

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Poplar, Metropolitan Borough].

Contributors

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Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR 1903,

ON

The Sanitary Condition and Vital Statistics of the
Metropolitan Borough of Poplar, comprising the
Parishes of ALL SAINTS, POPLAR, BROMLEY ST.
LEONARD, and ST. MARY STRATFORD-LE-BOW,

BY

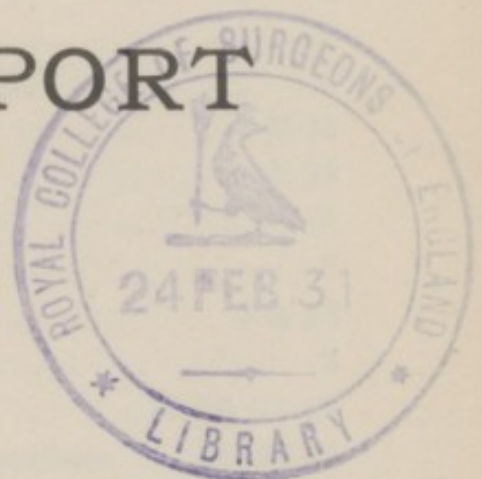
FREDK. WM. ALEXANDER,

*Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Licentiate
of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh;*

*Diplomate in Public Health, Royal College of Physicians and
Surgeons, England;*

*Fellow and Member of the Council of the Royal Institute of Public Health,
Member of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine;*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

ANNUAL REPORT

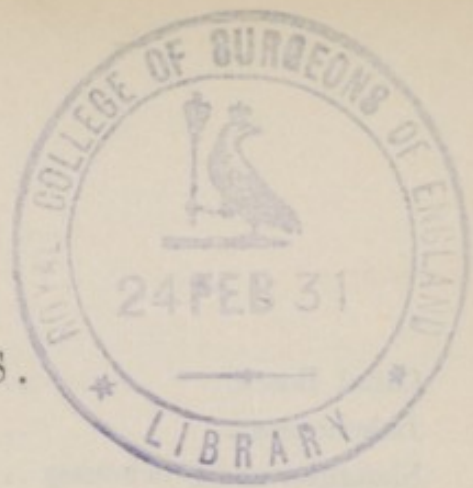
FOR THE
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The Sanitary Condition and Vital Statistics of the
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Lecturer in Public Health, Royal College of Physicians and
Surgeons, England;
Member and Librarian of the Council of the Royal Society of Public Health;
Member of the London Sanitary Association.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



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Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman - - MR. SAMUEL BACON.

Vice-Chairman - - MR. COLIN GORDON.

BACON, SAMUEL.

BURROWS, GEORGE JAMES.

DARBY, ARTHUR HOPE.

GORDON, COLIN.

JUNGBLUT, HENRY.

PECKHAM, JAMES AUGUST.

SAMBRIDGE, ROBERT JOHN.

SMITH, ALFRED GEORGE.

WEST, JOHN HENRY.

WHITE, PETER ALEXANDER.
(Alderman)

WILLIAMS, LOUIS.

WOODMAN, JAMES CHARLES.

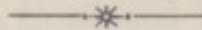
MR. Councillor ALFRED WILLIAM YEO, J.P., Mayor,

ex-officio Member.

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BOW ROAD (Corner of Fairfield Road).



Medical Officer of Health:

FREDERICK WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Public Analyst:

WILLIAM CHARLES YOUNG.

<i>Senior Clerk</i>	-	-	-	H. C. RODFORD.
<i>Second Clerk</i>	-	-	-	P. SMITH.
<i>Third Clerk</i>	-	-	-	H. A. PURDY.
<i>Fourth Clerk</i>	-	-	-	H. A. TIBBATS.

Sanitary Inspectors, Canal Boat Inspectors, and Inspectors under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts:—

East Combined Division	-	JAMES BULLOCK.
West Combined Division	-	JOSEPH JOHNSON.
Poplar South Division	-	CEPHAS FOAD.
Bromley North Division	-	HERBERT J. LANGLEY, Assistant Inspector (<i>Temporary*</i>).
Bromley Central Division	-	R. E. MINERS.
Bow West Division	-	W. BOYCE.
Bow East Division	-	A. J. FIELD.

Female Sanitary Inspector:

MISS ALICE TATTERSALL.

* See note on page vii.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*continued.**Assistant Sanitary Inspector (Houses Let in Lodgings):*WILLIAM JOHNSON, *Temporary Assistant.***Messenger and Caretaker, Public Health Offices:*

D. J. SUTTON.

Mortuary Keepers:

Poplar -	-	-	-	-	-	T. CHIVERS.
Bromley	-	-	-	-	-	A. WHITE.
Bow -	-	-	-	-	-	D. J. SUTTON.

Infectious Diseases Mortuary, Wellington Road:

WM. DAVID QUESTED.

Mortuaries:

St. Leonard's Road, Bromley.

Bow Church Yard, Bow.

Bickmore Street, Poplar.

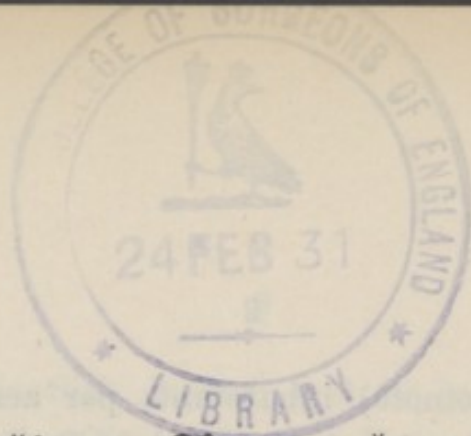
Wellington Road, Bromley (Infectious Diseases.)

Disinfecting Station and Shelters:

Yeo Street, Bromley.

Chief Disinfecter - - WM. DAVID QUESTED.*Attendant at Shelters* - MISS WOODS.

* Mr. LANGLEY appointed Temporary Assistant Inspector for three months from 24th March, 1904, in place of Mr. ANTHONY (deceased), and Mr. JOHNSON acting temporarily in the meanwhile for Mr. LANGLEY who is Assistant Sanitary Inspector (Houses Let in Lodgings.)



Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

COMPRISING THE PARISHES OF ALL SAINTS, POPLAR, BROMLEY
ST. LEONARD, AND ST. MARY, STRATFORD-LE-BOW.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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

SIR AND 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 eleventh Annual Report, which Report deals with the year 1903, and includes the Annual Reports of the Sanitary Inspectors, also the Report of the Lady Inspector and that of the Assistant Sanitary Inspector engaged in enforcing the bye-laws for Houses let in Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the Borough, estimated to the middle of the year 1903, on the theory of the basis of the rate of change between the censuses of 1896 and 1901 being maintained, is 169,302 :—

Registration					
London.		Poplar.		Bromley.	Bow.
4,613,812	..	59,108	..	67,891	42,303

being 61.6 (see footnote) inhabitants per acre in Registration London, 72.75 per acre for the Borough of Poplar, 50.6 per acre in Poplar Parish, 112.2 in Bromley, and 76.2 in Bow.* These estimated populations are the figures used in calculating the various rates in the present Report for the year 1903.

The various rates quoted in this Report for the years 1893 to 1900 are the rates as stated in previous Reports; they are calculated upon the then estimated populations, and as far as possible from past Annual Reports for the Parish of Bow figures respecting certain diseases have been extracted and the rates worked out so that the three parishes might be compared, but the rates in Tables IV., V., VI., have been calculated upon revised estimated populations based upon the known censuses of 1891, 1896, and 1901.

The births during the 52 weeks were:—

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>
Poplar	..	992	..	1014	..	2006
Bromley	..	1246	..	1193	..	2439
Bow ..	..	688	..	710	..	1398
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	..	2926		2917		5843

Of these births, 76 were illegitimate in Poplar, 36 males and 40 females. In Bromley there were 42 illegitimate births, 24 males and 18 females. In Bow there were 7 illegitimate births, 4 males and 3 females, making a total of 125 in the Borough.

Of the 2006 births registered in Poplar, 82 occurred in the Poplar Union Workhouse, and of the 2439 registered in Bromley,

* These figures are calculated upon the acreage of the district including the water area, but exclusive of area covered by water they are:—93.58 per acre for the Borough of Poplar, 100.78 for the Parishes of Poplar and Bromley combined, and 78.33 for Bow. County of London 61.6 (no account being taken of tidal water and foreshore.)

13 occurred in the Sick Asylum and 23 in the Stepney Union Workhouse, 2 in the City of London Union Infirmary, and 0 in the Poplar Hospital.

The annual birth rate per 1000 living being:—

		Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Borough of Poplar.	County of London.
1894	..	33·3	.. 36·3	.. 32·6	.. —	.. —
1895	..	34·7	.. 37·9	.. 34·0	.. —	.. —
1896	..	35·1	.. 37·4	.. 32·4	.. —	.. —
1897	..	32·8	.. 36·1	.. 34·6	.. —	.. —
1898	..	34·3	.. 36·6	.. 31·9	.. —	.. —
1899	..	33·7	.. 35·6	.. 34·3	.. —	.. —
1900	..	33·7	.. 35·7	.. 34·0	.. —	.. —
1901	..	35·5	.. 34·3	.. 33·1	.. 34·4	.. 29·0
1902	..	34·5	.. 36·2	.. 32·9	.. 34·8	.. 28·5
1903	..	33·9	.. 35·9	.. 33·0	.. 34·5	.. 28·4

During the year the marriages of 2956 persons were registered in the Borough, giving an annual rate of 17·4 per 1000 of the estimated population, the rate for England and Wales being 15·6 and for London 17·4.

The annual marriage rate per 1000 living being:—

		Poplar and Bromley.	Bow.	Borough of Poplar.	County of London.
1894	..	14·07	.. —	.. —	.. —
1895	..	13·7	.. —	.. —	.. —
1896	..	16·0	.. —	.. —	.. —
1897	..	16·92	.. —	.. —	.. —
1898	..	17·92	.. —	.. —	.. —
1899	..	17·90	.. —	.. —	.. —
1900	..	18·36	.. —	.. —	.. —
1901	..	18·7	.. 23·6	.. 19·9	.. 17·6
1902	..	14·3	.. 21·0	.. 15·9	.. 17·8
1903	..	16·6	.. 19·9	.. 17·4	.. 17·4

In the 52 weeks 3199 deaths were registered in the Borough of Poplar, 853 deaths having occurred in the Parish of Poplar, 1873 in Bromley, and 473 in Bow; from the 853 deaths which took place in Poplar there must be deducted 79 deaths of non-residents, and to the remainder must be added 336 deaths which occurred in outlying institutions, making a total of 1110 deaths of Poplar parishioners. Treating the 1873 registered deaths in Bromley in the same manner, viz., deducting 775 deaths of non-parishioners and adding 174 deaths in outlying institutions, the deaths to be assigned to this parish will be found to be 1272. From the 473 Bow deaths, there must be deducted 20 non-residents and added 242 deaths in outlying institutions, making a total of 695 deaths.

In dealing separately with the parishes as above, it will be seen by referring to Tables I., II. and III. that in considering the deaths of non-residents and those from outlying institutions, that certain additions and deductions from the parishes have to be made in respect of themselves, but when considering the Borough as a whole, then from the 3199 deaths which were registered there must be deducted 507 deaths of actual non-residents and 385 deaths in institutions entirely outlying must be added, making a total for the Borough of 3077, upon which the death rate is calculated.

The 1110 deaths in Poplar included 19 illegitimate children, 9 male and 10 female; the 1272 deaths in Bromley included 19 illegitimate children, 13 male and 6 female; the 695 Bow deaths included 7 illegitimate children, 2 male and 5 female, making a total for the Borough of 45 deaths of illegitimate children.

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>
Poplar	..	591	..	519	..	1110
Bromley	..	668	..	604	..	1272
Bow ..	..	359	..	336	..	695
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	..	1618	..	1459	..	3077

The excess of births was as follows:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total Gain.</i>
Poplar ..	401	495	896
Bromley ..	578	589	1167
Bow ..	329	374	703
Totals ..	1308	1458	2766

The male births in the Borough exceeded those of the female by 9, but the male deaths exceeded those of the female by 159, which makes a gain of 150 females.

At the end of the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 there was also an excess of females for the Parishes of Poplar and Bromley. In the Borough for the years 1901 and 1902 females also exceeded the males.

The following figures are the death rates per 1000 living for the past 19 years (see page 2):—

	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Borough of Poplar.	County of 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	21.0	—	21.5
1892 ..	23.8	21.3	22.1	—	20.7
1893 ..	22.7	23.4	23.6	—	21.3
1894 ..	19.4	19.2	18.7	—	17.8
1895 ..	24.7	22.7	20.0	—	19.9
1896 ..	21.6	20.3	20.4	—	18.6
1897 ..	21.1	19.7	21.9	—	18.2
1898 ..	21.4	21.1	24.9	—	18.3
1899 ..	23.2	22.6	23.9	—	19.8
1900 ..	23.7	20.5	22.8	—	18.8
1901 ..	20.6	19.5	19.4	19.9	17.6
1902 ..	21.2	18.9	18.5	19.9	17.7
1903 ..	18.7	18.7	16.4	18.1	15.7

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 XIII., page 23, East Districts.

The following are death rates per 1000 living from the seven principal zymotic diseases and respiratory diseases. See Table XVI., page 25.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.		County of London.
1894	..	2.4	..	3.3	..	3.8	..	—	..	—
1895	..	4.3	..	4.0	..	2.8	..	—	..	—
1896	..	3.6	..	3.6	..	3.8	..	—	..	—
1897	..	3.06	..	2.9	..	2.7	..	—	..	—
1898	..	3.20	..	4.27	..	3.4	..	—	..	—
1899	..	3.61	..	3.38	..	2.4	..	—	..	—
1900	..	2.94	..	3.27	..	3.9	..	—	..	—
1901	..	2.51	..	3.22	..	2.88	..	2.89	..	2.25
1902	..	2.97	..	2.55	..	2.75	..	2.75	..	2.23
1903	..	2.99	..	3.38	..	1.91	..	2.88	..	1.77

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1894	..	3.3	..	4.3	..	—	..	—
1895	..	5.2	..	6.0	..	—	..	—
1896	..	4.0	..	4.4	..	—	..	—
1897	..	3.6	..	4.0	..	—	..	—
1898	..	3.3	..	4.11	..	—	..	—
1899	..	4.90	..	4.89	..	—	..	—
1900	..	4.66	..	4.74	..	3.95	..	—
1901	..	4.09	..	3.95	..	3.61	..	3.92
1902	..	3.61	..	3.89	..	3.27	..	3.64
1903	..	2.89	..	3.56	..	2.78	..	3.13

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 282 deaths of children under one year of age, belonging to Poplar, 435 deaths under one year of age, belonging to Bromley, and 175 deaths under one year of age belonging to Bow, making a total for the Borough of 892. The death rates of children under one year per 1000 births for the past ten years being:—

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.		County of London.
1894	..	152	..	152	..	158	..	—	..	—
1895	..	190	..	184	..	177	..	—	..	—
1896	..	177	..	168	..	184	..	—	..	—
1897	..	172	..	164	..	181	..	—	.	—
1898	..	172	..	198	..	216	..	—	..	—
1899	..	183	..	174	..	177	..	—	..	—
1900	..	182	..	179	..	234	..	—	..	—
1901	..	156	..	167	..	174	..	165	..	148
1902	..	162	..	152	..	141	..	153	..	141
1903	..	140	..	178	..	125	..	152	..	131

AGE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths from one year to 65 years of age was 624 for Poplar, 670 for Bromley, and for Bow 407, making a total for the Borough of Poplar of 1701. The annual death rates per 1000 living for the past ten years being:—

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1894	..	11·37	..	11·46	..	10·74	..	—
1895	..	14·0	..	12·34	..	10·89	..	—
1896	..	11·94	..	11·31	..	11·11	..	—
1897	..	11·83	..	11·25	..	12·15	..	—
1898	..	12·13	..	11·14	..	13·99	..	—
1899	..	12·77	..	12·46	..	13·36	..	—
1900	..	12·93	..	11·13	..	11·47	..	—
1901	..	10·84	..	10·71	..	10·28	..	10·65
1902	..	11·67	..	10·25	..	11·00	..	10·93
1903	..	10·55	..	9·86	..	9·62	..	10·04

The number of deaths over 65 years was 204 for Poplar, 167 for Bromley, and 113 for Bow, making a total of 484 for the whole Borough. The annual death rates per 1000 living for the past ten years being:—

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1894	..	3.0	..	2.2	..	2.8	..	—
1895	..	4.1	..	2.9	..	3.0	..	—
1896	..	3.4	..	2.7	..	2.6	..	—
1897	..	3.64	..	2.55	..	3.55	..	—
1898	..	3.40	..	2.75	..	4.03	..	—
1899	..	4.25	..	3.96	..	4.46	..	—
1900	..	4.61	..	3.04	..	3.41	..	—
1901	..	4.26	..	3.09	..	3.35	..	3.56
1902	..	3.90	..	3.21	..	2.94	..	3.38
1903	..	3.45	..	2.45	..	2.67	..	2.85

TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

See Table XVI.

Deaths (all ages).

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1894	..	146	..	139	..	—	..	—
1895	..	178	..	155	..	—	..	—
1896	..	153	..	145	..	—	..	—
1897	..	169	..	175	..	—	..	—
1898	..	191	..	163	..	—	..	—
1899	..	183	..	182	..	—	..	—
1900	..	148	..	174	..	105	..	427
1901	..	160	..	146	..	96	..	402
1902	..	142	..	137	..	115	..	394
1903	..	155	..	145	..	98	..	398

Proportion of Deaths to 1000 deaths from all causes.

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1894	..	130·9	..	103·4	..	—	..	—
1895	..	125·0	..	97·6	..	—	..	—
1896	..	122·3	.	101·9	..	—	..	—
1897	..	137·3	..	127·0	..	—	..	—
1898	..	152·3	..	110·4	..	—	..	—
1899	..	134·2	..	115·4	..	—	..	—
1900	..	105·7	..	121·5	..	108·2	..	—
1901	..	132·2	..	109·2	..	117·6	..	119·5
1902	..	113·7	..	106·0	..	146·6	..	118·5
1903	..	139·6	..	113·9	..	141·0	..	129·3

PHTHISIS.

Deaths (all ages).

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1893	..	96	..	97	..	73	..	266
1894	..	96	..	101	..	76	..	273
1895	..	114	..	100	..	70	..	284
1896	..	112	..	113	..	90	..	315
1897	..	123	..	140	..	96	..	359
1898	..	135	..	111	..	106	..	352
1899	..	141	..	136	..	131	..	408
1900	..	115	..	127	..	80	..	322
1901	..	125	..	97	..	80	..	302
1902	..	116	..	106	..	94	..	316
1903	..	118	..	113	..	84	..	315

TABLE I.

Deaths during the year 1903 in the POPLAR Division of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar, classified according to localities.

Names of localities adopted for the purpose of these statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.								Deaths at all ages.
Poplar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	702
Sick Asylum, Blackwall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Poplar Union Workhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Toronto Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Grosvenor Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Hanbury Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Council Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
East India Docks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Millwall Docks..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
West India Docks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
South-West India Dock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fletcher's Union Dry Dock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Limehouse Cut..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
River Thames	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Bow Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Highway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total								853

Deaths occurring outside the division among persons belonging thereto* 336+

Deaths occurring within the division among persons not belonging thereto.. .. . 79—

Deaths at all ages—nett 1110

* Including 189 deaths in the Bromley parish :—Sick Asylum, 161 ; Poplar Hospital, 26 ; Stepney Union Workhouse, 1 ; River Lea, Bromley, 1.

TABLE II.

Deaths during the year 1903 in the BROMLEY Division of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar, classified according to localities.

Names of localities adopted for the purpose of these statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.							Death at all ages.
Bromley ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	932
Sick Asylum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	631
City of London Union Infirmary	..	...	..	..	..	..	82
Stepney Union Workhouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Poplar Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
River Lea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Bow Creek ..	..	...	..	..	...	..	3
Limehouse Cut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gas Works, Bow Common Lane	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Highway ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total ..							1873

Deaths occurring outside the division among persons belonging thereto* 174+

Deaths occurring within the division among persons not belonging thereto.. .. 775—

Deaths at all ages—nett 1272

* Including 34 deaths in the Poplar and Bow parishes, viz.:—Union Workhouse, 30; East India Docks, Poplar, 1; Fletcher's Dry Dock, Poplar, 1; Limehouse Cut, Poplar, 1; Highway, Bow, in Roman Road, 1.

TABLE III.

Deaths during the year 1903 in the Bow Division of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar, classified according to localities.

Names of localities adopted for the purpose of these statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.									Deaths at all ages.
Bow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	447
Grove Hall Asylum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Duckett's Canal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
River Lea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Highway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cadogan Terrace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fairfield Road Urinal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total									473

Deaths occurring outside the division among persons belonging thereto* 242+

Deaths occurring within the division among persons not belonging thereto.. .. . 20—

Deaths at all ages—nett 695

* Including 144 deaths in other parts of the Borough (Poplar and Bromley parishes), viz.:—Poplar Union Workhouse, 15; Sick Asylum, 124; Poplar Hospital, 1; West India Dock, Poplar 1; South-West India Dock, Poplar, 1; River Lea, Bromley, 1; Highway, Bromley, 1.

TABLE IV.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1903 and Previous Years.

POPLAR (WHOLE BOROUGH).

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public In- stitutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public In- stitutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900 ..	168,888	5922	35.0	1103	186.2	3865	22.8	1028	502	438	3801	22.5
1901 ..	168,826	5821	34.4	927	159.2	3490	26.1	1094	563	435	3362	19.9
1902 ..	169,084	5890	34.8	896	152.1	3393	20.0	1113	564	495	3324	19.6
Averages for years 1900-1902	168,932	5877	34.7	975	165.8	3582	22.9	1078	543	455	3495	20.6
1903 ..	169,302	5843	34.5	890	152.3	3199	18.8	1029	507	385	3077	18.1

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area
covered by water) ... 1809.

Total population at all ages ... 168,822 } At Census
Number of inhabited houses ... 22,613 } of
Average number of persons per house 7.46 } 1901.

TABLE V.
Vital Statistics during 1903 and Previous Years.
 POPLAR AND BROMLEY PARISHES.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public In- stitutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public In- stitutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at All Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894 ..	127,138	4447	34·9	683	153·5	2748	21·6	900	594	305	2459	19·3
1895 ..	127,390	4647	36·4	877	188·7	3243	25·4	928	564	333	3912	23·6
1896 ..	127,542	4646	36·4	801	174·5	2897	22·7	859	514	290	2673	20·9
1897 ..	127,393	4433	34·7	728	164·2	2803	22·0	862	523	327	2607	20·4
1898 ..	127,244	4561	35·8	837	183·5	2949	23·1	856	521	302	2730	21·4
1899 ..	127,095	4463	35·1	796	178·3	3224	25·3	1006	601	317	2940	23·1
1900 ..	126,946	4478	35·2	799	178·4	3083	24·2	991	579	327	2831	22·3
1901 ..	126,816	4428	34·9	696	157·1	2861	22·5	1073	651	336	2546	20·7
1902 ..	126,923	4502	35·4	717	159·2	2851	22·4	1081	672	361	2540	20·0
Averages for years 1894-1902	127,165	4511	35·4	770	170·8	2962	23·2	950	580	322	2704	21·3
1903 ..	126,999	4445	35·0	734	165·1	2726	21·4	1013	632	288	2382	18·7

*Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).	} 1269.	Total population at all ages ..	126,833	} At Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses ..		16,922		
Average number of persons per house ..		7·49		

TABLE VI.

Vital Statistics during 1903 and Previous Years.

BOW PARISH.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public In- stitutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public In- stitutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893 ..	40,965	1401	34.1	225	160.5	796	19.4	39	39	214	971	23.7
1894 ..	41,226	1353	32.8	198	146.3	620	15.0	21	21	178	777	18.8
1895 ..	41,487	1423	34.2	240	168.6	691	16.6	33	33	180	838	20.1
1896 ..	41,702	1355	32.4	231	170.4	706	16.9	37	37	186	855	20.5
1897 ..	41,762	1445	34.6	255	176.4	826	19.7	53	53	148	921	22.0
1898 ..	41,822	1346	32.1	274	203.5	917	21.9	53	53	187	1051	25.1
1899 ..	41,882	1456	34.7	249	171.0	881	21.0	61	61	194	1014	24.2
1900 ..	41,942	1444	34.4	304	210.5	782	18.6	37	35	223	970	23.1
1901 ..	42,010	1393	33.1	231	165.8	629	14.9	21	29	216	816	19.4
1902 ..	42,161	1388	32.9	179	128.9	542	12.8	32	33	275	784	18.5
Averages for years 1893-1902	41,695	1400	33.5	238	170.1	739	17.6	38	39	200	900	21.5
1903 ..	42,303	1398	33.0	156	111.5	473	11.1	16	20	242	695	16.4

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area
covered by water). } 540.

Total population at all ages 41,989 } At Census
Number of inhabited houses 5,691 } of
Average number of persons per house 7.37 } 1901.

TABLE VII.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1903 and previous years.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Names of Localities.	Borough.				Poplar.				Bromley.				Bow.			
Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1894 ..	168,364	5800	3236	891	57,253	1907	1115	290	69,885	2540	1344	387	41,226	1353	777	214
1895 ..	168,877	6070	3850	1122	57,541	1998	1424	380	69,849	2649	1588	489	41,487	1423	838	253
1896 ..	169,244	6001	3528	1052	57,796	2031	1251	361	69,746	2615	1422	441	41,702	1355	855	250
1897 ..	169,155	5878	3528	1006	57,947	1912	1230	330	69,446	2521	1377	414	41,762	1446	921	262
1898 ..	169,066	5907	3781	1145	58,098	2005	1254	346	69,146	2556	1476	507	41,822	1346	1051	292
1899 ..	168,977	5919	3954	1055	58,249	1981	1363	363	68,846	2482	1577	433	41,882	1456	1014	259
1900 ..	168,888	5922	3801	1148	58,400	1994	1399	364	68,546	2484	1432	446	41,942	1444	970	338
1901 ..	168,826	5821	3362	962	58,563	2081	1210	325	68,253	2347	1336	394	42,010	1393	816	243
1902 ..	169,084	5890	3324	902	58,841	2035	1248	331	68,082	2467	1292	375	42,161	1388	784	196
Averages, 1894-1902.	168,942	5912	3596	1031	58,676	1993	1277	343	69,088	2517	1427	431	41,777	1400	891	256
1903 ..	169,302	5843	3077	892	59,108	2006	1110	282	67,891	2439	1272	435	42,303	1398	695	175

TABLE VIII.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
THE BOROUGH.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole Borough at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Public Institutions and certain Localities within and outside Borough (at all ages) belonging thereto.							Total Deaths in Public Institutions, &c.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Plar Union Workhouse	Sick Asylum.	Sick Asyl'n Blackwall	Stepney Union Workhouse	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.	Outlying Institutions	
Small-pox	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Measles	161	39	116	5	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	1	8
Scarlet fever ..	20	..	14	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17
Whooping Cough ..	76	35	41	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	11
Diphtheria and membranous croup ..	58	3	40	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	42	43
Croup	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	16	..	1	2	5	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	12
Other continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ..	16	1	1	2	1	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	155	119	29	2	..	2	3	..	13	1	..	1	..	11	26
Enteritis	53	31	14	2	..	4	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Puerperal fever ..	5	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Erysipelas	7	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other septic diseases ..	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
Phthisis	315	5	26	20	32	226	6	1	96	..	..	2	..	42	141
Other tubercular diseases ..	83	36	30	11	5	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	17	22
Cancer, malignant disease	133	..	..	1	1	87	44	..	32	..	..	3	..	19	54
Bronchitis	282	81	32	2	1	71	95	13	45	..	..	..	..	7	65
Pneumonia	210	47	77	5	3	63	15	..	24	..	..	2	..	28	54
Pleurisy	16	..	3	4	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1*	7	8
Other diseases of respiratory organs ..	23	9	3	1	1	7	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	7
Alcoholism	44	..	..	..	..	40	4	6	8	..	..	1	..	1	16
Cirrhosis of liver ..	9	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1†	1	2
Venereal diseases ..	96	96	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Premature birth	9	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition ..	219	12	5	7	12	123	60	12	41	..	..	2	2‡	27	84
Heart diseases	174	47	15	13	8	57	34	10	21	..	1	21	23§	30	106
Accidents	19	..	..	..	1	12	6	1	2	..	..	..	1**	2	6
Suicides	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1††	..	2
Murder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	868	318	84	22	22	213	209	34	112	..	..	10	1¶	112	269
All other causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All causes	3077	892	533	119	99	950	484	82	421	1	1	46	30	385	966

* Highway, Poplar, on an Omnibus, 1. † Highway, Bow, in Roman Road, 1. ‡ Millwall Dock, 1; Highway, Bow, 1. § River Thames, 3; Millwall Dock, 2; Bow Creek, Poplar, 1; River Lea, Bromley, 4; Fletcher's Dry Dock, Poplar, 1; Bow Creek, Bromley, 1; Limehouse Cut, Bromley, 1; Limehouse Cut, Poplar, 1; East India Dock, Poplar, 1; Bromley Lock, Bromley, 1; Duckett's Canal, 3; West India Dock, Poplar, 1; South West India Dock, Poplar, 1; Highway, Bow, 1; Fairfield Road Urinal, 1. ** River Lea, Bromley, 1. †† Cadogan Terrace, 1. ¶ Highway, Bromley, 1.

TABLE IX.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

PARISH OF POPLAR.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1903.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole Parish at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Public Institutions and certain Localities within and outside Parish (at all ages) belonging thereto.							Total Deaths in Public Institutions, &c.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Plar Union Workhouse.	Sick Asylum.	Blackwall Sick Asylum.	Stepney Union Workhouse.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.	Outlying Institutions.	
Small-pox	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Measles	53	11	41	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3
Scarlet fever	8	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Whooping-cough ..	28	15	13	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	6
Diphtheria and membranous croup	36	2	27	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	24
Croup	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	4	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	46	32	13	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	6
Enteritis	14	8	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other septic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	118	4	13	6	9	84	2	..	32	..	..	1	..	11	44
Other tubercular diseases	37	13	16	5	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	10
Cancer, malignant disease	44	..	..	..	..	25	19	..	15	..	..	1	..	7	23
Bronchitis	79	22	9	..	..	16	22	5	14	..	..	..	..	2	21
Pneumonia	76	15	39	2	1	15	4	..	4	..	..	1	..	13	18
Pleurisy	8	..	2	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1*	4	5
Other diseases of respiratory organs	8	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of liver {	14	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	6
Venereal diseases ..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Premature birth ..	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases & accidents of parturition ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart diseases ..	83	4	1	5	4	44	25	4	16	..	..	..	1†	11	32
Accidents	62	9	6	6	3	26	12	4	8	..	1	16	7‡	12	48
Suicides	7	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Murder	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
All other causes ..	342	115	32	9	5	80	101	21	56	..	..	2	..	43	122
All causes ..	1110	282	224	47	29	324	204	37	161	1	1	26	9	147	382

* Highway, Poplar, on an Omnibus, 1.
Bow Creek, Poplar, 1; River Lea, Bromley, 1.

† Millwall Dock, 1.

‡ River Thames, 3; Millwall Dock, 2;

TABLE X.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

PARISH OF BROMLEY.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1903.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole Parish at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Public Institutions and certain Localities within and without Parish (at all ages) belonging thereto.					Total Deaths in Public Institution, &c.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Poplar Union Workhouse.	Sick Asylum.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.	Outlying Institutions	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	88	24	59	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Scarlet fever	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Whooping-cough ..	37	15	22	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Diphtheria and membranous croup ..	17	1	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	6	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	5	6
Other continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ..	10	1	1	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	77	63	10	2	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	6	14
Enteritis	11	4	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Erysipelas	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2
Other septic diseases ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Phthisis	113	1	8	9	11	82	2	1	38	1	..	16	56
Other tubercular diseases	32	17	9	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	9
Cancer, malignant disease	50	..	..	1	1	32	16	..	11	2	..	6	19
Bronchitis	135	47	16	1	..	33	38	3	15	..	..	4	22
Pneumonia	92	25	27	1	2	29	8	..	8	1	..	10	19
Pleurisy	6	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Other diseases of respiratory organs ..	9	6	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	4
Alcoholism	20	..	..	..	..	18	2	5	2	..	..	..	7
Cirrhosis of liver ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1*	..	1
Venereal diseases ..	44	44	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Premature birth	5	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition ..	84	7	3	1	6	45	22	6	16	1	..	10	33
Heart diseases	74	29	7	5	2	17	14	3	6	5	9†	11	34
Accidents	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	1	2
Suicides	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	337	143	33	10	11	80	60	8	23	8	..	37	76
All other causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All causes	1272	435	215	50	41	364	167	30	136	19	10	140	335

* Highway, Bow, in Roman Road, 1. † Fletcher's Dry Dock, Poplar, 1; River Lea, Bromley, 3; Bow Creek, Bromley, 1; Limehouse Cut, Bromley, 1; Limehouse Cut, Poplar, 1; East India Dock, Poplar, 1; Bromley Lock, Bromley, 1.

TABLE XI.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
PARISH OF BOW.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1903.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole Parish at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Public Institutions and certain localities within or without (at all ages) belonging thereto.					Total Deaths in Public Institutions, &c.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Poplar Union Workhouse.	Sick Asylum.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.	Outlying Institutions	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	20	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Scarlet fever ..	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Whooping-cough ..	11	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Diphtheria and membranous croup	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever } Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
} Enteric	6	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
} Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	32	24	6	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	4	6
Enteritis	28	19	6	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	3
Puerperal fever ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other septic diseases	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Phthisis	84	..	5	5	12	60	2	..	26	..	..	15	41
Other tubercular diseases	14	6	5	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Cancer, malignant disease	39	..	..	..	..	30	9	..	6	..	..	6	12
Bronchitis	68	12	7	1	1	22	25	5	16	..	..	1	22
Pneumonia	42	7	11	2	..	19	3	..	12	..	..	5	17
Pleurisy	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory organs	6	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	1	3
Cirrhosis of liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth ..	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases & accidents of parturition ..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart diseases ..	52	1	1	1	2	34	13	2	9	1	1*	6	19
Accidents	38	9	2	2	3	14	8	3	7	..	7†	7	24
Suicides	7	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	1	..	1‡	1	3
Murder	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1§	..	1
All other causes ..	189	60	19	3	6	53	48	5	33	..	1¶	32	71
All causes	695	175	94	22	29	262	113	15	124	1	11	98	249

* Highway, Bow, 1. † Duckett's Canal, 3; West India Dock, Poplar, 1; South West India Dock, Poplar, 1; Highway, Bow, 1; Fairfield Road Urinal, 1. ‡ River Lea, Bromley, 1.
§ Cadogan Terrace, 1. ¶ Highway, Bromley, 1.

TABLE XII.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Total Deaths (at all ages) in Public Institutions within the Borough.
(Resident and non-resident included.)

Causes of Death.	Poplar Union Workhouse.	Sick Asylum.	City of London Union Infirmary.	Stepney Union Workhouse.	Poplar Hospital.	Grove Hall.	Sick Asylum, Blackwall.	Totals deaths in Public Institutions within the Borough.
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	17	..	3	1	..	..	21
Scarlet fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough ..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9
Diphtheria and membranous croup ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric .. ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	31	1	4	1	..	1	38
Enteritis .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Puerperal fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3
Other septic diseases ..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3
Phthisis	1	154	15	5	4	4	1	184
Other tubercular diseases .. ..	..	11	1	1	..	..	..	13
Cancer, malignant disease .. ..	..	57	5	4	8	..	..	74
Bronchitis	14	67	7	7	1	1	..	97
Pneumonia .. ..	..	31	3	10	9	1	..	54
Pleurisy .. ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Other diseases of respiratory organs ..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
Alcoholism	6	11	..	1	1	..	..	19
Cirrhosis of liver ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Venereal diseases ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Premature birth	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart diseases	13	46	7	6	6	2	..	80
Accidents	10	27	4	13	43	..	..	97
Suicides	1	3	1	..	2	..	..	7
Murder .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
All other causes ..	34	159	37	43	24	8	..	305
All causes	85	631	82	107	106	16	2	1029

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

Poplar Borough	..	..	..	..	18·11
Poplar (Parish) ..	..	..	..	..	18·77
Bromley ..	..	..	..	..	18·73
Bow ..	..	..	..	..	16·42
London ..	..	..	..	..	15·7
Liverpool	..	..	..	..	20·5
Manchester	..	..	..	..	19·7
Edinburgh	..	..	..	..	16·8
Glasgow ..	..	..	..	..	19·2
Dublin ..	..	..	..	..	22·9
Belfast ..	..	..	..	..	20·0
Berlin ..	..	..	..	..	16·5
Paris ..	..	..	..	..	17·9
Milan ..	..	..	..	..	21·8
Munich ..	..	..	..	..	20·7
Vienna ..	..	..	..	..	18·6
Moscow ..	..	..	..	..	27·5
St. Petersburg ..	..	..	..	..	23·8
Trieste ..	..	..	..	..	25·5
Breslau ..	..	..	..	..	23·8
Buda-Pesth	..	..	..	..	18·9
Prague ..	..	..	..	..	19·0
Calcutta ..	..	..	..	..	33·7
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	37·8
Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	65·1
New York	..	..	..	..	18·2
New Orleans	..	..	..	..	21·6
Alexandria	..	..	..	..	28·9
Cairo ..	..	..	..	..	33 C

In thirty-four European, Australian and American cities, with an aggregate population exceeding twenty-seven millions, the death rate was 18·3 per 1000 (Annual Summary Registrar-General).

TABLE XIII.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated population in the middle of 1903.	Notifica- tions. Annual rate per 1,000 persons living.	Zymotic Deaths. Annual rate per 1,000 persons living.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths of Infants under one year to 1,000 births.
LONDON	4,613,812	6.0	1.77	15.7	131
<i>West Districts.</i>					
Paddington	146,032	5.1	1.31	13.2	119
Kensington	178,409	4.3	1.56	13.9	145
Hammersmith	115,803	5.7	1.60	14.1	141
Fulham	147,780	6.3	2.22	13.9	127
Chelsea	74,169	5.2	1.14	15.3	142
City of Westminster	179,052	4.3	1.60	13.6	123
<i>North Districts.</i>					
St. Marylebone	131,234	6.9	1.60	16.4	96
Hampstead	85,197	3.9	0.58	10.0	88
St. Pancras	235,716	6.5	1.91	16.2	133
Islington	339,137	5.1	1.45	14.3	126
Stoke Newington	52,069	3.8	1.46	12.6	119
Hackney	224,082	8.0	1.78	13.9	119
<i>Central Districts.</i>					
Holborn	57,845	6.0	1.44	18.6	95
Finsbury	99,717	5.9	2.32	20.3	135
City of London	24,539	5.1	0.86	14.6	136
<i>East Districts.</i>					
Shoreditch	117,513	5.7	2.90	19.4	171
Bethnal Green	130,028	7.1	2.24	18.2	141
Stepney	302,153	6.7	2.36	18.0	138
Poplar	169,302	6.7	2.88	18.1	152
<i>South Districts.</i>					
Southwark	207,369	6.2	1.99	18.1	148
Bermondsey	129,801	6.7	2.05	18.4	158
Lambeth	307,711	5.1	1.73	15.2	125
Battersea	173,422	6.2	1.98	14.2	134
Wandsworth	249,678	7.0	1.61	12.4	109
Camberwell	265,562	5.3	1.36	13.7	123
Deptford	112,537	10.1	2.19	14.9	134
Greenwich	99,824	5.0	1.74	13.3	127
Lewisham	136,405	6.5	0.96	11.1	92
Woolwich	121,478	5.7	1.10	13.5	108
Port of London	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XIV.
The year 1903.

	POPULATION estimated to the middle of the Year 1903.	Persons to an Acre 1903. *	BIRTHS	DEATHS	The DEATHS registered include													Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
					Deaths of		Deaths from												
					Infants under One Year of Age.	Persons aged 65 Years and upw'rds	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping cough	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Violence.				
76 Great Towns	15,075,011	—	446329	244468	64113	—	28309	415	5486	2160	2971	4922	1742	10613	9426	19372	55439		
London ..	4,613,812	61·6	130906	72109	17213	—	8166	13	2054	362	752	1631	396	2958	3109	7341	25505		
Poplar Borough	169,302	72·7	5843	3077	892	484	488	2	161	20	58	76	16	155	195	459	921		
Poplar Parish..	59,108	50·6	2006	1110	282	204	177	2	53	8	36	28	4	46	70	159	367		
Bromley ..	67,891	112·2	2439	1272	435	167	230	0	88	5	17	37	6	77	79	191	320		
Bow ..	42,303	76·2	1398	695	175	113	81	0	20	7	5	11	6	32	46	109	234		

* See footnote, page 2.

TABLE XV.
The year 1903.

	ANNUAL RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.											DEATHS under One Year to 1,000 Births.	ANNUAL DEATH RATE per 1,000 living.		PERCENTAGE to Total Deaths.	
	BIRTHS.	DEATHS from all causes.	Deaths from										Aged 1 to 65 years.	Aged 65 Years and upw'ds.	Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institu- tions.
			Princi- pal Zymo- tic Dis- eases.	Small- pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Violence.					
76 Great Towns	29·7	16·3	1·89	0·03	0·36	0·14	0·20	0·33	0·12	0·71	0·63	144	—	—	7·9	22·7
London ..	28·4	15·7	1·77	0·00	0·45	0·08	0·16	0·35	0·09	0·64	0·68	131	—	—	10·2	35·4
Poplar Borough	34·50	18·11	2·88	0·01	0·95	0·11	0·34	0·44	0·09	0·91	1·15	152	10·04	2·85	14·91	29·93
Poplar Parish..	33·93	18·77	2·99	0·03	0·81	0·13	0·60	0·47	0·06	0·77	1·18	140	10·55	3·45	14·32	33·06
Bromley ..	35·92	18·73	3·38	0·00	1·29	0·07	0·25	0·54	0·08	1·13	1·16	178	9·86	2·45	15·01	25·15
Bow ..	33·04	16·42	1·91	00·0	0·47	0·16	0·11	0·26	0·14	0·75	1·08	125	9·62	2·67	15·68	33·66

TABLE XVI.

Showing Mortality from certain groups of Diseases and Proportions to 1000 of Population, and to 1000 Deaths, during the year 1903, ended 2nd January, 1904, excluding non-Parishioners and including deaths in outlying Institutions.

POPLAR (PARISH).

Estimated Population	..	..	59,108
Deaths from all causes	..	..	1,110

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases	177	2.99	159.45
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis)	171	2.89	154.05
3. Tubercular Diseases	155	2.62	139.63

BROMLEY.

Estimated Population	..	..	67,891
Deaths from all causes	..	..	1,272

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases	230	3.38	180.81
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis)	242	3.56	190.25
3. Tubercular Diseases	145	2.13	113.99

BOW.

Estimated Population	..	..	42,303
Deaths from all causes	..	..	695

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases	81	1.91	116.54
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis)	118	2.78	169.78
3. Tubercular Diseases	98	2.31	141.00

BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Estimated Population	..	..	169,302
Deaths from all causes	..	..	3,077

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases	488	2.88	158.59
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis)	531	3.13	172.57
3. Tubercular Diseases	398	2.35	129.34

TABLE XVII.

POPLAR (PARISH).

LIST OF DEATHS of *Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions and certain Localities during the year 1903.*

Asylum, Banstead 2	Hospital, City of London Chest.. 3
„ Bethnal House 1	„ „ Lying-in 1
„ Cane Hill 1	„ German.. .. 2
„ Caterham 2	„ Guy's 1
„ Claybury 6	„ Italian 1
„ Colney Hatch 3	„ London 32
„ Darenth 1	„ Middlesex 1
„ Hanwell 2	„ Poplar 26
„ Horton, Epsom 2	„ St. Mary's 1
„ Leavesden 2	„ Seamen's 3
„ London County, Dartford 4	Highway, Poplar (on an Omnibus) 1
„ Tooting Bec 2	Licensed Victuallers' Asylum,
Blackwall Sick Asylum 1	Peckham.. .. 1
Borough of Hackney, Highway.. 1	Limehouse Cut, Stepney 1
„ Stepney 1	Poplar Union Workhouse .. 37
Bow Creek, Poplar 1	River Lea, Bromley 1
Dock, London 1	„ Thames, off Albert Docks.. 1
„ Millwall 3	„ „ off Limehouse .. 1
Fever Hospital, Brook 20	„ „ Poplar 3
„ Eastern 5	St. Ann's House, Stoke Newington 1
„ North-Eastern .. 1	Sick Asylum 161
„ Park 1	Small Pox Hospital, Long Reach 1
Hospital, Children's, Great Ormond Street 1	Stepney Union Workhouse .. 1
„ „ North-Eastern 1	
„ „ Shadwell .. 36	
	<hr/> 382 <hr/>

TABLE XVIII.

BROMLEY.

LIST OF DEATHS of *Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions and certain Localities during the year 1903.*

Asylum, Banstead	1	Hospital, Children's, Shadwell ..	15
„ Caterham	2	„ City of London Chest..	5
„ City of London, Stone..	1	„ German	2
„ Claybury	4	„ Infants', Hampstead ..	1
„ Colney Hatch	5	„ London.. ..	51
„ Darenth	1	„ London Temperance ..	1
„ Dartford Heath.. ..	1	„ Poplar	19
„ „ L.C.C... ..	1	„ St Bartholomew's ..	2
„ Hanwell.. ..	4	„ St. John & St. Elizabeth	1
„ Horton, Epsom.. ..	1	„ St. Thomas	1
„ Leavesden	2	Infirmery, Bethnal Green ..	1
„ Tooting Bec	3	„ Mile End	1
Borough of Stoke Newington ..	1	Licensed Victuallers' Asylum ..	1
Bow Creek, Bromley	1	Limehouse Cut, Bromley.. ..	1
Bromley Lock, Bromley	1	„ Poplar	1
Dock, East India, Poplar	1	Poplar Union Workhouse ..	30
„ Fletcher's Dry	1	River Lea, Bromley	3
„ Horseferry Dry	1	„ „ Hackney	1
„ St Katherine	1	„ Thames, off Greenwich ..	1
Fever Hospital, Brook	17	„ „ off Middleton's Wharf	1
„ Eastern	6	St. Anne's House, Stoke Newington	1
Highway, Bow, Roman Road ..	1	Sick Asylum	136
Hospital, Charing Cross	1		—
„ Children's, Great Or-			335
mond Street.. ..	1		—

TABLE XIX.

BOW.

LIST OF DEATHS of *Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions and certain Localities during the year 1903.*

Asylum, Banstead	1	Hospital, Friedenheim	1
„ Cane Hill	1	„ German	2
„ Claybury	4	„ Guy's	1
„ Colney Hatch	5	„ Heart	1
„ Darenth	4	„ London.. ..	23
„ Horton, Epsom.. ..	2	„ Mildmay	1
„ Leavesden	2	„ „ Memorial	1
„ London County, Dartford	2	„ Poplar	1
„ Tooting Bec	3	„ St. Bartholomew's	4
Belsize Station, Tube Railway	1	„ St. Mary's	1
Borough of Hackney	1	Highway, Bow	2
„ Marylebone	1	„ Bromley	1
„ St. Pancras	1	Infirmiry, Bethnal Green	2
Cadogan Terrace	1	„ Hackney Union	4
Canal, Duckett's	3	„ Shoreditch	1
Dock, South-West India.. ..	1	Poplar Union Workhouse	15
„ West India	1	Regent's Canal (off Globe Road) ..	1
Fairfield Road Urinal	1	River Lea, Bromley	1
Fever Hospital, Eastern	16	Sick Asylum	124
„ North-Eastern	1		
Holloway Prison (in Hospital) ..	1		249
Hospital, Children's, Shadwell ..	5		
„ City of London Chest.. ..	4		

TABLE XX.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.				No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Total.	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Total.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.								
Small-pox ..	28	2	5	8	3	10	..	8	..	20	28	7	..	20	27
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	411	6	189	185	18	13	..	210	124	77	411	145	86	57	288
Membranous croup	13	1	11	1	..	..	..	11	2	..	13	4	2	..	6
Erysipelas ..	143	7	11	14	10	81	20	50	63	30	143	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever ..	449	5	155	251	28	10	..	178	177	94	449	137	132	62	331
Typhus fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever ..	93	..	8	30	28	27	..	34	38	21	93	*22	*33	*18	*73
Relapsing fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	8	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	3	4	8	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox ..	6	1	1	4	..	..	..	1	5	..	6	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1151	22	380	493	91	145	20	493	412	246	1151	315	25	157	725

* See Pages 64 & 65.

TABLE XXI.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
POPLAR PARISH.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE PARISH.							No of Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwds.	
Small-pox	8	1	2	1	1	3	..	7
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	210	3	105	87	9	6	..	145
Membranous Croup	11	1	9	1	..	..	..	4
Erysipelas	50	1	6	7	4	20	12	..
Scarlet fever	178	1	56	110	8	3	..	137
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	34	..	5	15	6	8	..	22*
Relapsing fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Totals	493	7	183	222	29	40	12	315

* See page 64.

TABLE XXII.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

BROMLEY PARISH.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE PARISH.							No. of Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upw'ds.	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	124	2	51	62	5	4	..	86
Membranous croup	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas	63	4	5	3	3	44	4	..
Scarlet fever	177	3	58	98	14	4	..	132
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	38	..	2	9	14	13	..	*33
Relapsing fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	5	1	1	3	..	..	..	..
Totals	412	10	119	175	37	67	4	253

* See page 64.

TABLE XXIII.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

BOW PARISH.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE PARISH.							No. of Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65	65 and upw'ds.	
Small-pox	20	1	3	7	2	7	..	20
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	77	1	33	36	4	3	..	57
Membranous croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	30	2	..	4	3	17	4	..
Scarlet fever	94	1	41	43	6	3	..	62
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	21	..	1	6	8	6	..	*18
Relapsing fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	246	5	78	96	25	38	4	157

* See page 65.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Notifications, Hospital Accommodation and Outworkers.

There were 493 notifications of infectious diseases in Poplar, 412 in Bromley, and 246 in Bow, making a total of 1151 for the Borough of Poplar; these do not include 42 second notifications.

In the above figures, no deductions have been made for cases removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospitals, which were certified as not having a notifiable disease.

The notification rate per 1000 living being:—

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1894	..	10·6	..	12·9	..	16·2	..	--
1895	..	13·6	..	11·9	..	15·8	..	—
1896	..	11·3	..	13·8	..	13·1	..	—
1897	..	11·49	..	14·50	..	16·04	..	—
1898	..	9·57	..	9·61	..	6·39	..	—
1899	..	8·99	..	7·98	..	6·70	..	—
1900	..	12·50	..	8·36	..	7·04	..	—
1901	..	9·68	..	11·72	..	5·73	..	9·52
1902	..	17·19	..	19·77	..	15·65	..	17·84
1903	..	8·34	..	6·06	..	5·81	..	6·79

Notifications of parishioners from Institutions within the parishes of Poplar and Bromley were as follows : *

	Total Cases.	NOTIFICATIONS.						REMOVALS.			
		Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.
Poplar Union Work-house	18	..	..	2	10	..	6	..	2	10	..
Sick Asylum	13	..	..	4	6	2	1	..	4	5	..
Sick Asylum, Blackwall	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Stepney Union Work-house	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Children's Receiving Home, 54, East India Dock Road ..	9	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	1	8	..

* Notifications for Model Dwellings, see page 84.

Of the 493 patients notified in Poplar, 315 were removed to hospitals; of the 412 in Bromley, 253 were isolated, and of the 246 in Bow 157 were removed, so that of a total of 1151 notifiable diseases in the Borough 725 patients had been removed from their homes.

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 shows that some patients removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospitals, after being detained in those institutions some days were returned home certified as not suffering from the complaint or any other notifiable disease.

POPLAR.

Parish.	Disease with which Patient was admitted into Metropolitan Asylum Board's Hospital.	Date of Admission.	Report from Hospital.	Date of Report.
		1902		1903
Poplar	Diphtheria ..	8th Nov. ..	Scarlet Fever as well as	6th Jan.
„	Scarlet Fever ..	4th Jan. ..	Not suffering ..	28th „
„	Small-pox ..	31st „ ..	„ ..	5th Feb.
„	Diphtheria ..	28th „ ..	„ ..	10th „
„	„ ..	27th „ ..	„ ..	28th „
„	Enteric Fever ..	2nd Mar. ..	„ ..	7th March
„	„ ..	18th „ ..	„ ..	28th „
„	Diphtheria ..	16th „ ..	„ ..	9th April
„	„ ..	9th April ..	„ ..	21st „
„	Scarlet Fever ..	12th „ ..	Measles not Scarlet Fever	20th „
„	„ ..	12th „ ..	Not suffering ..	1st May
„	Enteric Fever ..	6th May ..	„ ..	2nd June
„	Scarlet Fever ..	14th June ..	„ ..	16th „
„	Diphtheria ..	14th April ..	Scarlet Fever following	19th „
„	„ ..	1st July ..	Scarlet Fever not Diphtheria	2nd July
„	Enteric Fever ..	25th June ..	Not suffering ..	14th „
„	Diphtheria ..	7th July ..	„ ..	20th „
„	„ ..	24th „ ..	„ ..	31st „
„	Small-pox ..	18th Aug. ..	„ ..	18th Aug.
„	Diphtheria ..	2nd Nov. ..	Scarlet Fever as well as	3rd Nov.
„	Scarlet Fever ..	5th Dec. ..	Not suffering ..	10th Dec.

BROMLEY.

Parish.	Disease with which Patient was admitted into Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospital.		Date of Admission.	Report from Hospital.	Date of Report.
Bromley	Diphtheria	..	1903 9th Jan. ..	Not suffering	1903 17th Jan.
"	"	..	1902 23rd Dec. ..	"	17th "
"	Enteric Fever	..	1903 11th Jan. ..	"	3rd Feb.
"	Diphtheria	..	1902 28th Nov. ..	"	4th "
"	Scarlet Fever	..	1903 10th Feb. ..	"	28th "
"	Enteric Fever	..	7th Mar. ..	"	30th March
"	"	..	28th " ..	"	1st April
"	Small-pox	..	13th April..	"	14th "
"	Scarlet Fever	..	28th " ..	"	11th May
"	"	..	23rd May ..	"	18th June
"	"	..	7th July ..	"	4th Aug.
"	Diphtheria	..	18th " ..	"	4th "
"	"	..	25th Aug. ..	"	29th "
"	Scarlet Fever	..	27th " ..	"	23rd Sept.
"	Diphtheria	..	20th Sept. ..	Scarlet Fever as well as	28th "
"	"	..	19th " ..	"	28th "
"	Enteric Fever	..	26th Oct. ..	Not suffering	13th Nov.
"	"	..	26th " ..	"	17th "
"	Small-pox	..	21st Nov. ..	"	23rd "
"	Diphtheria	..	30th Oct. ..	"	26th "

BOW.

Parish.	Disease with which Patient was admitted into Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospital.		Date of Admission.	Report from Hospital.	Date of Report.
Bow	Diphtheria	..	1903 1st Jan. ..	Not suffering	1903 6th Jan.
"	Scarlet Fever	..	7th Mar. ..	"	27th Mar.
"	"	..	13th " ..	"	1st April
"	Diphtheria	..	6th April ..	"	20th "
"	Small-pox..	..	19th May ..	"	20th May
"	Typhoid Fever	..	6th June ..	"	12th June
"	Enteric Fever	..	18th July ..	"	26th July
"	"	..	15th Sept. ..	"	24th Sept.
"	Diphtheria	..	3rd Oct. ..	"	20th Oct.
"	"	..	6th " ..	Scarlet Fever following	7th Dec.
"	"	..	3rd " ..	Scarlet Fever following	7th "
"	Scarlet Fever	..	23rd Nov. ..	Not suffering	12th "

The following correspondence was submitted to the Public Health Committee at their meeting held 27th February :—

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD,

EMBANKMENT, LONDON, E.C.,

Dear Sir,

5th February, 1903.

HOSPITALS DEPARTMENT—CASES OF MISTAKEN DIAGNOSIS.

In connection with the subject of hospital provision for infectious diseases, I am directed by the Hospitals Committee of this Board to advert to the statistical reports issued annually (a copy of which is sent to each Medical Officer of Health of the metropolis), and in particular to the figures set out in the tables concerning cases of miscellaneous disease admitted into the Board's hospitals.

The Committee have caused this information to be collated for three years, and I have been requested by them to transmit to you the accompanying summary of these cases, with a view to the assistance of the Medical Officers of Health being secured to prevent, so far as circumstances may make it practicable, the introduction into this Board's hospitals of cases of other diseases than those which such hospitals are designed to treat.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) T. DUNCOME MANN.

Clerk to the Board.

The Medical Officer of Health, Poplar.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

BOW ROAD, E.,

Sir,

9th February, 1903.

HOSPITALS DEPARTMENT—CASES OF MISTAKEN DIAGNOSIS.

Your printed summary of cases of mistaken diagnosis treated in the Board's hospitals during the years 1899, 1900 and 1901, duly received, for which I thank you.

With a view of preventing, as far as circumstances make it practicable, the introduction into the M.A.B. hospitals of cases of other diseases than those which the hospitals are designed to treat, the Local Authority of this district, for some years past, has supplied medical practitioners with outfits for taking swabbings and specimens of blood from doubtful cases of Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever.

Whenever a notice stating that a case is or was not suffering from a notifiable disease is received from one of your Medical Officers or Superintendents, the Medical Practitioner has one of the enclosed letters sent to him by me. If he should not answer such communication, my Public Health Committee direct the Town Clerk to write him.

My Committee feel very strongly that, as the Poplar Borough Council afford facilities to practitioners to verify their diagnosis, they should avail themselves of such opportunities.

I may add that if charged outfits can be forwarded so as to reach the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine before 6 p.m., I receive the result of examination by telegram about noon the next day.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) FREDK. WM. ALEXANDER,

Medical Officer of Health.

T. DUNCOMBE MANN, Esq.,
Metropolitan Asylums Board,
Embankment, E.C.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

BOW ROAD, E.

Dear Sir,

re

I beg to inform you that
aged of the above address, notified by you on
and admitted into the Hospital on
as suffering from , has
been certified to me as not having that complaint or any other notifiable disease.

I would respectfully remind you that { this Council supplies outfits } for
taking you have an outfit }
from doubtful cases of
for bacteriological examination. This Council is anxious that such outfits should be used, so that doubtful cases should not occupy the beds of true cases, and, moreover, should not run the risk of removal to an infectious diseases hospital.

I shall be glad to know if a bacteriological examination was made in this case.

Yours faithfully,

Medical Officer of Health.

The corrected number of notifications would be —

Poplar	493 — 17 =	476 or 8.05 per 1000 living.
Bromley	412 — 18 =	394 or 5.80 „ „ „
Bow	246 — 10 =	236 or 5.57 „ „ „
Borough of Poplar	1151 — 45 =	1106 or 6.53 „ „ „

A return from the Metropolitan Asylums Board shews the number of cases wrongly notified in Poplar and London for the years 1899, 1900 and 1901, and removed to Infectious Diseases Hospitals have been as follows:—

					Percentage of mistakes in total cases.	
					Poplar.	London.
1899	49 cases	..	8.4	6.3		
1900	60 „	..	7.3	7.9		
1901	131 „	..	13.1	9.2		
1902	93 „	..	3.08			
1903	45 „	..	3.90			

In every case of wrongful notification the Public Health Committee requires an explanation from the Practitioner concerned, and where this is not satisfactory the facts are reported to the Council. The Committee fully concurred with the Metropolitan Asylums Board that “the introduction into the Board’s Hospitals of cases of other diseases than those which such hospitals are designed to treat” should be prevented as far as practicable.

Arrangements were made that the positive results of bacteriological examinations shall be communicated to the officers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board at the time when the removals of patients are telephoned. Such knowledge, no doubt, will greatly assist the Medical Superintendents of the various hospitals.

The Ambulance Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board had under consideration a proposal that the operations of the

Board's ambulance service should be extended so as to permit of the ambulance carriages being placed at the disposal of the public for the conveyance in London of medical cases and surgical cases, and of persons of unsound mind. It was believed that a very moderate fee per journey for hire of horse, single-bedded ambulance and coachman would cover expenses.

Before taking action in the matter the Ambulance Committee desired to know whether the Borough Councils would be disposed to support an application by the Managers to the Local Government Board for the necessary legal authority for giving effect to the proposal.

The Public Health Committee recommended the Council to support the Ambulance Committee in their application of the Managers to the Local Government Board for the powers proposed.

A letter was received from the School Board for London with reference to the representation made by the Council that in all cases of infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not, occurring in the Schools, the Council's Officers should be allowed to disinfect the premises:—

SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, W.C.,

11th February, 1903.

Sir,

BYRON AND BRIGHT STREET; FAIRFIELD ROAD AND
CULLODEN STREET SCHOOLS.

Adverting to your letter of the 23rd December respecting the prevalence of Mumps in the above-named Schools of the Board, and the disinfection of the premises, I have to inform you that the School Management Committee of the Board have adopted the following report of their Medical Officer:—

“Considerable inconvenience has been caused by the Sanitary Authorities disinfecting a single class-room, as it often happens that

the room which has been closed is separated from the adjoining room by a sliding partition.

"In cases of non-notifiable diseases the Schoolkeeper is instructed to brush down the walls and ceilings, wash the woodwork and furniture, scrub the floors and keep the windows open. I think this quite sufficient.

"In the case of notifiable diseases the Medical Officer of Health is always asked to disinfect.

"In the special cases referred to by the Poplar Borough Council, it was thought unnecessary to ask the Sanitary Authorities to disinfect."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. ISITT,

Acting Clerk of the Board.

The Town Clerk,
Poplar Borough Council,
High Street, Poplar, E.

The Committee were still of opinion the precautions taken by the School Authorities were not sufficient to prevent the spread of infection, and considered that the Council's Officers should be allowed to disinfect the Schools in all cases where infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not, have occurred, and the Committee recommended the Council—"That a further representation to this effect be made to the School Board for London."

Three cases of diphtheria and one of scarlet fever were connected with milkshops in Poplar. Three cases of diphtheria, two of typhoid fever, two of scarlet fever, one of measles and one of erysipelas were connected with milkshops in Bromley. One case of scarlet fever was connected with like premises in Bow. The sale of milk was stopped until after the premises and utensils had been disinfected. Two cases of diphtheria were connected with premises where ice cream was manufactured.

For notices which had been received from Port Sanitary Authorities respecting passengers coming to the Borough of Poplar see page 50.

Six outworkers were connected with infectious cases notified, 3 in Poplar, 1 in Bromley, and 2 in Bow. The usual notices were given.

The St. Pancras Borough Council addressed a communication to the President of the Board of Agriculture asking that a Departmental Committee might be appointed to further investigate the subject of Glanders with a view of ascertaining the manner in which the disease is communicated to people and animals, and also as to the best method of stamping it out.

ALPHABETICAL STREET LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

STREETS AND PLACES.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Mem. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Total.
Abbott road	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Aberfeldy street	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Addington road	1	1
Adelaide buildings, Ann street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ailsa street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Albert terrace	1	1
Alfred street	1	1
Allanmouth road	2	2
Alpha road	5	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	12
Alton street	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Andrew street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Annabel street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Antill road	2	2
Appian road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Arcadia street	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	8
Archibald street	1	1
Armagh road	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Arnold road	1	2	3
Ashton street	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Athol street	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Atley road	2	3	5
Augusta street	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Autumn street	2	2
Avenue road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Balmer road	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Barchester street	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Bath street	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Bath cottages	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beachy road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Beale road	2	2
Beale place	1	1
Bedford place	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Benledi street	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	6
Benworth street	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Billson street	3	3
Birchfield street	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blackthorn street	22	2	..	..	..	..	2	7	33
Blair street	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bloomsbury street	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Blondin street	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	8
Botolph road	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	5	11
Bow lane	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bow Common lane	1	1
Bowen street	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

STREETS AND PLACES.				Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Mem. Group.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Total.
Coborn road .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4
Coborn street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cold Harbour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Colin street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Comboss road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Cordelia street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cottage street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Cotton street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Council buildings ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Crew street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Culloden street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dace road .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
Davis street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
Dee street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Desart street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Devas street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	12	17
Devon's road .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	10	21
Dewberry street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Dingle court .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Donald street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	9
Douro street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Douglas street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Duff street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Driffield road .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Dunkeld street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Dye House lane .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Eagling road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
East Ferry road .. ..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	11	23
East India road .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	17
Edgar road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Eggleton road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3
Eglington road .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Eleanor street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Ellerthorpe street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ellersmere street ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Emmett street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Empsom street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	3	5	13
Ettrick street .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	5
Fairfield road .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
Fairfoot road .. ..	..	..	..	..	6	2	1	..	..	..	1	12	22
Favonia street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4
Fawe street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fern street .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	18	25
Ferry street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	8
Flint street .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
Ford road .. ..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Ford street .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	4	10

STREETS AND PLACES.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria & Mem. Group.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Total.
Knapp road	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	12
Lacey street	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Lamprell street	4	1	..	..	..	..	7	12
Langton street	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Launch street	2	2
Lathom street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lawrence road	1	1
Leamouth place	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lead street	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Lefevre terrace	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Lefevre road	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	6	12
Leven road	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	6
Libra road	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	7
Lion street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Limehouse causeway	1	1
Lindale street	1	1
Lingen street	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	6
Lochnagar street	1	1	2
Locton street	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Love lane	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Manager's street	1	..	1
Manchester road	7	15	..	..	..	..	2	26	50
Manilla street	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	8
Malmesbury road	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Malabar street	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Marner street	1	1	..	..	..	..	19	21
Maria street	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	10
Market street	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Marshfield street	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	4
Mauve street	2	2
Maverton road	2	2
Melbourne buildings	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mellish street	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	10
Merchant street	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	6
Milton road	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	6
Moness street	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
Monier road	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	7	13
Montague place	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mornington road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Monteith road	1	1
Morant street	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
Morris road	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
Morville street	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
Mostyn road	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4
Nairn street	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Nankin street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Newby place	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

STREETS AND PLACES.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Mem. Group.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Total.
Newcastle street	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	11
Northumberland street	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	6
North street	1	1
Norman road	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Norris road	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
Nye street	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Oban street	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Old Ford road	1	5	1	..	..	..	2	20	29
Oliffe street	1	1
Olivers court	2	2
Ordell road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oriental street..	1	1
Orwell road	1	1
Otis road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Park street	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	7	15
Parnell road	6	1	..	..	..	..	2	5	14
Payne road	1	1
Pekin street	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	9
Penny Fields	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	5
Perry's close	1	1
Perring street	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Peter street	1	1
Phoebe street	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Phoebe court	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pier street	3	3
Plevna street	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	11
Plimsoll street..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	6
Portree street	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Powis road	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Prestage buildings	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Prestage street..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Prince Arthur's avenue	1	1
Priory street	1	1
Priscilla road	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
Providence place	1	..	1
Poplar Union	3	13	..	..	..	..	7	..	23
Quickett street	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Quixley street..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Railway street..	4	4
Ranwell street..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	7
Raverley street	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
Reeves road	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
Remus road	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ricardo street	2	2
Rifle street	1	1
Rigden street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rippoth road	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	7

[illegible]

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

The following figures give the number of rooms and articles disinfected—

DISTRICT.	Number of Rooms.	Beds	Palliasse and M'tresses	Pillows.	Bolsters.	Various.	Totals.
Poplar	396	397	303	749	367	4186	6002
Bromley	305	305	174	556	261	2970	4266
Bow	221	217	166	385	183	3413	4364
Whole Borough— On account of Measles com- mencing 16th March, 1903 ..	270	274	55	458	251	2009	3047
Totals	1192	1193	698	2148	1062	12578	17679

Other articles, as under, also passed through the Council's apparatus :—

NAME OF PREMISES.	Mattresses.	Beds.	Articles.	Bundles.
Poplar Hospital	97	..	1066	..
Shelter, Glaucus Street .. ..	..	57	856	..
Contacts' Clothing, &c. (whilst in shelter), disinfectors, clothing, overalls, drop sheets, &c. ..	..	..	3498	..
Outworkers .. ..	..	..	..	{ 17 and 2 boxes
Totals	97	57	5420	{ 17 and 2 boxes

Making a total of 23,253 articles and 17 bundles from outworkers.

56,096 bottles of disinfecting fluid and 92,186 bags of carbolic powder were made up at the Hale Street Yard and distributed to the public from the various depôts of the Council.

NOTICES FROM PORT SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Notice was received that a seaman was proceeding to the Poplar District from the s.s. "Assaye," from Bombay, a case of Small-pox had occurred on board, and from the same ship a notice was received through the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council that information had been forwarded to him from the Commandant, Discharge Depot, Gosport, that a soldier, who had arrived by the same ship, was coming to the Poplar District. The seaman returned to sea by the same vessel after being home 3 days.

Notice was received from the Port of London Sanitary Authority that a seaman on the s.s. "Heron," from Oporto, was coming to the Poplar District. A case of Small-pox was removed from the vessel. The seaman returned to sea in the same ship after 3 days.

Notice was received from the Port Sanitary Authority of Southampton that a seaman from the s.s. "Soudan" was coming to the Poplar District. A case of Plague was landed at Suez. The seaman was kept under observation.

Notices were received from the Port Sanitary Authority, Southampton, of two persons who were proceeding to the Poplar District, having arrived by the s.s. "Syria," a case of Plague had been landed at Aden. In one instance a passenger was not known at the address stated.

Notice was received from the Port of London Sanitary Authority of a passenger from Hamburg, s.s. "Heron," who was proceeding to the Poplar District, a case of Small-pox was removed from the vessel at Hamburg.

Notice was received from the Port of London Sanitary Authority of six passengers, coming from the West Indies by the s.s. "Saba," who were proceeding to the Poplar District, a case of Small-pox

had been landed at Falmouth. All the above passengers were kept under observation.

A notice was received through the Medical Officer of the London County Council from the Port Medical Officer for Barry, that two passengers were going into the Poplar District out of s.s. "Mountford" from East London. The passengers arrived and were kept under observation.

Notice was received through the Town Clerk of the City of London from the Swansea Port Sanitary Authority of six passengers coming into the Poplar District from s.s. "Inyoni," which had come from a place infected with Plague: Beira, via Durban; three of the passengers did not arrive at the addresses given, although they were known there.

A notice was received from the Cardiff Port Sanitary Authority that one of the crew of the s.s. "Baron Innerdale," from Buenos Ayres, was coming into the Poplar District. Two cases of Small-pox had been removed from the ship at Liverpool. The man arrived at the premises stated, but left same day without stating where he was going to.

SHELTER.

During the year 92 persons passed through the Council's Shelter in Yeo Street.

SMALL-POX.

Of the 28 cases of Small-pox notified within the Borough, 25 patients had the disease, and 3 cases were returned home as not having the complaint. Two cases not notified, but removed, were also returned. From the following report it will be seen that there were really more than 25 cases in the Borough, but they were not notified.

1.—Female, aged 27 years, of Morant Street, Poplar (where a case had been removed previously on the 20th December). The patient had faint vaccination marks, and upon the removal of the patient on the 20th December, and several times afterwards, she was advised to be re-vaccinated, but she refused. The patient was prematurely confined of an eight months' living child on the 4th January, and attended by a midwife.

At the request of a Medical Practitioner I examined her on the 5th January, and found her to be suffering with Small-pox and too ill to be removed, and in order to prevent the spread of the disease, the whole of the inmates were isolated within the house, food, etc., being supplied, the rent, and medical attendance paid at the expense of the Council. The inmates of the house who had not been re-vaccinated in the first instance, agreed now to be done. The patient died on the 6th January. The body was immediately coffined and removed to the Council's Infectious Mortuary, Wellington Road, and all the inmates taken to the Shelter, Glaucus Street. The Undertaker's men also went to the Shelter, had baths, and their clothes disinfected. Several articles of clothing, etc., had to be destroyed, and the premises were thoroughly disinfected, washed, stripped, and lime-whited.

2.—The prematurely-born male infant of the above patient developed on the 10th January Small-pox at the Council's Shelter, and was removed on the same day, and afterwards died. The child was vaccinated as soon as born, but the germs of the disease were in his system.

3.—Male, aged 32 years, was notified from the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich. The patient had been living at a Seamen's Lodging House in Pennyfields; he had been home from sea five weeks. The first two weeks he was stated to

have been an in-patient of Gravesend Infirmary, the last three weeks he had been stopping at Pennyfields. He was removed from the Seamen's Hospital on the 3rd April; he stated he travelled by tram to the Tunnel, and again by tram to the Hospital, where he was detained.

4.—A male, aged 32 years, Ford Road, was detained at a Surgery in the Roman Road and removed suffering from Small-pox on the 20th April. Patient had been to the London Hospital, was placed in an isolation ward pending making enquiries, as he was seen to have Small-pox, and arrangements were about to be made for his removal, but he made his escape.

The patient apparently in good health had returned home from a Hospital in Bath on the 9th April, where he had been an inmate for five weeks.

On the 15th April he became ill, rash appeared on the 17th April, and as stated above, was removed on the 20th April, so that he had been lying at home for six days suffering from Small-pox.

In the same house living with him were his wife, a daughter aged 16 years, and six unvaccinated children. These children had been playing in the streets with other children, and neighbours had been going in and out of the house.

Information was also given that a child aged 18 months, was sent on the 18th April from Ford Road to Ellesmere Road, Bethnal Green; notice was at once given to the Bethnal Green Authorities.

The mother requested that the six unvaccinated children should be vaccinated.

Another child aged 8 years, unvaccinated (making seven in all) was brought into the Council's Shelter on the 21st April from Chisenhale Road; he had been taken there on

the 20th April. The Medical Officer of Bethnal Green was communicated with.

It was evident that the disease must have been contracted out of the district, and thinking that in the Institution at Bath from which the patient was discharged there might be other inmates with the premonitory symptoms of Small-pox, the officials of the Institution at Bath were telephoned to; the answer was that two cases of Small-pox had been removed on the 16th April, and others since.

Two cases which occurred outside the Borough on the 20th April were stepsons of the case from Ford Road. One stepson aged 19 years was removed from Rotherhithe, and the other aged 18 years was removed from Bethnal Green.

5.—29th April.—Male, aged 8 years. Council's Shelter, from Ford Road. Vaccinated for the first time 22nd April.

6.—29th April.—Female, aged 10 years. Council's Shelter, from Ford Road. Vaccinated for the first time 21st April.

7.—30th April.—Female, aged 2 years. Council's Shelter, from Ford Road. Vaccinated for the first time 21st April.

8.—1st May.—Male, aged 6 years. Council's Shelter, from Ford Road. Vaccinated for the first time 21st April.

9.—1st May.—Female, aged 10 months. Council's Shelter, from Ford Road. Vaccinated for the first time 21st April.

10.—8th May.—Male, aged 28 years, Roman Road, Bow, vaccinated in infancy. Was a friend of the patient from Ford Road, and had visited him before he was removed to

the hospital on 20th April. He was first taken ill on 4th May.

11.—8th May.—Male, aged 2 years, Roman Road, unvaccinated son of above.

12.—18th May.—Female, aged 27 years, Roman Road, vaccinated in infancy, mother of above.

13.—8th May.—Female, aged 14 years, Roman Road. Vaccinated in infancy. In the employ of above.

14.—19th May.—Female, aged 9 years. Hewlett Road. Unvaccinated; severe case.

15.—19th May.—Female, aged 17 years. Hewlett Road. Well vaccinated in infancy; very mild case.

16.—19th May.—Female, aged 25 years. Hewlett Road. Vaccinated in infancy; very mild case.

17.—20th May.—Female, aged 22 years. Hewlett Road. Vaccinated in infancy; very mild case.

It was ascertained that in the family a girl, aged 24 years, had been ill on the 29th April, and spots appeared on the face on 3rd May; she was at home ill for some days, and returned to work on or about 12th May. The firm noticed spots on her face.

It appeared the girl had visited a Club in the Old Ford Road, but as to dates she was not quite certain, possibly on or about 18th or 19th April. It transpired the man who was removed mid-day on the 20th April from the Medical Practitioner's Surgery in the Roman Road (having escaped in the morning from the London Hospital), had visited that Club on one of these nights.

On the 19th May, when the cases were notified, the mother in giving details as to the number of inmates in the house made no mention of two girls, aged respectively 19 and 22 years. She stated a child, aged 11 years (vaccinated in infancy), had gone for a walk in Victoria Park.

Upon visiting the premises next day, 20th May, the two girls in question were found, and the one aged 22 was suffering from Small-pox; very mild case. She had been well vaccinated in infancy, and up to the 16th May had been at work at a Laundry in Hackney on the borders of Bow. The girl aged 19 years had been at home for a month out of work.

A child, aged 5 years, from the same house in Hewlett Road, was removed on the 19th May, but was returned home on the 20th May from the South Wharf, Rotherhithe, suffering from Chicken-pox.

18.—25th May.—Male, aged 49 years, the father of the Hewlett Road cases; exceedingly mild attack; vaccinated in infancy, and re-vaccinated on the 20th May after having been exposed to infection for some days.

It was probable that the daughter, aged 19 years, previously mentioned as being out of work, also had an exceedingly mild attack of Small-pox. She was slightly ill, and one or two spots appeared on the face. She was well vaccinated in infancy, and again on the 20th May after being exposed to infection for some days.

It was also probable the child who was returned home as suffering from Chicken Pox had afterwards a slight attack of Small-pox; a few spots like Small-pox appeared after her return home. She was well vaccinated at the South Wharf before being sent back, having been in close contact with her sisters, who were removed to the ships.

It is interesting to note in respect of the Hewlett Road cases (7 in number, already reported) that the first patient

attacked, who was not notified and worked at a factory out of the Borough, four cases afterwards occurred in the factory. The first case in Hewlett Road was supposed to be due to the patient from Bath, so that these four more cases will bring the number due to the Bath case to 24 patients (outside and inside Borough).

19.—30th May.—Male, aged 1 year. Osborn Place, Union Street, Poplar. Unvaccinated.

A lad, aged 17 years, was stated to have had spots on his face.

It is very probable that the lad had had an exceedingly mild attack of Small-pox (he was well vaccinated in infancy). The remains of the spots on the face gave the appearance of his having had such a disease. He stated that three weeks previously, just before the spots appeared, he was ill and sick. The mother corroborated his statement.

There were two children, 3 and 5 years, who had never been vaccinated, and had been exposed to infection. The father was willing to have them vaccinated.

20.—On 6th June, female, aged 42 years. Osborn Place. Mother of the patient removed on 30th May. Patient had been well vaccinated in infancy, and, so far as the Small-pox was concerned, it was an exceedingly mild attack.

21.—Female child, aged 5 years, who was vaccinated for the first time on 4th June after being many days exposed to infection, was taken ill and removed from the Shelter on the 10th June, suffering from Small-pox.

22.—On the 15th June, a female, aged 26 years, of St. Stephen's Road, Bow, stated to have been vaccinated in infancy.

As to the origin of the disease, the mother said the husband of the patient frequented premises in the Roman Road, where four cases of Small-pox had been removed. The last two cases were removed on the 18th May, and the present patient became ill on the 10th June, so the disease was not likely to have been contracted from the Roman Road premises. It was also stated that two or three weeks previously the patient took two of her children to the London Hospital, and whilst waiting there she saw two boys with spots upon them.

In the house in St. Stephen's Road there were five unvaccinated children, but the parents were only too anxious to have them vaccinated. It was questionable whether it would be of any use, as three of the children had been in close contact with the patient for some days. All the other inmates were re-vaccinated with the exception of two who had been done during the last outbreak.

23.—19th June.—Male, aged 7 years. St. Stephen's Road. Unvaccinated until after infection. Second case in house. Mother was removed on the 15th June.

24.—27th June.—Female, aged 18 months. St. Stephen's Road. Unvaccinated until after infection. Sister of above. Third case in house.

25.—2nd July.—Female, aged 25 years. Cardigan Road. Vaccinated in infancy. Visited her sister before being removed at St. Stephen's Road on 15th June.

Immediately upon cases coming to the knowledge of the Public Health Department, the premises were visited, the names and ages obtained of all the inmates, if adults the addresses where they worked, and in the case of children the Schools and Sunday Schools were noted.

The inmates were induced to go to the Council's Shelter in order to be bathed, and have their clothes disinfected whilst the rooms and in some cases the whole of the premises, were being disinfected, stripped of their paper, and lime-whitened.

In some instances contacts were maintained in the Council's Shelter for many days, until the period of incubation had passed.

The various Medical Officers of Health were notified respecting contacts if they resided or worked outside the Borough.

The Medical Officer of Health for Richmond, Surrey, notified that a male, aged 28 years, had arrived at the Union House, Richmond, on the 29th January, and was found to be suffering from Small-pox. The patient stated he was in the Casual Ward of the Poplar Union on the previous evening.

Mr. Lough, Clerk to the Guardians, was communicated with, and a list of the men who slept in the Casual Ward and in the cubicle occupied by the patient was furnished to the Public Health Department, and communications were sent to the various Clerks to the Guardians of the Casual Wards to which the contacts stated they were journeying, but several said they were going to the Docks.

Although communications were forwarded to the various Clerks to the Guardians, there was very little use in doing so, as it is a well-known fact that casuals do not always go to the destination which they state.

As a matter of fact, the patient stated he was going to Reading, but went to Richmond, gave his age as 40 years at Poplar, and 28 years at Richmond.

From Gough Street, male, aged 20 years, was removed on the 31st January, kept under observation at the South Wharf, Rotherhithe until the 5th February, and then returned home as not being a case.

A female child, aged 4 years of St. Leonard's Avenue, was removed to the Isolation Wharf on the 13th April as suffering from Small-pox, but was returned home the same day as not having that complaint or any other notifiable disease.

A female, aged $3\frac{1}{2}$ years was removed to the South Wharf as suffering from Small-pox, but was returned home not having the disease.

A male child, aged $5\frac{1}{2}$ years was admitted from Bromley to South Wharf on the 21st November, as suffering from Small-pox; the patient was detained until 23 November, and then returned home.

The "Order" of the London County Council making Chicken-pox a notifiable disease expired on the 7th January.

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

1901.—January to June.

	Births notified.		Vaccinations.		Insusceptible.		Dead.
Poplar	...	1045	...	350	...	—	112
Bromley	...	1200	...	367	...	1	144
Bow	689	...	255	...	—	65
Totals	...	2934	...	972	...	1	321

1901.—July to December.

	Births notified.		Vaccinations.		Insusceptible.		Dead.
Poplar	...	1074	...	400	...	—	130
Bromley	...	1161	...	381	...	1	122
Bow	703	...	307	...	1	94
Totals	...	2938	...	1088	...	2	346

1902.—January to June.

	Births notified.		Vaccinations.		Insusceptible.		Dead.
Poplar	...	1005	...	422	...	1	111
Bromley	...	1205	...	473	...	3	123
Bow	705	...	295	...	—	60
Totals	...	2915	...	1190	...	4	294

1902.—July to December

	Births notified.		Vaccinations.		Insusceptible.		Dead.
Poplar	...	991	...	476	...	4	97
Bromley	...	1220	...	435	...	2	162
Bow	664	...	313	...	1	61
Totals	...	2875	...	1224	...	7	320

1903.—January to June.

	Births notified.		Vaccinations.		Insusceptible.		Dead.
Poplar	...	1024	...	455	...	2	58
Bromley	...	1229	...	424	...	1	106
Bow	755	...	310	...	—	43
Totals	...	3008	...	1189	...	3	207

The Royal Institute of Public Health urged that no measure could be held to deal completely with the vaccination question which does not provide for an adequate supply of pure calf lymph to all Medical Practitioners. The President of the Local Government Board had definitely stated it was impossible for the Government to undertake to supply lymph generally throughout the United Kingdom, and the Council of the Institute were of opinion the best solution of this part of the question would be found in the transfer of the National Vaccine Establishment from the

control of the Government to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and the establishment in the Provinces of Laboratories by the various County and County Borough Councils.

The Committee agreed in the importance of the provision of an adequate supply of pure calf lymph for all Medical Practitioners, and that the Metropolitan Asylums Board should be the authority controlling such supply for London.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of Scarlet Fever cases notified for the three parishes, and the deaths which occurred for the past eleven years were as follows:—

			Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1893	{	Cases notified	..	627	..	854	..	313	.. 1794
	{	Deaths ..	..	39	..	48	..	13	.. 100
1894	{	Cases notified	...	239	..	331	..	225	.. 795
	{	Deaths ..	..	12	..	22	..	8	.. 42
1895	{	Cases notified	..	343	..	330	..	329	.. 1002
	{	Deaths ..	..	20	..	19	..	8	.. 47
1896	{	Cases notified	..	274	..	429	..	243	.. 946
	{	Deaths ..	..	8	..	19	..	7	.. 34
1897	{	Cases notified	..	251	..	476	..	373	.. 1100
	{	Deaths ..	..	6	..	12	..	10	.. 28
1898	{	Cases notified	..	207	..	325	..	106	.. 638
	{	Deaths ..	..	3	..	13	..	6	.. 22
1899	{	Cases notified	..	142	..	179	..	102	.. 423
	{	Deaths ..	..	2	..	4	..	3	.. 9
1900	{	Cases notified	..	246	..	168	..	85	.. 499
	{	Deaths ..	..	3	..	3	..	1	.. 7

		Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Borough of Poplar.
1901	{ Cases notified	.. 236	.. 236	.. 87	.. 559
	{ Deaths	.. 5	.. 5	.. 4	.. 14
1902	{ Cases notified	.. 182	.. 341	.. 150	.. 673
	{ Deaths	.. 5	.. 11	.. 5	.. 21
1903	{ Cases notified	.. 178	.. 177	.. 94	.. 449
	{ Deaths	.. 8	.. 5	.. 7	.. 20

On account of a large number of cases of Scarlet Fever occurring in connection with the St. Luke's Church Schools, Millwall, I visited the Schools and afterwards called upon the Vicar. As it was near the end of the term, the Vicar decided to close the Schools at once, and have the class-rooms disinfected by the Council during the summer holidays. The prompt closing of this School no doubt stopped a serious epidemic.

CONTINUED AND TYPHUS FEVERS.

No cases of Continued and Typhus Fevers were notified during the year.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The Typhoid Fever cases notified were:—

	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Borough of Poplar.
1893	80	218	64	362
1894	72	84	45	201
1895	56	80	34	170
1896	85	68	33	186
1897	61	87	47	195
1898	68	51	38	157
1899	143	92	34	269
1900	90	100	78	268
1901	46	88	37	171
1902	77	83	49	209
1903	34	38	21	93

Notifications per 1,000 living:—

	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Borough of Poplar.
1894	1.30	1.22	1.08	—
1895	1.04	1.15	0.81	—
1896	1.78	0.98	0.79	—
1897	1.12	1.25	1.12	—
1898	1.35	0.73	0.90	—
1899	2.66	1.32	0.80	—
1900	1.63	1.44	1.83	—
1901	0.78	1.28	0.88	1.01
1902	1.30	1.21	1.16	1.23
1903	0.57	0.55	0.49	0.54

The 34 cases in Poplar were notified from 27 premises, the 38 cases in Bromley from 30 premises, and the 21 cases in Bow were notified from 21 premises; in the first instance 6 house drains were found defective, in the second 5, and in the third 1, the smoke test being used. So that the 93 cases in the Borough were notified from 78 houses, and the drains were defective in 12 instances.

Twenty-two cases in Poplar, 33 in Bromley, and 18 in Bow were removed to various hospitals, as follows:—

POPLAR (PARISH).

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals	15
Seamen's Hospital	2
Children's Hospital, Shadwell	4
London Hospital	1

BROMLEY.

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals	19
London Hospital	6
Sick Asylum	6
Poplar Hospital	1
Children's Hospital, Shadwell	1

BOW.

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals	...	...	14
Sick Asylum	...	...	1
London Hospital	...	...	2
North-Eastern Hospital, Hackney Road	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			18

Four cases of Typhoid Fever were stated to be due to the eating of shell-fish :—

27/8/03	.. Male	.. 14 years	.. Manilla Street	.. Had eaten mussels two weeks ago.
14/10/03	.. Male	.. 18 years	.. White Post Lane	.. Had eaten cockles and whelks from off stall.
9/11/03	.. Male	.. 12 years	.. St. Leonard's Road	.. Had eaten half an oyster two weeks ago.
19/11/03	.. Male	.. 32 years	.. Usher Road	.. Had eaten oysters three weeks ago in a public house.

The Council of the Borough of Brighton pointed out that, on investigation, not less than 36 per cent. of the cases of Enteric Fever occurring in that town during the past nine years had been traced to sewage-contaminated shell-fish. They addressed a letter to the Local Government Board urging legislation giving Sanitary Authorities control over oyster layings situated in their districts, and empowering them to prevent the sale within their districts of oysters or other molluscs derived from sewage-contaminated sources. The Corporation of London had also approached the Local Government Board in the matter, urging that the Corporation, as the Port Sanitary Authority, should have the inspection of oyster beds and layings within the Estuary of the Thames.

At a Conference of Representatives of the Corporation of London and Conservators of the Thames and Medway, the following resolution was adopted, viz. :—

“That in the opinion of this Conference the present system of discharging sewage into the Thames Estuary is

dangerous to health and detrimental to an important food supply, and that representations should be made to the Local Government Board with the view to legislation being initiated to effectively deal with the matter."

The Council concurred in this opinion.

The Hackney Borough Council called attention to cases of Enteric Fever traced to the consumption of sewage polluted watercress, and asked the Local Government Board to make an enquiry as to the sources of the watercress supplied to the Metropolis in relation to the possibility of this article causing disease.

The Committee recommended the Council to support the application.

Respecting the supposed causes and predisposing influences of other cases, they are given below as received from the patients or their friends.

12/1/03	.. Male	.. 10 years	.. Milton Road	.. Ate some ice cream, 26/12/02.
3/3/03	.. Female..	38 years	.. Seyssell Street	.. Had been ill with Influenza.
9/3/03	.. Male	.. 17 years	.. Leven Road	.. Had eaten tinned milk from the tin about a month ago.
12/5/03	.. Female..	29 years	.. Cottage Street	.. Caught cold after con- finement.
26/6/03	.. Female..	5 years	.. Park Street..	.. W.c. pan and trap broken.
4/7/03	.. Male	.. 17 years	.. Malmesbury Road..	Had been suffering from Pneumonia.
7/7/03	.. Male	.. 15 years	.. Tapley Street	.. Bad smells from his trade. A slaughterman.
22/7/03	.. Female..	20 years	.. Vernon Road	.. Dead pigeon found in drinking water cistern.
12/7/03	.. Male	.. 13 years	.. Wyke Road..	.. Had been digging sweets waste from shoots and washing it in canal for eating.
21/8/03	.. Male	.. 21 years	.. Merchant Street	.. Came home from Newton Abbott, where he had been doing some drain work.

7/10/03 .. Male .. 35 years .. Mostyn Road	.. Shock from burning by acid.
7/10/03 .. Male .. 27 years .. Favonia Street	.. Defective and obstructed drain.
19/10/03 .. Male .. 14 years } 19/10/03 .. Female.. 17 years }	Rothbury Road { Open sewer in Wansbeck Road.
26/10/03 .. Female.. 19 years .. Willis Street	.. Employed at Hotel in Aldgate. Water drawn from well.
29/10/03 .. Male .. 19 years .. Brabazon Street	.. House dirty. Said to have been caused by shock from watching removal of patient in same street.
17/11/03 .. Male .. 18 years .. Phoebe Court	.. Surface gully in Court had been open some days.
23/11/03 .. Female.. 2 years } 23/11/03 .. Female.. 4 years } 23/11/03 .. Male .. 6 years } 23/11/03 .. Male .. 10 years }	Glengall Road { Father had died of heart disease, body kept in house seven days.
27/11/03 .. Male .. 3 years } 27/11/03 .. Male .. 6 years }	Hill Place Street { Drain defective, house foul, had visited patient at Canning Town.
8/12/03 .. Female.. 11 years } 8/12/03 .. Female.. 16 years }	Empson Street { Drain defective, bad smells from rubbish in next door yard
29/12/03 .. Female.. 28 years.. Hale Street..	.. Patient had visited a sister suffering from Typhoid Fever, about six weeks ago.

Eleven cases sent to various hospitals, 4 in Poplar, 5 in Bromley, and 2 in Bow were certified (*see* list, pages 33 and 34) as not suffering from Typhoid Fever.

Forty-eight specimens of blood from doubtful cases of Typhoid Fever were forwarded to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine. In 14 instances (29.1 per cent.) the Typhoid (Widal) reaction was obtained.

Four Poplar parishioners died from Typhoid Fever, 6 fatal cases occurred among the Bromley patients, and 6 among the Bow, making a total of 16 deaths in 82 cases:—*i.e.*, in the 93 notified

cases, less 11 patients returned home as not suffering from the complaint.

As is usual it will be seen that the greater number of Typhoid Fever cases occurred during the latter half of the year.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Poplar ...	7	5	8	14	34
Bromley ...	9	3	6	20	38
Bow ...	3	2	5	11	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	19	10	19	45	93

DIPHTHERIA (INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP).

210 cases of Diphtheria and 11 cases of Membranous Croup were notified in Poplar, 124 cases of Diphtheria and 2 cases of Membranous Croup were notified in Bromley, and 77 cases of Diphtheria and no cases of Membranous Croup were notified in Bow, making a total of 411 cases of Diphtheria and 13 cases of Membranous Croup for the whole Borough.

Cases notified :—

	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Borough of Poplar.
1893 ...	214	406	514	1134
1894 ...	141	277	281	699
1895 ...	252	323	200	775
1896 ...	170	356	166	692
1897 ...	254	345	148	747
1898 ...	178	212	76	466
1899 ...	151	180	92	423
1900 ...	316	238	89	643
1901 ...	180	374	66	620
1902 ...	166	231	70	467
1903 ...	221	126	77	424

Notifications per 1000 living:—

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1893	...	3.87	...	5.84	...	12.49	...	—
1894	...	2.43	...	4.04	...	6.77	...	—
1895	...	4.20	...	4.62	...	4.77	...	—
1896	...	2.82	...	5.05	...	3.97	...	—
1897	...	4.78	...	4.95	...	3.52	...	—
1898	...	3.28	...	3.04	...	1.80	...	—
1899	...	2.78	...	2.54	...	2.17	...	—
1900	...	5.44	...	3.37	...	2.09	...	—
1901	...	3.07	...	5.47	...	1.57	...	3.67
1902	...	2.82	...	3.39	...	1.66	...	2.76
1903	...	3.73	...	1.85	...	1.82	...	2.50

The Diphtheria and Membranous Croup patients, classified according to sex and school age, were as follows:—

			All ages. Males.		Females.		Totals.
Poplar	...	...	98	...	123	...	221
Bromley	...	...	56	...	70	...	126
Bow ...	...	...	38	...	39	...	77
			—		—		—
Totals	...	...	192	...	232	...	424

			3 to 10 years. Males.		Females.		Totals.
Poplar	...	...	52	...	80	...	132
Bromley	...	...	33	...	43	...	76
Bow ...	...	...	23	...	25	...	48
			—		—		—
Totals	...	...	108	...	148	...	256

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

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Total per- centage.
1894	...	30.1	...	44.6	...	—	...	39.9
1895	...	50.5	...	49.4	...	—	...	50.6
1896	...	47.1	...	58.7	...	—	...	55.5
1897	...	62.35	...	56.74	...	—	...	61.60
1898	...	60.66	...	59.56	...	—	...	60.00
1899	...	56.40	...	53.47	...	—	...	54.07
1900	...	61.19	...	61.15	...	—	...	61.01
1901	...	57.77	...	62.56	...	48.48	...	59.67
1902	...	54.81	...	64.93	...	57.14	...	60.17
1903	...	59.72	...	60.31	...	62.33	...	60.37

Number of deaths for the past eleven years was as follows:—

							Borough of Poplar.		Mortality per 100 cases notified.
	Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.				
1893...	29	...	59	...	91	...	179	...	15.78
1894...	23	...	40	...	42	...	105	...	15.02
1895...	55	...	64	...	29	...	148	...	19.09
1896...	26	...	56	...	23	...	105	...	15.17
1897...	58	...	49	...	12	...	119	...	15.93
1898...	43	...	29	...	16	...	88	...	18.88
1899...	28	...	33	...	16	...	77	...	18.20
1900...	50	...	49	...	13	...	112	...	17.41
1901...	20	...	49	...	13	...	82	...	13.22
1902...	24	...	28	...	3	...	55	...	11.77
1903...	36	...	17	...	5	...	58	...	13.67

For number of deaths and death-rates from Diphtheria, also see Tables XIV. and XV., page 24.

Two hundred and three swabbings from throats of doubtful cases of Diphtheria were forwarded for bacteriological examination to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine. The *Bacillus Diphtheriæ* was isolated in 71 instances, suspicious Bacilli were found in ten swabbings, and the Pseudo Diphtheritic Bacillus in

5 cases. See pages 33 and 34, as to cases of Diphtheria admitted into Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals which were certified as not having the complaint.

No deductions have been made in respect of these patients.

The 221 cases in Poplar were notified from 155 premises, the 126 cases in Bromley from 111 premises, and the 77 cases in Bow from 61 houses, and of these premises the drains were found to be defective in 51 instances—30 Poplar, 13 Bromley, and 8 Bow.

WHOOPIING-COUGH.

Deaths.

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1893	...	24	...	32	...	17	...	73
1894	...	16	...	32	...	4	...	52
1895	...	31	...	29	...	18	...	78
1896	...	57	...	62	...	33	...	152
1897	...	27	...	24	...	24	...	75
1898	...	24	...	63	...	32	...	119
1899	...	41	...	40	...	16	...	97
1900	...	34	...	36	...	28	...	98
1901	...	23	...	33	...	16	...	72
1902	...	36	...	31	...	25	...	92
1903	...	28	...	37	...	11	...	76

INFLUENZA.

Deaths.

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1894	...	7	...	7	...	—	...	14
1895	...	14	...	11	...	—	...	25
1896	...	6	...	9	...	—	...	15
1897	...	12	...	5	...	—	...	17
1898	...	15	...	13	...	—	...	28
1899	...	14	...	37	...	—	—	51
1900	...	13	...	28	...	12	...	53
1901	...	10	...	17	...	6	...	33
1902	...	6	...	14	...	4	...	24
1903	...	4	...	10	...	2	...	16

MEASLES.

The following figures are the deaths from measles for the past eleven years :—

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.
1893	...	12	...	20	...	8	...	40
1894	...	58	...	95	...	57	...	210
1895	...	82	...	105	...	25	...	212
1896	...	49	...	32	...	62	...	143
1897	...	33	...	35	...	12	...	80
1898	...	34	...	53	...	38	...	125
1899	...	39	...	44	...	17	...	100
1900	...	25	...	28	...	20	...	73
1901	...	26	...	38	...	25	...	89
1902	...	31	...	27	...	10	...	68
1903	...	53	...	88	...	20	...	161

For death rates see Tables XIV. and XV., page 24.

On account of the prevalence of Measles at the Bromley National Schools, St. Leonard's Street, acting upon my advice, a "Notice" signed by Mr. Councillor John Bussey, the then Mayor, and Mr. Councillor Mitchell, was served on the 26th January upon the Managers of the Schools to forthwith close the Infants' Department, and to exclude from the Girls' Department, St. Leonard's Street, and the Boys' Department, Priory Street, any Scholars coming from houses where Measles existed.

Sixty cases of Measles had occurred in connection with the Infants' Department. During the month of January 25 cases had happened, and many children had been excluded on account of sore throats.

On the 26th January, in the school room of the Infants' Department, the scholars in attendance were 47, the number on the roll

being 117. In the Infants' Class Room there were 7 scholars, and the number on the roll 35.

In the Girls' Department, 29 cases of Measles had occurred; number in attendance, 109; number on the roll, 158.

In the Boys' Department, Priory Street, 15 cases had happened; number in attendance, 96; number on the roll, 129.

The Notice was served upon the Vicar of Bromley, as representing the Managers, and at the same time a letter was sent stating that the latrines should be cleansed, and the class and cloak rooms of the Department should be disinfected, and, so far as the disinfection was concerned, this could be carried out by the Poplar Borough Council if the Managers were agreeable.

On the 23rd January, on account of the number of cases of Measles and Mumps which were reported in the Infants' Department of the British Street Board School, West Ferry Road, the Medical Officer of the School Board for London was communicated with, and, in reply, the Medical Officer stated he had advised the closure of Class Room G for a period of three weeks.

Owing to the prevalence of Measles in the Infants' Department of the Woolmore Street Board School, the Medical Officer of the London School Board arranged for the closure of Class Room G for a period of three weeks from the 3rd March.

On account of the number of scholars absent with Measles in the Infants' Department of the Cubitt Town Board School, the Medical Officer of the School Board was communicated with, and the Department was closed until after the Easter holidays. The class rooms, etc., were disinfected.

Acting upon my recommendation, Mr. Councillor Colin Gordon, the then Chairman of the Public Health Committee, and Mr.

Alderman Main, signed a "Notice" requiring the Managers of the All Saints' School, Poplar, to forthwith close the Infants' Department, Newby Place, for a period of 28 days with a view of preventing the spread of Measles and Mumps. The "Notice" was sent on the 24th March to the Rector of Poplar. On the 24th March there were 64 scholars absent on account of sickness, chiefly Measles and Mumps, and 18 children away through illness at their homes, making a total of 82 away upon a roll of 174. The class rooms, cloak rooms, and sanitary offices were disinfected

Thirty-two deaths from Measles were registered in the Borough during the month of March.

The Infants' Department of the Marner Street Board School was closed on the 27th March until after the Easter holidays. This Department, as well as the Infants' Department of the Knapp Road Board School, were disinfected by the Public Health Department.

Acting upon my recommendation, Mr. Councillor Colin Gordon, the then Chairman of the Public Health Committee, and Mr. Alderman Main, signed a "Notice" requiring the Managers of the St. John's National School, Roserton Street, to forthwith close for a period of one month the Infants' Class Room No. 8 with a view of preventing the spread of Measles.

The Notice was signed on the 1st April and forwarded to the Vicar of St. John's Church. On the 1st April there were 28 scholars absent suffering from Measles, the number on the roll being 71. The class room, cloak rooms, and sanitary offices were disinfected.

Sixty-four deaths from Measles were registered during the month ended the 18th April, making a total of 111 deaths from Measles within the Borough from the beginning of the year 1903.

An "Order" was made by the London County Council applying to Measles in the Administrative County of London, the provisions

of sections 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, and 74, of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with respect to dangerous infectious diseases.

The "Order" was duly approved by the Local Government Board, and came into force from and including 1st April, 1903.

Practically the Infectious Diseases Prevention Sections, and not the Notification Sections, of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, apply to Measles; or, in other words, the effect to the "Order" is that the precautions taken in the case of notifiable diseases with regard to disinfection and the exposure of infected persons are now applied to Measles, but the provisions of the Act with regard to notification and removal do not apply.

Arrangements were made upon the receipt of a notice from the Head Teachers of a Board School, or any other person, of the existence of Measles in a house, for the Sanitary Inspector to call, and leave the same papers as would be left when a notification is received at the Public Health Offices.

The Secretary of the East London Hospital for Children wrote to the London County Council asking what course should be adopted in the case of out-patients infected by the disease and attending at the Hospital. The cases could not be admitted as in-patients, and the patients were seldom able to pay for the hire of an ambulance.

The Public Health Committee were informed the Metropolitan Asylums Board had agreed to allow the use of their ambulances for the free conveyance of persons suffering from Measles who are not in a position to pay the ordinary charge for the hire of the same.

Upon the Measles Order coming into force on the 1st April, 1903, a Measles Register was instituted, in which entries are made of premises where cases are stated to exist.

The bulk of the cases thus dealt with has been upon information received at the hands of School Board Teachers ; by notification, as provided for by the regulations of the School Board for London, and the remainder from various sources, *i.e.*, through medical practitioners, parents, landlords, lodgers, neighbours, police, and in fatal cases by the Registrar's Returns, these latter in some instances being the first intimation received of the existence of the disease upon the premises.

The details in the Register cover a variety of information, viz., date, name, address, source of notification, number of rooms disinfected, details as to articles disinfected, etc., and remarks.

As soon as the " Order " came into operation the premises named in the notices, which had been received two weeks previously from the School Board teachers, where Measles was supposed to exist, were visited and enquiries made. In 218 instances the cases were stated to have recovered. At the end of the year there were 888 entries in the Register, representing the number of premises where Measles had been stated to have occurred. These entries date from 16th March. Upon enquiry 218 cases were found to have recovered, 72 were found not to be cases, 28 were stated to be suffering from a different disease other than the one notified, 58 wrong addresses and unknown were given, 19 belonged to other Boroughs, 3 died in March, 10 moved away before enquiries could be made, 1 developed the disease in an institution, 3 were duplicate notices, 1 case was Scarlet Fever, and 1 was Enteric Fever.

One case of Measles occurred in connection with a milk shop.

Two hundred and fifty-one premises were disinfected by the Public Health Department, and 186 were disinfected by the Tenants, and in the bulk of these 186 cases, Medical Practitioners gave certificates that disinfection had been carried out satisfactory.

Respecting the articles disinfected by the Council, see page 49.

DIARRHŒA.*

Deaths from Diarrhœa for the past eleven years were as follows:—

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough of Poplar.		London.
1893	...	54	...	83	...	30	...	167	...	3446
1894	...	20	...	29	...	12	...	61	...	1780
1895	...	52	...	56	...	24	...	132	...	3600
1896	...	61	...	72	...	25	...	158	...	3223
1897	...	46	...	68	...	47	...	161	...	4104
1898	...	66	...	124	...	42	...	232	...	4376
1899	...	82	...	99	...	44	...	225	...	4196
1900	...	48	...	92	...	90	...	230	...	3564
1901	...	65	...	78	...	54	...	197	...	3931
1902	...	35	...	39	...	34	...	108	...	2504
1903	...	46	...	77	...	32	...	155	...	2958

For death rates see Tables XIV. and XV., page 24.

* Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are included deaths certified as from Diarrhœa alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic Enteritis;

Zymotic Enteritis;

Epidemic Diarrhœa. Summer Diarrhœa;

Dysentery and Dysenteric Diarrhœa;

Choleraic Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Nostras (in the absence of Asiatic Cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis and Gastric catarrh.

MUMPS.

On account of a large number of cases of Mumps occurring in connection with the Infant's Department of the Smeed Road Board, School, the Medical Officer of the School Board for London was communicated with, and the department was closed. This fortunately happened a few days before the Christmas holidays. Cases afterwards occurred in connection with the Girls' and Boys' Departments. The whole school was disinfected by the Public Health Department.

INQUESTS AND DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

Inquests and Deaths from violence during the year 1903 were as follows:—

	Number of Inquests held in the parishes.	Deduct Inquests held on non-parishioners.	Add Inquests held on parishioners fr'm outlying districts.	Total Inquests belonging to each parish.	Verdict from Violence.	Verdict from Natural Causes.
POPLAR ..	155	48	52	159	70	89
BROMLEY	299	139	31	191	79	112
Bow ..	77	2	34	109	46	63
TOTALS	531	189	117	459	195	264

For annual rates of deaths from violence per 1000 persons living, and the percentages of inquest cases to total deaths, see Tables XIV. and XV., page 24.

	Violent deaths which actually occurred in Poplar, Bromley and Bow, not deducting non-residents, were as follows:—			Deaths occurring entirely outside Poplar, Bromley and Bow belonging thereto.		
	POPLAR.	BROMLY	BOW.	POPLAR.	BROMLY	BOW.
By Railway .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..
By Vehicles and Horses ..	..	12	..	1	2	..
Ships, Boats and Docks (exclusive of drowning ..	3	11	..	5	..	..
Building Operations .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Conflagrations .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burns, Scalds and Explosions..	..	12	..	1	1	2
Drowning (accidental not suicidal)	26	9	4	3	3	1
Suffocation in Bed	7	27	8	..	..	..
Poisons or Poisonous Vapours..	2	4	..	..	..	..
Other and not stated Causes ..	18	65	8	2	3	4
Homicide .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Suicide	7	7	3	..	2	1
TOTAL ..	63	150	25	12	12	8

MORTUARIES.

The following is a list of bodies received into the Council's Mortuaries classified according to the ages of the deceased.

	Total.	No age stated.	Still-born.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Bickmore Street	412	4	13	131	35	21	19	135	54
St. Leonard's Road	15	4	..	..	..	2	2	4	3
Bow Churchyard	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wellington Road (infectious diseases)	5	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..
TOTAL	433	8	13	133	36	23	21	142	57

In the report of the Public Health Committee entered on the minutes of the Council of the 22nd October, is the following:—

“The question of the provision of suitable Mortuary accommodation for the Borough has been under consideration during

several years past, and a site in Cottage Street was acquired by the late Poplar District Board of Works for the erection thereon of a Coroner's Court, Mortuary and Infectious Diseases Shelter. The provision of a Coroner's Court is the duty of the London County Council, and that body agreed to pay a rental of £150 per annum for the Court. The site cost £2,413, and the Architect's estimate for the buildings was £6,443. The consent of the Local Government Board was obtained to a Loan for the carrying out of the scheme. In view, however, of the fact that, consequent on the passing of the London Government Act, 1899, buildings would come into the possession of the Borough Council in which the Coroner might conveniently hold his Court, the proposed erection of a Coroner's Court was abandoned, and the question of the provision of Mortuary accommodation referred to the Public Health Committee. The Mortuary at Bickmore Street, taken over from Poplar Parish, was viewed, and plans prepared for its adaptation as a Mortuary for the Borough. The position and size of the site were, however, against the adoption of that site, and the Borough Surveyor was instructed to examine sites in the possession of the Council and report as to the desirability of any of them being utilized for mortuary purposes, in connection with existing buildings in which Coroner's Courts could be held."

"The Borough Surveyor submitted to us the site in Cottage Street, Poplar, and that, acquired for depot purposes, in High Street, Bromley. He also presented plans suitable for either site, providing for separate mortuaries for infectious and non-infectious bodies, with lobby between to enable bodies to be viewed by juries or witnesses without entering the mortuaries, and provided with cases for exhibiting clothes removed from bodies. A post-mortem room with dissecting table, and a separate laboratory or microscopic room for more minute examinations are included. A waiting room, with w.c. accommodation, and the usual Caretaker's rooms are provided."

"The approximate estimate of the cost of the buildings proposed is £1,500."

The Committee inspected the plans presented by the Borough Surveyor and viewed the sites submitted by him. The Committee had a decided opinion in favour of the adoption of the site in Cottage Street, but out of deference to the fact that the Council as then constituted would shortly cease to be, the Committee was reluctant to make any binding recommendation on the subject.

REMOVAL OF DEAD BODIES:

At a meeting of the Public Health Committee, on the 23rd September, I reported that during the last audit by the Auditor of the Local Government Board, I was informed a surcharge would be made if any dead bodies were removed to a Mortuary without an "Order" of a Justice.

The Section of the Public Health Act relating to the removal of dead bodies is as follows:—

89.—1. Where either—

- (a) The body of a person who has died of any infectious disease is retained in a room in which persons live or sleep; or
- (b) The body of a person who has died of any dangerous infectious disease is retained without the sanction of the Medical Officer of Health, or any legally qualified medical practitioner, for more than 48 hours elsewhere than in a room not used at the time as a dwelling-place, sleeping-place, or work-room; or
- (c) Any dead body is retained in any house or room, so as to danger the health of the inmates thereof, or of any adjoining or neighbouring house or building,

a Justice may, on a certificate signed by a Medical Officer of Health or other legally qualified medical practitioner,

direct that the body be removed, at the cost of the sanitary authority, to any available mortuary, and be buried within the time limited by the Justice; and may, if it is the body of a person who has died of an infectious disease, or if he considers immediate burial necessary, direct that the body be buried immediately, without removal to the mortuary.

2. Unless the friends or relations of the deceased undertake to bury and do bury the body within the time so limited, it shall be the duty of the Relieving Officer to bury such body, and any expense so incurred shall be paid (in the first instance) by the Board of Guardians of the Poor Law Union, but may be recovered by them in a summary manner from any person legally liable to pay the expense of such burial.

3. If any person obstructs the execution of any direction given by a Justice under this Section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

I pointed out to the Committee that, as the Auditor of the Local Government Board requires the law to be strictly adhered to, there is great danger to the Public Health.

During the past outbreak of Small-pox, when it was known a patient was dying from the complaint, arrangements were made, that immediately the death had occurred the Undertaker should be notified, and the body forthwith removed to the Infectious Mortuary.

It is clear that no Justice will make an "Order" until death has occurred, but if the death occurs say at 5 p.m. in the afternoon, the body would have to remain on the premises until an "Order" from a Police Court Magistrate could be obtained, and should Sunday be the next day, the Courts are not open.

The local Justice, of course, would be the Mayor, but then it is quite possible his services could not be immediately obtained.

On the 7th September, a child died from Diphtheria in Poplar, and on the 8th September the parents desired the body to be removed to the Infectious Diseases Mortuary, as they did not wish to sleep in the same room with the corpse.

The services of a Magistrate could not then be obtained, as it was late in the afternoon, and the Committee were informed the body was removed to the Infectious Mortuary.

It certainly would appear where friends are desirous of having corpses removed, as in this instance, no Justice's "Order" should be required, and it should be only necessary to obtain a Justice's "Order" where there is danger to the public health through the friends objecting to removal.

It is a very serious danger to the public health that the body of a person who has died from an infectious disease cannot be immediately removed to a Mortuary without an "Order" of a Justice, and a very strange state of the law that such a procedure is necessary when the friends are only too anxious to have a corpse removed in order to conserve the public health.

It was suggested to the Committee that the Local Government Board be asked to take into their consideration the question of surcharge which should not be made when friends are desirous of having bodies immediately removed to the Mortuary, and when no "Order" of a Justice has been obtained, for in the Poplar Borough application has to be made either at the Police Courts, which close at or about 5 p.m. (and are not open on Sundays), or to the Mayor, who cannot always be expected to be at hand.

The Committee concurred that it is important in such cases bodies should be promptly moved, and authorised such removal without a Justice's "Order" in any case of emergency. In the

event of surcharge by the Auditor, application could be made to the Local Government Board for sanction under the Local Authorities Expenses Act, 1887.

The Council approved of the action of the Committee.

MODEL DWELLINGS.

Grosvenor, County Council, and Hanbury Buildings.

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

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

	Total Cases.	NOTIFICATIONS.						REMOVALS.			
		Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria & Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.
Grosvenor Buildings	10	..	..	3	4	..	3	..	2	3	..
Council „	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Hanbury „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The deaths were as follows :—

	Residents.				Outlying.	
Grosvenor Buildings	20	...	...	14	
Council „	—	—	
Hanbury „	8	...	...	2	
		28			16	

GROSVENOR, HANBURY, AND COUNCIL BUILDINGS.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in Buildings at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Public Institutions within and without Borough (at all ages).				Total Deaths in Public Institutions, &c.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Union Workhouse.	Sick Asylum.	Poplar Hospital.	Outlying Institutions.	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diphtheria and membranous croup	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other septic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	2
Other tubercular diseases	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	1
Bronchitis	4	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1
Pneumonia	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pleurisy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of respiratory organs	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Alcoholism	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	2
Cirrhosis of liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Suicides .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other causes ..	11	5	1	1	..	2	2	..	3	1	1	5
All causes	44	13	11	1	..	11	8	1	9	1	5	16

The institutions and localities in which the deaths happened were :—

Children's Hospital, Shadwell	...	...	...	1
Fever Hospital, Brook	...	...	...	1
Fever Hospital, Eastern	...	...	...	1
London Hospital	...	...	...	2
Poplar Hospital	...	...	...	1
Poplar Union Workhouse	...	...	...	1
Sick Asylum	...	...	...	9
				—
Total	...	...	...	16

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

1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
36	... 48	... 32	... 39	... 44	... 31	... 62	... 39	... 44

Mr. Lough, Clerk to the Guardians, has been good enough to furnish me with the following information for the year 1903 :—

Three visiting medical orders were issued for the Council Buildings, Yabsley Street, and 10 visiting, and 5 Dispensary medical orders were given for Hanbury Buildings, King Street.

So far as Grosvenor Buildings are concerned, 25 Dispensary medical orders, and 22 orders for the Medical Officer to see patients at their own homes were issued. There were also on the permanent medical relief list 22 persons residing in the Buildings who were entitled to apply for medical attendance at any time.

The following figures are the number of parish medical orders issued during the respective years :—

HANBURY BUILDINGS.

1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
22	... 30	... 11	... 18	... 11	... 5	... 5	... 8	... 15

GROSVENOR BUILDINGS.

1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
77	103	65	48	46	27	28	19	60	69.

CANAL BOATS.

For the year ended 31st December, 1903, the inspections and reports of the Inspectors respecting registered canal boats and non-registered canal boats were as follows:—

	Registered.	Non-Registered.
Mr. Johnson—West Combined Division	18	12*
Mr. Anthony—Bromley North Division	0	61†
Mr. Miners—Bromley Central Division	0	46†
Mr. Field—Bow East Division...	30**	64
Mr. Boyce—Bow West Division	3	31
	—	—
	51	214
	—	—

NOTE.—*See below Mr. Johnson's report.

†	„	Mr. Anthony's	„
†	„	Mr. Miner's	„
**	„	Mr. Field's	„

Mr. Johnson reported:—

“Weaver,” Reg. No. 790, of Birmingham. Certificate much torn. Owner written to *re* same and new certificate supplied forthwith.

“Louisa,” Reg. No. 157, of Boxmoor. Certificate much torn. Owner written to *re* same and new certificate supplied forthwith.

“Irwell,” Reg. No. 780, of Birmingham. Forecabin in a leaky, wet and foul state and uninhabitable, thereby causing father and daughter (aged 26 years) to sleep in after cabin in contravention of the Regulations made by the Local Government Board, 1878. A summons was applied for, the hearing took place on 11th

January, 1904. The summons was withdrawn upon the owner undertaking to execute repairs forthwith, and paying £4 4s. costs.

In one case Mr. Johnson found the slide ventilator in fore end of after-cabin had been blocked up; this was at once put in order.

Mr. Johnson had been on board at least twelve non-registered boats.

Mr. Anthony's 61 non-registered boats included two visits on two boats.

Mr. Miner's 46 non-registered boats included three visits to one boat, and two visits to another.

Mr. Field reported two cases of illegible marking and painting, one damp and leaky cabin, and two cases of refuse in hold not covered and ventilating into cabin.

The 30 registered boats inspected by Mr. Field, included one boat visited three times, and one four times.

Mr. Boyce reported one case of non-removal of bilge water. The owner was written to respecting this infringement.

BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses throughout the Borough were inspected twice during the year, and those which are underground were inspected many times whilst the work to render them suitable was being carried out.

There are 115 bakehouses in the Borough of Poplar, 35 Poplar, 50 Bromley, 30 Bow.

There were 118 bakehouses, but three have been discontinued being used as such. These were underground bakehouses, and the owners did not apply for certificates of suitability under Section

101 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891. These premises are 253, Abbott Road, 26, Devons Road, and 17, Wellington Road.

The following is a list of underground bakehouses for which certificates of suitability were applied for.

The certificates were granted by the Council after the necessary alterations had been carried out.

Abbott Road, 94, 156.
 Archibald Street, 27.
 Bow Road, 70, 198.
 Brunswick Road, 269.
 Cadogan Terrace, 71.
 Campbell Road, 46.
 Chrisp Street, 46, 70, 78.
 Devons Road, 13a.
 Dewberry Street, 1a.
 East India Dock Road, 287a.
 High Street, 167.
 Kerbey Street, 74.
 Manchester Road, 364.
 Morville Street, 133.
 Old Ford Road, 391, 564.
 Roman Road, 129, 153a, 249, 328.
 Sabbarton Street, 28.
 St. Leonard's Road, 66, 181.
 St. Leonard's Street, 1.
 Tapley Street, 12.
 Teviot Street, 66.
 Tredegar Road, 110, 153.
 West Ferry Road, 39, 49.
 Wright's Road, 14.

With respect to 163 East India Dock Road, whilst this report is being written legal proceedings were taken against the occupier

as he had refused to carry out the alterations required by the Council, and after notice from the Council that the certificate would be refused, he had occupied the premises as an underground bakehouse and within 21 days from the date of the notice which had been given by the Council, he had not made application to the Court as provided by subsection 7 of Section 101, but the necessary alterations are now being carried out, so there will be in the Borough 36 underground bakehouses.

The alterations executed at the underground bakehouses were, speaking generally, abolition of all gullies, the floors covered with an impermeable material (in some instances the floors were lowered), dampness of walls remedied, water drawn from the main, increase of light, ventilation, and protection against dust.

Where sufficient light could not be obtained from the back or the front, borrowed light was procured by means of prismatic pavement lights inserted in the floor above.

Areas were also either covered by a prismatic pavement light, or a skylight, and the walls of the areas lined with white tiles.

The windows of the skylights at the rear, and the window sashes under the stallboards were made to hang in such a manner as to minimise the entrance of dust.

Extraction shafts in some instances were also inserted, the troughs were made movable, and the underground bakehouses were in other ways dealt with, so as to render them suitable before certificates were granted.

The Islington Borough Council addressed the Home Secretary urging that legislation should be introduced to enable Bye-laws to be made under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in relation to bakehouses, the provisions of the Act being not in themselves sufficiently explicit, and requiring to be supplemented by Bye-laws

regulating the conditions as to light, ventilation, repair, the removal of refuse, the maintenance of cleanliness. the storage of materials, and other matters.

The Committee were of opinion such Bye-laws are necessary.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND COW-HOUSES.

The slaughter-houses and cow-houses in the Borough were inspected by the Inspectors. Slaughter-houses must be lime-washed four times a year and cow-houses at least twice a year.

There are 20 slaughter-houses: 8 Poplar, 5 Bromley and 7 Bow; and 17 cow-houses: 4 Poplar, 5 Bromley and 8 Bow.

POPLAR.

Reg. No.	Address.	Name.
841	51 Canton Street	Carpenter, Jno.
867	42 High Street.. ..	Utz, Hy.
862	57/9 Crisp Street (rear of) ..	King, Chas.
849	318 High Street	Hagmaier, Jno.
868	Bow Lane (West side of) ..	Wickes, Hy.
847	362 Manchester Road	Jentry, Edw.
871B	48/50 West Ferry Road ..	Faulconbridge, J.
860	146 Manchester Road	Curry, Robert

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

BROMLEY.

837	38 St. Leonard's Road ..	Mace, William
826	218 Devon's Road	Harvey, Edward W.
836	18 Bow Road	Woolven, Horace J.
828	138 Bow Road	Bretton, Frank
827	34 St. Leonard's Street ..	Hardie, Jas.

BOW.

791	241 Old Ford Road	..	..	Mitchell, David
808	338 Roman Road	..	..	Jarrett, Hy. Wm.
813	258 Roman Road	..	..	Cox, Jas. Hy.
801	114 Tredegar Road	..	..	Tozer, Art.
805	288 Roman Road	..	..	Skillington, Thos.
800	220 Roman Road	..	..	Gardner, Wm. Hy.
794	231 Bow Road..	..	..	Knightsbridge, H. E.

POPLAR.

COW-HOUSES.

6628	2 Manchester Road	..	..	Brooker, Hy.
1585	88 Upper North Street	..	..	Jorden, Wm.
1246	215 Grundy Street	..	..	York, Hy. J.
10438	29 Wells Street..	..	..	Jones, David

BROMLEY.

13704	1 Barchester Street	..	..	Percival, Wm. A.
2998	14 Botolph Road	..	..	Jones, David Wm.
1093	48 St. Leonard's Street	..	..	Neall, Chas.
3641	13 Whitethorn Street	..	..	Alexander, A. & Son
11557	27 Abbott's Road	..	..	Gurney, Jos.

BOW.

11689	3 Alfred Street	..	..	Hunt, Jos.
1547	24 Dace Road	..	..	Clay, Sam.
1602	457 Old Ford Road	..	..	Green, Thos., Jos. & Geo.
1144	17 and 19 Morville Street	..	..	Jones, Thos.
1599	103 Armagh Road	..	..	Davies, Ann
1598	75 Armagh Road	..	..	Davies, David
2850	10 Beale Road	..	..	Thomas, Jos.
1140	361 Old Ford Road	..	..	Lewis, Jos.

MILKSHOPS.

At the end of the year there were in the Borough 365 registered premises where milk is sold, 120 Poplar, 148 Bromley, and 97 Bow. These milkshops were kept under observation (see Inspector's reports, pages 136, 143, 161, 169, 178, and 186).

14 milkshops had been placed on the register during the year, 10 Poplar, 3 Bromley, and 1 Bow. 54 Premises were on account of change of owner, re-registered as milkshops, 15 Poplar, 26 Bromley, and 13 Bow.

For milkshops connected with infectious diseases, see page 39.

ICE CREAMS.

About the middle of the year 1903, all the known premises, within the Borough, where ice creams are manufactured were inspected.

See Inspectors' reports, pages 136, 145, 172, 180, and 186.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

345 smoke nuisances were dealt with during the year—104 Bow East, 17 Bow West, 121 North Bromley, 10 Bromley Central, 13 East combined, 18 West combined, and 62 Poplar South.

123 intimations and 73 statutory notices were served.

During the year seven summonses were taken out in respect of smoke nuisances. Penalties were inflicted in every instance with the exception of one, when the summons was dismissed on a technical point. See pages 124, 125, and 126 table of Police Court Proceedings.

WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, LAUNDRIES AND OUTWORKERS.

1. The number of workshops on register was 406.
2. The number of premises notified within the district as used by outworkers is 801, but this number varies with each six monthly return.
3. Number of outworkers shown on the lists supplied by occupiers and factories and workshops is—
 - a. Within the district, 527.
 - b. Outside the district, 280.
4. The registered workshops were inspected two or three times in the year, some every month.
5. The places where the outworkers are employed were inspected all of them twice during the year, some more frequently.

There are two registers of workshops kept, one for females, and the other for males.

During the time this report is being written, a large number of workshops has been added to the male register.

A register of bakehouses is also kept.

See Miss Tattersall's report, pages 189 and 190, and Sanitary Inspectors' reports, pages 144, 168, 179, and 184.

For outworkers connected with infectious cases, see page 40.

Cases reported to H. M. Inspector:—

Abstract not affixed, 70.

As to action taken in cases notified by H. M. Inspector, 5.

Number of workshop rooms measured, 44.

LIST OF OUTWORKERS (S. 107).

CLASS OF HOMEWORK.	Number of Lists Received.				Number of Addresses of Outworkers.	
	Up to Feb. 1st, 1903.		Up to Aug. 1st, 1903.		Forwarded to other Authorities.	Received from other Authorities.
	No. of Lists.	No. of Outworkers.	No. of Lists.	No. of Outworkers.		
Tailoring	27	546	23	427	549	*388
Shirtmaking ..	6	212	4	114	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	5	108	5	103	..	..
Shoemakers ..	..	..	2	26	..	..
TOTAL ..	38	866	34	670	549	388

* Some are workshops already on register.

On register at end of year 1903 there were 51 premises used as Workshop Laundries, and these 51 premises contained 127 rooms.

COFFEE SHOPS, EATING-HOUSES, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

1. The number of premises where food is sold or prepared for sale is 163.
2. 349 visits were paid to these premises during the year.
3. 87 premises were found satisfactory.
4. Sanitary defects were found in 76 premises.
5. 73 intimations were served which, in some cases, were followed up by Statutory notices, no legal proceedings were taken.

A register of these premises is kept.

See Sanitary Inspectors' reports, pages 146, 137, 155, 159, 166 179, and 186.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The results of the analyses of 373 samples were reported to the Committee during the year 1903, the samples being as follows :—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Milk	41	29	32	38	140
Butter	31	26	28	24	109
Bread	2	1	..	..	3
Coffee	7	10	11	8	36
Cocoa	8	8	9	10	35
Sugar	1	..	..	..	1
Pepper	2	5	3	3	13
Mustard	1	3	4	2	10
Vinegar	1	5	4	2	12
Sweets	3	..	..	..	3
Lard .. ..	..	3	..	..	3
Arrowroot .. ..	..	1	..	1	2
Cheese .. ..	..	..	1	1	2
Coffee and Chicory .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Ground Ginger .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Cod Liver Oil.. ..	..	..	..	2	2
	97	91	92	93	373

Of these 373 samples, 26 were found to be so adulterated that legal proceedings were instituted.

Milk	16
Butter	7
Vinegar	1
Coffee	1
Cod Liver Oil.. ..	1
	<hr/> 26

The Analyst reported :—

“I have analysed a total of 376 samples, 3 of which were obtained from a private source and the remainder from the Council's Officers; of this number 31 were found to be adulterated, equal to 8.2 per cent.”

"This result indicates a considerable diminution in adulteration in the Borough, as compared with that of the previous year, when the percentage was 15.4."

The percentages of adulterated samples found in the previous five years are as follows:—

1902	...	...	...	...	15.4
1901	...	...	...	...	9.1
1900	...	...	...	...	7.6
1899	...	...	...	...	9.2
1898	...	...	...	...	14.6

The results of legal proceedings were as follows:—

MILK.		Costs.			Penalties.		
Date.	Adulteration.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1903.							
Jan. 30th	Milk deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 4.7 per cent. ..	1	3	0	0	10	0
Mar. 10th	Milk deficient in fat to the extent of 40 per cent.	1	3	0	0	12	0
Mar. 19th	Milk deficient in fat to the extent of 13.3 per cent.	1	3	0	2	0	0
Mar. 27th	Milk deficient in fat and solids not fat to the extent of 16.7 per cent., and 4.1 per cent. respectively	1	3	0	3	0	0
April 9th	Milk deficient in fat to the extent of 6.6 per cent.	1	3	0	1	0	0
June 26th	Milk deficient to the extent of 90 per cent.	1	3	0	8	0	0
	In default of Penalty not being paid one month imprisonment, defendant (forthwith) committed, third conviction.						
July 7th	Milk deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 3.3 per cent. .. Penalty including costs.	—			1	0	0
July 30th	Milk deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 3 per cent. ...	1	3	0	6	0	0

Date, 1903.	Adulteration.	Costs.			Penalties.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aug. 14th	Milk deficient in fat to the extent of 25 per cent.	1	3	0	1	0	0
Nov. 3rd	Milk deficient in solids not fat and fat to the extent of 18·8 per cent., and 13·3 per cent. respectively	1	3	0	1	0	0
Dec. 22nd	Milk deficient in fat to the extent of 15 per cent.	1	3	0	1	0	0
Dec. 31st	Milk deficient in fat and solids not fat to the extent of 21·6 per cent., and 7 per cent. respectively	1	3	0	2	0	0
1904.							
Jan. 26th	Milk deficient in fat and solids not fat to the extent of 18·3 per cent., and 8·2 per cent. respectively.. Penalty to include costs. (Sample procured 23rd Dec.)	—			2	0	0
Jan. 29th	Milk deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 10 per cent. . . (Sample procured 23rd Dec.)	1	3	0	2	0	0
Feb. 2nd	Milk deficient in fat to the extent of 20 per cent. (Sample procured 31st Dec.)	0	12	6	0	2	6

On March 31st, two summonses were heard in respect of a sample of milk deficient in fat and solids not fat to the extent of 16·7 per cent. and 3·5 per cent. respectively. Both summonses were dismissed without cost against Council upon the evidence in support of a warranty.

1903.		BUTTER.					
Feb. 25th	Butter adulterated with 81 per cent. of foreign fat	—			10	0	0
	Fine including costs.						
Feb. 25th	Butter adulterated with 80·5 per cent. of foreign fat	—			5	0	0

Date.	Adulteration.	Costs.			Penalties.		
1903.	BUTTER— <i>continued</i> .	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mar. 17th	Butter (Margarine) adulterated with 62·7 per cent. of foreign fat and 6 per cent. of excessive water	1	11	6	5	0	0
	Penalty for not having labels displayed. Second summons for not serving in a stamped wrapper withdrawn at the suggestion of the Magistrate.						
July 16th	Butter adulterated with 3·1 per cent. of added water	1	3	0	4	0	0
July 17th	Butter deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 27 per cent. ..	1	3	0	3	0	0
Oct. 27th	Butter adulterated with 81·4 per per cent. of foreign fat ..	1	3	0	10	0	0
Sept. 24th	Butter adulterated with 68·3 per cent. of foreign fat	—			1	13	6
	Penalty to include costs.						
COFFEE.							
May 29th	Coffee adulterated with 60 per cent. of chicory	1	3	0	0	5	0
VINEGAR.							
Oct. 21st	Vinegar adulterated with 28 per cent. of water	1	3	0	1	0	0
COD LIVER OIL.							
Dec. 4th	Fish oil not cod liver oil	3	3	0	—		
Adjourned to Jan. 8th, 1904	Summons dismissed, defendant paying £3 3s.						

With respect to this sample of cod liver oil, the Magistrate held, under Section 16 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, that though the charge was proved, the offence in this case was of so trifling a nature that it was inexpedient to inflict any punishment, and he therefore, without convicting, dismissed the summons,

but ordered the defendant to pay £3 3s. costs. The Magistrate was satisfied with the *bona fides* of the defendant. The defendant called two analysts, one of whom would not, however, swear that it was pure cod liver oil, but the other stated that in his opinion it was pure cod liver oil.

Mr. Young, the Analyst, was called at the request of the defendant, and he gave evidence bearing out his certificate. The sample had been analysed at Somerset House, and the analysts there certified that it was not pure cod liver oil, but were unable to say to what extent it was fish liver oil or cod liver oil.

The Magistrate was anxious to obtain further particulars, and he suggested that the Somerset House analysts should be subpoenaed. The Solicitor, acting for the Council, thought that the defendants should subpoena them, and that the Council ought not to be saddled with the costs of doing so, as on the certificate of the Somerset House analysts, the Council were entitled to succeed on the summons. The defendants, however, did not want to go to this expense, and the Magistrate therefore decided the case with the materials before him as above stated.

So that the total penalties obtained and costs given were:—

			Penalties.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Milk	...	...	31	4	6	14	8	6
Butter	...	...	38	13	6	5	0	6
General	...	...	1	5	0	5	9	0
Total			71	3	0	24	18	0

Late in the year, an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture called at the Public Health Department with respect of the number of samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. It was reported to the Public Health Committee that the Inspector stated

the Board of Agriculture would like to point out the minimum number of samples which should be taken ought to be in the proportion of at least 3 per 1,000 of the population.

In Poplar seven samples are procured each week during the year, but occasionally extra samples are taken, the total samples per 1,000 of the population taken in the year 1902 was 2.2 per 1,000 of the population. The matter of taking increased number of samples is now receiving the attention of the Committee.

A letter was received from the Royal Borough of Kensington, referring to the failure of prosecutions by the Customs Authorities in respect of the importation of inferior butter, which, if not physically adulterated, is not distinguishable from butter which has had an appreciable percentage of foreign fat mixed with it. The Borough of Kensington had also taken proceedings in respect of similar butter for false warranty, against the warrantors, who, however, contended the butter was of Russian manufacture, that no adulteration had taken place, and that the substance called foreign fat, if it existed, was the natural product of the cow, and that pure Russian and Siberian butter would not bear the rigid analytical test applied to other butters. In the absence of any definite standard for butter, the proceedings referred to were abandoned, and a communication addressed by the Council to the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture, urging that regulations should be framed by the last-named Board, under Section 4 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, for determining what deficiency of the normal constituents of butter, or what addition of extraneous matter should raise a presumption that the article is not genuine.

The Committee recommended the Council to support the action of the Royal Borough of Kensington.

The Board of Agriculture stated, later on, that the characteristics of Russian and Siberian butter were receiving the consideration

of the Departmental Committee on Butter Regulations, and a copy of the communication from the Council on the subject had been sent to the Secretary of the Committee.

The Committee had under consideration the question of the discrepancy which had occurred in the analysis of a sample of butter by the Borough Analyst and the Analysts at Somerset House respectively. The Committee directed that in future, portions of samples analysed be preserved in order that an independent analysis may be made in the event of dispute.

The Committee adopted a new sample bottle in order that no question of escape of moisture could arise.

The Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth had under consideration the penalties imposed in certain cases under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and resolved to call the attention of the Home Secretary to the inadequacy of the fines inflicted in comparison with the offence and the cost to the Council of procuring the sample, and the analysis.

The Committee concurred with the Wandsworth Borough Council that the fines are often quite inadequate, and recommended to the Council to support the Wandsworth Borough Council in the representation, citing cases in point.

The Battersea Borough Council wrote respecting the conflicting decisions sometimes given by Stipendiary Magistrates, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, quite against the weight of evidence, and suggested that a special tribunal should be appointed to try disputed cases under the Acts, so qualified as to be able to understand and examine the evidence brought before it.

The Battersea Council also drew attention to the system of analysis of milk adopted at Somerset House, viz., the "Maceration" process, which they stated is almost universally condemned as antiquated and incorrect.

The Poplar Borough Council was asked to make a representation on the subject to the Board of Agriculture.

The Public Health Committee recommended the Council to support the Battersea Borough Council.

The Camberwell Borough Council wrote that their Bacteriologist had made a series of examinations of milk for Tuberculosis, and the Council had had under consideration the possibility of turning the examinations to a useful purpose with the object of reducing the amount of Tuberculosis, especially Infantile Tuberculosis, existing in the Borough.

It was suggested that the "Sale of Adulterated Butter" Bill, then before Parliament, should be amended by the inclusion therein of Clauses providing—

(1) "In bacteriological matters, the certificate of a duly qualified and properly appointed bacteriologist shall be accepted in the same way in bacteriological matters as that of the Public Analyst is in chemical matters."

(2) "That the presence of the pathogenic bacteria in milk or butter shall be deemed to be an adulteration to the prejudice of the purchaser within the meaning of the sale of Food and Drugs Acts."

The Committee were of opinion that effect should be given to these proposals, and recommended the Council accordingly.

The Westminster City Council addressed a communication to the Government urging them to consider the desirability of inserting in the "Sale of Adulterated Butter" Bill a clause which would give authority to a Sanitary Inspector to take samples of milk, for analysis, at any railway station situated in another Borough and being the place of delivery of milk consigned to his district.

The Committee recommended the Council to support the action of the Westminster City Council.

RIVER-SIDE WHARVES, UNSOUND FOOD. LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD ENQUIRY.

On the 15th of April, at the Town Hall of the Borough of Bermondsey, together with the Mayor of Poplar, Chairman of the Public Health Committee, and Town Clerk, I attended a conference of Riverside Authorities with respect to the enquiry which was to be held by the Inspector of the Local Government Board on the 24th of April at the Guildhall, City of London, with regard to the proposal that the Local Government Board should issue an "Order" extending the area over which the Port Sanitary Authority should exercise jurisdiction in the matter of unsound food, so that such area should include other wharves forming part of or abutting on the Port of London.

The Port of London were to have assigned to them, under section 112 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, powers, rights, duties, capacities, liabilities or obligations of a Sanitary Authority under that Act relating to unsound food.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Conference, viz. :—

"That this Conference is of opinion there is no justification for the proposal that the Local Government Board should issue an 'Order' transferring from the Riverside Sanitary Authorities the powers and duties they now possess in regard to the inspection of unsound food stored in and upon the Wharves abutting upon the Port of London, and pledges itself to strenuously oppose the suggested 'Order.'"

"That Counsel be briefed to attend the Inquiry to be held at the Guildhall, in the City of London, to oppose, on behalf of the Authorities represented at this Conference, any such transfer of powers and duties."

Upon receipt of the notice that Inquiry was to be held, application was made to the Local Government Board to postpone the Inquiry in order that the Local Authorities concerned might have an opportunity of considering the matter, but this application was refused.

The Inquiry was commenced on the 24th April, at the Guildhall, when Mr. Horace Ivory appeared for the Local Authorities, and the London and India Dock Company complained that tinned goods (fruit, sardines, etc.) landed at Wharves on the River Thames are not subjected to examination by the Sanitary Authorities, whereas the like description of goods landed at the Docks are closely examined by Officers of the Port Sanitary Authority, and that goods have been diverted from the Docks to Wharves in order to escape such examination. On Mr. Ivory's representation that there had not been sufficient notice given, the Inquiry was adjourned until the 18th May, to enable the Local Authorities to submit evidence.

On the 18th May, together with the Mayor, Chairman of the Public Health Committee and Town Clerk, I attended at the Guildhall, City of London, and gave evidence at the adjourned Inquiry held by the Local Government Board as to whether an "Order" should be issued by the Local Government Board, extending the area over which the Port Sanitary Authority should exercise jurisdiction in the matter of unsound food so that such area shall include other Wharves forming part of or abutting upon the Port of London.

Some time after the Inquiry the Local Government Board forwarded copy of a letter they had addressed to the London and India Docks Company with regard to the application of the Company for an extension of the area over which the London Port Sanitary Authority should exercise jurisdiction in the matter of unsound food.

The letter stated that the Board had carefully considered the Inspector's Report and the evidence placed before him at the

Inquiry held at the Guildhall. They had also taken into consideration the proceedings in Parliament during the past session with reference to the proposals in the Port of London Bill; and they had decided, having regard to all the circumstances, not to accede to the request of the Company at the present time.

The Local Government Board further considered it desirable that increased attention should be paid to the examination of food stuffs in the Borough, and a statement of the number of samples of food stuffs taken at wharves and landing places on the Thames should be included in the Annual Report.

See Sanitary Inspectors' reports, pages 137, 145, 155, 161, 167, 168, 180, 186, and 187.

INFECTED ARMY BLANKETS.

About Christmas, 1902, a firm of drapers in the Bow Road bought twelve blankets from a business house in Aldermanbury, four of them had been sold, and about the middle of the year 1903, when the draper was informed the blankets were possibly infected, the remaining eight were disinfected at the Council's Depot by steam under pressure for half an hour, and by dry heat for an hour. These eight blankets appeared to be stained with blood and excrement. Other blankets which had been in contact with the soiled ones were also disinfected in a like manner. The drapers stated they would return the blankets to the people they bought them from.

A pawnbroker in Chrisp Street, Poplar, on 23rd March, bought twelve blankets from a firm in Aldersgate Street. One had been sold about the middle of the year 1903, the remaining eleven, with other blankets with which they had been in contact, were disinfected by steam under pressure for half an hour, and by dry heat for one hour. With the exception of one (which had eyelets in it and had possibly been used as a sort of awning) the blankets appeared to be stained with excrement and blood. The pawnbroker said when

he bought them he was informed they were too late for the Government contract. The pawnbroker stated he would return the blankets to the firm who sold them to him.

As to the dates on which the blankets were sold, and to whom they were sold, no information could be obtained from either tradesman.

The Medical Officer of the City of London was informed the blankets had been disinfected and were about to be returned to his district.

Upon the reception of the Public Health Committee's report, referring to infected Army blankets, the Council resolved: "That a strong representation be made to the War Office with regard to the infected Army blankets referred to in the Report."

WATER SUPPLIES TO SCHOOLS.

The water supplies of the Board and private Schools were inspected. Enquiries were made as to the number and cleansing of the utensils used for drinking purposes. The reports of the Sanitary Inspectors showed in some schools a most unsatisfactory state of affairs in respect of the drinking utensils, inasmuch as there are two or three cups for a large number of scholars, and these cups are not properly cleansed. Children drinking out of the same cups without the cups being properly cleansed must be the means of causing diseases to spread, especially if a child be suffering from an unrecognised infectious disease. How is this state of affairs to be remedied? If there are cups, children will drink out of them and not bother about rinsing them, as they do not recognise the necessity for so doing; if there are no cups the children will put their mouths to the nozzles of the taps. In some schools it was noticed that the teachers had the water in the classrooms and served it out; this seems a very wise proceeding. It

would be hardly possible to station attendants at the drinking fountains to rinse the utensils every time after being used, and to prevent the abusive use of the utensils; neither could it be expected that each child should bring its own cup. The case seems to be met by having the drinking fountains near or in the class-rooms under the immediate supervision of the teachers, and having the children educated up to the necessity of rinsing the cup before using it.

The Committee directed that copies of the Sanitary Inspector's reports with regard to water supplies at the schools be sent to the School Board for London and the local managers respectively.

There are 29 Board Schools in the Borough, and 18 Church Schools.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Early in March an intimation in the form of a letter was served upon all the Landlords of premises registered under the Bye-laws of Houses-let-in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family.

The letter called attention that the Landlord of a lodging house shall, in the first week of the month of April, cause every part of the premises to be cleansed.

It was reported to the Committee there were some premises which had been recently cleansed by the Landlords and in these instances it would not be right to enforce this clause of the Bye-law if the premises remain clean.

This report, I think, was fully borne out by the remarks of the Judges in the appeal cases of *Stiles v Galinski*; and *Nokes v. Mayor, etc., of Islington*, heard in the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, Divisional Court, whilst writing this report, on 5th February, 1904.

Mr. H. J. Langley, Temporary Assistant Sanitary Inspector, was re-appointed for a further period of twelve months. Mr. Langley has been engaged in connection with the inspection and registration of houses let in lodgings for a period of over two years.

See Mr. Langley's report, pages 191-194.

The Local Government Board replied to the application of the Council for their consent to an amendment of the Bye-laws relating to Houses-let-in-lodgings, to the effect that such premises should be required to be cleansed in April and November in each year, instead of in April only.

The Local Government Board stated that in their opinion a requirement under which every lodging house would have to be cleansed and lime-washed twice a year might be unreasonably stringent. The Board were prepared, however, to assent to the Bye-laws being amended so as to require the Landlord of a lodging house to cause every part of the premises to be cleansed in the first week of April, *and at such other time as the condition thereof may render it necessary.*

BYE-LAWS.

Made by the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar with respect to Houses Let in Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family in the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

Interpretation of Terms.

1.—In the construction of these Bye-laws the expression "Council" means the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar; the expression "Bye-laws of 1895" means the Bye-laws with respect to Houses-let-in-lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family which were made by the Board of Works for the Poplar District on the 17th day of September, 1895, and were confirmed by the Local Government Board on the 29th day of November, 1895,

and words and expressions which are defined in the Bye-laws of 1895, have in these Bye-laws, the same meanings respectively as in the Bye-laws of 1895.

Exempted Houses.

2.—Any lodging house which is exempt from the operation of the Bye-laws of 1895 shall be exempt also from the operation of these Bye-laws.

For the Cleansing and Lime-washing at stated times of the premises.

3.—The Landlord of a lodging house shall, in the first week of the month of April in every year, *and at such other time as the condition thereof may render it necessary*, cause every part of the premises to be cleansed.

He shall, at the same time, except in such cases as are hereinafter specified, cause every area, the interior surface of every ceiling and wall of every water-closet belonging to the premises, and the interior surface of every ceiling and wall of every room, staircase, and passage, in the house to be thoroughly lime-washed.

Provided that the foregoing requirement with respect to the lime-washing of the internal surface of the walls of rooms, staircases and passages shall not apply in any case where the internal surface of any such wall is painted, or where the material of or with which such surface is constructed or covered is such as to render the lime-washing thereof unsuitable or inexpedient, and where such surface is thoroughly cleansed, and the paint or other covering is renewed if the renewal thereof be necessary for the purpose of keeping the premises in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

Penalties.

4.—Every person who shall offend against the foregoing Bye-law shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty

of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Council :

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this Bye-law.

Repeal of Bye-Law.

5.—From and after the date of the confirmation of these Bye-laws, the Bye-law numbered 15 (fifteen) of the Bye-laws of 1895 shall be repealed.

The Bye-laws were confirmed by the Local Government Board.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES. KING STREET AREA. ARNOLD BUILDINGS.

I made representations, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Section 30, that the following dwelling houses were in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, viz. :—

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Prospect Place, King Street.

„ 1, 2, and 3, Eagle Place, King Street.

The Housing of the Working Classes Committee viewed the dwelling houses referred to, and were of opinion they were in such state as represented, and that proceedings for closing the houses should be forthwith taken, and recommended the Council accordingly.

Notices were served upon the owners of the property. The notices not being complied with, summonses were obtained and closing orders made.

Notices were served, under Section 32 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, upon the occupying tenants, requiring their removal within 28 days from the date of the Notices.

It was necessary to take out a summons in respect of one of the tenants of Prospect Place, but, as on the date of hearing the tenant had left, the summons was withdrawn.

The courts have been boarded up.

There are premises the condition of which is such that to serve Notices upon the owners is fruitless, and it is evident that this has been recognised, for the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, which was passed on the 14th August, has the following section:—

8. (1) If in the opinion of the Local Authority any dwelling house is not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation, or is in such a state that the occupation thereof should be immediately discontinued, it shall not be necessary for them before obtaining a closing order to serve a Notice on the owner or occupier of the premises to abate the nuisance, and a Justice may issue a summons for a closing order and a closing order may be granted, although such a Notice has not been served.

(2) The Local Government Board may by order prescribe forms in substitution for those in the Fourth Schedule to the principal Act, and Section 32 of the principal Act shall have effect as if the forms so prescribed were referred to therein in lieu of the forms in that Schedule.

On 29th May, on behalf of the London County Council, I attended the Thames Police Court and gave evidence respecting Arnold's Buildings. Proceedings were taken under the Buildings Act, 1894, dealing with the premises as dilapidated and neglected buildings. A technical point arose, the summons was withdrawn,

and the Magistrate stated the London County Council had better take out a fresh summons. It will be remembered a "Closing Order" was made on 17th April, 1894, in respect of a portion of these buildings and they were represented to the London County Council, under Part I of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, in 1901 as forming part of an "unhealthy area."

On the 19th June, a fresh summons was taken in respect of Arnold's Buildings on the instance of the London County Council to show cause why an "Order" should not be made to take them down or repair them as they were so dilapidated as to be unfit for use or habitation. The description of the buildings on the fresh summons had been taken from the rate book, and did not include the premises specially rated. Mr. Skeggs attended the Court and gave evidence, and I repeated the evidence which had been given on the 29th May.

After hearing the evidence for the defence, Mr. Dickinson, the Magistrate, stated he did not wish a large sum of money wasted, so he would adjourn the summons until the 25th March, 1904, and then if the work were not done or in hand he would make an "Order" for the demolition of the premises.

Under the Housing Act, the London County Council provide the following dwellings within the Borough:—

Council Buildings, Blackwall	..	..	50	tenements
Montreal	”	{	50	”
Toronto	”		20	”
Adelaide	”	{	40	”
Melbourne	”		40	”
Sydney	”		55	”
			<hr/>	
			255	
Prestons Road, Poplar (in course of erection)			266	
			<hr/>	
Total	..	..	521	
			<hr/>	

The London County Council have also further schemes in course of development, dealing with other areas in the Borough.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE, COMBINED SYSTEMS AND CONFERENCES.

In the memorandum issued by the Local Government Board to the Medical Officers of Health respecting their Annual Reports, it is stated that the Local Government Board desire to obtain, through the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health, information of particular changes of condition that occur by the action of the Local Authority, and one of the subject matters which is required to be reported upon is the condition of sewer and house drains; therefore, one cannot do better than report upon the good work which has been carried out by the Public Health Committee at the instigation of the Borough Surveyor.

The Borough Surveyor reported that the Sewer in Brunswick Road was defective and at a level unsuitable for efficient drainage, more especially the portion between Abbott Road and Andrew Street. The Committee considered alternative plans and estimates for the reconstructing the sewer and for connecting the drainage direct to the deep level sewer of the London County Council.

The Committee were of opinion the requirements of the case would be met by connecting the drainage of the portion of Brunswick Road referred to direct to the London County Council Sewer, the remaining portion being also connected when necessity arises.

The Borough Surveyor submitted a plan providing for the drainage of Cold Harbour to be diverted into the London County Council's sewer in New Road, necessitating the construction of about 1,000 feet of 9-inch and 12-inch pipe sewer with manholes, ventilating shafts, etc., including the re-drainage of Nos. 2 to 34 Cold Harbour.

On the 10th September, 1898, notice was served on the Board of Works for the Poplar District by the Thames Conservancy requiring the discontinuance of the drainage of Cold Harbour into the Thames, the drainage discharging direct into the river at the

side of North Wharf. Extensions of time had been granted from time to time pending the completion of the London County Council Relief Sewer under the Dock entrances, to which the drainage could be connected. This work being completed, the Conservancy pressed the matter.

The new sewer for the drainage of Cold Harbour being completed, the Thames Conservancy were communicated with in order that they might take steps to compel owners to cease discharging sewage into the River Thames, but drain into the new sewer. A list of premises discharging sewage into the River was forwarded to the Conservancy.

The Surveyor reported that Campbell Road Sewer was in a defective condition. It being an old pipe sewer of an obsolete kind, the Surveyor proposed that a length of about 1,400 feet be reconstructed with 12-inch pipes, the several premises connected thereto, and the necessary manholes constructed.

The Borough Surveyor reported that the old brick-barrel sewer draining a large area by Augusta Street, Poplar, and running in an irregular line at the rear of houses abutting on the neighbouring streets, from Lion Street to the High Street sewer, was in a very defective state, and choked in places. The Surveyor proposed to deal first with the more urgent work by reconstructing the sewer in Southill Street (West of Kerbey Street), constructing a new sewer in Giraud Street (South of Market Street), and part of Ricardo Street, substituting a 9-inch pipe sewer for the brick barrel at the rear of Nos. 1 to 37, Giraud Street, and connecting this portion of the system with the Market Street sewer. The work comprised the construction of about 670 feet of 12-inch and 450 of 9-inch pipe sewer, with necessary manholes, and picking up of connections.

The Surveyor also put in about 500 feet of 9-inch pipe sewer to replace the brick barrel at the rear of the houses drained.

The sewer in Hewlett Road having become blocked the Borough Surveyor reported that when the ground was opened up in places he found the sewer collapsed, owing to when it was originally constructed in 1865, it had apparently been put in by tunnelling between shafts without the tunnels having been properly filled in and consolidated. The Surveyor reconstructed the sewer.

The Borough Surveyor reported the sewer in British Street, Poplar, to be defective in places, without proper fall, and not laid upon concrete. This sewer was reconstructed.

The Council adopted the report of the Borough Surveyor that it was desirable a new sewer should be constructed in Parnell Road from Locton Street to Ruston Street before the paving works authorised by the Council were proceeded with. The Surveyor's proposal is to construct about 300 feet of 9-inch pipe sewer. The Surveyor pointed out there was no sewer in this portion of the road.

The Borough Surveyor submitted a plan for the reconstruction of a defective sewer draining Wellington Road. The sewer having become blocked was, as a matter of emergency, partially reconstructed. The Surveyor reported that the sewer at present discharges into Fairfoot Road sewer, but has an insufficient fall, and to obtain this he proposed to divert it by constructing a new length of sewer connecting it with Knapp Road sewer. The work proposed comprises the construction on modern lines of about 815 feet of 15-inch and 630 feet of 12-inch pipe sewer.

Upon the report of the Borough Surveyor, the Committee recommended that Bridge Road sewer should be extended by about 90 feet to take the drainage of Messrs. Lamb, Beal and Co.'s premises. The extension to commence at the junction of the new sewer in Bridge Road with the Dock Company's drain, with a fall in the reverse direction to the remainder of the Bridge Road sewer.

The Borough Surveyor very wisely pointed out to the Committee the need for the construction of manholes to existing sewers to enable the sewers to be properly examined and cleansed. A number of the Council's sewers are without manholes and can only be examined by breaking open the sewers, and, consequently, it is only when a blockage occurs that defects can be discovered. This suggestion of the Surveyor as to manholes is now being largely carried out throughout the Borough.

The owners of the premises in Paris Terrace were called upon to drain the forecourts of their houses by a combined operation, there being a sewer low enough in Gough Street into which they can drain.

The Engineer of the London County Council, in response to complaints of nuisance arising from ventilating gratings over their sewer at Wick Lane, stated that if the Borough Council would allow ventilating columns to be placed upon the footpath, or, better still, along the centre of the carriageway, the Main Drainage Committee would be recommended to advise the Council to sanction the expense of providing and erecting such columns.

The Public Health Committee recommended the Council to give permission for the erection, by the London County Council, of ventilating columns on the footway in Wick Lane, and the permission to embody provisions respecting pattern and positions of the columns.

Ventilating columns have been erected by the London County Council.

Complaints had been made from time to time of serious nuisance arising from the gratings ventilating the sewer of the London County Council in St. Leonard's Street, and a deputation waited at the Public Health Offices on the subject. The Engineer of the London County Council informed the Public Health Committee

that a scheme for the ventilation of the sewers in the Borough would be laid before the Main Drainage Committee immediately after the recess, but the Public Health Committee directed a communication to be sent urging the necessity for proceeding immediately with the ventilation of the sewers.

A ventilating column has been erected in High Street, Bromley, opposite Bromley Church, and another column in St. Leonard's Street, corner of Priory Street.

The Local Government Board approved the Bye-laws made by the London County Council requiring persons about to construct, reconstruct, or alter the pipes, drains, or other means of communicating with sewers, or the traps and apparatus connected therewith, to deposit with the Sanitary Authority of the district such plans, sections, and particulars of the proposed construction, reconstruction, or alteration as may be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether such construction, reconstruction, or alteration is in accordance with the statutory provisions relative thereto, and with the Bye-laws made under Section 202 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855.

The Bye-laws require *inter alia* that drainage plans be submitted in duplicate, and that block plans of the premises be also deposited.

The London County Council decided not to contribute half of the salaries of the Inspectors who are engaged in the work of supervising the original construction of drainage work carried out under the Metropolis Local Management Acts. A Conference of representatives of Metropolitan Borough Councils was held at the Town Hall, Camberwell, to consider the question of the duties of Sanitary Inspectors, and to take such action as may be deemed advisable with regard to asking the Local Government Board to amend its "Order" as to the duties to be performed by the Sanitary Inspectors or to adopt some other means of providing for a uniform

system throughout London, in connection with the important work of supervising the original construction of drainage work.

Together with the then Mayor, Mr. Councillor Bussey, the Town Clerk and Borough Surveyor, I attended a deputation which waited upon the President of the Local Government Board on the subject of combined drainage with a view to legislation.

A Conference, to which the Council appointed delegates, was held at Battersea as far back as October, 1901.

Together with the Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Mr. Councillor Bacon) I attended a Conference at Fulham Town Hall, on the 11th December. The Conference was convened to consider the desirability of proceeding to an Appeal in the House of Lords against the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Silles v. Fulham Borough Council*.

In this case it was decided that a pipe from the point where it receives rain-water from two houses, becomes a sewer within the meaning of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, and one of the Justices expressed the further opinion that the down-stack pipe was, in such a case, also a "sewer."

The Conference adjourned for one month in order to again communicate with the Metropolitan Local Authorities who were one and all in full sympathy with the Fulham Borough Council, asking them to contribute towards the expenses of an appeal.

It was decided to send particulars respecting the decision to the President of the Local Government Board.

It must be obvious to everybody that if a stack pipe is to be a sewer, as one of the Justices expressed the further opinion, then an eaves gutter taking the rain-water from more than one house must also be a sewer, and it can be readily seen if such is to be considered the case in future, how easy it is for anybody to con-

vert underground conduits, stack pipes and eaves gutters into sewers and cause the entire maintenance of such structures to be thrown upon the Local Authorities.

Drainage reconstruction was carried out by the Council at the undermentioned premises, either on account of there being no plans, or the plans not being in order:—

22 to 28, Samuda Street.	22, Woolmore Street.
117, 118, Cadogan Terrace.	1 to 4, Carter's Terrace,
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Athel-	Rigden Street.
stan Road.	1, Davis Street.
170, Bow Road.	14 to 24, Findhorn Street.
92, 93, and 94, Suffolk Street.	60 to 66, Barchester Street.
30, Upper North Street.	30 and 32, West Ferry Road.
2 to 16, Lingen Street.	18 to 28, Lindale Street.
78 to 86, St. Leonard's Street.	533 to 539, Manchester Road.
10 and 11, King Street.	

RIVER LEA.

The pollution of the River Lea from the London County Council storm outfalls at Old Ford was under the consideration of the Committee. The outfalls discharging between the Bromley and Old Ford Locks, showed quantities of crude sewage. The Committee directed that the samples taken should be submitted to the London County Council with a strong protest against the discharge of crude sewage into the river, and a recommendation that the storm outfalls should be removed from the part of the river shut in by locks, and taken into the tidal portion of the river; also that efficient screens should be provided at the outfalls.

In a letter received from the Local Government Board by Mr. Sidney Buxton, M.P., who had been approached by the Council with reference to the proposed Hertford sewage scheme, it was stated that the scheme submitted is to treat the effluent in

contact beds, followed by filtration through sand, and further treatment on land is not proposed.

A local enquiry had been held, and the Inspectors had been instructed to report very fully on the questions whether land treatment should be dispensed with, and whether the scheme is otherwise the best practicable.

The sewage effluent of Hertford enters the River Lea by the Manifold ditch below the Ware Lock, about 13 miles above the intake of the East London Water Works Company, and some months ago, when I inspected the Manifold ditch with Mr. Councillor Bellsham, the Representative of the Boroughs of Poplar, Stepney, and Hackney, on the Lee Conservancy, the filth in this ditch was disgusting.

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

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 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 16 cases were brought under the notice of the Committee. In seven instances, after the ground had been opened, the drains were found defective.

List of Sanitary Works carried out in the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar, from the 1st January, 1903, to 31st December, 1903.

	Poplar South. Mr. Foad.	West combined. Mr. Johnson.	East comb'd Mr. Bullock	Bromley Central Mr. Miners.	Bromley North. Mr. Anthony	Bow East. Mr. Field.	Bow West. Mr. Boyce.	Total.
Houses or other premises inspected	1291	1401	1370	1371	1348	1303	1275	9359
Walls and ceilings of premises cleansed throughout	26	32	33	19	63	36	37	246
Do. do. do. partially	222	230	196	117	299	73	126	1263
Roofs repaired and made water-tight	242	75	172	102	189	142	189	1111
Eaves gutters and rain-water pipes repaired	83	92	174	122	212	82	132	897
Dampness of walls remedied	65	52	77	166	77	42	56	535
Bath, sinks and lavatory waste pipes repaired, trapped or disconnected from drains ..	15	21	66	18	12	43	20	195
Rain-water pipes disconnected from drains	7	16	15	10	3	4	2	57
Cisterns cleansed and covered	5	22	13	30	6	1	..	77
Water service altered so as to draw direct from main	5	5	12	18	6	1	..	47
Water supplies reinstated where cut off through defective fittings	24	46	51	16	50	29	31	247
Defective water fittings repaired (causing nuisance from dampness)	21	15	30	77	16	1	13	173
Drains tested with smoke (primary tests)	739	224	260	180	388	329	396	2516
Drains found defective	107	155	123	110	140	74	66	775
Drains opened and cleansed	174	226	154	120	155	88	88	1005
Inlets to drains trapped with stoneware gullies	12	46	61	50	10	6	7	192
Drains reconstructed, repaired or amended	107	194	123	207	150	74	66	921
Soil pans provided with sufficient water supply or supply reinstated	83	96	66	86	88	39	60	518
Foul soil pans cleansed	9	65	64	74	37	13	15	277
Soil pans properly trapped	2	5	49	9	..	..	..	65
New soil pans provided	37	79	58	120	41	3	21	359
Water closets newly constructed or better situated	20	12	1	4	2	3	7	49
Water closets' ventilation improved	10	13	9	8	3	3	2	48
Yards, forecourts, areas and washhouses paved	71	93	162	75	146	7	65	619
Do. do. do. do. drained	4	55	114	63	12	35	4	287
Inundations abated	5	27	25	29	..	11	..	97
Overcrowdings abated	4	9	12	3	4	3	2	37
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals abated	6	3	5	15	1	2	..	32
Dung receptacles provided or repaired	3	4	19	10	3	2	5	46
Accumulations of dung and other refuse removed	20	25	47	44	44	34	32	246
Public-house urinals cleansed or repaired	3	7	16	10	23	8	3	79
Other nuisances abated, consisting principally of dilapidations and want of under-floor ventilation	328	89	300	274	395	214	140	1740
Breaches of L.C.C. Bye-laws abated	5	8	8	54	12	294	5	386
Intimations served	660	573	698	653	776	544	658	4562
Statutory notices served	276	311	359	300	578	182	323	2329
Final notices served	70	43	39	60	219	45	86	562
Summonses applied for	2	20	38	..	6	8	2	76
Reinspections made	3055	3998	4685	4200	3494	2437	2547	24416

Water certificates under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Section 48, (2), were asked for and granted in respect of:—

Nos. 112 and 114, Mellish Street.

„ 116 and 118, Mellish Street.

„ 115 and 117, Mellish Street, and 1, British Street.

„ 117 and 119, Mellish Street, and the second two houses, and second four houses in British Street.

The new Police Station in Bow Road, and the first four houses in Cahir Street.

Nos. 72 and 74 High Street, Poplar; 123, 125, 127 and 129, Mellish Street.

The newly-erected Premises, “Woodmansee,” Barking Road Bridge; 143, 135, 133, 131, 149, 151, 153 and 155, Mellish Street; eight houses in Cahir Street; and twelve houses in British Street.

Nos. 74a, High Street, Poplar; 137, 139, 141, 145 and 147, Mellish Street.

„ Twelve houses in British Street, and the rebuilt public house, “East India Arms,” Naval Row.

„ The rebuilt public house, “Gladstone,” St. Leonard’s Road.

Certificates were given under Section 4 (3) (c) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, respecting twelve cases of overcrowding, and the Committee directed that the necessary notices should be served; 25 cases of overcrowding were abated upon service of intimations, so that there were in connection with private houses, 37 cases of overcrowding abated; six cases of overcrowding were abated in workrooms (see Miss Tattersall’s report, page 190), 51 cases of overcrowding were also abated in connection with Houses-let-in-lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family (see Mr. Langley’s report, page 191).

7016 communications were received, and 1088 complaints (including 199 smoke) as to nuisances were made.

No. of Street and Premises.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Date of attendance at Police Court.	RESULT.	Name of Officer.
61 British Street ..	Defective drain	10th Jan. ..	14 days "Abatement Order," 25s. costs	Mr. Anthony
Chemical Works, Three Mill Lane	Smoke nuisance, 7th February. Default in complying with Statutory Notice, dated 14th January	13th Mar. ..	£5 penalty, 23s. costs	Mr. Anthony
Chemical Works, Three Mill Lane	Smoke nuisance, 4th March. Default in complying with Statutory Notice, dated 14th January	13th Mar. ..	£5 penalty, 23s. costs	Mr. Anthony
79 Stebondale Street	Owner summoned for wilfully acting contrary to a Magistrate's "Order" given under date, 18th January, 1901, closing the premises as unfit for human habitation	26th Mar. ..	£24 penalty (40s. per day in respect of 12 days), 23s. costs	Mr. Foad
56 Bruce Road ..	Defective drain	15th April. ..	14 days "Abatement Order," 2s. costs	Mr. Anthony
1 Eagle Place ..	Proceedings under Part II., Section 32, of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890	21st April. ..	"Closing Order," 4s. costs	Medical Officer
2 Eagle Place ..	Do. do. do.	21st April. ..	"Closing Order," 4s. costs	Medical Officer
3 Eagle Place ..	Do. do. do.	21st April. ..	"Closing Order," 4s. costs	Medical Officer
79 Stebondale Street	Mr. Foad summoned, so that "Closing Order" of 18th January, 1901, might be cancelled	27th April. ..	"Closing Order" cancelled	Mr. Foad
1 Prospect Place ..	Proceedings under Part II., Section 32, of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890	1st May ..	"Closing Order," 25s. costs	Medical Officer
2 Prospect Place ..	Do. do. do.	1st May ..	"Closing Order," 25s. costs	Medical Officer
3 Prospect Place ..	Do. do. do.	1st May ..	"Closing Order," 25s. costs	Medical Officer
4 Prospect Place ..	Do. do. do.	1st May ..	"Closing Order," 25s. costs	Medical Office
Cranes Warf, Dace Road	Proceedings under London County Council Bye-laws. Offensive refuse permitted and allowed to remain for a longer period than 24 hours	5th May ..	£5 penalty, 23s. costs	Mr. Field

114 Brunswick Road	Defective drain	8th May ..	14 days "Abatement Order," 25s. costs	Mr. Miners
Saw Mills, Cook's Road, West Ham	Smoke nuisance caused inside Borough from premises outside Borough	9th May ..	14 days "Abatement Order," £2 2s. costs including Court Fees	Mr. Field
Magnet Wharf, High Street, Stratford, West Ham	Do. do. do.	8th July ..	Summons dismissed, Magistrate held shaft was not situated upon Magnet Wharf. No costs	Mr. Field
3 Prospect Place ..	Proceedings against tenant under Part II., Section 32, of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, for occupying dwelling house after service of notice that "Closing Order" had been made	8th July ..	Tenant moved out. Summons withdrawn	Medical Officer
The Pharos Works, Davey Road, Hackney Wick	Smoke nuisance, 10th June. Default in complying with Statutory Notice, dated 2nd April	18th July ..	10s. penalty, 23s. costs	Mr. Field
The Phoenix Wharf, Wallis Road, Hackney Wick	Smoke nuisance, 18th June. Default in complying with Statutory Notice, dated 2nd April	18th July ..	10s. penalty, 23s. costs	Mr. Field
—	For unlawfully throwing a quantity of rubbish on the footway of Tomlin's Grove	7th Aug. ..	Summons dismissed	Mr. Anthony

The above summons were on for hearing on the 7th August, but on account of nobody appearing against defendant, summons was dismissed. Mr. Young, Solicitor, acting on behalf of the Council, informed Mr. Dickinson, the Magistrate, that the Court had altered the date of the summons from the 7th August to 10th August, and had so informed him (Mr. Young), but owing to the Clerk in the Police Office not altering the date of the summons with which defendant was served from the 7th to the 10th, the defendant attended on the 7th. It was admitted that the Clerk in the Magistrate's office had omitted to alter the date, but inasmuch as the defendant had answered the summons as ordered by the Court, and had therefore been put in peril the Magistrate did not see his way clear to grant a fresh summons against defendant upon the application of Mr. Young, although the mistake had arisen through the negligence of the Court Officials.

—	Unsound food	19th Aug. ..	£10 10s. penalty, £10 10s. costs ..	Medical Officer
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On the 22nd July, 1899, a summons was issued in respect of 982 tins of unsound food intended for the food of man, and deposited in a stable in Wilson Street. 1,086 tins had been seized, but the contents of 20 tins were stated to be good, and the contents of 84 tins were so bad that there was no doubt they could not have been used for the food of man. The defendant did not appear on the date fixed for the hearing, 1st August, 1899, and a warrant was issued. Defendant was arrested after four years, and was fined on the 19th August, 1903, £10 10s., and the Magistrate gave £10 10s. costs, a total of £21.

541 Old Ford Road	Mr. Field summoned, so that "Closing Order" of 1st March, 1900, might be cancelled	19th Aug...	"Closing Order" cancelled	..	Mr. Field
Itinerant Ice Cream Vendor	Not exhibiting in a legible manner on a conspicuous part of barrow a notice stating name and address. Part VIII. London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902	2nd Oct. ..	20s. penalty, 2s. costs	..	Mr. Johnson
313 Roman Road (Bakehouse)	Smoke nuisance, 15th August. Default in complying with Statutory Notice, dated 25th May	8th Oct. ..	40s. penalty, 23s. costs	..	Mr. Boyce
186 High Street, Poplar (Workshop)	Default in complying with notice, dated 20th July, requiring suitable and separate closet accommodation for persons of each sex	14th Oct. ..	£5 penalty, 23s. costs..	..	Miss Tattersall
45 Norman Road ..	Mr. Boyce summoned, so that "Closing Order" of 6th July, 1902, might be cancelled	21st Oct. ..	"Closing Order" cancelled..	..	Mr. Boyce
18 Addington Road ..	Defective drain, sink, waste-pipe and rain-water pipe of conservatory directly connected with drain. Back basement room damp	20th Oct. ..	14 days' "Abatement Order," 25s. costs	..	Mr. Field
43 Southill Street ..	No waste-pipe to sink	23rd Oct. ..	£3 penalty. 7 days' "Abatement Order." 23s. costs	..	Mr. Johnson
21 Davey Road ..	Walls and ceilings filthy. Walls of back rooms damp. Premises unfit for human habitation	26th Oct. ..	Work in hand after summons had been issued. 20s. penalty, £2 2s. costs	..	Mr. Field
19 Davey Road ..	Roof and ceilings defective	3rd Nov. ..	7 days' "Abatement Order." 25s. costs	..	Mr. Field
23 Whitehorn Street	Premises dirty and dilapidated, unfit for human habitation. Summons under 12th Section Public Health (London) Act, 1891	12th Nov...	"Closing Order." 27s. costs	..	Mr. Anthony
29 Whitehorn Street	Do. do. do.	12th Nov...	„ Closing Order." 27s. costs	..	Mr. Anthony

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903.

On page 111 Section 8 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, has been referred to.

By Section 9 when houses are demolished under the Act, and the sale of the materials fails to cover the cost of the demolition, the balance can be recovered from the owner as a civil debt.

Section 1 raises the maximum period for repayment of loans from 60 to 80 years, thus considerably reducing the annual charge on the rates of a re-housing scheme ; and at the same time excludes loans raised for the purpose of re-housing from the general limitations imposed, with regard to the total rateable value and total loans outstanding.

Section 3 imposes the obligation on any authority, or person acquiring land under the Housing Acts on which there are workmen's dwellings occupied by 30 or more persons belonging to the working classes, not to enter on such dwellings until the Local Government Board have either approved of a Housing Scheme, or decided that the scheme is not necessary.

There is a schedule at the end of the Act which sets out in considerable detail various provisions in relation of the making, enforcement, and modification of such schemes.

Section 4 enables the Local Government Board to order a scheme to be made, and in case of failure to make such scheme, the order may be enforced by a mandamus.

Section 10 gives a speedy way of recovering possession of houses from occupying tenants in pursuance of "Closing Orders."

By Section 11 the power to provide dwelling accommodation is made to include the power to provide shops and recreation grounds.

Section 12 prevents Landlords and Tenants agreeing to contract themselves out of the provisions of Section 75 of the principal Act which relates to the condition implied in letting houses for the working classes, viz., that the house is at the commencement of the holding in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

Employment of Children Act.

The employment of Children Act was passed in August.

There are general restrictions on the employment of children under 14, and power to Local Authorities of making Bye-laws imposing special restrictions on the employment of children, and also on street trading by persons under 16.

By Section 3 a child is restricted from being employed between the hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., but a Local Authority may, by Bye-law, vary these hours.

A child under the age of 11 years shall not be employed in street trading.

No child who is employed half-time under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, shall be employed in any other occupation.

A child shall not lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to cause injury.

A child shall not be employed in any occupation likely to be injurious to life, limb, health, or education.

By Section 1 the Act gives power to make Bye-laws for regulating the employment of children as follows:—

The age below which employment is illegal, and the hours

between which employment is illegal, and the number of daily and weekly hours beyond which employment is illegal, and the Bye-laws may prohibit or permit, subject to conditions, the employment of children in any specified occupation.

There is also power by Section 2 to make Bye-laws for the regulation of street trading by persons under 16, which includes conditions as to sex and age, requirement of a license, determining the days and hours during which, and the places at which, such street trading may be carried on.

The Bye-laws may require such street traders to wear badges, and to regulate generally the conduct of such street traders.

The Bye-laws shall have special regard to the desirability of preventing the employment of girls under 16 in streets or public places.

By Section 8 a Justice of the Peace may empower an Officer of a Local Authority to enter a place where it is believed a child is illegally employed.

Section 11 provides that a license under Section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894, shall not be granted by a Petty Sessional Court to a child under 10 years of age.

By Section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894, a Petty Sessional Court is empowered to grant a license to any child above 7 years of age to take part in any entertainment, or any circus, or any other place of Public Amusement, or to be trained as an acrobat, or for a dangerous performance, but now, no child under 10 can henceforth be employed in a Theatre at all, nor can any child under 14 be employed in a Theatre at night, except when specially permitted by a Bye-law of a Local Authority.

Section 13 gives the definition of street trading, which includes hawking of newspapers, matches, flowers, and other articles, play-

ing, singing, or performing for profit, shoe-blackening, and any other like occupation carried on in streets or public places.

The Sanitary Accommodation Order of 4th February, 1903.

The Secretary of State issued an "Order" under Section 9 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, determining what is sufficient and suitable accommodation for persons of each sex within the meaning of this Section.

The "Order" prescribes one sanitary convenience for every 25 males, and the same proportion for females.

Where the number of males employed exceeds 100, and sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided, it shall be sufficient if there is one sanitary convenience for every 25 males up to the first 100, and one for every 40 afterwards.

Where the number of males exceeds 500, upon a certificate from the District Inspector of Factories under certain conditions stated, it shall be sufficient if one sanitary convenience is provided for every 60 males, in addition to sufficient urinal accommodation.

This "Order" does not apply to the Administrative County of London, but obviously it may be taken as a guide.

The London County Council propose to make application in this session of Parliament for powers:—

- 1.—Enabling Sanitary Authorities to require the cleansing or destruction of articles of clothing which are in a filthy, dangerous or unwholesome condition.

- 2.—Enabling Sanitary Authorities to require the owners of premises to strip the walls and cleanse any room or rooms infested with vermin, and enabling owners to recover the cost of the work from tenants in certain cases.

- 3.—Enabling Sanitary Authorities to require the reconstruction or removal of urinals or other conveniences

opening on to streets and constructed before the passing of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and so placed as to be a nuisance or offensive to public decency.

4.—Enabling the Council to make Bye-laws to be enforced by Sanitary Authorities requiring the paving of stables with impervious material.

5.—Enabling Sanitary Authorities to require the removal of fixed dust receptacles after movable receptacles have been provided.

6.—Enabling Sanitary Authorities to examine premises on which food is prepared for sale, and to require the removal of conditions likely to give rise to contamination.

7.—Amending Part VIII. of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, so as to make penalties against ice cream manufactures and vendors payable to the Metropolitan Borough Councils.

8.—Prohibiting the sorting and sifting of house refuse by hand in London.

The Committee considered the report of the Public Health Committee of the London County Council on the subject and were of opinion the proposals should be supported.

I am, Sir and Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

FREDERICK WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh ;

Diplomate in Public Health, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, England ;

Fellow and Member of the Council of the Royal Institute of Public Health ;

Member of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine ;

Medical Officer of Health.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR,

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES, BOW ROAD, E.,

Corner of Fairfield Road, May, 1904.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

*December 31st, 1903.**To the Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,—

I beg to lay before you my fourteenth Annual Summary of the Sanitary work carried out in my Division during the year ending 31st December, 1903, as follows:—

Inspections on complaints of nuisances	675
Do. on notifications of infectious diseases	133
Do. on house-to-house visitation	467
Do. Canal Boats	55
Re-Inspections	2,547
<hr/>	
Making a total of	3,877 visits

Details and results of such inspections from time to time have been entered in the book kept for that purpose, as prescribed by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Of the total number (1,275 houses and other premises) of primary inspections made, I found that 51.5 per cent. of the premises thus inspected various works of sanitary amendment were needed to be carried out—requiring the service of 658 written intimations, 323 statutory, and 86 final notices. In many of these cases on the service of the usual written intimations, which in all cases precedes the service of statutory notices, the required works were executed by the respective persons liable, but in 2 cases it was found necessary to have recourse to legal proceedings, necessitating attendances at the police-court to ensure enforcement.

The details and nature of Sanitary Works executed in the Bow West Division during the year are as follows :—

Walls and ceilings of houses cleaned	{ throughout	37
	{ partially ...	126
Drains opened and cleansed...	...	88
Defective drains repaired	...	66
Inlets to drains properly trapped	...	7
Sink waste-pipes properly disconnected from drains		1
Rain-water pipes	do. do.	2
Water-closets re-constructed	...	7
Water laid on to soil pans of W.C.'s	...	60
Ventilation of W.C.'s improved	...	2
New soil pans provided where broken or unsuitable		21
Foul soil pans cleansed	...	15
Yards, areas, and forecourts paved...	...	65
Yards and areas drained	...	4
Nuisances from dampness remedied	...	56
Roofs made watertight	...	189
Eaves guttering of roofs and rainwater pipes repaired	...	132
Water supplies to houses reinstated...	...	31
Water services for domestic purposes altered or improved	...	0
Water service fittings repaired	...	13
Public house urinals repaired and cleansed	...	3
Animals improperly kept (removed)	...	0
Accumulations of dung and refuse removed	...	32
Bye-laws enforced	...	5
Other nuisances remedied, chiefly dilapidations	...	140
Overcrowding abated	...	2
Drains tested* by the application of the smoke drain test, of which 16.6 per cent. were proved defective		396

* Primary tests only.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

The house-to-house inspection comprised the whole of the houses in the under-mentioned roads and streets—

Prince Arthur's Avenue (twice).	Appian Road.
Ranwell Street.	Locton Street.
Ruston Street.	Victoria Cottages.

and sections of Usher Road, Candy Street, Lamprell Street and Wendon Street.

New drainage systems, of which plans and particulars were submitted to the Council for approval, have been laid at the under-mentioned premises :—

- 460, Old Ford Road, new W.C.
- Rosebank Road, factory, new W.C.'s
- Stafford Road, new stables.
- 45, Norman Road, new W.C.
- 137, Tredegar Road, new W.C.

DRAINAGE RECONSTRUCTIONS.

Whole and partial reconstruction on old lines :—

- 8, Libra Road.
- 12 and 14, Athelstone Road.
- 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73 and 173, Armagh Road.
- 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26, Appian Road.
- 37, 85, 61, and 124, Usher Road.
- 69, Locton Street.
- 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 111, Morville Street.
- 24 and 26, Lefevre Road.
- 48A, Ford Street.
- 19, Saxon Road.
- 5, 10, and 38, Eglinton Road.
- 10 and 12, Balmer Road.
- 65, 67, and 69, Ford Road.
- 62, 64, 127A to 139, Parnell Road.
- 201 and 305, Roman Road.
- 139, St. Stephen's Road.

PARISH OF ST. MARY STRATFORD, BOW (West Division).

Comprising an area of about 214 acres.

Names of the Roads Streets and Places.

		Total number of Dwelling Houses.			Total number of Dwelling Houses.
Antill Road, Nos. 129 to	Monteith Road ...	42			
143, odd Nos.; Nos. 138	Morville Street ...	99			
to 168, even Nos. ...	Mostyn Road ...	56			
Appian Road ...	Norman Road ...	45			
Armagh Road ...	Old Ford Road, Nos. 213				
Athelstone Road ...	to 403, odd Nos.; No.				
Balmer Road ...	336 to 604, even Nos. ...	216			
Beale Place ...	Ordell Road ...	38			
Beale Road ...	Parnell Road ...	173			
Candy Street ...	„ Lock Cottages	2			
Cardigan Road ...	Prince Arthur's Avenue ...	9			
Chad Street ...	Ranwell Street ...	32			
Coborn Road, Nos. 94 to	Roman Road, Nos. 129 to				
110, even Nos. ...	337, odd Nos.; Nos. 144				
Clark's Place ...	to 348, even Nos. ...	220			
Dane Place ...	Rosebank Road ...	18			
Driffield Road, Nos. 2 to	Ruston Street ...	38			
88, even Nos. only ...	Saxon Road, Nos. 1 to 16,				
Eglinton Road ...	and 17 to 25, and				
Ford Road ...	School-house ...	26			
Ford Street ...	Selwyn Road, Nos. 2 to				
Gawthorne Street ...	24, even Nos. only ...	12			
Gunmakers' Lane ...	St. Stephen's Road ...	166			
Hewlett Road ...	Stafford Road ...	61			
Jodrell Road ...	Stanfield Road, stable only.				
Jodrell Terrace ...	Sutherland Road ...	60			
Lacey Street ...	Tamar Street ...	9			
Lamprell Street ...	Tredegar Road ...	178			
Lefevre Road ...	Usher Road ...	180			
Lefevre Terrace ...	Vernon Road ...	54			
Libra Road ...	Victoria Cottages ...	20			
Locton Street ...	Wendon Street ...	49			
Lyal Road, Nos. 1 to 29 ...	Wright's Road ...	30			
Milton Road ...					

Giving a total number of 3453 houses.

The following is a list of the Licensed Cow and Slaughter-houses:—

COW HOUSES.

Address.	Name of Licensee.
75, Armagh Road ...	Mr. David Wm. Davies.
103, Armagh Road ...	Mrs. Ann Davies.
10, Beale Road ...	Mr. Hugh Thomas.
19, Morville Street ...	Mr. Thomas Jones.
361, Old Ford Road...	Mr. John Lewis.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Address.	Name of Licensee.
239, Old Ford Road...	Mr. David Mitchel ^l .
220, Roman Road ...	Mr. William Gardner.
258, Roman Road ...	Mr. James Henry Cox.
288, Roman Road ...	Mr. Thomas Skillington.
338, Roman Road ...	Mr. Henry Wm. Jarrett.
114, Tredegar Road...	Mr. John Dennis.

all of which have been subjected to periodical inspection throughout the year.

The market places have been regularly inspected throughout the year, 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.

The following have also received constant attention throughout the year:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	21
Registered Milksellers	...	...	...	...	65
Public House Urinals	...	...	...	...	23
Marine Store Dealers	...	...	...	...	3
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	19
Fishmongers' „	...	...	...	...	12
Fruiterers' „	...	...	...	...	9
Ice Cream „	...	...	...	...	6

By your direction I have submitted 53 varied samples of food to the Public Analyst for analyses, of which three were certified to have been adulterated.

The vendors of the three adulterated articles were summoned, and convictions obtained, with costs.

A special inspection of the 9 underground Bakehouses has been made with the view of ascertaining if any alterations were necessary to warrant the granting of certificates under the new enactment relating to Bakehouses which will come into operation on 1st January, 1904.

The 28 Coffee and Eating Houses and other premises where food is prepared have also been specially inspected, and the food stuffs on the premises examined with satisfactory results.

Through the year 1 bag of mussels, 1 trunk each of mackerel, plaice, and haddocks, and 6 casks of salted beef have been examined by request of their respective owners, and found unfit for human consumption.

On the 28th February the basement of the premises of a wholesale provision merchant in Cardigan Road was flooded with sewage matter caused by an obstruction in the Council's sewer. A large quantity of butter, margarine, eggs, bacon, and cheese were contaminated. All the above-mentioned articles of foodstuffs examined were destroyed and the usual certificate given.

PARISH OF BOW (WEST DIVISION).

List of Nuisance Summonses taken out at Worship Street Police Court with results.

Situation of Premises.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Date of Hearing.	RESULT.
45, Norman Road.. ..	Premises unfit for human habitation	July 16, 1902 Oct. 21, 1903	Closing order and costs. Closing order rescinded.
313, Roman Road.. ..	Smoke nuisance	Oct. 8, 1903	Fined 40s. and 23s. costs.
<hr/>			
SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.			
No. of Sample, 296 ..	Milk deficient in fat to the extent of 6·6 per cent. ..	April 9 ..	Thames Police Court. Fined 20s. and 23s. costs.
„ „ 326 ..	Vinegar adulterated with at least 23 per cent. of water	Oct. 21 ..	Thames Police Court. Fined 20s. and 23s. costs.
„ „ 327 ..	Milk deficient in solids not fat and fat to the extent of 8·3 and 13·3 per cent. respectively	Nov. 3 ..	Thames Police Court. Fined 20s. and 23s. costs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM BOYCE, *Sanitary Inspector,
Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and
Inspector of Canal Boats,
Bow (West Division).*

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

BOW ROAD, E.,

*December 31st, 1903.**To the Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,—

I beg to lay before you the Annual Summary of the Sanitary work and improvements carried out in the Bow East Division during the year ending 31st December, 1903.

Inspections have been made as follows:—

On notifications of infectious diseases	...	85
On complaints of nuisances	... ..	885
On house-to-house visitation	... ..	333
Re-inspections	... ..	2437
Total	... ..	3740

In 576 instances varied Sanitary improvements were necessary, requiring the services of 544 intimations, 182 authorised statutory, 45 final notices, and the issuing of 8 Police Court summonses supplemented by 2437 re-inspections to secure proper compliance, resulting in the following detailed works being executed:—

Walls and ceilings of houses cleaned	{ throughout	36
	{ partially	73
Yards and areas paved	... ..	7
Yards and areas drained	... ..	35
Inlets to drains properly trapped	... ..	6
Defective drains repaired	... ..	74
Drains opened and cleansed	... ..	88
Sink waste pipes properly disconnected from drains		4
Rain-water do. do. do.	... ..	4
Water laid on to soil pans of W.C.'s	... ..	39

New soil pans provided where broken or unsuitable	3
Foul soil pans cleansed	13
Roof guttering and rain-water pipes repaired ...	82
Roofs made watertight	142
Water supplies to houses reinstated	29
Water service fittings repaired	1
Water services for domestic purposes altered or repaired	1
Ventilation of W.C.'s improved	0
Nuisances from dampness abated... ..	42
Accumulations of dung and refuse removed ...	34
Public house urinals cleansed and repaired ...	8
Bye-laws enforced	110
Overcrowding abated	3
Other nuisances remedied, chiefly dilapidations ...	214
Drains tested by the application of the smoke drain test, of which 22.4 per cent. were proved defective	329
Cisterns cleaned and covered	1
Inundations	11
Nuisances from the improper keeping of animals...	2
Dung receptacles provided or repaired	2
Water closets newly constructed	33

DRAINAGE CONSTRUCTIONS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS.

New drainage systems, of which plans and particulars were submitted for approval and duly authorised, have been laid at the undermentioned premises :—

- 29, White Post Lane, new W.C.
- Siderosthen Paint Works, Roach Road, new foreman's cottage.
- Messrs. Broadwood, Smeed Road, factory addition.
- Messrs. Anderson, Felt Works, Roach Road, entire system.
- St. Katherine's Convent, Bow Road, reconstructed residence.

Harley House, Bow Road, new surface drain to racquet court.
 Pure Oil Company's Wharf, Wansbeck Road, new stables.
 Messrs. Callender, Dye House Lane, entire system.
 417, Old Ford Road, new W.C.'s.
 Messrs. Clarke, Nickolls and Coombs, new additions, Carpenter's Road.
 Messrs. Glickstein, Wansbeck Road, new W.C.'s.
 32, 34, 36, Alfred Street, reconstructed across yards.
 12, 14, 16, and 18, Addington Road, new systems, reconstructed.
 8, Alfred Street, new addition.
 Public Health Offices, Bow Road, new gully connected to forecourt.

RECONSTRUCTION ON OLD LINES.

57, Bow Road, W.C. branch.
 166, Bow Road, gulley branch.
 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, Wansbeck Road, across yards and branches.
 56, Wansbeck Road, part reconstruction.
 101, 103, 105, Monier Road, reconstructed across yards and branches.
 10 and 11, Maverton Road, reconstruction across yards and branches.
 "Black Swan," public house, Bow Road, whole of drain on premises reconstructed.
 51 and 49, Monier Road, part reconstruction.
 Gordon Chambers, Bow Road, part reconstruction, and W.C.'s reconstructed.
 23, Addington Road, part reconstruction.
 58 and 60, Rothbury Road, part reconstruction.
 55, 57, 59, 61, Trego Road, part reconstruction.
 115, Malmesbury Road, W.C. connection.
 9, Trellis Street, W.C. connection.
 73, Bow Road, W.C. and gulley connections.
 111, Malmesbury Road, part reconstruction (gulley).

- 48, Rothbury Road, part reconstruction.
- 75, Bow Road, reconstructed across yard and branches.
- 38 and 36, Rippoth Road, part reconstruction.
- 6, 8, 10, 22, 24, 26, 28, Addington Road, forecourt drains.
- 171, Bow Road, part reconstruction.

SEWERS.

The following combined systems of drainage or mains have been relaid by the Borough Council as Public Sewers:—

- 39, 41, 43, Monier Road.
- 49, Fairfield Road, reconstructed across Douro Street.
- 113 and 115, Malmesbury Road, W.C., part reconstructed of main.
- 73, Bow Road, part reconstruction of main.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The house-to-house inspection comprised the whole of the houses in the under-mentioned streets, viz.:—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Brewery Yard. | Kinnear's Dwellings. |
| Bream Street. | Leonard's Buildings. |
| Craven Buildings. | Mitford Terrace. |
| Davey Road. | Remus Road. |
| Gandy Court. | Rothbury Buildings. |

And sections of:—

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Baker's Alley. | Trego Road. |
| Kelday Road. | Wyke Road. |
| Maverton Road. | Blondin Street. |
| Monier Road. | Bream Street. |
| Rippoth Road. | |

SMALL-POX.

No cases of Small-pox have occurred within the district, but one contact has been kept under observation during the incubatory period.

BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses throughout the district have been periodically visited, and the conditions in some instances necessitating service of intimation for dirty walls and flooring, accumulations of sweepings or ashes beneath the troughs, and the bi-annual cleansing not carried out at the stated periods. With two exceptions the bakehouses of the district are conducted on the ground level. These have been measured, and specially examined and reported upon, and necessary alterations made in conformity with the new regulations governing underground bakehouses, which came into operation on 1st January, 1904, for abolishing or regulating bakehouses situated 3 feet beneath surrounding ground levels. In each case of underground bakenouse certificates of fitness have been granted.

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND OFFENSIVE BUSINESSES.

The milkshops, numbering 32 on the register, and offensive businesses in the district have been periodically visited; an intimation in the case of offensive business being sufficient to secure amendment.

In one or two instances, milkshops have changed hands without the incoming tenant registering, through ignorance of existence of regulations. On their attention being directed to infringement, they immediately registered. In three instances, attention has been drawn to rusty or broken condition of measures, resulting in the condition being forthwith remedied. The conditions of storage vessels, and utensils generally have been very satisfactory.

One vendor has removed to premises on opposite side of street.

CANAL BOATS.

Ninety-three boats have been examined; of the registered boats, three were found in an unsatisfactory condition, in two cases the boats required re-painting, and the names were not sufficiently

legible. The holds, which were used for carrying house and other refuse, were not covered with cloths or hatches, and cabin ventilated immediately over hold. In one other instance the distinctive marking was insufficient. In each case letters were sent to owners and Registration Authority, pointing out the defects.

Of the unregistered barges, the cabins are totally unfitted for use as habitations, for which it is feared many of them are at times improperly used.

The registered boats generally were found to be maintained in a cleanly and satisfactory condition, and usually carrying less persons than registered for. Only one of the boats visited carried either women or children.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP INSPECTIONS.

Nuisances arising within the several factories and workshops have been satisfactorily dealt with.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

The smoke nuisances arising within and without the district have received much attention.

In the matter of smoke nuisances arising without the district little improvement is perceptible. In two instances summonses have been taken out and heard at West Ham Police Court. On 24th June, at West Ham Police Court, an abatement order with £2 2s. costs, and a prohibitive order were obtained against The Saw Mills Company, Ltd., of Cook's Road, Stratford, for causing nuisance from smoke within the Borough of Poplar.

On 8th July, a summons was heard at West Ham Police Court against Messrs. Walter Jones and Sons, Ltd., of Magnet Wharf,

Stratford, and dismissed by the Magistrate upon the raising of a technical point, relating to the description of the premises.

The nuisances from smoke arising within the district have been very slight, but in two instances summonses have been taken out as follows :—

On 18th July, at the North London Police Court, summonses were heard against Messrs. W. C. Barnes and Co., Ltd., of Wallis Road, Hackney Wick, and Messrs. Carless, Capel, and Leonard, of White Post Lane, for smoke nuisances. The defendants in each case were fined 10s. and 23s. costs.

FLOODING.

During August very heavy rains were again the cause of flooding in the low-lying portion of Hackney Wick, by which several houses and other premises in the district were rendered temporarily unfit for habitation.

COW AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The cow and slaughter houses in the district have received attention throughout the year, and found generally satisfactory.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The food supplies within the district have been vigilantly watched.

On 29th September, one large hamper of shrimps unfit for food was destroyed by owner, and a certificate of unfitness given.

On 23rd July, a half hamper of shrimps unfit for food were destroyed by owner, and certificate given.

ICE CREAM.

The shops wherein ice cream is made or sold have been visited periodically. In only one instance (an alien) was it necessary to

serve intimation requiring cleansing of walls, etc. A great improvement has taken place in the conditions under which the cream is made and stored in this instance.

The itinerant vendors throughout the district have been visited from time to time, and found to comply with the new regulations.

EATING HOUSES AND COFFEE SHOPS.

In accordance with instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, the whole of the eating houses and coffee shops within the district have been specially inspected and generally were found in a fairly good condition.

In one or two instances the kitchen required some lime-whiting, which was immediately done upon the service of intimation.

COUNTY COUNCIL SEWERS.

The ground level ventilators of the County Council sewers running through the district have been from time to time an intolerable nuisance, from the very powerful emanations of sewer gas in Old Ford Road, Cadogan Terrace, Wansbeck Road, and Smeed Road particularly. Representations were made to the L.C.C., and petitions forwarded from aggrieved persons.

During the month of August, six cases of Diphtheria occurred in the immediate neighbourhood of one of the openings. This occurrence was immediately followed by considerable activity on the part of the London County Council in erecting several uptake ventilating shafts along the line of route of the sewers in question. These are not yet completed, but considerable relief from the offensive emanations is apparent, and presumably the nuisances existing at the ground level will be reduced to a minimum so long as atmospheric conditions are favourable. Some nuisance has arisen from the tops of the shafts along Cadogan Terrace, as the height of the

houses is considerably above the top of the shafts, and when the wind is in a westerly direction the fumes are carried directly into the houses in the vicinity.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Fifty-seven varied samples of food or drugs have been obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, of which four were certified to have been adulterated, in three instances convictions were obtained with costs, and in one instance the vendor was ordered by the Magistrate to pay costs on the dismissal of summons.

On 25th February, at the Thames Police Court, defendant was fined £5, including costs, for selling butter adulterated with 80.5 per cent of foreign fat.

On 4th December, at the Thames Police Court, defendant objected to the Public Analyst's certificate that sample of cod liver oil was "fish oil, and not cod liver oil," and the third portion of sample was, at his request, submitted to Somerset House for analysis, and the summons accordingly adjourned.

On 8th January, 1904, the adjourned summons was heard, when the Magistrate imposed 3 guineas costs on the defendant, and dismissed the summons.

On 23rd December, a sample of milk was purchased for analysis which was certified by the Public Analyst to be "deficient in fat, and solids not fat, to the extent of 18.3 and 8.3 per cent, respectively."

At hearing of summons, on 26th January, 1904, at Thames Police Court, defendant was fined 40s. to include costs.

On 31st December, a sample of milk was purchased, and on analysis was certified by the Public Analyst to be "deficient in fat to the extent of 20 per cent."

At hearing of summons, at the North London Police Court, on 2nd February, 1904, defendant was fined 2s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. costs.

RIVER LEA.

On 11th June, the portion of the River Lea, between Bow Bridge and the London County Council relief outlet at Old Ford, was inspected, and samples of the water taken, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health.

The water appeared unusually clean, with very little faecal matter floating upon the surface.

REFUSE DEPOSIT

On 30th March, a very large deposit of street and market refuse and slop, emitting a very foul odour, and which was being added to daily, was discovered upon a wharf in the district. It was alleged that this refuse was removed by contract from the streets of a neighbouring borough.

The matter was immediately reported to the Medical Officer of Health, and the premises watched daily. The refuse was said to have been accumulating about ten days, and was daily increased in volume.

It was evidently intended to remove the refuse by barges, but none were provided.

The owner was communicated with by telephone, letter, and intimation without effect, and a summons was authorised to be issued against the wharfinger.

At the hearing of summons, on 5th May, at Worship Street Police Court, the full penalty of £5 and 23s. costs was imposed.

This had the almost immediate effect of a speedy clearance, and the wharf has not been used for the same purpose since.

CLOSING ORDER.

On 19th August appeared at Thames Police Court in answer to summons issued by the owner of No. 541, Old Ford Road, asking that a Closing Order, dated 1st March, 1900, should be cancelled or rescinded. The Order was cancelled by consent of the Medical Officer of Health, provided the basement rooms were not used for living or sleeping purposes.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

In the Division, 45 houses have been placed on the register of houses let in lodgings: High street, Nos. 47, 49, 51 53, and Beachy Road, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

Names of the Roads, Streets and Places, Bow (East Division).

Comprising an area of about 349 acres.

	Total number of Dwelling Houses.		Total number of Dwelling Houses.
Addington Road ...	50	Coborn Road ...	46
Albert Terrace ...	15	Caxton Street ...	33
Alfred Street ...	49	Creswick Road ...	8
Allanmouth Road ...	58	Clay Hall Road ...	50
Atley Road ...	31	Comboss Road ...	27
Autumn Street ...	39	Cadogan Terrace ...	61
Avenue Road ...	10	Davey Road ...	21
Baker's Alley ...	15	Denbigh Road ...	17
Beachy Road ...	40	Douro Street ...	33
Bow Road ...	166	Dace Road ...	53
Blondin Street ...	33	Dye House Lane ...	7
Bream Street ...	26	E.L.W.W. Co., Ltd., Pump-	
Brewery Yard ...	9	ing Station, Lea Lock ...	1
Coborn Street ...	26	East Street ...	1

	Total number of Dwelling Houses.		Total number of Dwelling Houses.
Eliza Place ...	4	Remus Road ...	21
Fairfield Road ...	114	Rippoth Road ...	79
Finch's Yard ...	3	Rothbury Road ...	56
Guerin Street ...	21	Roach Road ...	1
Gandy Court ...	11	Smeed Road ...	11
Harley Street ...	29	Spring Street ...	19
High Street ...	39	Stour Road ...	13
Hepscott Road ...	16	Summer Street ...	16
Iceland Road ...	5	School House Yard ...	1
Kelday Road ...	28	St. Mark's Road ...	2
King's Head Yard ...	3	Trellis Street ...	15
Landseer Road ...	20	Trego Road ...	62
Lawrence Road ...	31	Tredegar Road ...	1
Malmesbury Road...	182	Taylor's Buildings...	6
Lea Lock Cottages ...	3	Wansbeck Road ...	60
Benworth Street ...	25	Wyke Road ...	97
Maverton Road ...	34	Wallis Road ...	2
Monier Road ...	160	Walter Court ...	7
Old Ford Road ...	167	Wick Lane ...	10
Oliver's Court ...	16	White Post Lane ...	59
Payne Road ...	3		

Giving a total number of 2377 dwelling houses.

COW HOUSES.

Address.	Name of Licensee.
3, Alfred Street ...	Mr. Joseph Hunt.
24, Dace Road ...	Mr. Samuel Clay.
457, Old Ford Road ...	Mr. Henry Green.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

231, Bow Road ...	Mr. William Knightbridge.
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PARISH OF BOW (EAST DIVISION).

Nuisance Summonses and results.

Situation of Premises.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Date of Hearing.	RESULT.
Cranes Wharf Dace Road	Accumulation of street and market sweepings, slop and garbage on wharf in contravention of bye-laws and so as to be a nuisance	May 5 ..	Worship Street Police Court. Defendant fined the full penalty of £5 and 23s. costs.
18, Addington Road ..	Drains defective, sink, waste and rain-water pipes connected direct to drain, dampness	Oct. 20 ..	Thames Police Court. Fourteen days "Abatement Order" obtained with 25s. costs.
21, Davey Road	Roof and rain-water pipe defective, wall wet, walls and ceilings foul	Oct. 26 ..	North London Police Court. Defendant fined 20s. & £2 2s. costs
19, Davey Road	Roof and ceilings defective	Nov. 2 ..	North London Police Court. Seven days "Abatement Order" obtained with 25s. costs.
SMOKE NUISANCES.			
Messrs. W. C. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Wallis Road	Smoke nuisance	July 18 ..	North London Police Court. Fined 10s. and 23s. costs.
Messrs. Carless, Capel & Leonard, White Post Lane	Smoke nuisance	July 18 ..	North London Police Court. Fined 10s. and 23s. costs.
Messrs. Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd., Magnet Wharf, Stratford	Smoke nuisance in Borough	July 8 ..	West Ham Police Court. Dismissed on technical point relating to description of the premises of defendant.
The Saw Mills Co., Ltd., Cook's Road, Stratford	Smoke nuisance in Borough	June 24 ..	West Ham Police Court. Abatement and prohibitive orders made with £2 2s. costs.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

ALFRED J. FIELD, Assoc. San. Inst.,

*Sanitary Inspector, and Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and Inspector of Canal Boats.
Bow (East Division).*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

*December 31st, 1903.**To the Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,—

I beg to lay before you my eleventh Annual Report of the sanitary work carried out in my district (Bromley North Division) during the year 1903.

1348 premises have been inspected, 778 in response to complaints of nuisances, 114 on account of notification of infectious diseases, the remaining 456 being house-to-house inspection. Of the above inspections made, sanitary improvements were found to be necessary in 776 instances; this has caused the service of 776 intimations, 578 statutory, and 219 final notices, in accordance with the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

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

Ireton Street.
River Street.

Hinks Place.
Quickett Street.

and sections of the under-mentioned streets:—

Hawgood Street.
Furze Street.
Box Street.
Grace Street.
Eastwood Street.
Arnold Road.

Imperial Street.
Norris Road.
Ireton Street.
Fern Street.
Mornington Road.
Leigh Cottages.

I have also inspected 60 canal boats, all of which were found satisfactory.

New drainage systems, of which plans and particulars were submitted to the Council for approval, have been laid at the under-mentioned premises:—

Grace Street, Berger's Starch Works, new addition,

Bow Common Lane, Burrough's and Watts, new premises.
Campbell Road, Webster, new stables.
13, Whitethorn Street, new cowhouses.

Drainage reconstructions on old lines:—

9, 10, 11, and 12, Archibald Street.
34, Arnold Road.
34, 36, 38, 40, 28, and 48, Bow Road.
21 and 23, Bruce Road.
4, 22, 113, 129, 131, 133, 135, and 137, Campbell Road
54, Devons Road.
129, 131, 133, and 150, Fairfoot Road.
43, 45, and 47, Fern Street.
13, Glaucus Street.
76, High Street.
6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, Mornington Road.
10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 17, 53,
55, and 57, Quickett Street.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, Rivers
Street.
17, 19, 21, 14, and 15, Rounton Road.
70A, Swaton Road.
15 and 16, Tomlins Grove.
49, 75, 77, 85, 87, 89, and 91, Wellington Road.
17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, and 29, Whitethorn Street.

Partial only:—

88 and 62, Blackthorn Street.
70 and 16, Bow Road.
38, 40, and 94, Bow Common Lane.
71, Campbell Road.
95, Devons Road.
106 and 118, Fairfoot Road.
1 and 2, Hancock Road.
33, Norris Road.
59, Quickett Street.
22 and 45, Merchant Street.

- 7A and 8A, Rivers Street.
- 5, Spanby Road.
- 34 and 69, St. Leonard's Street.
- 91, Swaton Road.
- 12, Tidey Street.
- 12, Whitethorn Street.
- "Earl of Devon" public house, Devons Road.
- "Priory Tavern" public house, St. Leonard's Street.

By your direction I have obtained 60 varied samples of food for analyses.

Legal proceedings were instituted against three vendors, and convictions obtained.

The nature of the articles, extent of adulteration, and result of Police Court proceedings were as follows:—

Coffee.—Adulterated with 60 per cent. of chicory. Vendor fined 5s. and 23s. cost.

Bread.—Adulterated with 42 grains of alum to the 4-lb. loaf. Second sample adulterated with 22 grains of alum to the 4-lb. loaf. Vendor fined 40s. and 23s. costs in the first case and 30s. and 25s. costs in the second case.

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 4.7 per cent. Vendor fined 10s. and 23s. costs.

Police Court proceedings taken under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891:—

Premises.	Nature of Defects.	Date of Hearing.	Order of Magistrate.
61 British Street ..	Defective drain ..	1903. 13th Jan.	14 days "Abatement Order," 25s. costs.
Factory Premises, Three Mills Lane	Black smoke from shaft. Two summonses	13th Mar.	Fined £5 and 23s. costs in each case, making a total of £12 6s.
56 Bruce Road ..	Defective drain ..	15th Apr.	14 days "Abatement Order," 2s costs.
23 & 29 Whitethorn Street	Dirty and dilapidated	12th Nov.	"Closing Order," 27s. costs in each case.

All the milkshops, dairies, and places where milk is sold have been periodically inspected to see that the utensils are kept clean, but in only a few instances have I had occasion to caution the vendors as to their condition.

A special inspection of the 23 tea rooms and eating houses in my Division of the District has been made, but in only two cases sanitary defects were discovered. The usual notices were served, and the nuisances complained abated.

The markets and stalls have been regularly inspected throughout the year with a view of detecting diseased and unwholesome food, but in no instance was anything exposed for sale at the time of my visits to justify seizure.

BAKEHOUSES.

I have also inspected the whole of the bakehouses in my district, and the notices as to defective drains and lime-whiting were served and the nuisances complained of abated.

In addition to the usual periodical inspection of the 19 bakehouses in my district, a special inspection was made of the seven underground bakehouses, with the view of ascertaining what alterations were necessary to warrant the granting of a certificate under the new Bakehouse Regulations.

COW AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

I have made periodical inspections throughout the year of the above houses.

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

I have made special inspections of the under-mentioned schools :

Old Palace,
Bromley National,
Priory Street,
High Street,

Knapp Road,
Wesleyan, Tidey Street,
St. Agnes, R.C.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

FREDK. JOSEPH ANTHONY, *Assoc. San. Inst.*,

*Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Sale of
Food and Drugs Act, and Canal Boats Act.
Bromley North Division.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

*31st December, 1903.**To the Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,

I beg to submit to you my fourteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary works, executed for the abatement of nuisances which had existed in the Central Division of the Parish of Bromley, under the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar, for the year ended 31st December, 1903.

I have inspected 1371 premises, 950 in response to complaints of nuisances, 107 on account of infectious diseases notified, and 314 house-to-house inspections were made. Of the 1371 premises so dealt with, 372 were found to be in fair sanitary condition, whilst in the remainder, 999 nuisances were found to exist, which necessitated the following works of sanitary repairs (see tabulated list, page 122) and 4200 re-inspections were made in the supervision of same.

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

Street	Section of Streets.
Bromley Street.	Abbott Road.
Bromley Cottages.	Aberfeldy Street.
Burcham Cottages.	Brunswick Road.
Clutton Street.	Devas Street.
Colin Street.	Ettrick Street.
David Street.	James Street.
Dewberry Street.	Leven Road.
Donald Street.	Lingen Street.
Dunbar Cottages.	Lochnagar Street.
Empson Street.	Portree Street.
Favonia Street.	St. Leonard's Road.

Street.	Section of Streets.
Findhorn Street.	St. Leonard's Street.
Highland Street.	Spey Street.
Prospect Place.	Teviot Street.
	Venue Street.
	Willis Street.
	Yatten Street.

The drains of 280 premises were tested—by means of the smoke test (either with rockets or the machine)—120 drains were found to be defective (not gas-tight), and in the remaining 160 instances with negative results.

The water test had been applied to all new work, and where practicable to work reconstructed on old lines.

The drains of the undermentioned new and old premises had been constructed and reconstructed, and (where practicable) intercepted, ventilated, and furnished with the means of access for cleansing purposes, in accordance with the London County Council's Drainage Bye-laws.

- 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, Abbott Road (front area drainage), 131, 133, 135 (previously reconstructed), 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, throughout to sewer, at 139, 237, 237a.
- 81, 83, 85, 87, 88, 90, 92, Aberfeldy Street.
- 70, 102, 104, 114, 116, 118, 120 (throughout, connected up with Council's new sewer in road), 122, 124, front basement areas, 103, 127, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 153, 155, 245, 247, Brunswick Road.
- Byron Street Board School, Boys' new closet in playground
- 42, "The Lord Nelson" public house, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, Devas Street (throughout).
- 485, 487, 489, East India Road (throughout).
- 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, Favonia Street (throughout).
- 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, Findhorn Street (throughout).
- 18a, Gurley Street (new closets).

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Highland Street.
 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, James Street.
 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 212, Leven Road.
 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, new closets, 39 and 41, Lingen Street.
 10, 11, 12, Lochnagar Street.
 84, 86, 163, 165, St. Leonard's Street.
 131, "The Gladstone" public house, 139, 143, 153, St. Leonard's Road.
 51, 53, 55, 57, Teviot Street.

In carrying out the above-mentioned drainage works, it was found necessary to submit nine plans to the Council for approval.

The institution of legal proceedings for disregarding statutory notices served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for the abatement of nuisances, etc., has not been necessary in any instance, as the notices served were complied with.

EATING HOUSES.

I have, by your direction, inspected the eating houses (coffee shops) in my district, and the following, with one exception, were found to be in fair sanitary condition:—

- 118, 165, St. Leonard's Street.
 25, Dewberry Street.
 127, Brunswick Road.
 125, St. Leonard's Road.

Upon the service of intimation, etc., the one in question (No. 165, St. Leonard's Road) had since been put in order, and in no case was there cause for complaint so far as food was concerned.

Fifty-one samples of food had been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst (Mr. W. C. Young) for analysis. Six were found to be so much adulterated that legal proceedings were taken. The

nature of articles, extent of adulteration, result of prosecution in each case being as follows:—

Butter.—“Adulterated with 62.7 per cent of foreign fat, and containing 6 per cent. of excessive water.” Vendor fined £5 and £1 11s. 6d., under the Margarine Act, for not having the statutory label displayed. Second summons for having served same in unstamped wrapper, at the suggestion of the Magistrate, was withdrawn.

Milk.—“Deficient in fat, and solids not fat, to the extent of 16.7 and 3.5. per cent.. respectively.” Two summonses were issued against proprietor and employee. Both were dismissed, upon the “written warranty” produced.

Milk.—“Deficient in fat to the extent of 25 per cent.” Vendor fined 2s. and £1 3s. costs.

Milk.—“Deficient in cream to the extent of 90 per cent.” Vendor fined (third conviction) £8 and £1 3s. costs. In default of payment and distraint, one month’s imprisonment.

The previous convictions were:—

1898.—Fined £3 and £1 3s. costs. In default, 14 days’ imprisonment.

1901.—Fined £5 and £1 3s. costs. In default, one month’s imprisonment.

Milk.—“Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 3 per cent.” Vendor fined £6 and £1 3s. costs.

Milk.—“Deficient 21.6 per cent. in fat, and 7 per cent. solids not fat.” Vendor fined £2 and £1 3s. costs.

SEIZURE OF UNSOUND, UNWHOLESOME TINNED GOODS.

I attended, at your request, with you, on the 19th August last, the Thames Police Court to give evidence upon the apprehension of the owner of the 982 tins of unsound food intended for the food of man, which were deposited in a stable in Wilson Street, and seized by you, with my assistance, on the 22nd July, 1899, for which offence the defendant was fined £10 10s. and £10 10s. costs.

BAKEHOUSES.

I have, as directed by you, made the periodical inspections of the 14 bakehouses in the Bromley Central Division (seven of which are underground) and where required served intimations and statutory notices for the necessary work of cleansing, and in some cases sanitary repairs to be carried out.

Regarding the underground bakehouses (one since disused), specifications were prepared and submitted by the tradesmen's Surveyors, and the work of alterations carried out in accordance with same, to your satisfaction, and in compliance with the new Act, 1904, the necessary certificates have since been granted.

I have on several occasions, upon different tradesmen's applications, examined articles of food purchased by them, at the markets, and when found to be "unsound, unwholesome, and unfit for food of man" witnessed the same destroyed, and have given certificates to that effect. In no instance was any article of food exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of or preparation for sale, at the time of my visit, in such a condition as to justify seizure.

I have made 46 inspections of non-registered and registered sailing barges. The cabins were fairly clean, and regulations complied with.

The cowshed at the rear of 27, Abbott Road, dairies, milkshops, and milk purveyors' shops, have been frequently inspected, and the register corrected. In the case of those found to be non-registered through change of proprietorship the new occupiers had signed forms of application in compliance with your instructions, and had their names inserted in the register. Constant attention has been given to the enforcement of the regulations relating to cleanliness of premises and utensils, etc., but in no case has an infringement been discovered.

Where a nuisance had occurred from smoke emitted from any chimney belonging to a factory, bakehouse, etc., either on com-

plaint or from my own personal observation, intimations, notices, etc., have been served, and the nuisances for the time being had been abated in compliance with same.

By your direction frequent inspections have been made of the schools in the district, all of which had been found to be kept in fair sanitary condition.

COWSHED.

One notice had been received for renewal of licence. The premises, No. 27, Abbott Road, were again duly inspected, found to be in fair sanitary condition, no objection raised.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD E. MINERS,

*Sanitary Inspector, and Inspector under
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and
Canal Boats Act, Bromley Central
Division.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

*December 31st, 1903.**To the Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,—

I beg to lay before you my third Annual Report of the sanitary work and other duties carried out under the different Acts in connection therewith, in the West Combined district during the past 12 months, rendering as detailed an account of nuisances abated, inspections made, summonses applied for, etc, as possible.

In investigating complaints, and making inspections of all kinds, 1401 houses or other premises have been visited, 246 of this number being on account of infectious diseases, and 78 being house-to-house visits. The number of re-inspections necessary to follow up the Notices totalled 3998. I am very pleased to state that on the year's total of infectious diseases, there has been a falling off of 397 cases (the total for 1902 was 643.) This is no doubt due in a large measure, to the absence of any epidemic to speak of, and the abnormal rainfall that has taken place.

The drains of 224 premises have been tested with smoke or scent tests, and in 155 cases were found to be defective, and allowing escape of foul gas from same. Some drains were in such a state as not to require any test to prove defects.

House-to-house inspections were conducted in the undermentioned places, viz. :—

Arcadia Street.	Market Street.
Birchfield Street.	Ricardo Street.
Barchester Street.	Southill Street.
Broomfield Street.	Sussex Street.
King Street.	Sabbarton Street.
Limehouse Causeway.	Upper North Street.
Morris Road.	West India Road.

During the year the drains of the following premises were taken out (where necessary right through to sewer) and reconstructed, and, where practicable, in order to comply with the Bye-laws of London County Council and the Borough Council, were intercepted, ventilated and provided with proper means of access for clearing in times of stoppages in same, the whole being subjected to the "hydraulic" or water test, before being passed as sound. In a number of instances there are "combined systems" among those dealt with.

1, 13, 15 (17, part), 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, Arcadia Street.

1, 6, 14, 16, Alton Street.

9, Augusta Street.

45, 47, 49, Bygrove Street.

71, 60, 62, 64, 66, Barchester Street.

1, 3, Bath Street.

28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, Birchfield Street.

62, 64, 66, 98, Canton Street.

27, Chilcot Street.

7, 8, Cottall Street.

49, Limehouse Causeway.

111, 132, 98, East India Road.

37, 17, Giraud Street.

18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, Grundy Street.

24, 44, Gough Street.

13, 25, 27, Goodliffe Street.

137, 139, 141, 43, 122, 180, High Street.

17, 20, 94, Hind Street.

1, 17, Hill Place Street.

2, James Place.

12, 14, 41, 59, 85, 114, 116, Salvation Army Barracks, Kerbey Street.

3, 10, 11, King Street.

11, 24, 43, Morris Road.

61, 63, Maritime Hall, West India Road.

22, Morant Street.
 28, Oriental Street.
 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 64, 81, Park Street.
 4, 5, 6, 7, Park Place.
 4, 6, Pennyfields.
 1, 2, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, Rook Street.
 1, Randall's Market.
 27, 31, Ricardo Street.
 104, 106, Stainsby Road.
 5, Sturry Street.
 92, 93, 94, 26, Suffolk Street.
 26, Sussex Street.
 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Sophia Street.
 1, Ulma Place.
 112, 114, 133, 135, 137, 42, 139, 28, 30, Upper North Street.
 12, Vesey Street.

The undermentioned premises were also re-drained according to plans submitted for approval to the Borough Council, and in accordance with the London County Council Bye-laws, viz.:—

Fitch and Sons, Warehouse, Bridge Road.
 Fletcher Son and Fearnall, Union Docks, Bridge Road.
 Locke, Lancaster and Co., Lead Works, Bridge Road.
 Lamb, Beale and Sons, Chain Works, Bridge Road.
 33, Pennyfields, Mission Hall.
 19, Pennyfields (partly).
 "Dock House," public house, West India Road.
 Stables, Anderson's, North Street.
 75, 77, 79, 81, Barchester Street.
 89, 91, 3, "Elder Tree," public house, Chrisp Street.
 34, Woodstock Road.
 90, East India Road.
 52, 54, High Street.
 30, Canton Street.
 29, Charles Street.

Drainage work, in part, has also been carried out at the premises stated below, viz. :—

7, Arcadia Street.
 Barchester Street (Smart's Chemical Works).
 Bath Cottages (Surface drainage).
 34, 39, 177A, 8, Chrisp Street.
 14, Brabazon Street.
 68, 69, 149, 54, East India Road.
 43, 49, Emmett Street.
 15, 16, 17, Ellerthorpe Street.
 Giraud Street (Mission Hall).
 105, Grundy Street.
 65, Gough Street.
 1, 2, 7, Grove Villas.
 45, High Street.
 St. Matthias Church.
 3, Pennyfields.
 32, 14, Stainsby Road.
 "Blue Posts," public house, West India Road.
 16, Latham Street.
 2, Lion Street.
 27, Sabbarton Street.
 22, Sophia Street.
 31, 33, Sturry Street.
 Phœbe Court, surface drain.
 Upper North Street, Guardian's Offices.

COFFEE SHOPS AND EATING HOUSES.

Acting on instructions from the Committee, special inspections were made of the whole of the coffee shops and eating houses in the district, numbering 26. Some of these had previously been inspected by me and various improvements carried out, in the shape of improved skylights and better ventilation of cooking places. Of the others some were found to be in a more or less unsatisfactory state, and where sanitary defects as to drainage were

detected, and where cleansing was required, the necessary Notices were served, and the work put in hand without delay.

In two instances the premises were quite unsuitable for the proper carrying on of the business, without some structural alterations, and the places shut up.

One place has since had the alterations carried out, and is now open again for business. These shops are now periodically inspected.

FOOD INSPECTION.

There is one riverside wharf in the district where food is shipped and landed for transit, and this is regularly visited. The food consists principally of preserved and tinned goods, all tinned goods being subjected to a 10 per cent. examination on arrival before being taken over. When any "blown" tins, or tins that have been "nailed" in the boxing up are found, they are put on one side and destroyed by contract as often as necessary.

The butchers' shops and market stalls from which foodstuffs are purchased in the district have received attention, especially where sausage making is carried on. At times I have in one day entered every butcher's shop in the market without exception, examining the ice safes and refrigerators where these exist for any unsound food. On one occasion I discovered two pigs' livers which were in a state of decomposition, also some 14 to 20-lbs. of sour beef unfit for food. I destroyed the lot and severely commented on it to the proprietor, who has since left the district.

On another occasion I discovered and seized some 11 rabbits, marked up at 4½d. per lb., they were decomposing about the body and quite unfit for food. After pouring disinfectant upon them, I had the lot taken to the Borough Council's destructor and burnt.

By your directions a letter was sent to the vendors, cautioning them that if a second offence occurred, legal proceedings would be instituted.

At different periods I have condemned and destroyed (sometimes by request)—

3 barrels of fresh haddock.

Half the stock of a grocer's shop (unfit for food).

4 cases of blown salmon (on landing wharf).

1 kit of herrings.

27 boxes of tomatoes.

Sundry lots of fruit.

Several consignments of damaged rice, wheat, and other cereals, and 140 cases of mouldy currants, released from the docks by the Port Sanitary Authority, have been received into the district, and the proper disposal of same carried through.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.

A revised register of workshops and workplaces in the district has been prepared, and this is added to or altered as occasion requires. These places are receiving particular attention as to water closet accommodation, and proper provision for females where the latter are employed, and also as to general cleanliness and ventilation and light.

In some instances new W.C.'s have been built, and in others, where space and the general structure of the workplace make the provision of a W.C. on the premises most difficult and undesirable, special arrangements have been made and the workpeople are provided with a convenience close by under lock and key.

In one instance I found a workshop where six men were employed making boots and shoes. The place was not registered, was dilapidated and dirty, and there was no convenience of any kind.

All "outworkers'" premises have been visited when necessary, and mostly found in a satisfactory condition.

All observations of "Black Smoke" from shafts and chimneys in the district, notified from the L.C.C., and also my own observa-

tions have been investigated. The Notices under the Section of the Public Health Act which deals with "Black Smoke" have been attended to as carefully as is possible, and in two cases where the stokers could not see the top of their shafts, large mirrors in frames have been provided for reflecting the same in order that a smoke nuisance can be at once seen and dealt with. No legal proceedings with respect to above have been necessary during the year.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

These places have been regularly visited throughout the year, and in accordance with the "Regulations" governing the same, the periodical lime-washing and cleansing have been carried out without much trouble. Special visits have been paid just prior to the granting of fresh licenses in respect of the cowsheds and slaughter-houses.

In one case of a slaughterhouse, the L.C.C. Inspector opposed the renewal of license, but the objection was over-ruled by the Licensing Committee.

Now and then some milksellers have had to be severely cautioned as to the condition of the "dippers," the caution had the desired effect, for there was no reason to complain upon the next inspection.

I have sometimes thought that it would be much better if the Council had the power to refuse granting "milk" registration papers to small chandlers' shop keepers, on account of their premises being unsuitable for storing milk. The milk, perhaps a quart up to half-a-gallon, being the amount for the day, is put in close proximity to paraffin oil, soap, open jars of pickles, tarry wood, etc., and despite my insisting on the receptacles being covered with dust proof material, the milk must surely become somewhat contaminated.

The number of premises as above is now:—

Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	89
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughter-houses (one for swine only)...	...	...	...	...	...	3

BAKEHOUSES AND NEW REGULATIONS.

The whole of the 25 bakehouses in the district have been visited at intervals during the year, and the cleansing of walls and ceilings and staircases, etc., carried out according to the requirements. While inspecting one bakehouse I discovered a baker asleep on his bed on top of the troughs, and in searching under the troughs I found six or seven old boots, green with mould and smelling badly, and quantities of other rubbish. I had the master in and after showing the above, cautioned him as to further proceedings should the bakehouse not be kept clean.

There are seven underground bakehouses in the district, and to six of these the necessary alterations as to light and ventilation, etc., have been carried out according to plans submitted to the Public Health Committee for approval.

The remaining one is partly done, and the owner who is also the occupier refuses, up to the present, to proceed any further with the work. The occupiers one and all, I am glad to say, are agreed now the improvements have been effected, that they were much needed, and the workers are benefited thereby.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

"Canal boats" have been watched for and inspections carried out as often as possible. These "boats" trade between different inland waters and the firms along the cutside. 20 registered "boats" have been boarded and examined as well as numerous unregistered barges. Any small infringements of the "Regulations" have soon been put right. In one case, however, a serious infringement was found to be existing—the forecabin was in such a dilapidated condition that the master's daughter (age 21) was compelled to sleep aft in the same small cabin as the father occupied, and when complained about it appeared that neither had had their clothes off for three weeks. Legal proceedings were instituted against the owner, who was at fault in a technical sense, but on his arrival from Bir-

mingham, and giving a satisfactory explanation of the state of affairs, and paying all costs £4 4s., the summons was allowed to be withdrawn. On the next appearance of the "boat" she was in thorough good order. Three renewal certificates of registration have been supplied in accordance with the letters sent to owners.

No cases of illness on any "boat" have been found to exist.

The pumps, bulkheads, water vessels, etc., are invariably in good order and condition, and the cabins very clean.

The occupants of the "boats" have never opposed an inspection in any way.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Fifty-eight samples of different kinds have been purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, nine of which were returned as adulterated. By order of the Committee Legal proceedings were instituted in each case. Many others contained various preservatives, and in some cases a large percentage was found in the article analysed. This being a difficult matter to deal with, no proceedings have been directed to be taken in such cases.

The nature of sample and extent of adulteration, with results of proceedings are set out below:—

Butter.—Adulterated with 81 per cent. of foreign fat. Defendant fined £10 inclusive.

Milk.—Deficient in fat 13.3 per cent. Defendant fined £2 and 23s. costs.

Milk.—Deficient in fat and solids not fat 16.7 and 4.1 per cent. Defendant fined £3 and 23s. costs.

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat 3.3 per cent. Defendant fined £1 inclusive.

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat 27 per cent. Defendant fined £3 and 23s. costs.

Butter.—Containing an excess of water 3.1 per cent. Defendant fined £4 and 23s. costs. (Warranty produced and disallowed by the Magistrate).

Milk.—Deficient in cream 5 per cent. Defendant fined £1 and 23s. costs.

Butter.—Adulterated with 68.3 per cent of foreign fat. Defendant fined 33s. 6d. inclusive.

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat 10 per cent. Defendant fined £2 and 23s. costs.

ICE CREAM REGULATIONS.

In the month of August, I found an Italian itinerant vendor of ice cream selling the article to some school children in my district in contravention of the London County Council General Powers Act (part 8), in so far as there was no name and address on his barrow. On questioning the man, I found he came from the Limehouse district. I communicated with the Sanitary Inspector for that part, in order that the premises where the ice cream was made might be visited. Legal proceedings were instituted, and a fine of £1 with 23s costs was imposed, or in default 11 days' imprisonment.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.—Part II.

CLOSING ORDERS.

The premises known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Prospect Place, King Street, and 1, 2, 3, Eagle Place, King Street, were in such a condition, and the surroundings so unsuitable with regard to light and ventilation that "Closing Orders" were obtained at the Thames Police Court, and in the case of the former 25s. costs on each summons, and in the latter 4s. costs on each summons, were allowed by the Magistrate.

One tenant in Prospect Place had not vacated the premises on the expiration of 28 days' Notice served in accordance with the Magistrate's "Order," and after repeated excuses, a summons was applied for, but at the last moment the house was emptied, and the summons withdrawn.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

Upon authorization from the Committee, the owner of 43, Southill Street was summoned for disobeying a "Statutory Notice" to abate a nuisance. After hearing the evidence of both sides, the Magistrate inflicted a fine of £3 and 23s. costs, together with a seven days' abatement order. The work was then finished in the time allowed.

The two blocks of tenement dwellings in the district have four times been inspected during the year, and in the case of "Hanbury" Buildings some improvements in the lighting and ventilation of the W.C.'s have been effected.

There has been very little illness indeed in connection with these dwellings.

Several minor infringements of the Bye-laws of the Council and L.C.C. have occurred, but mostly through builders being unacquainted with the same. An explanation has invariably put things right.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH JOHNSON, R.P.C.

Cert. San. Insp. Exam. Board (Lon.):

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

*December 31st, 1903.**To the Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,—

I beg to submit to you my eighth Annual Report of the sanitary work carried out in my district (East Combined Division) during the year ended 31st December, 1903.

1370 premises have been inspected, 1104 in answer to complaints of nuisances, 114 on account of notification of infectious diseases, the remainder being 152 house-to-house inspection.

Out of the above total number of inspections the drains of 260 premises have been tested with either smoke or chemical drain testers, and 123 were found to be defective (not gas-tight), and in 137 instances the tests revealed no defects. 631 premises were found to be in good condition. See tabulated list for defects, page 122.

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

Melbourne Buildings.

Tetley Street.

Sydney Buildings.

Wright's Place.

And sections of the following streets :—

Abbotts Road.

East India Dock Road.

Ashton Street.

Grundy Street.

Athol Street.

High Street.

Brunswick Street.

Lindale Street.

Coldharbour.

Manager Street.

Cotton Street.

Orchard Place.

Creekside.

Osborne Place.

Dee Street.

New Road.

Duke Street.

St. Leonard's Road.

Dunkeld Street.

West Street.

During the year the drains of the undermentioned premises were reconstructed, and in most cases intercepted, ventilated, and furnished with means of access back and front in accordance with the London County Council's Bye-laws, and the regulations of the Borough Council, plans of each having been submitted:—

24, Cotton Street.
 East India Arms, B.H., Naval Row.
 Limmer Asphalte Co., Orchard Place.
 Parry's Coal Yard, Preston's Road.
 Union Wharf, Orchard Place.
 "Darbey and Joan, B.H., Cotton Street.
 11, St. Leonard's Road.
 231, 233, High Street.
 41, Brunswick Road.
 5 and 7, Naval Road.
 13, Cotton Street.

The drains of the following premises have been relaid on the old lines; in most cases means of access have been fixed for cleansing purposes, and where sufficient fall was obtainable, intercepted and ventilated:—

38, 39, 40, 41, Ashton Street.
 2, 2A, 4, 14, 16, Athol Street.
 4, 10, 70, Blair Street.
 1, Bloomsbury Street.
 51, Bow Lane.
 41, 75, Brunswick Road.
 124, Brunswick Street, Midland Railway, Goods Depot.
 29, 30, Cawdor Street.
 30, Coldharbour, "Isle House."
 1A, 2A, 3A, 11, 23, Cotton Street.
 52, Culloden Street.
 7, 8, Desart Street.
 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, Dunkeld Street.
 204, 214, 215, 236, 261, 269, 273, 383, 405, East India Dock Road.

118, 227, 229, 231, 239, 249, 251, 253, 255, 276, 282, 300,
High Street.

Waterman's Arms, B.H., High Street.

53, 55, Ida Street.

18, 20, 22, Lindale Street.

1, 2, 3, 4, New Road.

3, Nye Street.

1, Prestons Road.

31, 62, St. Leonard's Road.

9, 11, 28, 31, Susannah Street.

9, 10, 11, 13, 29, 50, 52, 90, 92, Tetley Street.

57, Wells Street.

48, Willis Street.

4, 22, Woolmore Street, "Board School."

Soil pans and traps, where found to be defective and insufficiently trapped, etc., new ones have been fixed at the following premises :--

5, Ashton Street.

Blackwall Branch Sick Asylum.

63, Blair Street.

23, Brunswick Street.

8, 43, Coldharbour.

59, Culloden Street.

383, East India Dock Road, "The Synagogue," "Tunnel
Coffee House."

43, 118, 245, 267, 340, 422, 430, 433, Grosvenor Buildings.

154, Grundy Street.

272, High Street.

2, Lee Passage.

1, Manager Street.

5, Montague Place.

1A, Newby Place.

14, 15, Prestage Buildings.

31, 33, 39, 43, 41, 45, 57, St. Leonard's Road.

10, Sydney Buildings.

5, 15, 44, 46, Tetley Street.

11, Union Street.

"Crown and Sceptre," P.H., Woolmore Street.

The shops and stalls in my district have been regularly inspected with a view of detecting unsound and unwholesome food, and in several instances quantities of fish, meat, and fruit have been destroyed, and the retailers cautioned. Frequently throughout the year, cases of fish, fruit, and vegetables have been brought to the office by tradespeople and costermongers, who have found, on arriving home from market, that the articles were not of the same quality as the samples shown to them, and on examination have been proved to be totally unfit for the food of man. In each case the goods were taken to Glaucus Street Depot and destroyed, certificates being given, so that the purchasers were in a position to demand the return of their money.

Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 34 applications have been made for authority to make complaint and take legal proceedings against owners in default, but in each case the nuisances were satisfactorily abated before applying to the Magistrate.

Under the Bye-laws of the London County Council, Section 16 (2), there has been no occasion to take legal proceedings, particularly in reference to removal of fish offal and other offensive matter during prohibited hours.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Sixty-eight samples have been purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Four were found to be adulterated, and legal proceedings instituted in three cases only; nature of article, extent of adulteration, and result of legal proceedings being as follows:—

Milk.—Deficient in fat to the extent of 40 per cent. Vendor fined 35s. including costs.

Butter.—Adulterated with 77.7 per cent. of foreign fat delivered to purchaser in paper wrapper stamped “Margarine,” no action taken.

Butter.—Adulterated with 81.4 per cent. of foreign fat. Vendor fined £10 and 23s. costs.

Milk.—Deficient in fat to the extent of 33.3 per cent. Vendor fined 20s. and 23s. costs.

BAKEHOUSES.

I have, by your direction, made periodical inspection of the bakehouses throughout my district, 16 in number, three of which are underground, the conditions in some cases have necessitated service of Intimations respecting dirty walls, flooring, and utensils, also accumulation of sweepings under the troughs, and the bi-annual lime-washing not being carried out at the time specified in the Act.

The underground bakehouses have been thoroughly overhauled with respect to cubic capacity, light and ventilation, drainage, means of dust prevention from outside (as far as practical), water supply, etc. Certificates of suitability were granted by the Council after the necessary alterations had been carried out.

COWSHEDS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Five Notices were received for the renewal of licenses. The premises were duly inspected, and where any infringements of the regulations were found, Notices were served, and the nuisances satisfactorily abated before the licenses were granted.

Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	3

MILKSHOPS AND MILK SELLERS.

I have, by your instructions, made periodical inspections of the premises where milk is sold throughout the district with the object

of detecting any infringement of the regulations in respect of means of storage, prevention of contamination, and registration. In two instances there was cause to make complaint of dirty utensils, and in two cases the measures were found to be old and worn out, Intimations were served and new ones supplied.

No. of milk vendors, 34.

Do. do. discontinued selling milk, 11.

Do. do. changed ownership, 9.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

I have, by your instructions, called at the workshops and work-places in the district where male labour only is employed, and obtained the number of workmen employed, and, where nuisances were found to exist, Notices were served and the nuisances abated.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

During the past year considerably less complaints were received in the district, particularly from Orchard Place, where most of the shafts are situated, which have been under careful observation, and when dense black smoke has been emitted from shafts and chimneys, Intimations and Notices have been served and the nuisances abated. More often than not the fault has been through bad stoking.

COFFEE HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, PRIVATE HOTELS, SAUSAGE MAKERS, AND FRIED FISH SHOPS.

During the past year, special supervision has been given to these premises, all of which have been inspected with regard to their sanitary condition, water supply, and cleanliness of cooking utensils.

The food has also been inspected. The premises generally were found to be in a very unsatisfactory condition, particularly the coffee houses, particulars of which were duly reported to the Public Health Committee, in each case Notices were served and the nuisances abated.

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS AND ITINERANT VENDORS.

In accordance with your instructions, the whole of the premises where ice cream is prepared were inspected, with the view to detecting any infringement of Part VIII. of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902. Each Itinerant vendor's barrow was inspected to see that the manufacturer's name was legibly fixed thereto, and an examination was also made of the ice cream and the utensils. In no case was an offence detected.

WHARVES, ETC, WHERE FOOD IS STORED.

Concordia Wharf.—Coldharbour is the only wharf in my district where tinned food (principally) is received either for export or for sale to wholesale firms. These premises have been almost daily inspected, and during the past year 151 tins (various sizes) of preserved meat and fish were found to be blown, and the contents on examination proved to be unfit for the food of man. These were condemned by the consent of the Manager, who stated they were not intended for sale, as they were kept separate from the sound tins.

MALE OUTWORKERS.

Rooms where male outworkers are employed have been inspected in connection with premises where cases of infectious diseases have been notified, the sanitary arrangements have been examined, drains tested, and any defects found duly remedied.

OVERCROWDING.

On the 25th February, a case of overcrowding, at No. 1, Burford's Court, was reported. The usual Notices were served upon the tenant landlord, who applied to Mr. Mead, at Thames Police Court, for an ejectment order. The tenant landlord stated that the rooms had been measured up by the Sanitary Inspector and found to be badly overcrowded, and he had given the usual Notices to the occupier; thereupon the Magistrate requested me to attend the

Court to give evidence. The Magistrate made an "Order" for the abatement of the nuisance within seven days, which was accordingly carried out.

On the 24th October, at the request of Mr. Mead, I attended at the Thames Police Court to give evidence respecting a very bad case of overcrowding in the back room, first floor, at No. 12, Woolmore Street. An "Order" was made to abate the nuisance forthwith, and the overcrowding was abated the same evening. The occupier being fined 4s.

Ten other cases of overcrowding were dealt with, without having occasion to resort to legal proceedings.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES BULLOCK,

*Assoc. San. Inst., Sanitary Inspector
and Inspector under the Sale of
Food and Drugs Acts.
East Combined Division.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

*March 31st, 1903.**To the Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,—

I beg to present my annual summary of the sanitary work executed in the South Division of Poplar for the year ended 31st December, 1903, viz. :—

Inspections, special, periodical, and on complaint of nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	899
Inspections, notifications of infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Inspections, house-to-house visitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1291
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	3355

House-to-house inspections had been carried out as follows :—

The whole of—	Sections of—
Gaverick Street.	West Ferry Road.
Silver Terrace.	Manilla Street.
Lead Street.	Ship Street.
Marsh Street.	Davis Street.
Wiltshire Villas.	Stebondale Street.
Charles Terrace.	Ferry Street.
	Janet Street.
	East Ferry Road.

The results of these inspections had been duly entered in the Sanitary Inspector's Journal.

Of the total premises inspected, 497 were found to be in fair condition. 69.2 required various works of sanitary improvement which necessitated the service of 560 written Intimations, 263 Statutory Notices, 69 Final Notices, and one summons.

107 drains were proved defective by the smoke or chemical tests, and in 632 instances the application of these tests revealed no defects.

DRAINS.

Drain constructions and re-constructions, including means of access and ventilation were carried out at the following premises :—

Messrs. J. and E. Wright's Rope Works, Glengall Road.
 Cotton Seed Mills, Cubitt Wharf, Wharf Road.
 22 to 28, Samuda Street.
 103, 105, West Ferry Road.
 1 to 8, Davis Street (Models).
 1 to 7, Wiltshire Villas, Strattondale Street.
 9 to 12, and 18 to 21, Charles Terrace.
 7 to 21, 23 to 37, 39 to 53, British Street, three systems.
 16 to 26, 28 to 38, 40 to 52, Cahir Street, three systems.
 115 to 129, 131 to 143, 145 to 155, Mellish Street, three systems.
 Patent Indurated Stone Company's Works, Glengall Road.
 North Greenwich Station (subway).

The drains on the undermentioned premises were reconstructed on the old lines :—

79, 81, Glengall Road.
 29, Havannah Street.
 43, West Ferry Road.
 1, Castalia Street. } Surface water drain.
 2, Galbraith Street. }
 28, Maria Street, main.
 25 to 33, Galbraith Street, forecourt drain.
 364, Manchester Road.
 139, East Ferry Road.
 26, Marshfield Street.

Where practicable, the water test had been applied in all the above cases.

NEW HOUSES.

During the year, 64 houses had been newly erected in the Poplar South Division as under :—

20, Mellish Street.

20, Cahir Street.

24, British Street.

The sanitary arrangements had been tested and examined as the work progressed. The various Bye-laws in force had been complied with. On your recommendation, water certificates had been granted by the Council.

FATORIES.

Improved and sufficient sanitary accommodation for workmen had been provided at the following factories :—

Lock, Lancaster and Co.'s Lead Works, 308, West Ferry Road.

London Lead Mills, 308, West Ferry Road.

Electric Power Storage Co's Works, West Ferry Road.

Cotton Seed Mills, Wharf Road.

Barrel Wharf, Wharf Road.

SMOKE.

Observation had been kept of the factory chimney shafts in this Division. 33 written Intimations and four Statutory Notices had been served requiring the abatement of smoke nuisances.

Patent smoke preventing appliances had been attached to the furnaces at the following works :—

Coldthurst and Harding's Paint Works, Wharf Road.

Cumberland Oil Mills, Wharf Road.

Messrs. J. Stewart's Engineering Works, Stewart's Street.

Messrs. Maconochie's Works, Food Preservers, West Ferry Road.

WORKSHOPS.

No infringement of the Workshop's Act had come under my observation, the premises inspected being in fair sanitary condition.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

PROSECUTION.

At the Thames Police Court, on the 20th of February, the owner of 79, Stebondale Street, Cubitt Town, appeared in answer to a summons issued for wilfully acting contrary to a Magistrate's Order, made on the 18th January, 1901, closing the said premises as unfit for human habitation.

On the 9th February, I noticed a bill in the window advertising the house to let. I at once wrote to the owner informing him of the Magistrate's Closing Order, and warned him against letting the premises until they had been put into habitable repair, and the Order had been rescinded by the Court. Notwithstanding this intimation, the house was occupied, and from the 14th to the 23rd February was without a water supply, and various other insanitary conditions existed on the premises.

At the Police Court, Mr. Dickinson, the presiding Magistrate, after hearing evidence on both sides, ordered the defendant to pay £24 and 23s. costs. The premises having been put into habitable condition to your satisfaction, on the 27th March, in response to a summons, I attended at the Court, and the Magistrate being satisfied the premises had been made habitable, rescinded the Order.

BAKEHOUSES, ETC.

Detailed statements of the condition of the three underground bakehouses in this division, together with sketches in plan and section, had been submitted to you.

In response to your notices and specifications of works required, and improvements necessary, to comply with the new Act relating to bakehouses, extensive alterations and improvements have been made in the lighting, ventilation, and sanitary conditions generally of the underground bakehouses.

Periodical inspections were made of the following premises, and Notices served as under:—

	Number of	Intimations or Notices served.
Bakehouses	10	18
Cowhouses	1	1
Slaughterhouses	3	2
Sausage makers	4	1
Dairies and Milkshops	25	5
Ice cream vendors	6	3
Coffee shops, restaurants, and dining rooms	35	27

Frequent visits were made to the undermentioned river side wharves:—

Victoria Wharf (Crosse and Blackwell) is chiefly used for landing and storing pickles.

Hutching's Wharf, landing of food stuff discontinued.

Timothy's Wharf, nothing but grain and jute landed.

Maconochie's Wharf, and food preserving and manufacturing premises. No unsound food stuffs landed at time of any of my visits.

Sufferance Wharf, and food preserving and manufacturing premises.

At the above wharf the following food stuffs were notified to the Public Health Department, and surrendered for examination with the results indicated:—

15th March.—112 doz. jars meat extract (in cases) returned from abroad; 26 doz. were in sound condition; 86 doz. were damaged, and were destroyed in the Incinerator on the premises.

10th September.—Three cases each containing 50 doz. tins of Anchovy paste. The whole destroyed in the Incinerator on the premises.

12th October.—64 cases tinned Salmon each containing 48 tins.
Destroyed at the request and cost of the owner at the
Borough Council's Dust Destructor.

28th November.—97 doz. cases tinned Salmon, 4 doz. per case.
Destroyed at request and cost of owner at Borough Council's
Dust Destructor.

Information was received on the 21st January of 12 casks of pigs' heads and feet in bad condition at premises in the West Ferry Road. On examination the whole was found to be unfit for human food. The owner stated he was treating for the sale of the stuff for manufacturing purposes. The following day the whole was purchased by a firm of fat melters, and was removed to their premises, at Stratford. Notice was given by you at the time of the removal to the Medical Officer for Stratford.

Information was received on the 23rd December from the Port Sanitary Authority of a large quantity of food stuffs at a bonded warehouse in Cubitt Town.

The premises were forthwith visited, and the following food stuffs were examined:—

713 sacks of coffee, and four loads loose.

360 boxes of rasins.

1 load cocoa nuts.

95 bags of pepper.

10 bags of dog biscuits.

257 chests of tea.

It was ascertained that the whole had been salvaged from the s.s. Batavia, sunk in the Thames, and had been a week under water. It was in an advanced state of fermentation, and quite unfit for human food. By arrangement with the Salvage Company, the whole

of the goods, with the exception of the tea, was destroyed in the Borough Council's Dust Destructor. The tea was removed by water to a firm of chemical manufacturers for the purpose of extracting the caffeine.

An Officer of H.M. Customs and myself had kept observation of the goods until their ultimate destruction.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Forty-five samples had been purchased under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and submitted to Mr. Young, the Public Analyst, for analysis.

A summons was granted in February last against the vendor of a sample of milk marked 58F, for selling milk deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 13 per cent. The business had changed hands, and the defendant had left the neighbourhood before the Warrant Officer could serve the summons. Every enquiry was made to ascertain his new address, but with no success.

This summons has, therefore, not been served. There had been no other prosecution under this Act during the year. The particulars of samples purchased, the result of analysis, etc., had been reported month by month to the Public Health Committee.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

CEPHAS FOAD,

*Assoc. San. Institute, Sanitary Inspector,
Inspector under the Sale of Food and
Drugs Act, and Inspector of Canal
Boats.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

*December 31st, 1903.**To the Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,—

I beg to present to you my fourth Annual Report of the work done in factories, workshops, and among outworkers, during the year 1903.

During the year, five workrooms have been overcrowded; two in Bromley, and three in Bow.

I have reported four factories and seven workshops as having insufficient or no separate closet accommodation. One employer closed his workshop, and one discharged the females. In one case alterations were made and two employers made satisfactory arrangements, and in one case temporary provision was made pending the removal of the factory next March. Legal proceedings were taken against one employer for failing to comply with the Notice of the Council, resulting in the defendant being fined £5 and 23s. costs. At the present time the necessary work at these premises and the four remaining cases is nearly completed.

The women's conveniences at Bow Road, and Blackwall, have been inspected frequently, and have usually been found in a satisfactory condition.

The outworkers lists have been inspected at the premises from which work is given out, and lists have been received from 72 employers in the Borough. 137 lists have been forwarded from other Boroughs, containing the names of persons who live in Poplar. 69 lists have been sent to other Councils containing the names of persons who work for employers in Poplar.

From these lists 1636 visits have been made to the homes of the outworkers, and a large number of the 88 new workshops registered during the year have been discovered in this way.

The following is a tabulated statement of further details—

REPORT OF LADY INSPECTOR (MISS TATTERSALL).

Tabulated statement of Inspections of insanitary conditions found existing, and of Re-inspections, &c., during the year ending December 31st, 1903:—

	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Total.
Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries, &c.				
Number of on the Register	115	132	149	396
Workshops, Number of Workrooms therein ..	190	141	187	518
„ Number of Inspections of ..	177	181	252	610
„ Number of Re-inspections of ..	107	117	81	305
Workrooms, found to be overcrowded ..	—	2	3	5
Workshops, &c., newly discovered and registered	22	28	38	88
„ Workrooms therein measured ..	6	11	27	44
„ Reported to H.M. Inspector on discovery	15	23	32	70
Houses visited for enquiry at which no female hands were employed	295	783	558	1636
Written Intimations issued	41	37	23	101
Statutory notices	14	13	13	40
Final notices	1	—	1	2
Works carried out under supervision:—				
(a) Additional means of ventilation provided ..	—	—	1	1
(b) Rooms cleansed and whitewashed ..	32	52	27	111
(c) Yards, Floors, Roofs, &c., repaired ..	8	9	1	18
Nuisances which came under notice during the Inspections:—				
(d) Sanitary Conveniences ill-lighted, un-ventilated, and defective in water supply ..	10	3	8	21
(e) Miscellaneous	4	11	11	26
“Overcrowding” of Workrooms, Cases of, abated	—	3	3	6

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

ALICE TATTERSALL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

*December 31st, 1903.**To the Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,—

I beg to submit to you my second Annual Report of the work carried out by me, in the Borough of Poplar, respecting houses let in lodgings.

The total number of houses on the register is 580. The number registered during the year being 207.

The number of houses that have been registered and re-registered during the year is 329.

The registered houses are situated in the Borough as per statement below—

Bow	...	...	...	...	...	89
Bromley	...	...	...	...	...	206
Poplar	...	...	...	...	...	203
Millwall and Cubitt Town	...	...	...	...	...	82
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>580 <hr/>

This gives an increase of 299 houses added to the register during the year.

The total number of rooms that have had their cubical capacity ascertained being 200. These rooms are used either as day, or day and night rooms.

Fifty-one cases of over-crowding have been found to exist. These have all been abated, either by the occupants of the house leaving the premises, or by distributing themselves throughout the rooms in such a manner as to avoid and abate the over-crowding. Comparing

the number of cases of over-crowding with those of last year, it will be noticed there is a decrease. These figures refer to the same area, more night inspections having been made.

In many other cases the cubical capacity of the rooms was very little short of the required standard, and no action was taken.

153 night inspections were made during the year. These visits were confined practically to the same area visited during the previous year, and much less over-crowding was found to exist. These visits were paid at all hours of the night.

Constant care is required to prevent over-crowding in the houses occupied by Italians, and many visits have to be paid.

259 circular letters were sent to the landlords of registered houses, drawing their attention to the requirements of the Bye-laws, in respect of cleansing, during the latter end of March and the first week in April.

Many final Notices were sent before the work of cleansing was finished, and in nearly all instances the work was completed before the month of April expired.

The number of rooms cleansed during the year being 774, and the number of yard walls and W.C.'s cleansed was 235.

The rooms are stripped and either re-papered or coloured-washed; while the yard walls and W.C.'s are lime-washed.

207 intimations were served upon the responsible landlords, informing them that their houses had been placed upon the register.

Owing to the constant change of tenant-landlords, many houses have had to be re-registered during the year.

During the year, 2050 re-inspections had been made with a view to seeing that the interior of the houses were kept clean, and that the over-crowding had not recurred.

Where nuisances had been found to exist upon premises, relating to foul smells, leaky roofs, broken W.C., or defective drains, the same were reported to the Inspectors of the respective districts.

Houses in the under-mentioned streets have been registered.

Poplar.

Arcadia Street.	Park Place.
Brunswick Street.	Park Street.
Broomfield Street.	Rook Street.
Cordelia Street.	Simpson Road.
High Street.	Silver Lion Court.
Lion Street.	Sophia Street.
Norfolk Street.	Wades Place.

Bromley.

Bartlett Street.	Gale Street.
Box Street.	Hawgood Street.
Devons Road.	Lingen Street.
Eastward Street.	St. Leonard's Road.
Furze Street.	Whitethorn Street.
High Street.	British Street.
Franklin Street.	Blackthorn Street.

Bow.

Beachy Road.	Parnell Road.
Lamprell Street.	Wendon Street.
Milton Road.	

Cubitt Town.

Davis Street.	Stewart Street.
Stebondale Street.	Judkin Street.

Millwall.

Ferry Street.	Manchester Road.
Ingleheim Place.	West Ferry Road.

The following is a tabulated statement of work done during the year 1903.

Rooms measured	200
Cases of over-crowding (notified)	51
Cases of over-crowding (abated)	51
Notices for information of houses let in lodgings sent	254
Notices for information of houses let in lodgings returned	254
Intimations of houses being placed on the register	209
Re-inspections	2050
House-to-house inspections	63
Final notices sent	270
Night inspections	153
Houses re-registered	79
Houses registered	207

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. LANGLEY, A.S.I.,

*Assistant Sanitary Inspector of
Houses Let in Lodgings.*

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