

**Annual report, year 1899, 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.

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ANNUAL REPORT,

*YEAR 1899,*

ON

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

BY

FREDK. WM. ALEXANDER,

*Diplomate in Public Health (England,)*

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.

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

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with "The Sanitary Officer's (London) Order, 1891," of the Local Government Board, dated 8th December, 1891, I have the pleasure of submitting to you my seventh Annual Report, which Report deals with the year 1899 and 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.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

The populations of the two parishes, estimated to the middle of the year 1899, on the theory of the basis of the rate of change between the censuses of 1891 and 1896 being maintained, are :—

Registration	South Poplar or			
London	Isle of Dogs ...	21,010	...	South Bromley 37,296
4,546,752.	North Poplar ...	37,699	...	North Bromley 32,322
		<hr/>		<hr/>
	Total	58,709		69,618



being 60.9 inhabitants per acre in Registration London, 50.4 per acre in Poplar and 114.5 in Bromley. 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 rates, in addition to using the above-mentioned estimated populations, these rates have also been obtained by dealing with populations estimated by deducting the deaths from the enumerated populations and adding the births from the time that the census of 1896 (the end of the first quarter of the year) was taken to the middle of the year 1899. The unknown figures relating to emigration and immigration concerning the parishes have received no consideration.

	Poplar.	Bromley.
Census 1896 ... ..	57,759	69,821
Deaths from first quarter of year 1896 to middle of year 1899 ... ..	4,033 -	4,654 -
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	53,726	65,167
Births for the corresponding period ..	6,481 +	8,256 +
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Estimated population (B) to the middle of year 1899 ... ..	60,207	73,423

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

POPLAR.		BROMLEY.
(A) 58,709		69,618
(B) 60,207		73,423



Next year, 1901, will be the year for taking the census, when it will be interesting to discover which of the two estimated populations proves the more correct. Of course, when comparing the figures,

consideration will have to be given (as far as possible) to the alterations in the boundaries as settled by the Commissioner under the new London Government Act.

In calculating with two estimated populations, it is obvious, that when rates are obtained with the lower population, the result will always be greater than if the higher figures had been used, and *vice versa*. In dealing generally with the rates in this Report, the lower population (A)—except where mentioned—will be used, in order to compare the rates obtained with those of other metropolitan sanitary districts, as the populations of these areas (which form the whole metropolis) are estimated upon the same theory.

The births during the 52 weeks were :—

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>
Poplar	...	1036	...	945	...	1981
Bromley	...	1253	..	1229	...	2482
		—		—		—
Totals		2289	...	2174	...	4463

Of these births 59 were illegitimate in Poplar, 27 males and 32 females. In Bromley there were 44 illegitimate births 25 males and 19 females.

The annual birth rate per 1000 living being ;—

		1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
					A	B	A	B	A	B
Poplar	...	33.3	34.7	35.1	32.8	32.5	34.3	33.7	33.7	32.9
Bromley	...	36.3	37.9	37.4	36.1	35.3	36.6	35.3	35.6	33.8

During the year the marriages of 2298 persons were registered in Poplar and Bromley, giving an annual rate of 17.90 per 1000 of the



estimated population, the rate for England and Wales being 16.5 and for London 18.4.

The annual marriage rate per 1000 living being:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
Poplar and				(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
Bromley	14.07	13.7	16.0	16.92	16.64	17.92	17.41	17.90	17.19

In the 52 weeks 1095 deaths were registered in Poplar, and 2129 in Bromley; from the 1095 deaths which took place in Poplar there must be deducted 66 deaths of non-residents, and to the remainder must be added 334 deaths which occurred in outlying institutions, making a total of 1363 deaths of Poplar parishioners. Treating the 2129 registered deaths in Bromley in the same manner, viz., deducting 740 deaths of non-parishioners and adding 188 deaths in outlying institutions, the deaths to be assigned to this parish will be found to be 1577.

The 1363 deaths in Poplar included 15 illegitimate children, 9 male and 6 female, and the 1577 deaths in Bromley included 19 illegitimate children, 11 male and 8 female.

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>
Poplar	...	746	...	617	...	1363
Bromley	...	844	...	733	...	1577
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	..	1590	...	1350	...	2940

The excess of births was as follows:—

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total gain.</i>
Poplar	...	290	...	328	...	618
Bromley	...	409	...	496	...	905
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	...	699	...	824	...	1523

The male births in the two parishes exceeded those of the female

by 115, but the male deaths exceeded those of the female by 240, which makes a gain of 125 females.

At the end of the year 1898 there was also an excess of females.

The following figures are the death rates per 1000 living for the past 15 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	...	
1898	... (A)	21.4	...	21.1	...	} 18.3
	... (B)	21.1	...	20.3	...	
1899	... (A)	23.2	...	22.6	...	} 19.8
	... (B)	22.6	...	21.4	...	

It should be borne in mind, that, in studying death rates, comparison should be made with those of districts the inhabitants of which exist under similar conditions. See Table V., page 13, East Districts.

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

## ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.	
							(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
Poplar	2.4	...	4.3	...	3.6	3.06	3.03	3.20	3.14	3.61	3.52	
Bromley	3.3	...	4.0	...	3.6	2.9	2.8	4.27	4.11	3.38	3.21	

## RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.
Poplar ...	3.3	...	5.2	...	4.0	...	3.6	...	3.3	...	4.90
Bromley...	4.3	...	6.0	...	4.4	...	4.0	...	4.11	...	4.89

There were 363 deaths of children under one year of age, belonging to Poplar, and 433 deaths under one year of age, belonging to Bromley. The death rates of children, under one year per 1000 births for the past six years being :—

	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.
Poplar ...	152	...	190	...	177	...	172	...	172	...	183
Bromley	152	...	184	...	168	...	164	...	198	...	174

The number of deaths from one year to 65 years of age was 750 for Poplar, and 868 for Bromley. The annual death rates per 1000 living for the past six years being :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Poplar ...	11.37 ...	14.0 ...	11.94 ...	11.83 ...	12.13 ...	12.77
Bromley...	11.46 ...	12.34 ...	11.31 ...	11.25 ...	11.14 ...	12.46

The number of deaths over 65 years was 250 for Poplar and 276 for Bromley. The annual death rates per 1000 living for the past six years being :—



	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.
Poplar...	3.0	...	4.1	...	3.4	..	3.64	...	3.40	...	4.25
Bromley	2.2	...	2.9	...	2.7	...	2.55	...	2.75	...	3.96

### TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

See Tables VIII. and IX.

#### *Deaths (all ages).*

	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.
Poplar...	146	...	178	...	153	...	169	...	191	...	183
Bromley	139	...	155	..	145	...	175	...	163	...	182

#### *Proportion of Deaths to 1000 deaths from all causes.*

	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.
Poplar ...	130.9	...	125.0	...	122.3	.	137.3	...	152.3	...	134.2
Bromley	103.4	...	97.6	...	101.9	...	127.0	...	110.4	...	115.4

### PHTHISIS.

#### *Deaths (all ages).*

	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.
Poplar ...	96	...	96	...	114	...	112	...	123	...	135	...	141
Bromley...	97	..	101	...	100	...	113	...	140	...	111	...	136

There is no doubt (as stated in my last Annual Report) that tuberculosis is very largely caused through the drinking of unboiled milk, and it is also due to the ingestion of cream and butter. Legislation is urgently required for the regulation of dairies and the inspection of milch cows. The compulsion of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on tuberculosis would no doubt tend to lessen the prevalence of consumption in its various forms.





TABLE

(A) TABLE OF DEATHS *during the year 1899, 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 SURJOINED 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.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	1	2	3	4	
Bromley ... ..	1175	419	196	29	41	316	174	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	1	9	3
Sick Asylum ... ..	678	29	66	6	28	351	198	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	..	3	...
*City of London Union Infirmery ... ..	85	2	4	...	3	40	36	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
Stepney Union Work- house ... ..	109	..	4	1	1	44	59	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
Poplar Hospital... ..	68	2	13	7	9	34	3	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	1	...
River Lea ... ..	7	...	...	2	...	5	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
Limehouse Cut ... ..	5	...	...	2	..	3	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
Bow Police Station ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
Bromley Railway Station, L. T. & S. R. ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ..	2129	452	283	47	83	794	470	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	1	13	3

The subjoined numbers have also been taken into account in

Deaths occurring outside the Division or District among persons belonging thereto.	188	12	28	24	13	76	35	Under 5 5 upwds	...	...	2 1	11 9	...
Deaths occurring within the Division or District among persons not belonging thereto.	740	31	69	11	35	365	229	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	3 ...	...

\* Portion of the Infirmary situated in the Bromley-by-Bow Parish.

*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.					Cholera.*	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Typhus.	Enteric, or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.													
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
..	1	..	...	..	1	3	2	42	34	90	1	1	2	124	2	281	615
...	6	...	...	..	1	3	2	1	..	6	2	36	70	146	43	195	560
...	6	...	...	..	..	..	2	12	16	2	..	3	10	...	...	49	95
...	6	...	...	..	..	2	...	...	2	...	1	169	98	52	25	228	583
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	..	1	6
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17	11	11	...	40	79
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	8	16	4	70	105
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	11	5	15
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	44	5	...	53
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	1	2	58	50	93	1	1	5	139	2	32	333	735
...	14	...	...	1	3	5	1	...	9	3	37	260	265	123	105	568	1394

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

[illegible]

\* Simple Cholera.

TABLE III.  
The year 1899.

	POPULATION estimated to the middle of the Year 1899.	Persons to an Acre (1899.)	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.	Diph- theria.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Violence.				
33 Great Towns .	11,404,408	34.5	343,294	229,730	62,231	—	31,992	145	5,231	1,520	4,551	4,345	2,472	13,728	8,554	17,370	49,300		
London ..	4,546,752	60.9	133,120	89,689	22,289	—	11,228	3	2,143	398	1,964	1,720	804	4,196	3,765	8,293	26,798		
Poplar ...	58,709	50.4	1981	1363	363	250	212	0	39	2	28	41	19	82	64	195	362		
Bromley..	69,618	114.5	2482	1577	433	276	236	0	44	4	33	40	12	99	89	235	388		

TABLE IV.  
The year 1899.

	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.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Deaths from									Aged 1 to 65 Years.	Aged 65 Years and upwards	Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institu- tions.
				Small- pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea	Violence.					
33 Great Towns	30.2	20.2	2.81	0.01	0.46	0.13	0.40	0.38	0.22	1.21	0.75	181	—	—	7.6	21.5
London ..	29.4	19.8	2.48	0.00	0.47	0.09	0.43	0.38	0.18	0.93	0.83	167	—	—	9.2	29.9
Poplar ...	33.7	23.2	3.61	0.00	0.66	0.03	0.47	0.61	0.32	1.39	1.09	183	12.77	4.25	14.3	26.5
Bromley ...	35.6	22.6	3.38	0.00	0.63	0.05	0.47	0.57	0.17	1.42	1.27	174	12.46	3.96	14.8	24.6



TABLE V.

SANITARY AREAS.	Estimated Population to the middle of 1899.	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 ... ..	4,546,752	9.3	2.48	19.8	167
WEST DISTRICTS.					
Paddington...	128,794	6.6	1.55	16.1	151
Kensington..	172,899	6.1	1.53	17.7	180
Hammersmith	108,785	8.0	2.11	19.0	183
Fulham ...	130,720	12.9	3.23	19.2	189
Chelsea ...	96,721	7.1	2.13	19.6	164
St. George Hanover Square	80,876	5.1	1.09	14.2	129
Westminster	52,117	7.7	1.64	22.3	207
St. James Westminster	21,827	6.5	1.12	17.9	142
NORTH DISTRICTS.					
Marylebone	140,139	6.6	1.70	18.6	124
Hampstead...	80,252	6.3	1.16	11.6	129
St. Pancras...	244,548	8.2	2.69	20.3	178
Islington ...	348,085	8.5	2.30	18.1	160
Stoke Newington	35,187	7.6	1.33	12.7	103
Hackney ...	222,571	10.3	2.22	16.9	153
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.					
St. Giles ...	37,196	5.0	1.40	19.9	112
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	12,142	5.4	1.07	15.6	203
Strand ...	23,016	5.3	1.30	22.7	189
Holborn ...	29,621	8.9	2.23	24.9	226
Clerkenwell	66,068	10.5	3.04	22.6	193
St. Luke ...	40,868	9.0	3.03	28.4	149
City of London	27,986	8.6	1.36	21.5	144
EAST DISTRICTS.					
Shoreditch ...	121,071	9.3	3.64	23.8	204
Bethnal Green	128,938	10.3	3.15	22.8	174
Whitechapel	81,391	8.4	2.12	21.1	147
St. George-in-the-East	48,560	7.4	3.44	27.1	200
Limehouse ..	58,807	8.9	3.78	25.6	216
Mile End Old Town	113,161	8.5	2.72	21.3	158
Poplar (Parish)	58,709	8.99	3.61	23.2	183
Bromley (Parish)	69,618	7.98	3.38	22.6	174
SOUTH DISTRICTS.					
St. Saviour Southwark	24,207	10.8	3.51	25.1	203
St. George Southwark	60,536	13.6	4.53	27.7	205
Newington ...	124,166	12.5	3.67	24.0	191
St. Olave Southwark	11,098	10.0	2.61	24.9	147
Bermondsey	85,835	13.4	3.46	24.1	187
Rotherhithe	41,050	13.6	2.80	21.1	170
Lambeth ...	308,108	8.9	2.65	19.2	158
Battersea ...	174,996	9.8	2.22	16.7	162
Wandsworth	209,655	9.1	1.89	15.3	153
Camberwell	264,817	10.8	2.52	17.4	158
Greenwich ...	182,513	12.9	2.76	18.8	167
Lewisham (excluding Penge)	91,027	13.4	2.23	16.3	143
Woolwich ..	41,542	8.6	2.44	21.2	163
Lee ...	40,219	9.5	2.06	15.1	141
Plumstead ...	64,031	15.4	1.35	14.3	124
Port of London	—	—	—	—	—



In thirty-five of the principal Colonial and Foreign Cities, with an estimated aggregate population exceeding twenty-six millions, the deaths collectively were equal to a rate of 22.4 per 1000 living.

In thirty European and American Cities, with an aggregate population of about twenty-three and a half millions, the rate was 19.8 per 1000.

The following death rates are interesting when compared with one another :—

Poplar	...	...	...	(a) 23.2.	(b) 22.6
Bromley	...	...	...	(a) 22.6.	(b) 21.4
London	...	...	...	...	19.8
Liverpool	...	...	...	...	26.4
Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	19.6
Glasgow	...	...	...	...	21.6
Dublin	...	...	...	...	30.8
Paris	...	...	...	...	20.2
Berlin	...	...	...	...	18.7
Munich	...	...	...	...	23.9
Vienna	...	...	...	...	20.6
Moscow	...	...	...	...	28.5
St. Petersburg	...	...	...	...	25.2
Trieste	...	...	...	...	27.7
Buda-Pesth	...	...	...	...	22.6
Breslau	...	...	...	...	25.4
Venice	...	...	...	...	24.3
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	35.0
Madras	...	...	...	...	38.1
Bombay	...	...	...	...	69.0
Philadelphia	...	...	...	...	18.8
New York	...	...	...	...	18.4
New Orleans	...	...	...	...	26.3

TABLE VI.  
POPLAR.

	Quarters.				Total.
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Miasmatic Diseases .. .. .	20	39	29	42*	130*
Influenza .. .	7	4	1	2	14
Diarrhoeal ... .. .	4	1	71	6	82
English Cholera ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Malarial ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Zoogenous ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal ... .. .	1	...	...	2	3
Septic ... .. .	2	2	...	3	7
Parasitic Diseases ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Dietetic Diseases (Privation and Alcoholism) .	...	3	2	2	7
Constitutional Diseases ... .. .	68	50	64	59	241
Developmental Diseases ... .. .	26	27	27	37	117
Diseases of Nervous System ... .. .	30	20	32	23	105
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ... .. .	1	0	2	1	4
Diseases of Circulatory System .. .. .	35	20	18	24	97
Diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	75	55	46	112	288
Diseases of Digestive System .. .. .	17	8	40	18	83
Diseases of Lymphatic System .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Urinary System ... .. .	10	2	12	13	37
Diseases of Organs of Generation .. .. .	1	...	1	...	2
Accidents of Childbirth ... .. .	1	...	...	...	1
Diseases of Bones and Joints .. .. .	2	1	...	1	4
Diseases of Integumentary System .. .. .	...	...	1	1	2
Accident or Negligence ... .. .	20	14	14	12	60
Homicide ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide ... .. .	2	...	2	...	4
Heat Apoplexy ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Ill-Defined and not Specified Causes .	13	15	30	17	75
TOTAL	335	261	392	375	1363

\* One case of Chicken Pox.

TABLE VII.  
BROMLEY.

	Quarters.				Total
	1st.	2nd.	3rd	4th.	
Miasmatic Diseases .. ...	31	37	36	29	133
Influenza .. ...	19	7	1	10	37
Diarrhœal .. ...	1	2	90	6	99
English Cholera ... ..	...	...	4	...	4
Malarial .. ...	...	...	1	...	1
Zoogenous .. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal ... ..	1	...	...	...	1
Septic ... ..	1	3	3	4	11
Parasitic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Dietetic Diseases (Privation and Alcoholism) ...	3	...	..	1	4
Constitutional Diseases .. ...	62	66	57	64	249
Developmental Diseases .. ...	44	26	35	27	132
Diseases of Nervous System ... ..	32	28	55	46	161
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ... ..	1	..	1	...	2
Diseases of Circulatory System ... ..	20	17	13	28	78
Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	111	78	37	115	341
Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	14	13	39	13	79
Diseases of Lymphatic System ... ..	...	...	..	1	1
Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use ..	..	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Urinary System ... ..	12	8	12	7	39
Diseases of Organs of Generation ... ..	...	1	...	1	2
Accidents of Childbirth ... ..	2	1	1	1	5
Diseases of Bones and Joints ... ..	1	..	...	...	1
Diseases of Integumentary System ... ..	2	...	1	...	3
Accident or Negligence .. ...	23	15	17	19	74
Homicide ... ..	...	..	...	...	...
Suicide ... ..	3	3	3	6	15
Sunstroke ... ..	..	2	3	...	5
Ill-Defined and not Specified Causes ... ..	17	20	33	30	100
TOTAL	400	327	442	408	1577



## TABLE VIII.

## POPLAR.

*Showing Mortality from certain groups of Diseases and Proportions to 1000 of Population, and to 1000 Deaths, during the year 1899 (52 weeks) ended 30th December, 1899, 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 ... 58,709

Deaths from all causes ... 1363

DIVISION I. (Adults.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases	212	3.61	155.5
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis)	288	4.90	211.2
3. Tubercular Diseases .....	183	3.11	134.2
DIVISION II. (Infants under one year.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Births. (Births 1981)	Deaths per 1000 of total deaths under one year (Deaths under one year 363).
4. Wasting Diseases of Infants ...	101	50.98	278.2
5. Convulsive Diseases of Infants	41	20.69	112.9

## NOTE.

1. Includes Small Pox 0, Chicken Pox 1, Measles 39, Scarlet Fever 2, Whooping Cough 41, Fever 19, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) 28, Diarrhoea 82, and Simple Cholera 0.

3. Includes Phthisis 141, Scrofula and Tuberculosis 9, Tubercular Meningitis (all ages) 13, Rickets 6, and Tabes Mesenterica 14.

4. Includes Marasmus, Atrophy and Debility 63; Want of Breast Milk 1; and Premature Birth 37.

5. Includes Hydrocephalus 1, Infantile 3 and Tubercular Meningitis 3, Convulsions 28, 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 1899 (52 weeks) ended 30th December, 1899, 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	...	69,618
Deaths from all causes	...	1,577

DIVISION I. (Adults.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases	236	3.38	149.6
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis)	341	4.89	216.2
3. Tubercular Diseases .....	182	2.61	115.4
DIVISION II. (Infants under one year.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Births. (Births 2482)	Deaths per 1000 of total deaths under one year (Deaths under one year 433.)
4. Wasting Diseases of Infants . .	122	49.95	281.7
5. Convulsive Diseases of Infants ...	55	22.15	127.9

NOTE.

1. Includes Small Pox 0, Chicken Pox 0, Measles 44, Scarlet Fever 4, Whooping Cough 40, Fever 12, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) 33, Diarrhœa 99 and Simple Cholera 4.

3. Includes Phthisis 136, Scrofula and Tuberculosis 6, Tubercular Meningitis (all ages), 11, Rickets 3, and Tabes Mesenterica 26.

4. Includes Marasmus, Atrophy and Debility, 77 ; Want of Breast Milk, 0 ; and Premature Birth, 45.

5. Includes Hydrocephalus 0, Infantile 4 and Tubercular Meningitis 3, Convulsions 40, and Teething 8.



TABLE X.

## POPLAR.

LIST OF DEATHS of *Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions and certain Localities during the year 1899.*

Asylum, Banstead ... ..	2	Hospital, London ... ..	31
„ Cane Hill ... ..	1	„ Middlesex ... ..	1
„ Caterham ... ..	5	„ National ... ..	1
„ Colney Hatch ... ..	9	„ Poplar ... ..	9
„ Darenth ... ..	2	„ Royal Chest ... ..	1
„ Grove Hall ... ..	2	„ Saint Bartholomew's ...	2
„ Hanwell ... ..	2	„ Seamen's ... ..	4
„ Ilford ... ..	2	„ Saint Thomas' ... ..	1
„ Leavesden ... ..	5	„ Fever, Brook ... ..	10
„ Licensed Victuallers' ...	1	„ „ Eastern ... ..	7
Boys' Home, Regent's Park Road	1	„ „ South Eastern ...	7
Docks, Millwall ... ..	1	Infirmity, Whitechapel ...	1
„ East India ... ..	1	Island Gardens, Wharf Road	1
Friedenheim ... ..	1	Lambeth Parish ... ..	1
H. M. Prison, Holloway ...	1	Limehouse Parish ... ..	1
Home of St. John and St. Elizabeth, Great Ormond Street	1	Poplar Union Workhouse ...	38
Hospital, Brompton ... ..	2	River Lea ... ..	1
„ Cheyne, Cheyne Walk ...	1	River Thames ... ..	16
„ Children's, Gt. Ormond Street	2	Saint Luke's Parish ... ..	1
„ Children's, Shadwell ...	28	Sick Asylum ... ..	178
„ German ... ..	1	Workhouse, Bermondsey ...	1
„ Guy's ... ..	1		385

TABLE XI.

## BROMLEY.

LIST OF DEATHS of *Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions and certain Localities during the year 1899.*

Asylum, Banstead ... ..	6	Hospital, Royal Chest ... ..	1
„ Bethnal House ... ..	2	„ Royal Free ... ..	1
„ Caterham ... ..	4	„ Saint Bartholomew's ...	6
„ Colney Hatch ... ..	4	„ Saint Thomas' ... ..	1
„ Dartford ... ..	2	„ Seamen's ... ..	2
„ Grove Hall ... ..	5	„ University ... ..	1
„ Hanwell ... ..	5	„ Westminster ... ..	1
„ Ilford ... ..	12	„ Fever, Brook ... ..	1
„ Leavesden ... ..	5	„ „ Eastern ... ..	22
Bromley Station, L.T.S.R. ...	1	„ „ Northern ... ..	1
Docks, Millwall ... ..	1	„ „ South Eastern ...	3
Highway, Marylebone ... ..	1	Limehouse Cut ... ..	6
Hospital, Brompton ... ..	3	Mother's Home, Commercial Road	1
„ Cancer, Chelsea ... ..	1	North London Railway ...	1
„ Charing Cross ... ..	2	Poplar Union Workhouse ...	17
„ Children's, Shadwell ...	19	River Lea ... ..	5
„ City of London Chest ...	1	Regent's Canal, Bethnal Green	1
„ German ... ..	1	Sick Asylum ... ..	190
„ Guy's ... ..	1	Union Workhouse, Stepney ...	1
„ London ... ..	48		404
„ North London Consumptive	1		
„ Poplar ... ..	17		

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS  
year 1899, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of POPLAR (POPLAR),  
of such Locality and the Births therein during the year.

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

(B)

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS  
year 1899, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of POPLAR (BROMLEY),  
of such Locality and the Births therein during the year.

\* Portion of Infirmary situated in the Bromley-by-Bow Parish.

*SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities, and showing also the population*

since October 31st, 1889. The Isolation Hospitals are the Hospitals of the General Metropolitan Hospitals, see page 30.

*SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities, and showing also the population*

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



## ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

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

There were 528 notifications of infectious diseases in Poplar and 556 in Bromley; these do not include 44 second notifications.

The notification rate per 1000 living being :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.		1898		1899.	
				(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
Poplar	10.6	13.6	11.3	11.49	11.37	9.57	9.36	8.99	8.76
Bromley	12.9	11.9	13.8	14.50	14.19	9.61	9.25	7.98	7.57

From these notification rates it certainly appears that the infectious diseases in the two parishes are diminishing, but one must not boast as from unforeseen circumstances an epidemic may happen at any moment, and then up will go the notification rate.

Of the 528 patients notified in Poplar, 220 were removed to hospitals, and of the 556 in Bromley, 253 were isolated.

In giving the above numbers of notifications, no deductions have been made for the following cases, which it will be seen developed other diseases, either shortly after admission or after being in the hospital some time, whilst the list also shews that some patients removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Boards' hospitals, after being detained in those institutions some days were returned home certified as not suffering from the complaint or any other notifiable disease.

Parish.	Disease with which Patient was admitted into Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospital.	Date of Admission.	Report from Hospital.	Date of Report.
Poplar ...	Diphtheria ...	1898. 23rd Dec. ...	*Scarlet Fever ...	1899. 12th Feb.
"	Typhoid Fever...	1899. 31st Jan. ...	*Diphtheria ...	11th "
"	† " "	11th Feb. ...	Not a case ...	14th "
Bromley	Diphtheria ...	28th Jan. ...	" ...	17th "
"	Typhoid Fever...	9th Feb. ...	" ...	22nd "
"	Diphtheria ...	28th " ...	†Scarlet Fever ...	3rd March
"	" ...	4th " ...	" ...	4th "
"	Scarlet Fever ...	6th " ...	*Diphtheria ...	4th "
"	Diphtheria ...	5th " ...	*Scarlet Fever ...	11th "
"	" ...	16th March	† " ...	20th "
"	" ...	17th " ...	Not a case ...	13th April
"	" ...	14th April...	†Scarlet Fever ...	15th "
"	" ...	11th " "	† " ...	22nd "
"	Scarlet Fever ...	24th " "	Not a case ...	15th May
"	" ...	2nd May ...	" ...	15th "
"	" ...	1st April ..	*Diphtheria ...	15th "
"	Diphtheria ...	26th May ...	†Scarlet Fever ...	30th "
"	Scarlet Fever ...	9th June ...	*Diphtheria ...	16th June
"	Enteric Fever ...	17th May ...	Not a case ...	20th "
Poplar ...	Scarlet Fever ...	10th June ...	" ...	1st July
Bromley	" (2 cases)	9th " ...	Not cases ...	6th "
"	Diphtheria ...	5th Sept. ...	Scarlet Fever ...	7th Sept.
Poplar ...	Enteric . .	11th " ...	Not a case ...	15th "
Bromley	Diphtheria ...	21st " ...	" ...	26th "
"	" ...	16th Oct. ...	" ...	1st Nov.
"	" ...	12th " ...	" ...	3rd "
"	" ...	11th " ...	" ...	5th "
"	" ...	20th Nov....	†Scarlet Fever ...	21st "
"	" ...	21st Dec. ...	* " ...	25th Dec.
"	Enteric Fever ...	15th " ...	Not a case ...	26th "
Poplar ...	" ...	11th " ...	" ...	1900. 5th Jan.
"	" ...	8th " ...	" ...	5th "
"	" ...	8th " ...	" ...	5th "
"	Diphtheria ...	8th " ...	" ...	11th "
Bromley	Scarlet Fever ...	30th " ...	†Diphtheria ...	4th "
"	Diphtheria ...	30th " ...	*Scarlet Fever ...	10th "
"	" ...	15th Nov....	" ...	24th "
"	" ...	6th Dec. ...	" ...	3rd Feb.

\* Following. † As well as. ‡ Admitted into London Hospital.

On account of certain patients contracting another infectious disease whilst inmates of the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals, I was directed by the Board to communicate with the Medical Superin-



tendents of the South Eastern and Eastern Fever Hospitals. The following is the report upon the subject presented to the Sanitary Committee, 27th April:—

“So far as the South Eastern Fever Hospital is concerned, a reply was received from the Clerk to the Asylums Board stating that the matter shall receive attention, and later on the Clerk to the Asylums Board wrote—‘Your letter of the 30th ultimo, addressed to the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital upon the matter, was read to the Committee of Management at their meeting on the 20th inst. At the same time the Committee had under consideration the observations of the Medical Superintendent upon the subject-matter of your letter, and a copy of these they directed me to forward to you in reply to it.’

“[Copy.]

“SOUTH EASTERN HOSPITAL.

“Observations of Medical Superintendent *re* case of ——— ———.

“I beg to report as follows concerning the case referred to in Dr. Alexander’s letter :

“ ——— ——— was admitted here on the 23rd December, 1898, with diphtheria. While in the hospital he developed chicken-pox and scarlet fever, on February 4th, 1899, and February 10th respectively. The source of infection in the first case could not be traced ; in the second case it was from a boy in an adjoining bed. I regret to say that this case is not an isolated instance, and that many patients develop a second disease after admission to hospital. I have regularly reported to you the number of such cases in each annual report I have submitted to you.

“20th April, 1899.

“(Signed) F. M. TURNER.

“The Medical Superintendent of the Eastern Fever Hospital in his reply states : ‘Diphtheria has long been known as a complication of the convalescent stage of Scarlet Fever. I think myself, and I think this is the commonly accepted view, that the infection of



Diphtheria gets conveyed into the Scarlet Fever wards by means of mixed cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, in which symptoms of the latter disease are marked by those of the former. The same observation applies with respect to the case of — — — — —, only putting Enteric Fever instead of Scarlet Fever; and adding that the combination of Diphtheria is much less common than that of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.' ”

During the last quarter great difficulty was experienced in the isolation of patients suffering from typhoid fever, through want of accommodation at the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals (see page 31).

Three cases of scarlet fever and two of typhoid fever in Poplar and one of typhoid fever, also one of diphtheria and one of continued fever in Bromley were connected with milk shops in Bromley. The London County Council was communicated with and the sale of milk was stopped until after the premises and utensils had been disinfected.

Six outworkers were connected with infectious cases notified, 3 in Poplar and 3 in Bromley. The usual notices were served.

With regard to Section 55 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—“Where a Medical Officer of Health receives a certificate under this section relating to a patient residing within the Metropolitan Asylum District he shall, within twelve hours after such receipt, send a copy thereof to the Metropolitan Asylum Managers, and to the head teacher of the school attended by the patient (if a child), or by any child who is an inmate of the same house as the patient.”

In a report to the Committee, on the 23rd February, it was pointed out, that if the true letter of the Act is to be carried out it would

involve officers being at work night and day, as notifications are received at all hours.

In order to more closely comply with the forwarding of the copies of notifications to the head teachers so that children might be excluded from schools, as soon as possible, and thus prevent the spread of infectious disease, instructions were given to the Sanitary Inspectors to send their men to the office to make enquiries every afternoon about 4 o'clock, or communicate by telephone from the Board's Depôts as to whether any notifications had been received since the morning, and, if so, the men were to at once call at the houses and bring back information to the Clerk in the Sanitary Department whose duty it is to send copies of the notifications to the schools, so that a copy of the notification might be sent the same evening to the school or schools, as the case might be, in order that children might be excluded first thing in the morning.

Notices of eight passengers had been received from the London Port Sanitary Authority (see Bubonic Plague, page 61.)

#### 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.

			<i>Private premises.</i>			<i>Board's apparatus.</i>
Poplar	...	...	372	...	...	322
Bromley	...	...	399	...	...	389
			<hr/>			<hr/>
			771			711

In my report dated 23rd November upon Bubonic plague (see page 61), I called the attention of the Committee to the fact that there was only one disinfecting apparatus in the Poplar district. The



Committee was also asked to consider the advisability of having a stand-by apparatus erected at the disinfecting station, so that in the event of a break-down with the present one, there would be no delay in disinfecting.

The Committee deferred the consideration of the matter until it was found out whether another apparatus could be fixed at the existing station.

### SMALL POX.

Two cases of small pox, one in Poplar and the other in Bromley, were notified during the year.

The Poplar case was notified from Grosvenor Buildings. The patient was a winch-man on board a steamship in the Albert Dock. The case had been seen by three medical men, and as there was a difference of opinion I examined the patient and advised his removal in order that he might be isolated and watched, the disease being doubtful. The patient was removed and detained at the South Wharf, and afterwards sent to the hospital ship. The Medical Officer for the Port of London was communicated with.

On the 16th November I was called to a patient who appeared to be suffering from a modified attack of small pox. Removal was advised in order that the case might be isolated.

The patient was an Engineer's Steward on board the ss. "Arundel Castle," and lodging in Bromley. He had one good vaccination scar.

The ship left the Cape on the 13th or 14th of October and arrived in London on 7th November. A passenger sickened with small pox on the voyage home and was landed at Plymouth on 4th November.



The engineer's mess-room was immediately opposite the hospital where the patient was isolated.

The London Port Sanitary Authority was immediately communicated with as the "Arundel Castle" was to sail again on the 17th November.

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

1898.—January to June.

	Births notified.		Vaccinations.		Insusceptible.		Dead.
Poplar	...	973	...	548	...	3	96
Bromley	...	1270	...	665	...	1	144
		—		—		—	—
Totals	...	2243	...	1213	...	4	240

1898.—July to December.

	Births notified.		Vaccinations.		Insusceptible.		Dead.
Poplar	...	985	...	200	...	2	145
Bromley	...	1258	...	204	...	2	194
		—		—		—	—
Totals	...	2243		404		4	339

1899.—January to June.

	Births notified.		Vaccinations.		Insusceptible.		Dead.
Poplar	...	1026	...	330	...	2	134
Bromley	...	1244	...	350	...	2	171
		—		—		—	—
Totals	...	2270	...	680	...	4	305

## SCARLET FEVER.

The number of scarlet fever cases notified for the two parishes, and the deaths which occurred were the lowest for the past seven years.

	1893. Cases notified.	Deaths.	1894. Cases notified.	Deaths.	1895. Cases notified.	Deaths.	1896. Cases notified.	Deaths.	1897. Cases notified.	Deaths.	1898. Cases notified.	Deaths.	1899. Cases notified.	Deaths.
P.	627	39	239	12	343	20	274	8	251	6	207	3	142	2
B.	854	48	331	22	330	19	429	19	476	12	325	13	179	4
	<hr/> 1481	<hr/> 87	<hr/> 570	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 673	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 703	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 727	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 532	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 321	<hr/> 6

## CONTINUED AND TYPHOID FEVERS.

Three cases of continued fever were notified in Bromley :—

The typhoid fever cases notified were :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Poplar	80 ...	72 ...	56 ...	85 ...	61 ...	68 ...	143
Bromley	218 ...	84 ..	80 ...	68 ..	87 ...	51 ..	92
	<hr/> 298	<hr/> 156	<hr/> 136	<hr/> 153	<hr/> 148	<hr/> 119	<hr/> 235
Totals							

  

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Isle of Dogs or South						
Poplar ...	... 30 ...	27	60 ...	29 ...	43 ...	73
North Poplar	... 42 ...	29 ...	25 ...	32 ...	25 ...	70
South Bromley	... 32 ...	35 ...	33 ...	43 ...	23 ...	47
North Bromley	... 52 ...	45 ...	35 ...	44 ...	28 ...	45
	<hr/> ...	<hr/> 156	<hr/> 136	<hr/> 153	<hr/> 148	<hr/> 119
Totals						235

Notifications per 1000 living :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Isle of Dogs or South						
Poplar ...	... 1.46	1.31	2.89	1.39	2.05	3.47
North Poplar	... 1.14	0.78	0.67	0.85	0.66	1.85
South Bromley	... 0.85	0.93	0.88	1.15	0.61	1.26
North Bromley	... 1.60	1.38	1.08	1.35	0.86	1.39

The 143 cases in Poplar were notified from 112 premises, and the 92 cases in Bromley from 79 premises\* : in the first instance 23 house drains were found defective, and in the second 11, the smoke test being used.

Seventy-seven cases in Poplar and 53 in Bromley were removed to various hospitals as follows :—

POPLAR.

Metropolitan Asylums Boards' Hospitals	...	49
St. John's Nursing Hospital, Lewisham ...	...	2
Greenwich Hospital	... ..	1
Childrens' Hospital, Shadwell	... ..	3
Sick Asylum	... ..	7
London Hospital	... ..	5
Metropolitan Hospital	... ..	3
Charing Cross Hospital	... ..	2
German Hospital	... ..	1
Poplar Hospital	... ..	2
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	... ..	2

77

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\*NOTE.—This means that 31 cases in Poplar and 13 in Bromley occurred in houses where typhoid fever already existed. It is my endeavour to make the friends of patients aware that typhoid fever can be contracted from the urine (which is not generally known) as well as from the stools, and that the former requires disinfecting as well as the latter. This fact I have caused to be stated in the printed directions on the bottles of disinfectants given away to parishioners in typhoid fever cases. To further justify my action in discarding sulphur fumigation and using a solution of Formic Aldehyde Gas (Formalin) for spraying rooms after infectious cases, it no doubt will be interesting to learn that a drug called Urotropin is now given to patients suffering with typhoid fever. Urotropin is formed by the action of Formalin on Ammonia, and, when taken internally, Formalin is liberated from the drug after its passage into the urinary tract (bladder, &c.) which it disinfects, and causes the typhoid bacilli to rapidly disappear from this portion of the body. One cannot educate the public too much in the matter of preventing the spread of such a terrible disease as typhoid fever and I trust this note may be of some means in assisting in that direction.



## BROMLEY.

Metropolitan Asylums Boards' Hospitals	...	33
London Hospital ... ..	...	15
Greenwich Hospital ... ..	...	1
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	1
Sick Asylum ... ..	...	2
Metropolitan Hospital ... ..	...	1
		—
		53

Eight cases sent to various hospitals, 5 in Poplar and 3 in Bromley, were returned home (see list page 23) as not suffering from typhoid fever. No deductions for these cases have been made in any of the figures given above.

Nineteen Poplar parishioners died from typhoid fever, and 12 fatal cases occurred among the Bromley patients.

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

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Poplar ...	27	9	19	88	143
Bromley...	16	13	16	47	92
	—	—	—	—	—
	43	22	35	135	235

During the last quarter of the year when Typhoid Fever prevailed, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the removal of patients, as many as fifteen being kept waiting at one time. Several cases had to seek relief from the Parish and desired to be admitted into the Sick Asylum. This could not be granted through the existing instructions of the Local Government Board. Learning of the great distress, Mr. Crooks interested himself in the matter, and, for the time being, cases which applied to the Relieving Officers were admitted into the Sick Asylum.

Apart from the eating of badly washed celery and water-cress, and of raw or imperfectly-cooked shell-fish taken from sewage-contaminated sources, or the drinking of polluted water, one explanation that Typhoid Fever generally prevails during the last quarter of the year may be that the cold atmospheric air displaces the heated ground air, and also the sewer air - fermentation having taken place in the polluted earth during the hot summer. The heavy rains which happen at this period affecting the movement of the ground and sewer airs may also be a cause of the prevalence of Typhoid Fever.

#### DIPHTHERIA (INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP).

144 cases of diphtheria and 7 cases of membranous croup were notified in Poplar, and 176 cases of diphtheria and 4 cases of membranous croup were notified in Bromley.

Cases notified :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Isle of Dogs or							
South Poplar	88	48	74	51	130	86	74
North Poplar	126	93	178	119	124	92	77
South Bromley	189	109	173	209	180	111	116
North Bromley	217	168	150	147	165	101	64
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	620	418	575	526	599	390	331

Notifications per 1000 living :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Isle of Dogs or							
South Poplar	4.31	2.34	3.59	2.45	6.24	4.11	3.52
North Poplar	3.44	2.52	4.81	3.20	3.32	2.45	2.04
South Bromley	5.00	2.91	4.62	5.58	4.81	2.97	3.11
North Bromley	6.68	5.17	4.62	4.53	5.09	3.12	1.98



The diphtheria and membranous croup patients classified according to sex and school age were as follows :—

	Males.		Females.		Total.
South Poplar ...	27	...	47	...	74
North Poplar ...	38	...	39	...	77
South Bromley ...	52	...	64	...	116
North Bromley ...	33	...	31	...	64
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals ...	150	..	181	...	331

3 to 10 years.					
	Males.		Females.		Total.
South Poplar ...	20	...	26	...	46
North Poplar ...	20	...	19	...	39
South Bromley ...	25	...	32	...	57
North Bromley ...	18	...	19	...	37
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals ...	83		96		179

School-age cases. (Three to 10 years). Per 100 cases notified (all ages) :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
South Poplar ...	31.2	47.2	43.1	72.30	60.46	62.16
North Poplar ...	29.0	53.9	51.2	52.41	60.87	50.64
South Bromley ...	42.2	50.2	58.3	58.33	56.75	49.13
North Bromley ...	47.0	48.6	59.1	55.15	62.37	57.81
Total percentage...	39.9	50.6	55.5	61.60	60.00	54.07

It will be seen from the above figures that the number of notifications has diminished, and the percentage of school-age cases per 100 notifications is not materially altered from last year, but the percentage is greater than those in the years 1894, 1895. Best endeavours are always made to keep children away from school for at least one month after notification of diphtheria.



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

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Poplar ...	29 ...	23 ...	55 ...	26 ...	58 ...	43 ...	28
Bromley ...	59 ...	40 ...	64 ...	56 ...	49 ...	29 ...	33
	<u>88</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>61</u>
Mortality per 100 cases notified	14.2	15.0	20.7	15.5	17.8	18.4	18.4

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee, held on the 26th January, I presented the following report:—

“At the end of the year 1897, it will be remembered that a report was presented to the Committee upon the difficulty of correctly diagnosing diphtheria by a naked eye examination, and, moreover, it was also pointed out that a patient could never be declared free from the specific germ unless a bacteriological examination is made of the secretion from the throat, the diphtheritic germs remaining in that portion of the body, perhaps, for many weeks after a patient has been considered convalescent. A scheme was suggested to the effect that no premises should be disinfected, nor any child allowed to return to school until the throat of the patient had been bacteriologically examined. It was also pointed out that Medical Practitioners differ as to diagnosis, on account of the difficulty of forming an opinion by a naked eye examination.

“The Committee deferred further consideration of the matter pending enquiries to be made by the Medical Officer, of the Medical Practitioners in his district, as to the arrangements necessary to be made with them in the event of the scheme being adopted by the Board.

“A circular letter was addressed to the Medical Practitioners asking for their views respecting the proposed scheme.

"Twenty answers were received. The scheme for arriving at a correct diagnosis was considered good by all the Practitioners, and the question of payment for sending membrane and secretions was raised by some of them.

"There is no doubt that such an examination could be easily carried out, with the consent of the parents, &c., in the first instance, upon notification, and the 2s. 6d. fee should satisfy any Practitioner, who should doubtlessly be paid for his trouble, whether the complaint turned out to be diphtheria or not; but the difficulty would be in declaring a patient free, as the services of the Medical Man who first attended might have been discontinued, so that there might be no Practitioner in attendance, or another one might have been called in from a district where the measure was not in operation, so that this part of the scheme would appear to be unworkable, unless adopted throughout the Metropolis.

"The matter is a very difficult one to carry out in its entirety. There is no doubt, as has been pointed out in one of my annual reports, that a large number of cases notified as being diphtheria are not the complaint. In one Metropolitan sanitary area, in which 60 cases were bacteriologically examined, it was found that no less than 24 were not true diphtheria, though all the symptoms were those of the dread disease, so that if bacteriological examinations of throats were universally carried out, the hardship and expense consequent upon isolation and disinfection would be saved.

"On the other hand, the Committee will remember that at the end of the year 1897, when diphtheria was prevalent, with a high mortality, on the Isle of Dogs, children were found attending the Wharf Road Board School suffering from complaints following diphtheria, and they had never been notified as having the complaint.

"If the aid of bacteriology is to be of any use, doubtlessly all sore throats should be tested for diphtheria, inasmuch as diphtheria cases



of a small degree of severity are difficult to recognise, and at the same time, if unrecognised, are liable to spread the disease ; then, if samples of the secretions are taken from the throat, even though the bacteriological examination shows absence of diphtheritic germs, a fee would possibly be payable.

“If the Board School Authorities would not re-admit a patient until such an examination had been properly made, the spread of diphtheria would, doubtlessly, be mitigated (this examination has been done in the case of a private school outside the district) ; but among the poor, who is to pay Practitioners for this examination, which may have to be repeated : the Sanitary Authority or the School Board ?

“It is very largely agreed that since the coming into force of the Education Act of 1870, diphtheria has prevailed in towns, and this fact is no doubt due to the crowding together of children in Schools.

“One Practitioner, in his reply, suggested that all Board Schools should be closed six months in order to stamp out the epidemic, which he stated had been going on for ten years.

“There are cases notified as diphtheria which rapidly improve in a few days, and are certified by the Medical Practitioners as recovered. Before advising the Committee further in the matter, I decided in the early part of the year 1898, to prevent—as far as I was able—children returning to School within four weeks after notification, and not to have premises disinfected within that period. A space for inserting the date of the notification has been printed on the post cards left at infected houses, so that the Medical Practitioner can see the time which has elapsed before signing the cards, and Practitioners have been constantly communicated with respecting their certificates of recovery, and their attention called to the desirability that not less than a month should elapse before disinfection, from the date of notification.



"The notice of the Committee is called to the undermentioned figures :—

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Diphtheria ...	—	418	575	526	599	390
Typhoid Fever ...	—	156	136	153	148	119
Scarlet Fever ...	1481	570	673	703	727	532

"There is no doubt that keeping children from school, for at least one month after notification of any infectious disease, is the proper course to pursue. It may, however, be premature to pass an opinion as to whether such action, combined with the disinfection of premises by spraying with a solution of formic aldehyde gas (burning sulphur having been discontinued), has been the cause of diminishing the number of infectious cases during the past year.

"On account of the impossibility of diagnosing diphtheria by the naked eye examination, differences of opinion have occurred from time to time among the Practitioners of the district. This is not only most unfortunate for the patients and their relatives but also interferes materially with the carrying out of isolation. To quote an instance which has occurred lately: a patient, aged 25 years, came home ill from service to her mother in Bromley, and a Practitioner called in and diagnosed the case as diphtheria. The patient was seen also by his assistant, a qualified man, in the evening, who agreed as to complaint. Next day the young woman resolved to go to a hospital; the ambulance was sent for, and arrived at the door; but another medical man had been called in who pronounced the disease as not diphtheria, although no bacteriological examination had been made. Many instances can be quoted where medical men differ, and also it must be known to the Committee that cases have been sent in good faith to the Asylums Boards Hospitals, and returned after some days certified as not having the disease, nor any other infectious complaint.

"From the middle of July, 1898 to the present time, eleven

patients—seven notified as diphtheria, and four as typhoid—were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals, and after some days were returned home as not suffering from those complaints, or other notifiable disease.

"That cases should be diagnosed as diphtheria when they are not that malady, is a bad state of affairs, as children in the same house lose their education, and tenants are put to the inconvenience of isolation and disinfection; and moreover, the bread winner in some instances is not allowed to work. Further, should a patient in his or her turn be removed to a hospital when there is want of accommodation, and other cases are waiting for admission, a true case may be kept at home, and not receive the full benefit of the skilled "anti-toxin" treatment.

"I beg to inform the Committee that a system can be adopted in Poplar, as in some other Metropolitan Sanitary Districts, whereby facilities are offered to Medical Practitioners for the bacteriological diagnosis, not only of doubtful diphtheria cases, but also of typhoid fever cases, in which latter complaint there is frequently difficulty and nearly always long delay in stating definitely the disease, and friends are caused prolonged anxiety. The Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Gardens, S.W., provides tin cases, or diagnosis boxes, containing sterilised outfits, with directions at 1s. per box. A supply of these boxes could be kept at the Board's Offices, or one could be sent to every Medical Practitioner in the district, and the boxes, when charged in accordance with the directions, should be forthwith sent to the Medical Officer of Health in a stamped and addressed envelope, and an uncharged diagnosis box, with addressed and stamped envelope, should be transmitted to the Practitioner by return. The boxes should be numbered and stamped, "Board of Works for the Poplar District." Inside the box should be an

#### "IDENTIFICATION FORM."

*No of Diagnosis Box.....*      *Date.....*



*Medical Practitioner* { *Name* .....  
                                   { *Address* .....  
  
*Patient* { *Name* ..... *Sex*..... *Age*.....  
                                   { *Address* .....  
  
*Disease Suspected* .....

“The charged boxes upon being received at the Public Health Department, would be forwarded as soon as possible to the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine, in special shaped envelopes, and if received at the Institute before 6 p.m., the result would be communicated by telegram before noon next day. The above is a general description of what is being carried out now by some Local Authorities.

“The Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine charges Sanitary Authorities 2s. 6d. for the examination, 6d. for refitting boxes with sterilised outfits, and 6d. for the telegram, making 3s. 6d. in all, not including the one shilling for the box in the first instance.

“In conclusion, the Committee will, no doubt, understand from statements in the report, the immense benefit which would be derived, not only to the persons immediately concerned, but to the public at large, in having diphtheria and typhoid fever cases correctly and quickly diagnosed.

“Parents in some instances would not be kept from work, children in a house after notification would not lose their education, and there would not happen the inconvenience of having the premises disinfected.”

Upon this report the Committee recommended that the Medical Officer be authorised to arrange experimentally for two months, for the supply of outfits to Medical Practitioners for doubtful cases of typhoid fever and diphtheria, and to submit the charged boxes of secretion from the throat for bacteriological examination.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee held on the 28th June, I presented the following report :—

“ Respecting the bacteriological examination of doubtful cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever, a copy of the Board's Resolution of the 14th February, with a copy of the report of the Medical Officer to the Sanitary Committee, dated 26th January, was sent on the 27th February to 72 Practitioners in the district and its immediate vicinity ; at the same time, a letter was forwarded asking whether, in doubtful cases of typhoid fever and diphtheria, the Practitioner would be willing to avail himself of the opportunity offered by the Board to arrive at correct diagnoses, more especially where no objection is raised to the removal of such cases to isolation hospitals. Sixteen answers were received.

“ On the 4th April, 16 diphtheria and a like number of typhoid fever diagnosis outfits, were delivered to those Practitioners who had replied to the communication. After the 4th April, 6 Medical Practitioners applied personally for outfits.

“ Since the 4th April, 13 “swabbings” from throats of suspected cases of diphtheria have been sent on to the Board's Offices, and then forwarded to the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine to be examined bacteriologically.

“ The bacillus diphtheriæ was isolated in 4 instances, in 5 cases the diphtheritic germ was not found, and in 4 swabbings the so-called pseudo bacillus diphtheriæ was isolated, which is a germ non-virulent to animals ; so that out of 13 patients suspected to be suffering from diphtheria, only 4 had the complaint.

“ In the above 13 instances, 5 notifications were received. The Practitioners refrained from notifying until they had learnt the result of the examination.

“ A notification of diphtheria was received from an institution outside the district. The mother of the patient, against the wish of



the Resident Medical Officer, brought the child home through the streets, and then took the patient to a practitioner in the district, who having his doubt about the complaint, sent a swabbing from the throat on to the Board's Offices for examination: no bacilli were found.

"This is an instance of a case being notified by one practitioner as diphtheria, which, upon having 'swabbings' taken by another medical man, showed no germs of the disease, and clearly proves, as mentioned in the report of the 26th January, that a naked eye examination in doubtful cases is of no avail.

"In one case a boy had a sore throat; he was comparatively well, but the medical attendant thought it advisable to have a 'swabbing' from the throat examined. The result shewed the bacillus diphtheriæ present; the patient was thereupon removed to Homerton Fever Hospital. This is an instance of diphtheria causing only slight catarrhal symptoms, the disease not being notified, and the patient no doubt feeling apparently well in a day or two would be sent back to school, and thereby possibly causing an outbreak of diphtheria. In a case like the above post-diphtheritic paralysis may follow. It will be remembered when diphtheria was prevalent, with a high mortality, on the Isle of Dogs, at the end of the year 1897, children were found attending the Wharf Road Board School suffering from complaints following diphtheria, and they had never been notified as having the complaint.

"One practitioner who had had the circular letter, &c., sent to him, and who was notifying diphtheria cases, was again written to calling his attention to the facilities offered by the Board in order to arrive at correct diagnoses, but up to the present he has not asked for a diagnosis outfit.

"It was necessary, after forwarding the boxes, to send a circular letter to practitioners informing them that the diagnosis outfits were only to be used for cases in the Poplar district; one medical man

in the Bromley Parish had sent a charged box from a patient outside the district.

"The method of transmission of the boxes from the practitioners to the Board's Offices, and thence to the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine, has answered very well. If the boxes are received at the Board's Offices and posted on, so as to arrive at the Jenner Institute before 6 o'clock p.m., a telegram has been sent about 11 a.m. next day stating the result, and the official certificate has followed later on.

"By practitioners waiting for the result of the examination before notifying, the notification fee of 2s. 6d. has been saved in those cases which have turned out not to be the disease, so that the notification fee has been practically paid by the Board for the bacteriological examination.

"I trust that the Committee will recommend the Board to allow of the continuance of bacteriological examination, as it must be obvious that parents in a number of instances have been relieved from any anxiety as to the nature of the complaint, and they have also not been inconvenienced by having their homes considered as being infected and necessary to undergo disinfection; also the bread-winners have not been kept from work, and children have not been excluded from school."

Upon this report the Committee recommended that the system be adopted throughout the district.

The sending of specimens (swabbings and blood) to the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine commenced on the 4th April. Since which date the number of specimens forwarded with the results has been as follows :—

Bacillus Diphtheriæ isolated	...	...	21
Pseudo Bacillus	...	...	5
No result	...	...	22
			—
Total number of swabbings sent	...	48	



Widal (typhoid) reaction* obtained...	...	18
No result	... ..	6
		—
Total number of specimens (blood from typhoid fever cases) forwarded ...	... ..	24

There were also sent three swabbings from doubtful convalescent cases of diphtheria, but no bacilli were found.

The relation between the pseudo-diphtheritic bacillus of Hofman and the virulent Klebs-Löffler bacillus is a difficult and vexed question and is not clearly understood. Some authorities state that there is no doubt that the diphtheria bacillus may assume the form of the pseudo-bacillus. It is also contended that under certain circumstances the pseudo diphtheria bacillus apparently becomes transformed into the virulent Klebs-Löffler bacillus. Examinations of throats have revealed the virulent form present upon the first test, the pseudo upon the second and the virulent again upon the third. So far as notification of cases is concerned, where the pseudo bacillus is found immediately the patients come under treatment, this matter must be left to the experience of the medical attendant to decide in individual cases, and further bacteriological examinations might be made. There can be no doubt that in the presence of an outbreak of diphtheria the pseudo bacillus should always be looked upon with suspicion, as otherwise a very tedious process of experimentation on animals would have to be gone through in each case, more especially as the pseudo and the virulent bacilli may exist together and the latter escape observation. On the whole a person who has had throat symptoms and in whom the pseudo bacillus is found, should not be permitted to mix with other individuals until the throat is clear.

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\*NOTE.—The re-action depends on the fact that the specific (Eberth-Gaffky) bacilli of typhoid fever lose their power of movement, and become collected in clumps (or agglutinated as it is called) in fluids containing the specific antitoxin of the disease, and this antitoxin is developed in the blood of all patients suffering from typhoid very shortly after the invasion of the disease.

There are some authorities, however, who consider these cases should be regarded as diphtheritic and hence notified.

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

Thirty-six deaths were registered in Poplar from whooping-cough and 5 deaths were notified from outside the parish, making a total of 41, and all these deaths with the exception of 1 were of children under 5 years of age. In Bromley were registered 50 deaths under 5 years of age; but 10 of these deaths did not belong to the parish, so that the deaths from whooping cough belonging to Bromley were 40 in number.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Poplar ...	24 ...	16 ...	31 ...	57 ...	27 ...	24 ...	41
Bromley ...	32 ...	32 ...	29 ...	62 ...	24 ...	63 ...	40
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	56	48	60	119	51	87	81

### INFLUENZA.

Fourteen deaths occurred in Poplar from influenza, and all these were in persons over 5 years of age. 38 deaths happened from the same disease in Bromley, 1 of these deaths was in a child under 5 years of age and 1 death occurring within the parish did not belong thereto, so that 37 Bromley parishioners died from influenza.

### MEASLES.

Thirty-eight deaths from measles happened in Poplar, and one death in an outlying institution, making a total of 39 deaths, 38 of which were of children under five years. In Bromley 59 deaths were registered, 12 of these deaths occurring in the Sick Asylum, also 1 in the Stepney Union Workhouse, and 3 in the Bromley portion of the City of London Union Infirmary; but as 15 of the 59 deaths did not belong to the parish, the total deaths from measles belonging to Bromley will be 44, and of this number 43 were under and 1 over 5 years of age.



	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Poplar	... 12 ...	58 ...	82 ...	49 ...	33 ...	34 ...	39
Bromley	... 20 ...	95 ...	105 ...	32 ...	35 ...	53 ...	44
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	... 32	153	187	81	68	87	83

In the Infants' department of the Glaucus Street Board School there was an outbreak of measles. All children from infected houses were excluded, not only from the Infants' department, but also from the Boys' and Girls' departments. The Medical Officer of the School Board was communicated with.

On the 20th July it was reported from the Woolmore Street Board School that 129 scholars had been excluded, either from measles being in the houses, or on account of suffering from the disease.

A number of scholars at St. Gabriel's Church School, Morris Road, also suffered from measles. A certificate was forwarded to the Vicar advising exclusion of children from all infected houses.

It was fortunate for the sufferers that at the time the weather was warm, so that the risk of complications through lung troubles was minimised.

Shortly after the occurrence of these cases the Summer holidays commenced, so that no doubt the spread of the disease was thereby stopped.

In my last annual report, under the heading of measles, I mentioned the gross injustice of depriving children, when excluded from school by reason of infectious cases, of their attendance marks, thereby causing them to lose their chance of winning medals. The Committee, in the year 1898, recommended the School Board to be written to, and again last year (1899) the Committee advised that the School Board be urged not to deprive the children, when excluded from school, of their chance of winning medals.

## DIARRHŒA.

Seventy-four deaths from diarrhœa with 8 from outlying institutions belonging to the Poplar parish, give a total of 82 deaths, 75 of which occurred in children under 5 years. In Bromley 102 deaths happened, 5 of which were of non-residents, and two deaths were reported from outlying institutions, so that 99 deaths belong to Bromley, and of these, 92 were of children under 5 years of age. For death rates see Tables III. and IV., page 12.

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

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Poplar ...	54 ...	20 ...	52 ...	61 ...	46 ...	66 ...	82
Bromley ...	83 ...	29 ...	56 ...	72 ...	68 ...	124 ...	99
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals...	137	49	108	133	114	190	181
London ...	3446	1780	3600	3223	4104	4376	4196

Four deaths from simple cholera occurred in the Bromley parish. One of these deaths happened in a child under 5 years of age.

## INQUESTS AND DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

*Inquests and Deaths from violence during the year 1899 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	188	39	46	195	64	131
BROMLEY	348	137	24	235	89	146
TOTALS	536	176	70	430	153	277

For annual rates of deaths from violence per 1000 persons living, and the percentages of inquest cases to total deaths, see tables, 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 ...	0	10	0	2
Ships, Boats and Docks (exclusive of drowning) ...	6	8	0	0
Building Operations ...	0	0	0	2
Conflagrations ... ..	0	0	0	0
Burns, Scalds and Explosions	1	19	0	0
Drowning (accidental not suicidal) ... ..	33	11	3	2
Suffocation in Bed ... ..	10	14	0	0
Poisons or Poisonous Vapours	0	0	0	0
Other and not stated Causes	14	58	3	6
Homicide ... ..	0	0	0	0
Suicide ... ..	5	16	0	2
TOTAL	69	137	6	14

### MODEL DWELLINGS.

#### *Grosvenor, County Council, and Hanbury Buildings.*

Grosvenor Buildings have 542 tenements, the County Council Buildings contain 50, and Hanbury Buildings 35.

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 ...	2 8	2 ...	1 ...	1 2	1 ...	... 2	1 ...	... ..
Council           ,,	Under 5 5 upwds.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ..	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Hanbury           ,,	Under 5 5 upwds.	... ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

The deaths were as follows (see Table I, pages 8 and 9) :—

			Residents.			Outlying.
Grosvenor Buildings	...	...	*28	...	...	10
Council	"	...	0	...	...	4
Hanbury	"	...	2	...	...	0
			—			—
			30			14

The registered causes of death being—

From Miasmatic Diseases	...	...	...	3
" Influenza	...	...	...	0
" Diarrhoea	...	...	...	4
" Venereal	...	...	...	0
" Septic	...	...	...	0
" Constitutional Diseases	...	...	...	10
" Developmental Diseases	...	...	...	7
From Diseases of the Nervous System	...	...	...	5
" " Circulatory	...	...	...	3
" " Respiratory	...	...	...	5
" " Digestive	...	...	...	1
" " Urinary	...	...	...	1
" " Generative	...	...	...	0
" Accident of Childbirth	...	...	...	0
" Disease of the Integumentary System	...	...	...	0
" Accidental Deaths	...	...	...	1
" Other Diseases	...	...	...	4
				—
				44

The Institutions in which the deaths happened were—

Children's Hospital, Shadwell	...	...	...	1
Colney Hatch Asylum	...	...	...	2
Darenth Asylum	...	...	...	1
Friedenheim	...	...	...	1
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum	...	...	...	1
London Hospital	...	...	...	4
St. Thomas' Hospital	...	...	...	1
Sick Asylum	...	...	...	3
*Union Workhouse, Poplar	...	...	...	1
				—
				15



The mortality for the above buildings for the past five years is as follows :—

1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.
36	...	48	...	32	...	39	...	44

Mr. Lough, Clerk to the Guardians, has been good enough to furnish me with the following information for the year 1899 :—

One parish medical order was issued for the Council Buildings, Yabsley Street, and 11 for Hanbury Buildings, King Street.

So far as Grosvenor Buildings are concerned, 6 Dispensary medical orders, and 8 orders for the Medical Officer to see patients at their own homes were issued. There were also on the permanent medical relief list 13 persons residing in the Buildings who were entitled to apply for medical attendance at any time.

#### HANBURY BUILDINGS.

1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.
22	...	30	...	11	...	18	...	11

#### GROSVENOR BUILDINGS.

1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.
77	...	103	...	65	...	48	...	46	...	27

#### HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee, held the 27th day of April, the Committee considered a Report from me on the subject of the condition of 16 to 40, Devas Street, 1 to 19, Favonia Street, 52 to 66, Donald Street, 1 to 6, Thomas Street, and 1 to 4, Sarah Place. The Committee viewed the area and agreed with me that I should represent Nos. 1 to 4, Sarah Place, 9 to 19, Favonia Street (Nelson Court), 28, Devas Street, and 1, Thomas Street, making 12 houses

in all, to the London County Council, to be dealt with by them under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, as an "unhealthy area," and that notices should be served upon the owners of the other houses requiring them to put such premises into proper sanitary condition.

On the 11th May, I represented the houses in question as comprising an "unhealthy area" under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, and as this report is being written, an inquiry by an official on behalf of the Home Secretary is about to take place, as well as in respect of the Burford's Court and Tucker's Court areas which I represented in the year 1898 as being unhealthy.

#### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

In my last Annual Report I stated that on the 8th September, 1898, I presented a report upon the whole subject of Houses Let in Lodgings to the Sanitary Committee, and the Committee deferred consideration of the matter for three months. On the 23rd March the Committee again considered my report and the letter from the London County Council with reference to the enforcement of the Bye-laws and their exemption clauses. The Committee recommended that notices should be given to landlords of houses in certain streets under clause 5 of the Bye-laws requiring them "to supply the information necessary for the registration of such house by the Sanitary Authority." Accordingly the necessary notices were given. Whilst writing this report the replies received are being tabulated, the completion of which I had endeavoured to fit in with the work of the department. Now that the Board has appointed a Senior Clerk (Mr. Rodford) for the Public Health Department I trust that there will be no delay in bringing any further matter before the Committee.

#### BAKEHOUSES.

During the year the bakehouses were twice inspected by Mr.



Raymond, the Inspector of Nuisances in factories and workshops, and the notices as to limewhiting, &c., were served in those cases considered necessary. See Inspector's Report, page 93.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND COWHOUSES.

Fourteen slaughterhouses, (8 in Poplar and 6 in Bromley), and 11 cowhouses, (4 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.

In the preceding year 1898 there were in Poplar 9 slaughterhouses and 5 cowhouses.

### INSANITARY BARGES.

On the 31st July, at the Cannon Street Hotel, I was invited to attend a Conference of Local Authorities, *re* Insanitary Barges.

The cause of the convening of the conference was that the notice of the Sanitary Committee had been called to the insanitary condition of barges not registered under the Canal Boats Act, and that on board of such vessels men through various causes were obliged to remain, or in other words, sleep and live.

Mr. Potts, the Clerk to the Board,—who had all the trouble and extra labour in calling the conference, acting as its Clerk and carrying on the correspondence in connection with an endeavour to obtain an amendment to the existing law,—no doubt, will presently in his Annual Report, enter fully into the result of the proceedings and conference.

It is as well to remember that apart from the registering of canal boats under the Canal Boats Act, a Local Authority has jurisdiction

of any vessels by section 110 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

“For the purposes of this Act any vessel lying in any river or other water within the district of a sanitary authority shall (subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to the Port Sanitary Authority of the Port of London) be subject to the jurisdiction of that authority in the same manner as if it were a house within such district.

“(2) The master of any such vessel shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be the occupier of such vessel.”

By section 141: “The expression ‘vessel’ includes a boat and every description of vessel used in navigation.”

At the Conference it was pointed out that where a non-registered canal boat is used for sleeping purposes test legal proceedings might be instituted under the Canal Boats Act. Section 1. “. . . If a canal boat is used as a dwelling in contravention of this Act, the master of the boat, and also the owner of the boat if he is in fault, shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-shillings for each occasion on which the boat is so used.”

#### FISH OFFAL.

Following up the matter of the nuisance arising from the collection and removal of offal from fishmongers shops and its deposit after removal, I reported as follows, at a meeting of the Sanitary Committee held 26th January :—

“With respect to the Committee’s suggestion that the Board should collect the fish offal of the district, the matter having been referred to the Clerk and Medical Officer to make enquiries and to report, I interviewed the Clerk and Surveyor to the Woolwich Local Board, which authority collects and destroys, as trade refuse, its fish offal. In Woolwich the Local Board supplies, free of cost, galvanised iron receptacles with air-tight lids. There are 140 of these receptacles,



70 of which are collected every day and 70 left in their places, some shops having two or more according to their wants. The collection and distribution of receptacles occupies one half day, and is carried out by means of one trolly drawn by a horse; two men accompany the trolly, one in charge of the horse, and the other collects and distributes the receptacles. The lids of the charged receptacles are not removed until the 'Destructor' is reached, when the offal is mixed with the house refuse to be burnt on the tipping platform. The man who collects and distributes the receptacles is engaged during the afternoon in cleansing and disinfecting the receptacles previous to their distribution next day. No payment for collection has been made up to the present, but it is under the consideration of the Local Board to collect also the butchers' offal, as well as the fish, and to make a charge at so much per bushel, so as to cover expenses.

"It will be remembered that the Committee, at its meeting on the 24th February, 1898, directed that notices should be served throughout the district, under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, sec. 36 (2), requiring the daily removal of the refuse matter :—

'(2) Notice may be given by a Sanitary authority, by public announcement, in the district or otherwise, requiring the periodical removal of manure or other refuse matter from stables, cowhouses, or other premises; and where any such notice has been given, if any person to whom the manure or other refuse matter belongs fails to comply with the notice, he shall be liable, without further notice, to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for each day during which such non-compliance continues.'

"The bye-laws made by the London County Council, under sec. 16 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, prescribe the times and manner of removal of offensive, &c. matter.

"It appears from the Act that the Sanitary authority can compel offensive matter to be removed periodically, but they cannot compel

owners to have it removed by the Local authority ; on the other hand, the Local authority can be required to remove trade refuse.

“Public Health (London) Act, 1891 :—

‘ 33. (1) If the Sanitary authority *are required* by the owner or occupier of any premises *to remove any trade refuse* that authority *shall do so*, and the owner or occupier shall pay to that authority a reasonable sum for such removal, and such sum, in case of dispute, shall be settled by the order of a Petty Sessional Court.’

‘ (2) If any dispute or difference of opinion arises between the owner or occupier and the Sanitary authority as to what is to be considered as trade refuse, a Petty Sessional Court, on complaint made by either party, may by order determine whether the subject matter of dispute is or is not trade refuse, and the decision of that Court shall be final.’

“Section 141 Public Health (London) Act, 1891 : ‘The expression ‘trade refuse’ means the refuse of any trade, manufacture, or business, or of any building materials.”

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

On account of drainage work being carried out at St. Saviour's Church Schools, Arcadia Street, it being necessary to abolish the old drains which pass under the building, and also to remove the sewage sodden earth, a conference took place with the Vicar, Architect, and H. M. Inspector. It was decided that the school should be closed whilst the work was being executed. The next day, acting on my advice, under the 88th section of the Code of Regulations for Day Schools, Mr. Bussey (the then Chairman) and Mr. Riddall (a Member of the Board) visited the schools, and gave the Managers notice to close, and exclude all children from the school until the work was carried out. The school remained closed from the 28th February to the 13th March.



Trees have been planted by the Millwall Dock Company on the border of the mud area at the rear of the houses in Stebondale Street, and appear to be doing well.

Where w.c. pans and traps had been fixed without notice to the Clerk under clause 14 of the London County Council bye-laws, section 39 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 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 12 cases were brought under the notice of the Committee. In three instances, after the ground had been opened the drains were found defective. Builders, I am pleased to say, are now beginning to recognise the importance of the bye-law. This is no doubt due to the action of the Committee.

Under section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, certificates were authorised to be signed that there were proper and sufficient water supplies at the following newly erected premises:— 37, Byron Street ; 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, Cottage Street (west side) ; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Cottage Street (east side, north end) ; 1, 3, 5 and 7, Oban Street ; Police Station, East India Dock Road : 50, and 52, Bruce Road ; 37, 83, 85, 87 and 89, Galbraith Street ; Porter's Lodge, Sick Asylum ; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Cottage Street (east side, south end) ; 70, Pennyfields ; Christ Church House Follett Street, Dee Street, Board School and School-keeper's premises.

Certificates were given under section 4 (3) (c) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, respecting 12 cases of overcrowding:—2 in Bromley and 10 in Poplar, and the Committee directed that the necessary notices should be served ; 22 cases of overcrowding, 10 in Poplar and 12 in Bromley, were abated upon service of intimations.

*List of Sanitary Works carried out in the Parishes of Poplar and Bromley, from the 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899.*

	POPLAR.		BROMLEY.		Total.
	Mr. Bullock	Mr. Foad	Mr. Anthony	Mr. Miners	
Houses or other premises inspected ... ..	1710	1556	1639	1606	6511
Walls and ceilings of Premises cleansed throughout ... ..	85	8	45	4	142
Do. do. do. partially	241	107	324	100	772
Roofs repaired and made water-tight ... ..	165	233	154	110	662
Eaves gutters and rain-water pipes repaired ...	241	59	251	183	734
Dampness of walls remedied ... ..	75	74	114	175	438
Bath, sinks and lavatory waste pipes repaired trapped or disconnected from drains ...	68	3	5	15	91
Rain-water pipes disconnected from drains ...	28	12	42	22	104
Cisterns cleansed and covered ... ..	20	12	6	19	57
Water service altered so as to draw direct from main ... ..	12	10	4	25	51
Water supplies reinstated where cut off through defective fittings .. ..	77	28	43	29	177
Defective water fittings repaired (causing nuisance from dampness) ... ..	83	25	32	103	243
Drains tested with smoke (primary tests) ...	632	708	720	498	2558
Drains found defective ... ..	433	204	334	375	1346
Drains opened and cleansed .. ..	304	203	233	217	957
Inlets to drains trapped with stoneware gullies	77	13	30	124	244
Drains reconstructed, repaired or amended ...	478	413	485	320	1696
Soil pans provided with sufficient water supply or supply reinstated ... ..	78	64	115	104	361
Foul soil pans cleansed ... ..	53	9	25	104	191
Soil pans properly trapped ... ..	38	4	6	5	53
New soil pans provided ... ..	58	310	89	267	724
Water closets newly constructed or better situated ... ..	21	1	13	36	71
Water closets' ventilation improved ... ..	78	2	8	42	130
Yards, forecourts, areas and washhouses paved	349	93	224	174	840
Do. do. do. do. drained	137	2	18	91	248
Inundations abated ... ..	2	10	0	12	24
Overcrowdings abated .. ..	13	7	4	10	34
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals abated ... ..	6	8	2	5	21
Dung receptacles provided or repaired ...	7	3	4	10	24
Accumulations of dung and other refuse removed	111	43	57	62	273
Public-house urinals cleansed or repaired ..	32	7	7	0	46
Other nuisances abated, consisting principally of dilapidations and want of underfloor ventilation ... ..	266	337	471	350	1424
Breaches of L.C.C. Bye-laws abated ... ..	18	15	19	65	117
Intimations served ... ..	1021	822	1140	902	3885
Statutory notices served ... ..	510	300	451	240	1501
Final notices served ... ..	83	77	123	60	343
Summonses applied for ... ..	7	17	3	5	32
Reinspections made ... ..	5376	4314	4522	5242	19454



No. of Street and Premises.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Date of attendance at Police Court.	RESULT.	Name of Inspector.
24 Rook Street ...	Defective drain ... ..	12th Jan.	Abatement order, 14 days. 4s. costs...	Mr. Bullock
389 Manchester Road..	Drain in bad order and condition ... ..	9th Feb.	Abatement order, 14 days. 30s. costs	Mr. Foad
13 Tibbatts Road ...	Defective drain .. ..	2nd March	*Abatement order, 14 days. £1 7s. costs	Mr. Anthony
15 " " ...	Defective drain .. ..	2nd "	*Abatement order, 14 days. £2 13s. 3d. costs ... ..	Mr. Anthony
Devons Road ...	Seizure of the four quarters' of a cow suffering from tuberculosis and peritonitis, &c, Tongue, heart, liver and cheeks also seized ... ..	9th "	Condemned by magistrate ... ..	Mr. Anthony
39 Blair Street ...	No proper water supply for domestic and sanitary purposes ... ..	9th "	Nuisance abated at date of hearing. Penalty 6d., costs 33s. ... ..	Mr. Miners
St. Andrew's Wharf, Cocoa-nut oil extraction factory...	Owner summoned for carrying on business which caused effluvia which was a nuisance and injurious to health. 54 and 55 Vict., cap. 76, sect. 21 ... ..	9th "	£10 penalty, £3 3s. costs ... ..	Mr. Raymond
326 Manchester Road..	Defective main drain ... ..	24th "	Summons withdrawn as other premises than those shewn on plan drain into the main. (No costs given against Board) .. ..	Mr. Foad
44 Follett Street ) 46 " " ) 3 St. Leonard's Cotgs. )	Mr. Miners summoned so that the "closing order" made 22nd December, 1897, might be cancelled ...	5th April	Closing order cancelled ... ..	Mr. Miners
Devons Road (seizure of meat, 9th March)..	Owner summoned for (1) exposing, and (2) depositing for sale ... ..	7th "	£30 penalty, 7 guineas costs ... ..	Mr. Anthony
9 Albert Street ...	Mr. Miners summoned so that the "closing order" made 20th November, 1897, might be cancelled ...	28th "	Closing order cancelled ... ..	Mr. Miners
39 Marshfield Street ...	Defective eaves, gutters front of house ... ..	5th May	Abatement order, 7 days. 27s. costs...	Mr. Foad
51 Arcadia Street ...	Premises without water supply ... ..	10th "	Water re-instated, summons withdrawn. 2s. costs ... ..	Mr. Bullock
43 Rook Street ) 44 " " )	As above ... ..	10th "	Adjourned 7 days. Water re-instated, summonses withdrawn. 4s. costs ..	Mr. Bullock
16 Samuda Street ...	Drain, sink waste pipe, roof and window sash lines defective. No underfloor ventilation ... ..	11th "	Abatement order, 3 weeks. 27s. costs	Mr. Foad

\* The Board refunded costs and paid owner the expense of the work executed as upon opening the ground the drainage of other premises entered for which there was no "order" of the Board.

No. of Street and Premises.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Date of hearing summonses at Police Courts	RESULT.	Name of Inspector.
20 Samuda Street ...	Premises dilapidated. Floors, window sashes and roof defective. Basement walls damp. No underfloor ventilation ... ..	11th May	Closing order, 3 guineas costs ... ..	Mr. Foad
39 Marshfield Street ...	Owner summoned for disobeying magistrate's abatement order made 5th May ... ..	31st "	20s. penalty, 23s. costs... ..	Mr. Foad
183 Manchester Road..	Premises without water supply ... ..	31st "	Closing order, 25s. costs ... ..	Mr. Foad
8 Quickett Street ...	Ground opened by Board, and the builder summoned under the 42nd section of the Public Health (Lond.) Act, 1891, for improperly repairing the drain ... ..	31st "	£5 penalty, £2 2s. costs ... ..	Mr. Anthony
20 Samuda Street ...	Tenant summoned for disobeying magistrate's closing order made 11th May ... ..	21st June	£2 penalty, 23s. costs ... ..	Mr. Foad
39 Marshfield Street ..	†Owner summoned for disobeying magistrate's "abatement order" made 5th May ... ..	21st "	Hearing adjourned one week. £6 10s. penalty, 44s. costs ... ..	Mr. Foad
91 Abbott Road ...	Defective main drain. Question of "sewer" or "drain" plans in dispute ... ..	18th July	Summons dismissed. Costs against Board £2 2s. ... ..	Mr. Miners
Stainsby Road ...	Seizure of 81 cans of food 17th July ... ..	18th "	Magistrate refused to condemn. Owner agreed to the contents being destroyed	Medical Officer
Wilson Street (stables)	Seizure of 1066 cans of food 19th July ... ..	20th "	As above... ..	Medical Officer
Chrisp Street (stall) ...	Seizure of rotten cherries 29th July ... ..	31st "	As above... ..	Mr. Bullock
Wilson Street (stables)	Seizure of 1066 cans of food 19th July. Owner summoned for (1) depositing, and (2) preparing ... ..	1st August	No appearance. Warrant issued ... ..	Medical Officer
Chrisp Street (stall) ...	Seizure of rotten cherries. Owner summoned for (1) exposing and (2) selling ... ..	8th "	£4 penalty (1), 1s. penalty (2) ... ..	Mr. Bullock
183 Manchester Road..	Mr. Foad summoned so that "closing order" made 31st May might be cancelled ... ..	12th "	Adjourned to 18th August in order that work might be completed. Closing order cancelled ... ..	Mr. Foad
St. Andrew's Wharf, Cocoa-nut oil extraction factory...	Owner again summoned. See above, 9th March ... ..	18th "	Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> . £4 4s. costs ... ..	Mr. Raymond
United Horse Shoe and Nail Company ...	Smoke nuisance ... ..	18th "	£10 penalty, £3 3s. costs ... ..	Mr. Raymond

† This is the second time this owner was summoned for same offence.

72 Ettrick Street ...	Defective main drain. (Board in vacation. Summons taken out under 12th section of the Public Health (Lond.) Act, 1891) ... ..	31st August	Abatement order, 14 days. £1 6s. cost...	Mr. Miners
20 Samuda Street ...	Mr. Foad summoned so that the "closing order" made 11th May might be cancelled ... ..	18th "	Closing order cancelled.. ... ..	Mr. Foad
Grundy Street ...	Seizure of 385 tins of condensed milk ... ..	14th Oct.	Condemned by magistrate ... ..	Medical Officer
Bell & Co. " ...	Smoke nuisance ... ..	17th "	"Prohibitory order" to take effect within one week. £2 4s. costs ... ..	Mr. Raymond
High Street, Poplar ...	Seizure of 216 tins of condensed milk ... ..	26th "	Condemned by magistrate 28th October ... ..	Medical Officer
331 West Ferry Road..	Workman summoned under the 42nd section of the Public Health (Lond.) Act for improperly repairing drain ... ..	27th "	10s. penalty, 2s. costs ... ..	Mr. Foad
Chrisp Street ...	Seizure of 71 tins of condensed milk, 1st November ... ..	3rd Nov.	Condemned by magistrate ... ..	Mr. Miners
69 Grundy Street ...	Defective main drain ... ..	1st "	Abatement order, 14 days. 23s. costs ... ..	Mr. Bullock
Chrisp Street ...	Owner of the 71 tins of condensed milk seized on the 1st November, summoned for "preparation for sale" ... ..	16th "	Adjourned to the 30th November. Penalty £20, £10 10s. costs ... ..	Mr. Miners
Grundy Street...	Seizure of 385 tins of condensed milk, 14th October. Person who supplied the milk summoned under section 47 (3) Public Health (Lond.) Act, 1891 ... ..	16th "	£40 penalty, £10 10s. costs, or 3 months' hard labour ... ..	Medical Officer
High Street ...	Seizure of 216 tins of condensed milk. 26th October. Owner summoned for "preparation for sale" ... ..	24th "	£10 penalty, £5 5s. costs ... ..	Medical Officer
75 Stebondale Street... (2 summonses)	Defective roof ... ..	24th "	£5 5s. penalty, £2 2s. costs. Abatement order, 7 days. 27s. costs ... ..	Mr. Foad
31 Marshfield Street ... (2 summonses)	Rain-water guttering and spouting defective ... ..	24th "	£5 5s. penalty, £2 2s. costs. Abatement order, 7 days. 27s. costs ... ..	Mr. Foad
30 Marshfield Street ... (2 summonses)	Defective roof and rain-water guttering and spouting. Kitchen damp. Scullery damp and dilapidated ... ..	24th "	£5 5s. penalty, £2 2s. costs. Abatement order, 7 days. 27s. costs ... ..	Mr. Foad
259 East India Dock Road ...	Drains, soil pipe, roof and window sashes defective. W.C. badly ventilated. Yard not properly paved, causing dampness ... ..	14th Dec.	Abatement order, 21 days. 30s. costs ... ..	Mr. Miners
1 Cuba Street...	Drain defective. No water supply to W.C. ... ..	14th "	Abatement order, 21 days. 30s. costs ... ..	Mr. Foad
57 Tetley Street ...	Defective roof, premises damp ... ..	14th "	Abatement order, 21 days. 30s. costs ... ..	Mr. Miners
20 Canton Street ...	Defective drain ... ..	27th "	Abatement order, 21 days. 25s. costs ... ..	Mr. Bullock



In the tabulated list of police court summonses will be seen statements as to proceedings instituted in respect of seizures of bad condensed milk, and the results are reported.

I suggested to the Sanitary Committee that it would be advisable to point out to the importers and the wholesale houses the desirability of having tins containing bad condensed milk destroyed altogether, or removed by the Local Authority as trade refuse (more especially as the importers and wholesale houses now pay to have it taken away) and then there would be no possibility of it being used as human food. I stated that it was manifestly wrong that the contents of tins which have practically been given away for pig feeding or manure should again find their way into the market. It is not only detrimental to the public health, but it is bad from a monetary point of view as it must interfere with the trade of the shopkeepers, and it must also lessen the business of the wholesale houses and importers of condensed milk.

The question was asked, is such milk fit for pig feeding? but the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, only relates to articles intended for the food of man.

The Committee recommended that the various sanitary authorities in London be asked to communicate the suggestion to wholesale dealers in condensed milk in their districts.

On another occasion I reported for the information of the Committee and general public, that it was rumoured that the contents of blown tins containing unwholesome condensed milk, since the recent prosecutions, are emptied into gallon jars and thus supplied to dishonest pastry-cooks, &c. The opening of such tins and the pouring into the jars take place near a pig sty, as if for pigs' food, in order to throw the Officers of Local Authorities off their guard.

## BUBONIC PLAGUE.\*

At the meeting of the Sanitary Committee on the 23rd November, the following report was presented :—

“ On account of cases of plague occurring in Portuguese and Spanish ports, Dr. Reece, one of the Medical Inspectors of the Local Government Board, was instructed by that authority to confer with the Clerk and your Medical Officers of Health on the question of precautions to be taken in regard to seamen from abroad, who may possibly be the means of introducing plague into the district. Mr. Randall, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee was present at the Conference.

“ One of the outcomes of the Conference has been that letters have been sent to the medical practitioners of the Poplar District and its immediate neighbourhood, stating the absolute desirability that special attention should be paid to *all* seafaring persons coming under their notice in early stages of illness. It was pointed out in the communication that the incubative period of plague is estimated to be from five to ten days, and the duration of the voyage from Oporto is only four days, therefore it is quite possible for persons to land in an incubative stage. Moreover, Portugal is not the only country where plague exists at the present moment, hence the absolute need for careful attention in respect of *all* seamen. The practitioners were informed that patients suffering from plague will be immediately admitted into the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board upon certificates forwarded in the same manner as for other infectious and contagious diseases.

“ Dr. Reece stated that the Local Government Board intended at the beginning of the year 1900, to make plague a notifiable disease.

“ Printed directions were also enclosed for obtaining and sending material from plague cases (both from the living and from the dead) for bacterioscopic examination. The specimens upon being received

\* See foot note page 63 and 64.



“ at the Board’s offices would be immediately forwarded to the  
 “ officials at Whitehall, who will carry out such examination.

“ I called at all the common lodging houses in Poplar, and I also  
 “ visited (through information received) premises where seafaring men  
 “ are known to board. The deputies and proprietors were requested  
 “ to give immediate information at the Board’s offices of any seamen  
 “ (whether British or foreign) arriving from Spanish or Portuguese  
 “ ports, so that I might examine them and keep them under constant  
 “ observation. Cards to be hung up have been printed and sent  
 “ round to all the above-mentioned premises.†

“ The Sanitary Inspectors in their rounds will also be constantly  
 “ inquiring as to places otherwise than those already known where  
 “ sailors take up their lodgings.

“ So far as the Scandinavian Sailors’ Home, Garford Street, and  
 “ the large common lodging house in the High Street (St. James  
 “ Chambers), and likewise the Mission to Seamen in the West Ferry  
 “ Road, near the entrance to the Millwall Docks, where sailors are  
 “ taken in to sleep, are concerned, a suggestion might be made to the  
 “ owners for daily medical examination of the inmates. The  
 “ Scandinavian Sailors’ Home has a regular medical attendant.†

“ With respect to the notices received from port Sanitary Authorities  
 “ six passengers were notified to this district from the Port of London  
 “ Sanitary Authority. Three passengers were in good health and  
 “ going about their usual duties. One passenger notified did not  
 “ belong to the Poplar District but to Whitechapel, and information  
 “ was immediately forwarded to that authority. The address given of  
 “ another passenger was not known in London. The sixth passenger  
 “ gave an address but he could not be accommodated, and then, it  
 “ was stated, he went to some place in Bethnal Green, address un-  
 “ known. The Port Medical Officer of London had these facts  
 “ communicated to him, and a suggestion was made that where  
 “ passengers were proceeding to lodgings, and were not certain of

† † See foot notes page 64.

“ being boarded, an address should be given where they are likely  
 “ to apply when such an eventuality as above stated, is likely to occur.

“ The Medical Officer for the Port of London wrote in answer to  
 “ the suggestion : ‘ I would point out, however, that the address given  
 “ to the Authority is supposed to be the address to which the man is  
 “ going, and I have no means of checking this afterwards.’

“ The penalty for wilfully giving a false address to a Port Sanitary  
 “ Authority is £100, but it cannot be considered as wilfully done,  
 “ when a passenger gives an address to the best of his belief.

“ In regard to the three passengers who were going about their  
 “ duties, two of them a few days after their arrival went to sea again,  
 “ and here a very serious danger to the world at large, which may  
 “ happen again and again, is apparent, insomuch as a sailor coming  
 “ to this country may have the germs of disease in his system and  
 “ within the ten days of incubation start on a voyage. In the course  
 “ of one’s inquiries it was stated that sailors from Spain and Portugal  
 “ take cargoes to such places as Antwerp, and are there paid off, and  
 “ then make for this country in order to obtain another ship.

“ Quarantine would appear to be a great safeguard.

“ The question of quarantine for all vessels coming from infected  
 “ ports from which the British Isles can be reached in less than ten  
 “ days (five to ten days being the period of incubation of plague) was  
 “ mentioned to the Local Government Board Inspector, but it seems  
 “ that at present the Central Authority does not deem quarantine to  
 “ be advisable.”

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\* “ Plague is an acute infectious fever caused by the bacillus pestis of Kitasato and Yersin, and it is the only known disease of the class which attacks epidemically and simultaneously man and certain of the lower animals. It differs from some other infectious maladies in not being a water-borne disease, but the results of investigation point to the probability of its being rat-borne, at any rate as one of the vehicles for its spread. The factors for the dissemination and prevalence of the disease are the presence of the bacillus, susceptible material for it to work upon, and a suitable environment,”



"Fleas.—Simond has made ingenious experiments to show that plague is transmitted from rat to man by means of fleas. A healthy rat has very few fleas on him doubtless because, being careful of his toilette, he gets rid of them as cats and dogs do."

"A sick rat becomes absolutely covered by these insects, doubtless because the illness makes him careless and neglectful of himself. The insects which attack the sick animals charge themselves with microbes and afterwards kindly transfer these to us." Bubonic Plague, etc., by Dr. Jose Verdes Montenegro, translated by W. Munro, M.D. Edin.

"The importance of the dissemination of plague by rats is only gradually being appreciated. It is a well-attested fact, and has in numerous localities been the precursor of an extensive outbreak. The rat plague is also slow in its progress, and it must not be imagined that it is just previously to the rats dying in their hundreds and thousands that plague is imported into the locality; the origin has to be sought at a much earlier period, when mortality occurs only among one or more rats in groups. It is a well-known fact among the ancient Hindoos that when rats begin to die in a house it was time for the inmates to leave their abode. Rats when they sicken with plague leave their holes and come out into the open. They look ill and are in a dazed condition, their eyes are watery and bleary, their coats are partially deprived of hair, and they hobble about with difficulty and stagger and fall. They make very little attempt to escape when approached, and their behaviour is so extraordinarily different from what is usual that the illness from which they are suffering may be at once suspected. The glands of plague-infected rats are enlarged, and these, together with the internal organs and blood, contain plague bacilli. It is not safe to handle rats which are either suffering, or have recently died, from plague." Plague viewed from several aspects by W. J. Simpson, M.D., Aberd., F.R.C.P., Professor of Hygiene, King's College, London.

‡ At the suggestion of Mr. Randall, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee printed post cards for giving information respecting fresh arrivals were also left at the premises.

† The Committee directed a letter to be sent by the Clerk to the Authorities of the premises in question to this effect.

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, 31st March, 1900.

*December 31st, 1899.*

*To the Medical Officer of Health.*

POPLAR AND BROMLEY.

SIR,—

I beg to lay before you my Seventh Annual Report of the sanitary work carried out in my district (Bromley North Division) during the year 1899.

1,639 premises have been inspected, 952 in response to complaints of nuisances, 214 on account of notification of infectious diseases, the remaining 573 being house-to-house inspection. Of the above inspections made, sanitary improvements were found to be necessary in 1140 instances, this has caused the service of 1140 intimations, and 451 statutory notices in accordance with the Public Health (London) Act 1861.

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

Hinks Place,	Glaucas Street,
Favonia Street,	Quickett Street,
Sarah Place,	Ireton Street,
Franklin Street,	Hawgood Street,
Otis Street,	

and sections of the under-mentioned streets:—

Marner Street,	Whitethorn Street,
St. Leonard Street,	Sherwood Street,
Swaton Road,	Donald Street,
Thomas Street,	Devas Street,
Knapp Road,	Arnold Road,
Archibald Street,	Wellington Road,
Chiltern Road,	Weston Street,
Hancock Road,	Fern Street,
Eastward Street,	Blackthorn Street.



During the year the drains of the undermentioned premises were re-constructed, intercepted, ventilated and furnished with means of access, in accordance with the conditions of the Board's regulations and plans submitted.

"Two Bee-Hives," P.H.  
 Recreation Ground, Grace Street.  
 Bell Yard, St. Leonard Street.  
 119, St. Leonard Street.  
 Self Tile Locking Company, Hancock Road.  
 Devons Road, 300 and 302.  
 Reading Room, Bruce Road.  
 Fairfoot Road, 155.  
 Bell Yard, w.c 's.  
 Webster's Stables, Three Mill Lane.  
 Smith Rope Walk, Back Alley.  
 Campbell Road, 72.

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

Swaton Road, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 14, 45, 31, 33, 35, 37.  
 Tibbatt's Road, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19.  
 Cantrell Road, 21, 24, 25, 20, 22, 23.  
 Wellington Road, 1, 23, 25, 83.  
 St. Leonard Street, 94, 96, 98, 100, 19, 39, 58 to 74, 149.  
 Chiltern Road, 19, 21, 23, 16, 18, 12, 15.  
 Glebe Road, 4, 5, 10, 11,  
 Sherwood Street, 18, 20.  
 Bow Common Lane, 20, 22.  
 Whitethorn Street, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 46, 48, 54, 58, 74, 76,  
 34, 46, 48.  
 Devons Road, 89, 215, 217, 219, 221, 304, 306, 308, 310, 4,  
 6, 222.  
 High Street, 16, 18.

Marner Street, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26,  
28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 53, 55, 57, 59,  
61, 63, 65, 67, 69.

Box Street, 13, 15, 12, 26.

Tidy Street, 18, 19.

Fairfoot Road, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 45, 47, 7, 153, 155, 146  
109, 129.

Colin Street, 12.

Powis Road, 27, 29, 31.

Donald Street, 52, 25.

British Street, 66.

Blackthorn Street, 51, 54, 57, 59, 71.

Rounton Road, 51, 53, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.

Mornington Road, 11, 5.

Grace Street, 30, 10.

Devas Street, 18.

Merchant Street, 10, 11.

Botolph Road, 2, 4, 6.

River Street, 9, 10.

Franklin Street, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 22, 33, 7, 10, 15, 18, 34

Glaucas Street, 26, 24, 45, 10, 12.

Perring Street, 8, 5, 17.

Bow Road, 122, 120, 8.

Eastward Street, 38, 40.

Methodist Chapel, Bruce Road.

Cottage Place, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Reeves Road, 27, 29, 31, 33.

Egleton Road, 15, 17.

Ireton Street, 14, 33.

Knapp Road, 45, 47, 76, 78, 80, 84, 88, 90, 92.

Hawgood Street, 16.

Campbell Road, 84.

Shepherd Street, 18, 25, 27, 29.

Fern Street, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 97.



Weston Street, 10.

Sherman Street, 4.

Bruce Road, 112.

Eleanor Street, 15, 16.

By your directions I have obtained 48 samples of food and drugs for analysis. Legal proceedings were instituted against four vendors and convictions were obtained, the penalties inflicted by the presiding magistrates varying from £1 to £12.

The nature of articles, extent of adulteration, and results of police-court proceedings were as follows :

Milk... ... Adulterated with 10 per cent. of water. Vendor fined 20s.

Coffee ... Adulterated with 60 per cent. of chicory. Vendor fined 20s.

Margarine ... Proceedings taken under Margarine Act. Vendor fined 40s. and 23s. cost.

Milk... ... Adulterated with 19 per cent. of water. Vendor fined £12 and £1 3s.

Under the Public Health (London) Act 1891, police-court legal proceedings had been taken against the owners of the undermentioned premises for disobeying the Board's notices with the following results :—

Tibbats Road, 13 and 15.

Defective drains.

Magistrate's orders to execute the works in fourteen days with £1 7s. in the first case and £2 13s. 3d. in the second case.

8, Quickett Street.

Improperly repairing drain.

In pursuance of the Board's order of authorization dated the 25th May, I applied for a summons against the builder of the above premises, under the 42nd section of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for improperly repairing a drain; evidence having been given by the Medical Officer and myself as to the improper work, the presiding magistrate, Mr. Cluer, fined the Defendant £5 and £2 2s. costs.

On the 9th of March, I visited in company with the Medical Officer of Health, the premises in the Devons Road, occupied by a butcher, and there seized a carcase of a diseased cow, as being unfit for the food of man. It was taken before Mr. Dickinson, the presiding magistrate, at the Thames Police-court, who made an order for its condemnation, and granted a summons against the owner returnable on the 7th April. On that date the summons was heard against the owner, and after a protracted hearing the magistrate said it was a very bad case, and fined the Defendant £30 and £7 7s. costs.

The markets and stalls have been regularly inspected throughout the year with a view of detecting diseased and unwholesome food, and only in two instances has there been occasion to interfere, one was in the above case, the other case the owner destroyed it in my presence.

I have also made periodical inspections throughout the year of the cow and slaughter-houses.

The licensed slaughter-houses number 4; the licensed cow-houses number 3.

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,

31st December, 1899.

SIR,—

I beg to submit to you my (tenth) Annual Report of the sanitary work executed, and nuisances abated in the south division of the parish of Bromley for the year ended 31st December 1899.

I have inspected 1606 premises, 859 in response to complaints of nuisances, 273 being on account of infectious diseases cases notified, and 474 being house-to-house inspections. Of the 1606 inspections made, 245 premises were found to be in fair sanitary condition, whilst in the remaining 1361, nuisances were found to exist, necessitating the following works of sanitary repairs, which had been carried out (see tabulated list) and 5242 re-inspections were made in the supervision of same.

House-to-house inspections were carried out as follows :—

## Whole of Bartlett Street.

„ „ Bloomsbury Street.  
 „ „ Bromley Cottages.  
 „ „ Byron Street.  
 „ „ Clutton Street.  
 „ „ Cording Street.  
 „ „ Cook Street.  
 „ „ Cobden Street.  
 „ „ David Street.  
 „ „ Dunbar Cottages.  
 „ „ Portree Street.  
 „ „ Rifle Street.  
 „ „ Rowlett Steet.  
 „ „ Tapley Street.  
 „ „ Wellington Street.  
 „ „ Yatten Street.

## Sections of Abbott Road.

„ „ Albert Street.  
 „ „ Barchester Street.  
 „ „ Bright Street.  
 „ „ Blair Street.  
 „ „ Chrisp Street.  
 „ „ Culloden Street.  
 „ „ East India Road.  
 „ „ Ettrick Street.  
 „ „ Ida Street.  
 „ „ Railway Street.  
 „ „ Spey Street.  
 „ „ St. Leonard's Road.  
 „ „ Tetley Street.  
 „ „ Venue Street (whole  
                                     of south side).  
 „ „ Willis Street.  
 „ „ Wyvis Street.

The drains of 498 premises were tested with the smoke test (either with rockets or the Board's machine), 375 drains were found to be defective (not gas-tight), and in the remaining instances no defects were discovered.

During the year the drains of the undermentioned premises were re-constructed and (where practicable) intercepted, ventilated, and furnished with means of access for cleansing purposes in accordance with Board's regulations :—

Abbott Road, Nos. 91, 93, 95, 97, 99 (throughout to sewer in road).

Athol Street, No. 17.

Benledi Street, No. 1.

Barchester Street, Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 (throughout to sewer in road).

Brabazon Street, Nos. 99, 101, 103 (throughout to sewer in road).

Blair Street, Nos. 21, 25, 27 (throughout to sewer in road, not across yard at 23).

Brunswick Road, No. 242. Dr. Guinesses Nurses' Home (lower closet abolished, upper closet refitted), 126, Branch library, basement, surface drainage.

Broomfield Street, Nos. 3, 5 (throughout to sewer in road).

Bloomsbury Street, No. 15.

Burcham Street, Nos. 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, yard adjoining (throughout to sewer in road).

Bright Street, Nos. 43, 45, 47 (throughout adjoining premises to sewer in road).

Byron Street, Nos. 4, 6, 39 (throughout to sewer in road).

Crisp Street, Nos. 71 (not main drain leading to sewer in road), 85, 87 (throughout to sewer in road) 94, 96, 98.

Cobden Street, Nos. 13, 15, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37 (throughout to sewer in road).

Clutton Street, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 (throughout to sewer in road)



Cording Street, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 (throughout to sewer in road), 3, 5, 7, 9.

Cordelia Street, No. 17A (throughout to sewer in road).

David Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (throughout adjoining premises to sewer in road).

Dee Street and Culloden Street, New Board Schools.

East India Road, Nos. 251A, 251B, 251C, 251D, 389, 391, 401, 449, 463, 465, 467, 469.

Follett Street, No. 44, 46 (stables) St. Frideswide's New Clergy House.

Grundy Street, Nos. 137, 139, 141, 143, 145 (combined new front area, drainage throughout to sewer in road) 147, front and back area drainage throughout to sewer in road ; 153 155 separate single systems, front area drainage, throughout to sewer in road ; 155, rear drainage reconstructed in connection with new work done at adjoining premises at the rear.

Ida Street, Nos. 25, 27, 29 throughout to sewer in road.

Leven Road, Nos. 270, 272, 274, 276.

All Hallow's Club House (throughout to sewer in road)

Oban Street, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 throughout to sewer in road.

Rowlett Street, Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23 throughout to sewer in road.

St. Leonard's Road, Nos. 171, 173, 315 throughout to sewers in road.

Southill Street, Nos. 36, 38.

Tapley Street, Nos. 13, "The George" P.H. (stable), 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 31, 32, 33 throughout to sewer in road.

Tetley Street, Nos. 18, 20, 22, 24, 30, 32, 34, 66, 68 throughout to sewers in road.

Wyvis Street, Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15 throughout to sewers in road.

The drains of the following premises were re-constructed on the old lines, and in many cases improved by being furnished with means of access for cleansing purposes, ventilated, and intercepted.

- Abbott Road, Nos. 12, 16, 78, 80, 100, 112, 129, 131, 133, 135.  
 Abberfeldy Street, Nos. 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 97.  
 Athol Street, Nos. 17, 24.  
 Barchester Street, Nos. 56, 58.  
 Bartlett Street, No. 5 (main drain only throughout to sewer in road).  
 Blair Street, Nos. 91, 93, 95.  
 Bromley Hall Road, No. 30.  
 Brunswick Road, Nos. 133, 204.  
 Byron Street, Nos. 2, 44, 46, 48, 56, merely connected from old to new sewer in road.  
 Bright Street, Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 (throughout to sewer in road).  
 Chrisp Street, Nos. 75 (throughout to sewer in road), 90, 112, 114, 145, 162 "The Anchor" B.H.  
 Culloden Street, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 38, 80 (main drain only throughout to sewer in road).  
 Clutton Street, Nos. 1 and 3.  
 Cording Street, No. 1.  
 Cook Street, Nos. 2, 3 (not main drain) 9, 10.  
 Dee Street, Nos. 37, 48.  
 Dunkeld Street, No. 44.  
 Ettrick Street, Nos. 18, 72 (main drains partially).  
 East India Road, Nos. 377 (front area drainage) 471, 473.  
 Goodliffe Street, Nos. 18, 20.  
 Guildford Road, Nos. 1, 3.  
 Ida Street, Nos. 45, 47, 49, 51.  
 Morris Road, Nos. 16, 17.  
 Portree Street, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.  
 Rifle Street, Nos. 3, 4, 5.  
 Railway Street, Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17 "The Byron Head" B.H.  
 Rowlett Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 (not main drain or sewer under No. 10) 11, 12, 24.



St. Leonard's Road, Nos. 89 Boy's Club, 109, 111, 183  
merely connected up with new sewer, 244, 293, 295.

Teviot Street, No. 63.

Venue Street, Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39 (not main at 39).

Willis Street, No. 23 (main drain from chamber to chamber  
only).

In carrying out the above-mentioned drainage works it necessitated the submitting of 39 plans to the Board for their approval.

In pursuance of the Committee's and Board's orders of authorization, it was necessary to apply for 5 summonses against owners of the undermentioned premises for disregarding the Board's notices, with the following results :—

Blair Street, No. 39, water supply reinstated before case came on to be heard or shortly after application was made for summons ; nominal penalty of 6d. inflicted, and £1 13s. costs allowed the Board.

Abbott Road, No. 91, summons dismissed with £2 2s. costs against the Board in consequence of one premises (No. 99) having been found to be tacked on to drainage system, being one extra to the plans in the keeping of the Board.

Tetley Street, No. 57 ; 14 days abatement order ; 30s. costs—paid.

East India Road, No. 259 ; 21 days abatement order ; 30s. costs—paid.

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS APPERTAINING TO FOLLOWING CASES,

See Annual Report for 1898.

Follett Street, No. 44. I was summoned to appear at the Thames Police Court to show reason why the Magistrate's "closing orders" under date 22nd December, 1897, should not be cancelled. On your visiting the premises you found that the works necessary to render the same fit for human habitation had been executed to your satisfaction. I therefore, by your direction, in response to owners'

application informed the Magistrate there was no objection to the cancellation of the three orders—Nos. 44, 46, Follett Street, No. 3, St. Leonard's Cottages had been altered into one premises.

Albert Street, 9. I appeared at the Court in response to summons taken out by owner for cancellation of "closing order" made 20th November, 1897. The premises having been put in habitable repair to your satisfaction no objection was made, order was cancelled.

#### SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Ettrick Street, No. 72. Legal proceedings taken under the 12th Section Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for the abatement of urgent nuisances, to save delay, summons made returnable (forthwith) same day. "Abatement order" to execute the work in 14 days and £1 6s. costs allowed.

Forty-seven samples of food have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis: 4 samples of butter were so adulterated that legal proceedings were taken.

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

Butter	...	Adulterated with 98 per cent. of foreign fat. Vendor fined full penalty, £20 and 27s. costs.
Butter	...	Adulterated with 83.3 per cent. of foreign fat. Vendor fined full penalty, £20 and 23s. costs.
		Summonses under the Margarine Act.—For serving same in unlabelled wrapper.
		By suggestion of Magistrate, withdrawn.
		For neglecting to label parcel from which sample had been taken.
		By suggestion of Magistrate withdrawn.
Margarine	...	Adulterated with 68 per cent. of foreign fat, proceedings taken under Margarine Act for having served same in unlabelled wrapper. Vendor fined £3 and 23s. costs.



Butter ... Adulterated with 79.6 foreign fat. Vendor fined  
£4 and £1 costs.

The market places and stalls were regularly inspected throughout the year. I have on several occasions, on the Vendors' application, examined the articles of food purchased by them at the markets and when found unsound, unwholesome, and unfit for food, had the same destroyed as trade refuse, and gave the necessary certificates to that effect, but in no instance was anything exposed for sale at the time of my visit in such a condition as to justify a seizure, excepting that in one instance it was proved in evidence that a quantity of unwholesome tinned condensed milk was so deposited as to be intended for the food of man.

In accordance with your instructions I visited a tradesman's premises at Chrisp Street, and there found a case containing 71 blown tins of condensed milk which were seized by me, brought to you, and by your approval taken to Court. The Defendant's assistants admitted that the tins were deposited for the contents being used for making "caramel toffee."

On the same being proved to be unsound, unwholesome, and unfit for the food of man, a penalty of £20 was inflicted and £10 10s. costs allowed the Board.

Five notices of intention to apply for renewal of slaughter-house and cow-house licenses were received from my district. The premises were again forthwith inspected, and where necessary various works were executed on the service of written "intimations" and notices.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD E. MINERS, ASSOC. SAN. INST.,

*Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under*

*Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.*

*Bromley, South Division*

31st December, 1899.

*To the Medical Officer of Health,*

POPLAR AND BROMLEY.

SIR,

I beg to submit to you my fourth Annual Report of the sanitary work carried out in my district (Poplar North Division) during the year ending 1899.

1710 premises have been inspected, 1104 in answer to complaints of nuisances, 333 on account of notifications of infectious diseases, the remaining 273 being house to house Inspections.

Out of the above total number of Inspections, the drains of 633 premises have been tested with either smoke or chemical drain testers and 433 were found to be defective (not gastight) and in 200 instances the tests revealed no defects, 689 premises were found to be in fair condition.

House to house Inspections have been carried out in the whole of the following streets, viz. :—

Elizabeth Cottages,	Buxton Terrace,
Cottage Street,	Hanbury's Buildings,
Gaselee Street,	Norfolk Street,
Shirbutt Street,	Wright's Terrace, Orchard
Lea Passage,	House,
Sophia Street,	Landseer Terrace,
Providence Cottages,	Prospect Place,

and sections of the following streets, viz. :—

Arcadia Street,	Northumberland Street,
Annabel Street,	Oriental Street,
Augusta Street,	Park Place and Street,



Bath Street,  
 Brunswick Street,  
 Chilcot Street,  
 Clifton Street,  
 Chrisp Street,  
 Elizabeth Place,  
 East India Dock Road,  
 Ellesmere Street  
 Ellerthorpe Street,  
 Emmett Street,  
 Follett Street,  
 Flint Street,  
 Giraud Street,  
 Gough Street,  
 Grosvenor Buildings,  
 Grove Villas,  
 Ida Street,  
 James Place,  
 Kerbey Street,  
 Lion Street.  
 Market Street,

Pekin Street,  
 Pennyfields,  
 Plimsoll Street,  
 Perry Close,  
 Rigden Street,  
 Rook Street,  
 Robin Hood Lane,  
 Sabbarton Street,  
 South East Row,  
 Southill Street,  
 Suffolk Street  
 Sussex Street,  
 Upper North Street,  
 Wade's Place,  
 Walton Court,  
 West Street,  
 Warrington Place,  
 Wells Street.

During the year the drains of the undermentioned premises were reconstructed and in most cases 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 :—

6, Pennyfields.  
 Bow Lane Schools.  
 40, 42, Arcadia Street.  
 Vigor's Stoneyard, Pennyfields.  
 202, East India Dock Road.  
 Greenwich Pensioners, P.H.,  
 Bow Lane.

83, 85, Pekin Street.  
 West India Dock Station.  
 32, Canton Street.  
 St. Saviour's Schools, Arcadia  
 Street.  
 The Green Man, P.H., High Street.  
 70, 72, Pennyfields.

64, 66, Hind Street.	12, Stainsby Road, drain to fore-
27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.	court.
Cottage Street.	32, 24, Southill Street.
69, Pennyfield's Stables.	244, High Street.
4, Montague Place.	White Hart, P.H., High Street.
98, Brunswick Street.	67, 68, Park Street.
Trinity Arms, P.H., Orchard	42, Pennyfields.
House.	77w, East India Dock Road.
36, Vesey Street	15, 16, Grove Villas.
Stable, north side Hind Street.	1 to 6, Buxton Terrace,
56, Canton Street,	(Cottage Street).
The Crown, P.H., Orchard Place.	211, East India Dock Road.
36, Canton Street,	The Rising Sun, P.H., High Street.
St. Stephen's Vicarage, East India	23, Canton Street.
Dock Road.	7, 8, 9, King Street.
14, Chrisp Street.	40, 42, Brunswick 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, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 48, 50, 69,  
71, 73, 75.  
Augusta Street, 18, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 104.  
Ashton Street, 33.  
Bygrove Street, 1, 3, 60, 62.  
Brunswick Street. 78, 80, 82, 84, 86.  
Bath Street, 68, 70, 76, 78, 94, 96, 98.  
Bedford Street, 5, 11.  
Bow Lane, 45, 47, 69  
Canton Street, 4, 20, 32, 37, 39, 56A, 90, 94, 96.  
Cotton Street, 15, 49.  
Cruden Place, 1, 2.  
Chrisp Street, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 49, 67.  
Clifton Street, 6 (stable).



- Chilcot Street, 9, 8, 37 (Vicar's yard).  
 Dolphin Lane, 1A.  
 East India Dock Road, 79A, 64, 106, 126, 109, 138, 140,  
 142, 211, 157, 107, 239.  
 Emmett Street, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51.  
 Ellerthorpe Street, 8.  
 Elizabeth Place, 2.  
 Follett Street, 2.  
 Flint Street, 2, 4, 6, 14.  
 Grundy Street, 10, 76, 78, The African, P.H., 21, 23, 33, 35,  
 37, 65, 67, 127.  
 Gaselee Street, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.  
 Giraud Street, 39, 41, 43.  
 Gill Street, 103, 104.  
 Gough Street, 10, 17, 66, 68, 90, 94, 106, 92.  
 Grove Villas, 1, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.  
 Grosvenor Buildings, 35, 301, 341, 345, 443, 513.  
 Hind Street, 27, 29, 42, 57, 59, 61, 105, 100.  
 High Street, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 62,  
 66, 36.  
 The Green Dragon, P.H., 120, 164, 47, 89, 91, 96, 216, 218,  
 220, 269, 159, 235.  
 Ida Street, 5, 8, 13.  
 James Place, 6, 18.  
 Kerbey Street, 10, 16, 11, 13, 15, 76, 78, 80, 82.  
 King Street, 8, 7, 9.  
 Latham Street, 4.  
 Market Street, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 3, 5, 7, 9, 30, Princess  
 Mary, B.H.  
 Morant Street, 2, 34, 58.  
 Northumberland Street, 15, 19, 8, 10, 30, 34, 36, 40, 42, 44,  
 46, 52, 56, 62, 64.  
 Norfolk Street, 1, 2, 3, 4.  
 Nankin Street, 3, 4, 5, 7.

- Naval Row, 7.  
 Oriental Street, 18.  
 Orchard Place, 28, 29, 47, 48, 49, 50, Prince Albert, P.H.  
 Park Street, 49, 47, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 63, 67, 68, 72,  
     76, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80.  
 Pennyfields, 77, 3, 26, 28.  
 Pekin Street, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52,  
     54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78,  
     73, 17, 35.  
 Plimsoll Street, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21.  
 Phoebe Street, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.  
 Providence Cottages, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.  
 Perry's Close, 4.  
 Providence Place, 10.  
 Prospect Place, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.  
 Rigden Street, 1, 2, 3, 4.  
 Rook Street, 9, 11, 12, 17, 20, 39, 42.  
 Randall's Buildings, 1A.  
 Robin Hood Lane, British Oak, B.H., 26, 30, 32.  
 Randall's Market, 60.  
 Sturry Street, 9, 3, 17, 19.  
 Shirbutt Street, 1, 3, 5, 9.  
 Stainsby Road, 28, 36.  
 Sophia Street, 8, 9, 10.  
 Southill Street, 5, 7, 13, 23, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28.  
 Sussex Street, 1, 2, 5, 66, 65, 42, 43, 55, 56.  
 Suffolk Street, 1, 95, 96, 31, 32, 11, 42, 43, 53, 45.  
 Sabbarton Street, 70, 72.  
 Upper North Street, Sabbarton Arms, P.H., 91, 117, 119, 87,  
     Prince of Wales, P.H. (stable drain), 82, 24, 26.  
 Ulmar Place, 2.  
 Vesey Street, 33, 36.  
 Wade Street, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.  
 Woollett Street, The Chimes, B.H., 28.



Woodstock Street Stables, 3, 7, 26.

Wells Street, 33.

Woolmore Street, 6, 34, 46.

Warrington Place, 7, 9, 3.

Wade's Place 12, 14.

The shops, stalls and food stores in my district have been regularly inspected with a view to detecting unwholesome food, and in a number of cases parcels of fish, meat, fruit, &c., have been destroyed and the vendors cautioned.

In pursuance of the Committee's and Board's orders of authorization, 5 summonses were taken out against the owners of the under-mentioned premises for neglecting to comply with the Board's notices, results appended :—

No. 24, Rook Street, defective drain in connection with 23 Rook Street, owner agreed to an abatement order, for the work to be done within 14 days with 4s. costs.

Arcadia Street, 51, no water supply for domestic and sanitary purposes, owner had put on the water before the summons was heard, paid 2s. (cost of summons).

Rook Street, 43, 44, no water supply for domestic and sanitary purposes, adjourned for a week, for work to be completed, which was done, paid costs of summons, 4s.

Grundy Street, 69, defective drain, abatement order granted, the work to be completed within 14 days with 23s. costs.

Forty-seven samples of food had been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, 3 were found to be adulterated and legal proceedings instituted.

The nature of articles, extent of adulteration and result of prosecutions being as follows :—

Butter	...	Adulterated with 88 per cent of foreign fat. Vendor fined £10 and 12s. 6d. costs ; first offence.
Milk	..	Deficient in cream to the extent of 43 per cent. Vendor find 30s. and 12s. 6d. costs ; first offence.
Cocoa	...	Adulterated with 77 per cent. of a mixture of sugar and arrowroot, 18.4 per cent. of the former and 58.6 per cent. of the latter. Vendor fined £4 and £1 costs ; first offence.

On the 29th July, whilst inspecting the shops and stalls in Chrisp Street, my attention was drawn to a basket half full of rotten cherries which were exposed for sale at 2d. per pound on a stall, they were seized and taken before the presiding Magistrate, who said he had no hesitation in condemning them and granted two summonses, one for exposing for sale, and the other for selling to the prejudice of the purchaser. The summonses were heard on the 8th August, when the vendor was fined £4 on one summons and 1/- on the other.

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

The licensed slaughterhouses number	...	5
" " cowhouses	"	3

In every case where new pans and traps had been found to be fixed without giving notice in writing to the Clerk of the Board (Infringement of London County Council Bye-laws), letters were sent 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 the work passed after applying the smoke or chemical test.

Cases of overcrowding at the under-mentioned premises were



abated without having to institute legal proceedings:—2, Latham Street, 31, Giraud Street, 78, Park Street, 1 Dingle Lane, 6, Ellesmere Street, 2, Kerbey Street, 5, Union Street, 8, Hale Street, 27 Ellerthorpe Street, 19, Arcadia Street, 10, Sophia Street, 19, Wade's Place, 17 and 1, Woolmore Street, 68, Bath Street, 36, Vesey Street, 96, Sussex Street, 60, Dock Cottages.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES BULLOCK,

*Sanitary Inspector,*

*Poplar, North Division.*

*To the Medical Officer of Health Poplar and Bromley,*

*31st December, 1899.*

SIR,—

I beg leave to submit to you my tenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Work executed in the South Division of Poplar for the year ended 31st December, 1899.

House to House inspections were carried out as follows:—

The whole of Manilla Street.		Sections of Manchester Road.	
"	"	Oliffe Street.	"
"	"	Laura Cottages.	"
"	"	Totnes Cottages.	"
"	"	Cuba Street.	"
"	"	Launch Street.	"
"	"	Escot Cottages.	"
"	"	Lead Street.	"
		Stebondale Street.	
		West Ferry Road.	
		Samuda Street.	
		Ship Street.	
		Pier Street.	
		Seyssell Street.	
		Cold Harbour.	

The whole of Havannah Street.	Sections of Plevna Street.
„ „ Manilla Cottages.	„ Charles Terrace.
	„ Ferry Street.
	„ Northumberland Cottages
	„ Galbraith Street.
	„ Claude Street.
	„ Marshfield Street.
	„ Glengall Road.
	„ Newcastle Street.

In addition to the above, 950 complaints of nuisances and 235 notifications of infectious diseases were received and dealt with, making a total of 1556 primary inspections ; while 4314 re-inspections were made during the year. Of that total, 568 premises were found to be in fair condition and 63.4 per cent. required various works of Sanitary Improvement.

249 drains were proved defective by the smoke or chemical tests, and in 913 instances the applications of these tests revealed no defects.

During the year the drains of the under-mentioned premises were reconstructed on the old lines as follows :—

- \* Stebondale Street, 4 to 12, 21 to 35, 134 136, 73 to 79.
- Manchester Road (323 and blacksmith's shop at rear of) 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 116, 118, 120. 122, 124, 316, 320 to 336 (stable premises at rear of 326), 76, 402.
- West Ferry Road, 361, 98, 115 to 125, 53.
- Cuba Street, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20.
- Charles Terrace, 13 to 16.
- Galbraith Street, 83 to 89.
- Manilla Street, 1, 25, 37, 49, 51.
- Strafford Street, 35.



Havannah Street, 2, 4, 6.

Pier Street, 15.

Glengall Road, 1.

Tooke Street, 52, to 58, back main only, 2 and 42, 44, 46, 48,  
except main No. 48.

Alpha Road, 2, 4, 6, 8, except main through No. 8.

Maria Street, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Blacksmith's Arms, West Ferry Road.

Newcastle Street, 44.

Kents Terrace, 8, 9.

Samuda Street (Stables) 20.

Mellish Street, 18 (main).

Drains were intercepted, ventilated and means of access provided  
at :—

West Ferry Road, 205, 451, 437 to 449.

Charles Terrace, 2 to 8.

Manilla Street, 68, 70, 64, 66.

Millwall Dock Tavern, West Ferry Road.

Manilla Cottages, 1, 2.

Prince of Wales, p.h., Folly Wall.

Stebondale Street, 22, 24.

North Pole, p.h., Manilla Street.

Manchester Road, 138, 140, 142, 144 (line of drain altered ;  
insufficient fall for interceptor).

West Ferry Road, 175, 177.

Where practicable a severe water test has been applied to all new  
drain work.

In 18 instances plans were submitted in accordance with the  
Board's regulations.

Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Police Court pro-  
ceedings have been taken, in pursuance of the Board's orders of

authorisation, against the owners of the undermentioned premises, for disregarding statutory notices, with the results indicated :—

#### ABATEMENT ORDERS.

Manchester Road, 389, 14 days Abatement Order ; 30s. costs.

Marshfield Street, 39, 7 days Abatement Order ; 27s. costs.

Samuda Street, 16, 21 days Abatement Order ; 27s. costs.

Stebondale Street, 75, 7 days Abatement Order ; 27s. costs ; penalty for neglect £5 5s. and £2 2s. costs.

Marshfield Street, 30, 7 days Abatement Order ; 27s. costs ; penalty for neglect £5 5s. and £2 2s. costs.

Marshfield Street, 31, 7 days Abatement Order ; 27s. costs ; penalty for neglect £5 5s. and £2 2s. costs ; in default 7 weeks in prison.

Cuba Street, 1, 21 days Abatement Order ; 30s. costs.

#### CLOSING ORDERS.

Samuda Street, 20, premises closed as unfit for human habitation ; £3 3s. costs.

Manchester Road, 183, premises closed as unfit for human habitation ; £1 5s. costs.

Manchester Road, 326.

A summons was issued in this case for neglecting to repair the defective drain. Prior to the day of hearing, the owner's solicitors claimed that the drain in question was a sewer repairable by the Board, as a stable at rear which was not shown on the plan in the Board's possession was connected with the same drain system. The ground was opened and this was found to be the case, the summons



was consequently withdrawn, both parties paying their own costs, and the necessary work was executed by the Board.

#### DISOBEYING MAGISTRATES' ORDERS.

On the 31st of May the owner of the premises 39, Marshfield Street, was summoned for disobeying a Magistrate's order, made on the 5th of the same month.

Owing to the fact that different persons collected the rent and that the alleged owner refused to admit ownership, many hours waiting on several occasions became necessary in order to see the rent paid and the rent book signed. This was eventually done, and the collector's name and address taken. At the court the collector pleaded that he was not the owner, but on proof that he had received the last weeks rent, the Magistrate held him responsible within the meaning of the statute, and he was fined 20s. and 23s. costs.

In spite of the above conviction the nuisance remained unabated, and I had to further watch the premises until the rent was again received and the rent book signed by the owner. A summons was therefore issued for his attendance at the court on the 21st June, at the hearing of which the defendant applied for a week's adjournment in order to obtain the services of a solicitor.

At the adjourned hearing the Magistrate imposed a penalty of £6 10s. and 44s. costs, or in default 21 days imprisonment.

On Wednesday, the 21st June, the occupier of 20 Samuda Street was summoned at the court for continuing to occupy the said premises, knowing they had been closed by Magistrate's order on the 11th of the previous month. The Magistrate imposed a fine of £2 and 23s. costs, and informed the defendant that by occupying the premises he had become liable to 40s. per day from the date of the order, which would have amounted to about £70.

## INSPECTOR SUMMONED TO RESCIND CLOSING ORDER.

I was summoned to attend the Thames Police Court on the 12th August, to show cause why the owner of the premises 183, Manchester Road, should not be released from the Magistrates order dated the 31st May, closing the house as unfit for human habitation.

Before attending the court it was found that several necessary works were outstanding and nuisances unabated, I therefore attended the court and opposed the application, in consequence of which the matter was adjourned for a week by the Magistrate in order that the defects which were indicated might be remedied. At the date of the adjourned hearing this had been done, and the premises had been in your opinion rendered fit for human habitation.

I attended at the court and the order was rescinded unopposed.

## DEFECTIVE DRAIN WORK.

In October last it came to my knowledge that certain drain repairs had been executed at the premises 331, West Ferry Road, and the ground filled in without any notice to the Board, or opportunity being afforded for inspection. By your direction, and with the Sanitary Committee's authority, the premises were entered, the ground was opened and the drain was exposed. It was then found that the work had been so badly executed as to be a nuisance and dangerous to health ; proceedings were therefore authorised by the Board to be taken against the person liable. I at once interviewed the owner, who stated he had not visited the premises for a month and had not seen the repairs in question. A builder at Forest Gate who employed the workmen who did the work, denied having given the man any instruction to repair the drain. He stated, however, that the rent collector might have done so.

I next interviewed the rent collector who stated that he had



instructed the man to clear the drain ; but he had neither ordered nor even seen the repairs in question.

This was reported, and proceedings were taken against the workman who actually did the work. At the police court he was fined 10s. and 2s. costs, and received a strong reprimand from the Magistrate, who said that had he not been a poor man the fine would have been much heavier.

### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

49 samples of food and drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst ; of that number 6 were certified to be so much adulterated that it was necessary to take proceedings against the respective vendors. The extent of adulteration, and the results of the prosecutions were as follows :—

Milk	...	Deficient in cream to the extent of 33 per cent. Vendor fined £10 and £1 3s. costs.
Butter	...	Adulterated with 86 per cent. of foreign fat. Vendor fined £3 and £1 3s. costs.
Milk	...	Adulterated with 22 per cent. of water. Vendor fined £3 and £1 3s. costs.
Milk	...	Adulterated with 11 per cent. of water. Vendor fined £2 and 2s. costs.
Milk	...	Adulterated with 16 per cent of water. Vendor find £3 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Butter	...	Adulterated with 85.5 per cent. of foreign fat. Vendor fined £3 and £1 3s. costs.

Four notices of intention to apply for renewal of slaughterhouse and cowhouse licenses were received from my district,

The premises were forthwith inspected and various works executed on the service of the Board's notice.

The shops, food stores, and stalls have been regularly inspected with a view of detecting diseased and unwholesome food but in no instance was any article of food exposed for sale at the time of my visits in such a condition as to justify seizure.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CEPHAS FOAD, *Assoc. San. Inst.*

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

*Poplar South Division.*

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*Summary of Notices and Improvements carried out at the different  
MANUFACTORIES and WORKSHOPS in the Poplar and Bromley  
Parishes, for the year ended December, 1899.*

Nature of Nuisance.	Number of Notices served.	Cause of Nuisance.	How Remedied.
Smoke Nuisance ..	48	Burning of inferior fuel, and defective apparatus.	Better class of fuel used and in six cases smoke consumers have been fitted. In one case a "prohibition order" was made by the Magistrate, and £2 4s. allowed as costs. In a second instance £10 penalty was inflicted with £3 3s. costs.
Tar Works ... ..	4	Defective condensing apparatus.	The condensers have been put into thorough repair.
Varnish Works ...	6	Vapours from varnish pots allowed to escape into the atmosphere.	Apparatus fixed for dealing with the vapours.
Cocoa Nut oil works	3	Nuisance caused by burning damaged cocoa nuts.	A summons was issued with the result that the Magistrate inflicted a fine of £10 and allowed £3 3s. costs. The material is now carted away to a rubbish shoot. In a second instance the summons was adjourned <i>sine die</i> , £4 4s. costs.
Defective sanitary arrangements ...	6	Drains defective.	Defects made good.
Fish Skin Drying ...	4	Nuisance caused by drying skate skins	Nuisance abated.
Insanitary Laundries	4	Defective drains and paving.	Defects made good.
Drying refuse ..	2	Nuisance caused by drying Argol refuse.	Kilns have been repaired.
Workrooms .. ...	4	Walls and ceilings dirty and dilapidated.	The workrooms have been thoroughly cleansed.
Sulphate of Ammonia Works ...	2	Escape of Sulphuretted Hydrogen from condensor	The apparatus has been repaired.
India Rubber Works.	2	Nuisance caused by boiling damaged India rubber.	Means adopted for dealing with the vapours.

Nature of Nuisance.	Number of Notices served.	Cause of Nuisance.	How Remedied.
Iron Founders ...	2	Vapours from cupolas were allowed to escape below the roofs of the adjoining houses.	The shafts of the cupolas have been raised.
Nitric Acid Works...	1	Escape of Nitrous Gas	The plant has been repaired.
Fish Curing... ..	3	Nuisance caused by smoking fish in wooden smoke holes.	In each case the smoke holes were taken down and re-constructed, and shafts fitted so as to carry the smoke above the roofs of the adjoining houses
Cotton Oil Works ...	1	Refuse from the vats was discharged into the Board's sewer.	Means adopted for preventing any further escape.
Coffee Extract Works	1	Nuisance caused through charring a mixture of molasses and chicory.	An apparatus has been fixed to prevent the escape of the vapours.
Burning Refuse ...	2	Nuisance caused by burning meat and fish tins.	Nuisance discontinued.
Oil Works ... ..	4	Vapours from boiling plant allowed to escape into the atmosphere.	Extra condensing apparatus fitted.
Chemical Works ...	2	Escape of acid vapours from main shaft.	Condensing power increased.
Fish Depot ... ..	2	Nuisance caused by depositing fish offal and keeping it on the premises beyond the prescribed time.	Material is now removed daily.
Dye Works ... ..	1	Noxious gases allowed to escape into the atmosphere.	An apparatus has been fixed to condense the vapours.
Asphalte Works ...	1	Vapours from cauldrons allowed to escape into the atmosphere.	Condensers repaired.
Bakehouses ... ..	66	The whole of the bakehouses have been inspected twice during the year.	The necessary cleansing operations have been carried out.

C. W. RAYMOND,  
*Inspector of Nuisances in Manufactories and Workshops.*



*Barges and Canal Boats inspected in the Poplar and Bromley Parishes  
during the year 1899.*

Date.	Name.	Place.
Dec. 17	.. Sussex ...	... Limehouse Cut.
„ 20	... Ada ...	... Bromley Lock.
„ 23	... Climax ...	... Limehouse Cut.
Jan. 3	... Ouse ...	... do.
„ 7	... Crick ...	... do.
„ 9	.. Marquis ...	... River Lea.
„ 13	... Irwell ...	... Limehouse Cut.
„ 20	... Bedford ...	... Bromley Lock.
„ 26	... Middlesex ...	... Limehouse Cut.
„ 31	... Louisa...	... do.
Feb. 4	... Algernon ...	... Bromley Lock.
„ 8	... Alice ...	... Limehouse Cut.
„ 13	... England ...	... Bow Creek.
„ 17	... Childs ...	... Limehouse Cut.
„ 20	... Praed ...	... do.
„ 28	... Crick ...	... do.
Mar. 7	... Midhat ...	... do.
„ 9	... Middlesex ...	... do.
„ 18	... Albert ...	... do.
„ 28	.. G. W. R. ..	... Limehouse Cut.
Apr. 10	... Harold ...	... Bromley Lock.
„ 14	... Frolic ...	... do.
„ 14	.. Fanny ...	... Limehouse Cut.
„ 17	... Premier ...	... do.
„ 20	... Dod ...	... do.
„ 21	.. Sunshine ...	... Bromley Lock.
May 15	... Midhat ...	... Limehouse Cut.
„ 16	... Brent ...	... do.
„ 16	.. Blyth ...	... do.
„ 19	... Ouse ...	... do.
„ 28	... Clara ...	... Bromley Lock.
„ 30	... British Lion ...	... Limehouse Cut.
June 1	... Cambridge ...	... do.
„ 6	... Crest ...	... Bromley Lock.
„ 10	... William ..	... do.
„ 12	... Climax ...	... Limehouse Out.
„ 15	... Albert...	... do.
July 6	... Frolic ...	... Bromley Lock.
„ 8	.. Fanny ...	... Limehouse Cut.
„ 10	.. Faith ...	... Bromley Lock.
„ 14	... Douglas ...	... do.
„ 17	... England ...	... do.
„ 17	... Albert ...	... Limehouse Cut.
„ 22	... Iris ...	... do.
„ 22	... G. W. R. ...	... do.
„ 24	... Climax ...	... do.
„ 27	... Middlesex ...	... do.
Aug. 1	... Blyth ...	... Bromley Lock.
„ 10	... Ouse ...	... Limehouse Cut.
„ 14	... Midhat ...	... do.

Date.	Name.	Place
Aug 16	... George ...	... Limehouse Cut.
Sep. 4	... Ouse ...	... do.
" 7	... Millicent ...	... Bromley Lock.
" 11	... Childs ...	... Limehouse Cut.
" 13	... Eagle ...	... do.
" 20	... Caroline ...	... Bromley Lock.
" 20	... Brent ...	... do.
" 22	... England ...	... do.
" 29	... Dod ...	... Limehouse Cut.
Oct 2	... Climax ...	... do.
" 2	... Ouse ...	... do.
" 3	... Alice ...	... Bromley Lock.
" 5	... Iris ...	... Limehouse Cut.
" 9	... Midhat ...	... do.
" 10	... Albert... ..	... do.
" 21	... Suffolk ...	... do.
Nov. 3	... Cambridge ...	... do.
" 14	... Ireland ...	... Bromley Lock.
" 18	... Charles ...	... Limehouse Cut.
" 21	... Wales ...	... Bromley Lock.
" 22	... Swann ..	... Limehouse Cut.
" 25	... Clara ...	... Bromley Lock.
Dec. 2	... Ajax ...	... Bromley Lock.
" 9	... G.W.R. ...	... Limehouse Cut.
" 12	... Climax ...	... do.
" 15	... Algernon... ..	... Bromley Lock.
" 18	... Albert... ..	... Limehouse Cut.

C. W. RAYMOND,

*Inspector of Nuisances in Manufactories,*

*Workshops and Canal Boats.*



