing in the home.

There are 11 midwives practising in the Borough, and in addition there are 26 employed by the voluntary associations.

Midwives.

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

The Council has arrangements with the London County Council for the bacteriological examination at the Mile End Hospital of certain specimens sent by medical practitioners.

Laboratory Facilities.

The number of bacteriological examinations made on behalf of the Public Health Department during the year was 2,204. These consisted of:—

	No. Positive.	No. Negative.	Totals
Swabs (for Diphtheria bacilli) ...	236	1,966	2,202
Blood (for Typhoid bacilli) ...	—	2	2

There were 399 specimens of sputa examined at our Tuberculosis Dispensaries for general practitioners. 39 of these were found to be positive.

1.—The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Malt Flour and Malt Extract) Regulations, 1932.

Legislation during the Year.

The Regulations prescribe grade designations to indicate the quality of malt flour produced from barley and/or wheat grown in England and Wales, also certain grade designation marks.

The Regulations came into operation on the 16th February.

The Regulations of 1929 are revoked.

2.—The Importation of Raw Cherries Order, 1932.

This Order was made for the prevention of the introduction of the Cherry Fruit Fly. The Order imposes certain restrictions on the importation of raw cherries grown in France, Italy and Germany.

The Order came into operation on the 3rd May.

3.—The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Plums) Regulations, 1932.

The Regulations prescribe grade designations to indicate the quality of plums produced in England and Wales, and grade designation marks.

The Regulations came into operation on the 18th May.

4.—The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Bottled Fruits) Regulations, 1932.

The Regulations prescribe grade designations to indicate the quality of plums (including greengages, damascenes and damsons), loganberries, black currants, cherries, raspberries, red currants, blackberries, bilberries, gooseberries, and apples, produced and bottled in England and Wales, also grade designation marks.

The Regulations came into operation on the 25th May.

5.—The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Bottled Vegetables) Regulations, 1932.

The Regulations prescribe grade designations to indicate the quality of peas, beans, asparagus, beetroots, carrots, turnips and rhubarb, produced and bottled in England and Wales, also grade designation marks.

The Regulations came into operation on the 25th May.

6.—The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Honey) Regulations, 1932.

The Regulations prescribe grade designations to indicate the quality of all honey made by bees from nectar in England and Wales, and also certain grade designation marks.

The Regulations came into operation on the 17th June.

7.—The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 1 Order, 1932.

The Order relates to the sale or exposure for sale in the United Kingdom of any imported butter. Such commodity must be marked in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

The Order came into force on the 17th June.

8.—The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932.

This Act deals with the notification of cases or suspected cases of food poisoning, the registration of food premises, and amends certain sections of previous Acts respecting the registration of ice cream premises.

All the medical practitioners of the Borough were circulated as to the notification of food poisoning.

During the year 23 cases were notified, but none of them was of a serious character. Particulars of the cases were forwarded to the London County Council.

In my opinion suspected cases should not be notifiable, and medical practitioners before notifying cases should have in mind which article of food was suspect. In many cases, the patient's illness could not be attributed to any particular food and in nearly every case other members of the family were not affected.

With regard to the registration of food premises, power is given to the London County Council to make bye-laws respecting such premises. The bye-laws have not yet been made.

The Act received the Royal Assent on the 12th July.

9.—The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Canned Fruits) (Amendment) Regulations, 1932.

The Regulations prescribe grade designations to indicate the quality of Select Dessert Cherries, and Select Morello Cherries, produced and canned in England and Wales, also grade designation marks.

The Regulations came into operation on the 24th August.

10.—The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Cider) Regulations, 1932.

These Regulations prescribe grade designations to indicate the quality of cider produced from apples and pears grown in England and Wales and also certain grade designation marks.

The Regulations came into operation on the 24th August.

The previous Regulations of 1931 are revoked.

11.—The Importation of Meat, etc. (Wrapping Materials) Order, 1932.

This Order relates to (a) Imported Meat to be wrapped in cloths of prescribed pattern; (b) the prohibition of landing of feeding stuffs, fertilisers or horticultural produce packed in bags or sacks made from meat wrappers; and (c) the prohibition against packing, carrying, selling, feeding, or using for animals, of feeding stuffs or bedding, or of fertilisers or horticultural produce, in sacks made from meat wrappers.

The Order came into operation on the 1st November.

Hospital
facilities.

There are adequate hospital facilities in the Borough, and the following is a list of them showing particulars of each:—

Situation.	No. of beds.	<i>In-patients</i> admitted during the year.	<i>Out-patients.</i> No. dealt with during the year.	Purpose.	Management
London Hospital, Whitechapel Road.	Male 420 Female 419	14,634	101,242	General.	Voluntary.
Mile End Hospital, Bancroft Road.	Male 155 Female 278 Children 140	6,315	4 461	General.	L.C.C.
St. George-in-the-East Hospital, Raine Street.	Male 202 Female 208	5,022	6,189	General.	L.C.C.
St. Peter's Hospital, Vallance Road.	Male 220 Female 186 Children 68	4,323	5,327	General.	L.C.C.
South Grove Institution, South Grove.	Male 444 Female 237	550	—	General.	L.C.C.
London Jewish Hospital, Stepney Green.	Male 40 Female 51 Children 12 Other 5	1,394	16,758	General.	Voluntary.
Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children, Glamis Road.	Children 140	1,834	13,868	General.	Voluntary.
East End Maternity Hospital, Commercial Road.	56	1,466	472	Maternity.	Voluntary.
Jewish Maternity Hospital, Underwood Street.	30	793	115	Maternity.	Voluntary.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following information;—

Baths &
Washhouses.

The Baths and Washhouses Committee is responsible for the management and supervision of four bathing establishments in the Borough.

The premises are situated as follows:—

Mile End Municipal Baths.—Mile End Road.

Whitechapel Baths.—Goulston Street.

St. George's Baths.—Betts Street.

Ratcliffe Baths.—White Horse Street.

The accommodation provided is as set out hereunder:—

	Mile End.	Whitechapel.	St. George's	Ratcliffe
<i>Warm Baths.</i>				
Ladies' 1st class. ..	20	25	9	2
" 2nd	40	50	11	7
Gent's 1st	15	28	13	4
" 2nd	35	59	19	15
<i>Swimming Bath.</i>				
1st class	1 (85' x 30')	1 (99' x 32')	—	—
2nd	—	1 (75' x 27' 6")	1 (73' 6" x 30')	—
Ladies' special bath.	—	1 (66' x 25')	—	—
<i>Swimming Bath dressing accommodation</i>				
1st class	52 boxes	59 boxes	—	—
	—	84 lockers	—	—
2nd	—	44 boxes	—	—
	—	60 lockers	56 boxes	—
Ladies' special bath.	—	27 boxes	—	—
<i>Turkish Baths.</i>				
Cubicles,	11	—	—	—
<i>Russian Vapour Baths.</i>				
Cubicles,	11	—	—	—
<i>Hand Washhouse.</i>				
Tubs,	—	—	30	—
<i>Mechanical Laundry.</i>				
Max. no. of persons per day.	—	—	—	54

The following table shows the average weekly returns of persons using the various sections of the establishments:—

	Mile End per wk.	Whitechapel per wk.	St. George's per wk.	Ratcliffe per wk.
Warm baths	4740	6900	2925	1570
Swimming baths	807	2475	1050	—
Mechanical laundry	—	—	—	234
Public washhouse	—	—	460	—
Turkish baths	136*	—	—	—
Russian baths	168*	—	—	—

*Average of four recent weeks.

In the warm bath sections there is a small excess of women bathers over men.

The charges are as follows:—

Warm Bath 1st class (including 2 towels)	6d.
Warm Bath 2nd class (including 1 towel)	2d.
Swimming Bath 1st class (including 2 towels)	6d.
Swimming Bath 2nd class (including 1 towel)	2d.

(During certain periods mixed bathing is permitted in the first class baths)

Turkish Bath 1st class (including shampoo)	2/6
Turkish Bath 2nd class (including shampoo)	1/6
Russian Vapour Bath	1/-
Public Washhouses ... 1 hour 1½d. up to 11 hours for	1/4
Mechanical Laundry—Use of washing machine, 1/-.	

Use of other apparatus, 1½d. per hour.

At all establishments except Mile End, special reduced rates are in force for warm baths between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. on Mondays to Thursdays inclusive, viz., First class 3d., Second class 1d.

The Mile End Municipal Baths were opened to the public during May, 1932. The site, in spite of its awkward shape and constructional difficulties that had to be overcome, houses a building which contains more bathing facilities than can be found in some of the more modern establishments of much greater size.

The water in the swimming pool is maintained in a pure and clean condition by means of continuous filtration, having a turnover once every four hours.

The Turkish Baths consist of cooling room, lounge, plunge, steam, ablution, shampoo and three hot rooms.

The Russian Vapour Baths comprise lounge, ablution and steam room.

Light refreshments can be obtained at this establishment.

The Swimming Bath Hall (size 97 feet by 45 feet) is utilised during the winter months for dances and entertainments, etc. There is also a Committee Room.

The Whitechapel Baths date back to 1878, when washhouses were built, but closed after 18 years' use. The First and Second Class Baths were added in 1886, and in 1896 the Second Class Bath was enlarged and the Ladies' Bath added.

The First and Second Class Swimming Pools have recently been reconstructed and equipped with a raised parapet edge. This, in addition to making the baths deeper, prevents all dirt from entering the pools.

The St. George's Baths were opened during 1888.

The Ratcliffe Baths were opened in 1900, and the Mechanical Laundry in 1928.

A. Return showing the work of the Dispensaries for the year 1932:—

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND 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 ..	152	99	23	12	10	8	23	18	162	107	46	30	851	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	26	17	14		
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	153	87	71		
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	6	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	6	2	4	3	735	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	5		
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	199	211	195		
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered ..	20	30	5	3	4	3	6	7	26	33	11	10	1,273	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232	371	310	280		
D.—NUMBER OF CASES ON Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	812	533	95	89	68	63	126	98	880	596	221	187	1,973	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	24	21	24		
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ..													1,904	
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years..													29	
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ..													144	
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ..													129	
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ..													7,741	
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ..													611	
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—														
(a) Personal ..													60	
(b) Other ..													328	
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ..													183	
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ..													6,249	
10. Number of:—														
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ..													939	
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ..													146	
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ..													1	
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ..													878	

B. Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment):—

Provided by the Council .. 3 Provided by Voluntary Bodies .. 0

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1932 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates			Previous to 1926					1926					1927					1928				
			Class T. B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus			
				Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested.	M.	17	29	22	—	51	4	4	3	—	7	12	5	5	—	10	14	5	5	—	10
		F.	11	19	9	—	28	1	7	3	—	10	8	9	3	—	12	11	12	2	—	14
		Children	9	4	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	1	3	6	—	—	6	13	7	—	—	7
	Disease not Arrested	M.	23	28	28	3	59	2	3	7	2	12	5	5	6	1	12	7	5	10	1	16
		F.	19	25	20	1	46	4	2	4	—	6	5	4	4	—	8	3	10	4	—	14
		Children	1	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Condition not ascertained during the year		61	22	20	1	43	11	5	2	1	8	15	6	5	—	11	16	5	5	1	11
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		141	129	99	5	233	29	22	19	3	44	49	35	23	1	59	66	44	26	2	72
	Discharged as Recovered	M.	8	2	1	—	3	3	4	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	13	9	—	—	9	2	2	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Children		3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		11	3	8	—	11	2	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	4	—	6	
Dead.	M.	2	—	12	6	18	1	1	2	—	3	2	1	6	2	9	—	—	2	3	5	
	F.	1	2	5	—	7	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	1	1	3	
	Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total written off Dispensary Register.		38	17	26	6	49	9	7	5	2	14	12	2	10	2	14	2	3	7	4	14	
GRAND TOTALS			179	146	125	11	282	38	29	24	5	58	61	37	33	3	73	68	47	33	6	86

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—continued.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates				1929					1930					1931					1932				
				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus			
					Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested.	Adults	M.	21	7	8	—	15	9	4	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	18	11	1	—	12	6	12	4	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children	8	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not Arrested.	Adults	M.	11	11	19	3	33	20	10	21	6	37	42	16	35	3	54	47	31	45	5	81
			F.	4	6	6	2	14	12	7	9	2	18	23	23	27	5	55	34	28	26	5	59
		Children	10	—	1	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	25	5	—	—	5	32	1	—	—	—	1
	Condition not ascertained during the year			22	10	7	—	17	4	15	13	1	29	2	4	7	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December			94	45	43	5	93	67	50	52	9	111	92	48	69	8	125	113	60	71	10	141
	(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			5	1	3	—	4	6	5	—	2	7	13	8	7	—	15	3	3	4	—	7	
Dead		Adults	M.	2	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	1	6	—	1	8	6	15	—	1	7	8	16
			F.	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	3	3	6
		Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	
Total written off Dispensary Register			7	1	5	1	7	7	10	3	6	19	13	9	18	7	34	4	5	14	11	30	
GRAND TOTALS			101	46	48	6	100	74	60	55	15	130	105	57	87	15	159	117	65	85	21	171	

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.				Previous to 1926					1926					1927					1928				
				Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested.	Adults	M.	2	—	2	2	6	2	1	—	2	5	3	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	5
			F.	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	5	—	—	1	2	3
		Children	13	1	—	3	17	5	3	—	3	11	4	3	—	10	17	6	1	1	13	21	
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
			F.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
		Children	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	3	
	Condition not ascertained during the year			5	2	4	9	20	—	1	—	3	4	2	—	1	1	4	2	—	1	3	6
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December			22	3	8	17	50	9	5	4	9	27	11	4	3	14	32	13	2	6	19	40
Transferred to Pulmonary			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
			F.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children	3	—	1	2	6	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			1	1	1	5	8	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	1
	Dead	Adults	M.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register			4	2	3	12	21	—	1	—	4	5	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	4	5	
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).			26	5	11	29	71	9	6	4	13	32	12	4	3	17	36	13	2	7	23	45	

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—continued.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.				1929					1930					1931					1932				
				Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	1	1	—	4	6	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	4
			F.	2	—	1	2	5	3	—	1	4	8	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	2
		Children	4	4	4	8	20	1	2	3	10	16	2	1	3	7	13	1	2	—	2	5	
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	1	—	—	2	3	2	—	1	1	4	2	1	3	2	8	—	1	1	2	4
			F.	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	5	2	—	2	1	5	—	1	1	4	6
	Children	6	—	—	—	6	5	1	1	6	13	5	2	1	10	18	8	2	2	19	31		
	Condition not ascertained during the year				2	—	2	1	5	2	1	—	1	4	—	3	1	1	5	2	—	—	2
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December				16	5	8	17	46	14	4	10	25	53	14	7	10	22	53	13	8	5	28	54
Transferred to Pulmonary				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			F.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Children	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register				2	1	—	1	4	—	2	1	1	4	1	—	1	2	4	2	—	—	2
	Dead	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
			F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	
Total written off Dispensary Register				2	1	1	3	7	—	2	1	2	5	1	1	1	2	5	2	—	3	5	
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)				18	6	9	20	53	14	6	11	27	58	15	8	1	24	58	15	8	8	28	59

Tuberculosis
Dispensaries

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

18, *Great Prescott Street, Whitechapel.*

NEW PATIENTS.

Women and Children ... Monday and Wednesday, 10-12 noon.
Men Friday, 10-12 noon.
Workers Tuesday, 6-8 p.m.

Attendances of old patients by appointment.

Women and Children ... Thursday, 2-5 p.m.
Men Friday, 2-3 p.m.

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.

Attendances of old patients by appointment.

Women and Children ... Monday and Thursday, 2-5 p.m.
Men Friday, 2-5 p.m.

35, *Stepney Green.*

Women and Children ... Monday and Thursday, 2-5 p.m.
(New and old patients)

Men Friday, 2-5 p.m.
(New and old patients)

Workers Tuesday, 6-8 p.m.
(New and old patients)

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

29 Children were boarded out.

There has been a general increase in the amount of work done at the Dispensaries, as compared with the previous year.

	1931	1932	Increase or decrease.
New cases examined	840	851	+ 11
Cases found to be Tuberculous	305	345	+ 40
Contacts examined	689	735	+ 46
Contacts found to be Tuberculous	13	15	+ 2
No. of patients on Register on Dec. 31st ...	1,904	1,973	+ 69
Attendances	6,543	7,741	+ 1,198
Consultations (personal)	39	60	+ 21
„ (other)	244	328	+ 84
Visits by Tuberculosis Officers	134	183	+ 49
Visits by Health Visitors	5,609	6,249	+ 640
Sputum examinations	1,028	939	— 89
X-ray examinations	84	146	+ 62

The increases in the above figures which call for chief comment are those referring to the new cases found to be tuberculous, to the number of consultations and to the number of X-ray examinations.

Although there were only 11 more new cases examined, there was a striking increase in the number of those who were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis. 40 more such cases were discovered. Of these 40 cases, 20 were men, 13 were boys, 2 were women and 5 were girls. The biggest proportion of this increase was therefore in the male sex.

It is very pleasing to note that the general practitioners are using the Tuberculosis Dispensaries more. They asked for the opinion of the Tuberculosis Officers in 105 more cases.

This is a very good sign, because no Tuberculosis Scheme can be a complete success without this active co-operation between the general practitioners and the Tuberculosis Officers. It is possible that the increase in the number of new cases found to be tuberculosis is due partly to this increased co-operation.

The number of X-ray examinations has gone up by 62 and this points to the fact that the new arrangement with the Mile End Hospital is proving satisfactory.

The Tuberculosis After-Care Committee of the Borough is comprised of three sub-committees for convenience and working in this scattered district. One serves the area attached to Stepney Green Dispensary, one of the St. George's Dispensary, and the other of the Whitechapel Dispensary. 30 meetings were held—27 of these being sub-committees.

After-Care.

During the year the Committee considered 445 special cases. Of these, 360 were in connection with assessment for contributions towards sanatorium treatment, and 85 were necessitous cases needing various kinds of assistance.

In most of these cases help was procured through the co-operation of the various voluntary charitable organisations.

The Invalid Kitchens allowed nourishments and dinners in several cases where the patients' means were not sufficient to allow of their having enough good food. The Red Cross Society and the United Services Fund have assisted many of the ex-soldiers.

The Charity Organisation Society have given help with dentures, and paid the fare for a man who was out of work to visit his wife in sanatorium. They also gave clothing to this patient. They supplied spectacles to another man who was doing a little work, but had no margin of funds for any extras.

The Friends of the Poor gave the money for a patient to redeem the suit of clothes he had pawned before he went to sanatorium, and they gave 10/- for the purchase of a second-hand perambulator for a woman patient who had to carry her baby in her arms whenever she went out, as she could not afford to buy a perambulator for him.

The Jewish Board of Guardians have helped nearly fifty of our Jewish patients during the year. They rarely refuse any reasonable application for help which the After-Care Committee makes to them. They have started suitable patients with loans for trading, and helped one man to buy a grocery business on his return from sanatorium. They have given clothes, blankets, and allowances for nourishments in many cases.

A number of patients have been referred to the Public Assistance Committee, and have been supplied with clothing for sanatorium, and when possible, a little extra relief has been allowed for special nourishments.

Eleven patients have had the loan of single beds and bedding from the Borough Council in order that they could sleep alone and lessen the risk of infection for other members of the family.

In all these cases patients who are definite cases of tuberculosis had been sharing a bed with one or more members of the family, often with children.

Handicraft Class.

The Handicraft Class has had another successful year's work. The outstanding events were the Stall at the Health Week in February and the Exhibition at the Carpenter's Hall in October.

As the result of the sales during the Health Week £14 of goods were sold, and several orders were taken. Apart from this, valuable attention was drawn to the class, and many who had not known of its existence before displayed a very kindly and practical interest. 46 classes were held during the year.

The Class did well at the Exhibition at the Carpenter's Hall, where work is exhibited and sold from the handicraft classes all over London. One of our patients has since been kept occupied with orders for gloves.

Special Treatment.

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

	No. of Patients.	No. of Attendances
Finsen Light treatment at the London Hospital	6	146
Pneumo-Thorax Refills at Brompton	4	67
" " " Victoria Park	26	186
" " " Colindale	2	9
" " " Grove Park	2	16
Artificial light at the London Hospital	3	121

Supply of Extra Nourish- ment.

The Council continued the arrangements whereby grants of extra nourishment are made to persons suffering from Tuberculosis who attend our Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

The grants are made on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers for a period of 28 days in the first instance, and the grant consists of one and a half pints of Grade A.T.T. Milk per day, seven eggs per week, and a half pound of butter per week.

During the year 242 grants were made to 88 persons, the total cost being £239 18s. 2½d.

Health Propaganda

The arrangement made last year with the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to give a series of Lectures on Tuberculosis during the winter months at the Public Libraries in the Borough was continued during the early months of the year. They were much appreciated.

A Health Week and Exhibition was held in February, and the following is a copy of the report submitted by the Public Health Committee to the Council :—

We have had submitted to us a report by the Medical Officer of Health upon the holding of Stepney "Health Week," and for the information of the Council we submit a copy thereof as follows, namely :—

STEPNEY HEALTH WEEK.

The sixth Stepney Health Week was held from the 15th to 20th February last, and various lectures, health talks, cinema films and demonstrations were given daily at the Whitechapel Art Gallery. The ground floor of the gallery was occupied by 28 stalls and the plan was well arranged so that the middle block of stalls showed the Public Health activities in the Borough, *i.e.*,

1. One showed drainage models, drain testing appliances, specimens of diseased meat, blown canned goods, and samples of unsound sweets condemned in the Borough.
2. Another was a rats and mice exhibit, which consisted of various stuffed rats and mice, baits, traps and poisons.
3. A Tuberculosis Stall consisted of a display of various articles made by Tuberculous patients at our Tuberculosis Handicraft class.
4. This stall had an Exhibit—"Babies of all Nations." This was a display of dolls, showing how babies in various parts of the world are dressed.
5. Another stall had articles of baby clothing which were supplied by the Voluntary Centres.

Around the hall were various exhibits, comprising different kinds of food, disinfectants, dental work and housing models, etc.

The opening ceremony was performed by Her Worship the Mayor of Stepney (Councillor (Miss) M. Moses, J.P.), on Monday the 15th February, the Chairman being Alderman (Mrs.) C. B. Lankester, J.P. The Chairman in introducing Her Worship said that the Public Health work spoke for itself and she was very pleased to see so many prominent people present that afternoon. It was a great honour for her to be the Chairman as she was also Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

The Mayor said how pleased she was to be present and how interested she was in the work of the Public Health Department, which was an asset to the Borough. Great strides had been made in the Welfare Centres—Municipal and Voluntary. To-day was the day of youth and it must be the day of the baby. She referred to the difficulties to-day in combating overcrowding, and to the work done at the Tuberculosis dispensaries which were doing such good preventive work that they hoped to stamp out the disease. Reference was also made to the work of the Sanitary Inspectors and to the importance of watching the foodstuffs arriving in the Borough. She hoped that the Health Week would be a success and that the results be far-reaching.

The other speakers included the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State (J. W. Dulanty, Esq., C.B., C.V.E.); B. Janner, Esq., J.P., M.P.; W. J. O'Donovan, Esq., M.D., M.P., O.B.E.; Councillor (Mrs.) M. Tovey; Councillor The Countess Winterton; and Councillor Miss I. Samuel, J.P., L.C.C., M.B.E. About 300 persons were present.

Cooking demonstrations and lectures to organised parties of mothers attending the Infant Welfare Centres of the Borough were given daily. They proved to be very popular and were much appreciated. There was a daily average of 130 attending the cooking demonstrations and 106 at the lectures to mothers.

The lectures each evening were well attended and proved very interesting and instructive. The subjects dealt with were—

"London Housing Conditions and Problems."—By F. Hunt, Esq., C.V.O., Valuer to the London County Council.

"Cancer."—By W. Cramer, Esq., D.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

"Food, Health and Happiness." By Dr. E. Sloan Chesser.

"The Menace of Ignorance." By I. Feldman, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of the British Social Hygiene Council.

" Tuberculosis." By Harley Williams, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Commissioner, National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

" Secrets of Good Health." By Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bt., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., President of the New Health Society.

The average attendance each evening was 390. Cinema films and lantern slides were also shown.

The Exhibition was very well patronised—one day alone there were over 9,300 visitors, the total for the week being 34,386.

The week was undoubtedly a huge success.

A statement of the accounts and expenditure has been furnished to the Borough Treasurer.

J. M. BROWNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

The undoubted success of the week was due, in the main, to the unstinted efforts of the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Clerk (Mr. W. F. Lellow) and the other members of the Staff of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments, and we have expressed to them our appreciation of the work which they ungrudgingly performed to make the " week " the success that it was.

(Signed) ALDERMAN C. B. LANKESTER, J.P.,

Chairman.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE AT THE DENTAL CLINIC—(a) TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of Patients.	Number of Attendances.	Number of Fillings.		Number of Scalings.	Extraction Cases.				Dentures.				Number of Dressings.	Number for Advice.	Denture Visits.	Number of New Patients.
		Simple.	Root.		Without Anaesthetic.	Local Administrations.	Gas Administrations.	Number of Teeth Extracted.	Upper.	Lower.	Re-models	Repairs.				
Women ...	133	14	—	9	—	10	30	179	7	5	—	—	—	22	64	9
Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men ...	73	3	—	—	—	—	9	59	10	9	—	—	—	13	51	5
Total ...	206	17	—	9	—	10	39	238	17	14	—	—	—	35	115	14

No. of Ordinary sessions held ... 21
 No. of Gas " " ... 19

(b) MATERNITY.

Women ...	644	56	—	43	—	18	154	1054	49	46	—	—	4	113	291	70
Children ...	50	—	—	—	—	—	21	94	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	19
Total ...	694	56	—	43	—	18	175	1148	49	46	—	—	4	137	291	89

No. of Ordinary sessions held ... 30
 No. of gas " " ... 35

Maternity
Centres and
Clinics.

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

Municipal :—

Day.	Centre.	Hours.
MONDAYS ...	LIMEHOUSE. Town Hall, Commercial Road.	2 to 5 p.m.
TUESDAYS ...	ST. GEORGE'S. Town Hall, Cable Street.	10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 5 p.m.
	WAPPING. Riverside Mansions.	10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 5 p.m.
	SPITAFIELDS. Hughes Mansions, Vallance Road.	2 to 5 p.m. (No Doctor attends).
WEDNESDAYS ...	LIMEHOUSE. Town Hall, Commercial Road.	2 to 5 p.m.
	MILE END. Congregational Buildings, Burdett Road.	2 to 5 p.m.
	WHITECHAPEL. St. Phillips Institute, Newark Street.	2 to 5 p.m.
THURSDAYS ...	LIMEHOUSE. Town Hall, Commercial Road.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. (A.N. Clinic).
	MILE END. 401, Mile End Road.	2 to 5 p.m.
	SPITALFIELDS. Hughes Mansions, Vallance Road.	2 to 5 p.m.
FRIDAYS ...	ST. GEORGE'S. Town Hall, Cable Street	2 to 5 p.m.
	WAPPING. Riverside Mansions.	10 a.m. to 12 noon (No Doctor attends)

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.	Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons 2 p.m.
Jewish Infant Welfare Centre, Bernhard Baron Settlement, Berner Street.	Monday and Wednesday afternoons.

Jewish Mothers Welcome,
Bernhard Baron Settlement,
Bernier Street.
Dame Colet House,
29, Duckett Street.

Jewish Maternity Home,
24, Underwood Street.

12, St. Clare Street, Minories.

Jewish Centre,
East Stepney, Beaumont Hall,
Beaumont Square.

Ante-Natal Clinics :—

Limehouse Town Hall,
Commercial Road.
(Municipal).

Mile End Hospital,
Bancroft Road.

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

St. Peter's Hospital,
Vallance Road.

London Hospital,
Whitechapel Road.

East End Maternity Hospital,
396, Commercial Road.

Jewish Maternity Home,
24, Underwood Street.

Ailing Mother's Clinic :—

587, Commercial Road.

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,

Tuesday afternoons.

Thursdays 2 to 4 p.m.

Dental Clinic held at 17, Leman St.

Sunlight Clinic at 10, Duckett Street
on Mondays, Wednesdays and
Fridays at 2.30 p.m.

Monday and Tuesday afternoons.

Wednesdays. Sewing Class.

Alternate Friday evenings at 6.15

Dental Clinic at 10, Duckett Street.

Monday and Friday mornings—Ante-
Natal.

Mondays 10 to 1 (Dental).

Mondays and Thursdays (Sewing Class)

Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

Mondays 2 p.m. clinic.

Tuesdays 2.30 p.m. Bootmending.

Wednesdays 2.30 p.m. Sewing Class
and Health Talk.

Thursdays 2.30 p.m. clinic.

Mondays at 10 a.m. to 12 noon and
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and Thursdays
9.30 to 12 noon.

Thursdays 10.30 to 1 p.m.

Mondays and Wednesdays 2.30 p.m.

Tuesdays 2 p.m.

Tuesdays 2 p.m.

Tuesdays and Wednesdays
8.30 a.m.

Mondays 2 to 6 p.m.

Wednesdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Fridays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Mondays and Fridays 11.30 a.m.

Second Tuesday in each month at
10.30 a.m.

Maternal
mortality.

Special investigations into all maternal deaths were carried out and reports sent to the Ministry of Health. 2 of these were made by the Council's consultant. 10 deaths occurred—3 from sepsis and 7 from other causes.

Health
Visiting.

There are 7 Municipal Infant Welfare Centres and 9 Voluntary Centres in the Borough. Each centre has its own particular area, thus there is no overlapping in the visiting of the districts. Details of the work of the Health Visitors and Centres are given on pages 41 and 42.

Form M.C.W. 96 revised)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternity
and Child
Welfare
Services.

Return (1) showing the arrangements made for maternity and child welfare by the Council and by Voluntary Associations providing maternity and child welfare services in respect of which the Council pay contributions under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, or otherwise; and (2) giving particulars of the work done during the year 1932.

1.—Population of the area served by the Council:—223,000.

2.—Number of births notified in that area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907:—

(a) Live births, 3,738. (b) Still births, 105. (c) Total, 3,843.

(d) By midwives, 2,612. (e) By doctors and parents, 1,231.

3.—Health Visiting.

(i) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year:
(a) by the Council, 11.

(b) by Voluntary Associations, 15.

(ii) Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at infant welfare centres):—

(a) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council, 11.

(b) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations, 14.5.

(iii) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:—

(a) To expectant mothers:—First visits, 1,403. Total visits, 3,498.

(b) To children under 1 year of age:—First visits, 3,398. Total visits, 21,663.

(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years:—Total visits, 39,680.

4.—Infant Welfare Centres.

(a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council, 7.

(b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations, 9.

- (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :—
 (i) By children under 1 year of age, 34,747.
 (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 22,095.
- (d) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year :
 (i) Children under 1 year of age, 2,774.
 (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 534.
- (e) Total number of children who were in attendance at the centres at the end of the year :
 (i) Children under 1 year of age, 2,646.
 (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 3,823.
- (f) Percentage of total notified live births represented by the number in (d)
 (i), 74.2.

5.—Ante-natal clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises):—

- (a) Number of Clinics* provided and maintained by the Council, 1.
 (b) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations, 3.
 (c) Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at all Clinics during the year, 20,791.
 (d) Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinics during the year, 4,953.†
 (e) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number in (d), 77.5.

*Including Ante-Natal Clinics provided at institutions transferred to the Council under Part I. of the Local Government Act, 1929.

†This includes non-residents.

6.—Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council	Institutions (with maternity wards) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
Number of Institutions ..	nil	nil	The Stepney Borough Council make a grant of £100 per annum to the East End Maternity Hospital.
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) ..	nil	nil	56
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year... ..	nil	nil	1,466

II.

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

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

I.

	Separate Institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
Number of Institutions ..	nil	nil	nil
Number of beds provided for such children ..	nil	nil	nil
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year.. ..	nil	nil	nil

II.

Number of such children (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other institutions, 2.

8.—Convalescent Homes.

(a) Number of convalescent institutions with accommodation for expectant or nursing mothers or children under 5 years of age :—

(i) provided by the Council nil

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations 1

(b) Number of beds for such cases in convalescent institutions :—

(i) provided by the Council*... .. nil

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations 12

(c) Total number of cases admitted to the beds included in (b) during the year, 156.

(d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other convalescent institutions, 86.

9.—Homes for Mothers and Babies.

(a) Number of such Homes :—

(i) provided by the Council nil

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations nil

(b) Number of beds in Homes :—

(i) provided by the Council nil

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations nil

(c) Total number of cases admitted to these Homes during the year :—

(i) expectant mothers nil

(ii) mothers and babies nil

(iii) babies nil

- (d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other homes for mothers and babies, nil.

**Including any beds for convalescent cases of these classes in institutions transferred to the Council under Part I. of the Local Government Act, 1929.*

10.—Day Nurseries.

- (a) Number of day nurseries :—

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

- (b) Number of places for children under 5 years of age in the nurseries :—

- (i) provided by the Council nil
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations 193

- (c) Total number of attendances of children at these nurseries during the year, 33,374.

11.—Infectious Diseases

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council.	Number of cases removed to hospitals.
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	33	33	16	17
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal fever	9	9	1	8
(4) Puerperal pyrexia	31	31	5	26
(5) Measles and german measles (in children under 5 years of age)	—	1,291	87	495
(6) Whooping Cough (do.)	—	—	—	—
(7) Epidemic diarrhoea (do.)	—	—	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.)	10	10	—	9

12.—Home Nursing.

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

- (i) by the Council nil
(ii) by Voluntary Associations 3

- (b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses, 175.

13.—Midwives.

I. (a) Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year, 11.

(b) Number (i) employed by the Council	...	...	nil
(ii) subsidised by the Council	...	...	nil
(iii) employed by Voluntary Associations...			26

(c) Number of cases during the year in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife ... nil

II. (a) Number of cases attended by midwives during the year :—

(i) as midwives	...	...	...	...	...	nil
(ii) as maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	...	nil

(b) Number of cases during the year in which medical aid was summoned by a midwife under Sec. 14

(1) of the Midwives Act, 1918 nil

14 —Maternal Deaths.

(a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year :—

(i) from sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	3
(ii) from other causes	...	...	...	...	...	7

(b) Number of these cases which died :—

(i) at home	...	...	...	...	...	1
(ii) in institutions	...	...	...	...	...	9

Feeding of Infants.

Breast fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,236
Artificially fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
No. of infants dead before the visit of Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
No. of infants removed before the visit of the Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129

Maternity Outfits.

Sterilized Maternity Outfits are supplied at cost price through the Municipal Ante-natal Clinic.

During the year two outfits were supplied.

NAME	DISTRICT	NAME	DISTRICT	NAME	DISTRICT	NAME	DISTRICT	NAME	DISTRICT	NAME	DISTRICT	NAME	DISTRICT	NAME	DISTRICT
Miss Bailey	Ratcliffe, Shadwell, St. George's, pt.	Miss Brazier	Mile End, S.W. Whitechapel, pt.	Miss Clements	St. George's, North	Miss Cordwell	Mile End, S.E.	Miss Foucar	Mile End, N.E.	Miss Gibbs	Mile End Central. Limehouse, N pt.	Miss Goodfellow (8 months)	Wapping	Miss Mitchell	Whitechapel and Spitalfields
Miss Paice	Mile End, N. Whitechapel, (pt.)	Miss Styles	Limehouse, North pt., and South, pt.	Miss Whitty	Wapping	Total									
Visits:—															
Primary ...	441	425	239	222	232	350	85	497	253	339	315	3,398			
Revisits:—															
To infants under 1 year ...	322	184	455	638	546	702	498	462	568	427	547	5,349			
To children between 1-5 years	943	350	1,208	1,132	1,303	1,187	737	469	1,090	1,184	780	10,383			
Ante-natal:—															
Primary ...	26	70	52	3	5	21	20	114	60	9	95	475			
Subsequent ...	1	1	3	9	1	2	4	163	18	4	24	230			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	5	1	1	3	6	—	6	4	4	1	33			
Puerperal Fever	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	9			
„ Pyrexia	4	3	2	5	3	4	—	6	—	2	2	31			
Measles	288	400	102	131	94	177	54	312	131	124	287	2,100			
„ Revisits	12	22	2	28	9	—	7	58	91	42	208	479			
Miscellaneous	380	669	455	589	407	401	369	594	527	299	731	5,421			
Total	2,419	2,131	2,519	2,758	2,603	2,850	1,774	2,684	2,743	2,435	2,992	27,908			
CENTRES ATTENDED:—															
Municipal	194	181	176	72	114	12	91	128	137	208	125	1,438			
Voluntary	4	—	—	—	87	141	—	—	—	2	—	234			
Total	198	181	176	72	201	153	91	128	137	210	125	1,672			

Visits by
Health
Visitors.

MUNICIPAL CENTRES.

			Limehouse.			Mile End.		St. George's.		Spitalfields.		Wapping.		White-	Total
						Mile End/ Road	Burdett Road							chapel.	
			Mon.	Wed.	Thurs.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Fri.	Tues.	Thurs.	Tues.	Fri.	Wed.	
No. of Sessions (total)	...	...	48	51	51	52	52	50	51	51	52	55	50	52	615
"	Attendances of Infants	...	1,688	1,575	—	2,145	2,208	1,878	1,261	621	1,446	1,075	259	1,252	15,408
"	"	Children 1 to 5	934	935	—	1,490	1,120	1,659	1,161	496	1,233	448	227	810	10,513
"	Infants on Registers at end of the year		197		—	106	131	201		146		124		66	971
"	Children on Registers at end of the year		466		—	211	182	453		250		132		155	1,849
"	Ante-Natal Sessions	... ..	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
"	"	New Cases	...	—	—	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143
"	"	Subsequent Attendances		—	—	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274
"	Doctors' Consultations	...	48	51	51	51	52	50	51	—	51	50	—	52	507

Arrangements were continued during the year for the medical records at the Infant Welfare Centres to be forwarded to the Head Teachers of Schools in the Borough. Cards are received from the Education Department of the London County Council of children under 5 years of age entered on the rolls of the infants departments. The medical records are filled in on these cards by the Health Visitors and forwarded to the schools concerned. If no record is available at the centre the particulars are obtained at the homes.

Medical
Records of
School
Children.

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

Convalescent
Treatment.

Home	Mothers	Children.
St. Mary's, Birchington	5	5
Invalid Children's Aid Association	—	3
St. Mary's, Dover	13	16
Church Army Convalescent Homes, Merrow ...	11	15
All Saints' Convalescent Home, Eastbourne ...	—	16
Roseneath Convalescent Home, Broadstairs ...	1	1
	30	56

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

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

	No. of Applications granted.	No. of persons.	Quantity.	Cost. £. s. d.
Cows Milk—				
Free	6,980	8,874	31,086½ gals.	3,382 19 1
Half-Price	44	56	196 „	10 7 1
Dried—				
Free	3,308	3,727	18,074 lbs.	1,421 17 5
Half-Price	34	38	182 „	7 3 1
Virol, etc.				
Free	2,018	2,306	1,879½ lbs.	137 19 3
Half-Price	7	8	5½ „	4 3
Total ...	12,391	15,009	31,282¼ gals. 20,141 lbs.	4,960 10 2

Dinners are supplied by the Stepney Invalid Kitchen, White Horse Street, on the grounds of health, to expectant and nursing mothers who are in necessitous circumstances. The Council pay 6d. towards the cost of each of the dinners and the period during which the dinners are supplied is four weeks. The number of dinners supplied during the year was 2,242, at a cost to the Council of £56 1s. 0d.

III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The Public Cleansing Officer has kindly supplied me with a report on the work of his department for the year.

In September, 1931, it was decided to set up a separate department for Street and Market Cleansing, Collection and Disposal of House and Trade Refuse, the Removal of Snow, Street Watering, Street Gritting, &c., and to form a new Committee for the administration thereof, *i.e.*, the Public Cleansing Committee.

It was found necessary, in the course of this reorganisation, to divide the Borough into 6 sections, each of which is under the supervision of a foreman, who in his turn reports to the responsible Official to the Committee, *viz.*, the Public Cleansing Officer.

Collection of House and Trade Refuse.—Since the inauguration of the department up to the 31st December, 1932, a great amount of detailed information has been collected regarding this service with the view to giving a more frequent collection with dustless loading.

Street Cleansing.—To improve this service the Committee purchased three new sweeping and swilling machines which, in conjunction with the other swilling machines already owned by the Council, work day and night. During the night most of the main roads are swilled and swept.

There is a large number of Street Markets in Stepney; to increase the efficiency of cleansing these markets it was decided to employ men working in two shifts, thereby giving constant attention to the markets between 7 a.m. and 8.40 p.m. Monday to Friday, and 7 a.m. and 9.40 p.m. Saturday, sweeping the refuse and collecting same into trucks, a vehicle purchased specifically for the purpose, calling at intervals to collect the refuse from the trucks and to take the same to the disposal centre.

The Council employ a large number of men on cleansing at night.

It was found practicable to employ motor vehicles (which the Council already possessed) for night cleansing, picking up the sweepings and taking them to the disposal centres, thereby enabling the Committee to dispense with the services of horses on this work.

There are many main and important thoroughfares in Stepney and it was decided to employ scavengers on shift work on the main roads from 7 a.m. to 8.40 p.m.

Disposal.—(a) *Destructor, Gunthorpe Street.*—The destructor was a 10 cell top fed, and had been erected for 30 years. Many complaints had been received regarding this destructor, and during July, 1932, the refuse hitherto dealt with at this depot was diverted to Devonshire Street Depot to be disposed by barge and the destructor closed.

(b) *Devonshire Street Depot*.—There was a two grate refuse destructor at this depot which was demolished in July, 1932, and the whole depot re-constructed, including the erection of a ramp which improved facilities for loading barges. A number of umbrella canvas covers were erected, which suspend over the barges during loading, to which are fitted water sprays, obviating dust blowing about when tipping is in operation.

(c) *Duke Shore Wharf*.—This Wharf is situate on the River Thames and is the main disposal centre for the Borough. Five new tipping platforms have been erected, surrounded by canvas screens and canvas curtains hung therefrom totally enclosing the barges. Water sprays are fitted to each shoot, thereby enabling the barges to be loaded with very little dust.

(d) *Pinchin Street Depot*.—This depot is situate at the west end of the Borough and has been used for many years in connection with the disposal of street sweepings by means of either rail or road. This depot is now considered unsuitable and the Committee are seriously considering alternative methods to enable disposal of refuse to be discontinued from this depot.

INSPECTIONS, Etc. BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS 1932.

	H. Abson.	G. Bottomley.	A. C. Brown	R. W. G. Day	T. W. Dee.	E. J. Edwards.	E. W. Flint.	H. J. Green.	C. F. Guy.	H. O. Harris.	J. G. McCarthy.	R. Roper (Temporary).	W. Shepherd.	R. Simpson.	W. F. Smith.	S. H. V. Trimming	W. T. Twynham.	S. Vogler	R. H. Waterman.	Totals
Bakehouses	—	52	64	36	11	44	6	22	25	27	17	2	18	15	43	27	25	30	10	474
Butter and Margarine Premises	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	21
Butchers' Shops ...	12	222	51	96	23	14	23	19	166	22	81	—	35	11	125	—	39	41	2	982
Butchers' Stalls ...	—	221	—	1	—	—	7	—	177	—	84	—	6	—	34	12	3	—	—	545
Complaints	—	108	675	788	142	714	329	839	363	443	805	350	114	318	561	882	742	850	40	9,063
Cowsheds	—	—	11	15	—	10	—	3	—	6	21	—	—	—	20	—	9	30	10	135
Factories	3	142	63	98	9	61	45	109	47	47	18	—	46	7	80	8	174	141	59	1,157
Houses let in Lodgings	—	175	172	303	105	234	114	198	362	3	195	—	210	—	—	1	243	330	133	2,778
House to House ...	—	223	174	193	363	171	285	101	266	216	83	1,485	371	666	224	129	314	252	482	5,998
Ice Cream	—	41	39	18	6	38	22	31	27	10	12	—	22	18	10	19	41	17	32	403
Infectious Disease ...	—	168	207	97	53	373	151	110	122	127	351	40	87	177	104	327	89	120	149	2,852
Milkshops	—	84	87	176	35	68	42	122	108	56	144	4	72	38	84	21	105	132	75	1,453
Offensive Trades ...	—	33	59	13	2	12	8	12	7	13	15	—	5	3	85	6	17	26	8	324
Outworkers	—	94	157	102	27	56	58	167	239	5	5	—	63	83	104	4	128	308	5	1,605
Restaurants and Eating Houses	—	93	38	20	55	42	21	60	7	15	9	4	44	13	31	24	49	31	37	593

The following tables show the work of the Sanitary Inspectors:—

INSPECTIONS, ETC. BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS—1932—Continued.

	H. Abson.	G. Bottomley.	A. C. Brown	R. W. G. Day	T. W. Dee.	E. J. Edwards.	E. W. Flint.	H. J. Green.	C. F. Guy.	H. O. Harris.	J. G. McCarthy.	R. Roper (Temporary).	W. Shepherd.	R. Simpson.	W. F. Smith.	S. H. V. Trimming.	W. T. Twynham.	S. Vogler	R. H. Waterman.	Totals.
Wharves	1,234	26	—	—	125	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,387
Workplaces	—	84	47	3	37	15	12	22	15	11	7	22	42	20	11	—	73	134	17	572
Workshops	—	170	175	170	100	29	82	160	243	83	55	12	137	148	121	8	239	429	110	2,471
Bishopsgate Station ...	27	—	—	—	97	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	154
Miscellaneous	—	1,922	805	2,092	723	826	821	773	1,389	462	1,135	1,447	1,031	709	1,228	716	1,556	1,269	1,284	20,180
Observations re Smoke Nuisance	—	130	3	2	6	14	3	3	—	—	6	6	—	1	6	2	15	11	12	220
Re-Visits	—	2,078	1,398	1,299	1,434	1,634	1,453	2,719	2,125	1,706	1,834	1,466	1,746	3,581	1,330	2,310	2,861	1,573	2,552	35,099
Intimations served ...	—	716	796	629	429	903	628	1,095	563	498	778	570	731	1,108	651	986	1,141	836	764	13,822
Statutory Notices served	—	114	465	230	138	382	284	309	263	200	132	201	194	652	270	276	333	361	175	4,979
Summonses taken out under Public Health (London) Act 1891. L.C.C. (General Powers) Acts, Bye- laws, etc.	—	—	11	5	2	7	10	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	8	2	12	—	70
Food & Drugs (Adulter- ation) Act. No. of samples taken ...	—	123	102	95	71	108	91	66	64	30	71	—	94	62	90	114	97	100	90	1,468
Food & Drugs (Adulter- ation) Act. No. of Summonses taken ...	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	8	23

RETURN OF SANITARY WORK, 1932.

	G. Bottomley.	A. C. Brown	R. W. G. Day	T. W. Dee.	E. J. Edwards.	E. W. Flint.	H. J. Green.	C. F. Guy.	H. O. Harris.	J. G. McCarthy.	R. Roper (Temporary)	W. Shepherd.	R. Simpson.	W. F. Smith.	S. H. V. Trimming.	W. T. Twynham.	S. Vogler	R. H. Waterman.	Totals.
Animals kept so as to constitute a nuisance removed	1	5	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	6	—	1	24
Bakehouses: No. of cleansings	26	29	17	6	23	4	36	15	14	22	—	10	14	35	28	27	25	11	342
Cisterns cleansed and covered	—	—	1	2	2	3	12	1	5	—	8	16	1	—	2	9	2	8	72
Damp walls remedied ...	63	187	81	63	72	91	161	72	118	102	112	53	56	201	189	104	160	105	1,980
Drains—Cleansed or repaired	97	77	69	40	55	46	67	45	53	61	86	41	125	11	90	89	43	13	1,108
Constructed or reconstructed ...	19	7	37	6	11	12	12	30	70	15	7	9	13	17	27	8	29	23	352
Soil pipes fixed and ventilated ...	15	5	12	5	5	7	17	34	3	—	4	6	10	21	1	6	13	17	181
Trapped ...	12	2	22	3	—	36	4	19	5	1	8	12	10	—	—	1	8	9	152
Dust receptacles provided ...	93	151	28	48	222	69	112	43	83	119	60	44	301	117	236	94	75	52	1,927
Houses or parts of houses cleansed ...	298	186	291	344	317	521	521	341	243	341	432	490	447	407	514	452	378	419	6,942
Houses ventilated beneath the lower floor ...	—	2	2	7	—	3	10	6	6	—	26	—	6	7	8	4	6	28	121
Light and ventilation provided to rooms ...	2	5	1	5	2	2	30	3	28	2	4	—	—	1	18	2	1	3	109
Manure receptacles provided or reconstructed ...	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	1	14
Offensive accumulations removed ...	9	36	23	28	33	15	42	3	28	14	26	57	20	6	20	96	42	12	510
Overcrowding in dwellings abated ...	11	2	7	9	2	2	4	6	—	2	1	1	3	9	4	4	4	—	71
Roofs, gutters and rain water pipes fixed or repaired ...	262	90	201	129	337	201	184	199	175	387	274	254	511	411	687	452	267	311	5,332

	G. Bottomley.	A. C. Brown	R. W. G. Day	T. W. Dee.	E. J. Edwards.	E. W. Flint.	H. J. Green.	C. F. Guy.	H. O. Harris.	J. G. McCarthy.	R. Roper (Temporary)	W. Shepherd.	R. Simpson.	W. F. Smith.	S. H. V. Trimming.	W. T. Twynham.	S. Vogler	R. H. Waterman.	Totals.
Sheds occupied as dwellings discontinued ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sink, bath and lavatory pipes disconnected or fixed ...	57	29	13	35	32	17	72	10	25	—	17	10	43	2	13	54	14	55	498
Smoke nuisances abated ...	10	1	—	4	—	2	15	—	5	5	—	—	2	—	1	2	7	4	58
Stables paved and drained ...	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Underground rooms — illegal occupation discontinued ...	—	1	3	—	—	13	4	2	3	—	—	1	—	5	—	4	—	—	36
Urinals fixed ...	30	—	2	2	—	1	20	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	6	72
Vermineous rooms cleansed ...	15	22	12	6	8	56	34	27	48	1	37	59	7	101	30	22	30	21	536
Waterclosets—Cleansed or repaired ...	126	152	101	79	92	88	290	93	128	120	137	269	97	112	267	359	144	156	2,810
“ Light and ventilation provided	2	2	4	6	—	3	13	11	12	—	14	—	—	3	9	7	1	31	118
“ Pans and traps fixed ...	61	34	58	31	51	46	22	54	13	26	42	55	91	35	89	63	36	99	906
“ Water supply or flushing apparatus provided	29	43	33	46	54	47	156	27	61	22	74	162	103	—	69	98	54	114	1,192
Water supply to houses reinstated ...	2	2	9	2	3	—	6	—	4	3	1	3	2	—	5	3	—	21	66
Yards, areas and forecourts cleansed, paved, or paving repaired ...	50	87	47	52	83	83	62	41	62	33	34	46	107	89	155	121	60	75	1,287
Floors, windows, fireplaces and coppers repaired ...	259	302	215	119	411	203	226	183	246	472	464	164	502	373	1,046	496	419	428	6,528
Miscellaneous repairs ...	277	241	132	39	74	551	228	72	206	307	183	253	96	563	429	415	151	185	4,402

Legal
Proceedings.

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
1932.	<i>Public Health (London)</i>	<i>Act, 1891.</i>
4th January ...	Failing to abate nuisances arising from dirty and defective walls and ceilings; defective flooring, roofs, etc., at 39, Tredegar Square.	The work having been done at the time of the hearing of the summons, defendant was ordered to pay £2 5s. 0d. costs.
28th January ...	Failing to abate nuisances arising from damp walls, dirty and defective walls and ceilings; defective roofs, etc., at 18, Cottage Grove.	Ordered to do the work within 14 days. Pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.)
28th January ...	Failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof, water-closet and damp walls, dirty and defective walls and ceilings, etc., at 19, Cottage Grove.	Ordered to do the work within 14 days. Pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.)
28th January ...	Failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof, dirty walls and ceilings, defective sashlines, etc., at 37, Tredegar Square.	Ordered to do the work within 21 days. Pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.)
16th February ...	Failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof, damp walls and defective water-closet at 87, Varden Street.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days. Pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.)
11th March ...	Failing to repair a defective drain at 66, Upper East Smithfield.	Ordered to do the work within 14 days. Pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.)
21st March ...	Failing to abate nuisances arising from damp wall of ground floor back room, defective yard paving and defective windows at 16, Deal Street.	The work having been carried out at the time of hearing, the summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs (£2 5s. 0d.).
19th April ...	Failing to abate nuisances arising from damp walls, defective floors, hearth, dirty walls and ceilings, etc., at 43, Frederick Place.	Ordered to do the work within 14 days. Pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.).
19th April ...	Failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof, sashlines, sashes, dirty walls and ceiling, etc., at 443, Mile End Road.	Ordered to do the work within 14 days. Pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.).
14th April ...	Slaughtering fowls on premises not sanctioned by the L.C.C. at 2, Turner House on 25th February, 1932.	Ordered to pay £5 0s. 0d. fine within 7 days, or in default, 1 month's imprisonment.
14th April ...	Slaughtering fowls on premises not sanctioned by the L.C.C., i.e. at yard rear of 14, Salmen Street, on 25th February, 1932.	Fined £6 0s. 0d.
9th May ...	Failing to supply ash-pit at 7, Bohn Street.	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.
9th May ...	Failing to abate nuisance arising from dirty and dilapidated walls and ceilings, etc., at 7, Bohn Street.	Ordered to do the work within 7 days and pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.).
9th May ...	Failing to abate nuisance arising from defective drain at 107, Grove Street.	The work having been done at the time of hearing, the summons was withdrawn on payment of costs (£2 5s. 0d.).

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
1932.	<i>Public Health (London) Act,</i>	1891--continued.
5th July ...	Failing to cleanse walls and ceilings and repair defective sink and sashlines at 79, Turners Road.	Order to pay costs (£2 5s. 0d.).
5th July ...	Failing to repair water-closet and sink and cleanse walls and ceilings at 59, Turners Road.	Order to pay costs (£2 5s. 0d.).
5th July ...	Failing to provide a dustbin at 79, Turners Road.	A dustbin having been provided at the time of hearing, the summons was, on the suggestion of the Magistrate, withdrawn.
5th July ...	Failing to provide a dustbin at 59, Turners Road.	A dustbin having been provided at the time of hearing, the summons was, on the suggestion of the Magistrate, withdrawn.
21st July ...	Failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof, dirty walls and ceilings, damp walls, etc., at 7, Frederick Place.	Order to do the work within 7 days and pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.).
21st July ...	Failing to abate nuisances arising from defective woodwork of windows, damp walls and dirty walls and ceilings, etc., at 14, Frederick Place.	Order to do the work within 14 days and pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.).
6th September ...	Failing to remedy defective roof and dirty walls and ceiling of top front room at 15, Brady Street.	The work having been completed at the time of hearing, the summons was withdrawn on payment of costs (£2 5s. 0d.).
6th September ...	Failing to remedy defective roof and damp wall of top front room at 38, Weaver Street.	The work having been completed at the time of hearing, the summons was withdrawn on payment of costs (£2 5s. 0d.).
6th September ...	Keeping her room at 265, Brady Street Dwellings, in such a foul and filthy condition as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health.	Order to abate the nuisance within 48 hours and to pay costs (10s.).
13th September ...	Failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof and flooring at 13, Tredegar Square.	Order to abate nuisances within 7 days and pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.).
14th September ...	Failing to repair defective skylights at 400, Mile End Road.	Order to do the work within 7 days 14 days and to pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.).
21st September ...	Failing to abate nuisances arising from defective roof, dirty and damp walls, defective flooring, etc., at 19, Cottage Grove.	Order to abate the nuisances within 14 days and to pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.).
6th October ...	Failing to repair defective water-closet and eaves gutters at 22, Rowsell Street.	The work having been completed before the hearing, the summons was withdrawn on payment of costs (£2 8s. 0d.).

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
1932.	<i>Public Health (London) Act,</i>	1891. — <i>contd.</i>
7th October ...	Failing to comply with an Order made at the Thames Police Court on 6th September, 1932, to abate a nuisance arising from the foul and filthy condition of her room at 265, Brady Street Dwellings.	Defendant was allowed 7 more days to comply with the Order.
13th October	Failing to abate a nuisance arising from an accumulation of rubbish in cellar at 104, Whitechapel Road.	The work having been completed before the hearing, the summons was withdrawn on payment of costs (£2 5s. 0d.).
†14th October	Failing to comply with an Order made at the Thames Police Court on 6th September, 1932, to abate a nuisance arising from the foul and filthy condition of her room at 265, Brady Street Dwellings.	The case was adjourned <i>sine die</i> with a view to arrangements being made for the Stepney Borough Council to carry out the Order to clear the room.
14th October	Failing to repair defective yard paving and sink waste at 105, St. Dunstons Road.	Defendant was ordered to do the work within 7 days and pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.).
20th October	Failing to repair defective water-closet, flushing apparatus, passage flooring, and supply a dust receptacle at 63, Thomas Street.	The work was completed before the hearing. Defendant was ordered to pay costs (£2 5s. 0d.).
4th November	Failing to repair a roof at 5, Fieldgate Street.	Defendant was ordered to do the work within 14 days and pay costs (£1 1s. 0d.).
11th November	Failing to abate a nuisance caused by a defective rain-water pipe at 38, St. Mark Street.	The work having been completed before the hearing, Defendant was ordered to pay costs (£3 3s. 0d.).
24th November	Failing to repair defective roof at 141, Ernest Street.	Defendant fined £3 with £2 8s. 0d. costs, and ordered to do the work within 7 days.
9th December	Failing to abate nuisances arising from defective walls, dustbin and yard paving at 93, Grove Street.	Defendant ordered to do the work within 7 days. Pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.).
9th December	Failing to abate nuisances arising from defective walls, ceiling, floors and drain at 99, Grove Street.	Defendant ordered to do the work within 7 days. Pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.).
9th December	Failing to abate nuisances arising from defective yard paving, dirty and dilapidated walls and ceilings, and defective flooring at 101, Grove Street.	Defendant ordered to do the work within 7 days. Pay costs (£2 8s. 0d.).
20th December	Depositing for the purposes of sale at 153, Commercial Road East, 1½ lbs. of chocolates which were unwholesome and unfit for the food of man.	Defendant ordered to pay costs (£2 2s. 0d.).
	<i>London County Council Drainage Bye-laws, 1930.</i>	
19th January	For failing to deposit plans of the construction of five lavatory basins at hairdresser's establishment, at 189, Hanbury Street.	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Pay costs (£1).

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
1932.	<i>London County Council Drainage</i>	<i>Byelaws, 1930—contd.</i>
30th May ...	Failing to deposit drawings before executing drainage work at No. 18, Newnham Street.	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.
30th May ...	Constructing a sink-waste pipe contrary to the bye-laws at No. 18, Newnham Street.	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.
13th September ...	For continuing to contravene the bye-laws at No. 18, Newnham Street.	The bye-laws having been complied with before the hearing, the case was withdrawn.
	<i>London County Council Bye-laws</i>	<i>for Houses let in Lodgings.</i>
25th October ...	Failing to provide efficient means for carrying off waste water from under taps at 38, Yalford Street.	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, the Defendant expressing his willingness to do the necessary work. Pay costs (£3 3s. 0d.).
	<i>Metropolis Management Act.</i>	
31st March ...	Failing to repair a drain at 20, Wilson Street, which was in bad order and condition.	Fined £1. Pay costs (£3 3s. 0d.).
	<i>London County Council Bye-laws</i>	<i>relating to Offensive Businesses.</i>
4th January ...	Carrying on business of slaughtering of poultry in premises not sanctioned by the London County Council at 87, Buxton Street, on 5th November, 1931.	Fined £20. Pay costs (£2 2s. 0d.).
	<i>London County Council Bye-laws.</i>	<i>—Removal of offensive matter.</i>
1st April ...	Conveying offensive matter through the streets on 10th March, 1932, otherwise than in properly closed receptacles.	Fined 5s.
1st April ...	Conveying offensive matter through the streets on 10th March, 1932, otherwise than in properly closed receptacles.	Summons dismissed.
1st April ...	Conveying offensive matter through the streets on 10th March, 1932, otherwise than in properly closed receptacles.	Fined 5s.
4th November ...	Conveying offensive matter through the streets during prohibited hours on 24th August, 1932	Not dealt with, see proceedings on the next page.
4th November ...	Causing offensive matter to be conveyed through the streets during prohibited hours on 24th August, 1932.	
4th November ...	Causing offensive matter to be conveyed through the streets during prohibited hours on 24th August, 1932.	

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
1932.	<i>London County Council Byelaws</i>	<i>Removal of offensive matter.—contd.</i>
4th November	... Conveying offensive matter through the streets otherwise than in proper receptacles on 24th August, 1932.	The case was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.
4th November	... Causing offensive matter to be conveyed through the streets otherwise than in proper receptacles on 24th August, 1932.	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.
4th November	... Causing offensive matter to be conveyed through the streets otherwise than in proper receptacles on 24th August, 1932.	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Defendant ordered to pay costs (£4 4s. 0d.).
	<i>Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.</i>	
21st January	... Selling milk being 11 per cent. deficient in fat on 10th December, 1931. (C 78).	Fined 10s. Pay costs (£1 1s. 0d.).
21st January	... Selling milk adulterated with 6.6 per cent. added water on 10th December, 1931. (C 81).	There were two partners in the business and two summonses were issued. One case was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Pay costs (£1 1s. 0d.). The other case was dismissed.
25th January	... Selling milk adulterated with 4.7 per cent. added water on 11th December, 1931. (C 85).	Fined £5. Pay costs (£1 1s. 0d.).
25th January	... Selling milk adulterated with 7.2 per cent. added water on 11th December, 1931. (C 86).	Fined £5. Pay costs (£1 1s. 0d.).
26th January	... Selling milk containing 4.6 per cent. added water on 14th December, 1931. (F 66).	Fined £3. Pay costs (£1 1s. 0d.).
1st February	... Selling milk adulterated with 4.7 per cent. added water on 11th December, 1931. (C 84).	Summons dismissed on payment of £5 5s. 0d. costs.
16th February	... Selling milk containing 5.4 per cent. added water in Aston Street, on 6th January, 1932. (P 4).	The employee was fined £2 or one month imprisonment.
16th February	... Selling milk with 5.4 per cent. added water. Milk sold by an employee above in Aston Street on 6th January, 1932. (P 4).	Case was withdrawn following conviction of employee.
18th February	... Selling milk on December 8th, 1931, containing 4.2 per cent. added water. (C 65).	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act and ordered to pay £2 2s. 0d. costs.
5th May	... Selling milk on 23rd March, 1932, which was 63.7 per cent. deficient in milk fat. (C 16).	Fined £4.
5th May	... For selling milk on 20th March, 1932, 16 per cent. deficient in fat, and containing 7.1 per cent. added water. (L 15).	Fined £3 or 1 month imprisonment.

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
1932.	<i>Food and Drugs</i>	<i>(Adulteration) Act 1928.</i>
12th May	Selling milk on 7th April, 1932, which was 13.3 per cent. deficient in milk fat. (N 27).	Case dismissed on payment of costs (£2 2s. 0d.).
19th May	Selling milk from a barrow on 17th April, 1932, which contained 5.4 per cent. added water and was 5 per cent. deficient in fat. (D 37).	Fined £1.
23rd May	Selling milk which contained 3.5 per cent. of added water Taken in course of delivery on 19th April, 1932, at Lower Chapman Street School. (D 54).	Case dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of costs (£2 2s. 0d.).
9th June	Selling milk 13 per cent. deficient in fat. (F 1).	There were two summonses, one against each defendant because they are partners. One was ordered to pay £2 2s. 0d. costs, the summons against the other was dismissed.
18th July	Selling milk 47.3 per cent. deficient in fat on 31st May, 1932. (E 73).	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, with costs (£2 2s. 0d.).
18th July	Selling milk 1.1 per cent. deficient in solids-not-fat and 14 per cent. deficient in fat on 4th June, 1932. (E 96).	Case dismissed. The Magistrate held that the milk was sold as produced from the cow.
19th August	Selling milk containing 9.6 per cent. of added water on 6th July, 1932. (G 46).	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of costs (£2 2s. 0d.).
6th October	Selling milk containing 8.1 per cent. added water on 14th August, 1932. (C 64).	Defendant fined £1.
20th December	Selling milk containing 5.6 per cent. of added water. (T 53).	Defendant ordered to pay costs (£2 2s. 0d.).
30th December	Exposing for sale margarine improperly labelled. (G 91).	Defendant fined £2 0s. 0d. Pay costs (£2 2s. 0d.).
	<i>Milk and Dairies</i>	<i>Order, 1926.</i>
4th January	For bottling milk other than on registered premises, viz., in street outside 53, Russell Street, on 5th November, 1931.	Fined £2. Pay costs (£1 1s. 0d.).
14th January	Selling milk without being registered. (X 73).	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Pay costs (£1 1s. 0d.).
19th April	Bottling and sealing milk other than on registered premises, i.e., outside 17, Richard Street, on 18th February, 1932.	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Pay costs (£1 1s. 0d.).

Date.	Matter of information or complaint.	Result.
1932.	<i>Milk and Dairies Order, 1926—contd.</i>	
27th June	Filling, sealing and delivering a pint bottle of milk in Old Montague Street, at 12.55 p.m., on Friday, 10th June, 1932.	Fined £1.
26th July	Bottling milk other than on registered premises, i.e., in White Lion Street, on 7th July, 1932.	Fined 10s. 0d.
6th October	Bottling and sealing milk other than on registered premises, i.e., outside 14, Wilkes Street, on the 18th August, 1932.	Defendant fined £2.
	<i>Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.</i>	
7th January	Selling reconstituted milk. (D 30)	Case dismissed.
7th January	Selling reconstituted milk. (D 31)	Case dismissed.
	<i>Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.</i>	
7th January	Selling ordinary milk as "pasteurised." (D 1).	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Pay costs (£1 1s. 0d.).
7th January	Labelling ordinary milk "perfectly pasteurised." (X 64).	Case dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.
11th January	Selling pasteurised milk containing an excess of bacteria. (T 79).	The Magistrate, after hearing expert evidence for the defence, held that the bulk from which the sample was taken was not mixed by plunging and that the sample should have been packed in ice while being conveyed from the place of delivery to the laboratory. The case was dismissed with £26 5s. 0d. costs against the Council.
11th January	Selling pasteurised milk in a vessel which was unlabelled. (X 80).	This case should have followed immediately after the above case but, at the Magistrate's suggestion, was not heard.
15th February	Selling pasteurised milk in vessels which were not labelled.	Summons dismissed on payment of £1 1s. 0d. costs.
	<i>Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations.</i>	
*25th April	Wilfully neglecting to obey the above-mentioned Regulations by selling ground ginger containing sulphur dioxide.	Fined £1. Pay costs (£5 5s. 0d.).
12th August	Selling minced meat containing 1,060 parts per million sulphur dioxide. (M 48).	Fined £5.
27th October	Failing to declare by means of a label the presence of sulphur dioxide in pork sausages. (H 95).	Defendant fined 10s.

* This case is important because of the appeal by the Council against the previous decision of the Magistrate in dismissing the case against a wholesaler with costs against the Council on 27th April, 1931.

At the hearing of the appeal, Mr. J. Scholefield, K.C., for the Stepney Borough Council, said that under the Food and Drugs Act proceedings had been taken against the retailer of the ginger and he had been convicted. Afterwards proceedings were started against the wholesaler and the complaint was that the Magistrate had held that it was essential for success that there should be a fresh sample purchased, the sample divided and analysed. Mr. Fox-Andrewes, K.C., for the respondent, argued that not only was a second sample essential but that there was no evidence on which the Magistrate could find that his client wilfully sold the ginger. He relied on the invoice description. The Lord Chief Justice (Justices Avory and Hawke concurring), in giving judgment, said that the allegation against the wholesaler was that he wilfully disobeyed the Act because he took no steps to see that the ginger was free from preservative but relied on the invoice description received from a vendor who had made no analysis for four years. It was impossible to say there was no evidence on which the Magistrate could find that the wholesaler was guilty of wilful neglect. The Magistrate refused to convict because he thought that before the wholesaler could be convicted the same process of taking samples and having them analysed must be repeated. For that there was no warrant. The appeal was upheld and the case remitted to the Magistrate with a direction to convict, with the result set out above.

† This case, on page 52, was rather unusual, and I give a short account of the action taken :—

In November a notice was served with regard to the dirty condition of the room and contents belonging to a woman living by herself in a one-roomed flat. The notice, not being complied with, she was summoned and after the third hearing the Magistrate made an Order for the Council to remove the articles. This removal was done on the 18th November under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector and with the assistance of eight men. Over two cartloads of old paper, rags, jars, tins, were carted away by the Public Cleansing Department. This large quantity must have been the accumulation of a good number of years and reached from floor to ceiling, impeding light and ventilation and rendering the room insanitary. Great publicity to this case was given in the Press but the accounts were rather exaggerated.

Total Fines
and Costs.

	No. of Sum- monses	Fines. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	23	26 10 0	27 6 0
London County Council Bye-laws ...	15	20 10 0	10 9 0
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	6	5 10 0	3 3 0
Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ...	39	14 0 0	72 13 0
Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations	3	6 10 0	5 5 0
Metropolis Local Management Acts ..	1	1 0 0	3 3 0
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923	5	—	2 2 0
Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922	2	—	—
Total	94	74 0 0	124 1 0

Smoke.
Nuisances.

232 observations were made by the Sanitary Inspectors for the detection of nuisances from smoke, and in only 19 cases was the nuisance found to exist. Notices were served to remedy the nuisance.

Complaints

3,168 written complaints were made to me during the year, which were duly investigated and dealt with where necessary. 66 were from H.M. Inspector of Factories relating to workshops, 75 from the London County Council respecting verminous school children, and 3,027 related to the condition of houses, etc.

Drainage.

The Sanitary Inspectors supervise all drainage work. Full particulars as to the work done by them are given on pages 48 and 49. 4,558 drains were tested during the year. Of these, 641 were found to be defective.

Rats and
Mice.

During the year 634 complaints were received as to nuisances from rats or mice. As a consequence 609 drains were tested and in 262 instances they were found to be defective. 548 complaints were forwarded to the Borough Engineer, so that the Council's ratcatchers could call and assist the tenants concerned.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information as to procedure and work carried out by his department:—

“ Under the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, the occupier of any premises is himself liable for the destruction and extermination of the vermin. The Council only employ ratcatchers to assist those who cannot afford the expense of buying poisons or engaging ratcatchers.

The men do not visit wharves, warehouses or premises where the owners or occupiers are in a position to deal with the matter for themselves.

Two men are at present employed all the year round, giving their whole time to visiting premises from which complaints have been received and putting down poisons and setting traps. Authority has now been obtained for the employment of an additional ratcatcher, and he will shortly be commencing his duties.

A record is kept of the number of visits made by each ratcatcher, the poisons used, and the results obtained.

The poisons used are those recommended by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, viz., Rodine, barium, carbonate, phosphor paste, and extract of squills. They are varied in order of use from time to time as there is a tendency for the rats to become wary and avoid poisons which have just been successful in destroying other vermin in the same house.

A considerable number of rats are found poisoned or caught alive in the baited traps throughout the year. Valuable assistance is thus given to the rate-payers generally, in clearing their premises of rats.

Protective clothing is issued (one suit of overalls every six months to each man), and two pairs of rubber gloves per man per annum. Poisons and bait are also provided.

In addition to the regular ratcatchers, the Council's sewermen are also engaged from time to time in placing poisons in the manholes and side entrances of the sewers, special attention to this work being given during the "National Rat Week" held every year in November.

Notices, drawing the attention of the public to the matter, were inserted in four local newspapers. Communications were sent to 12 local cinemas, requesting that notices be displayed on the screen, drawing attention to National Rat Week. Seventy-nine chemists and oilmen in the Borough were supplied with copies of the Ministry's Form 264R.T. and Bulletin No. 30 and with bills "Rat Poison Sold Here" and were requested to display the same in their shop windows.

Rat poison, consisting of extract of squills, barium carbonate, phosphor paste and Rodine, was placed in the sewer manholes and side entrances at 168 different positions. At 124 of these places the bait was entirely taken by the rats, at 37 places it was partly taken, and only in 7 positions was it untouched.

Reports on Rat Destruction are made regularly to the Public Health Committee and the following is the record of rat extermination carried out during the year 1932:—

No. of premises visited	...	...	...	...	...	1,052
„ „ visits	...	...	...	...	...	12,273
„ „ dead rats found poisoned	...	...	...	...	...	406
* „ „ rats caught in our traps	...	...	...	...	...	2,406
„ „ premises cleared of rats as reported by the occupiers...	...	...	...	...	...	505
„ „ new rat complaints during this period	...	...	...	...	...	570

*494 of these were actually brought into the depot and destroyed.

The poisons used were as follows:—

Rodine	...	...	...	20,553	cubes
Barium Carbonate	...	...	...	26,410	„
Phosphor Paste	...	...	...	18,126	„
Haller's extract of Squills	...	...	...	14,164	2 oz. portions

Increase of
Rent and
Mortgage
Interest
(Restrictions)
Acts.

16 applications were received during the year for Certificates that certain houses were not in a reasonable state of repair. 13 were granted and 3 were refused. In addition, 2 applications were received for Reports that the work mentioned on the Certificates had been satisfactorily executed. Both were granted.

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 12 houses and 184 tenements.

Hairdressers'
Shops.

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

3 applications were received during the year for certificates, all of which were granted.

Report
required by
the L.C.C.

Premises.	No. in borough on 31st Dec., 1932.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Prosecutions.
Cowsheds - - - -	19	135	—
Poultry Slaughterhouses -	46	289	—
Offensive Trades - - -	9	35	—
Milkshops - - - -	422	1,453	—
Ice Cream Premises -	273	403	—
Restaurants and Eating Houses - - - -	365	593	—

Smoke Nuisances—

(1) No. of observations - - - - -	232
(2) No. of intimations served - - - - -	19
(3) No. of complaints received - - - - -	22
(4) No. of Statutory notices served - - - - -	2
(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 - - - - -	320
No. of children cleansed - - - - -	10
No. of premises cleansed—	
(a) after infectious diseases - - - - -	1,977
(b) for vermin - - - - -	303

Water Supply to Tenement Houses—

No. of premises supplied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
No. of prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Sanitary Officers—

No. of Sanitary Inspectors (whole time)	-	-	Male 19 ; 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	-	-	37,900
No. of houses occupied by the working classes	-	-	31,810
No. of houses inspected—			
(a) On account of complaints or illness (P.H. Act)	-	-	9,063
(b) " " Infectious disease	-	-	2,852
(c) Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	-	-	798
No. of notices served—			
(a) Under P.H. Act :—			
(i) Intimation	-	-	13,822
(ii) Statutory	-	-	4,979
(b) Under Housing Act	-	-	—
No. of houses repaired or nuisances remedied under P.H. Act, 1891	-	-	11,960
No. of houses repaired under Sec. 17 of Housing Act, 1930—			
(a) By owners	-	-	—
(b) By L.A. in default of owners	-	-	—
No. of houses closed on notice by owner that they could not be made fit	-	-	—
No. of houses for the working classes—			
(a) Erected during the year	-	-	57
(b) In course of erection	-	-	28
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	-	-	—

Underground Rooms—

No. illegally occupied	-	-	-	-	-	54
No. closed or illegal occupation discontinued	-	-	-	-	-	36

Overcrowding—

No. of cases of overcrowding found	-	-	-	-	-	94
No. remedied -	-	-	-	-	-	71
No. of prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	—

Houses let in Lodgings—

No. on register	-	-	-	-	-	2,658
No. of inspections made -	-	-	-	-	-	2,778
No. of prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	3

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 1932 to give effect to the provisions of the said Acts and Regulations, viz.:—

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

(2) The number of boats inspected in 1932 was 35.

Only three children were found on the boats.

There were no contraventions of the Acts and Regulations.

There is only one boat on the register.

No boats were registered during 1932.

[Home Office Form 572

1.—Inspections.

Factories,
Workshops
and
Workplaces

Premises.	Number of.		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories - - - - -	1,157	200	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops - - - - -	2,471	588	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces - - - - -	572	75	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total - - - - -	4,200	863	—

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 - - -	369	369	1	—
Want of ventilation - - -	42	42	—	—
Overcrowding - - -	4	4	—	—
Want of drainage of floors - -	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances - - -	367	367	—	—
Sanitary (insufficient - -	22	22	—	—
Accom- (unsuitable or defective	230	230	—	—
modation not separate for sexes	17	17	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) - - -	—	—	—	—
Other offences - - -	3	3	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report.)				
Total - - -	1,055	1,055	1	—

3.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year 1932.	Number.
Bakehouses - - -	138
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making - - -	103
Cabinet Making - - -	105
Furriers - - -	154
Hat and Cap Manufacturers - - -	41
Laundries - - -	6
Rag Sorting, etc. - - -	41
Wearing Apparel (Tailors, Milliners, Dress-makers, etc., etc.) - - -	1,943
Miscellaneous - - -	502
Total - - -	3,033

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 - - - - -	20
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	66
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	66
Other - - - - -	2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year - - - - -	—
In use at the end of the year - - - - -	44

Outworkers

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

Making, cleaning, etc., of wearing apparel ...	2,113
Furriers ...	38
Umbrellas ...	20
Boots and shoes ...	58
Paper bags and cardboard boxes ...	8
Christmas crackers ...	3
Brushes ...	6
Flag making ...	2
Ties ...	4
Feather bedding ...	2
Toys ...	2
Christmas cards ...	1
Small wares ...	1
Carnival hats ...	7
Art needlework ...	6
Cap making ...	4
Artificial flowers ...	2
Baby linen ...	1
Braces ...	1

2,279

The number of inspections made to outworkers' premises was 1,605, and the number of premises where sanitary defects were found to exist was 391. Notifiable infectious disease occurred in 114 outworkers' premises.

There are 111 firms in the Borough employing outworkers, and of these firms 101 sent in lists twice in the year and 10 once. These related to a net number of 1,002 outworkers, of which 618 were resident in the Borough and 384 were transferred to other Districts.

In addition, 639 lists relating to a net number of 1,661 outworkers were received from other Boroughs during the year.

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

Nature of work.	Instances where defects found.	Notices served.
Wearing Apparel—		
Making, etc.	332	296
Cleaning and Washing ...	4	4
Boots and Shoes	23	21
Household linen	1	1
Furniture and Upholstery ...	19	18
Fur Pulling	1	1
Umbrellas, etc.	3	2
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags ...	6	6
Brush Making	2	1
	<u>391</u>	<u>350</u>

The number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary during the year was 298.

Mortuary
and Shelter.

34 Jewish bodies were officially "watched." 205 inquests were held in the Coroner's Court, and 131 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 18 persons admitted to the shelter; 9 adults and 9 children.

Eight inspections were made during the year to premises subject to the provisions of these Acts. One sample of rag flock was examined and found to be satisfactory.

Rag Flock
Acts 1911
and 1928.

There are 19 cowsheds in the Borough licensed to accommodate a total of 493 cows. During the year, 135 inspections were made to the cowsheds, but it was only found necessary to serve two notices for defects or nuisances under the Public Health Act. The following is a list of cowsheds in the Borough:—

Cowsheds.

Address.	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	41
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

Authorised
Offensive
Businesses.

324 inspections were made during the year to various offensive businesses (including 46 poultry slaughter houses) carried on in the borough.

Knacker.—19, Winthrop Street.

Soap Boiler.—High Street, Wapping.

Tripe Boilers.—5, High Street, Whitechapel; 94, Wentworth Street.

Dressers of Fur Skins.—15, Gill Street; 54 and 56, Old Church Road; 29, Spelman Street; 34, Love Lane; 27b, Upper East Smithfield.

Slaughterers of Poultry.—

29, Bedford Street.	75, Hessel Street.
16 and 18, Betts Street.	6, Hope Street.
131, Bridge Street.	Fish Hall, Hope Street.
80, Burdett Road.	13, Leyden Street.
28, Burslem Street.	15, Leyden Street.
59, Buxton Street.	49, Lindley Street.
152, Cannon Street Road.	26, Maplin Street.
161-163, Cannon Street Road	600, Mile End Road.
13, Cobb Street.	82, Oxford Street.
16 and 18, Cobb Street.	98, Oxford Street.
21, Fordham Street.	114, Oxford Street.
22, Fordham Street.	217, Oxford Street.
49, Globe Road.	39, Pelham Street.
31, Great Pearl Street.	116, Redmans Road.
29, Greenfield Street.	117, Redmans Road.
8, Gun Street.	56, Richard Street.
9, Gun Street.	182 & 183, St. George St.
37, Harford Street.	150, Stepney Green.
46, Hawkins Street.	27, Sutton Street.
8a, Hessel Street.	51, Varden Street.
14, Hessel Street.	56, Weaver Street.
36, Hessel Street.	64, Wellesley Street.
42, Hessel Street.	70, White Horse Lane.

Common
Lodging
Houses.

There are 20 common lodging houses with a total accommodation of 3,005 beds. Some of them are entirely used by women.

The following is a list of Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

Premises.	No. of Lodgers
28 to 42, Betts Street	149 men
19 and 19½, Brick Lane	82 men
27 and 29, Brick Lane, and 58, Flower and Dean St.	79 women
63½, Brick Lane, and 12, Princelet Street	254 men
22 and 22a, Crellin Street (Ground floors)	10 men
16, 17, 19 and 20, Duval Street	156 men
Finch Street and Chicksand Street (Salvation Army)	306 women
5, Flower and Dean Street	103 men
56 and 57, Flower and Dean Street	102 women

15 and 16, Great Pearl Street	...	...	...	48 couples
194, Hanbury Street (Salvation Army)	...	...	...	249 women
66, Leman Street	...	...	...	74 men
63, Mansell Street (Jews' Temporary Shelter)	...	...	...	63 men & 64 women
41a, Quaker Street (Salvation Army)	...	...	...	207 men
37, Stepney Causeway	...	...	...	55 men
28, Thrawl Street	...	...	...	173 men
18, Upper East Smithfield	...	...	...	86 men
40, Upper East Smithfield	...	...	...	157 men
42, West India Dock Road	...	...	...	52 men
20 and 22, Whitechapel Road (Salvation Army)	...	...	...	238 men
177, Whitechapel Road (Salvation Army)	...	...	...	547 men

In addition to the above there are 14 Seamen's lodging houses to accommodate a total of 765 lodgers.

Seamen's
Lodging
Houses.

Premises.	No. of Lodgers.
5, Church Row	5
8, East India Dock Road	30
9, Limehouse Causeway	16
15, Limehouse Causeway	5
13, Rich Street	3
The Empire Memorial Hostel, Salmon Lane and Commercial Road East	217
25a, Three Colt Street	8
The Sailors' Home and Red Ensign Club, Well Street and Dock Street	235
3, Well Street	6
The Lord Charles Beresford Memorial Seamen's Rest, 18-19, Wellclose Square	44
The Asiatic & Overseas Home, West India Dock Road	170
28, West India Dock Road	3
Samaritan Home, 32, West India Dock Road	19
46, West India Dock Road	4

On the 28th April human remains were discovered during excavation at the L.C.C. training centre, Old Montague Street. I communicated the facts to the Home Office, who, in due course, issued a licence for their reinterment. The skeletons were of six human beings. These were reinterred under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector at the City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery, South Grove, on the 12th May. The site mentioned was formerly used as a burial place attached to an old chapel.

Human
Remains.

From time to time I receive requests for the compulsory removal of persons to Institutions who are (a) aged and infirm or physically incapacitated and living in insanitary premises or under insanitary conditions, or (b) are suffering from any grave chronic disease; such persons being unable to have proper care and attention. During the year 3 such requests were made, but it was not necessary to resort to legal action, as in two instances they went into hospital voluntarily, and in the other case the woman died through an accident at home.

Aged
Persons.

IV.—HOUSING.

Statistics.

I.—*Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	21,140
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	28,646
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	798
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,903
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	12,503

II.—*Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers...	6,140
--	-------

III.—*Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*

(a) Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ...	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... ..	11,960
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ...	5,820
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	—
(c) Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order ...	—

(d) Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | | |
|---|--------|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... .. | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... .. | — |

(e) Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- | | | |
|--|--------|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs | ... .. | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | | |

- | | | |
|---|--------|---|
| (a) By owners | ... .. | — |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | ... .. | — |

- | | | |
|--|--------|---|
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close | | — |
|--|--------|---|

(f) Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- | | | |
|--|--------|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative | ... .. | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit | ... .. | — |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative | ... .. | — |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... .. | — |

The Housing Committee is fully alive to the importance of the Housing question in the Borough. They meet monthly and at such other times as may be necessary. Rent is a very serious and important item in considering the re-housing of the people and the question of economic rents will have to be considered.

In making a survey of the housing problem, attention has been drawn by the Government and other departments to the desirability of speeding up the housing schemes. With regard to our own particular Borough one has to face present-day facts. There is a great tendency for Stepney to become more industrialised year by year. Changes are always going on whereby small dwelling houses are being acquired by firms for the extension of their works. These firms either re-house the tenants displaced or compensate them.

The great difficulty then is to acquire a ready-made clearance area which could be used for decanting people who have been dehouseed whilst other areas are being built on. As I have so often pointed out, Stepney has a large number of dock workers, either casual or regular, and it is most important that these men should be housed near their work. If the London County Council undertook slum clearance on a large scale in Stepney and became responsible for re-housing the people so displaced, the danger is that the London County Council are not compelled to re-house Stepney people only. Large numbers of people might be sent out of the Borough to live elsewhere while the people from other areas may be brought in to live in the new dwellings. Like residents of other districts, Stepney people like to remain in Stepney because of their old associations and upbringing.

Market
Buildings
Area.

In my annual report last year I reported on the Market Buildings Area which the Council after considering a representation by me under the Housing Act, 1930, declared it a Clearance Area. An official enquiry was conducted by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health in January, and on the 2nd August the Confirming Order was made with certain modifications by the Minister of Health.

Under-
ground
rooms.

From time to time I received communications from the London County Council in regard to applicants for housing accommodation on their estates. They stated that the applicants resided in basement rooms and as the London County Council provide a limited amount of accommodation in connection with operations under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, they asked whether the cases are such where action might properly be taken by this Council.

Though there are hundreds of basement rooms in the Borough, many of them do not come within the legal definition of an underground room habitually used as a sleeping place as defined by the Housing Act, 1930.

The Council in December made Regulations for securing the proper ventilation and lighting of rooms to which Section 18 (1) of the Housing Act, 1925, applies, and the protection thereof against dampness, effluvia or exhalation.

Housing
Accomoda-
tion provided

675 families in the Borough took accommodation on the London County Council's housing estates as follows:—

Becontree Estate	410	Stamford Hill Estate	20
Beachy House, Wapping ...	1	Boundary Street Estate ...	17
Vancouver House, „ ...	21	Cable Street Estate:—	
Franklin House, „ ...	1	Chancery Buildings ...	4
Fenner House, „ ...	3	Dellow Buildings ...	1
Welch House, „ ...	14	Bewley Buildings ...	4
Parry House, „ ...	1	Lowood Buildings ...	1
Jackson House, „ ...	40	Whitemore Estate ...	9
Frobisher House, „ ...	1	Brightlingsea Buildings ...	5
Brune House	38	St. Helier Estate ...	5
Kingshold Estate	33	Collingwood Estate ...	9

White Hart Lane Estate... ..	3	Valetta Buildings, Hackney ...	2
Downham Estate	1	Darcy Buildings, Hackney ...	2
Laleham Bldgs., Bethnal Green	1	Whiston House, Shoreditch ...	1
Henley Buildings, Bethnal Green	1	Freemantle House, Bethnal Green	1
Werlake Buildings, Old Street ...	1	Birchfield House, Poplar ...	1
Clapham Park Estate	1	Toronto Buildings, Poplar ...	1
Merrow Buildings, Blackfriars ...	1	Ottawa Buildings, Poplar ...	1
Stringer Houses, Shoreditch ...	1	Council's Buildings, Preston Rd.,	
Wessen Buildings, N.19	1	Poplar	1
Barnard House, Holland Estate	2	Cookham Bldgs., Bethnal Green	1
Chadworth Buildings	1	Redman Buildings, Holborn ...	1
Rutherford House	2	Millbank Estate	1
Beachcroft Buildings, Ratcliff ...	1	Hartnoll House, Islington ...	1
Bekesbourne Buildings, Ratcliff..	2	Chamberlain House, St. Pancras	1
Torney House, Shore Place,		Elfrida Crescent, Bellingham ...	1
Hackney	2		

Full particulars of bad cases of overcrowding are forwarded to the Borough Treasurer for special consideration with a view to obtaining alternative accommodation. During the year, 94 fresh cases of overcrowding were found, and 71 cases of overcrowding were abated.

Over-
crowding.

List of streets in which all the houses have been inspected as a result of House to House inspection during the year 1932.

House to
House
Inspections.

(a) LIMEHOUSE.

Mr. Bottomley.

Agnes Street.	Oak Lane.
Batson Street.	Pelling Street.
Calcutta Street.	Prosperous Place.
Chusan Place.	Whites Rents.
Mill Place.	

Mr. McCarthy.

Barnes Street Flats.	Halley Street.
Blount Street.	Hope Place.
Burtons Entry.	Taylors Place.
Eltham Place.	

Mr. Roper.

Arno Place.	New Alley Square.
Beccles Street.	Padstow Place.
Gill Place.	Rich Street.
Grenade Street.	Tenbury Place.
New Alley.	Whitehall Place.

Mr. Waterman.

Albert Square.	Hilton Street.
Barnardo Street.	Market Buildings.
Brook Street.	Narrow Street.
Caroline Street.	Ronald Street.
Causeway Court.	Sage Street.
Devonport Street.	Steels Lane.
Dorset Street.	Stepney Causeway.
Drew's Buildings, Juniper Street.	Solander Street.
Elbow Lane Buildings.	Twine Court.
Giles Place.	Whitaker Buildings.
Havering Street.	

(b) MILE END.

Antcliff Street.
Brilliant Street.
Redmans Road.

Bohn Street.
Eaton Place.
Hayfield Place.
Knott Street.

Canal Road.
Frederick Place.
Grove Buildings.
Lawton Road.

Cameron Place.
Gray Street.
Settle Street.

Bermuda Street.

Bradwell Street.
Braintree Street.
Buckeridge Street.
Cambridge Mansions.
Eagle Place.
Faith Street.
Frimley Street.
Key Street.

Baggally Street.
St. Dunstan's Road.

Mr. Brown.

Sidney Square.
Terrace Place.
Winwood Street.

Mr. Edwards.

Lydia Street.
Ocean Street.
Paragon Mansions.
Wades Place.

Mr. Flint.

Maplin Street.
Maplin Place.
Murdock Cottages.

Mr. Harris.

Sidney Street.
Turner Street.

Mr. Roper.

Mr. Simpson.

Leatherdale Street.
Longnor Road.
Moody Street.
Moses and Solomons Almshouses,
Devonshire Street.
Pelican Passage.
Sceptre Street.
Wickford Street.

Mr. Timming.

Woodison Street.

(c) ST. GEORGE'S.

Mr. Day.

Cable Street (171 to 201 odd).
Clifford House.
Lawrence Buildings.
Luden's Place.

St. George Street (104 to 152 consec.)
Swedenborg Street.
Well Street.
Wright's Row.

Mr. Dee.

Brewhouse Lane.
Burr Street.
Coleman Street.
Globe Street.
Great Hermitage Street.
Mary Place.
Monza Street.
New Gravel Lane.
New Tower Buildings.

Old Tower Buildings.
Raines Mansions.
Raine Street.
Redmead Lane.
Sarah Street.
Tench Street.
Twenty Nine and a Half Court.
Wapping Wall.

(c) ST. GEORGE'S—*cont.*

Mr. Guy.

Agra Place.	Shadwell Place.
Coburg Buildings.	Spencer Street.
Cross Court.	Tarling Street.
Johnson Street.	Watney Passage.
Little Ann Street.	Whites Gardens.
Morris Street (odd Nos. & 2 to 10).	

Mr. Roper.

Artichoke Hill.	John's Court.
Burslem Street.	Lavender Place.
Bungay Street.	Old Gravel Lane.
Christian Street.	Pennington Street.
Cuttle Place.	Pennington Place.
Chigwell Hill.	Prusom Street Buildings.
Grove Street.	St. George Street.
Golding Terrace.	Umberston Street.
Hessel Street.	Woodside Mansions.
John's Hill.	

Mr. Smith.

Challis Court.	Langdale Mansions, Block 71-80.
Ellen Place.	" " 181-190.
Globe Court.	Phillips Buildings, Crellin Street.
Langdale Mansions, Block 1-10.	Wicker Terrace.
" " 11-20	
" " 61-70.	

(d) WHITECHAPEL.

Mr. Green.

Chamber Street.	Kersteins Mansions.
Christopher Court.	Lambeth Street.
Fieldgate Street.	Mundy's Place.
Griggs Court.	South Tenter Street.

Mr. Roper.

Brady Street.	Montague Place.
Buxton Street.	Old Montague Street.
Dunk Street.	Pelham Street, Augustine House.
Easington Buildings.	" Clinton House.
Fleur de Lis Buildings.	" Bulwer House.
Finch Street.	" Osborn House.
Fulbourne Street.	" Pelham House.
Hope Street.	" Lytton House.

Mr. Shepherd.

Fleur de Lis Street.	Nantes Place.
Great Pearl Street.	Old Castle Street.
Newcastle Place.	Pool's Square, Quaker Street.
Newcastle Street.	Rosetta Place, Sandys Row.

(b) WHITECHAPEL—*cont.*

Mr. Twynham.

Casson Place.
Chicksand Place.
Ely Place.
Flower and Dean Street.
Garden Place.
Green Dragon Yard.
Helena House.
Henderson House.
Irene House.
Josephine House.

Keate House.
Montague Houses.
Mason's Court.
Puma Court.
Perry's Avenue.
Ramar Place.
Ruth House.
Samuel Court.
Spencer House.

Mr. Vogler.

Blackwall Buildings, Fulbourne St.
Crashawe Place.

Selby Street.
Wodeham Street.

V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply

There are 422 dairy premises on the register and 1,453 inspections were made to them during the year. It was found necessary to serve 37 notices for minor matters.

In addition there are registered in the Borough 259 purveyors who sell milk in sealed bottles, 46 dairymen who have premises outside the Borough and 19 cowsheds.

Milk and
Dairies
Order, 1926.

During the year five summonses were issued under this Order. Details are given on pages 55 and 56.

Milk (Special
Designations)
Order, 1923.

54 licences under this Order were issued during the year, being 7 more than the previous year.

The description of the licences are as follows:—

	Dealers Licences.	Dealers Supple- mentary Licences.
Certified Milk	4	2
Grade A. (T.T.)	17	5
Grade A Milk Pasteurised ...	1	1
Grade A.	3	1
Pasteurised	12	8

Legal proceedings were taken in 5 instances, the details of which are given on page 56.

There were no infringements of the various Regulations made under this Act during the year which required legal action to be taken.

It was not found necessary to take legal proceedings under this Act,

In October I received information from a neighbouring County Council that a firm in the Borough was receiving butter from New Zealand, Australia, Esthonia, Argentine and Siberia, and blending them, calling these mixtures by various proprietary names. They stated that the butter was labelled in paper describing various named brands and packed in boxes which were alleged to contravene the Merchandise Marks Acts. I caused investigation to be made. The firm concerned was a reputable one and there was no infringement of the Act, as each brand was described as "including imported butter."

Unfortunately under the present Order it is only necessary to add to foreign butter the smallest proportion of Empire butter and there is no obligation to mark the mixture "foreign." It can have applied to it the mark "including imported" butter. This is misleading. A better way would be to mark the butter of the country of origin which supplied the highest percentage in the blending.

982 inspections were made to butchers' shops and 545 to butchers' stalls in the Borough. 38 notices were served for minor infringements of the Meat Regulations.

Butchers'
Shops and
Stalls.

There are 273 premises registered whereon Ice Cream is manufactured, stored or sold.

Ice Cream
Premises.

403 inspections were made and 25 notices were served.

There are 7 Butter and Margarine factories and 45 premises used by Wholesale Dealers in Margarine on the Register. 21 inspections were carried out during the year.

Butter
Factories,
Wholesale
Dealers in
Margarine,
etc.

474 inspections were made to the bakehouses in the Borough, and 342 cleansings were carried out.

Bakehouses.

As Certifying Officer, I have issued 27 certificates for the export of consignments of potted meats (prepared within the Borough) to Canada, Australia, etc.

Certification
of Food
Products for
Export.

1,387 inspections were made at the various wharves in the Borough.

Food.
Inspection.

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

Fresh Meat.

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
12 carcasses of Frozen Mutton	—	6	0	7
6 prs. of Hind Quarters Frozen Mutton	—	2	1	2
Bacon	—	4	2	3

Preserved Meats.

771 tins of Beef	2	0	3	22
139 „ Tongues	—	5	1	14
33 „ Ox Tails	—	1	3	2

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

2750 packages of Apricots	31	12	0	24
44 crates of Bananas	—	18	0	0
1 cask of Blackcurrants	—	1	0	3
178 bags of Onions	7	11	2	0
3 boxes of Oranges	—	3	2	0
3 packages of Peaches	—	—	1	14
647 „ Plums	6	18	0	25
5121 „ Potatoes	256	9	0	16
6 „ Tomatoes	—	—	3	4

Preserved Fruit and Vegetables.

1,753 tins of Assorted Fruits	1	16	2	25
3,029 „ Fruit Pulp	10	3	2	10
7 „ Apples	—	—	3	0
48 „ Grape Fruit	—	—	3	12
6,389 „ Pineapples	6	15	1	3
1,334 „ Tomatoes	28	16	1	27
7 boxes of Raisins	—	1	3	0

Preserved Fish.

1,350 tins of Brisling	—	13	0	0
49 „ Crab	—	—	—	25
200 „ Crayfish	—	—	3	16
2,989 „ Lobsters	1	6	2	11
11,365 „ Pilchards	7	2	2	5
9,206 „ Salmon	3	18	1	21
812 „ Sardines	—	5	0	23

Sundries.

9,237 tins of Assorted Canned Goods ...	12	18	3	25
48 jars of Chow Chow	—	2	0	0
3 bags of Cocoa	—	3	0	15
21 tins of Condensed Milk	—	—	—	21
75 „ Cream	—	—	1	1
621 bags of Flour	37	4	3	4
5 casks of Sheeps Casings	—	13	3	9
22 pockets of Sugar	—	19	2	16
120 barrels of Tamarinds	6	7	2	0
50 packets of Herbal Tea	—	—	—	16

Total	426	8	2	1
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Zeebrugge-Harwich Train Ferry.

At Bishopsgate Goods Station.—110 special midnight and early morning visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The total weight of fruit and vegetables examined was 10,306 tons. This was of Belgian, Italian, Dutch, French, Hungarian, Jugo-Slavian, Spanish and Czecho-Slovakian origin.

Poultry and Rabbits of Italian and Hungarian origin were also examined, and samples of Belgian Fruit Pulp were taken for analysis.

At Spitalfields Goods Station.—Eggs of Belgian and Italian origin were examined at Spitalfields Goods Station.

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

(a) ex Zeebrugge-Harwich Train Ferry.

					Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
2 packages of Apricots	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	12
1 drum of Black Currant Pulp	...	...	...	...	—	1	0	3
50 packages of Greengages	...	...	...	...	—	7	0	16
12 „ Melons	...	...	...	...	—	6	1	20
64 Melons	...	...	...	...	—	5	3	1
26 packages of Peaches	...	...	...	...	—	2	3	4
212 „ Pears	...	...	...	...	2	7	0	0
1,433 „ Plums	...	...	...	...	14	19	3	9
1 bag of Potatoes	...	...	...	...	—	1	0	0
12 Turkeys	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	10
...	...	...	...	...	18	12	3	19

(b) Ex Dutch Steamer via Harwich.

15 packages of Brussels Sprouts	..	...	...	...	—	3	2	8
Total	...	...	...	...	18	16	1	27

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

Fish.

					Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Sprats	...	...	...	...	1	0	2	0
Salmon	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	4
Anchovies	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	4

Meat.

					Tons.	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.
Liver	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	5
Spleen	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
Tongue	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	6
Bacon	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	19½
Ham	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	21
Pork	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	18
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	11
Fowls	...	...	...	...	1	5	0	0

Fruit.

Gooseberries	...	...	...	...	—	4	0	0
Apples	...	...	...	...	—	1	0	0
Pears	...	...	...	...	4	17	0	3
Oranges	...	...	...	...	1	9	0	14
Grapes	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	2
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	20
Blackcurrants	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	18
Apricots	...	...	...	...	—	12	0	0
Walnuts	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	8
Bananas	...	...	...	...	—	15	0	0

Vegetables.

Cabbages and Lettuce	...	...	...	...	—	2	0	0
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	4	5	0	0

Miscellaneous

Mixed Sweets	...	...	...	...	2	5	0	0
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	8
Mixed Tinned Foods	...	...	...	...	1	17	0	0
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	24
Tinned Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	—	1	0	0
„ Hams	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	12
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	18
Assorted Meat, Food, Fish and Fruit	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	12
Pearl Barley	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	8
Rice	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	17
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	6
Blue Peas	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	7½
Flour	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	24½
Desiccated Coconut	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	4
Macaroni	...	...	...	...	—	17	0	21
Dried Fruit, Dates and Figs	...	...	...	...	1	11	0	0
Sultanas	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	25
Currants	...	...	...	...	—	13	0	0
Total	...	...	...	...	24	4	3	5½

5,773 casks of Tallow, weighing 2,309 tons 4 cwts., were detained owing to the contents not being officially certificated; also 5,542 casks of Tallow, weighing 2,221 tons 16 cwts., were released for export or for manufacturing purposes, other than for human food.

29,927 carcasses and hind-quarters of Frozen Mutton were detained. Of these, 3,013 had the important Lymphatic Glands incised at the wharf, and 18 carcasses and hind-quarters were condemned and destroyed owing to the presence of Caseous Lymphadenitis. The percentage found diseased was slightly under 0.6% of all carcasses cut. This is a great reduction in the percentage of 1931, which was 1.1%.

48 tons 19 cwts. 2 qrs. 12 lbs. of Tea Sweepings or damaged Tea were removed from the wharves and warehouses in the Borough and allowed to be exported to America for the extraction of Caffeine.

In the early part of the year 66 casks of Raspberry Pulp from Holland were landed at the wharf. The Customs had an analysis made of one sample, which was found to contain sulphur dioxide in excess of the statutory allowance specified in the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations. The Customs notified the Ministry of Health, who passed the information on to me. As this consignment was sent to a jam manufacturer in the Borough who had now taken delivery of the goods, 7 samples were taken at their premises and submitted to our Public Analyst. 6 of these were found to contain sulphur dioxide in excess. At the request of the owners we analysed the remaining 59 casks. Of these, 41 contained an excess of sulphur dioxide. The firm agreed to return the 41 casks to Holland.

In February I received information that 50 cases of jellied veal containing boric acid had been despatched from Harwich to a firm in this Borough. Steps were immediately taken to put a "stop" on the consignment pending the result of the Public Analyst's examination. Upon examination the veal was found to contain 0.07% Boron Compounds expressed as Boric Acid, or 4.9 grains Boric Acid per lb. As no preservative is allowed in meat this was a contravention of the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations. The firm informed me that the cases of Jellied Veal had been shipped in error, and in view of this, I gave permission for them to be exported to the consignors in Denmark. This was done under our supervision and that of the Harwich authorities.

A report was submitted to the Ministry of Health on the 19th February.

During the month of June large consignments of potatoes from Spain were being landed at the wharves in the Borough. Many of the potatoes were affected with black spots and the question arose as to whether they were fit for human consumption. I communicated with the Ministry of Health and sent

them some of the potatoes for examination and advice. They informed me that "the potatoes were suffering from a form of dry rot caused by a species of *Fusarium* which differs from *Fusarium caeruleum*, the common potato dry rot fungus of the British Isles, and which produces in the tubers symptoms differing slightly from those due to *F. caeruleum* in the initial stages of the disease, although they closely resemble them in the final stages." The Ministry were further of opinion that from the standpoint of public health the case was relatively unimportant as before consumption the decayed portions would certainly be removed and they could not be regarded as dangerous to health. The potatoes were in a perishing condition and 4,700 bags of them, weighing 235 tons 13 cwt., were destroyed.

About 70 bunches of bananas were surrendered to this department in August last and destroyed as they appeared to be affected with some definite disease. They had brown and black spots which did not seem to be the result of bruises. All the bananas were affected though many were quite green. The fruit came from Jamaica and the whole of the 70 bunches was more or less affected. In view of the important matters which might have been involved I communicated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and sent specimens for examination. They stated that "the bananas were suffering from ripe rot due to *Gloeosporium musarum*. This fungus invariably attacks bruised and old bananas. The only known method of avoiding such rotting is to avoid bruising."

A box of 45 Borax-preserved Hams from America were consigned to a neighbouring Borough in December last to be smoke-cured on behalf of a firm in this Borough. Borax is a prohibited preservative in meat but this particular consignment was to be used as ships stores for foreign bound ships and would not be used in this country for human consumption. The goods were allowed to be sent away for the purpose for which they were consigned and were disposed of to certain ships between 25th October and 10th November.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my ninth Annual Report, dealing with the work carried out in the Borough Laboratory during the year 1932.

During the year 1,769 samples were submitted to me for examination, these samples were made up as under :—

Foods	-	-	-	-	-	1,460	}	1,546
Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	86		
Public Health Department	-	-	-	-	-	151		
Milk (for bacteriological examination)	-	-	-	-	-	38		
Borough Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	24		
Public Cleansing Officer	-	-	-	-	-	4		
Private	-	-	-	-	-	4		
Borough Electrical Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	1		
							<u>1,769</u>	

The 1,546 samples of foods and drugs were purchased or taken by Inspectors under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and consisted of :—

Formal samples	-	-	-	-	-	934
Informal samples	-	-	-	-	-	612
						<u>1,546</u>

Out of 934 formal samples 32 or 3·4 per cent. were adulterated and of 612 informal samples 16 or 2·6 per cent. were adulterated, making a total of 1,546 samples out of which 48 samples or 3·1 per cent. were adulterated.

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination and found to be adulterated or chemically unsatisfactory are not included in the above totals.

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

TABLE A.

	Number of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated	Preservative Found.
Milk	974	949	25	2.6	None
Butter	149	149	—	—	None
Margarine	145	145	—	—	None
Cream	21	21	—	—	None
Sausage	17	14	3	17.6	4
Spirits	15	14	1	6.7	—
Coffee	13	13	—	—	—
Dried Fruit	12	10	2	16.7	9
Pepper	11	11	—	—	—
Vinegar	11	9	2	18.2	—
Pearl Barley	10	8	2	20.0	2
Epsom Salts	9	9	—	—	—
Flour	9	9	—	—	None
Milk Sugar	9	8	1	11.1	—
Minced Meat	9	4	5	55.6	5
Glauber's Salt	7	7	—	—	—
Rice	6	6	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	6	6	—	—	—
Purified Borax	6	6	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	6	6	—	—	—
Glycerine	6	6	—	—	—
Boracic Powder	6	6	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	6	6	—	—	—
Citric Acid	6	6	—	—	—
Arrowroot	6	6	—	—	None
Sweets	6	6	—	—	None
Castor Oil	5	5	—	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	5	3	2	40.0	—
Ground Ginger	4	2	2	50.0	2
Condensed Milk	3	3	—	—	None
Cheese	3	3	—	—	None
Dried Milk	3	3	—	—	None
Jelly	3	3	—	—	2
Jam	3	3	—	—	None
Tea	3	3	—	—	—
Boric Ointment	3	2	1	33.3	—
Lard	3	3	—	—	None
Candied Peel	3	3	—	—	None

TABLE A.—*Continued*

	Number of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated	Preservative Found
Honey	3	3	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	3	1	2	66·7	—
Cocoa	3	3	—	—	—
Sugar... ..	3	3	—	—	None
Lemon Curd	3	3	—	—	None
Corn Flour	3	3	—	—	None
Camphorated Oil	2	2	—	—	—
Sponge Cake	2	2	—	—	None
Olive Oil	1	1	—	—	—
Separated Milk	1	1	—	—	None
	1,546	1,498	48	3·1	24

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

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

TABLE B.

Year.	Samples taken under the Act.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Bact. Examination.	Miscellaneous Samples	Total Samples
1923	1,398	27	1·9	—	16	1,414
1924	1,456	45	3·1	—	40	1,496
1925	1,378	44	3·2	—	36	1,414
1926	1,341	37	2·8	—	41	1,382
1927	1,292	42	3·3	—	55	1,347
1928	1,528	68	4·5	—	29	1,557
1929	1,537	63	4·1	—	72	1,609
1930	1,518	35	2·3	1	83	1,602
1931	1,488	43	2·9	46	173	1,707
1932	1,546	48	3·1	38	185	1,769

Offences were committed in 56 cases. These were dealt with as shown below :—

				<i>Adulterated.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	Legal Proceedings
Formal	{ Proceedings	...	...	17	5	22	
	{ Caution	...	...	13	—	13	
	{ No action	...	...	2	—	2	
Informal	...	...	...	16	3	19	
				48	8	56	

In addition to the above, the vendors of two bacteriological milk samples (J 51, genuine but unsatisfactory and S 48 adulterated and unsatisfactory) were cautioned while in the case of one bacteriological milk sample (G 92, satisfactory but adulterated) no action was taken, a further sample being taken formally (See adulterated milk sample, G 86, Table D).

Milk

974 samples of milk were analysed. Of these 25 or 2·6 per cent. were adulterated.

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

TABLE C.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931	1932.
Number of samples.	837	895	825	809	854	923	923	900	881	974
Percentage of adulteration.	1·5	3·0	2·9	1·6	1·4	4·1	3·9	2·2	3·0	2·6

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

TABLE D.

Number.	Deficient in Fat. per cent.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat= Added water per cent.	Action : Result of Proceedings.
P 4	—	5·4	Vendor to pay a fine of £2 or to be imprisoned for one month.
J 7	—	3·3	Vendor cautioned.
L 19	8·3	2·4	—
L 15	16·0	7·1	Vendor to pay a fine of £3 or to be imprisoned for one month.
C 16	63·7	—	Vendor fined £4.
N 27	13·3	—	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
D 37	5·0	5·4	Vendor fined £1.
D 43	23·7	—	Vendor cautioned.
D 54	—	3·5	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.
F 1	13·0	—	Vendor paid £2 2s. costs. Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.

TABLE D—*continued*.

Number.	Deficient in Fat per cent.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat= Added water per cent	Action : Result of Proceedings.
P 17	9.0	—	Vendor cautioned.
E 70	10.3	—	Vendor cautioned.
E 73	47.3	—	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
E 96	14.0	1.1	Summons dismissed. No costs.
E 97	3.3	2.0	Vendor cautioned.
S 39	13.7	—	Vendor cautioned.
G 46	—	9.6	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
C 64	—	8.1	Vendor fined £1.
E 13	10.0	—	Vendor cautioned.
M 64	5.0	—	Vendor cautioned.
T 53	—	5.6	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
G 86	9.3	—	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Vendor paid £2 2s. costs.
L 91	26.7	—	—
J 77	15.0	—	Vendor fined £2 with £1 1s. costs.
D 16	—	10.0	Vendor fined £3 with £2 2s. costs.

J 7 and D 54. School samples.

L 19. Grade A (T.T.) milk taken informally.

L 91. Sample taken informally.

G 86. Grade A (T.T.) milk taken formally.

The average composition of *all* samples of milk analysed during the year is shown below.

TABLE E.

Month.	Number examined.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
January	71	3.57	8.61	12.18
February	76	3.69	8.61	12.30
March	70	3.46	8.60	12.06
April	75	3.53	8.59	12.12
May	61	3.32	8.64	11.96
June	97	3.43	8.69	12.12
July	75	3.45	8.69	12.14
August	100	3.62	8.73	12.35
September	72	3.68	8.71	12.39
October	105	3.83	8.83	12.66
November... ..	101	3.78	8.78	12.56
December... ..	71	3.70	8.69	12.39
Whole Year ...	974	3.60	8.69	12.29
<i>Legal Minimum ...</i>	—	3.00	8.50	—

82 of the above samples were taken in connection with an investigation made by the Medical Officer of Health, to determine the cause of the low composition of the Stepney milk supply.

The yearly averages are given in the following table :—

TABLE F.

Year.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
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
1931	3.69	8.69	12.38
1932	3.60	8.69	12.29

The above figures are disappointingly low when compared with the results obtained in other parts of the country.

Samples of milk which are slightly below the legal standard of composition are reported as "Genuine, poor quality, slightly deficient in solids-not-fat."

The presumptive standard requires a minimum of 8.5 per cent. of solids-not-fat.

The system of classification adopted is as under :—

Solids-not-fat, 8.43 per cent. and over—Genuine.

Solids-not-fat, 8.25 per cent. to 8.42 per cent.—Poor quality.

Solids-not-fat, less than 8.25 per cent.—Adulterated.

During the year 26 samples have been classified as "Poor Quality." In every case a letter has been sent by the Medical Officer of Health to the vendor asking for an explanation of the deficiency of solids-not-fat.

One vendor produced a number of analytical certificates showing that the samples were genuine. The figures given for percentage of solids-not-fat were about 0.5 per cent. higher than those obtained in this laboratory.

As an example the laboratory figures obtained for one poor quality sample were :—Fat 3.15 per cent. and solids-not-fat 8.38 per cent. The figures produced by the vendor were :—Fat 3.20 per cent. and solids-not-fat 8.64 per cent. As similar differences in analytical results were shown on another occasion by the same vendor, a sample of milk was analysed and a portion sent to the analyst in question. The laboratory figures were :—Fat 2.75 per cent. and solids-not-fat 8.20 per cent. The analyst's figures were :—Fat 2.78 per cent. and solids-not-fat 8.64 per cent.

The vendor also showed results of analysis of genuine samples which had been purchased from him formally, the percentage of solids-not-fat being given in some cases as 9.4 and even higher. These results are obviously absurd. Figures obtained by different analysts for percentage of solids-not-fat generally agree to within 0.05 per cent. so that it will be seen that the large discrepancy shown in the above results must have been caused by a serious and constant error.

The vendor was advised to check the results by sending the samples to a Public Analyst. It was then found that the results of analysis which he had been previously obtaining were incorrect, and it was admitted later by the analyst in question that his results were incorrect owing to the use of inaccurate apparatus. These faulty analyses were not carried out by a qualified analyst.

Hospital,
etc.,
Samples.

47 samples of milk were taken on delivery for chemical examination from 6 institutions in the Borough. All the samples were genuine. The average composition of the milk was:—Fat 3·49 per cent. and solids-not-fat 8·70 per cent.

School
Samples.

116 samples of milk were taken on delivery at 75 schools in the Borough. Of these samples 13 were reported as being of poor quality and two samples were found to be adulterated. The average composition of all the samples was:—Fat, 3·47 per cent. and solids-not fat 8·60 per cent.

The Hortvet
Cryoscope.

The determination of the freezing point of milk by means of the Hortvet apparatus, affords useful information in doubtful and other cases of adulteration.

The method is based on the fact that the freezing point of milk depends on the osmotic pressure and as the osmotic pressure is for biological reasons practically constant, the freezing point of genuine milk varies only within a limited range.

The freezing point of milk which is naturally deficient in solids-not-fat will fall within this range. It therefore becomes possible to say definitely from the freezing point, without reference to the presumptive standard of 8·5 per cent. solids-not-fat that a milk containing an appreciable amount of added water, has been adulterated.

The freezing point of milk is unaffected by sterilisation, pasteurisation or variations in the percentage of milk fat but the method can only be used when the milk is fresh; a preservative solution of a certain strength can however be added so as to keep the sample sufficiently long for a determination to be made.

The freezing point of milk as determined by means of the Hortvet apparatus ranges from $-0\cdot535^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $-0\cdot560^{\circ}\text{C}$, an extreme difference of one-fortieth of a degree. A depression of less than $0\cdot530^{\circ}\text{C}$ may be regarded as definite proof of adulteration.

Some of the results obtained are given below; an average figure of $0\cdot54^{\circ}\text{C}$ has been taken as a basis for calculation.

TABLE G.

Number.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not- fat per cent.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat per cent. = Added water.	Hortvet.		
				Freezing Point.	Calculated added water.	Calculated original Solids-not- fat.
S 2	9.60	8.70	—	-0.540° C.	—	—
E 95	3.00	8.45	—	-0.544° C.	—	—
E 96	2.60	8.45	—	-0.543° C.	—	—
A 99	3.50	8.50	—	-0.521° C.	3.5	8.81
M 22	4.45	8.30	2.4	-0.517° C.	4.3	8.67
D 25	3.80	8.45	—	-0.519° C.	3.9	8.79
D 53	3.25	8.28	2.6	-0.513° C.	5.0	8.72
D 54	3.30	8.23	3.2	-0.509° C.	5.7	8.73
C 20	3.60	8.30	2.4	-0.517° C.	4.3	8.67
S 48	2.75	8.20	3.5	-0.512° C.	5.2	8.65
G 92	2.90	8.48	—	-0.540° C.	—	—

Notes on the above results :—

S 2. Milk abnormally high in fat.

E 95 and E 96. Cowshed samples—naturally inferior milk, genuine.

A 99. An investigation scheme sample taken from wholesaler, apparently genuine.—adulterated.

M 22. School contract sample with a high fat—adulterated.

D 25. School contract sample—apparently genuine—adulterated.

D 53. School contract sample, reported as poor quality—adulterated.

D 54. School contract sample—adulterated.

C 20. Poor quality sample—adulterated.

S 48. Grade A (Tuberculin tested) Milk, deficient in fat and solids-not-fat—adulterated.

G 92. Grade A (Tuberculin tested) Milk, deficient in fat and low in solids-not-fat—apparently genuine.

Of the 30 samples taken for bacteriological examination 25 samples were taken from licensed vendors and 5 samples were taken from Institutions in the Borough.

Bacterio-
logical
Examination
of Milk.

The average chemical composition of these samples was :—Fat, 3.44 per cent. and solids-not-fat 8.68 per cent.

Graded milk should be of considerably better quality than that shown by these figures.

2 of the samples failed to comply with the requirements of the Regulations, one of these being also adulterated.

Of the samples which were satisfactory bacteriologically one was adulterated and one was of poor quality.

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.

1 sample of Certified Milk showed 1,900 organisms per c.c. and the coliform bacillus was absent in 1/10 c.c.

5 samples of Grade A Milk (Pasteurised) gave low bacteria counts as might be expected from Grade A Milk which has been pasteurised. The highest count showed 3,320 organisms per c.c. The coliform bacillus was absent in 1/10 c.c. in each case.

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.

In 14 samples of Grade A (Tuberculin tested) Milk, the highest bacteria count showed 81,100 organisms per c.c. In 2 of these samples the coliform bacillus was present in one out of three tubes which is regarded as satisfactory by the regulations, and in two cases J 51 and S 48 the coliform bacillus was present in 1/100 c.c. in all tubes. One of these samples S 48 was also 8.3 per cent. deficient in fat and contained at least 3.5 per cent. added water. One sample G 92 otherwise satisfactory was deficient in fat to the extent of 3.3 per cent. and one sample was of poor quality.

The vendors of samples J 51 and S 48 were cautioned.

In the case of sample G 92 no action was taken. A further sample G 86 taken formally from the same vendor was deficient in fat, this sample is shown in Table D.

1 sample of Grade A Milk contained 4,890 organisms per c.c., the coliform bacillus being absent in 1/100 c.c.

Pasteurised Milk. The milk must not contain more than 100,000 organisms per c.c. (No test for the coliform bacillus is required). 9 samples complied with the standard, the highest count being 10,000 organisms per c.c.

Examination for the Tubercle Bacillus. 8 samples of milk were tested elsewhere for the Tubercle Bacillus by the inoculation method. In one case a positive result was obtained.

149 samples were analysed. All the samples were genuine and free from preservatives and prohibited dyes. 18 samples were found to contain a slight amount of artificial colouring matter. Butter.

145 samples were genuine and free from preservative and prohibited dyes. 144 of the samples were artificially coloured. Margarine.

Offences with regard to labelling were committed in four cases.

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

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

Each sample was correctly labelled.

21 samples were genuine and free from preservative and thickening substances. The content of milk fat varied from 42.7 per cent. to 58.4 per cent. with an average of 53.3 per cent. in 20 of the samples. Cream.

The remaining sample consisted of tinned cream containing 22.4 per cent. of fat.

The average fat content of all samples was 48.7 per cent.

17 samples were examined. Of these 13 samples were free from preservative and one sample contained preservative in amount less than the permitted limit, the presence of preservative being declared. Sausage.

The following 3 samples contained preservative without declaration by notice or label, and were returned as adulterated.

D 35. Contained 16 parts sulphur dioxide per million. Vendor cautioned.

H 87. (Informal). Contained 115 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

H 95. (Same vendor as H 87). Contained 280 parts sulphur dioxide per million. Vendor fined 10s.

15 samples were analysed and one sample was found to be adulterated. Spirits.

P 72. Contained 11.8 per cent. excess water. Vendor cautioned.

Dried Fruits.

12 samples were examined. Of these two samples were adulterated.

No. 1. Raisins. Contained 1,000 parts sulphur dioxide per million

No. 3. Raisins. Contained 960 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

The bulks of the raisins from which the above samples were taken formally at the wharf were so treated by the importers to reduce the content of sulphur dioxide that further samples were found to contain less than the maximum limit of 750 parts sulphur dioxide per million and were therefore satisfactory.

Of the remaining samples 3 were free from preservative and 7 contained less than the permitted amount.

Vinegar.

2 samples out of 11 samples examined were adulterated.

M 92 (Informal). 8.5 per cent. deficient in acetic acid.

T 50 (Same vendor as M 92). 15.0 per cent. deficient in acetic acid.

Vendor cautioned.

The Local Government Board in 1911 stated their views regarding the composition of vinegar by suggesting definitions for Vinegar, Malt Vinegar and Artificial Vinegar, but at present there is no legal standard. All the above samples were sold as vinegar and consisted of artificial vinegar, that is, dilute acetic acid coloured with caramel.

The content of acetic acid varied from 3.4 to 10.8 per cent., the suggested standard being 4.0 per cent. w/v.

All these samples which were sold as vinegar should be labelled and sold as artificial vinegar.

Pearl Barley.

10 samples were examined. Of these 2 samples were adulterated.

D 31 (Informal). Contained 11 parts sulphur dioxide per million.

N 104 (Same vendor as D 31). Contained 14 parts sulphur dioxide per million. Vendor cautioned.

The sample was also condemned, as owing to the presence of residual matter, etc. from insects, it was unfit for human consumption.

Minced Meat

9 samples were analysed and of these 5 were found to be adulterated. Sulphur dioxide is prohibited in meat.

B 63 (Informal). Contained 315 parts sulphur dioxide per million

A further formal sample could not be obtained.

- A 60 (Informal). Contained 10 parts sulphur dioxide per million.
 A 61 (Informal). Contained 570 parts sulphur dioxide per million.
 A 62 (Informal). Contained 580 parts sulphur dioxide per million.
 M 48 (Same vendor as A 62). Contained 1,080 parts sulphur dioxide per million. Vendor fined £5 0s. 0d.

Of 4 samples examined, two were adulterated.

Ground
Ginger

- X 58 (Informal). Contained 190 parts sulphur dioxide per million.
 X 68 (Same vendor as X 58). Contained 140 parts sulphur dioxide per million. Vendor cautioned.

Of 86 drugs examined 6 or 7.0 per cent. failed to comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia and were returned as adulterated.

Drugs

Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine.

F 52 (Informal). Deficient in ammonia to the extent of 17.8 per cent.

F 53 (Informal). Deficient in ammonia to the extent of 12.9 per cent.

Further samples taken formally were genuine in each case.

Boric Ointment

L 81 (Informal). The base consisted of yellow paraffin ointment.

The following samples complied with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia 1914 but failed to comply with those of the British Pharmacopœia 1932 which was published in September.

Milk Sugar.

S 91 (Informal). Contained an excess of acidity.

Zinc Ointment.

K 66 and K 67 (Informal). The base consisted of benzoated lard in each case.

These include samples of inferior grade or of a doubtful character and are 46 in number.

Poor Quality
Samples.

26 of these samples consisted of milk. Other poor quality samples were :—
 9 margarine and 3 butter (contained a slight excess of water), 7 flour (contained persulphates) and 1 Tincture of Iodine (contained 0.3 per cent. fatty matter).

Offences
other than
Adulteration

These are 10 in number and include 2 unsatisfactory milk samples previously referred to under the "Bacteriological examination of milk."

The remaining offences are :—

Milk. In 4 cases, for bottling milk other than on registered premises the defendants paid a fine of £2, a fine of £1, a fine of 10s., and £1 1s. 0d. costs respectively.

Margarine. In 4 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 and in 1 case proceedings were taken.

G 91. Un'abelled bulk, contained in a box marked "Butter."
Vendor fined £2 with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

Miscellan-
eous Samples

Public Health Department. 151 samples submitted by the Public Health Department were made up as under :—

107 samples were examined for the presence of preservative. Of these the following 65 samples either contained preservative in an amount less than that permitted by the Regulations or were free from preservative. These samples were satisfactory.

Raisins (28), Raspberry Pulp (27), Sultanas (4), Strawberry Pulp (3), Black Currant Pulp, Meat Extract and Dried Apricots.

The following 42 samples were unsatisfactory :—

Raspberry Pulp (37), foreign origin, contained an excess of sulphur dioxide; Raisins (3) foreign origin, contained an excess of sulphur dioxide; Saveloy, contained 13 parts sulphur dioxide per million without declaration by notice or label. and Jellied Veal, foreign origin, contained 0.07 per cent. of boron compounds expressed as boric acid.

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

Unsatisfactory samples :—Chocolates (2) foreign origin: Chocolates (2), Rice (2), Flour, Oatmeal, Blue Peas, Dessicated Cocoanut. All the above samples contained insects in various stages of development (moths, caterpillars with excremental material, eggs, weevils, etc.)

Mexican Tea (2), foreign origin, mouldy.

Satisfactory samples :—Chocolates (3), Chocolate Cream, Custard Powder and Milk.

9 samples of water were examined. Of these 3 samples of well water examined for purity were satisfactory chemically but slightly turbid. 3 samples of drainage water suspected of sewage contamination were satisfactory, 2 samples examined for lead were free from lead and 1 sample, complaint of taste and smell, was satisfactory.

Some of the figures obtained from the analysis of the well waters mentioned above are interesting.

The analysis showed:—Free ammonia as NH_3 , 0.059 parts per 100,000; albuminoid ammonia as NH_3 , 0.001 parts per 100,000; oxygen absorbed 0.016 parts per 100,000 and chlorine, as sodium chloride, 27.7 parts per 100,000.

The high free ammonia and chlorine figures are characteristic of waters obtained from deep wells (in this case 450 feet) in the London area.

6 samples said to have caused illness consisted of:—

Butter, Pickled Onions, Apple Tart, Lettuce, Watercress and Smoked Salmon.

All the above samples were free from impurities or added substances of a harmful nature.

5 samples of Olive Oil for export were satisfactory.

3 samples examined for tin were satisfactory, these were:—

Japanese Pilchards (2) containing 1.7 grains and 0.7 grain tin per pound respectively and Russian Pilchards containing 0.77 grain tin per pound.

Other samples analysed were:—Formalin (2) and Accumulator Scrap.

Rag Flock Act. According to the standard of cleanliness required by the Rag Flock Regulations, rag flock must not contain more than 30 parts of chlorine in 100,000 parts of the flock. One informal sample examined was satisfactory, the chlorine content being less than 5 parts per 100,000.

Borough Engineer.—24 samples comprised:—Bitumen 19, Carbolic Powder 3 and Water 2.

Public Cleansing Officer.—4 samples of Carbolic Powder examined were satisfactory.

Borough Electrical Engineer.—1 sample of Water was submitted for analysis.

Private Samples.—2 samples of Milk (genuine), 1 sample of Water (satisfactory) and 1 sample of Liqueur Chocolates (unsatisfactory) were analysed for private purchasers.

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

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS HENVILLE,

Borough Analyst.

Chemical Laboratory,

43, White Horse Street, E.1.

May, 1933.

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

2,463 notifications of infectious disease were received, 2,284 less than in the previous year :—

Notifiable Diseases.

488 belonged to Limehouse.

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

1,182 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

450 belonged to Whitechapel.

1,961 were removed for treatment to fever hospitals and institutions.

The rate for the whole Borough was 11.0 per 1,000 of the population.

952 cases were notified during the year, or 254 less than in the previous year.

Scarlet fever.

165 belonged to Limehouse, with 1 death.

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

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

193 belonged to Whitechapel, with 1 death.

946 were removed to hospital.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .03 per 1,000 of the population.

742 cases were notified during the year, or 151 more than in the previous year.

Diphtheria.

145 belonged to Limehouse, with 3 deaths.

120 belonged to St. George-in-the-East, with 8 deaths.

354 belonged to Mile End Old Town, with 10 deaths.

123 belonged to Whitechapel, with 1 death.

740 were removed to hospital.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 0.9 per 1,000 of the population.

This serum is supplied on request to the general medical practitioners of the Borough. During the year, 59 tubes each containing 4,000 units were issued from the Public Health Offices.

Anti-Diphtheritic Serum.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria being high in the Borough as compared with other Boroughs, I caused an investigation to be made into the possible reasons for this, and in the hope that it would be possible to mitigate some of the conditions which have been found to assist the spread of infection. These investigations covered a period of three months ended 30th September, when 179 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 166 of Diphtheria were reviewed. It was impossible to find the exact source of infection and it was decided to work on presumptive evidence.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria
1. No reasonable presumptive evidence...	106 or 59.2%	108 or 65.0%
2. Probable school infection	51 or 28.4%	41 or 24.7%
3. Probable infection in patient's own family	8 or 4.4%	6 or 3.6%
4. Probably by infection in near houses...	5 or 2.8%	5 or 3.0%
5. Probable "returned" case infection...	4 or 2.2%	1 or 0.6%
6. Probable infection in Hospital ...	3 or 1.7%	4 or 2.4%
7. Probable infection in other family in house	2 or 1.1%	1 or 0.6%
8. Probable infection in a waiting room...	0 or 0.0%	0 or 0.0%

Several astonishing presumptive facts are thus brought to light:—

(a) The extremely small proportion of infection in the patients' own family or house.

(b) Not one single case could be traced as having been infected by contact with a case in a waiting room of a hospital or surgery.

At first sight 59.2% and 65% of untraced infection appears to be rather large. It must be remembered, however, that there is no evidence to show that these cases were infected in the family, or the house, or the waiting room, or the hospital. They must therefore have been infected in school or in neighbouring houses, streets or playgrounds, but there was insufficient evidence to say which.

The only possible preventive measures (apart from school measures) appear to be:—

1. Immunisation.
2. Education of parents—infectious children kept at home and not allowed to go to school or into other homes.

Enteric Fever.

There were 11 cases of Enteric Fever notified during the year, 7 of which were paratyphoid. 1 belonged to Limehouse, 5 to Mile End Old Town, and 5 to Whitechapel. All the patients were removed to hospital and there was only 1 death—that occurred in Limehouse.

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

Chicken Pox.

The compulsory notification of Chicken Pox was only continued up to the 8th May owing to the drop in the number of Small Pox cases occurring in the Borough. 396 cases were notified:—

90 belonged to Limehouse.

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

221 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

51 belonged to Whitechapel.

40 were removed to hospital.

There were 26 actual cases of Small Pox during the year, or 323 less than in the previous year:—

20 belonged to Limehouse, and
6 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

There were 12 typical cases notified, 8 males and 4 females. 11 of the cases were children under 5 years of age, and 1 was a man 64 years old who died. Dr. Vernon Shaw, of the Ministry of Health, and myself went into the history of the latter case, and it appeared that the cause of death was due to myelitis. Because of the possibility of patients suffering from abortive attacks of this disease careful supervision of the contacts was undertaken. There were no secondary cases.

1 belonged to Limehouse, 6 to Mile End, 1 to St. George's and 4 to Whitechapel.

One patient has been in hospital for a year and still has paralysis in the upper arm, but the fingers are responding to treatment. One is in hospital and making very satisfactory progress. 2 are making good recovery and attend the London Hospital three times a week for massage treatment. 4 patients fully recovered and 4 died.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .017 per 1,000 of the population.

I received 3 notifications during the year. 1 belonged to Limehouse, 1 to Mile End and 1 to Whitechapel. 2 of the patients died and 1 completely recovered.

There were 3 other deaths during the year which were old chronic cases of encephalitis lethargica.

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

33 cases of this disease were notified—19 males and 14 females. 15 of these cases fully recovered, 1 patient is still ill and 17 proved fatal.

6 belonged to Limehouse.

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

12 belonged to Mile End Old Town.

9 belonged to Whitechapel.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was .07 per 1,000 of the population.

33 cases were notified, or 10 more than in the previous year. 10 belonged to Limehouse, 3 to St. George-in-the-East, 14 to Mile End Old Town, and 6 to Whitechapel.

No. of cases treated at home ... 16

" " in hospital ... 17

Total number of cases in which vision was unimpaired... 30

" " " " impaired ... 1

Total number of cases of total blindness ... —

Total number of deaths ... 1

1 case could not be traced after leaving the hospital.

Small Pox.

Acute
Poliomyelitis

Encephalitis
Lethargica.

Cerebro-
Spinal Fever

Ophthalmia
Neonatorum

Puerperal
Fever and
Puerperal
Pyrexia.

9 cases of Puerperal Fever and 31 of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year—3 less than in the previous year. All these cases were duly investigated.

6 belonged to Limehouse, with 4 deaths.

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

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

11 belonged to Whitechapel, with 1 death.

34 were removed to hospital.

The death-rate was 2.68 per 1,000 births.

Wrong
Diagnosis.

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

This number referred to 37 cases of Scarlet Fever, 56 of Diphtheria, and 1 of Small Pox.

42 of the cases were notified by Private Practitioners and 52 from Public Institutions.

Pneumonia,
Malaria and
Dysentery
Regulations

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

The cases occurred in the districts as follows:—

		Limehouse	St Georges	Mile End	Whitechapel
Pneumonia	...	92	52	195	30
Malaria	...	—	—	—	1

The case of malaria referred to a seaman, taken ill before he landed and came to London. He went to a sailors' home in the Borough, where the case was diagnosed, and he was immediately removed to a home in Kent. Prior to his arrival, he had made several voyages to the West Coast of Africa.

Cancer.

There are excellent arrangements at the London Hospital for the research and treatment of cancer, particulars of which are as follows:—

Research.—The whole of the clinical material of the London Hospital is available, as well as the use of a well equipped laboratory. At present, investigation is being made into the test for diagnosis of cancer and the well known researches of Dr. Lumsden in connection with serological treatment are being carried out.

Investigation into the histological side has always been a thorough and complete aspect of the London Hospital system.

Treatment.—The skilled surgical treatment is always available and there is also a well equipped radium department. The Radium Department has at its disposal over 2 grams of Radium and it is prepared to use all the known methods of Radium treatment including the preparation and application of Radon.

There is a Radium Committee at the Hospital who keep in close touch with the surgeons so that all cases are carefully followed up, and an annual report is compiled.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR, 1932.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.																	Cases ad- mitted to Hos- pital	Total Deaths.
	IN AGE GROUPS.													IN LOCALITIES.					
	Under 1 year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65 and over	TOTAL	Lime- house	Mile End	St. Georges	White- chapel		
Small-pox ...	—	—	1	—	—	3	7	4	6	—	5	—	26	20	6	—	—	26	—
Scarlet Fever ...	8	44	99	73	93	374	152	54	46	7	2	—	952	165	447	147	193	946	7
Diphtheria ...	14	33	76	78	88	241	118	48	40	5	1	—	742	145	354	120	123	740	22
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	6	—	1	—	11	1	5	—	5	11	1
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	9	1	3	—	5	8	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	23	5	—	—	31	5	15	5	6	26	7
Erysipelas ...	2	3	2	2	3	10	7	16	36	28	67	15	191	35	86	25	45	100	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	1	3	5
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
Polio-Myelitis ...	3	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	1	6	1	4	11	4
Cerebo-spinal Meningitis ...	4	2	4	1	—	1	4	3	11	1	2	—	33	6	12	6	9	32	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	10	14	3	6	17	—
Chicken Pox ...	15	21	28	28	45	203	47	7	1	—	1	—	396	90	221	34	51	40	—
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	1	1	4	3	2	4	1	4	2	—	23	8	11	2	2	—	—
Totals ...	80	107	212	185	235	836	338	142	179	51	83	15	2,463	488	1,182	343	450	1,961	61

Lead Poisoning.

On the 4th June I received a notification that a person, resident in the Borough, was suffering from lead poisoning. A copy of this I forwarded to the Home Office. Upon investigation it appeared that the patient was a refiner employed at a refinery in the Borough. He did not come in contact with lead in any form though there was a possibility of lead impurities being carried in the fumes from the refining. He had done no painting or worked with lead at home recently. Two samples of drinking water from the patient's house and from his workplace were submitted to analysis and found to be free from lead. The water fittings appeared to be in good condition. No other cases were reported among the workpeople.

Anthrax.

A death, due to anthrax, occurred on the 15th May in a hospital in the Borough. I attended the inquest, when it was ascertained that the deceased had, three weeks previously, purchased a cheap shaving brush at a shop in the Borough. The brush was produced at the inquest and the Coroner directed me to have it examined. It was sent to the Government laboratories and was found to be infected with virulent anthrax.

I immediately caused enquiries to be made at the shop where the brush had been purchased and ascertained that this was one of 16½ dozen purchased in January, 1931. I was able to obtain particulars of some of the other shops to whom the shopkeeper had sold them and also the wholesaler who supplied him with them in January.

All the Medical Officers of Health of the Boroughs where the shops were situate were communicated with, and also the Ministry of Health.

We managed to secure 2 dozen of the brushes which had been sold to a barber's shop in this Borough and sent them away for examination. These also were found to contain abundant colonies of virulent Anthrax.

The man who sold the brush to deceased was only able to account for 92 out of the 16½ dozen. Of these 83 were secured and destroyed forthwith, but 9 had been sold over the counter at various shops outside the Borough.

I again communicated with the Medical Officers of Health of the districts concerned and reported the facts to the London County Council, suggesting that the information be sent to all the Medical Officers of Health in London and Greater London.

Dr. Shaw, of the Ministry of Health, called on me on the 30th May, and he appeared to be quite satisfied as to the extent of the investigations.

The wholesaler had since removed but he was traced by Dr. Shaw, when it was ascertained that the brushes came from Japan ten years ago.

It is of interest to know of the extremely long life of virulent Anthrax spores.

2,422 rooms were fumigated and the bedding, etc., removed and disinfected by steam. Of these 1,977 rooms were fumigated because of infectious disease, 142 as a result of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 303 because they were verminous. In addition to these, scabies occurred in 418 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 46,867.

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 106,671.

330 persons were cleansed during the year and had their clothing disinfected—320 adults and 10 children. 303 were cleansed because of vermin and 27 because of infectious disease.

It was not found necessary for me to take action under the Public Health (Small Pox) Regulations, 1917, as the Public Vaccinators offered vaccination or re-vaccination to all contacts of cases of Small Pox.

The study of some 1,433 cases of variola minor in the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney was undertaken by Dr. Percy Stocks, Reader in Medical Statistics, University College.

In the foreword of his report, Dr. Stocks said that he undertook the work in the hope of answering some of the questions raised by the Ministry of Health on the subject of vaccination, thus making the path of the Health Administrator less difficult.

He has given me permission to quote from his report referring to the Borough of Stepney, and the following is the summary of his conclusions:—

1. A statistical analysis of the records of an epidemic of variola minor in the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney during 1929-30, in which years 1,433 cases occurred, and of records of infant vaccination prior to 1930, leads to the following conclusions.

2. In the three years preceding the epidemic one-third of all infants surviving the first year in Stepney had been vaccinated, this rate being 70% of that in the country as a whole. It is estimated that in the general population of Stepney at the beginning of the epidemic the proportions who had been vaccinated in infancy were about 35, 40 and 60% respectively in the first three decades of age, or adding the proportions estimated to have been primarily vaccinated after infancy, about 45, 65 and 80% respectively. This did not

suffice to protect the community from an epidemic. In the 643 households attacked by small-pox, however, the corresponding proportions who had ever been vaccinated were only 12, 29 and 43%.

3. The liability of home contacts unprotected by vaccination to be attacked reached a maximal value in August and September, 1929, by which time most of the Borough was involved. From that point onwards the liability steadily declined, and a straight line fitted to either the declining apparent infectiousness or to the declining attack-rate in unprotected contacts, up to the end of 1930, reached the zero point in July, 1932. Since the epidemic actually died out at the end of the second quarter in 1932, this may provide a means of predicting the duration of an epidemic.

4. The steady decline in attack-rate amongst unprotected home contacts after the epidemic had become diffused indicates that either the virus became progressively less infective or that latent immunity was being acquired by the population. Although no evidence in favour of the latter explanation is found from subsequent attack rates of contacts who escaped immediate infection, it is a curious fact that the immediate attack-rate in unvaccinated children under 10 years of age who were exposed to infection was no lower in 1930 than in 1929, whereas in adults it was much lower. This would be difficult to account for on the first hypothesis, but could be explained if the bulk of the propagation of small-pox and latent immunisation associated with it, takes place in workplaces, factories and places where adults are crowded together.

5. In the first year of the epidemic the mean number of persons per house affected by small-pox was 9.0, of whom 5.6 were unprotected by vaccination; in the second year the corresponding figures were 8.2 and 5.0. In the first 3 months of the epidemic two-thirds of the previously unvaccinated home contacts accepted vaccination, but after 6 months this proportion fell to 30%, and with recrudescence of the epidemic gradually rose again to 45%. At the start of the epidemic 55% of previously vaccinated home contacts accepted revaccination, but this proportion rapidly fell to about 17% and did not rise again.

6. The incubation period of variola minor seems to lie outside the limits of 12-16 days in at least one-eighth of all cases, but it can only very rarely be less than 10 or more than 18 days. The mean interval from onset of symptoms to appearance of the rash was 2.7 days. When a small-pox case developed the rash 11-24 days after a previous case in the same house, it was regarded as being secondary to, that is to say infected by, the latter. When the interval was less than 11 or more than 24 days, some other source of infection was postulated. The justification for selecting these limits is explained in Section (4).

7. When a small-pox case was removed to hospital on the day of appearance of the rash, the subsequent attack-rate amongst unprotected home contacts

was significantly less than in cases where removal was delayed. The attack-rate also increased from 8% when 4 days elapsed from onset of symptoms to removal, to 25% when, 8, 9 10 or 11 days elapsed.

8. The cases of small-pox included 157 persons who had been vaccinated less than 24 days before attack, but in only five of these did the interval from vaccination to onset exceed 12 days, and only in one case was it greater than 16 days. Owing to the time required for complete protection to develop, which is presumably variable like the incubation period of small-pox itself, it is evident that immunity from attack cannot be guaranteed even if vaccination is performed immediately after exposure to infection. Of 145 previously unvaccinated home contacts who were vaccinated on the day of, or day following, the appearance of the rash in the first case in the house, six were attacked, which indicates that vaccination after exposure cannot reduce the risk to the previously unvaccinated below about 4%. Comparing the actual attacks with those expected in the same age distribution of unvaccinated persons, vaccination of unprotected contacts within 2 days of appearance of the rash in the first case reduced the risk of immediate attack to one-seventh, vaccination 3 to 4 days after reduced the risk to one quarter, vaccination 5, 6 or 7 days after reduced it to two-thirds, but with longer intervals there is no evidence that it was effectual. For statistical purposes "protection" has been regarded as adequate if vaccination was done within 4 days. There is definite advantage to be gained, however, by not postponing vaccination of contacts beyond the second day after appearance of the rash.

9. The primary cases of small-pox showed a relative excess of young adults in comparison with the secondary cases, which suggests that small-pox is spread in work-places more than in schools. The proportion of young adults in affected houses who had been previously vaccinated increased during the epidemic, owing no doubt to vaccination in factories, but this was not the case with children. The ages of maximal attack-rate in the whole population were 5-10, both for primary and secondary cases, but the change of attack-rate with age was greatly influenced by the differing proportions protected by vaccination at different ages, this proportion being highest at 20-25. The total effect of vaccination before and after exposure was to protect adequately about 30% of home contacts at ages 0-5, 40% at 5-10, 50% at 10-15, 60% at 15-30, 45% at 30-45, 40% at 45-50, 30% at 50-60, and 8% after 60.

10. The susceptibility to attack in unprotected home contacts was highest at ages 15-20 and 30-50; at 20-30 it was significantly lower and after 50 it rapidly declined. The aggregate risk of immediate attack to the unprotected contacts of all ages was 1 in 4. At ages under 20 the risk to those vaccinated in infancy only was one-twentieth of that in the unvaccinated, at ages 20-40 about one-tenth, and at ages over 40 about one-half. This was also true when the vaccinated and unvaccinated living in the same houses were compared. Comparing the actual attacks with those expected in the same age distributions of unvaccinated contacts, vaccination less than 20 years before reduced the risk

of immediate attack below one-twentieth, vaccination 20 to 30 years before reduced it below one-twelfth, vaccination 30 to 40 years before reduced it to one-ninth, and if more than 40 years before to less than one-half. For statistical purposes "protection" after vaccination may be regarded as adequate for 30 years, though it is no longer at its maximum potency after 20 years. Amongst persons vaccinated within 5 years about 1 in 150 may be expected to contract variola minor when exposed to infection in the house. It is estimated that in this epidemic prior vaccination saved 332 and subsequent vaccination saved 135 home contacts from attack, leaving out of account the persons infected by these cases.

11. The mean number of persons living per dwelling was higher in houses invaded by small-pox than for the Borough as a whole. The proportion of contacts unprotected did not show any relation to the number of persons in the house. The attack-rate amongst the unprotected contacts increased in general with the number of persons living in the house, but was definitely lower in households of 10-12 persons than in households of 4-6, this being no doubt due to separation into two or more families occupying different rooms. Although no evidence is found that a protection rate as high as 60% suffices to protect a community from the spread of an epidemic, as distinct from protecting the vaccinated persons in it, the risk to unvaccinated persons in an infected house appears to have been considerably reduced when more than half the persons living in the house were protected by vaccination, the important factor being the ratio of protected to unprotected persons rather than the actual numbers of each.

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

	Whitechapel and Mile End.	Limehouse and St. Georges.
Visits to premises where cases of Small Pox have occurred	10	17
Visits to Seamen's Lodging Houses	—	2
Visits to firms affected	3	6
Visits to schools affected	3	2
No. of contact notices served	220	196

RETURN RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED IN STEPNEY
FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1931 INCLUSIVE.

M.379

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, 1931.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1933, 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	1,937	446	5	—	1,078	77
(2) St. Georges, East	723	244	—	—	242	54
Total	*2,660	690	5	—	1,320	131
(3) Whitechapel	1,784	906	1	—	428	99
(4) Mile End	1,043	256	—	—	581	62
Total	*2,827	1,162	1	—	1,009	161

*These do not include 29 re-registered births : 6 in Limehouse, 4 in St. Georges, 10 in Whitechapel, 9 in Mile End,

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1933, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by "Report Book") of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st Jan., 1933, neither duly enter- ed in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily ac- counted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).	Total number of Certificates of Successful primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year 1932.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar Year 1932.
	Post- ponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised.	Removal to places un- known, or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found.			
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1) Limehouse	—	195	41	95	695	1,019
(2) St. Georges, East	—	13	13	157	396	234
Total	—	208	54	252	1,091	1,253
(3) Whitechapel	3	290	13	44	1,061	422
(4) Mile End	—	58	10	76	477	603
Total	3	348	23	120	1,538	1,025

Number of children successfully vaccinated after declaration of conscientious objection had been made. These numbers are included in Column 6.	Limehouse and St. Georges.	Whitechapel and Mile End
	9	8
Total number of certificates for the year 1932 sent to other Vaccination Officers	251	186

SUMMARY OF PRIMARY VACCINATIONS DURING THE YEAR JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1932 (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.	
Whitechapel 1,721	1,061	215	—	—	422	2	885	14	498
Mile End 1,049	477	114	—	—	603	1	182	17	470
Other vaccinations	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limehouse 1,912	716	9	—	—	1,019	3	768	34	350
St. Georges 605	395	12	—	—	234	1	22	28	418
Other Vaccinations	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 5,287	2,735	350	—	—	2,278	7	1,857	93	1,736

‡5 re-registered births in Whitechapel, 2 in Mile End, 5 in Limehouse and 6 in St. Georges are included in the above, also, 1 invalid entry in St. Georges.

Return showing the number of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the Rates by the Medical Officers of Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1932.

M.379A.

Name of Institution or Vaccination District.	Name of Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator.	Number of successful primary vaccinations of persons.			Number of successful re-vaccinations <i>i.e.</i> , successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.
		Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	TOTAL.	
Whitechapel District	Dr. D. F. Kennard	426	47	473	21
Shadwell do.	Dr. E. Lipman	99	150	249	8
Mile End do.	Dr. S. Mikhail	279	103	382	10
Limehouse do.	Dr. T. O'Keefe... ..	89	54	143	nil
St. George-in-the-East District	Dr. B. R. Rygate	302	65	367	31
St. George-in-the-East Hospital	Dr. J. Carver	nil	nil	nil	30
St. Peter's Hospital	Dr. Cecil A. Coyle	ni	nil	nil	nil
Mile End Hospital	Dr. Alan Randle	21	59	80	nil

PART I—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 3rd January, 1932, to the 31st December, 1932, in the area of the Metropolitan Borough of STEPNEY.

Age periods	Formal Notifications.												Total Noti- fications.
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis												
	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	3	11	25	24	57	40	43	32	8	243	273
„ Females ...	—	2	2	9	14	21	35	25	7	12	5	132	153
Non-pulmonary Males ...	2	11	17	6	6	3	—	3	3	—	—	51	54
„ „ Females	1	5	18	12	2	1	5	—	1	—	1	46	47

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

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

Age periods	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	Total
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	6	1	1	4	21
" Females ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	2	—	8
Non-pulmonary Males ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	6
" Females ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4

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

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns { from local Registrars	14	6
transferable deaths from Registrar General	10	2
Posthumous notifications	—	—
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	5	2
Other Sources	—	—

PART III.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remain- ing at the 31st December, 1932, on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health.	Pulmonary			Non-pulmonary			Total Cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	1401	825	2226	465	456	921	
Number of cases removed from the Register(s) during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	19	18	37	1	6	7	44
2. Recovery from disease ...	29	26	55	29	19	48	103
3. Death	254	125	379	35	16	51	430*
4. Removals	112	83	195	24	23	47	242

*210 of these refer to old cases, ascertained during the revision of the Register.

Notification
Register.

A complete review of this register has taken place this year and the register to all intents and purposes now contains only those cases who are known to be alive and to be living in Stepney. There are still a certain proportion of cases which it is hoped to be able to take off in the near future.

These are the cases who have surely recovered by now. The difficulty here is that they cannot be taken off the register without first being examined by a Medical Officer, and it can be understood that it is not easy to persuade a patient who is feeling perfectly fit, to present himself for examination. The dispensary returns show that the condition of 188 such cases was not ascertained during the year. The majority of these cases could be taken off as "recovered" if they could only be examined.

The Tuberculosis Officers have this constantly in mind, and it is hoped before long to be able to take most of these 188 cases off the register.

New Cases
of Tuberculosis
and
Mortality.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in Stepney during 1932.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	—
1	—	2	11	5	1	2	2	3
5	3	2	17	18	—	—	3	—
10	11	9	6	12	1	1	1	3
15	25	14	6	2	3	2	4	2
20	24	21	3	1	16	10	—	—
25	57	35	—	5	28	11	3	—
35	40	25	3	—	19	10	2	2
45	43	7	3	1	27	6	1	—
55	32	12	—	—	29	7	1	1
65 and upwards	8	5	—	1	14	2	—	—
Totals	243	132	51	46	138	52	19	11

Occupation.	New Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Occupation.	New Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Incidence of Tuberculosis in various occupations.
Artist	1	—	Motor drivers	3	1	
Auctioneer	1	—	Musicians	3	2	
Attendants	2	—	Messengers	2	—	
Builders	2	—	Motor cycle engineer	—	1	
Barmen	4	1	Medical student	—	1	
Bootmakers and Repairers	4	3	No occupation	118	18	
Bottlers	2	—	Nurse	1	—	
Bakers	2	—	Office cleaners	4	1	
„ Assistant	—	1	Optician	1	—	
Bottle washer	—	1	Printers	2	1	
Carmen	3	4	Porters	5	—	
Clerks	14	5	Cafe manager	1	—	
Cycle mechanic	1	—	Police constable	—	1	
Cellarman	1	—	Rag worker	1	—	
Cabinetmakers	4	1	Road sweepers	—	2	
Carpenters	3	—	Rag merchant	—	1	
Charwoman	—	1	Seamen	22	5	
Cap machinist	—	1	Stevedores	3	2	
Commercial Traveller	—	1	Shop assistants	10	1	
Caretaker	—	1	Salesmen	4	—	
Domestic Servants	5	—	Scholars	71	8	
Dock Labourers	10	16	Ships firemen	2	5	
Dressmakers	5	3	Stewards	2	—	
Draymen	2	—	Silk winder	1	—	
Diamond Polishers	1	1	Ships' Cook	1	—	
Doctors	2	1	Students	2	—	
Dyers' Assistant	—	1	Street traders	—	3	
Dustman	—	1	Sick nurses	—	2	
Electricians	3	—	Showman's Assistant	—	1	
Engineers	5	—	Stock keeper	—	1	
Egg Tester	1	—	Street singer	—	1	
Egg Merchant	—	1	Telegraphists	2	—	
Egg Packer	—	1	Tailoring	22	20	
Furriers	1	1	Tobacco sorters	3	1	
French Polishers	2	2	Tent maker	1	—	
Fish Porters	—	2	Tinker	1	—	
Fitters	—	2	Tobacconist	—	1	
Glass Silverer	—	1	Theatre attendant	—	1	
Guardsman (Army)	—	1	Ticket writer	—	1	
Hospital Nurse	—	1	Telephone engineer	—	1	
General Dealers	—	2	Upholsterer	—	1	
Housewives	36	22	Wireless engineers	2	2	
Hawkers	9	1	Waitresses	3	1	
Hairdressers	3	2	Watchmen	1	2	
House decorators	1	3	Widows	—	6	
Housemaids	—	2	Warehousemen	—	2	
Jewellers manager	—	1	Window dresser	—	1	
Jam packer	—	1	Waiter	—	1	
Labourers	17	13	Infants (5 years and under)	22	14	
Lightermen	—	3				
Licensed victualler	—	1				
Machinists	9	1				
				472	220	

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

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

Public Health
(Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

VII.—STATISTICS PROVIDED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Memo. 1, 1933, M.O.H. Met. B. C.B.

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

These statistics are forwarded for the information of the Medical Officer of Health in connection with paragraph 7 and Appendix II of Circular 1269 dated the 24th June, 1932, addressed to Medical Officers of Health from the Ministry of Health.

(1) Numbers of stillbirths registered in Stepney during the calendar year, 1932 :—

		Stillbirths registered.	Inward Transfers.	Outward Transfers.	Stillbirths allocated to the Borough.
Total (Legitimate and Illegitimate)	Males	86	2	31	57
	Females	85	4	34	55
Illegitimate	Males	4	1	—	5
	Females	2	1	—	3

(2) Numbers of cases of infectious diseases notified in Stepney during the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1932.

Smallpox	26	Puerperal Fever	9
Scarlet Fever	986	Puerperal Pyrexia	30
Diphtheria	802	Erysipelas	191
Enteric Fever	11		

The case rates of these diseases for England and Wales per 1,000 population are respectively as follows :— Smallpox 0·05, Scarlet Fever 2·12, Diphtheria 1·08, Enteric Fever 0·06, Puerperal Fever 0·05, Puerperal Pyrexia 0·14, Erysipelas 0·36.

The case rates for Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are better expressed in relation to the births registered rather than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rates are :—

Puerperal Fever 3·3 and Puerperal Pyrexia 8·5 per 1,000 total births (*i.e.* live and stillbirths) registered during the year.

Memorandum S.D. 52, 1933, M.O.H., Met. B., C.B.

(3) *Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.*

Live Births 1932.

		Live Births registered (excluding re- registrations).	Inward Transfers.	Outward Transfers.	Live births allocated to the Borough.
Total Live Births (Legitimate and Illegitimate)	Males	2,742	73	897	1918
	Females	2,565	93	838	1,820
Illegitimate Live Births	Males	61	7	10	58
	Females	51	10	8	53

Memo. S.D./E.P.

(4) *Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.*

Estimate of Resident Population mid-year 1932, 223,000.

(As deaths of persons serving in H.M.'s Forces are now allocated to their area of residence in the same manner as civilian deaths this estimate of resident population should be used for the calculation of both birth and death rates.)

(5) CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY, 1932. M.7A.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M.	1,530	121	40	35	31	60	65	76	196	314	353	239
	F.	1,250	104	45	36	36	52	51	59	124	185	301	257
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	M.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles	M.	37	8	12	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	30	3	16	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever	M.	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping cough	M.	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria	M.	8	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	14	1	2	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Influenza	M.	15	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2
	F.	21	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	2	6	6
7. Encephalitis lethargica	M.	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	M.	8	...	...	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	11	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	M.	139	...	...	...	1	19	25	21	30	28	13	2
	F.	51	...	2	...	1	12	13	6	6	9	2	...
10. Other tuberculous diseases	M.	20	2	3	2	4	3	3	1	1	1	...	...
	F.	12	1	1	2	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	...
11. Syphilis	M.	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...
	F.	6	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.	M.	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	1	...
	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
13. Cancer, malignant disease	M.	214	...	...	...	...	1	3	10	39	70	64	27
	F.	169	...	...	...	...	4	3	13	32	42	50	25
14. Diabetes	M.	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	5	5
	F.	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	12	14	3
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	M.	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	10	8	12
	F.	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	20	10
16. Heart disease	M.	335	...	...	...	1	8	4	5	24	77	117	99
	F.	318	...	...	...	2	8	9	11	23	40	107	118
17. Aneurysm	M.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...
	F.	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
18. Other circulatory diseases	M.	63	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	32	17
	F.	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	15	17
19. Bronchitis	M.	60	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	11	14	13	15
	F.	34	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	6	6	13

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M.	116	22	12	3	2	2	2	7	17	13	25	11
	F.	93	20	9	5	1	3	3	7	4	11	22	8
21. Other respiratory diseases ...	M.	18	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	4	2	5	2
	F.	14	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	5
22. Peptic ulcer ...	M.	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	9	3	...
	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
23. Diarrhoea, etc. ...	M.	28	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	F.	23	18	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
24. Appendicitis ...	M.	8	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	1	...	1
	F.	7	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	1
25. Cirrhosis of liver ...	M.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
26. Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	M.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1
	F.	10	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	9	4	...
27. Other digestive diseases ...	M.	25	3	...	1	...	...	2	3	5	2	8	...
	F.	25	1	2	...	2	...	2	3	5	2	8	...
28. Acute and chronic nephritis ...	M.	45	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6	10	11	15
	F.	48	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	7	11	12	10
29. Puerperal sepsis ...	F.	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other puerperal causes ...	F.	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ...	M.	45	43	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	37	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Senility ...	M.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
	F.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	11
33. Suicide ...	M.	26	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	8	6	1
	F.	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	1	...
34. Other violence ...	M.	62	...	...	3	7	9	6	4	8	11	9	5
	F.	45	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	4	5	11	10
35. Other defined diseases ...	M.	121	8	5	4	3	8	4	9	14	19	31	16
	F.	100	10	3	4	14	5	4	8	11	14	11	16
36. Causes ill-defined, or unknown ...	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1

Under 1 year { Males
 Legitimate 119
 Illegitimate 2
 Females.
 98
 6

(6) BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1932. (Provisional figures.)

(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only.)

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.									Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under one year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales ...	15.3	0.66	12.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.53	6.6	65	91.1	6.2	1.8	0.9
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	15.4	0.70	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.48	8.9	69	91.3	5.9	2.3	0.5
126 Smaller Towns Estimated Resident Populations, 25,000-50,000 at Census 1931 ...	15.4	0.69	10.8	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.42	4.5	58	91.9	5.8	1.3	1.0
London	14.2	0.51	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.53	12.6	66	89.4	6.2	4.4	0.0

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :

	per 1,000 Live Births ...	Puerperal Sepsis. 1.61	Others. 2.63	Total. 4.24
	" " Total Births ...	1.54	2.52	4.06

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