

Annual report, year 1897, on the sanitary condition with vital statistics of the parishes of Poplar and Bromley within the Poplar District.

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Board of Works for the
Poplar District.

ANNUAL REPORT,

YEAR 1897,

ON

The Sanitary Condition with Vital Statistics
of the Parishes of POPLAR and BROMLEY
within the Poplar District,

BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
SOUTH DISTRICT.

COMPRISING THE PARISHES OF ALL SAINTS, POPLAR, AND
BROMLEY ST. LEONARD.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Works for the
Poplar District.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure of placing before you my fifth Annual Report, which includes the annual reports of the Sanitary Inspectors for the parishes of Poplar and Bromley and the report of the Inspector of Nuisances in Manufactories and Workshops. This report, in

accordance with the regulations of the Local Government Board, deals with the year 1897, which year, for registration purposes, ended on 1st January, 1898.

VITAL STATISTICS.

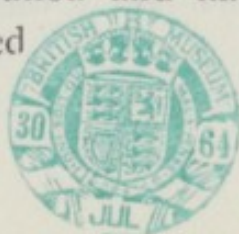
The populations of the two parishes, estimated to the middle of the year 1897, on the theory of the basis of the rate of change between the censuses of 1891 and 1896 being maintained, are—

REGISTRATION LONDON.		POPLAR.		BROMLEY.
(A) 4,463,169	...	58,126	...	69,759

being 59.8 inhabitants per acre in Registration London, 49.9 per acre in Poplar and 114.7 in Bromley, and these estimated populations are the figures used in calculating the various rates in the present report.

In calculating the birth and marriage rates, also the general death and zymotic death rates, as well as using the above-mentioned estimated populations, the same rates have been worked out with populations estimated in another manner, in order to be as accurate as possible when dealing with important rates which can only be arrived at for the year 1897 by dealing with estimated populations.

The census, *i.e.* the enumerated population, was taken in March 1896, and it was found that the estimated population of the Parish of Poplar had been slightly under-estimated, and that of Bromley considerably over-estimated. The Registrar General makes up his returns to the middle of the year, and always estimates populations to the same period. The second manner in which the populations for the parishes of Poplar and Bromley have been estimated for purposes as stated above is as follows. The unknown figures relating to emigration and immigration concerning the parishes have been eliminated



	POPLAR.	BROMLEY.
CENSUS 1896	57,759	69,821
Deaths in second quarter of year 1896 ...	282—	338—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	57,477	69,483
Births in second quarter of year 1896 ...	457 +	666 +
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	57,934	70,149
Deaths last two quarters of year 1896 and first two quarters of year 1897	1,252—	1,391—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	56,682	68,758
Births last two quarters of year 1896 and first two quarters of year 1897	2,045 +	2,532 +
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Estimated population (B) to middle of year 1897	58,727	71,290

For convenience the rates as mentioned above will be styled (A) or (B) according to the respective estimated population used.

	POPLAR.	BROMLEY.
(A)	58,126	69,759
(B)	58,727	71,290

It is curious to note how the estimated populations (B) differ from the estimated populations (A) which last mentioned numbers are based upon the figures of the enumerations of the years 1891 and 1896, and estimated as if the populations increased in the same ratio per million of the metropolitan population for the year under observation. As no insanitary spaces were cleared in the parish of Bromley during the year 1897, it is more than probable that the estimated population of this parish would be represented by the larger figure.

Of course it is obvious that where there are two estimated populations the rate under observation will always be higher when the lower estimated population figures are used, and *vice versa*, but in order to compare the various rates in this report with those of London and its sanitary areas, the (A) populations—except where mentioned—have been used as the populations of the Metropolitan sanitary areas are estimated upon the same theory.

The births during the 52 weeks were :—

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>
Poplar	...	952	...	960	...	1912
Bromley	...	1312	...	1209	...	2521
		—		—		—
Totals	..	2264	...	2169	...	4433

Of these births 64 were illegitimate in Poplar, 36 males and 28 females. In Bromley there were 33 illegitimate births, 18 males and 15 females.

The annual birth rate per 1000 living being ;—

	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.
Poplar	... 33.3	...	34.7	...	35.1	(A) 32.8	(B) 32.5
Bromley	... 36.3	...	37.9	...	37.4	(A) 36.1	(B) 35.3

During the year the marriages of 2164 persons were registered in Poplar and Bromley, giving an annual rate of 16.92 per 1000 of the estimated population, the rate for England and Wales being 16.0* and for London 18.5.†

* The Registrar General states that 16.0 per 1000, is the highest rate in any year since 1876 and 0.9 per 1000 above the mean rate in the ten years 1887-96.

† 18.5 per 1000 of the population is the highest rate recorded in any year since 1878.

The annual marriage rate per 1000 living being :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Poplar and Bromley ...	14.07 ...	13.7 ...	16.0 (A)	16.92 (B) 16.64

In the 52 weeks 968 deaths were registered in Poplar, and 1835 in Bromley; from the 968 deaths which took place in Poplar there must be deducted 55 deaths of non-residents, and to the remainder must be added 317 deaths which occurred in outlying institutions making a total of 1230 deaths of Poplar parishioners. Treating the 1835 registered deaths in Bromley in the same manner viz., deducting 652 deaths of non-parishioners and adding 194 deaths in outlying institutions, the deaths to be assigned to this parish will be found to be 1377. The 1230 deaths in Poplar included 20 illegitimate children, 12 male and 8 female, and the 1377 deaths in Bromley included 16 illegitimate children, 7 male and 9 female.

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>
Poplar ...	672	...	558	...	1230
Bromley ...	720	..	657	...	1377
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	1392	...	1215	...	2607

The excess of births was as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total gain.</i>
Poplar ...	280	...	402	...	682
Bromley ...	592	...	552	...	1144
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals ...	872	...	954	...	1826

The male births in the two parishes exceeded those of the female by 95, but the male deaths exceeded those of the female by 177, so that there is a gain of 82 females in the two parishes;

The following figures are the death rates per 1000 living for the past 13 years :—

		Poplar.		Bromley.		London.
1885	...	22.0	...	20.1	...	20.4
1886	...	21.7	...	15.6	...	20.6
1887	...	20.6	...	17.0	...	20.3
1888	...	21.5	...	18.9	...	19.3
1889	...	20.4	...	18.0	...	18.4
1890	...	27.4	...	15.9	...	21.4
1891	...	21.8	...	22.6	...	21.5
1892	...	23.8	...	21.3	...	20.7
1893	...	22.7	...	23.4	...	21.3
1894	...	19.4	...	19.2	...	17.8
1895	...	24.7	...	22.7	...	19.9
1896	... (A)	21.6	...	20.3	...	} 18.6
	... (B)	21.5	...	20.2	...	
1897	... (A)	21.1	...	19.7	..	} 18.2
	... (B)	20.9	...	19.3	...	

Although for comparison the death rates of London as a whole have been given, yet as pointed out in a former annual report the death rates ought to be compared with those of districts, the inhabitants of which belong mainly to the same class. In considering the variation of the death rates study ought to be given to any special conditions or circumstances which happened in the years under observation. Table V. page 13 gives the death rates of the various metropolitan sanitary areas, and it will be seen that the death rates for the year 1897 of the sanitary areas of the parishes of Poplar and Bromley compare most favourably with those of sanitary areas, the inhabitants of which exist under like conditions.

The following are death rates per 1000 living from the seven principal zymotic diseases (see Tables VIII. and IX., pages 17 and 18 and respiratory diseases :—

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Poplar ...	2.4 ...	4.3 ...	3.6 (A)	3.06 (B) 3.03
Bromley ...	3.3 ...	4.0 ...	3.6 (A)	2.9 (B) 2.8

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Poplar ...	3.3 ...	5.2 ...	4.0 ...	3.6
Bromley ...	4.3 ...	6.0 ...	4.4 ...	4.0

There were 330 deaths of children under one year of age, belonging to Poplar, and 414 deaths under one year of age, belonging to Bromley. The death rates of children, under one year of age, per 1000 births for the past four years being:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Poplar ...	152 ...	190 ...	177	172
Bromley ...	152 ...	184 ...	168	164

The number of deaths from one year to 65 years of age, was 688 for Poplar, and 785 for Bromley. The annual death rates per 1000 living for the past four years being:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Poplar ...	11.37 ...	14.0 ...	11.94 ...	11.83
Bromley ...	11.46 ...	12.34 ...	11.31 ...	11.25

The number of deaths over 65 years, was 212 for Poplar, and 178 for Bromley. The annual death rates per 1000 living for the past four years being:—

	1894	1895.	1896.	1897.
Poplar ...	3.0 ...	4.1 ...	3.4 ...	3.64
Bromley ...	2.2 ...	2.9 ...	2.7 ...	2.55

(A) TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1897, in the POPLAR according to Diseases,

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES. AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY				
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	(i)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group
	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	1	2	3	4	
Poplar	870	295	177	40	15	218	125	Under 5 upwds.	...	1	30	5
Poplar Union Workhouse	48	1	1	...	...	16	30	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	1
Poplar Highway	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
Recreation Ground	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
Scandinavian Sailors' Home	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
Limehouse Cut	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
River Thames	16	...	...	2	7	6	1	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
Millwall Docks	13	...	...	1	3	8	1	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
West India Docks	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
South-West India Docks.	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
East India Docks	5	1	1	...	2	1	...	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
Poplar Dock	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
Regents Dry Dock	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
North London Railway...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	968	297	180	43	31	259	158	Under 5 upwds.	...	1	30	5
The subjoined numbers have also been taken into account												
Deaths occurring outside the Division or District among persons belonging thereto.	317	37	41	9	14	149	67	Under 5 upwds.	...	4	13	...
Deaths occurring within the Division or District among persons not belonging thereto.	55	4	...	2	13	23	13	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...

I. Division of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Poplar, classified Ages and Localities.

FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																					
FEVERS.																					
Typhus.	Enteric, or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Brachitis, Pneumonia & Pirisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.				
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
...	5	...	...	1	*1	2	29	25	44	...	1	7	88	1	14	226	472		
...	3	...	1	2	11	61	65	46	19	170	398				
...	4	10	1	4	27	46				
...	1	...	1	2				
...	1	...	...	1				
...	1	...	...	...	...	1				
...	2	...	2				
...	16	...	16				
...	13	...	13				
...	4	...	4				
...	1	1	...	2				
...	1	...	...	3	...	3				
...	1	...	1				
...	1	...	1				
...	1	...	...	1				
...	5	...	...	1	*1	2	3	...	1	2	11	66	75	51	64	198	491		
in judging of the mortality of this Division of the Sanitary District.																					
...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	5	3	5	42	78				
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	35	28	13	108	239
...	1	...	...	3	4				
...	2	4	4	29	12	51				

*Simple Cholera.

(A) TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1897, in the BROMLEY according to Diseases,

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	MORTALITY			
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	1	2	3	4	
Bromley ...	1004	391	194	41	19	254	105	Under 5 upwds.	...	7	19	...
Sick Asylum ...	603	33	37	12	18	325	178	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
*City of London Union Infirmary ...	84	4	1	4	...	43	32	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
Stepney Union Work-house ...	71	...	...	...	1	23	47	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
Poplar Hospital...	56	3	15	7	4	25	2	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	1	...
Limehouse Cut ...	9	...	...	1	3	5	...	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
River Lea ..	6	...	...	1	1	3	1	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
Bow Police Station ...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ..	1835	431	248	66	46	679	365	Under 5 upwds.	...	7	20	...

The subjoined numbers have also been taken into account in

Deaths occurring outside the Division or District among persons belonging thereto.	194	17	32	17	21	87	20	Under 5 upwds.	...	4	15	...
Deaths occurring within the Division or District among persons not belonging thereto.	652	34	47	17	22	325	207	Under 5 upwds.	...	1	2	...

* Portion of Institution situated in the Parish of Bromley St. Leonard.

Division of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Poplar, classified Ages and Localities.

FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Typhus.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
	Enteric, or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Typhoid.													
...	1	...	...	...	...	4	32	22	64	...	...	3	145	5	8	275	585
...	8	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	4	3	4	75	87	53	16	156	419
...	1	...	...	2	...	4	1	2	1	...	1	142	74	83	13	209	533
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	15	6	44	79
...	2	13	12	1	43	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	5	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	6	38	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	160	8	320	679
...	9	...	...	3	...	5	3	2	6	3	8	230	189	154	76	459	1156

judging of the mortality of this Division of the Sanitary District.

...	7	1	...	1	1	...	25	12	10	12	70	145
...	1	1	...	4	1	1	2	...	3	120	90	72	38	238	571	

TABLE III.
The year 1897.

	POPULATION estimated to the middle of the Year 1897.	Persons to an Acre (1897.)	BIRTHS.	DEATHS	The DEATHS registered include													Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
					Deaths of		Deaths from												
					Infants under 1 Year of Age.	Persons aged 65 Years and upwards	Principal Zymotic Diseases	Small-pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Violence.				
33 Great Towns .	10,992,524	35.5	336,740	209,412	59,591	-	31,479	18	6,049	1,967	3,417	4,453	1,958	13,617	7,837	15,706	42,954		
London...	4,463,169	59.8	133,618	80,943	21,273	-	11,525	16	1,929	780	2,261	1,842	593	4,104	3,469	7,522	23,553		
Poplar ...	58,126	49.9	1912	1230	330	212	178	0	33	6	58	27	7	47	67	193	339		
Bromley..	69,759	114.7	2521	1377	414	178	204	0	35	12	49	24	16	68	62	179	353		

TABLE IV.
The year 1897.

	ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 PERSONS LIVING.												DEATHS under 1 Year to 1000 Births.	ANNUAL DEATH RATE per 1000 living.		PERCENTAGE to Total Deaths.	
	BIRTHS.	DEATHS from all causes.	Deaths from											Aged 1 to 65 Years.	Aged 65 Years and upwards	Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
			Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea	Violence.						
33 Great Towns	30.7	19.1	2.87	0.00	0.55	0.18	0.31	0.41	0.18	1.24	0.71	177	—	—	7.5	20.5	
London ..	30.0	18.2	2.58	0.00	0.43	0.18	0.51	6.41	0.13	0.92	0.78	159	—	—	9.3	29.1	
Poplar ...	32.8	21.1	3.06	0.00	0.56	0.10	0.99	0.46	0.12	0.80	1.15	172	11.83	3.64	15.6	27.5	
Bromley ...	36.1	19.7	2.92	0.00	0.50	0.16	0.70	0.34	0.22	0.97	0.88	164	11.25	2.55	12.9	25.6	

TABLE V.

SANITARY AREAS.	Estimated Population to the middle of 1897.	Notifications. Annual rate per 1000 persons living	Zymotic Deaths. Annual rate per 1000 persons living.	From all Causes. Death-rate per 1000 living.	Deaths of Infants under one year to 1000 births.
LONDON	4,463,169	10.2	2.57	17.7	158
WEST DISTRICTS.					
Paddington...	126,161	8.0	1.94	14.4	149
Kensington..	171,427	8.5	1.78	15.7	166
Hammersmith	105,959	6.6	1.99	16.7	171
Fulham	120,040	11.3	3.04	17.0	162
Chelsea	96,692	9.9	2.55	17.8	161
St. George Hanover Square	80,330	4.9	1.09	13.2	133
Westminster	53,027	7.4	2.49	18.9	166
St. James Westminster	22,576	9.9	1.87	17.5	163
NORTH DISTRICTS.					
Marylebone	140,808	6.9	1.61	18.3	136
Hampstead...	77,275	5.3	1.16	11.8	127
St. Pancras...	242,255	8.8	2.47	18.7	168
Islington	341,134	8.6	1.91	15.8	136
Stoke Newington	34,136	6.7	2.12	14.3	121
Hackney	216,698	12.3	2.90	16.5	147
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.					
St. Giles	37,840	10.5	1.63	18.5	146
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	12,711	6.4	1.9	16.3	178
Strand	23,552	9.1	2.06	21.3	161
Holborn	30,493	11.5	2.79	23.1	184
Clerkenwell	66,162	13.3	3.61	22.1	184
St. Luke	41,279	13.4	3.82	25.7	149
City of London	30,228	7.0	1.66	21.3	130
EAST DISTRICTS.					
Shoreditch	121,883	11.0	4.07	21.6	183
Bethnal Green	129,098	13.8	3.41	21.4	171
Whitechapel	79,724	12.3	2.16	20.4	148
St. George-in-the-East	47,917	11.8	4.27	26.4	197
Limehouse	58,508	13.1	3.54	25.1	193
Mile End Old Town	111,883	13.4	2.97	18.7	149
Poplar (Parish)	58,126	11.4	3.06	21.1	172
Bromley (Parish)	69,759	14.5	2.92	19.7	164
SOUTH DISTRICTS.					
St. Saviour Southwark	24,919	11.2	3.66	24.6	195
St. George Southwark	60,388	11.7	4.35	23.7	189
Newington	122,191	11.1	3.59	21.2	177
St. Olave Southwark	11,480	12.1	2.96	22.1	154
Bermondsey	85,629	11.0	4.35	22.1	190
Rotherhithe	40,643	11.7	3.26	18.9	174
Lambeth	300,048	9.0	2.65	17.5	151
Battersea	168,877	15.0	2.79	16.2	162
Wandsworth	195,612	10.0	1.91	13.4	135
Camberwell	257,575	11.1	2.91	16.6	159
Greenwich	178,367	10.2	2.27	17.2	157
Lewisham (excluding Penge)	86,152	7.5	1.71	12.8	129
Woolwich	41,409	10.4	2.54	17.7	157
Lee	39,215	10.0	1.43	13.2	135
Plumstead	61,057	9.6	1.97	13.7	117
Port of London	—	—	—	—	—

In thirty European and American Cities, with an aggregate population of more than twenty and a half millions, the death rate was 19·8 per 1000, The following death rates are interesting when compared with one another :—

Poplar	...	...	...	(a) 21.1.	(b) 20.9.
Bromley	...	...	...	(a) 19.7.	(b) 19.3.
London	...	...	...	...	18.2.
Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	21.3.
Glasgow	...	...	...	...	22.0.
Dublin	...	...	...	...	29.0.
Paris	...	...	...	...	18.6.
Berlin	...	...	...	...	17.7.
Munich	...	...	...	...	24.3.
Vienna	...	...	...	...	20.9.
Moscow	...	...	...	...	28.7.
St. Petersburg	...	...	...	...	29.0.
Trieste	...	...	...	...	25.6.
Buda-Pesth	...	...	...	...	21.9.
Breslau	...	...	...	...	24.5.
Venice	...	...	...	...	20.3.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	32.3.
Madras	...	...	...	...	35.5.
Bombay	...	...	...	...	57.5.
Cairo	...	...	...	...	32.4.
Alexandria	...	...	...	...	31.8.
New York	...	...	...	...	19.4.
New Orleans	...	...	...	...	24.5.

TABLE VI.
POPLAR.

	Quarters.				Total.
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Miasmatic Diseases	32	13	24	62	131
Influenza	2	8	1	1	12
Diarrhœal ... .. .	...	...	40	6	46
English Cholera ... .. .	...	...	1	...	1
Malarial ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Zoogenous ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal ... .. .	...	...	1	1	2
Septic	1	...	2	5	8
Parasitic Diseases ... .. .	..	...	...	1	1
Privation and Alcoholism	2	...	3	1	6
Constitutional Diseases	60	48	67	51	226
Developmental Diseases	26	21	26	25	98
Diseases of Nervous System	34	31	33	23	121
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	4	...	...	...	4
Diseases of Circulatory System	26	19	18	18	81
Diseases of Respiratory System	72	55	19	64	210
Diseases of Digestive System	23	12	35	17	87
Diseases of Lymphatic System .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use ... .. .	...	..	...	...	...
Diseases of Urinary System	7	7	19	8	41
Diseases of Organs of Generation ... .. .	.	...	..	1	1
Accidents of Childbirth ... .. .	...	...	1	1	2
Diseases of Bones and Joints	1	...	1	..	2
Diseases of Integumentary System .. .. .	.	...	1	1	2
Accident or Negligence	17	22	11	15	65
Suicide ... .. .	...	1	1	..	2
Ill-Defined and not Specified Causes	18	19	20	24	81
TOTAL	325	256	324	325	1230

TABLE VII,
BROMLEY.

	Quarters.				Total.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd	4th.	
Miasmatic Diseases	29	32	14	61	136
Influenza	3	2	...	...	5
Diarrhœal	2	1	63	2	68
Malarial ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Zoogenous .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal ... .. .	..	...	2	...	2
Septic	4	3	3	1	11
Parasitic Diseases ... ..	...	..	..	...	...
Privation and Alcoholism	2	...	3	.	5
Constitutional Diseases	52	73	64	59	248
Developmental Diseases	19	33	27	21	100
Diseases of Nervous System	50	38	21	31	140
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ...	...	1	2	...	3
Diseases of Circulatory System	22	31	25	22	100
Diseases of Respiratory System	93	53	50	84	280
Diseases of Digestive System	22	13	56	15	106
Diseases of Lymphatic System .. ..	...	...	..	...	...
Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use	..	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Urinary System	3	4	7	15	29
Diseases of Organs of Generation .. ..	...	1	2	1	4
Accidents of Childbirth ... ..	...	1	1	1	3
Diseases of Bones and Joints .. ..	..	1	2	...	3
Diseases of Integumentary System ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Accident or Negligence	10	15	13	11	49
Heat Apoplexy (Sunstroke) .. ..	...	...	1	...	1
Suicide	3	5	...	4	12
Ill-Defined and not Specified Causes ..	26	8	21	16	71
TOTAL	340	315	377	345	1377

TABLE VIII.

POPLAR.

Showing Mortality from certain groups of Diseases and Proportions to 1000 of Population, and to 1000 Deaths, during the year 1897 ended 1st January, 1898, excluding non-Parishioners and including deaths in outlying Institutions. Also the number of Deaths of Infants under one year of age from other groups of Diseases and proportions to 1000 Births, and to 1000 Deaths from all causes under one year.

Estimated Population	...	58,126
Deaths from all causes	...	1230

DIVISION I. (Adults.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases	178	3.06	144.7
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis)	210	3.61	170.7
3. Tubercular Diseases	169	2.90	137.3
DIVISION II. (Infants under one year.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Births. (Births 1912)	Deaths per 1000 of total deaths under one year (Deaths under one year 330).
4. Wasting Diseases of Infants ...	102	53.34	309.0
5. Convulsive Diseases of Infants	35	18.30	106.0

NOTE.

1. Includes Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Fever, Diphtheria, Diarrhoea and English Cholera.

3. Includes Phthisis, 123 ; Scrofula and Tuberculosis, 6 ; Tubercular Meningitis (all ages) 13 ; Rickets, 7 ; and Tabes Mesenterica, 20.

4. Includes Marasmus, Atrophy and Debility, 69 ; Want of Breast Milk, 1 ; and Premature Birth, 32.

5. Includes Hydrocephalus, 4 ; Infantile, 7, and Tubercular Meningitis, 4 ; Convulsions, 14 ; and Teething, 6.

TABLE IX.
BROMLEY.

Showing Mortality from certain groups of Diseases and Proportions to 1000 of Population, and to 1000 Deaths, during the year 1897 ended 1st January, 1898, excluding non-Parishioners, and including deaths in outlying Institutions. Also the number of Deaths of Infants under one year of age from other groups of Diseases, and Proportions to 1000 Births, and to 1000 Deaths from all causes under one year.

Estimated Population	...	69,759
Deaths from all causes	...	1,377

DIVISION I. (Adults.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases	204	2.92	148.1
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis)	280	4.01	203.3
3. Tubercular Diseases	175	2.50	127.0
DIVISION II. (Infants under one year.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Births. (Births 2521)	Deaths per 1000 of total deaths under one year. (Deaths under one year 414.)
4. Wasting Diseases of Infants ..	105	41.65	253.6
5. Convulsive Diseases of Infants ...	58	23.00	140.0

NOTE.

1. Includes Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Fever, Diphtheria and Diarrhoea.

3. Includes Phthisis, 140 ; Scrofula and Tuberculosis, 1 ; Tubercular Meningitis (all ages), 14 ; Rickets, 1 ; and Tabes Mesenterica, 19.

4. Includes Marasmus, Atrophy and Debility, 56 ; Want of Breast Milk, 0 ; and Premature Birth, 49.

5. Includes Hydrocephalus, 4 ; Infantile, 7, and Tubercular Meningitis, 4 ; Convulsions, 32 ; and Teething, 11.

TABLE X.
POPLAR.

LIST OF DEATHS of *Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions and certain Localities during the year 1897.*

Banstead Asylum... ..	4	Leavesden Asylum	4
Bethnal House Asylum	3	Mile End Old Town Infirmary... ..	1
Brompton Hospital	1	Mothers' Home, Commercial Road	1
Brook Fever Hospital	2	North Eastern Fever Hospital	1
Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road... ..	2	Poplar Hospital	12
Cane Hill Asylum	2	Poplar Union Workhouse	26
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street	1	River Thames	7
Children's Hospital, Shadwell	34	St. Anne's Hospital, Stoke Newington	1
City of London Chest Hospital... ..	1	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	3
Claybury Asylum... ..	1	St. John's Hospital, Lewisham... ..	1
Colney Hatch Asylum	6	St. Olaves Workhouse	1
Dock, Regents Dry	1	St. Thomas' Hospital	1
Docks, Millwall	6	St. Vincent's Orphanage, Hampstead	1
Docks, Poplar	1	Salvation Army Rescue Home .	1
Docks, Regents Canal	1	Scandinavian Sailors' Home	2
Docks, West India	3	Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich	4
Grove Hall Asylum	2	Sick Asylum	158
Hanwell Asylum	1	South Eastern Fever Hospital	4
Homerton Fever Hospital	11	South Grove Workhouse	1
Hospital for Women, Euston Road	1	South Western Fever Hospital	1
Hoxton House Asylum	1	Whitechapel Infirmary	1
Ilford Asylum	9		
Kings College Hospital	1		
London Hospital... ..	30		358
London Temperance Hospital	1		

TABLE XI.
BROMLEY.

LIST OF DEATHS of *Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions and certain Localities during the year 1897.*

Banstead Asylum... ..	5	Kings College Hospital	1
Bethnal House Asylum	1	Lambeth Infirmary	1
Bow Police Station	2	Leavesden Asylum	8
Brook Fever Hospital	2	Limehouse Cut	8
Cancer Hospital, Chelsea	2	London Hospital	53
Cane Hill Asylum	1	Metropolitan Hospital	1
Caterham Asylum	3	Mile End Old Town Infirmary... ..	1
Charing Cross Hospital	2	Middlesex Hospital	1
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street	1	Mildmay Hospital	1
Children's Hospital, Shadwell	23	North Western Fever Hospital... ..	1
City of London Chest Hospital... ..	2	Poplar Highway	1
Colney Hatch Asylum	3	Poplar Hospital	12
Darenth Asylum	2	Poplar Recreation Ground	1
Docks, East India	1	Poplar Union Workhouse	12
Dock, "Russia" Rotherhithe	1	River Lea... ..	3
Euston Railway Station, L. N. W.	1	River Thames	2
German Hospital... ..	1	Royal Chest Hospital	1
Grove Hall Asylum	1	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	3
Guy's Hospital	1	Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich	1
Hanwell Asylum	2	Sick Asylum	155
H. M. Prison, Holloway	1	South Eastern Fever Hospital ..	9
Homerton Fever Hospital	20	Throat Hospital, Golden Square	1
Homœopathic Hospital	1	Whitechapel Infirmary	2
Hostel of God	1		
Ilford Asylum	12		371

TABLE

(B) TABLE OF POPULATION BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS year 1897, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of POPLAR

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL						
	Last Census 1896.	Estimated to middle of 1897.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.		
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Poplar	57,759	58,126	1861	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	99	108	8	...	6	...
Poplar Union Workhouse	...	...	51	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
Scandinavian Sailors' Home ... ..	...	...	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	57759	58,126	1912	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	99	108	8	...	6	...

"Notification of Infectious Disease" has been compulsory in the District Metropolitan Asylums Board, and occasionally for Typhoid Fever cases, the

TABLE

(B) TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS year 1897, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of POPLAR

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL						
	Last Census 1896.	Estimated to middle of 1897.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.		
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bromley	69,821	69,759	2498	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	162	110	10	...	10	1
Sick Asylum ... ..	...	...	3	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Stepney Union Workhouse ... ..	...	...	12	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
City of London Union Infirmary* ... ..	...	...	8	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poplar Hospital... ..	...	...	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	69,821	69,759	2521	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	164	110	10	...	10	1

"Notification of Infectious Disease" has been compulsory in the District Metropolitan Asylums Board, and occasionally for Typhoid Fever cases the

* Portion of the Institution situated in the Parish of Bromley St. Leonard.

XII.

SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the (POPLAR), classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

LOCALITY, COMING TO THE OFFICER OF HEALTH.												NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.											
FEVERS.				Cholera.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.	FEVERS.																
Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.				Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.					
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							
...	...	...	10	231	...	29	38	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	71
...	5	...	70	415	...	70	40	...	...	22	2	...	...	...	...	134	
...	...	...	13	19	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	10	231	...	29	38	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	71
...	5	...	83	437	...	71	44	...	...	22	2	...	...	...	...	141	

since October 31st, 1889. The Isolation Hospitals are the Hospitals of the General Metropolitan Hospitals, see page 29.

XIII.

SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the (BROMLEY), classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

LOCALITY, COMING TO THE OFFICER OF HEALTH.												NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.											
FEVERS.				Cholera.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.	FEVERS.																
Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.				Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.					
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							
...	...	...	10	303	...	61	35	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	102
...	5	...	71	685	...	138	91	1	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	276		
...	...	...	7	11	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	9	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...							
...	...	...	10	305	...	63	35	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	104
...	5	...	87	707	...	141	92	1	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	281		

since October 31st, 1889. The Isolation Hospitals are the Hospitals of the General Metropolitan Hospitals, see page 29.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

*Notifications and Hospital Accommodation, Outworkers, and
Port Sanitary Authorities' Notifications.*

There were 668 notifications of infectious diseases in Poplar and 1012 in Bromley; these do not include 65 second notifications.

The notification rate per 1000 living being :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Poplar ...	10.6 ...	13.6 ...	11.3 ...	(A) 11.49 (B) 11.37
Bromley ...	12.9 ...	11.9 ...	13.8 ...	(A) 14.50 (B) 14.19

Three of the scarlet fever cases notified were connected with milk shops, as follows :—In two instances the patients were reported from premises where milk was sold, in the third instance, the son of a scarlet fever patient was found to work at a milk shop. The usual steps were taken to prevent any likelihood of milk contamination.

The difficulty in obtaining the prompt removal of infectious cases commenced about the beginning of July and continued very nearly to the end of the year, when the Park Hospital was opened at Hither Green on the 9th November. There is no question but that very great hardships were endured by the poor of the district, and infectious diseases were rendered liable to spread.

The usual steps were taken during these times of want of accommodation as mentioned in previous reports.

The Clerk to the Asylums' Board wrote on 21st December, asking, that, in the event of pressure upon the Board's accommodation again necessitating the temporary refusal of diphtheria cases, whether the Medical Officer would be willing to receive and distribute anti-toxic serum, as the managers have reason to believe that in some cases (from causes beyond their control) delay has occurred before anti-toxin is in the hands of the medical practitioner. A supply will be

sent, directly the emergency may be expected to arise, from the laboratory at the Examination Hall of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Fourteen outworkers were connected with infectious cases notified, 1 in Poplar and 13 in Bromley. The usual notices were served.

Five notices from Port Sanitary Authorities were received as follows:—Three notices from the Southampton Port Sanitary Authority; one notifying that a passenger was coming into the Poplar District from a troopship on board of which a death from plague had occurred, and two notices giving information that two passengers were coming by the troopship "Shanghai" from Bombay. One notice was received from the London Port Sanitary Authority of a passenger by the "Britannia" from Bombay and another notice was received from the Bristol Port Sanitary Authority of a seaman coming from a ship on which there had been a patient with small-pox; but in this instance, as well as in the case of one of the passengers by the "Shanghai," upon calling at the address given the persons did not arrive, although in the case of the seaman he was known at the premises stated on the notice.

Several times the Clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums' Board has been communicated with respecting notifications received from the institutions in the district. Section 55 (1) (b) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, requires, in case of an inmate of a hospital, the name of the place from which the patient was brought and the date of such bringing to be inserted on the notification.

Patients who doubtlessly contract a notifiable disease in a hospital, even if they have been inmates of such a building for months, must have their complaint notified to the Medical Officer of the district from which they were brought. It is clear, from the strict rendering of the Act that the Medical Officer of Health of a district in which a hospital is situated may not know of the outbreak of an infectious

disease if the first cases occur among non-residents, and only the Medical Officers of Health of the districts to which those patients belong are notified. On the other hand one remembers a case where a child, brought into the district on a visit (at a private house), developed an infectious disease on the first day of his stay, and there was no question but that the disease was contracted outside the district; yet, under the Public Health (London) Act, Section 55, such cases would not be notified to the Medical Officers of Health of the districts from which they came but to the Medical Officers of the districts in which they were taken ill, and the Medical Officers of the districts where the diseases were contracted would not know of the cases. The medical attendant is only bound to notify an infectious disease once. The question arises, are infirmaries such as the Sick Asylum and the City of London Union Infirmary hospitals under the Act, and would the sick wards of the Stepney Union Workhouse and the Poplar Union Workhouse also be considered hospitals? It would appear that the Asylums' Board consider the Sick Asylum as a hospital.

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

The following figures give the number of premises disinfected, and the number of times the Board's apparatus was used for the two parishes, some thousands of articles being disinfected :-

		Private premises.		Board's apparatus.
Poplar	...	460	...	392
Bromley	...	745	...	604
		—		—
		1205		996

Upon the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, the Board resolved that their steam disinfecting apparatus at Glaucus Street should be fitted with a patent "Automatic Recorder," which gives a graphic representation of the day's work, and the charts can be so used that the whole process of disinfection can be readily seen at a glance, viz., the time of day that the articles are put in the apparatus,

the steam pressure, temperature, and relays of steam used in each process. The instrument is under the control of the chief disinfecter. The charts are brought daily to the Board's offices, and are, together with the book kept by the boiler-man for recording the premises from which articles are brought and the time of going out and the return of the vans, a great help to accurate supervision over the disinfecting work.

The Committee have still under their consideration the fixing of an arrangement to the steam apparatus in order to make it impossible for both doors to be open at the same time, so that there can be no possible communication between the infected and disinfected compartments of the disinfecting house. There is also under consideration the fitting of some sort of vacuum apparatus for sweeping away the steam out of mattresses and bedding, so as to hasten the drying process and prevent the moisture which is sometimes of an unpleasant nature escaping into the house where the men are working.

During the year the disinfecting vans were repainted of different colours in order to distinguish the van collecting infected articles from the one delivering disinfected clothing, &c.

The Medical Officer of the London County Council wrote asking if the Poplar District Board would give opportunity to common lodging-house keepers in the district to free the bedding of their houses from vermin by passing it through the disinfecting oven of the Board. The Committee directed that the request be complied with, provided that such disinfection should not at any time interfere with the regular work of the department.

A great step in the advance of sanitation was taken by the Board in agreeing to the recommendation of the Committee to build a bathroom in connection with the disinfecting house, so that the men engaged in the disinfecting work can undress and wash and have a place to remain in whilst their clothes are being disinfected or freed from vermin, which they sometimes get upon their clothing whilst removing articles from dirty houses.

A bath built in connection with the Disinfecting Station will not only be useful in enhancing the health of the Board's employèes engaged in sanitary and disinfecting work, but can also be used by men employed in factories etc. before returning to work after infectious cases in their homes; they can be recommended to have a bath and their clothes disinfected at the same time, this being far better than making use of the public baths.

SMALL-POX.

Three cases of small-pox were notified during the year, one in Bromley and two in Poplar. The case in Bromley was from the Sick Asylum, the patient having been admitted from the Greenwich Hospital. The two cases in Poplar were from the Scandinavian Sailors' Home, and were seamen who had been admitted into the Greenwich Hospital from the Home.

Mr. Hitchins, the Vaccination Officer, has kindly furnished me with the following statistics which are copied from those forwarded to the Local Government Board :—

		1896.—January to December.					
		Births notified.	Vaccinations.	Insusceptible.	Dead.		
Poplar	...	2003	1219	7	213		
Bromley	...	2559	1371	8	296		
Total	...	4562	2590	15	509		
		1897.—January to June.					
Poplar	...	973	548	3	96		
Bromley	...	1270	665	1	144		
Total	...	2243	1213	4	240		

During the time that this report was being written, the Vaccination Acts Amendment Bill was read for the first time in the House of Commons. The provisions of the Bill, which follow mainly the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Vaccination (which sat for seven years)

were expounded by the President of the Local Government Board. Arm to arm vaccination is to be abandoned and vaccination with glycerinated calf lymph is to be substituted. Calf lymph mixed with glycerine has now become universal in great continental centres, and it is found that admixture of the lymph with glycerine destroys all extraneous microbes without impairing the vaccinal activity of the lymph, so that there is security against possible risk of inoculation of other morbid germs. Vaccination is to be domiciliary, the vaccinator will be required to attend at the house of the child as in Scotland, and no parent is in future to be bound to submit his child to vaccination by any other means than calf lymph, and only calf lymph vaccinations will be recognised in the compulsory enforcement of vaccination. Vaccine stations will be unnecessary. The statutory age limit is to be extended from three to twelve months: the Royal Commission had reported in favour of an extension from three to six months. Repeated penalties are to be abolished: this was a recommendation made by the Commission in their "*ad interim*" report. It will be remembered that the majority of the Commissioners in their final report advised that those who had a conscientious objection to vaccination might be exempted from their legal obligations by making a statutory declaration of the grounds of their objection, but Mr. Chaplin stated that he was unable to accept the recommendation that any one objecting to vaccination may escape the obligation by simply making a statutory declaration to that effect.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of scarlet fever cases notified for the two parishes was slightly in excess of the notifications for the year 1896, but the total deaths were the lowest for the past five years.

	1893.	Deaths.	1894.	Deaths.	1895.	Deaths.	1896.	Deaths.	1897.	Deaths.
	Cases notified.		Cases notified.		Cases notified.		Cases notified.		Cases notified.	
Poplar ...	627	39	239	12	343	20	274	8	251	6
Bromley ...	854	48	331	22	330	19	429	19	476	12
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1481	87	570	34	673	39	703	27	727	18

Of the above 727 cases, one occurred in the Poplar Union Workhouse, one in the Scandinavian Sailors' Home, four were notified from the Sick Asylum, and one from the Stepney Union Workhouse. One hundred cases were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospitals from Poplar, and 204 cases from Bromley.

The Committee, at their meeting on the 25th March, considered the question raised by the Vestry of St. Mary Islington, as to the alleged premature discharge of a scarlet fever patient from a hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums' Board; the Islington Vestry had written suggesting that the Local Government Board should hold an enquiry into the practice of the Metropolitan Asylums' Board with reference to the discharge of patients. The Committee recommended to the Board that no steps be taken in the matter.

A case of scarlatina occurred in a house at Cordelia Street. The mother failed to recognise the gravity of the case and allowed the child to run about the streets, but, as the neglect to isolate was not wilful, the Committee directed that on disinfection of the premises, no further action be taken.

CONTINUED AND TYPHOID FEVERS.

Two cases of continued fever were notified in Poplar and one in Bromley.

The typhoid fever cases were :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Poplar ...	80	72	56	85	61
Bromley ...	218	84	80	68	87
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	298	156	136	153	148

The 61 cases in Poplar were notified from 55 houses, and the 87 cases in Bromley from 77 premises; in the first instance 20 house

drains were found defective, and in the second 14, the smoke test being used.

Twenty-six cases in Poplar and 50 in Bromley were removed to various hospitals as follows :—

POPLAR.				
Metropolitan Asylums Boards' Hospitals	...	...	...	15
Greenwich Seamens' Hospital	...	...	...	4
London Hospital	...	...	...	2
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	...	3
St. George's Hospital	...	...	...	1
King's College Hospital	...	...	...	1
				—
				26

BROMLEY.				
Metropolitan Asylums Boards' Hospitals	...	...	...	23
Greenwich Seamens' Hospital	...	...	...	2
Shadwell Hospital for Children	...	...	...	3
London Hospital	...	...	...	9
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	...	3
King's College Hospital	...	...	...	8
Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	...	1
Middlesex Hospital	...	...	...	1
				—
				50

Seven Poplar parishioners died from typhoid fever and 16 fatal cases occurred in Bromley.

The typhoid fever cases occurred for the most part, as will be seen, during the last half of the year.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Poplar	... 9	... 9	... 22	... 21	... 61
Bromley	... 7	... 12	... 21	... 47	... 87
	—	—	—	—	—
	16	21	43	68	148

Under the heading of diphtheria will be found information as to the distribution, &c., of the typhoid fever cases.

DIPHTHERIA (INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP).

244 cases of diphtheria and 10 cases of membranous croup were notified in Poplar, and 333 cases of diphtheria and 12 cases of membranous croup were notified in Bromley. The diphtheria and membranous croup patients classified according to sex and school-age were as follows:—

	Males,		Females.		Total.
South Poplar ...	58	...	72	...	130
North Poplar ...	58	...	66	...	124
South Bromley ...	72	...	108	...	180
North Bromley ...	79	...	86	...	165
Totals ...	<u>267</u>	.	<u>332</u>	...	<u>599</u>

	3 to 10 years.			Total.	School-age cases. Per 100 cases notified.
	Males.	Females.			
South Poplar ...	42	52	...	94	72.30
North Poplar ...	33	32	...	65	52.41
South Bromley ...	48	57	...	105	58.33
North Bromley ...	48	57	...	105	55.15
Totals ...	<u>171</u>	<u>198</u>		<u>369</u>	61.60

Five cases occurred in the Poplar Union Workhouse and four of these patients were removed into the Metropolitan Asylum Boards' Hospitals; one case was notified from the Stepney Union Workhouse and was removed to an Asylum Boards' Hospital. Of the total 599 cases notified 212 were isolated in hospitals. The 254 cases notified from Poplar belonged to 186 houses, of which 48 were found by the smoke test to have defective drains, and the 345 cases notified in Bromley were from 274 houses, of which number 53 were found to have defective drains.

For number of deaths and death-rates from diphtheria, see Tables I., II., III., IV.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.		
Poplar ...	29	23	55	26	58		
Bromley ...	59	40	64	56	49		
	<u>88</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>107</u>		
Mortality per 100 cases notified	14.2	15.0	20.7	15.5	17.8		
			1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
			o	o	o	o	o
Mean average temperature of air, Farenheit	{	1st Quarter	40.9	41.4	35.2	42.2	41.1
		2nd ,,	57.0	53.3	55.1	55.6	53.1
		3rd ,,	61.9	58.6	62.3	60.4	60.9
		4th ,,	44.6	46.4	44.7	42.4	46.0
Ditto. ditto.		Year	<u>51.1</u>	<u>49.9</u>	<u>49.3</u>	<u>50.1</u>	<u>50.3</u>
Amount of Rainfall in cubic inches.	{	1st Quarter	4.60	5.40	3.27	3.99	7.35
		2nd ,,	1.47	5.00	1.91	2.77	4.80
		3rd ,,	5.87	7.54	6.46	8.67	6.29
		4th ,,	8.19	8.94	8.09	6.99	3.69
Ditto ditto.		Year	<u>20.13</u>	<u>26.88</u>	<u>19.73</u>	<u>22.42</u>	<u>22.13</u>
Diphtheria Notifications (including membranous croup) Poplar and Bromley.	{	1st Quarter	67	97	92	93	146
		2nd ,,	172	122	150	114	130
		3rd ,,	223	96	163	149	119
		4th ,,	158	103	170	170	204
			<u>620</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>599</u>
Typhoid Fever Notifications Poplar and Bromley.	{	1st Quarter	25	35	19	38	16
		2nd ,,	64	14	14	24	21
		3rd ,,	121	44	48	48	43
		4th ,,	88	63	55	43	68
			<u>298</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>148</u>

1893

Rain-fall.

Difference from average of 78 years - 4.98

	Amended estimated population to middle of year 1893.	Diphtheria. 620	Notifications per 1,000 living.
Isle of Dogs or South Poplar	20,377	88	4.31
North Poplar	36,588	126	3.44
South Bromley . . .	37,461	189	5.00
North Bromley .. .	32,458	217	6.68

1894.

Rain-fall.

Difference from average of 79 years + 1·84.

	Amended estimated population to middle of year 1894.	Diphtheria. 418.	Typhoid Fever. 156.	Diphtheria. Notifications per 1,000 living.	Typhoid Fever. Notifications per 1,000 living.
Isle of Dogs or South Poplar	20,488	48	30	2·34	1·46
North Poplar ...	36,765	93	42	2·52	1·14
South Bromley	37,443	109	32	2·91	0·85
North Bromley	32,440	168	52	5·17	1·60

1895.

Rain-fall.

Difference from average of 80 years — 5·33.

	Amended estimated population to middle of year 1895	Diphtheria. 575.	Typhoid Fever. 136.	Diphtheria. Notifications per 1,000 living.	Typhoid Fever. Notifications per 1,000 living.
Isle of Dogs or South Poplar	20,591	74	27	3·59	1·31
North Poplar ...	36,950	178	29	4·81	0·78
South Bromley	37,425	173	35	4·62	0·93
North Bromley	32,422	150	45	4·62	1·38

1896

Rain-fall.

Difference from average of 81 years — 2·56.

	Estimated population to middle of year 1896.	Diphtheria. 526.	Typhoid Fever. 153.	Diphtheria. Notifications per 1,000 living.	Typhoid Fever. Notifications per 1,000 living.
Isle of Dogs or South Poplar	20,695	51	60	2·45	2·89
North Poplar ...	37,134	119	25	3·20	0·67
South Bromley	37,395	209	33	5·58	0·88
North Bromley	32,408	147	35	4·53	1·08

1897

Rain-fall.

Difference from average of 82 years—2.83.

	Estimated population to middle of year 1897.	Diphtheria. 599	Typhoid Fever. 148	Diphtheria Notifications per 1,000 living.	Typhoid Fever. Notifications per 1,000 living.
Isle of Dogs or South Poplar	20,801	130	29	6.24	1.39
North Poplar ...	37,325	124	32	3.32	0.85
South Bromley	37,369	180	43	4.81	1.15
North Bromley	32,385	165	44	5.09	1.35

It will be seen that a greater number of cases of diphtheria occurred on the Isle of Dogs during the year 1897 than in a like period of any of the four preceding years. From the Island 130 notifications were received, and 30 patients died, giving a case mortality of 23.3 per cent.

The prevalence of diphtheria in this portion of the district caused a large amount of anxiety and was brought under the notice of the Sanitary Committee. Cubitt Town was the principal sub-division on the Island where the inhabitants suffered mostly from the complaint. The Cubitt Town and Glengall Road Board Schools were the schools in the affected area, but most of the cases were in attendance at the former school. It was pointed out to the Committee that a mild case of diphtheria could be easily overlooked, and, if considered by the parents as an ordinary cold and the child allowed to attend at a school, diphtheria would very likely break out.

The Medical Officer of the School Board for London was informed of the large number of diphtheria cases happening among the scholars attending the Cubitt Town Board School. In the letter to him it was stated there was a rumour in the district that the disease was spread through the slates and pencils, and it was requested that he would lay this matter before the School Board in order that each

child might have his or her own slate with pencil attached so as to limit any infection, as children are very apt to put the pencils in their mouths. The head master had taken the precaution to have the slates washed with a disinfectant. Fortunately there was no need to close any part of the school and after the Christmas holidays the disease much diminished on the Island.

As there is a very strong opinion among certain authorities that diphtheria and other contagious and infectious diseases are spread through the attendance of children at schools, and that diphtheria has been very prevalent in towns since the passing of the Education Act of 1870, a very grave question to be considered is whether school rooms are properly ventilated. The London School Board have given in a general schoolroom 10 square feet of floor space per scholar and the height was ordered to be 13 feet, making 130 cubic feet. With 200 cubic feet per head the air would require changing six times per hour to keep the carbonic acid due to respiratory impurity down to 0.25 per 1000 volumes.

One hundred and thirty cubic feet per scholar are little enough indeed when it is a fact that the amount of air required hourly in cubic feet for human beings in *repose* is as follows:—

Adult males	...	...	...	3000.
Adult females	...	...	...	2000.
Children	...	...	...	1500.

Therefore for an adult an air space containing 1000 cubic feet per head the air must be changed three times in an hour to provide the necessary 3000 cubic feet, but, if the space is not more than 500 cubic feet, obviously six changes per hour are required to supply the same quantity of fresh air. In a space of 130 cubic feet for each child the atmosphere must be changed eleven times to supply 1500 cubic feet of air. In temperate climates and under ordinary circumstances three changes per hour are all that can be borne; more

frequent changes than this produce cold currents of air and draughts.

Upon very good authority it is stated that "The headaches and other symptoms ascribed to over-pressure in Board Schools may often really be attributable to the breathing of a foul atmosphere for many hours in succession." If school-rooms are not properly ventilated and children inhale vitiated air it is obvious that should any germs of disease be in such an atmosphere the scholars would be liable to fall ill.

Sir Richard Thorne, Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, in a lecture delivered at the Sanitary Institute, January 10th, 1894, on "The Etiology, spread and prevention of diphtheria" stated,

The Education Department requires so much floor space per child, but if you have ever been into an infants' school, for example, you will have observed that of the available floor space some two-thirds are often monopolised by the teacher, it being necessary to aggregate the children at one end of the room. The greater the want of ventilation, also, the greater the risk."

Sir Richard Thorne goes on to say:—"Aggregation under these circumstances recalls the reference to the hot-house plant. The children are brought together; they are aggregated in a sort of hot-house; there is often a want of due ventilation; there is overcrowding where they are aggregated, and in fact many of the circumstances that theoretically would tend to aggravate the virulence of the diphtheritic poison are present."

With the ready means now at hand of testing approximately the impurity in the atmosphere of rooms, it is hopeful that, in the near future, some of the school-rooms in the district will be able to be practically tested. This is really necessary, as it is well known that the inhalation of pure air is one of the safeguards against disease. A suggestion occurs to one's mind that during the intervals of school

hours and more especially when an infectious disease is prevalent, it would be useful to spray the atmosphere, desks, etc. of school rooms with a solution of disinfecting fluid.

As to the cause of the disease, it is very difficult to give any definite opinion. It might have been due in the first instance to a mild case which had been overlooked, for even during the prevalence of the disease children were known to have suffered from bad throats, and yet have not been notified as suffering from diphtheria. Subsequently the common symptoms which occur after diphtheria set in, thus clearly proving the patient had had the complaint. It was pointed out to the Committee that a naked eye examination of a throat could not determine whether a patient was suffering from diphtheria, and a like examination could not possibly enable a medical practitioner to state whether a patient's throat was free from the germs, and that with a patient convalescent or even recovered from diphtheria the germs of this disease may be found in the throat for many weeks, and if such patient return to school there is grave danger of the complaint spreading among the scholars.

Diphtheria notifications are most difficult matters to deal with, and at the present time there is under consideration a scheme for bacteriologically examining the throats of children before they are allowed to return to school. The medical practitioners of the district and its immediate neighbourhood are being communicated with. There is no doubt that a large number of cases of diphtheria notified are not the complaint, and a bacteriological examination can only determine this matter, for, as stated above, mild cases of diphtheria may be considered as simple sore throats and passed over as ordinary colds. There is no doubt that the medical practitioners would be glad to avail themselves of any means in order to correctly diagnose such a dire complaint.

The Committee directed that the ditches on the island should be cleansed, and during the prevalence of the disease they visited the

island and inspected these ditches, which receive the water from the River Thames by a penstock in the Deptford Ferry Road. As the Committee was informed that dampness was a factor which helped to cause diphtheria, and the Isle of Dogs being already an exceedingly damp section of the district, as it lies about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the River Thames, the Committee directed that the penstock be kept shut down.

The Millwall Dock Company and the London County Council also cleansed their respective ditches.

The Committee also inspected the mud bank formed of the dredging from the Millwall Docks.

This mud field is in the vicinity of the houses where the diphtheria prevailed, and as there is a feeling that such an accumulation might be injurious and dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of Cubitt-town, the Committee later on recommended to the Board that Dr. Houston, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., an expert in the chemical and bacteriological examination of water and soils, at the Public Health Laboratory, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, should make a bacteriological and chemical examination of samples of the soil. The Board agreed to such recommendation, and at the time of this report going into print Dr. Houston's report had just been received.

The piggeries on the Island also received special attention. The styes under the Great Eastern Railway Company's arches (Millwall extension) were shut up, and the Company refused to let these places any more for the purpose of keeping pigs. The Secretary of the Millwall Allotments was communicated with, his attention being called to the London County Council bye-laws respecting manure receptacles, &c., and also to the Board's bye-laws as to the keeping of animals so as to prevent any nuisance. The Secretary was informed that if the people wished to keep pigs they must do so in a sanitary manner and not cause any pollution of the earth. Other

piggeries were visited and, where necessary for the abatement of a nuisance, "documents" were served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The system of allowing pigs to live and sleep on wood which becomes impregnated with filth was strongly condemned. Straw or sawdust, which must be removed daily, was recommended.

Notices were left on the tenants of the houses on the north side of Stebondale Street warning them against throwing their refuse over their garden walls on the waste ground at the rear.

INFLUENZA.

Twelve deaths occurred in Poplar from influenza and 8 deaths from the same complaint happened in Bromley, but 3 of these last deaths were of non-residents. Of the 8 deaths in Bromley, one occurred in the Sick Asylum and three in the City of London Union Infirmary.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Twenty-five deaths were registered in Poplar from whooping cough and 2 deaths were notified from outside the parish, making a total of 27, and all these deaths were of children under 5 years of age. In Bromley were registered 28 deaths under 5 years of age and 2 over that period of life, 6 of the deaths over and 1 of the deaths under 5 years of age did not belong to the parish. One death under 5 years of age was notified from outside the parish, so that the deaths from whooping cough belonging to Bromley were 24 in number, 23 under and 1 over 5 years of age.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Poplar	... 24	... 16	... 31	... 57	... 27
Bromley	... 32	... 32	... 29	... 62	... 24
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	... 56	... 48	... 60	... 119	... 51

MEASLES.

Thirty-two deaths from measles happened in Poplar and one death in an outlying institution, making a total of 33 deaths, 30 of which were of children under 5 years. In Bromley 41 deaths were registered, 7 of these deaths occurring in the Sick Asylum, but as 7 of the 41 deaths did not belong to the parish and there was notified 1 death from an outlying institution, the total deaths from measles belonging to Bromley will be 35, and of this number 33 were under and 2 over 5 years of age.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Poplar ...	12 ...	58 ...	82 ...	49 ...	33
Bromley ...	20 ...	95 ...	105 ...	32 ...	35
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	32	153	187	81	68

Measles was very prevalent among the scholars, chiefly in the infants' department of the Bromley St. Leonard's National Schools, Love Lane. Measles is not a notifiable disease in this district and the first information was received from the Vicar of Bromley. A certificate was given, advising that all scholars from an infected house should be excluded from the school. It was recommended, that, during the Christmas vacation, the school-rooms should be thoroughly disinfected and cleansed.

DIARRHŒA.

Forty-five deaths from diarrhœa with 1 from an outlying institution belonging to the Poplar parish, give a total of 46 deaths, 45 of which occurred in children under 5 years. In Bromley 70 deaths happened, 2 of which were of non-residents, so that 68 deaths belong to Bromley, and of these 64 deaths were of children under 5 years of age. For death rates see Table IV., page 12.

Deaths from diarrhœa for the past five years were as follows:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Poplar ...	54 ...	20 ...	52 ...	61 ...	46
Bromley ..	83 ...	29 ...	56 ...	72 ...	68
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals...	137	49	108	133	114
London ...	3446 ...	1780 ...	3600 ...	3223	4104

Tables VI. and VII. pages 15 and 16 show how diarrhœa occurred in the various quarters of the year.

One death from choleraic diarrhœa accompanied by apoplexy occurred in Poplar. The patient was a labourer aged 25 years; he became ill on the 8th August and died on the 11th August. An inquest was held upon deceased.

A case of simple cholera was notified from Bromley in a man aged 26 years. The patient had been working among sewers.

Enteritis and gastro-enteritis are maladies which ought to be considered with diarrhœa as they are generally concomitant diseases.

INQUESTS AND DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

Inquests and Deaths from violence during the year 1897 were as follows:—

	Number of Inquests held in the parishes.	Deduct Inquests held on non-parishioners.	Add Inquests held on parishioners from outlying districts.	Total Inquests belonging to each parish.	Verdict from Violence.	Verdict from Natural Causes.
POPLAR	187	33	39	193	67	126
BROMLEY	242	84	21	179	62	117
TOTALS	429	117	60	372	129	243

For annual rates of deaths from violence per 1000 persons living, and the percentages of inquest cases to total deaths, see tables, III. and IV. page 12.

	Violent deaths which actually occurred in Poplar and Bromley, not deducting non-residents, were as follows.		Deaths occurring entirely outside Poplar and Bromley belonging thereto.	
	POPLAR.	BROMLEY.	POPLAR.	BROMLEY.
By Railway	0	1	0	0
By Vehicles and Horses ...	4	12	2	1
Ships, Boats and Docks (exclusive of drowning) ...	2	5	0	0
Building Operations	0	1	0	0
Conflagrations	1	0	0	0
Burns, Scalds and Explosions	2	16	2	1
Drowning (accidental not suicidal)	36	11	1	3
Suffocation in Bed	9	3	0	0
Poisons or Poisonous Vapours	4	1	0	0
Other and not stated Causes	15	32	2	3
Homicide	0	1	0	0
Suicide	5	14	1	1
TOTAL	78	97	8	9

MODEL DWELLINGS.

GROSVENOR, COUNTY COUNCIL, AND HANBURY BUILDINGS.

At the time of enquiry all the 542 tenements in Grosvenor Buildings were occupied.

The County Council Buildings contain 50 tenements and at the end of the year all these were tenanted.

Hanbury Buildings contain 35 two-roomed tenements and these were all occupied.

The notifications of infectious diseases and the removals were as follows :—

	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NOTIFICATIONS.					REMOVALS.			
		Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.
Grosvenor Buildings ..	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	1 4	5 6	...	2	...	1 3	3 2	...
Council ,,	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Hanbury ,,	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The deaths were as follows :—

	Residents.	Outlying
Grosvenor Buildings	15	5
Council ,,	5	1
Hanbury ,,	3	3
	23	9

The registered causes of death being—

From Miasmatic Diseases	5
,, Influenza	1
,, Diarrhœa	2
,, Venereal	0
,, Septic	1
,, Constitutional Diseases	3
,, Premature Birth and Old Age	0
,, Diseases of the Nervous System	3
,, Circulatory	3
,, Respiratory	6
,, Digestive	0
,, Urinary	2
,, Generative	0
Accident of Childbirth	0
Disease of the Integumentary System	0
Accidental Deaths	3
Other Diseases	3
Total	32

The outlying Institutions in which the deaths happened were—

Children's Hospital, Shadwell	...	...	...	2
London Hospital	...	...	...	3
Poplar „	...	...	...	1
River Thames	...	...	...	1
Sick Asylum	...	...	...	2
				—
Total	...	...	...	9

The mortality for the above buildings in the preceding year 1895 amounted to 36 deaths, and in the year 1896 to 48.

No parish medical orders were issued for the Council Buildings. From the Medical Registers at the Guardians' offices, I find that 11 orders were issued for Hanbury Buildings against 30 orders in 1896 and 22 orders for 1895, and for Grosvenor Buildings the orders stand:—

1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
77	103	65	48

BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses were inspected twice during the year by Mr. Raymond and the notices as to limewhiteing, &c., were served in those cases considered necessary. See Inspector's report page 72.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND COWHOUSES.

Fifteen slaughterhouses (9 in Poplar and 6 in Bromley) and 12 cowhouses (5 in Poplar and 7 in Bromley) were inspected upon receiving notices from the owners of their intention to apply for the renewal of their licenses to the London County Council. In no instance was the Board advised to oppose the license.

RIVER LEA.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Committee held on the 1st July attention was called to the insanitary condition of the River Lea.

On or about the 14th June, the West Ham Corporation having begun to dig out the foundation of their pumping station at the Abbey Mills, which is to deliver the West Ham sewage into the metropolitan northern outfall, the Committee directed that the West Ham Council be strongly urged to proceed with the works as rapidly as possible. The works by the West Ham Corporation ought to have been commenced before June 11th, 1894.

With the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, Mr. A. G. Malins, I attended a conference at the Hackney Town Hall, on 21st July, on the subject of the pollution of the River Lea.

The conference was adjourned until the 13th October. On the 6th October, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, the chief officers of the Board, and representatives from the Hackney Vestry inspected the River Lea and its backwaters. On the 13th October, together with Mr. Malins, I attended the adjourned conference and gave evidence at the Town Hall, Hackney *re* the pollution of the River Lea. The following resolution was the outcome of the meeting :

“That this conference is of opinion that a full enquiry into the condition of the whole of the River Lea, as to its sources of impurities, should be undertaken by the Government, in continuance of the report of the Select Committee of 1886.”

It is a very easy matter for a source of pollution to exist in connection with a river and the nuisance to be unknown. During an enquiry into the removal of “fish offal” at the Bromley Railway Station, St. Leonard’s Street, it was found that the offensive water which came from the vehicles conveying such offal was poured down a gully in the railway yard, and this gully drained into an old drain or culvert which eventually emptied itself into the navigation portion of the River Lea above the Bromley Lock ; a most horrible pollution and one which the Lea Conservancy were glad to be informed of.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK, &c., AND POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

List of Sanitary Works carried out in the Parishes of Poplar and Bromley, from the 1st January, 1897, to 31st December, 1897.

	POPLAR.		BROMLEY.		Total.
	Mr. Bullock	Mr. Foad	Mr. Anthony	Mr. Miners	
Houses or other premises inspected	1915	1635	1648	1711	6909
Walls and ceilings of Premises cleansed throughout	39	14	21	5	79
Do. do. do. partially	267	110	197	98	672
Roofs repaired and made water-tight	134	231	150	95	610
Eaves gutters and rain-water pipes repaired ...	160	75	192	154	581
Dampness of walls remedied	121	109	49	228	507
Bath, sinks and lavatory waste pipes repaired trapped or disconnected from drains ...	138	8	42	59	247
Rain-water pipes disconnected from drains ...	63	15	55	43	176
Cisterns cleansed and covered	33	15	8	15	71
Water service altered so as to draw direct from main	33	7	9	62	111
Water supplies reinstated where cut off through defective fittings	90	57	62	84	293
Defective water fittings repaired (causing nuisance from dampness)	47	39	28	69	183
Drains tested with smoke (primary tests) ...	1033	1206	1088	946	4273
Drains found defective	676	335	434	417	1862
Drains opened and cleansed	207	293	238	214	952
Inlets to drains trapped with stoneware gullies	120	25	41	148	334
Drains reconstructed, repaired or amended ...	676	335	672	569	2252
Soil pans provided with sufficient water supply or supply reinstated	62	91	110	159	422
Foul soil pans cleansed	45	16	28	93	182
Soil pans properly trapped	24	35	2	3	64
New soil pans provided	676	493	643	569	2381
Water closets newly constructed or better situated	45	—	3	7	55
Water closets' ventilation improved	30	—	9	3	42
Yards, forecourts, areas and washhouses paved	420	120	272	181	993
Do. do. do. do. drained	209	115	119	116	559
Inundations abated	19	22	3	21	65
Overcrowdings abated	9	6	4	17	36
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals abated	6	19	2	23	50
Dung receptacles provided or repaired ...	11	5	4	19	39
Accumulations of dung and other refuse removed	76	53	48	69	246
Public-house urinals cleansed or repaired ..	13	1	11	1	26
Other nuisances abated, consisting principally of dilapidations and want of underfloor ventilation	372	437	361	325	1495
Breaches of L.C.C. Bye-laws abated	29	34	28	152	243
Intimations served	885	763	1143	953	3744
Statutory notices served	549	218	373	312	1452
Final notices served	109	78	143	72	402
Summonses applied for	12	15	4	25	56
Reinspections made	7049	5513	6010	6459	25031

On Sunday, the 30th May, various parts of the district were flooded after the severe storm on that date, a thunderstorm with heavy rain, which occurred at 7 p.m. During the day 0.53 inches of rain fell. The Sanitary Committee, which met on the 1st July, referred the various claimants for compensation to the London County Council, and at the same committee meeting it was recommended that the Council be urged to take immediate steps to cleanse their sewer in High Street, Poplar.

Certificates were given under section 4 (3) (c) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, respecting two cases of overcrowding in Poplar and the Committee directed that the necessary notices should be served. Thirty-four cases of overcrowding, 13 in Poplar, 21 in Bromley, were abated upon service of Intimations.

Under Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, certificates were authorised to be signed that there were proper and sufficient water supplies at the third block of dwellings, Nos. 17 to 24, Prestage Buildings, No. 2, Vesey Street, and the fourth block of dwellings, Nos. 25 to 32, Prestage Buildings.

Strict attention was paid to the following bye law of the London County Council, made under Section 39 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 :—

“ 14. Every person who shall intend to construct any water-closet, earth-closet or privy, or to fit or fix in or in connection with any water-closet, earth-closet or privy, any apparatus or any trap or soil pipe, shall, before executing any such works, give notice in writing to the Clerk of the Sanitary Authority.”

The penalty is £5 for infringement of the above bye-law, which is a most important one, and one that cannot be too forcibly impressed upon builders, as it is most essential that the servants of a sanitary authority should see that any apparatus in connection with a water-closet is properly fixed. The Sanitary Committee in every case brought under their notice, directed that the builder be written to, asking him to open the ground; otherwise he would be prosecuted for infringing the bye-law. During the year 18 cases of fixing pans and traps without giving notice to the Clerk were brought under the notice of the Committee. In five of the above instances pans and traps not in accordance with the London County Council bye-law had been fixed. The builders were written to and the ground opened; in 11 out of the 18 cases reported, when the ground was opened, the drains were found defective.

In every case where drainage work had been covered in without being inspected, and also in those instances where drains were becoming constantly stopped, and no result yielded when tested with smoke, the Committee authorised the ground to be opened under Section 40 of the Public Health (London) Act and the 82nd Section of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Committee, held 29th July, the Committee recommended to the Board that the names and addresses of persons convicted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and the Margarine Act be printed in the monthly reports of the Sanitary Committee. The Board adopted the recommendation of the Committee.

The Police Court proceedings were as follows:—

No. of Street and Premises.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Date of hearing summonses at Police Courts.	RESULT.	Name of Inspector.
477, Manchester Road,	Defective roof	1st. Jany.	Work in hand. Adjourned 15th January. Work completed. 3s. costs.	Mr. Foad
45, Tetley Street ...	Walls of ground floor front room damp. Eaves gutters defective	8th Jany.	Work in hand. Adjourned 15th January. Work completed. 2s. costs.	Mr. Miners
32, Marshfield Street...	No water for domestic and sanitary purposes	10th March	Water re-instated, summons withdrawn. 2s. costs.	Mr. Foad
49, Arcadia Street ...	Roof defective. Walls of ground floor kitchen dilapidated, and foul sink waste pipe, and yard paving defective	24th March	Abatement order, 14 days. 12/6 costs	Mr. Bullock
66, Rounton Road ...	Drain and yard paving defective. Insufficient under-floor ventilation	24th March	Abatement order, 14 days. 12/6 costs	Mr. Anthony
18, Whitethorn Street	Yard paving defective. Flushing pipe of W.C. at arm of soil pipe defective	30th March	Work completed, summons withdrawn. 2s. costs.	Mr. Anthony
Chrisp St., Highway...	Seizure of unsound bananas 27th March, condemned 29th March	30th March	Penalty, 40s. Costs 2s. In default distress in 14 days	Mr. Bullock
61, Burcham Street ...	Defective drain, rainwater pipes, and Eaves gutters. Wash-house damp, without proper sink and waste pipe	6th May	Adjourned 7 days. Work completed. Summons withdrawn. 2s. ...	Mr. Miners
23, Byron Street ...	Owaer summoned under Board's bye-laws for not laying pavement of forecourt upon a bed of good concrete...	6th May	Adjourned 7 days for owner to do the work properly, the paving having been taken up and no concrete found. 20s. penalty. £2 4s. costs.	Mr. Miners
79, Stebondale Street	No water supply for sanitary or domestic purposes ..	21st May	Water re-instated, summons withdrawn	Mr. Foad
16, Bright Street	Defective and partially obstructed drain. Board had made an "order" for "combined operation" but owner considered the main system a "sewer" from the wording of the "order"	2nd June	Adjourned 14 days for magistrate to consider his decision. Abatement order three weeks. £4 11s. costs.	Mr. Miners
18, Bright Street		2nd "		
20, Bright Street		2nd "		
22, Bright Street		2nd "		
24, Bright Street		2nd "		
26, Bright Street	2nd "			
28, Bright Street	2nd "			
79, Stebondale Street	Roof not water-tight. No proper underfloor ventilation to basement rooms. Portions of flooring resting on damp earth. W.C. damp, no proper flooring ...	4th June	Abatement order 14 days. 6s. costs	Mr. Foad

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23, Eastward Street ...	No water for sanitary or domestic purposes	12th June	Adjourned 7 days and then <i>sine die</i> as premises were unoccupied ...	Mr. Anthony
46, Follett Street ...	Walls and ceilings dirty, damp, and defective. No underfloor ventilation. W.C. in bad order and condition... ..	24th June	Closing order. 4s. costs	Mr. Miners
44, Follett Street ...	Floors defective. No underfloor ventilation. W.C. in bad order and condition	24th June	Closing order. 4s. costs	Mr. Miners
3 St. Leonard's Cottages	Roof not water-tight, and no Eaves gutter. Walls and ceilings damp and defective. No underfloor ventilation. Floors defective resting on earth. Rain-water pipe defective and connected direct with drain. Drain defective. W.C. damp, foul, and dilapidated.	24th June	Closing order. 4s. costs	Mr. Miners
9, Oriental Terrace ...	Defective and broken yard gully, (sewer gas escaping)	19th July	Abatement order, 3 days. 7/6 costs.	Mr. Bullock
130, High St. Poplar...	Open and untrapped drain at rear of premises. Broken rain-water pipe	19th July	Summons withdrawn, tenant being ill; he had accepted the liability of the "Statutory Notice," but upon summons stated he was not owner. Work since completed by owner and Board, (main being proved to be a sewer) ...	Mr. Bullock
25, Eastward Street	No water supply for sanitary and domestic purposes ...	19th "	Water re-instated (summons withdrawn)	Mr. Anthony
27, Eastward Street ...	As above	19th "	As above	Mr. Anthony
6, Lion Street ...	Defective drain under W.C.	19th "	As above	Mr. Anthony
36, Marshfield Street...	Yard paving defective not being kept in repair. Summons taken out under Board's byelaws	23rd Sept.	Adjourned 7 days for owner to do work. 2s. costs.	Mr. Foad
77, Stebondale Street	Roof not water-tight. (Two summonses.)	23rd "	£5 penalty. 3s. costs. Abatement order, 7 days. 6s. costs.	Mr. Foad
32, Marshfield Street...	Defective and obstructed rain-water pipe, premises damp. (Two summonses.)	23rd "	5s. penalty. 2s. costs. Abatement order, 7 days. 6s. costs ...	Mr. Foad
36, Marshfield Street...	Roof not water-tight. Main rain water pipe obstructed. Premises damp. Hopper head defective. (Two summonses.)	23rd "	2s. penalty. 2s. costs. Abatement order, 7 days. 6s. costs ...	Mr. Foad
31, Marshfield Street...	Walls of kitchen damp. (Two summonses.)	23rd "	20s. penalty. 2s. costs. Abatement order, 6s. costs	Mr. Foad
37, Marshfield Street...	Defective sink waste-pipe causing dampness. (Two summonses.)	23rd "	5s. penalty. 2s. costs. Abatement order 7 days. 6s. costs ...	Mr. Foad
30, Marshfield Street...	Landing ceiling broken from roof not being water-tight. Defective eaves guttering. (Two summonses.) ...	23rd "	8s. penalty. 2s. costs. Abatement order 7 days. 6s. costs ...	Mr. Foad

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No. of Street and Premises.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Date of hearing summonses at Police Courts.	RESULT.	Name of Inspector.
48, Portree Street ...	No water for sanitary or domestic purposes	28th ,,	Water re-instated (summons withdrawn)	Mr. Miners
33, Stebondale Street	Walls and ceilings of premises throughout dirty and unwholesome	22nd Oct.	Closing order. 8s. 6d. costs ...	Mr. Foad
Stall in Chrisp Street	Seizure of mussels on the 9th November	16th Nov.	£2 penalty. 2s. costs	Mr. Miners
9, Albert Street ...	No water for sanitary or domestic purposes	19th Nov.	Closing order. 10s. costs	Mr. Miners
24, Broomfield Street	Defective roofs, eaves gutters and rain water pipes, window frame and sashes defective in wash-house. Wash house floor damp, rotten and unsafe. Sink waste pipe defective and soil-pan foul. Walls and ceilings of some of the rooms dirty, damp, and unwholesome	9th Dec.	Closing order. 5s. costs	Mr. Miners
22, Broomfield Street	Defective roofs. Defective sink waste pipe. Drain inlet defective, not properly trapped. Wash-house floor damp and defective	9th ,,	Abatement order. 5s. costs	Mr. Miners
20, Broomfield Street	Drain inlet not properly trapped. Rain-water pipe defective. Wash-house floor defective and damp. Walls and ceilings of some of the rooms, defective and damp. Flooring broken and unsafe. Sink waste pipe defective	9th ,,	Abatement order, 14 days. 5s. costs	Mr. Miners
18, Broomfield Street	Washhouse damp and floor broken. Eaves gutters defective. Window sashes defective first floor front room	9th ,,	Abatement order, 14 days. 5s. costs	Mr. Miners
16, Broomfield Street	W.C. damp and offensive, water fittings defective. In some of the rooms walls and ceilings dirty and defective. Window frames and sashes defective First floor front room floor broken and unsafe ...	9th ,,	Closing order. 5s. costs	Mr. Miners
14, Broomfield Street	Defective drains, soil pan without a proper water supply and supply apparatus. First floor front rooms dirty, damp and defective	9th ,,	Abatement order, 14 days. 5s. costs	Mr. Miners
16, Follett Street ...	Premises damp, no proper means of under floor ventilation. Wash-house damp, not paved, soil-pan without water supply	23rd ,,	Closing order. 4s. costs	Mr. Miners
18, Follett Street ...	Premises damp, no proper means of under-floor ventilation. Roof and skylight window defective. Wash-house damp and dilapidated	23rd ,,	Closing order. 4s. costs	Mr. Miners
33, Stebondale Street	Mr. Foad summoned as defendant	23rd ,,	Closing order of 22nd October (cancelled).	Mr. Foad

The result in the case of the summons, 23, Byron Street, (date of hearing, 6th May) was a most important one, and a decision which has helped and upheld the officers of the Public Health Department in carrying out with confidence the bye-laws of the Board.

In the seven summonses relating to Nos. 16 to 28, Bright Street "sewer or drain" was raised by the defendant's Counsel, not only upon the wording of the "application" but also upon the framing of the "Minute" of the Board in the year 1856. The Magistrate adjourned the case for fourteen days to consider the various points in question. Decision was given in favour of the Board. If the Magistrate had not decided in favour of the Board the large number of applications made to the Board and "allowed" between the years 1856 and 1860 for "combined systems" would have been considered by the now owners as not being applied for, so that "orders" under the Metropolis Local Management Act could have been made, and hence such combined systems would be sewers.

Among the acts of parliament passed during the year 1897, there are three of special interest to those engaged in the practice of State Medicine—

"Cleansing of Persons Act 1897," which is an act to permit Local Authorities to provide cleansing and disinfection for persons infested with vermin.

"Metropolis Water Act," an act to amend the law respecting the Metropolitan Water Companies.

"Infant Life Protection Act," which is an act to amend the law for the better protection of infant life.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FREDERICK WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

Diplomate Public Health (England),

Medical Officer of Health,

Poplar and Bromley.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

OFFICES OF THE BOARD,

117, High Street, Poplar, April, 1898.

December 31st, 1897.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

POPLAR AND BROMLEY.

SIR,—

I beg to lay before you my fifth Annual Report of the Sanitary work carried out in my district (Bromley North Division) during the year 1897.

1648 premises have been inspected, 757 in response to complaints of nuisances, 458 on account of notifications of infectious diseases, the remaining 433 being house-to-house inspections. Of the above inspections made, sanitary improvements were found to be necessary in 1143 instances, this has caused the service of 1143 intimations, and 373 statutory notices in accordance with the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

I have also made house-to-house inspection of the whole of the following streets :—

Imperial Street,	Three Mill Lane,
Church Avenue,	Sherwood Street,
Gurley Street,	Washington Street,
Raverley Street,	Jefferson Street,
James Street,	Peter Street,

and sections of the undermentioned streets :—

Marners Street,	Empson Street,
Chiltern Road,	Gale Street,
Whitethorn Street	Campbell Road,
Devas Street	Stratfield Road,
Bow Common Lane.	

During the year the drains of the undermentioned premises were re-constructed, intercepted, ventilated, and furnished with means of

access, in accordance with the regulations and conditions of the Board's bye-laws and plans submitted :—

49 and 50, Orwell Road,
 Archibald Street, 1, 2, 3, 4,
 "Nag's Head," B. H., Bow Common Lane,
 Berger Hall, Empson Street,
 French Convent, Bow Road,
 Mission Hall adjoining All Hallows Church,
 Three Mill Lane, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69 and 71,
 Stable at the rear of 2, Gale Street.
 Campbell Road, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 and 59, front areas only,
 Knapp Road Board School,
 Bow Road, 28 and 86,
 Campbell Road, 14,
 Bow County Court, Bow Road,
 "City Arms," Devons Road,
 "Royal Albert," B. H., St. Leonard Street.

The drains and branches of the following premises were re-constructed on the old lines :—

Church Avenue, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
 Chiltern Road, 34, 36, 38, 40.
 Gurley Street, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 23, 19, 25, 10, 12, 24.
 High Street, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14.
 Campbell Road, 56, 150, 30, 23, 58, 62, 68, 144, 146, 148.
 Thomas Street, 3.
 Marner Street, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62.
 Norris Road, 13, 15.
 Priors Street, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.
 Raverley Street, 6, 47, 14, 9, 25, 30, 42, 41, 43.
 St. Leonard Street, 86.
 Otis Street, 7 and 8.
 Arnold Road, 40.

- Three Mill Lane, 31, 33, 35, 25, 27, 29, 57, 59, 61, 65, 69,
71, 23.
- British Street, 12, 14 and 16.
- Bow Common Lane, 105, 109, 111, 113, 76.
- Blackthorn Street, 32, 80, 78, 84, 30.
- Devons Road, 286, 290, 314.
- Whitethorn Street, 13, 19.
- Sherwood Street, 85, 22.
- Wellington Road, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 72, 52.
- Tidy Street, 37, 15.
- Empson Street, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 37, 67, 92, 94,
96, 98.
- Glaucus Street, 42.
- Washington Street, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 to 37.
- Fairfoot Road, 111, 24, 151, 148, 107, 33, 35.
- Colin Street, 36.
- Edgar Road, 29, 31, 33.
- Bow Road, 18.
- Furze Street, 30.
- Devas Street, 70, 86, 1, 3, 47.
- Grace Street, 9.
- Hawgood Street, 5, 6, 7.
- Love Lane, 4.
- Donald Street, 2, 4.
- Orwell Road, 45, 46.
- Knapp Road, 49
- Archibald Street, 33, 34.
- Jefferson Street, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.
- Fern Street, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 46, 48, 70, 103.
- Gale Street, 19, 47, 49, 24, 3.
- Swaton Road, 29.

By direction of (Mr. Young) the Public Analyst, I have obtained 47 samples of food and drugs for analysis. Legal proceedings were instituted against the respective vendors, and on these three cases convictions were obtained, the penalties inflicted by the presiding magistrate varying from 27s. to £3 12s. 6d.

The markets and stalls have been regularly inspected throughout the year, with a view of detecting diseased and unwholesome food, in two instances a quantity of mackerel and apples were destroyed with the owners' consent. The respective vendors were warned and informed that at the next offence I should take legal proceedings. I have also made periodical inspections throughout the year of the Cow and Slaughterhouses.

The licensed Slaughterhouses number	...	...	4
The licensed Cowhouses	...	...	4

During the year 4 summonses have been taken out under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, against the owners for non-compliance with the Board's statutory notices served: 3 were withdrawn, the nuisances having been abated before the day of hearing and 1 abatement order was made with costs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

FREDK. JOSEPH ANTHONY,

Assoc. San. Inst.

Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under

Sale of Food and Drugs Act,

Bromley North Division.

BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE POPLAR DISTRICT.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

December 31st, 1897.

SIR,—

I beg to submit my Annual Report, and statement of the Sanitary work executed in the parish of Bromley, South Division.

I have inspected 1,711 premises, 1,005 in response to complaints of nuisances, 423 being on account of infectious diseases notified, 283 being house-to-house inspections made of the undermentioned streets :—

Whole of Croucher Place.	Sections of Abbott Road.
„ Follett Street (Bromley portion).	„ Barchester Street.
„ Gray Street.	„ Brabazon Street.
„ Wellington Street.	„ Blair Street.
„ Wyvis Street.	„ Brunswick Road.
	„ Brabazon Street.
	„ Broomfield Street.
	„ Bright Street.
	„ Cawdor Street.
	„ Chrisp Street.
	„ Dewberry Street.
	„ Grundy Street.
	„ Guildford Road.
	„ Highland Street.
	„ Ida Street.
	„ Kerby Street.
	„ Leven Road.
	„ Lodore Street.
	„ Morris Road.
	„ Oban Street.
	„ Portree Street.
	„ St. Leonard's Road.
	„ St. Leonard's Avenue
	„ Tapley Street.
	„ Wilson Street.
	„ Willis Street.

Of the 1711 inspections made, 289 premises were found to be in fair condition, in the remaining 1422 sanitary works were carried out, and (6459) reinspections were made in the supervision of same.

The drains of 946 premises were tested with the Board's smoke test, either by the use of machine or rockets; 417 were proved defective (not gas tight), and in the remaining 529 instances no defects were discovered.

During the year, the drains in connection with the undermentioned premises were reconstructed, and (where practicable) intercepted, ventilated, and furnished with means of access for cleansing purposes in accordance with the Board's drainage regulations, and for that purpose necessitated the submitting of 48 plans to the Board for approval.

Athol Street (stables, new addition) branch drains.

Blair Street, Nos. 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41.

Bloomsbury Street, Nos. 1A, 17 and 18 (branch drains only).

Brabazon Street, Nos. 66, 68, 70, 72.

Bright Street, Nos. 4, 6, 6A (branch drains only) 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28.

Brunswick Road, Nos. 55 "The Prince Arthur," public house new addition; 79, stable at the rear (branch drains only), 80, 146, 148.

Broomfield Street, Nos. 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78.

Cawdor Street, Nos. 15, 16, 17.

Cobden Street, Nos. 9, 11, 23, 25.

Croucher Place, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8.

Chrisp Street, Nos. 140, 142.

Dewberry Street, Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 24 (drainage of front areas).

East India Road, No. 399.

Follett Street, Nos. 44, 46.

Grundy Street Nos. 159 (drainage of front area only), 167,

169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207 and 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186 (drainage of front areas only).

Highland Street, No. 11 (main drain with ends of branch drains at the rear only).

Kerby Street, Nos. 106, 108, 110, 112.

Lochnagar Street, Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.

Lodore Street, No. 4.

Morris Road, Nos. 9, 10, 11 (branch drains only at 1A Rifle Street).

Oban Street, Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39.

Rifle Street, Nos. 1A, 1, 2, 3.

Railway Street, Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44.

St. Leonard's Avenue, Nos. 12, 14, 16.

St. Leonard's Road, Nos. 47 (drainage of front area only), 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 353, 355.

Willis Street, Nos. 4 (new closet branch only), 22 (new closet and branch drain only), 20, "The Yarmouth Arms," B.H., 66, 68, 70, 72, 74.

Wyvis Street, Nos. 41, 43 (not main drain at 45) 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57.

The drains of the undermentioned premises were reconstructed on the old lines, and in many cases were furnished with means of access for cleansing purposes, ventilated and intercepted :—

Abbott Road, Nos. 174, 176, 178, 194, 196.

Athol Street, Nos. 16, 18.

Barchester Street, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 (not the main drain at No. 8) 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114.

Bentley Terrace, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 (front means of surface drainage).

Bright Street, Nos. 35, 37.

Bloomsbury Street, No. 29.

- Brunswick Road, Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 78, 82, 142, 144, 188, 197, 199 (main drain partially) 201, 203.
- Brabazon Street, Nos. 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61.
- Broomfield Street, No. 11.
- Burcham Street, Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49.
- Carmen Street, Nos. 1, 3 (branch drains only).
- Cawdor Street, Nos. 15, 21.
- Cordelia Street, No. 17A.
- Chrip Street, Nos. 70A (main drain only), 82, 85, 87, 163.
- East India Road, Nos. 441, 447 "The Iron Bridge Tavern" (main drain, partially with access chamber).
- Follett Street, Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21.
- Guildford Road, Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 56.
- Gray Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- Grundy Street, Nos. 159, 161.
- Ida Street, No. 43.
- Kerbey Street, Nos. 122, 124.
- Leven Road, Nos. 168, 170, 172.
- Lodore Street, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
- Morris Road, Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23.
- Paradise Cottages, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
- Railway Street, No. 21 (and two-roomed house at the rear).
- St. Leonard's Road, Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 95, 97, 113, 115, 117, 119, 179, 181, 183 (connected with new low level sewer only), 185, 187, 221, 223, 225, 227, 269, 271, 347, 349 (branch drains only), 143 "Wellington Arms," B.H.
- Tapley Street, Nos. 23, 24, 34, 35, 36.
- Willis Street, Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66.
- Wellington Street, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It was necessary in pursuance of the Board's orders of authorization, to apply for 23 summonses against owners for non-compliance with notices served with the following results:—

No. 45 Tetley Street, work done, notice complied with, and costs of summons paid at date of adjourned hearing of summons. Summons withdrawn.

No. 61 Burcham Street. as above.

No. 23 Byron Street, work done, notice complied with after application was made for summons and hearing adjourned in order that the owner might complete work in compliance with Board's bye laws. The infringement was that the open space (enclosed forecourt) adjacent to front of premises was not "paved upon a sufficient bed of good concrete." The evidence proved that it was not "paved with a hard, durable, and impervious pavement, so sloped as to effectually carry off all rain or waste water therefrom," and that the forecourt had been patched (28 square feet being relaid) to evade legal proceedings being taken. The forecourt had been so badly paved that a portion of its surface was covered with water.

Fined 20s. and 2s. costs, and 2 guineas costs to the Board.

Nos. 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 Bright Street, sewer or drain question having been raised, hearing of summonses adjourned, eventually decided in favour of the Board.

21-days abatement orders made, 3 guineas costs.

Nos. 44, 46 Follett Street, premises unfit for human habitation closing orders made, and 4s. costs in each case. Still closed.

No. 3 St. Leonard's Cottages, premises unfit for human habitation, closing order made, 4s. costs. Still closed; altered, made into an addition with No. 44 Follett Street.

No. 48 Portree Street, work done, notice complied with at date of hearing of summons. Summons withdrawn, 2s. costs paid.

No. 9 Albert Street, premises unfit for human habitation, closing order made, 10s. costs. Still occupied. Tenant and lodger served with notices informing them of the order made.

Nos. 16, 18 Follett Street, premises unfit for human habitation, closing orders made, 4s. costs in each case.

Nos. 14, 18, 20, 22 Broomfield Street, 14 days abatement orders made.

Nos. 16, 24 Broomfield Street, premises unfit for human habitation, closing orders made, 5s, costs in each case, 15s paid.

The markets and stalls have been regularly inspected throughout the year, and in several instances I have had destroyed, meat, fruit, vegetables, fish, &c., which were unwholesome, unsound, and intended or deposited for sale. The respective vendors were warned. I have also, upon the vendor's application, examined meat, fruit, &c., purchased by them, and when found to be unfit for food of man, and had been brought direct from market the same day, I had the said meat, fruit, &c., destroyed, and I furnished the applicants with a certificate to that effect. It was found necessary in one case to make a seizure of a quantity of mussels exposed for sale on a stall outside 159 Chrisp Street; they were nearly all bad, and were, with your advice, taken to Court, examined by the Magistrate, condemned, and a summons granted, and upon the evidence, supported by yourself, it was proved that the mussels were unsound, unwholesome, and unfit for food of man. The Defendant was fined 40s. and 2s. costs.

Upon the application for renewal of the annual licenses in October, the cow and slaughter houses were forthwith reinspected, and works of sanitary repairs, where necessary, executed.

BROMLEY—SOUTH DIVISION.

Licensed Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	2
Licensed Cowhouses	...	...	...	...	3

Forty five samples of food have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. One was so adulterated that legal proceedings were ordered to be taken, and the vendor was fined for

selling milk deficient in cream to the extent of 33 per cent. ; 2os. and 2s. costs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD E. MINERS,

Assoc. San. Inst.

*Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under
the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.*

Bromley South Division.

To the Medical Officer of Health, Poplar and Bromley.

To the Medical Officer of Health for Poplar and Bromley.

December 31st, 1897.

SIR,—

I beg to submit to you my second Annual Report of the Sanitary work carried out in my district (Poplar, North Division) during the year 1897.

1932 premises have been inspected, 1236 in answer to complaints of nuisances, 419 on account of notifications of infectious diseases, the remaining 277 being house-to-house inspections. Out of the above total number of inspections, the drains of 1033 premises have been tested with either smoke or chemical drain testers and 676 were proved to be defective (not gastight), and in 357 instances the tests revealed no defects. 353 premises were found to be in fair condition. House-to-house inspections have been carried out in the whole of the following streets, viz :—Duke Street, Salter's Buildings, West Street, Wright's Place, Orchard Place, Osborn Place, Phoebe Court, Gaselee Street, Lee Passage and Creekside, and sections of the following streets,

viz. :—Bow Lane, Goodliffe Place, Vesey Street, Sarah Cottages, Stanisby Road, Susannah Street, Market Street, Sussex Street, Suffolk Street, Bygrove Street, Cotton Street, Phoebe Street, High Street, East India Dock Road, Woollett Street, Augusta Street, Chilcot Street, Ida Street, Arcadia Street, Sabbarton Street, Northumberland Street, Rigden Street, Bath Street, Wade Street, Pekin Street, Upper North Street, Grundy Street, Mary Place, Gill Street, Sophia Street, Cottage Street, James Place, and Preston's Road.

During the year, the drains of the under-mentioned premises were reconstructed, intercepted, ventilated, and furnished with means of access, in accordance with the London County Council's bye-laws and the regulations of the Board, plans in each case having been submitted.

23, 25, Chrisp Street, "White Horse" P. H., High Street, stables next 98, Brunswick Street, 2, Vesey Street, 86, 88, 90, 92, East India Dock Road and 194, stables at rear of Nos. 43-63, Market Street, 52, 54, 56 and 58, Sabbarton Street, 34, Orchard Place, "Jamaica Tavern," P. H., West India Dock Road, 290, High Street, 3, Wade Street, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18, Garford Street, "Steam Packet" B. H., Orchard Place, stables adjoining 14, Woollett Street, "Lakes of Killarney" B. H., Wells Street, 64, 66, Pennyfields, 265, High Street, 27, 29, 31, 33, Chrisp Street, Prestage Buildings, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Bow Lane, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Cotton Street, 25, 26, 23, Chrisp Street, 3-13, Brunswick Street, 29, 31, 33, Kirbey Street, 4, 6, 8, 40, 42, Susannah Street, 9 and 11, Ida Street, 1-6 and 1-4, West Street, 1-10, Salter's Buildings, Crown Wharf, Duke Street, 1-6, Duke Street, 1 and 2, Lee Passage, 1-9, 7A, 8A, 9A, Creekside, All Hallows Mission Room, 1-4, Wright's Place, 8-19, Leamouth Place, 1-26, Orchard Place, 32, 33, 34, Wade Street, 80-86, Pekin Street, 15-23, Upper North Street, 92-95, Sussex Street, Nicholls Butcher, High Street, 28, 29, Woollett Street.

The drains of the following premises were reconstructed on the old lines and furnished in many cases with means of access for cleansing

purposes. Arcadia Street 11, 13, 15, 71, 106, 26, 9, 49, Annabel Street, 2, 6, 10, Ashton Street, 26, Augusta Street, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 84, 86, 88, 108, Bygrove Street, 5, 28, 30, 32, 34 36, 91, 51, 70, Brunswick Street, 90, 32, 34, 50, 52, 1, Bow Lane, 51, 53, 55, 57, Bath Street, 8, 10, 12, 50-64, Bickmore Street, 11, Birchfield Street, 40, Cotton Street, 23, 32, 33, 34, 42, 43, 44, 53, 54, 55, 22, 15, Chrisp Street, 12, 14, 51, 53, 55, Clifton Street, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, Chilcot Street, 34, 35, 16, 26, 28, 13, Canton Street, 84, 86, 22, 49, Cottage Street, 6, 58, 59, 5, 1, 2, 26-31, Castor Street, 2, Cottall Street, 11, Duff Street, 18, 20, 22, Dolphin Lane, 1, East India Dock Road, 139, 60, 96, 145, 231, 168, 157, 169, 233, 170, 235, 237, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 79, 79C, 79B, 185, 74, 229, 215, "British Admiral," B. H., 232, 234, Ellesmere Street, 8, 12, 16, Emmett Street, 6, 15, Ellertorpe Street, 15, 45, 33, Follett Street, 1, 3, 5, 7, Goodliffe Place, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Grundy Street, 11, 13, 15, 92, 97, 73, 75, 77, 114, 120-126, Garford Street, 63, 65, Gaselee Street, 36, 38, 42, 44, 46, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, Giraud Street, 97, Gill Street, "Royal Sovereign" P. H., 93, 101, 107, 99, 97, 105, Gough Street, 16, 100, 51, Grove Villas, 18, High Street, 188, 101, 242, 171, 274, 296, 298, 200, to 206, 243, 81, 83, 160, 186, 188, 24, 30, 69, 215, Hill Place Street, 5, 16, Hind Street, 5, 101, 47, Ida Street, 2, 4, 6, Kerbey Street, 61, 58, 94, 40, 11, 82, 4, 6, 21, Langton Street, 18, Lion Street, 4, 6, 25, Latham Street, 12, Market Street, 15-27, 51, yard rear of 45, Morant Street, 48, 68, 52, 61, 7, 45, 67, 82, Mary Place, 17, 18, 19, 20, Montague Place, 2, Northumberland Street, 11, 38, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 68, Naval Row, 18, North Street, 10, 33, 25, Naval Row, South, 1, 2, Nye Street, 3, Newby Place, 4, Osborn Place, 1, 2, 3, Oriental Street, 31, 32, 22, 23, Pennyfields, 75, 68, Park Street, 38, 66, 51, 65, 67, 81, 36, Pekin Street, 81, 75, 20, 24, 31, 33, Preston's Road, 14, 66, 54, 56, 59, 60, Phoebe Street, 12, 30, Providence Cottages, 4, 5, Reynold's Place, 6, Ricardo Street, 36, Rigden Street, 8, 9, Rook Street, 3, 4, 36, Sturry Street, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, Suffolk Street, 3, 33, 86, 87, 56, 44, 91, 5, 17, 81, 40, Stainsby Road, 58, 62, Southill Street, 37, 39, 45, 47, Susannah Street stables, 23, 32, Sussex Street, 60, 73, 74, 75, 76, 19, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 93, 72, 77,

45, 49, 88, 91, 27, Sophia Street, 38, 39, Turner's Buildings, 1, Upper North Street, 56, 66, 126, 124, 134, "Sir John Barleycorn," B. H., 132, 49, 51, Vesey Street, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 30, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 6, 9, 11, 7, 1 and 2, Vulcan Street, 4, 5, Wade's Place, 21, Wade Street, 23, 24, 42, Woollett Street, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, Woodstock Road, 13, stable, 26, 17, Wells Street, 46, 47, Woolmore Street, 3, 5.

In compliance with your committee's instructions, a summons was taken out against the owner of No. 49, Arcadia Street for not complying with a statutory notice under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The summons was heard on the 24th March, an abatement order was made to do the work within 14 days with 12s. 6d. costs. On the 12th July, a summons was applied for against the owner of No. 130, High Street, for not complying with a statutory notice, requiring the open drain to be trapped, and to repair the broken rain pipes, but when the summons was delivered, the defendant (who had already received the statutory notice and stated he would do the work) was ill in bed, and he sent his wife to the Board's offices to say they were yearly tenants, so upon the day of hearing, the 19th July, the Magistrate was asked to allow the summons to be withdrawn, so that proceedings could be instituted against the agent. The necessary work was executed. On the same date summonses were applied for against the owners of No. 6 Lion Street, and 9, Oriental Terrace, for not complying with statutory notices to do certain drain work. The Magistrate made a 7 days' and 3 days' order with 7s. and 7s. 6d. costs respectively.

In several cases where new pans and traps had been found to have been fixed without giving notice in writing to the Clerk of the Board, letters were written to the respective owners to open up the ground under the pan and trap. This, in each case, was done, and any defects found to exist were remedied and made good satisfactorily.

Cases of overcrowding at the under-mentioned premises were abated without having to institute legal proceedings:—16, Grove Villas, 48, Sussex Street, 3, Hind Street, 89, Pekin Street, 6, Ellesmere Street, 14, Rook Street, 9, Ivy Cottages, and 21, High Street.

On the 27th March, when inspecting the shops and stalls in Crisp Street Market, my attention was drawn to a barrow full of bananas, which were being offered for sale at four-a-penny. On examining them I found they were rotten and unfit for consumption, I therefore seized them and had them condemned by a Magistrate, who granted a summons returnable for the 30th March, when the vendor was fined 40s. and 2s. costs, or in default distress in 14 days.

The shops, stalls and food stores have been regularly inspected with a view to detecting diseased, and unwholesome food, and in 4 cases I have caused the vendors to destroy a quantity of bad fruit, and I have warned them.

In several cases, at the request of the vendors, I have examined consignments of fish which were purchased at the wholesale fish markets, and found the same to be unfit for human food, and in each case the vendors have destroyed the fish and I have given certificates to that effect.

I have made periodical inspections throughout the year of the cowhouses and slaughterhouses in my district, and in each case found them in a sanitary condition, with good water supply, &c.

The licensed slaughterhouses number	...	...	...	6
The licensed cowhouses	„	...	...	4

By directions of Mr. Young, the Public Analyst, I have purchased 58 samples of food and drugs for analysis. Legal proceedings were instituted against 4 of the respective vendors, and penalties obtained ranging from £2 to £5.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES BULLOCK,

Sanitary Inspector,

Poplar North Division.

To the Medical Officer of Health for Poplar and Bromley,

31st December, 1897.

SIR,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report of the Sanitary Work executed and nuisances abated in the South Division of Poplar for the year ended 31st December, 1897.

House to house inspections were carried out as follows :—

The whole of Mellish Street	Sections of Manchester Road
„ „ Lead Street	„ West Ferry Road
„ „ Marsh Street	„ Launch Street
„ „ Strattondale Street	„ Galbraith Street
„ „ Cold Harbour	„ Stebondale Street
	„ Marshfield Street
	„ Seysell Street
	„ Cahir Street
	„ Johnson Street
	„ Strafford Street

numbering in all 440 premises inspected.

In addition to the above, 954 complaints of nuisances, and 241 notifications of infectious diseases were received and dealt with, making a total of 1,635 primary inspections and 5513 re-inspections for the year. Of that total, 343 premises were found to be in fair condition, and 81 per cent. required various works of Sanitary Improvement. Apart from the testing at the completion of new drain work (which had been done in all possible cases with water), 335 drains were proved defective by the smoke or chemical tests, and in 536 instances their application revealed no defects.

During the year, the drains of the undermentioned premises had been reconstructed as follows :—

Drains reconstructed, intercepted, ventilated and means of access provided :—

Manchester Road, 2a, 4.

” ” 153 to 159.

” ” 247, 249.

” “ “Queen’s” P.H. except portion of main.

West Ferry Road, 42 to 50.

” ” ” 66 to 72.

” ” ” 74 to 84.

Ferry Street 1 to 14.

Strattondale Street, 6 to 13.

Roserton Street Club.

Pier Street Progressive Club.

Launch Street, 13 to 23.

Tooke Street, 13, 15, 17, 19.

Stebondale Street, 159 to 173.

” ” 175 to 185.

” ” 74 to 80.

Drains reconstructed on the old lines :—

Manchester Road, 115, 117, 119, 129, 131, 133, 135, 143, 145,

147, 157, 159, 165 to 171, 205 to 213, 180, to 202C,

back mains and branches :—

West Ferry Road, 75 to 81, 86 to 96, 215, 217, 251.

Maria Street, 14, 15, 16.

Mellish Street, 4 to 14, 20, 22, 30, 32, 48, 52 to 60, and 1, 3, 5, and stable premises.

Alpha Road, stable.

Strafford Street, 2 to 22 and 19.

Tobago Street, 26, 28.

Janet Street, 12, 14.

Cuba Street, 4, 5.

Plevna Street, 37 to 41, back main and branches.

Kent's Terrace, Strattondale Street, 1 to 7.

Strattondale Street, 19 to 25.

Marshfield Street, 9 to 12 and 23, 24 and stable.

Glengall Road, 90, 92, 94, 61, 110, and area drain, 75, 77.

Johnson Street, 2, main.

East Ferry Road, 10.

Chipka Street, 39.

Havannah Street, 12, 14.

In 11 instances, plans were submitted in accordance with the Board's drain regulations.

Notices had been served requiring the abatement of a great nuisance arising from the foul condition of the piggeries situate at the G. E. R. arches, East Ferry Road, caused by the improper feeding and keeping of swine. As the notices had not been complied with, together with yourself, I visited the premises prior to applying for a summons at the Police Court. This resulted in your communicating with the Railway Company, who in response gave the proprietor of the piggeries three months notice to give up the premises. In the meantime, swine fever had broken out necessitating the slaughtering of over 100 pigs. The styes had since been demolished, the woodwork, tarred or burnt and the premises limewashed, and pig keeping permanently discontinued. By your direction and in response to complaint, special inspection had been made of all the piggeries on the Cubitt Town Allotment Gardens, a large number of notices had been served, requiring a properly drained concreted bottom to stye, etc. These in every case had received attention either by executing the works specified on the notices or by discontinuing pig keeping altogether.

Under the Public Health, London Act, 1891, Police Court proceedings had been taken in pursuance of the Board's orders of authorization against the owners of the under-mentioned premises, for disregarding the Board's notices, with the following results.—

Manchester Road, 477, Summons withdrawn at adjourned hearing. Costs paid. Notice complied with.

Marshfield Street, 32. Summons withdrawn Notice complied with. Costs paid.

Stebondale Street, 79. Magistrate's order to execute works on notice in 14 days and to pay 27s. costs. Costs afterwards reduced on the application of owner to 6s.

<p>Marshfield Street, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37 Stebondale Street 77</p>	}	<p>7 day abatement order in each case and costs and penalties amounting in all to £10 11s.</p>
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Marshfield Street, 36. Bye-law infringement. In adjourning this summons for 7 days, the owner was informed by the Magistrate that if the notice was not complied with at the date of the adjourned hearing, and the cost of summons paid, he would impose a further penalty of £5. Notice complied with. Costs paid.

Stebondale Street, 33. Premises closed as unfit for human habitation and 8s. 6d. costs.

On the 24th of December, last, I was summoned to attend at the Thames Police Court to shew cause why the order made on the 22nd of October, closing the premises 33 Stebondale Street as unfit for human habitation, should not be rescinded. On your visiting the premises, you found that the works necessary to render the premises fit for human habitation had been executed to your satisfaction. I therefore by your direction attended at the Court, and in response to the owner's application, informed the presiding Magistrate (Mr. Dickinson) there was no opposition, as the premises had been put into a sanitary and habitable condition.

The order was consequently rescinded.

45 samples of food had been procured and submitted to the public analyst for analysis. 3 were so adulterated, that legal proceedings were ordered by the Clerk to the Board.

The nature of article, extent of adulteration, and result of prosecution being as follows :—

Cocoa—Adulterated with 87 per cent. of arrowroot and sugar ; vendor fined 30s.

Milk—Adulterated with 14 per cent. of water ; vendor fined 20s.

Milk—Deficient in cream to the extent of 33 per cent. In this case on the application of the Defendant the third portion of sample was forwarded to Somerset House for analysis, which authority certified the milk to be deficient in cream ; vendor fined at adjourned hearing £4.

On the 24th November a street milk vendor was fined 30s. and 23s. costs at the Thames Police Court for attempting to recover and forcibly upsetting a sample of milk which I had purchased for analysis from a hand barrow in the Manchester Road, Cubitt Town. The Magistrate (Mr. Mead), remarked at the hearing of summons, that it was clear that the assault was intended to defeat the objects of the Adulteration Acts.

Five notices of intention to apply for renewal of slaughter house and cowhouse licenses, were received from my district. The premises were forthwith inspected, and various works executed on the service of the Board's notices.

The shops, food stores, and stalls, have been regularly inspected with a view of detecting diseased and unwholesome food. In two instances, a large quantity of fish, and a quantity of fruit were destroyed with the owners consent as unfit for food.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CEPHAS FOAD, *Assoc. San. Inst.*
Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under Sale
of Food and Drug Acts,
Poplar South Division.

*Summary of Notices and Improvements carried out at the different
MANUFACTORIES and WORKSHOPS in the Poplar and Bromley
Parishes, for the year ended December, 1897.*

Nature of Nuisance.	Number of Notices served.	Cause of Nuisance.	How Remedied.
Smoke Nuisance ..	31	Burning of inferior fuel, and defective apparatus.	Better fuel used and apparatus repaired.
Insufficient latrine accommodation ...	4	Defective sanitary arrangements.	Accommodation increased and new apparatus fitted
India Rubber Works.	1	Condensing apparatus defective.	Apparatus repaired.
Fish curing		Defective smoke holes...	The smoke holes have been repaired.
Fish skin drying ...	8	Nuisance caused by scraping and drying fish skins.	In each case the business has been discontinued.
Fish offal	3	Accumulation of fish offal at depot... ..	Means are now adopted for removing promptly.
Laundries	2	Paving and drainage defective.	The defects have been remedied.
Tar Works	1	Nuisance caused by running off pitch at too high a temperature	The pitch is allowed to cool before being run into chamber.
Varnish Works ...	2	The condensing apparatus was out of order.	The apparatus has been repaired.
Bakehouses	66	The whole of the bakehouses have been inspected twice during the year, and, where necessary, notices have been served for cleansing same.	In each case the terms of the notice have been carried out.
Cocoa nut oil works .	1	Nuisance caused by burning cocoa nut refuse.	Process discontinued.

Nature of Nuisance.	Number of Notices served.	Cause of Nuisance.	How Remedied.
Sulphuric Acid Works	1	Escape of acid fumes from main shaft.	Extra condensers erected
Nitric Acid Works...	1	Escape of nitrous gas from defective cylinder	The cylinder has been repaired.
Burning refuse ...	1	Nuisance caused by burning meat and fish tins.	The process has been discontinued.
Asphalte Works ..	1	Escape of fumes from mastic cauldrons.	The cauldrons have been repaired.
Defective drains in workshops ...	20	Water closets and drains in a defective state.	In each case the nuisance was remedied.
Workrooms overcrowded	2	Workrooms dirty and dilapidated and overcrowded.	Workrooms cleansed and overcrowding abated.
Sulphate of Ammonia Works	1	Escape of sulphuretted hydrogen from main gas pipe.	Defective apparatus repaired.
New drains	8	New system of drainage required and also latrines, etc.	In each case new drains were put in and latrines with automatic flushing apparatus.

C. W. RAYMOND,

Inspector of Nuisances in Manufactories and Workshops.

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