

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

Contributors

Poplar (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Alexander, Frederick William.

Publication/Creation

[1907?]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/b989fvmw>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.

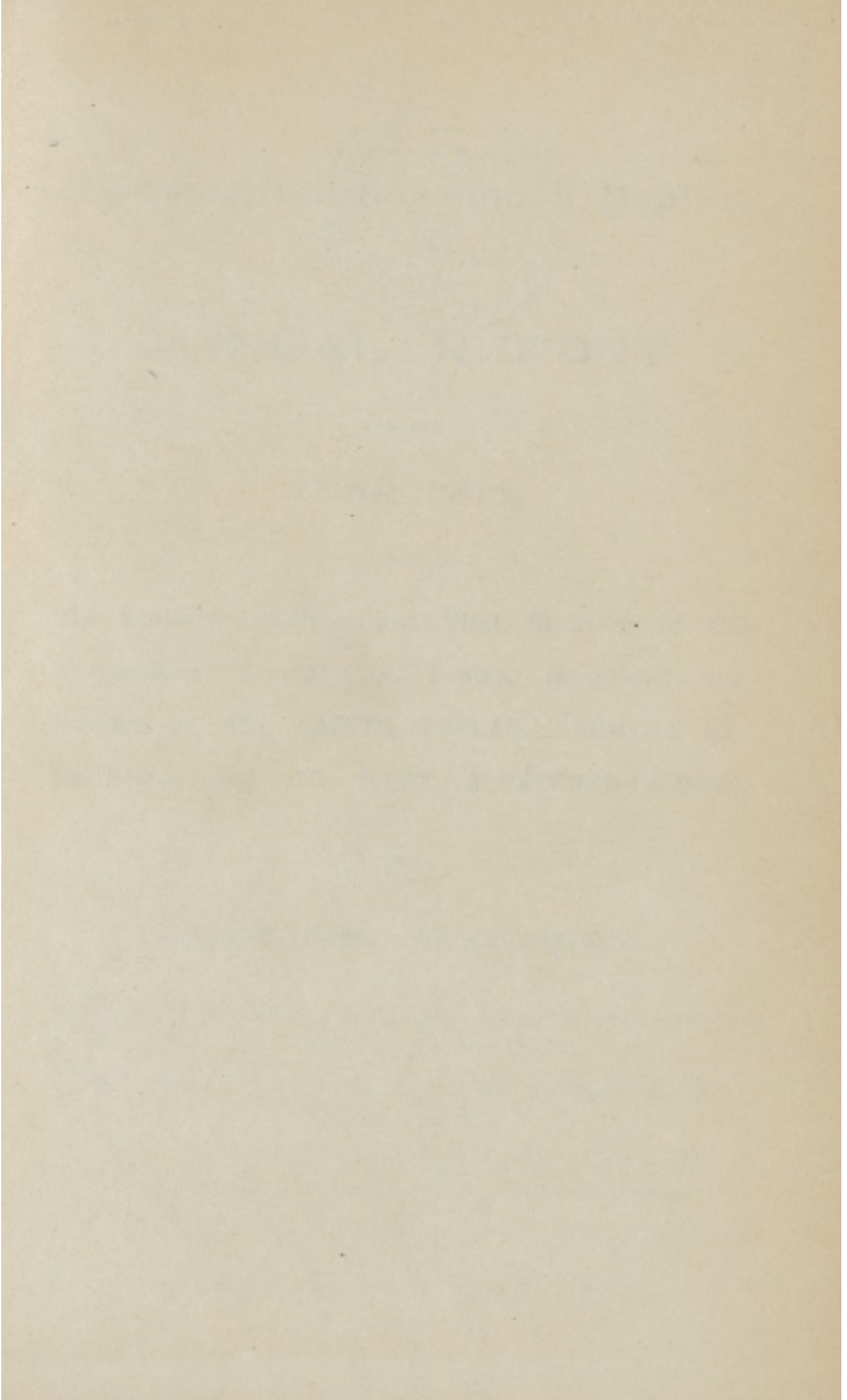


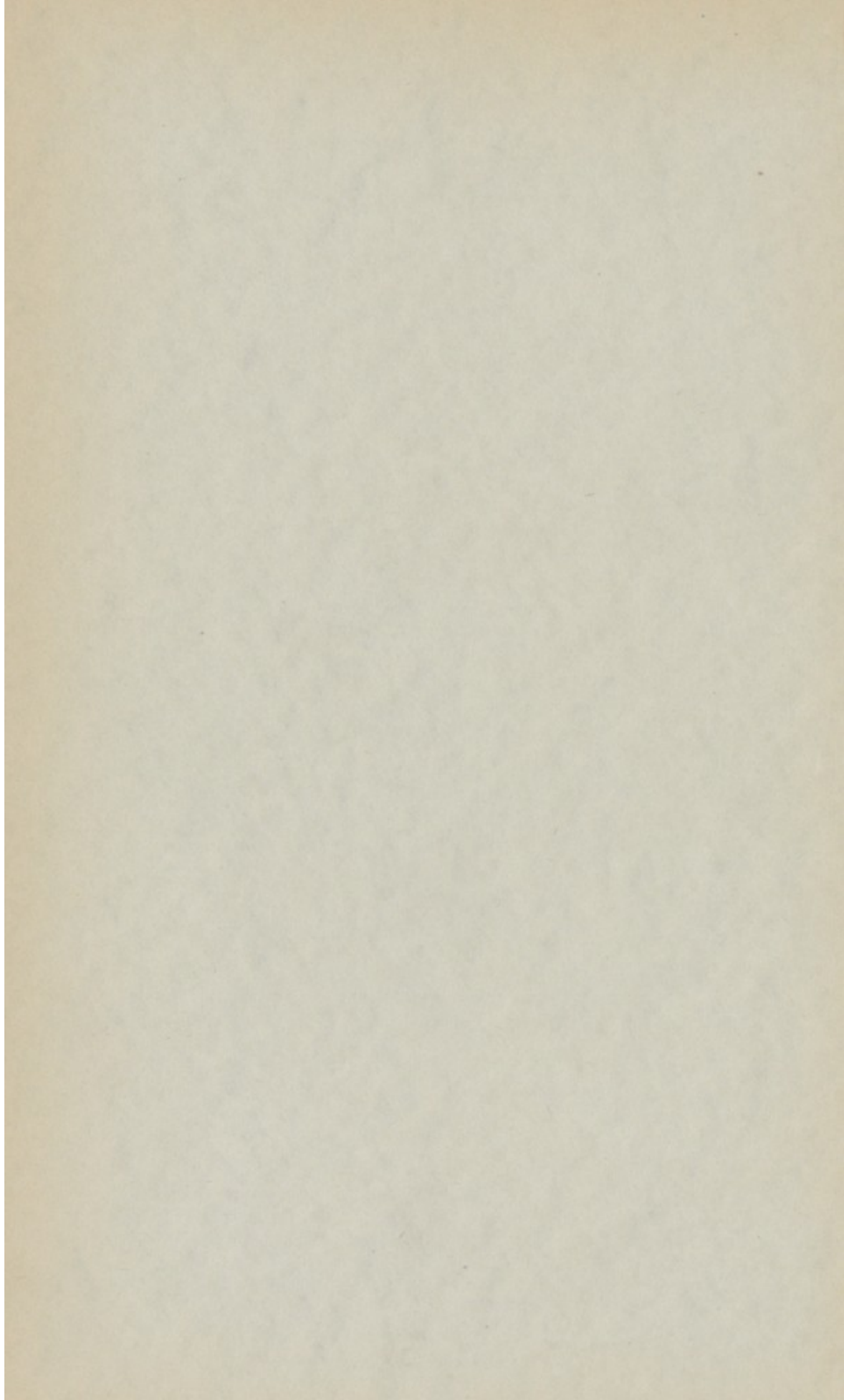
Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

AR
AL
R'S
TS

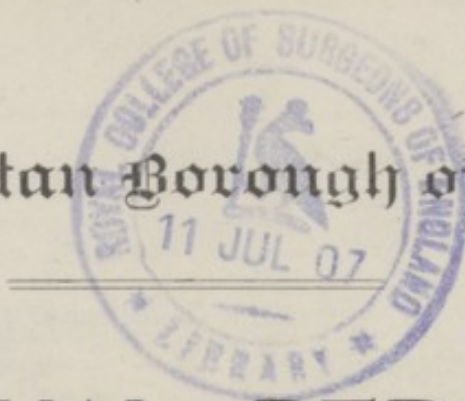
-8

AC 4368





Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR 1906,

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 ;

Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Public Health and Housing Committee.. .. .	v.
Public Health Department	vi.
Summary of Vital Statistics	viii.
Population	1
Births	2
Birth Rate	4
Illegitimate Births	5
Marriages	6
Marriage Rate	6
Deaths	6
Death Rate	8
Zymotic Diseases	9, 48
Respiratory Diseases	10, 48
Infantile Mortality	11
Table of Classification of Infantile Mortality	41, 42, 43, 44
National Conference on Infantile Mortality	11
Infantile Life Protection Act, 1897, and Bill, 1907	15
Age Mortality	17
Tubercular Diseases.. .. .	18, 48
Phthisis	20
Prevention of Consumption	20
Compulsory Notification of Phthisis	22
Administrative Control of Pulmonary Phthisis	24
Sanatorium Question—Local Government Board's Decision	25
Tables of Deaths	28, 34, 46, 47, 48
Tables of Deaths (Classification)	36, 44
Tables of Deaths in Public Institutions and Certain Localities	40, 49-51
Tables of Infectious Diseases	52, 53
Zymotic Diseases, Notifications, Institutions, Errors in Diagnosis, Bacteriological Examinations, Infectious Diseases in Milkshops and Homeworkers' Premises	54
Alphabetical List of Infectious Diseases.. .. .	61
Metropolitan Ambulance Service	68
Disinfecting Department	69
Manufacture and Supply of Electrolytic Disinfectant. Balance Sheet. Stability of Fluid. Germicidal and Antiseptic Properties.. .. .	70
Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897, and Cleansing of Verminous Children, proposed Bill	77
Notices from Port Sanitary Authorities.. .. .	79
Anthrax (Wool Sorters' Diseases).. .. .	81
Puerperal Fever	81
Small-pox	82
Vaccination	83
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	84
"Return Cases" of Scarlet Fever	85
Continued and Typhus Fevers	87
Typhoid Fever	88
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) School Certificates and Bacteriological Examinations	91
Whooping Cough	98
Influenza	99
Measles—London County Council Regulations respecting Exclusion of Children from School: Closure of Class Rooms: Infectious Diseases, Hospitals and Isolations	99
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ("Spotted Fever")	102
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	102
Inquests and Deaths from Violence	104
Mortuaries	105
Model Dwellings—Grosvenor, Hanbury and County Council Buildings	105
Common Lodging Houses	108
Seamen's Lodging Houses.. .. .	108

	PAGE
Canal Boats	108
Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries and Outworkers; and Homework Regulation Bill	110
Table A.—Number of Inspections of, &c., of Bakehouses, Laundries, Workshops, Workplaces, Places where food is prepared, Milk Premises, Cowsheds, Slaughterhouses, Offensive Businesses, Ice Cream Premises, Registered Houses let in Lodgings and Homeworkers' Premises	112
Table B.—List of Trades—Workshops, &c.	113
Tables C, D, E and F.—Filled in at the request of the Secretary of State.	
Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, Homework, &c.	115, 120
Homework, Homework Regulation Bill	118
Bakehouses	120
Slaughterhouses and Cowhouses	120
Offensive Trades	122
Coffee Shops, Eating Houses, Hotels, Restaurants, &c.	123
Hairdressers' Premises	123
Milkshops—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order. Conference of Dairymen and Keepers of Milkshops	123
Ice Creams	125
Smoke Nuisances and Nuisances from Traction Engines and Locomotives	125
Food and Drugs Acts	125
Butter and Margarine Bill	129
Preservatives in Milk and Butter	131
Warranties under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts of 1875 and 1899	133
Inspection of Food and Examination of Unsound Food at Wharves, &c.	136
Houses Let in Lodgings	139
Water Certificates and Cutting off Water Supplies	139
Sewerage and Drainage, Sewer Ventilation	141
Combined Drainage—Conference	143, 144
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904. Verminous Rooms and Licensed Premises Urinals	148
Analysis of Flock as used in the Manufacture of Bedding	149
Crown Property—Conference respecting Exemption from Provisions of Public Health (London) Act, 1891	153
Customs and Inland Revenue Acts, 1890-1, Revenue Act, 1903	155
Sanitary Inspector's Work—Tabulated List of Sanitary Works carried out, House to House Inspection, Overcrowding, &c., and Police Court Proceedings	156, 161
Sanitary Legislation	162
Alkali Works Regulation Act, 1906	162
Education—Provision of Meals Act, 1906	163
Employment of Children and Street Trading by Young Persons—London County Council Bye-laws	163
Legislative Proposals—London County Council	167
Infant Life Protection Bill	15, 168
Homework Regulation Bill	118, 168
Butter and Margarine Bill	129, 168
Sale of Whisky Bill	169
Weekly Rest-Day Bill	169
Sanitary Inspectors' Reports—	
Mr. Boyce, Bow West Division	171
Mr. Field, Bow East Division	177
Mr. Langley, Bromley North Division	185
Mr. Miners, Bromley Central Division	190
Mr. Johnson, West Combined Division	196
Mr. Bullock, East Combined Division	204
Mr. Foad, Poplar South Division	211
Miss Tattersall (Lady Inspector)	218
Mr. Wm. Johnson, Inspector of Houses Let in Lodgings	220

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman - MR. ARTHUR HOPE DARBY.
(Councillor).

Vice-Chairman MR. ALFRED HAMAN WARREN
(Councillor).

BANKS, JOSEPH HENRY
(Alderman).

BASSETT, FREDERICK HENRY
(Councillor).

BROWN, ROBERT
(Councillor).

CAHILL, JOSEPH ZOUCHE
(Councillor).

DARBY, ARTHUR HOPE
(Councillor).

FOXON, LUKE THOMAS
(Councillor).

HUNT, ALBERT EDWARD
(Councillor).

JUNGBLUT, HENRY
(Councillor)

PHILLIPS, ALBERT
(Councillor).

SMITH, ALFRED GEORGE
(Councillor).

TAYLOR, CHARLES
(Councillor).

WARREN, ALFRED HAMAN
(Councillor).

WHITE, PETER ALEXANDER
(Alderman).

WILLIAMS, LOUIS
(Alderman).

WRIGGLESWORTH, ALBERT VICTOR
(Councillor).

Mr. Councillor FRED THORNE, 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.

Department Clerks :

<i>Senior Clerk</i>	-	-	-	H. C. RODFORD.
<i>Second Clerk</i>	-	-	-	P. SMITH.
<i>Third Clerk</i>	-	-	-	H. A. PURDY.
<i>Correspondence Clerk</i>	-	-	-	H. A. TIBBATS.
<i>Office Boy</i>	-	-	-	F. J. WHITE.

Sanitary Inspectors, Canal Boats 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.
Bromley Central Division	-	-	-	R. E. MINERS.
Bow West Division	-	-	-	W. BOYCE.
Bow East Division	-	-	-	A. J. FIELD.

Lady Sanitary Inspector :

MISS ALICE TATTERSALL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*continued.**Sanitary Inspector (Houses Let in Lodgings):*

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

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:

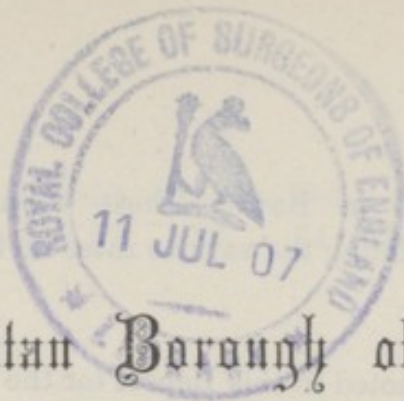
Yeo Street, Bromley.

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

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1906.

Area of Borough (excluding Water)	1,809 acres.
" Poplar Parish	1,269 "
" Bromley Parish	540 "
" Bow Parish	
Population (Census 1901)—Borough	168,822
" " Poplar Parish	58,514
" " Bromley Parish	68,319
" " Bow Parish	41,989
" Estimated to Middle of 1906—Borough	169,975
" " " Poplar Parish	59,935
" " " Bromley Parish	67,300
" " " Bow Parish	42,740
Density*—Borough	93.96
" Poplar and Bromley Parishes	100.26
" Bow Parish	79.14
Marriages—Borough	1,454
" Poplar Parish	625
" Bromley Parish	446
" Bow Parish	383
Births—Borough	5,363
" Poplar Parish	1,860
" Bromley Parish	2,141
" Bow Parish	1,362
Birth Rate—Borough	31.55
" Poplar Parish	31.03
" Bromley Parish	31.81
" Bow Parish	31.86
Deaths—Borough	2,991
" Poplar Parish	1,068
" Bromley Parish	1,218
" Bow Parish	705
Death Rate—Borough	17.59
" Poplar Parish	17.81
" Bromley Parish	18.09
" Bow Parish	16.49
Infantile Mortality—Borough	153 per 1,000 births
" " Poplar Parish	157 " "
" " Bromley Parish	152 " "
" " Bow Parish	148 " "
Inhabited Houses (Census 1901)—Borough	22,613
" " Poplar and Bromley Parishes	16,922
" " Bow Parish	5,691

* Without water.



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 fourteenth Annual Report, which Report deals with the year 1906, and includes the Annual Reports of the Sanitary Inspectors, also the Report of the Lady Inspector and that of the Sanitary Inspector engaged in enforcing the bye-laws for Houses let in Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough, estimated to the middle of the year 1906, on the theory of the basis of the rate of change between the censuses of 1896 and 1901 being maintained, is 169,975:—

Registration London.	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.
4,721,217	59,935	67,300	42,740

being 60·1 inhabitants per acre in Registration London, 73·04 per acre for the Borough of Poplar, 51·40 per acre in Poplar Parish, 111·23

in Bromley, and 77·00 in Bow.* These estimated populations are the figures used in calculating the various rates in the present Report for the year 1906.

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., and VI., have been calculated upon revised estimated populations based upon the known censuses of 1891, 1896, and 1901.

BIRTHS.

During the year 1906, 99 births were notified outside the Borough belonging thereto:—98 by the Medical Officer of Stepney and one by the Medical Officer of Finsbury. 91 of the Stepney births occurred in the Mothers' Home, Commercial Road, and 7 in the London Hospital. The birth in Finsbury took place in the City of London Lying-in Hospital.

MOTHERS' HOME, COMMERCIAL ROAD.

POPLAR.		BROMLEY.		BOW.	
<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
28	19	21	17	3	3

LONDON HOSPITAL.

POPLAR.		BROMLEY.		BOW.	
<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
3	1	1	2	0	0

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

POPLAR.		BROMLEY.		BOW.	
<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
0	0	0	0	0	1

During the year 1906, births took place in institutions within the Borough as follows:—

* These figures are calculated upon the acreage of the district including the water area, but exclusive of area covered by water they are:—93·96 per acre for the Borough of Poplar, 100·26 for the Parishes of Poplar and Bromley combined, and 79·14 for Bow. County of London 60·1.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Poplar Union Workhouse	37	37	74	All Poplar Borough births with the exception of two males (legitimate) belonging to West Ham and Bethnal Green, and one female (illegitimate) West Ham.
Sick Asylum	9	8	17	As above, with exception of one male (legitimate) belonging to Stepney Borough, and one female (illegitimate) Bethnal Green.
City of London Union Infirmary	2	0	2	All City of London births.
Stepney Union Workhouse	10	9	19	All Stepney Borough births with exception of three males (two legitimate and one illegitimate) belonging to Bromley.
Poplar Hospital	0	0	0	

The number of births as per headings of Registrar's weekly returns was as follows:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Poplar	980	884	1864
Bromley	1084	1016	2100
Bow	671	659	1330
Totals ..	2735	2559	5294

The corrected number of births with additions and subtractions is as follows:—

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
POPLAR (PARISH).			
Registrar's Weekly Returns ..	980	884	1864
<i>Births occurring outside the Division of persons belonging thereto:—</i>			
Mother's Home, Commercial Road	28	19	51
London Hospital	3	1	
<i>Births occurring within the Division of persons not belonging thereto:—</i>			
Poplar Union Workhouse—			
Bromley	13	16	55
Bow	7	9	
Others	5	5	
Births at all ages, nett	985	875	1860

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>
Poplar	...	985	...	875	...	1860
Bromley	...	1104	...	1037	...	2141
Bow	...	686	...	676	...	1362
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	...	2775		2588		5363
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

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
1904	...	32.5	...	34.0	...	30.8	...	32.7	...	27.9
1905	...	30.9	...	33.6	...	31.1	...	32.0	...	27.1
1906	...	31.0	...	31.8	...	31.8	...	31.5	...	26.5

BROMLEY.											
Registrar's Weekly Returns	..					1084			1016		2100
<i>Births occurring outside the Division of persons belonging thereto :—</i>											
Mother's Home, Commercial Road	..	..	..	12	}	35	}	17	2	35	70
London Hospital	..	..	1								
Poplar Union Workhouse	..	..	13								
<i>Births occurring within the Division of persons not belonging thereto :—</i>											
Sick Asylum	..	..	..	6	}	15	}	5	0	14	29
City of London Union Infirmary	..	..	..	2							
Stepney Union Workhouse	..	..	..	7							
Births at all ages, nett	..	..	..			1104			1037		2141
Bow.											
Registrar's Weekly Returns	..					671			659		1330
<i>Births occurring outside the Division of persons belonging thereto :—</i>											
Mother's Home, Commercial Road	..	..	..	3	}	15	}	3	1	17	32
City of London Lying-in Hospital	..	..	..	0							
Poplar Union Workhouse	..	..	..	7							
Sick Asylum	..	..	..	5				4			
Births at all ages, nett	..	..	..			686			676		1362

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1906).

<i>Particulars.</i>		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
POPLAR (PARISH).				
Registrar's Weekly Returns ...		33	36	69
<i>Births occurring outside the Division of persons belonging thereto :—</i>				
Mothers' Home, Commercial Road	1}	3	0}	4
London Hospital... ..	2}		1}	
<i>Births occurring within the Division of persons not belonging thereto :—</i>				
Poplar Union Workhouse (Bromley, Bow) and others		15	18	33
Births at all ages, nett ...		21	19	40
BROMLEY.				
Registrar's Weekly Returns ...		13	19	32
<i>Births occurring outside the Division of persons belonging thereto :—</i>				
London Hospital... ..	1}	9	0}	17
Poplar Union Workhouse	8}		8}	
<i>Births occurring within the Division of persons not belonging thereto :—</i>				
Sick Asylum :—Bow, and one belonging to Bethnal Green (female) ...	1}	8	2}	17
City of London Union Infirmary	2}		0}	
Stepney Union Workhouse	5}		7}	
Births at all ages, nett ...		14	18	32
Bow.				
Registrar's Weekly Returns ...		7	6	13
<i>Births occurring without the Division of persons belonging thereto :—</i>				
Poplar Union Workhouse	4}	5	6}	12
Sick Asylum	1}		1}	
Births at all ages, nett ...		12	13	25

making a corrected total of 97 illegitimate births for the Borough :—
47 Males and 50 females.

MARRIAGES.

During the year the marriages of 2908 persons were registered in the the Borough, giving an annual rate of 17·1 per 1000 of the estimated population, the rate for England and Wales being 15·6 and for London 17·1.

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
1904 ...	16·9 ...	19·6	17·6	17·0
1905 ...	16·2 ...	18·3	16·7	16·9
1906 ...	16·8 ...	17·9	17·1	17·1

DEATHS.

In the 52 weeks 3072 deaths were registered in the Borough of Poplar, 781 deaths having occurred in the Parish of Poplar, 1818 in Bromley, and 473 in Bow ; from the 781 deaths which took place in Poplar there must be deducted 77 deaths of non-residents, and to the remainder must be added 364 deaths which occurred in outlying institutions, making a total of 1068 deaths of Poplar parishioners. Treating the 1818 registered deaths in Bromley in the same manner, viz., deducting 799 deaths of non-parishioners and adding 199 deaths in outlying institutions, the deaths to be assigned to this parish will be found to be 1218. From the 473 Bow deaths, there must be deducted 5 non-residents and added 237 deaths in outlying institutions, making a total of 705 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 3072 deaths which were registered there must be deducted 514 deaths of actual non-residents and 433 deaths in institutions entirely outlying must be added.

making a total for the Borough of 2991 upon which the death rate is calculated.

The 1068 deaths in Poplar included 11 illegitimate children, 4 male and 7 female; the 1218 deaths in Bromley included 17 illegitimate children, 7 male and 10 female; the 705 Bow deaths included 5 illegitimate children, 2 male and 3 female, making a total for the Borough of 33 deaths of illegitimate children.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Poplar ...	589	479	1068
Bromley ...	640	578	1218
Bow ...	374	331	705
Totals ...	1603	1388	2991

The excess of births was as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total Gain.</i>
Poplar ...	396	396	792
Bromley ...	464	459	923
Bow ...	312	345	657
Totals ...	1172	1200	2372

The male births in the Borough exceeded those of the female by 187, but the male deaths exceeded those of the female by 215, which makes a gain of 28 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 1901-1905, females also exceeded the males.

The following figures are the death rates per 1000 living for the past 22 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
1904	18.7	18.8	17.9	18.6	16.6
1905	18.0	18.1	16.2	17.6	15.6
1906	17.8	18.0	16.4	17.5	15.1

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 XVII., page 46, East Districts.

The following are death rates per 1000 living from the seven principal zymotic diseases and respiratory diseases, and proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths from all causes. See Table XX., page 48.

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
1904	2.45	3.82	3.10	3.16	2.18
1905	2.16	2.99	2.44	2.56	1.71
1906	2.90	2.97	2.66	2.87	1.93

Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths from all causes.

	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Borough of Poplar.
1894	126.4	175.5	—	—
1895	176.9	180.0	—	—
1896	170.20	178.6	—	—
1897	144.7	148.1	—	—
1898	149.1	201.8	—	—
1899	155.5	149.6	—	—
1900	125.0	159.2	—	—
1901	121.48	164.69	148.28	145.15
1902	140.30	134.67	146.68	139.89
1903	159.45	180.81	116.54	158.59
1904	131.05	202.81	173.00	170.25
1905	119.77	165.30	149.85	145.33
1906	162.92	164.20	161.70	163.15

SYMPTOMIC DISEASES

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
1904 ...	3·67	3·75	2·96	3·52
1905 ...	3·52	3·62	3·28	3·50
1906 ...	3·15	3·95	3·29	3·50

Proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths from all causes.

	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Borough of Poplar.
1894 ...	173·9	225·4	—	—
1895 ...	212·0	266·3	—	—
1896 ...	185·4	216·5	—	—
1897 ...	170·7	203·3	—	—
1898 ...	157·0	194·4	—	—
1899 ...	211·2	216·2	—	—
1900 ...	196·5	230·4	—	—
1901 ...	198·34	202·09	186·27	196·90
1902 ...	170·67	205·10	176·02	185·31
1903 ...	154·05	190·25	169·78	172·57
1904 ...	195·69	198·90	165·13	189·60
1905 ...	194·98	200·49	201·72	198·79
1906 ...	176·96	218·39	200·00	199·26

INFANTILE MORTALITY.*

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INFANTILE MORTALITY.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1897, AND BILL, 1907.

There were 293 deaths of children under one year of age, belonging to Poplar, 327 deaths under one year of age, belonging to Bromley, and 202 deaths under one year of age belonging to Bow, making a total for the Borough of 822. The death rates of children under one year per 1,000 births for the past 13 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
1904 ...	141 ...	158 ...	159 ...	152 ...	146
1905 ...	148 ...	161 ...	143 ...	152 ...	131
1906 ...	157 ...	152 ...	148 ...	153 ...	131

INFANTILE MORTALITY: NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Together with Mr. Councillor A. H. Darby, the Chairman of the Public Health and Housing Committee, I attended the National Conference on Infantile Mortality held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on 13th and 14th June.

* For Tables of Infantile Mortality, see Tables XIII., XIV., XV. and XVI., pages 41, 42, 43 and 44.

The programme of subjects or discussion was as follows:—

I. ADMINISTRATIVE—MEASURES IMMEDIATELY PRACTICABLE.

1. The teaching of infant feeding and nursing in schools.
2. The appointment of qualified women with special reference to the hygiene and feeding of infants.
3. The supply of pure or specially modified milk for the feeding of infants.

II. EDUCATIVE—PROBLEMS FOR DISCUSSION.

1. The influence of alcoholism on infantile mortality.
2. The relation of premature births to infantile mortality.
3. Infant Life Insurance.

III. LEGISLATIVE—MEASURES REQUIRING FURTHER LEGISLATION.

1. Earlier registration or notification of births.
2. Employment of women before and after confinement.
3. The regulation of the placing of infants out to nurse, and the amendment of the Infant Life Protection Act.
4. The sale and control of infant food stuffs.
5. The increase of the powers of Local Authorities in regard to milk supply.
6. The extension of the Midwives Act to Scotland.

The resolutions of the conference were as follows:—

1. That the Education Department be urged to add instruction in Elementary Hygiene with reference to the dietary and rearing of infants, to their present scheme for systematically training girls in the senior classes in the practice and principles of personal hygiene and the elements of dietary.

2. That, in the opinion of this Conference, immediate legislation is required enabling Sanitary Authorities to establish or support depôts for the supply of pure, or modified, or sterilized milk, and to defray any cost out of the monies available for public health purposes.

3. That, in view of the information submitted, the Conference is of opinion that all still births should be notified within 48 hours to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which they occur, and that no burial should take place without a medical certificate.

4. That notification of all births be given within 48 hours to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which they occur.*

5. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the question of the insurance of infant lives under 12 months is one demanding serious consideration, and, with a view to receiving reliable information, the Government should be asked to appoint a departmental committee of enquiry on the whole question.

6. (a) That the period of one month's abstention from factory work away from home now imposed on mothers be extended to at least three months, and that, on their return to work, evidence must be produced satisfactory to the Local Authority that proper provision has been made for the care of the child.

(b) That no employer of labour shall permit a woman advanced in pregnancy to engage in factory labour unless her ability therefor has been certified to the satisfaction of the Local Authority.

7. (a) That, having regard to the ascertained fact that in centres of industries where women are largely employed away from their homes, an excessive number of deaths of infants takes place, and that this is contributed to by the improper conditions existing at the houses in which infants are placed out to nurse, it is necessary that the persons by whom, and the places into which infants are received, should be under supervision by the Local Sanitary Authority.

(b) That the Infant Life Protection Act be amended to remedy abuses which are not at present provided against.

* Whilst this report is going through the press Lord Robert Cecil asked leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the early notification of births. Under the present registration law six weeks are allowed for registration to take place. Lord Robert Cecil's Bill is modelled upon the provision which already exists at Huddersfield. It provides that there should be within 48 hours of the birth of every child a notification of its birth sent to the Medical Officer of Health. That notification should be given in the simplest way without any formalities. It might be given by a postcard. The duty was thrown upon the father of the child of making the notification, and, failing him, upon any one who has been in attendance on the mother. Another provision provides that notification should be made in the cases of stillborn children. Lord Cecil stated one-third of the children who died in the first year died within six weeks of their birth. Leave was given for the Bill to be introduced and read a first time. There are no Health Visitors in Poplar, but should this Bill become law the Hints on Infant Feeding will be forwarded to the mother by return of post within three days of the birth, instead of seven weeks, as at present.

8 That all preparations offered or sold as food for infants should be certified by a Government Analyst as non-injurious, and that each packet should contain its analysis.

9. That the Dairies, Milkshops, and Cowsheds Order is defective, and that any amendment should extend the definition of disease as applied to animals, and should make the provision of Regulations by Local Authorities compulsory. That the scope of the Regulations should be extended to cover dirty milk, and should enable Local Authorities to prohibit the sale of any milk which fails to comply with the conditions of purity agreed upon.

10. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the Midwives Act, 1902, should be extended to Scotland and Ireland.

At the close of the Conference it was unanimously agreed—

That the Conference resolve itself into a Committee to give effect to the foregoing resolutions, and with power to remit to an Executive Committee to carry out the same.

Arising out of the National Conference on Infantile Mortality, a deputation of the Executive Committee waited, recently, on the Prime Minister, and the President of the Local Government Board, to submit the resolutions passed by the Conference, and generally to urge the necessity of Government action in relation to the matter.

The Prime Minister's reply was sympathetic to the objects of the Conference, as set out in the resolutions, and in the observations of the speakers for the deputation—Bailie W. F. Anderson, of Glasgow, and Alderman G. Broadbent, of Huddersfield, hon. joint secretaries, and Mr. Evan Spicer, M.P., Chairman of the Conference, and of the London County Council.

Mr. John Burns, M.P., President of the Conference, in welcoming the deputation, said it was in the responsible position of president of a department which had promised to assist them, and intended to adhere to its word, that he responded to the invitation given by the Prime Minister to deal with the practical and administrative points embodied in the excellent speeches that had been made. Increasing attention, he observed, was being given to the matter of instruction in hygiene, and kindred matters, in the public elementary schools, and not only in the secondary schools, but in the Universities also, and he would communicate the views that had been expressed to the President of the Board of Education. As to supply of sterilized milk by the sanitary authorities, incalculable

good had been done in those districts which had adopted the system, and he had decided to introduce a Bill sanctioning what was doubtful and illegal in the action of the local authorities in establishing such depôts. The general subject of the notification of still-births would be considered at the end of the year, from the point of view of the Huddersfield Experimental Act, and the attention of the Home Secretary would be called to the proposal to inquire into the question of the insurance of infant life. As to the proposed restrictions in regard to mothers working in factories, it was only just beginning to be found out the amount of disease due to pre-natal causes; but infantile mortality often sprang from other causes than those which the factory inspector could prevent. The question of infant feeding would be further inquired into, and dealt with by a Departmental Order—or legislation if necessary. The tendency on the part of people to spend on beer what they should lay out on food for their children, and for securing that leisure which should be given to the expectant mother, was one of the contributing factors towards the high infantile mortality rates in districts where housing was relatively good, and where wages were fairly high, as compared with other districts.

THE INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1897* (*see footnote.*)

60 and 61, Vic. cap. 57.

Section 2 enacts the following as to persons retaining or receiving for hire infants for the purpose of maintenance to give notice thereof, viz. :—

* *Infant Life Protection Bill.*

Presented by Mr. Staveley Hill. Ordered to be printed 19th February, 1907.

1. By the Infant Life Protection Act, 1897, a person receiving for hire or reward more than one infant under five years of age for the purpose of nursing or maintaining such infants apart from their parents for longer than forty-eight hours, or receiving an infant under two years of age, to bring up in consideration of a sum of money not exceeding twenty pounds paid down, is obliged to give notice thereof within forty-eight hours to the local authority, as defined in such Act. Such local authority is obliged to appoint inspectors to inspect such infants. Failure to give such notice renders the offender liable in the first-mentioned case to a fine of not less than five pounds, or to imprisonment for not more than six months, and in the second-mentioned case to only forfeiture of the amount received. If any infant, as aforesaid, is kept in any house or premises which are so unfit or overcrowded as to endanger its health, or is retained or received by any person who by reason of negligence, ignorance, or other cause, is so unfit as to endanger the child's health, the local authority may order the removal of the infant to the workhouse or a place of safety until it can be restored to its relatives or guardians or otherwise lawfully disposed of.

2. The object of this Bill is to extend the provisions of the Act to cases where only one child is taken in to be nursed or maintained, and to any child received in consideration of a sum of money paid down, whatever the amount may be; to raise to seven years the age-limit of children within the Act; to render any person failing to notify the

(Sub-section 1)—Any person retaining or receiving for hire or reward in that behalf more than one infant under the age of five years for the purpose of nursing or maintaining such infants apart from their parents for a longer period than forty-eight hours, shall within the said forty-eight hours give notice thereof to the local authority.

(Sub-section 2) Such notice shall truly state the name, age and sex of such infants, the name of the person receiving the infants, and the dwelling within which such infants are being kept, and the name and address of the person or persons from whom the infants have been received.

(Sub-section 3)—If any such infant is removed from the care of the person who has received the infant for the purpose aforesaid, such person shall forthwith give to the local authority notice of the removal, and of the name and address of the person to whose care the infant has been transferred.

(Sub-section 4)—If any person who has retained or received any infant as aforesaid omits to give the said notices, or any of them, or knowingly or wilfully makes or causes or procures any other person to make any false statement in any such notice, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

At a Meeting of the Metropolitan Branch of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, held on 22nd June, the following resolution was passed unanimously :—

“That, in the opinion of the Metropolitan Branch of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, it is desirable in the interests of public health that Section 2 of the Infant Life Protection Act, 1897, should be amended in order to provide for the control of persons receiving for hire or reward, for a period of 48 hours, *one* or more infants under the age of five years; and, further, that in London the controlling authorities under the Act should be the Borough Councils.”

reception of an infant, adopted in consideration of a lump sum payment, to fine or imprisonment as above mentioned, as well as to forfeiture of the amount received; to make it clear that the inspection of children within the Act shall extend up to their reaching seven years or earlier removal by the local authority; to enable the local authority to remove an infant kept by a person who is unfit by reason of character or otherwise to have its care and maintenance, or who is in a house or premises unsuitable for the purpose, although such person or premises are not so unfit as to endanger the child's health; and to require notice to be given of all changes of residence of a person having the care or custody of children within the Act under penalty of imprisonment or fine.

The Secretary was directed by the Branch to communicate this resolution to the Local Government Board, and to the Metropolitan Borough Councils and their Medical Officers of Health, and to express the hope of the Branch that the Borough Councils would support this resolution and make representations to the Local Government Board accordingly.

It will be seen that the Act provides that persons receiving more than one infant for hire, shall give notice and be placed under inspection.

The Controlling Authority in London is the London County Council.

The Public Health and Housing Committee were of opinion the amendments proposed are desirable, and recommended the Council to concur in this opinion, and representations on the subject be made to the Local Government Board.

AGE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths from one year to 65 years of age was 565 for Poplar, 659 for Bromley, and for Bow 353, making a total for the Borough of Poplar of 1577. The annual death rates per 1,000 living for the past thirteen 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
1904	10·81	10·51	10·29	10·56
1905	9·75	9·57	8·96	9·48
1906	9·42	9·79	8·25	9·27

The number of deaths over 65 years was 210 for Poplar, 232 for Bromley, and 150 for Bow, making a total of 592 for the whole Borough. The annual death rates per 1,000 living for the past thirteen 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
1904	3.35	2.93	2.78	3.04
1905	3.70	3.09	2.84	3.24
1906	3.50	3.44	3.50	3.48

TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

See Table XX., page 48.

(Deaths at 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
1904	145	129	96	370
1905	134	136	78	348
1906	151	126	74	351

Death rates per 1,000 persons living.

	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Borough of Poplar.
1894	2.55	1.92	—	—
1895	3.09	2.13	—	—
1896	2.64	2.07	—	—
1897	2.90	2.50	—	—
1898	3.26	2.33	—	—
1899	3.11	2.61	—	—
1900	2.50	2.50	—	—
1901	2.73	2.13	2.28	2.38
1902	2.41	2.01	2.72	2.33
1903	2.62	2.13	2.31	2.35
1904	2.44	1.90	2.26	2.18
1905	2.24	2.04	1.83	2.05
1906	2.51	1.87	1.73	2.06

Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 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
1904	130.1	101.0	125.8	117.3
1905	124.4	111.2	112.3	116.2
1906	141.3	103.4	104.9	117.3

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
1904	125	109	83	317
1905	106	119	66	291
1906	126	103	57	286

THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

The following letter with a memorial was received in February from the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis :—

20, Hanover Square,
London, W.,
February, 1906.

SIR,

I beg respectfully to request that you will bring the accompanying Memorial of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption before your Board.

Consumption is largely due to the conditions which attend poverty, and affects chiefly the poor who in sickness become a charge on charity or on the public funds. Among the poor from this point of view must be included large numbers of the working classes reduced to poverty by this disease. Its prevention is thus eminently a social and public question, and it is in a great measure practicable. Consumption is a contagious disease; the predisposing influences and the mode in which it is spread

are well known, but it can only be efficiently dealt with by organised and co-ordinated effort on the part of the public Authorities of various kinds who are directly or indirectly charged with the care of the poor or the maintenance of the public health: Poor-Law Guardians, Health Authorities, Municipalities, County, Urban and District Councils. By such combined efforts tuberculosis could be brought under control, and its ravages effectually checked to the great advantage of the community.

The object of the Memorial is to point out how this can be done, and to urge upon public Authorities generally the duty of action in the matter.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. BROADBENT,

Chairman of Council,

*National Association for the Prevention
of Consumption.*

Whilst this Report is being written the second interim Report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the relations of human and animal tuberculosis has been published.

The two interim Reports of the Second Royal Commission, dated respectively 1904 and 1907, go far to prove that the effects of the bacillus of bovine and human tuberculosis are one and the same.

The Commissioners were of opinion that a very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially among the young, must be attributed to the consumption of cow's milk containing tubercle bacilli.

It must be urged that the making of regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order should be compulsory throughout the country, and some modifications bringing them up to date should be made. Careful supervision of farms, cattle and milk utensils is necessary, but until orders in Council are made mandatory but little good can result from such precautions. The Contagious Diseases Act, 1878, gave power to the Privy Council (now transferred to the Local Government Board) to make an order under which Local Authorities are empowered (*inter alia*) to make regulations for the inspection of cattle and dairies, for securing cleanliness of milk stores and of milk utensils, and also for regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cowsheds.

If these regulations are made compulsory on every sanitary authority

much would be done to lessen the danger that arises from tuberculous cows.

The simplest and most certain method of destroying tubercle germs in **MILK** is to **BOIL** it, and if, in carrying out this operation, the following rules are observed, the "cooked" flavour objected to by many individuals will be found to be comparatively slight, and the formation of surface scum will be practically nil:—

1. Use a double milk saucepan. If, however, this cannot be obtained, put the milk into an ordinary covered saucepan and place it inside a larger vessel containing water.

2. Let the water in the outer pan be cold when placed on the fire.

3. Bring the water up to the boil, and maintain it at this point for four minutes *without removing the lid* of the inner milk pan.

4. Cool the milk down quickly by placing the inner pan in one or two changes of cold water *without removing the lid*.

5. When cooled down, aerate the milk by stirring well with a spoon.

Experimentation has shown that a temperature of 176° F. (80° C.) is insufficient in all cases to destroy the germs, and great care should therefore be exercised by those who prefer to use such "Pasteurisers" or "Sterilisers" instead of simply boiling the milk to ascertain with certainty that the particular apparatus used is capable of, and actually *does* raise the milk to a temperature exceeding that above mentioned, viz., 176° F. (80° C.).

No steriliser should be looked upon as thoroughly efficient for the purpose in which a temperature of at least 185° F. (85° C.) is not attained.

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS (PULMONARY CONSUMPTION).

The question whether compulsory notification of phthisis is necessary to enable Sanitary Authorities to combat this most fatal disease, is one which at all events in this country is not settled. The Local Government

Board is of opinion it is not a disease to which compulsory notification can with advantage be applied.

The Local Government Board for Scotland, on the other hand, in their circular letter of 10th March, 1906, expressed the view that "for the effectual application of the Public Health Act to pulmonary phthisis, a system of notification is essential;" and stated that "it is open to the Local Authority, with the approval of the Board, to add pulmonary phthisis to the list of diseases notifiable under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and that the Board will be prepared to give favourable consideration to any application for their approval, provided they are satisfied that the Local Authority are in a position, and are ready, to deal effectively with the cases notified to them."

Dr. Koch in his "Nobel" lecture delivered at Stockholm, and published in *The Lancet*, May 26th, 1906, after stating that "the starting point for the combating of all pestilences is *notification*, because without it most cases of disease would remain unknown, we must demand it for tuberculosis too."

The Society of Medical Officers of Health (Metropolitan Branch) have arrived at the conclusion that a system of compulsory notification is desirable for the Metropolis, on the lines of the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1903, which have been followed in the Bolton and Rathmines Acts of 1905. It was ordered that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Local Government Board, the London County Council, and the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis.

I understand that the Health Committee of Glasgow, the second city in the empire, have unanimously recommended to the Corporation that the compulsory notification of pulmonary phthisis should be adopted for a period. The recommendation was adopted.

I also understand the Town Council of the City of Edinburgh acting on the recommendation of the Health Committee decided on the 18th December to apply to the Local Government Board for Scotland for sanction to add consumption to the list of diseases scheduled in the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF PULMONARY PHTHISIS.

Under this heading, the Local Government Board for Scotland, under date 10th March, addressed a Circular to Local Authorities :—

Pulmonary phthisis (consumption) is stated to be “an infectious disease within the meaning of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.” “The cardinal fact is that the infection of pulmonary phthisis passes from one person, directly or indirectly, to some other person. Accordingly, the sections of the Public Health Act applicable to other infectious diseases are equally applicable to pulmonary phthisis, and the obligation resting on the Local Authority to deal with and control infectious disease, extends to consumption.”

Disinfection.—“The provisions of the Statute with regard to disinfection are available in dealing with pulmonary phthisis, and it is the duty of the Local Authority to secure that, whenever necessary, these provisions are enforced. . . . Not only the homes but also the workshops or other places where consumptives have been employed, should be carefully and thoroughly disinfected.” The work should be done by the officers of the Local Authority.

Isolation and Treatment.—“The provisions of the Public Health Act as to the removal of cases of infectious disease to hospital, and as to the provision of hospitals,” are stated to be “available for dealing with cases of pulmonary phthisis as with cases of other infectious diseases.” “In structure, Sanatoria may be of the simplest and cheapest form”—costing, say, £90 per bed. The need of isolation of advanced cases is emphasised. “For this purpose vacant wards of an infectious disease hospital may be utilised.”

Dispensaries for consumption are recommended “where the number of phthisical patients is large.” “On the continent, notably in France and Germany, dispensaries have been of immense value in the discovery of insanitary conditions, and in the organisation of nursing service.”

Notification.—“For the effective application of the Public Health Act to pulmonary phthisis, a system of notification is essential.” “It is open to the Local Authority, with the approval of the Board, to add pulmonary phthisis to the list of (notifiable) diseases,” and the Board “will be

prepared to give favourable consideration to any application for their approval, provided they are satisfied that the Local Authority are in a position, and are ready to deal effectively with the cases notified to them."

THE SANATORIUM QUESTION:—THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S DECISION.

In my last Annual Report it was stated that the General Purposes Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board had under consideration a memorial addressed to the Managers by the Metropolitan Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health . . . on the subject of the provision of hospital accommodation for the treatment and isolation of patients suffering from pulmonary phthisis. The prayer of the said Memorial was:—

"(a) That an Order of the Local Government Board be obtained to make Section 5 of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, applicable to the case of 'poor persons' suffering from pulmonary phthisis (consumption); and, if necessary,

"(b) That an Act be obtained to make the provisions of Section 80 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, applicable to pulmonary phthisis (consumption), as if such disease were therein mentioned as well as 'fever or smallpox or diphtheria.'"

The Metropolitan Asylums Board forwarded a copy of the Memorial to the Local Government Board in April, 1905.

It was further resolved to inform the Local Government Board that:—

"Having regard to the uncertainty which prevails as to the probable number of patients who would come under the schemes referred to in the memorial, and to the great prospective cost to the ratepayers of the Metropolis, the Managers will be glad to receive the judgment of the Local Government Board upon the prayer of the memorial referred to."

At the meeting of the Managers on the 31st March, the Board's "judgment" was read as follows:—

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.

22nd March, 1906.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 19th ultimo, with its enclosures, with reference to the suggested establishment by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District of sanatoria for the treatment of patients suffering from phthisis.

I am directed to inform the Managers that the subject has received much careful consideration on the part of the Board, but that the information at present before them does not appear to afford sufficient justification for the very heavy outlay which would be involved in the proposal.

At the same time, I am to forward for the information of the Managers a copy of a communication which the Board have received from Sir William Broadbent on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) J. S. DAVY,

Asst. Secretary.

The Clerk to Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District.

The communication from Sir William Broadbent adverted to was as follows :—

84, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

7th February, 1906.

SIR,—Since I sent you a copy of the Memorial which I addressed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board on the subject of Tuberculosis, I have learnt that this body is too extensively associated with Poor Law Administration to act as a Tuberculosis Authority for non-pauper classes. I was misled by the fact that Fever Cases are sent to the Hospitals of the Board, whether pauper or not, and I was not aware that, being elected by the Guardians, the Metropolitan Asylums Board could not exercise the co-ordinating authority required in order to bring to bear on the prevention of consumption all the agencies which would have to work together. A consideration which influenced me greatly was that the Board has some thousands of empty beds which might be utilised for the care, treatment, and isolation of sufferers from consumption.

The Authority must evidently be sought elsewhere. There are many hundreds of members of the industrial classes lying dying in their homes

from consumption. Impoverished by the diseases, they cannot be properly fed and cared for themselves, and they are preparing fresh victims in their families by the double process of privation and contagion. A great deal could be done to diminish this suffering and waste of life at very little expense. The agencies are in existence; all that is needed is to combine and direct their efforts.

I remain, yours faithfully,

(Sd.) W. H. BROADBENT.

The Right Hon. John Burns, M.P.

TABLE I.

Deaths during the year 1906 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	624
Union Workhouse	77
Sick Asylum, Blackwall	16
Grosvenor Buildings	17
Hanbury Buildings	1
Council Buildings	1
Toronto Buildings	1
Prestage Buildings	4
Montreal Buildings	2
Ottawa Buildings	1
Winnipeg Buildings	6
Ontario Buildings	2
Quebec Buildings	1
Baffin Buildings	2
Hudson's Buildings	1
River Thames	14
Millwall Dock	5
East India Docks	1
West India Dock	2
South West India Dock	1
Millwall Dock Pier	1
Highway (Poplar)	1
	781
Deaths occurring outside the division among persons belonging thereto*	364+
Deaths occurring within the division among persons not belonging thereto	77—
Deaths at all ages—nett	1068

* Including 194 deaths in the Bromley Parish:—Sick Asylum, 171; Stepney Union Workhouse, 1; Poplar Hospital, 22.

TABLE II.

Deaths during the year 1906 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.	Deaths at all ages.
Bromley	776
Sick Asylum	703
City of London Union Infirmary	89
Stepney Union Workhouse	129
Poplar Hospital	109
Adelaide Buildings	4
Sydney Buildings	2
Wellington Buildings	1
River Lea (Bromley)	2
Limehouse Cut (Bromley)	3
	1818
Deaths occurring outside the Division among persons belonging thereto*	199+
Deaths occurring within the division among persons not belonging thereto	799—
Deaths at all ages—nett	1218

* Including 37 deaths in Poplar and Bow Parishes, viz.:—Union Workhouse, 31; Blackwall Sick Asylum, 3; East India Dock, Poplar, 1; Public Health Offices, Bow, 1; Sewer under Carpenter's Road, 1.

TABLE III.

Deaths during the year 1906 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	466
Grove Hall	1
River Lea	2
Highway (Bow)	1
Duckett's Canal	1
Sewer under Carpenter's Road	1
Public Health Offices	1
	473
Deaths occurring outside the division among persons belonging thereto*	237+
Deaths occurring within the division among persons not belonging thereto	5—
	705
	705

* Including 136 deaths in other parts of the Borough (Poplar and Bromley Parishes, viz.:—Poplar Union Workhouse, 14; Sick Asylum, 119; Blackwall Sick Asylum, 2; Poplar Hospital, 1.

TABLE IV.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 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 Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions 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
1903 ..	169,302	5843	34.5	890	152.3	3199	18.8	1029	507	385	3077	18.1
1904 ..	169,519	5544	32.7	851	153.4	3264	19.2	1126	522	412	3154	18.6
1905 ..	169,744	5441	32.0	791	145.3	3045	17.9	1118	479	427	2993	17.6
Averages for years 1900-1905	169,227	5743	33.9	909	158.0	3376	20.8	1084	522	432	3285	19.3
1906 ..	169,975	5363	31.5	757	141.1	3072	18.0	1124	514	433	2991	17.5

* 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)	Total population at all ages ..	168,822	} At Census of 1901.
(exclusive of area)	Number of inhabited houses ..	22,613	
covered by water) ..	Average number of persons per house	7.46	

TABLE V.

Vital Statistics during 1906 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 Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions 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	
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
1903	..	126,999	4445	35.0	734	165.1	2726	21.4	1013	632	288	2382	18.7
1904	..	127,074	4236	33.3	655	154.6	2716	21.3	1108	636	311	2391	18.8
1905	..	127,153	4113	32.3	620	150.7	2589	20.3	1097	609	319	2299	18.0
Averages for years 1896-1905		127,118	4430	34.8	738	166.5	2869	22.5	994	593	317	2593	20.4
1906	..	127,235	4001	31.4	581	145.2	2599	20.4	1123	647	334	2286	17.9

*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)	Total population at all ages	.. 126,833	} At	
(exclusive of area)	Number of inhabited houses	.. 16,922		} Census
covered by water) ..)	Average number of persons per house	7.49		

of 1901.

TABLE VI.
Vital Statistics during 1906 and Previous Years.

BOW PARISH.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions 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
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
1903 ..	42,303	1398	33.0	156	111.5	473	11.1	16	20	242	695	16.4
1904 ..	42,445	1308	30.8	196	149.8	548	12.9	18	24	239	763	17.9
1905 ..	42,591	1328	31.1	171	128.7	456	10.7	21	29	267	694	16.2
Averages for years 1896-1905	42,062	1386	32.9	224	161.6	676	16.0	34	37	217	856	20.3
1906 ..	42,740	1362	31.8	176	129.2	473	11.0	1	5	237	705	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 of 1901.
		Number of inhabited houses ..	5,691	
		Average number of persons per house	7.37	

TABLE VII.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1906 and previous years.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Names of Localities.	Borough.				Poplar.				Bromley.				Bow.			
	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.
1896	<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>
1897	169,244	6001	3528	1052	57,796	2031	1251	361	69,746	2615	1422	441	41,702	1355	855	250
1898	169,155	5878	3528	1006	57,947	1912	1230	330	69,446	2521	1377	414	41,762	1445	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	1492	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
1903	169,302	5843	3077	892	59,108	2006	1110	282	67,891	2439	1272	435	42,303	1398	695	175
1904	169,519	5544	3154	847	59,378	1930	1114	273	67,696	2306	1277	366	42,445	1308	763	208
1905	169,744	5441	2993	832	59,654	1845	1077	274	67,499	2268	1222	367	42,591	1328	694	191
Averages, 1896-1905	169,180	5816	3450	984	58,603	1982	1225	324	68,515	2448	1368	417	42,062	1386	856	241
1906	169,975	5363	2991	822	59,935	1860	1068	293	67,300	2141	1218	327	42,740	1362	705	202

NOTES TO TABLES VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV. and XVI.

Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhœa, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are included deaths registered as due to Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastric catarrh, Gastritis, and Gastro-intestinal catarrh.

Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" are included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" are included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.

Under "Congenital Defects" are included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.

Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.

Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.

TABLE VIII.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
THE BOROUGH.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1906.

Causes of Death. (see page 35.)	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.	Poplar Union Workhouse.	Sick Asylum.	Sick Asylum, Blackwall	Stepney Union Workhouse.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.		Outlying Institutions.	
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	101	26	70	5	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Scarlet Fever ..	12	1	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Whooping-cough ..	50	25	24	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	8	..	12
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ..	28	3	20	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1*	19	..	21
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric	11	..	1	2	1	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	7	..	10
{ Other continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ..	35	5	1	3	1	19	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	286	199	69	1	..	8	9	2	34	..	..	6	..	25	..	67
Enteritis	51	28	7	1	..	7	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	8	..	15
Puerperal Fever ..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Erysipelas	8	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
Other Septic Diseases ..	6	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	4
Phthisis	286	8	18	16	44	192	8	..	103	..	1	1	..	37	..	142
Other Tubercular Diseases	65	15	31	14	1	2	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	20	..	25
Cancer, Malignant Disease	122	..	..	..	1	87	34	..	41	..	..	..	..	13	..	54
Bronchitis	313	62	23	2	2	99	125	13	73	..	..	..	2†	10	..	98
Pneumonia	238	55	69	11	12	69	22	1	30	..	..	4	..	41	..	76
Pleurisy	10	1	3	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	35	12	5	2	..	10	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	10
Alcoholism	41	..	..	..	1	36	4	4	11	..	..	..	..	3	..	18
Cirrhosis of Liver } ..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Veneral Diseases ..	90	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	6
Premature Birth ..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ..	183	5	4	9	12	107	46	3	23	1	..	3	1‡	36	..	67
Heart Diseases ..	145	37	17	14	8	47	22	6	13	..	..	23	13**	23	..	78
Accidents	15	..	..	..	2	13	..	..	1	..	..	1	3§	4	..	9
Suicides	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heat Apoplexy ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rötheln	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other causes ..	843	234	65	22	25	201	296	44	133	5	..	4	..	149	..	335
All causes	2991	822	435	111	112	919	592	74	501	8	1	43	20	433	..	1080

* East India Dock Road, Poplar, 1.

† South West India Dock, 1; River Thames, 1.

‡ Public Health Offices, Bow, 1.

** East India Dock, Poplar, 1; Limehouse Cut,

Bromley, 2; Limehouse Cut, Bromley Lock, 1; River Lee, Bromley, 1; Sewer under Carpen-
ter's Road, Bow, 1; Millwall Docks, 1; River Thames, 6.

§ Millwall Docks, 1; Duckett's

Canal, 1; River Lee, Bow, 1.

TABLE IX.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
PARISH OF POPLAR.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1906.

Causes of Death. (see page 35.)	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.	Poplar Union Workhouse.	Sick Asylum.	Blackwall Sick Asylum.	Stepney Union Workhouse.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.		Outlying Institutions.	
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	33	11	18	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever ..	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Whooping-cough ..	35	15	19	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	9
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ..	6	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1*	..	4	5
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever } Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
} Enteric	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
} Other continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ..	10	3	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	92	64	23	..	..	1	4	..	12	..	..	3	..	..	11	26
Enteritis	13	5	1	..	..	3	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Septic Diseases	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Phthisis	126	4	8	5	23	81	5	..	44	..	1	1	..	..	17	63
Other Tubercular Diseases	25	7	10	6	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	9
Cancer, Malignant Disease	43	..	..	..	..	29	14	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	5	20
Bronchitis	105	22	7	2	..	32	42	8	25	..	..	..	2†	..	3	38
Pneumonia	70	14	21	2	1	25	7	1	8	..	..	3	..	..	12	24
Pleurisy	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	11	5	1	1	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Alcoholism	18	..	..	..	..	17	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
Cirrhosis of Liver } Venereal Diseases ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Premature Birth ..	39	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases ..	54	3	1	3	3	31	13	2	3	1	..	2	..	..	11	19
Accidents	54	7	6	5	3	25	8	4	4	..	..	10	7**	..	11	36
Suicides	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1†	..	1	3
Rötheln	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other causes ..	311	89	29	7	12	66	108	12	45	1	..	2	..	..	63	123
All causes... ..	1068	293	153	40	42	330	210	29	171	3	1	22	11	170	407	

* East India Dock Road, Poplar, 1.
** Millwall Docks, 1; River Thames, 6.

† South West India Dock, 1; River Thames, 1.
‡ Millwall Docks, 1.

TABLE X.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
PARISH OF BROMLEY.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1906.

Causes of Death. (see page 35).	Deaths in whole Parish at subjoined Ages.						Deaths in Public Institutions and certain localities within and without Parish (at all ages) belonging thereto.							
	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.	Blackwall Sick Asylum.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.	Outlying Institutions.	Total Deaths in Public Institutions, &c.
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	53	14	38	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Scarlet Fever ..	6	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Whooping-cough ..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ..	11	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	8
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever) Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
) Enteric	5	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	5
) Other continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ..	17	1	..	3	1	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	120	76	35	1	..	4	4	1	18	..	3	..	7	29
Enteritis	19	14	1	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	4
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Other Septic Diseases	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Phthisis	103	4	5	10	13	68	3	..	38	..	..	..	11	49
Other Tubercular Diseases	23	3	12	5	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	8	10
Cancer, Malignant Disease	44	..	..	..	..	31	13	..	14	..	..	..	3	17
Bronchitis	134	29	12	..	2	45	46	..	30	..	..	..	6	36
Pneumonia	110	24	30	8	10	29	9	..	16	..	1	..	20	37
Pleurisy	6	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	16	3	3	1	..	5	4	1	2	..	..	..	3	6
Alcoholism	10	..	..	..	1	8	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	6
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth ..	35	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Heart Diseases ..	84	2	1	2	8	54	17	1	14	..	1	..	15	32
Accidents	54	15	8	9	2	15	6	1	3	..	12	+6	3	25
Suicides	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Heat Apoplexy ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other causes ..	345	93	16	12	10	92	122	25	59	2	2	..	58	146
All causes	1218	327	177	56	51	375	232	31	211	3	20	7	162	434

* Public Health Offices, Bow, 1. + East India Dock, Poplar, 1; Limehouse Cut, Bromley, 2; Limehouse Cut, Bromley Lock, 1; River Lea, Bromley, 1; Sewer under Carpenter's Road, Bow, 1.

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

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1906.

Causes of Death. (see page 35.)	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.	Blackwall Sick Asylum.	Poplar Hospital.	See Footnotes.		Outlying Institutions.
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	15	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Whooping-cough ..	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ..	11	2	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever } Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
} Enteric	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
} Other continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ..	8	1	..	..	..	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	74	59	11	..	..	3	1	1	4	..	..	..	7	12
Enteritis	19	9	5	..	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	4	7
Puerperal Fever ..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Erysipelas	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Septic Diseases	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Phthisis	57	..	5	1	8	43	..	..	21	..	..	..	9	30
Other Tubercular Diseases	17	5	9	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	6
Cancer, Malignant Disease	35	..	..	..	1	27	7	..	12	..	..	..	5	17
Bronchitis	74	11	4	..	..	22	37	5	18	..	..	..	1	24
Pneumonia	58	17	18	1	1	15	6	..	6	..	..	..	9	15
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	8	4	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ..)	13	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Venereal Diseases ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth ..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	45	..	2	4	1	22	16	..	6	..	..	..	10	16
Accidents	37	15	3	1	3	7	8	1	6	..	1	..	9	17
Suicides	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	*2	2	4
Manslaughter	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other causes ..	187	52	20	3	3	43	66	7	29	2	..	..	28	66
All causes	705	202	105	15	19	214	150	14	119	2	1	2	101	239

* Duckett's Canal, 1; River Lea, Bow, 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. (see page 35.)	Poplar Union Workhouse.	Sick Asylum.	Sick Asylum, Blackwall.	City of London Union Infirmary.	Stepney Union Workhouse.	Poplar Hospital.	Grove Hall.	Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions within the Borough.
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	25	..	..	1	1	..	27
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough .. ..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	6
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric .. ..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	9
{ Other continued .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza .. ..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	5
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	2	55	..	..	..	7	..	64
Enteritis .. ..	..	7	..	1	2	..	..	10
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas .. ..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	6
Other Septic Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Phthisis .. ..	..	153	..	10	10	1	..	174
Other Tubercular Diseases .. ..	..	9	..	2	7	3	..	21
Cancer, Malignant Disease .. ..	..	58	1	9	8	2	..	78
Bronchitis	15	89	2	10	5	..	1	122
Pneumonia	1	40	..	5	10	5	..	61
Pleurisy .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	10	..	..	2	..	..	13
Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of liver	5	12	..	2	4	..	..	23
Venereal Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Premature Birth .. ..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	4
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	3	33	1	13	14	10	..	74
Accidents	7	15	..	3	9	51	..	85
Suicides .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
All other causes	43	176	9	33	50	21	..	332
All causes	77	703	16	89	129	109	1	1124

TABLE XIII.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
WHOLE BOROUGH.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Causes of Death. (see page 35.)	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
	All Causes { Certified	98	33	31	26	188	87	79	63	50	70	38	56	52	53	41	45	822
{ Uncertified .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>i. Common Infectious Diseases :—</i>																	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	5	4	2	2	9	26
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria: Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	3	7	3	2	..	3	2	..	25
<i>ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases :—</i>																	
Diarrhoea, all forms .. ..	..	..	..	2	2	11	23	26	16	27	10	22	15	20	9	18	199
Enteritis* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	6	2	..	2	3	1	1	1	26
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>iii. Wasting Diseases :—</i>																	
Premature Birth	57	9	12	3	81	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Congenital Defects	9	3	..	3	15	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	24
Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk, starvation Atrophy, Debility Marasmus ..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Atrophy, Debility Marasmus ..	13	4	9	5	31	18	16	10	8	8	2	5	5	1	3	2	109
<i>iv. Tuberculous Diseases :</i>																	
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	7
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	3	..	9
<i>v. Other Causes :—</i>																	
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Syphilis .. ..	..	1	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	9
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	..	3	4	..	19
Convulsions	6	6	3	2	17	4	9	3	5	1	3	..	3	5	3	2	55
Bronchitis	1	2	1	1	5	11	5	3	5	9	3	4	8	3	1	5	62
Laryngitis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia .. ..	..	1	1	..	2	6	7	4	1	5	4	4	6	9	4	3	55
Suffocation, overlying	6	1	..	2	9	4	5	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	26
Other Causes	5	4	2	6	17	8	1	2	1	6	2	4	..	5	4	2	52
	98	33	31	26	188	87	79	63	50	70	38	56	52	53	41	45	822

* Including Muco-enteritis and Gastro-enteritis.

District of Poplar: Whole Borough:—

Population, estimated to middle of 1906 169,975.

Births in { Legitimate .. 5,266 Deaths in the { Legitimate infants .. 789
the year { Illegitimate .. 97 year of { Illegitimate infants .. 33

Deaths from all causes at all ages 2,991

TABLE XIV.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
POPLAR PARISH.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Causes of Death. (see page 35.)	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
	All Causes { Certified ..	39	11	13	13	76	29	29	18	12	26	11	23	21	17	17	14	293
{ Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>i. Common Infectious Diseases :—</i>																	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	1	3	11
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria: Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	2	2	..	..	2	15
<i>ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases :—</i>																	
Diarrhoea, all forms .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	3	9	8	5	12	1	6	3	4	6	6	64
Enteritis* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>iii. Wasting Diseases :—</i>																	
Premature Birth	23	5	5	2	35	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Congenital Defects	4	2	..	1	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk, starvation Atrophy, Debility Marasmus ..	6	1	4	3	14	5	8	1	2	2	..	2	2	1	2	1	40
<i>iv. Tuberculous Diseases :—</i>																	
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	4
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4
<i>v. Other Causes :—</i>																	
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	8
Convulsions	3	1	2	1	7	1	3	1	2	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	19
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	22
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	2	2	3	1	..	..	14
Suffocation, overlying	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other causes	2	..	1	4	7	3	1	1	..	3	1	2	..	1	2	..	21
	39	11	13	13	76	29	29	18	12	26	11	23	21	17	17	14	293

* Including Muco-enteritis and Gastro-enteritis.

District of Poplar: Poplar Parish:—

Population, estimated to middle of 1906	59,935.
Births in the year { Legitimate .. 1,820	Deaths in the year of { Legitimate infants .. 282
{ Illegitimate .. 40	{ Illegitimate infants .. 11
Deaths from all causes at all ages	1,068

TABLE XV.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
BROMLEY PARISH.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Causes of Death. (see page 35.)	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	34	15	9	9	67	37	29	27	24	21	17	26	18	23	16	22	327
{ Certified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>i. Common Infectious Diseases :—</i>																	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	1	6	14
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria: Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	4
<i>ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases :—</i>																	
Diarrhoea, all forms .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	11	8	5	4	12	6	10	2	7	76
Enteritis* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	13
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrh .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>iii. Wasting Diseases :—</i>																	
Premature Birth	22	4	4	1	31	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Congenital Defects	2	1	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk, starvation	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Atrophy, Debility Marasmus ..	4	1	3	2	10	9	6	5	3	4	2	2	2	..	1	1	45
<i>iv. Tuberculous Diseases :—</i>																	
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesenterica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
<i>v. Other Causes :—</i>																	
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	8
Convulsions	1	3	..	1	5	2	2	2	2	..	2	..	1	3	2	2	23
Bronchitis .. ..	..	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	3	4	2	1	5	2	..	3	29
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. ..	..	1	1	..	2	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	24
Suffocation, overlying	2	1	..	1	4	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
Other causes	3	2	..	1	6	2	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	3	..	1	17
	34	15	9	9	67	37	29	27	24	21	17	26	18	23	16	22	327

* Including Muco-enteritis and Gastro-enteritis.

District of Poplar: Bromley Parish:—

Population, estimated to middle of 1906 67,300.

Births in the year	{ Legitimate .. 2,109	Deaths in the year of	{ Legitimate infants .. 310
	{ Illegitimate .. 32		{ Illegitimate infants .. 17
Deaths from all causes at all ages		1,218	

TABLE XVI.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
BOW PARISH.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Causes of Death. (see page 35.)	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
	All Causes { Certified	25	7	9	4	45	21	21	18	14	23	10	7	13	13	8	9	202
{ Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>i. Common Infectious Diseases :—</i>																	
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria: Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	6
<i>ii. Diarrhœal Diseases :—</i>																	
Diarrhœa, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	3	8	7	3	10	5	4	6	6	1	5	59
Enteritis* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	9
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>iii. Wasting Diseases :—</i>																	
Premature Birth	12	..	3	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Congenital Defects	3	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Injury at Birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk, starvation Atrophy, Debility Marasmus ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
.. .. .	3	2	2	..	7	4	2	4	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	24
<i>iv. Tuberculous Diseases :—</i>																	
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>v. Other Causes :—</i>																	
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Convulsions	2	2	1	..	5	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	13
Bronchitis	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	11
Laryngitis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	17
Suffocation, overlying	3	..	..	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
Other causes .. .. .	..	2	1	1	4	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	14
	25	7	9	4	45	21	21	18	14	23	10	7	13	13	8	9	202

* Including Muco-enteritis and Gastro-enteritis.

District of Poplar: Bow Parish:—

Population, estimated to middle of 1906 42,740.

Births in { Legitimate .. 1,337 Deaths in the { Legitimate infants .. 197
the year { Illegitimate .. 25 year of { Illegitimate infants .. 5

Deaths from all Causes at all ages .. 705

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

					Annual Rate per 1,000 sons living.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1000 Births.
Poplar Borough	...	...	...	...	17.59	153
Poplar (Parish)	...	...	..	..	17.81	157
Bromley	...	...	...	...	18.09	152
Bow	...	...	...	...	16.49	148
London	...	...	...	...	15.1	131
Liverpool	...	...	...	...	20.6	172
Manchester	...	..	...	...	19.2	167
Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	15.9	117
Glasgow	..	...	...	...	17.7	131
Dublin	...	...	...	...	22.4	146
Belfast	...	...	...	...	20.1	144
Berlin	...	...	...	...	15.8	177
Paris	...	...	...	...	17.5	108
Milan	...	...	...	...	21.0	137
Munich	...	...	...	...	18.0	196
Vienna	...	..	...	...	17.5	171
Moscow	...	...	...	...	25.8	—
St. Petersburg	...	...	...	...	25.5	—
Trieste	...	...	...	...	25.7	180
Breslau	...	...	...	...	21.2	213
Buda-Pesth	...	...	...	...	19.3	143
Prague	...	...	...	...	19.3	160
Rome	...	...	...	...	18.7	147
Turin	...	...	...	...	19.3	274
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	31.7	340
Madras	...	...	...	...	43.8	341
Bombay	...	...	...	...	54.4	—
New York	...	...	...	...	18.3	154
New Orleans	...	...	..	...	20.0	—
Alexandria (Egyptians)	...	...	...	...	33.1	286
Cairo (Egyptians)	...	...	...	...	36.1	312
Philadelphia	...	...	...	...	18.6	—
Boston	...	...	...	...	18.9	154
Baltimore	...	...	...	...	18.5	—

* Annual Report Registrar-General.

TABLE XVII.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated population in the middle of 1906.	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	4,721,217	7.5	1.93	15.1	130
<i>West Districts.</i>					
Paddington	148,913	7.3	1.30	12.5	112
Kensington	180,952	4.7	1.56	13.8	137
Hammersmith	120,679	7.4	2.13	14.8	142
Fulham	161,965	7.9	2.40	13.7	136
Chelsea	74,672	7.0	2.03	15.7	141
City of Westminster	173,905	5.4	0.84	12.9	119
<i>North Districts.</i>					
St. Marylebone	128,580	5.8	1.28	14.9	79
Hampstead	89,633	6.3	0.57	9.4	79
St. Pancras	236,455	6.0	1.65	15.9	131
Islington	344,987	6.6	1.62	14.7	128
Stoke Newington	53,217	4.5	1.10	11.5	104
Hackney	230,721	8.1	1.58	13.3	116
<i>Central Districts.</i>					
Holborn	55,805	5.0	1.44	18.0	91
Finsbury	97,466	8.6	3.59	20.7	136
City of London	21,367	7.5	1.08	17.3	106
<i>East Districts.</i>					
Shoreditch	116,108	8.3	3.13	19.6	169
Bethnal Green	130,609	9.4	2.55	18.9	157
Stepney	307,176	7.7	2.74	17.7	133
Poplar	169,975	6.2	2.87	17.5	153
<i>South Districts.</i>					
Southwark	209,143	11.2	2.23	18.1	147
Bermondsey	128,629	12.2	2.94	19.7	154
Lambeth	315,774	6.6	1.69	15.0	121
Battersea	179,622	8.6	1.82	13.4	129
Wandsworth	273,381	7.4	1.60	12.8	124
Camberwell	274,132	7.0	1.88	14.6	132
Deptford	115,495	10.0	2.69	16.1	145
Greenwich	105,350	10.7	1.87	13.5	119
Lewisham	148,463	6.4	1.45	12.0	113
Woolwich	127,345	8.3	1.52	13.1	110
Port of London	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVIII.
The Year 1906.

	POPULATION estimated to the middle of the Year 1906.	Persons to an Acre 1906.	BIRTHS	DEATHS	The DEATHS registered include												
					Deaths of			Deaths from									
					Infants under One Year of age	Persons aged 65 Years and upwards.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Violence.	Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
76 Great Towns	15818360	—	438985	250302	63803	—	35367	18	6254	1948	2976	4399	1443	18329	8891	19220	58767
London ..	4721217	60.1	124880	71155	16307	—	9047	—	1909	533	691	1226	264	4424	2794	6910	25961
Poplar Borough	169975	73.0	5363	2991	822	592	488	0	101	12	28	50	11	286	161	424	1047
Poplar Parish ..	59935	51.4	1860	1068	293	210	174	0	33	5	6	35	3	92	58	146	388
Bromley ..	67300	111.2	2141	1218	327	232	200	0	53	6	11	5	5	120	56	177	426
Bow ..	42740	77.0	1362	705	202	150	114	0	15	1	11	10	3	74	47	101	233

* See footnote, page 2.

TABLE XIX.
The Year 1906.

	ANNUAL RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.											DEATHS under One Year to 1,000 Births.	ANNUAL DEATH RATE per 1000 living		PERCENTAGE to Total Deaths.	
	BIRTHS	DEATHS from all causes.	Deaths from										Aged 1 to 65 years.	Aged 65 years & upwards	Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
			Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Violence.					
76 Great Towns	27.8	15.9	2.24	0.00	0.40	0.12	0.19	0.28	0.09	1.16	0.56	145	—	—	7.7	23.5
London ..	26.5	15.1	1.93	0.00	0.41	0.11	0.15	0.26	0.06	0.94	0.59	131	—	—	9.7	36.5
Poplar Borough	31.55	17.59	2.87	0.00	0.59	0.07	0.16	0.29	0.06	1.68	0.94	153	9.27	3.48	14.17	35.00
Poplar Parish ..	31.03	17.81	2.90	0.00	0.55	0.08	0.10	0.58	0.05	1.53	0.96	157	9.42	3.50	13.67	36.32
Bromley ..	31.81	18.09	2.97	0.00	0.78	0.08	0.16	0.07	0.07	1.78	0.83	152	9.79	3.44	14.53	34.97
Bow ..	31.86	16.49	2.66	0.00	0.35	0.02	0.25	0.23	0.07	1.73	1.09	148	8.25	3.50	14.32	33.04

TABLE XX.

Showing Mortality from certain groups of Diseases and Proportions to 1000 of Population, and to 1000 Deaths, during the year 1906, ended 29th December, 1906, excluding non-Parishioners and including deaths in outlying Institutions.

POPLAR (PARISH).

Estimated Population 59,935
Deaths from all causes 1,068

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases ..	174	2.90	162.92
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis) ..	189	3.15	176.96
3. Tubercular Diseases	151	2.51	141.38

BROMLEY.

Estimated Population 67,300
Deaths from all causes 1,218

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases ..	200	2.97	164.20
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis) ..	266	3.95	218.39
3. Tubercular Diseases	126	1.87	103.44

BOW.

Estimated Population 42,740
Deaths from all causes 705

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases ..	114	2.66	161.70
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis) ..	141	3.29	200.00
3. Tubercular Diseases	74	1.73	104.96

BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Estimated Population 169,975
Deaths from all causes 2,991

(All ages.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases ..	488	2.87	163.15
2. Respiratory (other than Phthisis) ..	596	3.50	199.26
3. Tubercular Diseases	351	2.06	117.35

TABLE XXI.

POPLAR (PARISH).

LIST OF DEATHS of Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions
and certain Localities during the year ended 29th December, 1906.

Asylum, Banstead 3	Hospital, Guy's 1
„ Cane Hill 1	„ King's College 2
„ Caterham 2	„ London 31
„ Claybury 5	„ Maternity 1
„ Colney Hatch 6	„ Middlesex 1
„ Dartford Heath 7	„ Poplar 22
„ Darenth 1	„ St. Bartholomew's ... 3
„ Hanwell 3	„ St. Peter's 1
„ Tooting Bec 12	„ Seamen's 4
„ Poplar and Stepney	Highway, East India Dock
Sick 171	Road 1
„ Poplar and Stepney	Infirmery, Hackney Union ... 1
Sick (Blackwall) ... 3	Millwall Dock 2
Borough, Greenwich (Electric	Mother's Home, 396, Com-
Generating Station) ... 1	mercial Road 3
„ Stepney (Limehouse	Poplar Workhouse (Union)... 29
Cut) 1	Regent's Canal, near Cam-
„ Shoreditch 1	bridge Heath Bridge ... 1
Fever Hospital, Brook ... 9	River Lee Cut, near Homer-
„ Eastern 2	ton Bridge 1
Friedenheim 1	River Thames, Westminster ... 1
Hackney Union Workhouse ... 1	„ Wapping 1
Home for Mothers, Wood	„ Limehouse 1
Street, Woolwich 1	„ Poplar 7
Hospital, Brompton 1	St. Peter's Home, Kilburn ... 1
„ Chest, Victoria Park ... 2	South West India Dock ... 1
„ Children's, Great	Stepney Union Workhouse ... 1
Ormond Street 4	
„ Children's, Shadwell ... 51	
„ German 1	

TABLE XXII.

BROMLEY.

LIST OF DEATHS of Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions
and certain Localities during the year ended 29th December, 1906.

Asylum, Banstead 3	Hospital, Children's, Shadwell 34
„ Bethnal House 1	„ „ North- Eastern 2
„ Caterham 2	„ German 1
„ Claybury 6	„ Guy's 1
„ Colney Hatch 4	„ H.M. Stepney Cause- way 1
„ Dartford Heath 2	„ Heart, Soho 1
„ Darenth 2	„ London 55
„ Hanwell 2	„ Hostel of God, Clap- ham 1
„ Horton, Epsom 1	„ Middlesex 1
„ Leavesden 3	„ Poplar 20
„ Tooting Bec 4	„ St. Bartholomew's... .. 1
„ Poplar and Stepney Sick 211	„ St. George's 1
„ Poplar and Stepney Sick (Blackwall) 3	„ St. Thomas' 2
Bethnal Green Workhouse ... 1	Infirmery, Greenwich 1
City of London 1	Limehouse Cut, Bromley ... 2
East India Dock, Poplar ... 1	„ Bromley Lock 1
Fever Hospital, Brook ... 14	Poplar Union Workhouse ... 31
„ Eastern 2	Public Health Offices, Bow Road 1
„ Park 4	River Lee, Bromley 1
„ South Eastern 1	St. Luke's House, Kensington 1
Friedenheim 1	Sewer under Carpenter's Road 1
Hospital, Brompton 2	
„ Chest, Bethnal Green 2	
„ Children's, Great Ormond Street ... 1	434

TABLE XXIII.

BOW.

LIST OF DEATHS of Parishioners which occurred in Public Institutions
and certain Localities during the year ended 29th December, 1906.

Asylum, Banstead	1	Hospital, Children's, North Eastern	9
„ Caterham	1	„ Great Northern ...	1
„ Claybury	4	„ London	31
„ Colney Hatch	3	„ Metropolitan ...	2
„ Dartford Heath	3	„ Middlesex... ..	1
„ Hanwell	2	„ Mildmay	1
„ Leavesden	2	„ Poplar	1
„ Tooting Bec	1	„ New, for Women, St. Pancras	1
„ Poplar and Stepney Sick	119	„ St. Bartholomew's	1
„ Poplar and Stepney Sick (Blackwall)	2	„ University College	1
Borough Bethnal Green ...	1	Infirmery, Camberwell ..	1
Duckett's Canal	1	Poplar Union Workhouse ...	14
Fever Hospital, Eastern ...	8	Regent's Canal, Bethnal Green	1
„ North Eastern	2	River Lee, Bow	1
Friedenheim	1	River Thames, Shadwell ...	1
Hospital, Brompton	1	St. Ann's House, Stoke Newington	1
„ Chest, Bethnal Green	1	St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney	1
„ Children's, Great Ormond Street ...	1	Victoria Park, Cricket Ground	1
„ Children's, Shadwell	9		—
„ „ Bethnal Green	6		239

TABLE XXIV.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.

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	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	2
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	241	9	104	98	15	15	..	68	65	108	241	47	46	77	170
Membranous Croup ..	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	200	13	10	14	33	114	16	63	77	60	200	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	571	13	207	306	31	14	..	157	281	133	571	134	231	102	467
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	86	1	7	36	13	29	..	33	37	16	86	*29	*32	13*	*74
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	8	..	..	..	4	4	..	3	..	5	8	†1	..	†3	†4
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1112	37	330	455	97	177	16	326	463	323	1112	212	310	195	717

* See page 89.

† See page 81.

TABLE XXV.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
POPLAR PARISH.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								No. of Cases removed to Hospital.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						65 and upwards.			
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.					
Small-pox	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cholera
Diphtheria	68	3	33	25	3	4	..	47
Membranous Croup	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	63	4	2	6	9	37	5	..
Scarlet Fever	157	2	54	87	7	7	..	134
Typhus Fever
Enteric Fever	33	..	3	13	5	12	..	29*
Relapsing Fever
Continued Fever
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	1†
Plague
Totals	326	9	92	132	26	62	5	212

* See page 89.

† See page 81.

TABLE XXVI.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
BROMLEY PARISH.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							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 upwards.	
Small-pox	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	65	3	28	24	4	6	..	46
Membranous Croup	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	77	6	7	3	12	44	5	..
Scarlet Fever	281	8	107	143	16	7	..	231
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	37	1	3	16	7	10	..	32*
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	463	18	147	186	40	67	5	310

* See page 89.

TABLE XXVII.
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
BOW PARISH.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.

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 upwards.	
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	108	3	43	49	8	5	..	77
Membranous Croup	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	60	3	1	5	12	33	6	..
Scarlet Fever	133	3	46	76	8	..	..	102
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	16	..	1	7	1	7	..	13*
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	5	..	..	..	2	3	..	3†
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	323	10	91	137	31	48	6	195

* See page 89.

† See page 81.

TABLE XXVI
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH
REPORT FOR 1906

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.*

NOTIFICATIONS, INSTITUTIONS, ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS, BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN MILK SHOPS AND ON HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES.

There were 326 notifications of infectious diseases in Poplar, 463 in Bromley, and 323 in Bow, making a total of 1112 for the Borough of Poplar; these do not include 71 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
1904	...	10·15	...	14·04	...	12·36	...	12·26
1905	...	7·34	...	12·04	...	12·09	...	10·40
1906	...	5·43	...	6·87	...	7·55	...	6·54

INSTITUTIONS.

Notifications of parishioners from Institutions (excluding cases which had been notified before admission) within the parishes of Poplar and Bromley were as follows:—

* "Return" cases of scarlet fever, see page 85.

	Total Cases.	NOTIFICATIONS.						REMOVALS.			
		Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.
Poplar Union Workhouse ..	7	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	1*
Sick Asylum	3	..	2†	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Sick Asylum, Blackwall ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1‡	..	..	..	..
Stepney Union Workhouse ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Children's Receiving Home, 54, East India Dock Road	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
Poplar Hospital	2	..	1	1||	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

* Admitted into Sick Asylum.

† Members of the Staff.

‡ Member of the Staff.

|| Member of the Staff.

Of the 326 patients notified in Poplar, 212 were removed to hospitals; of the 463 in Bromley 310 were isolated, and of the 323 in Bow 195 were removed, so that of a total of 1,112 notifiable diseases in the Borough 717 patients had been removed from their homes.

ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS.

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 (notified) with which Patient was admitted into Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospital.	Date of Admission.	Report from Hospital.	Date of Report.
Poplar	Scarlet Fever ..	1906. 10th Jan.	Was not suffering ..	1906. 2nd Feb.
do.	do. ..	21st Feb.	do. ..	22nd Mar.
do.	Enteric Fever* ..	6th Mar.	do. ..	30th Mar.
do.	Diphtheria† ..	9th May	do. ..	14th May
do.	Enteric Fever ..	25th May	do. ..	15th June
do.	Scarlet Fever ..	13th June	do. ..	27th June
do.	do. ..	23rd June	do. ..	27th June
do.	do. ..	16th June	do. ..	5th July
do.	Enteric Fever ..	24th July	do. ..	28th July
do.	Scarlet Fever ..	28th June	do. ..	18th Sept.
do.	do. ..	30th Aug.	do. ..	21st Sept.
do.	Diphtheria ..	20th Oct.	do. ..	23rd Oct.
do.	Scarlet Fever ..	2nd Oct.	do. ..	23rd Oct.
do.	do. ..	31st Oct.	do. ..	31st Oct.
do.	Diphtheria ..	3rd Oct.	do. ..	13th Nov.
do.	do. ..	5th Nov.	do. ..	20th Nov.
do.	Scarlet Fever ..	6th Nov.	do. ..	4th Dec.

* This patient was one of six removed to the Brook Fever Hospital. A positive Widal reaction was obtained prior to removal, but she had a normal temperature from the time of admission to the Hospital and showed no clinical signs of Enteric Fever or other disease. Two Widal's reactions made at the Hospital were negative. The other five patients had Enteric Fever.

† No notification was received for this patient.

BROMLEY.

Parish.	Disease (notified) with which Patient was admitted into Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospital.	Date of Admission.	Report from Hospital	Date of Report.
Bromley.	Enteric Fever ..	1906. 20th Jan.	Not suffering ..	1906. 2nd Feb.
do.	Scarlet Fever ..	25th Jan.	do. ..	14th Feb.
do.	do. ..	25th Jan.	do. ..	13th Feb.
do.	do. ..	25th Mar.	do. ..	2nd April
do.	Smallpox ..	17th May	do. ..	17th May
do.	Enteric Fever ..	13th May	do. ..	22nd May
do.	do. ..	3rd May	do. ..	29th May
do.	Scarlet Fever ..	15th May	do. ..	27th June
do.	do. ..	25th June	do. ..	7th July
do.	Enteric Fever ..	19th July	do. ..	28th July
do.	Scarlet Fever ..	4th July	do. ..	3rd Aug.
do.	Diphtheria ..	13th Sept.	Scarlet Fever as well as	15th Sept.
do.	Scarlet Fever ..	20th July	Not suffering ..	1st Oct.
do.	Diphtheria ..	15th Oct.	Scarlet Fever, not Diphtheria	17th Oct.
do.	Scarlet Fever ..	10th Oct.	Not suffering ..	16th Nov.
do.	Diphtheria ..	13th Oct.	Scarlet Fever following	22nd Nov.
do.	Enteric Fever ..	20th Nov.	Not suffering ..	28th Nov.
do.	Diphtheria ..	7th Nov.	do. ..	28th Nov.

BOW.

Parish.	Disease (notified) with which Patient was admitted into Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospital.	Date of Admission.	Report from Hospital.	Date of Report.
Bow.	Diphtheria ..	1905. 27th Dec.	Scarlet Fever after	1906. 2nd Jan.
do.	Scarlet Fever ..	1906. 1st Jan.	Diphtheria in addition	4th Jan.
do.	Diphtheria ..	1905. 18th Dec.	Not suffering ..	9th Jan.
do.	do. ..	27th Dec. 1906.	do. ..	22nd Jan.
do.	Enteric Fever ..	6th Jan.	do. ..	9th Feb.
do.	Scarlet Fever ..	8th Feb.	Diphtheria and not Scarlet Fever	9th Feb.
do.	Diphtheria ..	1st Feb.	Not suffering ..	16th Feb.
do.	Scarlet Fever ..	25th Feb.	do. ..	16th Mar.
do.	Enteric Fever ..	29th Mar.	do. ..	2nd April
do.	Diphtheria ..	11th June	do. ..	23rd June
do.	do. ..	3rd July	Scarlet Fever follow- ing	16th July
do.	Scarlet Fever ..	5th July	Not suffering ..	27th July
do.	Diphtheria ..	23rd July	Scarlet Fever follow- ing	21st Aug.
do.	do. ..	23rd July	do. ..	21st Aug.
do.	Enteric Fever ..	1st Sept.	Not suffering ..	22nd Sept.
do.	Diphtheria ..	31st July	Scarlet Fever follow- ing	21st Sept.
do.	do. ..	10th Sept.	Not suffering ..	24th Sept.
do.	Scarlet Fever ..	20th Sept.	Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever	25th Sept.
do.	do. ..	21st Oct.	Not suffering ..	10th Nov.
do.	do. ..	23rd Oct.	do. ..	10th Nov.
do.	do. ..	3rd Oct.	Diphtheria post Scarlatina	19th Nov.

The corrected number of notifications would be—

Poplar	326	— 15 =	311	or	5.18	per 1000 living
Bromley	463	— 16 =	447	or	6.64	„
Bow	323	— 13 =	310	or	7.25	„
Borough of Poplar	1112	— 44 =	1068	or	6.28	„

In the course of the year 1906 it will be seen no fewer than 44 patients or a percentage on the total admissions of 6.3 were, after admission at the fever hospitals, found not to be suffering from the diseases mentioned in the medical certificates upon which they were removed to hospital. The percentage on the total scarlet fever cases was 4.02, diphtheria cases 4.08, and enteric fever cases 11.62.

Amongst the 23 cases wrongly certified as scarlet fever there were 2 of erythema, 1 of tonsillitis, 3 of rōtheln, 2 of varicella, 1 of urticaria, 3 of measles, 1 of lichen, 1 of suppurative adenitis, 1 of acute nephritis, and 1 of tubercular meningitis. Amongst the 10 cases wrongly certified as diphtheria were 1 of tonsillitis, 1 of pneumonia, 1 of stomatitis, and 1 of syphilis. Amongst the 10 cases wrongly certified as enteric fever were 3 of pneumonia, 2 of meningitis, 1 of abdominal tumor, 1 of ulcerative endocarditis.

In the course of the year 1906 no fewer than 2,151 patients against 2,157 in 1905, 1,993 in 1904, 1,913 in 1903, and 2,108 in 1902, or a percentage on the total admissions of 8.3 in 1906, 9.04 in 1905, 10.7 in 1904, 10.4 in 1903, and 8.6 in 1902 were, after admission to the fever hospitals, found not to be suffering from the diseases mentioned in the medical certificates upon which they were removed to hospital.

The number of cases wrongly notified in Poplar and London for the years 1899—1906 and removed to Infectious Diseases Hospitals, have been as follows:—

	...	...	cases	...	Percentage of mistakes in total admissions.	
					Poplar.	London.
1899	...	...	49	...	8.4	6.3
1900	...	...	60	„	7.3	7.9
1901	...	...	131	„	13.1	9.2
1902	...	...	93	„	6.3	8.6
1903	...	...	46	„	6.5	10.4
1904	...	...	54	„	5.5	10.7
1905	...	...	57	„	4.7	9.04
1906	...	...	44	„	6.3	8.3

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Facilities are still afforded to practitioners to have swabbings from

throats of doubtful cases of Diphtheria, and specimens of blood from doubtful cases of Typhoid Fever bacteriologically examined. (See pages 91 and 94.)

Arrangements are made that the positive results of bacteriological examinations are communicated to the officers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board at the time when the removals of patients are telephoned or by letter afterwards if the result be not to hand at time of removal, or if the removal has not been effected through the Public Health Department.*

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN MILKSHOPS AND HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES.

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

Fifty-one premises with outworkers were‡ connected with infectious cases notified, 8 in Poplar, 17 in Bromley, and 26 in Bow—21 scarlet fever, 6 diphtheria, 5 typhoid fever, 19 erysipelas.

No notices were served under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, Sections 108 and 110, but, where there was any risk of infection the work was discontinued, and any work found on the premises was disinfected before being returned. Twenty-two cases of measles§ (5 Poplar, 5 Bromley, and 12 Bow) were also connected with outworkers' premises, and where work was found on the premises it was disinfected before being returned if there were any likelihood of infection, but there is no power to prevent work being executed on outworkers' premises where measles exists.

For notices which had been received from Port Sanitary Authorities respecting passengers coming to the Borough of Poplar see page 79.

* As it is possible that the medical applications to a throat before a patient arrives at a hospital may interfere with the bacteriological examination which would be made at the hospital, and this examination may not agree with that made prior to the removal of the patient, the Secretary of the London Hospital was communicated with requesting that instructions might be given when cases of Diphtheria or Typhoid Fever are notified from that Institution in which bacteriological examinations are made, the result of the examination be written on the notification, and, in the event of a patient being removed to an Infectious Disease Hospital, the result of the examination be written also on the removal certificate.

† See page 124.

‡ See pages 116 to 119.

§ See page 99.

ALPHABETICAL STREET LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

STREETS AND PLACES.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mem. Croup.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Total.
Abbotts Road..	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	7
Aberfeldy Street	1	1
Addington Road	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Ailsa Street	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	5
Albert Street	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	6
Allanmouth Road	1	5	6
Alton Street	4	..	1	..	..	..	3	8
Alpha Road	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Andrew Street	1	..	1
Annabel Street	1	1
Antill Road	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Appian Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Arcadia Street	2	..	1	..	..	2	1	6
Archibald Street	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Armagh Road..	4	1	5	..	1	5	3	19
Arnold Road	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
Ashton Street	2	..	..	..	4	6
Athelstane Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Athol Street	5	..	1	..	..	..	2	8
Augusta Street	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	5
Autumn Street	2	2
Avenue Road	1	2	3
Bakers Alley	2	..	2
Barchester Street	3	..	3	..	..	1	3	10
Barque Street	1	..	1
Bartlett Street	4	4
Bath Street	1	1	..	..	2	..	4
Beachy Road..	1	..	..	..	..	1	10	12
Beale Place	4	..	..	1	2	7
Beale Road	3	..	2	..	..	..	5	10
Benledi Street	1	..	..	1	3	5
Bentley Terrace	1	1
Benworth Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blackthorn Street	3	1	..	1	..	2	18	20
Blair Street	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	6
Blondin Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Botolph Road..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Bow Lane	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	4
Bow Road	2	..	2	..	..	1	3	8
Bow Common Lane	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	6
Bowen Street..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Box Street	1	..	..	..	1	1	3
Brabazon Street	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	7
Bream Street..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Brickfield Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brig Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bright Street..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
British Street, Bromley	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
Bromley Place	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Bromley Hall Road	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Broomfield Street	1	..	..	..	3	4
Bruce Road	4	..	1	..	..	1	3	9
Brunswick Road	7	..	7	..	..	1	9	24
Brunswick Street	5	5
Burcham Street	2	2
Burdett Street	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3

STREETS AND PLACES.					Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mem. Group.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Total.
Bygrove Street	6	..	3	..	..	..	5	14
Buxton Terrace	1	..	..	..	3	4
Byron Street	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	6
Cadogan Terrace	4	4
Cahir Street	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Campbell Road	8	..	2	..	..	2	11	23
Candy Street	2	..	2	..	1	..	3	8
Canton Street	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
Cantrell Road	1	1
Cardigan Road	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	5
Carmen Street	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	5
Castor Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cawdor Street	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Caxton Street	1	1	2
Chad Street	2	5	7
Chadbourne Street	1	..	1
Chapelhouse Street	2	..	..	..	..	2
Charles Street	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Chilcot Street	2	2	1	..	..	..	4	9
Chiltern Road	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Chipka Street..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Chrisp Street..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	7
Church Avenue	1	1
Clayhall Road	1	..	..	1	1	3
Clifton Street..	1	1
Clutton Street	5	5
Cobden Street	2	1	1	1	..	..	2	7
Coborn Road	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
Coborn Street	1	..	1	..	..	3	2	7
Cold Harbour..	1	1
Colin Street	4	4
Comboss Street	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	5
Commodore Court	1	..	1
Cook Street	1	1
Cordelia Street	1	1
Cording Street	1	..	..	..	..	1
Creekside, Orchard House	4	4
Cotall Street	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	4
Cottage Street	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	4
Cottage Place, Bromley	1	1
Cotton Street..	7	7
Council Buildings	2	2
Coventry Cross	1	1
Craven Buildings	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cross Street	2	2
Cruden Place..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cuba Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Culloden Street	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
Dace Road	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	8
Danes Place	1	1
Davis Street	2	..	..	..	..	2	4
Dee Street	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Denbigh Road	1	1
Devas Street	11	..	..	..	..	1	18	30
Devons Road	9	..	2	..	..	1	12	24
Devonshire Terrace	1	1
Dewberry Street	1	2	3
Dock Cottages	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Dolphin Lane	1	..	..	..	..	1

STREETS AND PLACES.					Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mem. Croup.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Total.
Harrow Lane.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Havannah Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	4
Hawgood Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3
Hepscott Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hetches Court, Birchfield Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hewlett Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	1	8
High Street, Poplar.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	3	9
High Street, Bow .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	11
High Street, Bromley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	5
Hill Place Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Hind Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	5
Holden Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Iceland Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ida Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	1	5	20
Ireton Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
James Place .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
James Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Jefferson Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Jeremiah Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Jodrell Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	7
Johnson Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Joshua Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Judkin Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Kelday Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
Kerbey Street.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
King Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Knapp Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	4	9
Lacey Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Lamprell Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	7	11
Landseer Terrace .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Landseer Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Latham Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Launch Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Lawrence Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	6
Lead Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Leamouth Cottages .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Lea Passage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Lefevre Road.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	..	..	1	5	15
Lefevre Terrace .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Leonards Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Leven Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	8	13
Libra Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	3	9
Limehouse Causeway .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
Lindale Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Lingen Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Lion Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Lochnagar Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Locton Street.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Lodore Street.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Malabar Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Malmesbury Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	7	18
Manchester Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	5	20	36
Manilla Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	9
Maria Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Market Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	7
Marner Street .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	10	14

STREETS AND PLACES.					Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mem. Group.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Total.
Quebec Buildings	1	3	4
Quickett Street	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
Railway Street	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	6
Ranwell Street	3	..	..	..	1	4
Reeves Road	1	1
Remus Road	5	5
Ricardo Street	1	..	..	..	..	1
Rigden Street	3	..	..	1	..	4
Ripboth Road	1	1	1	..	..	1	10	14
Robin Hood Lane	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Roman Road	3	..	6	..	..	..	2	11
Rook Street	1	1	..	..	..	3	5
Rothbury Buildings	1	..	..	..	..	1
Rothbury Road	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	6
Rounton Road	1	1
Rowlett Street	2	..	..	..	..	2
Ruston Street	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	5
Sabbarton Street	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	7
Salter's Buildings	6	6
Samuda Street	1	..	..	..	3	4
Selwyn Road	1	1
Shepperd Street	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Sherman Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sherwood Street	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	7
Sick Asylum, Bromley	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Sick Asylum, Poplar	1	..	1
Silver Lion Court	1	..	..	..	..	1
Simpsons Road	1	1
Sophia Street	1	1	3	..	..	..	3	8
South East Row	3	3
Southill Street	1	2	3
Spey Street	1	1	..	..	..	4	6
Spring Garden Place	1	..	1
Stafford Road	2	1	3
Stebondale Street	1	1	4	..	..	1	3	10
Stepney Workhouse	1	..	1
Stewart Street	1	1	..	..	..	3	5
Stour Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Strafford Street	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Stratfield Road	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Strattondale Street	11	11
Sturry Street	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
St. Leonard's Road	8	4	3	1	..	1	19	36
St. Leonard's Avenue	3	..	3
St. Leonard's Street	11	..	1	..	..	1	7	20
St. Stephen's Road	1	..	..	..	6	7
Suffolk Street	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	4
Summer Street	1	1
Susannah Street	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
Sussex Street	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	6
Sutherland Road	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	5
Swale Street	1	..	..	2	1	4
Swaton Road	6	..	2	..	..	1	2	11
Tapley Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tetley Street	3	1	..	..	..	1	3	8
Teviot Street	3	..	1	..	..	3	4	11
Tibbatts Road	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
Three Mill Lane	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	5

STREETS AND PLACES.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mem. Group.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Total.
Tidey Street	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	7
Tobago Street	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tomlins Grove	1	2	3
Toronto Buildings	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tredegar Road	4	..	1	..	..	3	2	10
Trego Road	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	6
Trellis Street	2	..	..	..	1	3
Tryphena Place	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Uamvar Street	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	7
Ullin Street	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
Upper North Street	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	7
Usher Road	2	5	..	..	1	5	13
Venue Street	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	8
Vernon Road	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	6
Victoria Cottages, Ford Street	1	..	1
Wade Street	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
Wades Place	2	2
Wansbeck Road	2	..	1	..	..	1	6	10
Warrington Place	1	2	3
Washington Street	2	..	2	..	..	3	..	7
Wellington Road	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	5
Wellington Street	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	4
Wells Street	1	..	..	..	1	2
Wendon Street	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
West Street	4	4
West Ferry Road	6	2	..	..	..	4	5	17
West India Dock Road	2	2
White Post Lane	2	..	2	..	..	1	3	8
Whitethorn Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Willis Street	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	6
Wilson Street	1	..	..	..	1	2
Wiltshire Villas	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Winnipeg Buildings..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Woodstock Road	1	1
Woolmore Street	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	9
Woollett Street	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Wright's Road	4	..	..	..	2	6
Wyke Road	2	..	1	..	..	..	7	10
Wyvis Street	1	3	4
Yattan Street	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
Zetland Street	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	4

METROPOLITAN AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The General Powers Bill of the London County Council passed the third reading in the House of Lords on 16th July. The Ambulance Clauses (23, 24 and 25) had been struck out by the Select Committee on the ground of the inadequacy of the scheme proposed by the Council. The City Corporation opposed the clauses on the ground that they, and not the County Council, should have power to deal with such a matter in the City itself.

The Secretary of State has decided to appoint a Committee to inquire what steps should be taken with a view to providing a service for dealing with cases of accident and illness occurring in the streets.

A Committee of three has now been appointed, viz., Sir Kenelm Digby, G.C.B., K.C. (Chairman), who may be regarded as representing the Home Office and the Metropolitan Police, Sir William Collins, M.D., M.P., representing the County Council, and the Earl of Stamford, who, as a former Manager, and member of the Ambulance Committee, may be held to represent the Metropolitan Asylums Board, with its unequalled experience as ambulance authority. The reference to the Committee is, "to inquire as to the provision made for dealing with cases of accident and sudden illness occurring in streets and public places within the Metropolis, and to report."

I understand that an ambulance service for the Corporation of the City of London will come into operation early in the year 1907, and that motor vehicles are to be employed.

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

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

District, &c.	Rooms.	Beds.	Mattresses and Palliasses.	Pillows.	Bolsters.	Various.	Totals.
Poplar	300	241	176	506	236	3187	4346
Bromley	356	347	199	685	337	3815	5383
Bow	261	233	136	441	223	2583	3616
Miscellaneous, including articles from Poplar Hospital, other insti- tutions, and cases of non-notifiable disease..	59	55	160	291	87	1908	2501
Whole Borough—on ac- count of Measles ..	423	417	44	814	404	4433	6112
Totals.. .. .	1399	1293	715	2737	1287	15926	21958

Other articles also passed through the Council's apparatus, from the Shelter, Glaucus Street, disinfectors' clothing, overalls, drop sheets, etc., to the number of 5,841, and 3 bundles from outworkers. In addition, 11,715 articles of clothing from verminous persons were disinfected.

Making a total of 39,514, and 3 bundles from outworkers.

THE MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF ELECTROLYTIC DISINFECTANT.

BALANCE SHEET AND STABILITY OF FLUID: GERMICIDAL AND
ANTISEPTIC PROPERTIES.

The plant has now been working satisfactorily for twelve months, and is a complete success.

I am pleased to find the statement which was made when the introduction of this enterprise was suggested, that "the health of the Borough would suffer if such a disinfectant were introduced," has, happily, not proved true, for the annual notification rate per 1,000 living in the Borough was 6.2 against that of 7.5 for London for the year 1906. The death rate of the Borough of Poplar being 17.5 per 1,000 living.

I am very conscious that the step initiated has proved itself overwhelmingly satisfactory from every point of view, particularly that of the public health of the district during the period for which the plant has been at work, in spite of the unwarranted and unfair attacks made by the unofficial press on a subject of which they could have no practical knowledge. "It nearly always happens, truth, long unrecognised, ends by overcoming the systematic resistance, the absurd prejudices and the presumptuous incredulity of its opponents."

The successful issue of the scheme was greatly due to the very able assistance and support afforded me by the members of the late Public Health and Housing Committee in general, and particularly to Mr. Councillor Thorne, J.P., the present Mayor of Poplar, and the Chairman of the then Works Committee, Mr. Councillor A. G. Smith, the Chairman of the then Public Health and Housing Committee, and John Bussey, Esq., J.P., late Mayor of Poplar, and the Chairman of the then Electricity Committee, who at considerable inconvenience to themselves accepted the responsibility of representing the Council on a visit of inspection of plant at Rolleville, near Havre, France, and what they observed on that occasion assured them of a successful issue of the scheme, as proposed.

My best thanks are due to Mr. Bowden, the chief electrical engineer (who also accompanied the representatives of the Council to Rolleville), for the kindly words of cheer which he gave during the exceedingly trying time when endeavours were being made to make the apparatus work simply and automatically, and to render the fluid stable by simple means

in order to justify the recommendation to the Council to expend public money for such a venture.

The system adopted at Poplar is to mix a certain quantity of fluid in an elevated tank and then to allow this fluid to flow through four double troughs, or cells, placed one above the other, so that the liquid descends continuously by gravity. Each trough is divided laterally by a partition, and in each of the two divisions five distinct "elements" (consisting of one positive and two negative plates) are suspended (Fig. 1). The positive plates are of thin platinum wire wound upon slate slabs and the negative plates are of zinc. There are thus four troughs, each containing ten "elements," or 40 cells in all. The liquid enters through the funnel visible towards the top left-hand side of the illustration, passes along the front division of the top trough, back through the division behind, over a weir and into a sub division, from which it is drawn off by the bent glass tube discharging into the second funnel; it passes along the front division, back through the division behind, over the weir into the pocket of the second trough, and so on to the final bent tube, which discharges it into a carboy. A bottle arranged at the right-hand side of the tier of cells (shewn) supplies the sodium hydroxide used as a preservative, which flows drop by drop into the carboy as it is filling and serves to neutralise free hypochlorous acid. As the liquid passes through the troughs it is subjected to the action of a regulated current of 15 to 17 amperes at 230 to 250 volts, being 5.7 to 6.2 volts per cell. During the run the liquid in the carboy is thoroughly stirred by means of an ebonite rod provided with rubber flaps (shewn).

The objects aimed at to make the working of the apparatus and the manufacture of the fluid become simple and automatic were as follows:—

- (1) To see at a glance whether the apparatus is working properly. This is accomplished by a gauge glass in front of the large tank and another gauge glass on the little supply tank (Fig. 1), the first to show the quantity of salt liquor capable of being acted upon, and the second to show if the liquor is running properly into and out of the small supply tank, as the chloride of magnesium contains impurities which are likely to block up the valve of the small cistern and the taps leading to and from the same. A thermometer is kept in the small supply tank to see the temperature of the salt liquor, and another thermometer is placed at the outgo of the last electrolyser; the difference of the temperature gives the rise in temperature due to the electrolysis, and which is found, when the apparatus is working satisfactorily, to be under 30°F. The small tank is necessary to keep a constant flow of the fluid into the electrolyzers. When first the apparatus was erected the fluid used to become unduly hot on account of the flow

slowing down through the diminution of the head of water in the large tank. The tank had ultimately to be raised on to girders, and a small supply tank fixed at a lower level. (2) The liquor to be electrolysed in the large tank had to be stirred from time to time to keep the mixture of an equal gravity throughout, more especially as for obvious reasons a certain quantity of a solution of sodium hydroxide is added. To keep the liquor stirred a large broad drilled plate of galvanized iron is used, one end of which acts as the fulcrum when the other is lifted up by means of a chain leading over pulleys to the ground, so that the attendant has only now and again to pull the chain to lift the plate up and down instead of running up and down the ladder and stirring the liquid with a rod. (3) It is necessary to govern the electric current, which is taken direct from the mains, on account of the density of the salt mixture to be acted upon varying from time to time owing to temperature changes and consequent changes in conductivity. This difficulty is got over by the current regulator. (Fig. 3.) (4) To prevent shocks and waste of fluid whilst changing the carboys, a special glass tap has been made. (Fig. 1.) (5) To prevent loss of available chlorine the solution of sodium hydroxide drips into a specially blown carboy at the same time as the fluid is running into it, and the two fluids are mixed with a stirrer inserted through an aperture in the neck of the carboy, and when the carboy is full a final mixing for about two minutes is given by means of a stirrer fixed to gear wheels. (Fig. 1.) Before the ebonite stirrers with rubber flaps were made, full carboys and half carboys had to be shaken rapidly for 10 minutes, and this not always with the best results as to bringing about the desired stability, for when sodium hydroxide is added the precipitate falls to the bottom, and it is necessary to render the solution milky throughout. (6) So far as oxychlorides are concerned, the apparatus in 10 months had only been taken to pieces and cleaned twice. Every day, after working, the electrolyzers are emptied by means of the mud holes by removing the rubber plugs, and the fluid which is run out is kept to recharge the electrolyzers. The electrolyzers, after being emptied, are washed out by means of a hose, and then until the next working are kept filled with water, which softens any deposit formed upon the electrodes, and before starting work the electrolyzers are emptied and washed out again, a matter which takes up a few minutes every day before and after each working.

BALANCE SHEET AND STABILITY OF FLUID.

During twelve months (the apparatus was installed at the beginning of February, 1906), some 17,000 gallons of fluid have been manufactured of a strength between 4.0 and 4.5 grammes of available chlorine per litre—1,000.

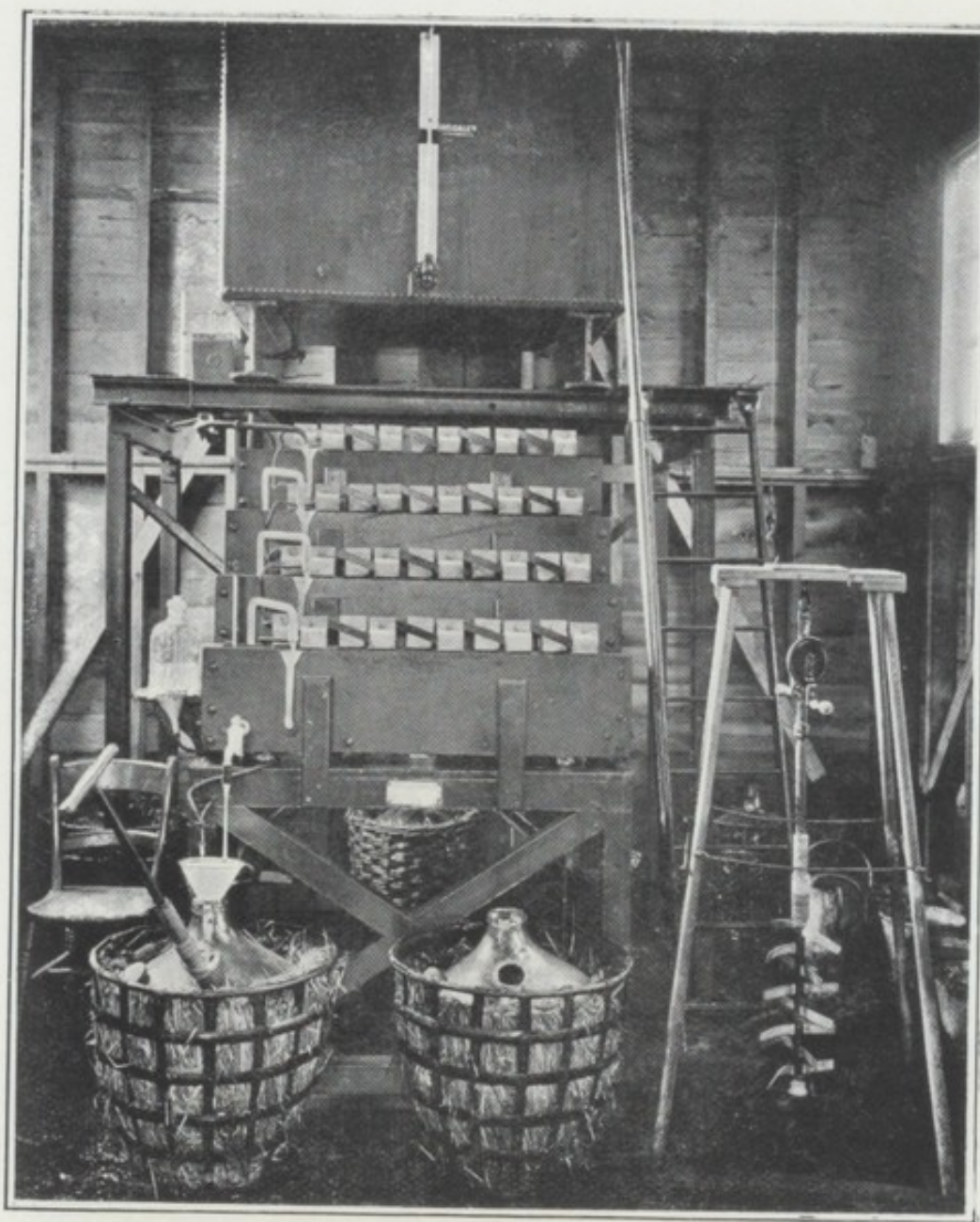


FIG. 1. ELECTROLYSER IN SITU.

Shewing elevated tank and glass-gauge containing solution of sodium chloride and magnesium chloride, which solution is transmitted through small ball valve cistern fitted with glass-gauge (shewn on left top of platform) to the four electrolyzers (shewn on stage) and thence to carboys. The large tank has a mixer inside, consisting of a flat drilled piece of galvanised iron, operated from ground level by a pulley (at right of stage). On the left-hand side of Electrolyzers is jar containing solution of sodium hydroxide which drips automatically into funnel in carboy during filling of carboy with the electrolysed fluid. A thermometer is suspended in the small supply tank and in the last electrolyser. The special carboys are shewn with the improved stirrer, and on the right is seen stirrer which is used in carboys when filled.

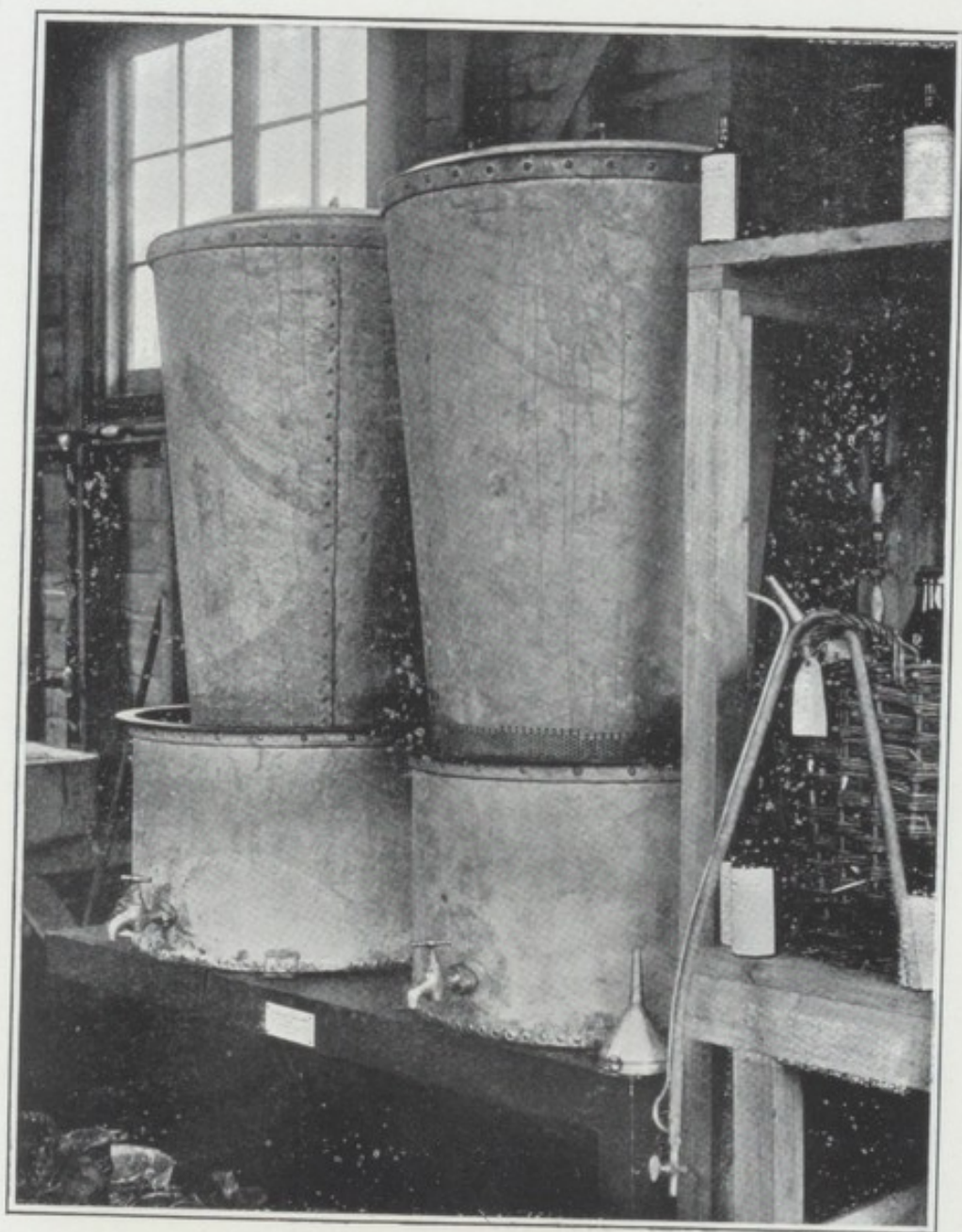


FIG. 2. THE SATURATORS IN SITU.

One, containing solution of sodium chloride, the other a solution of magnesium chloride, from which the large supply tank (shewn in Fig. 1) is supplied.

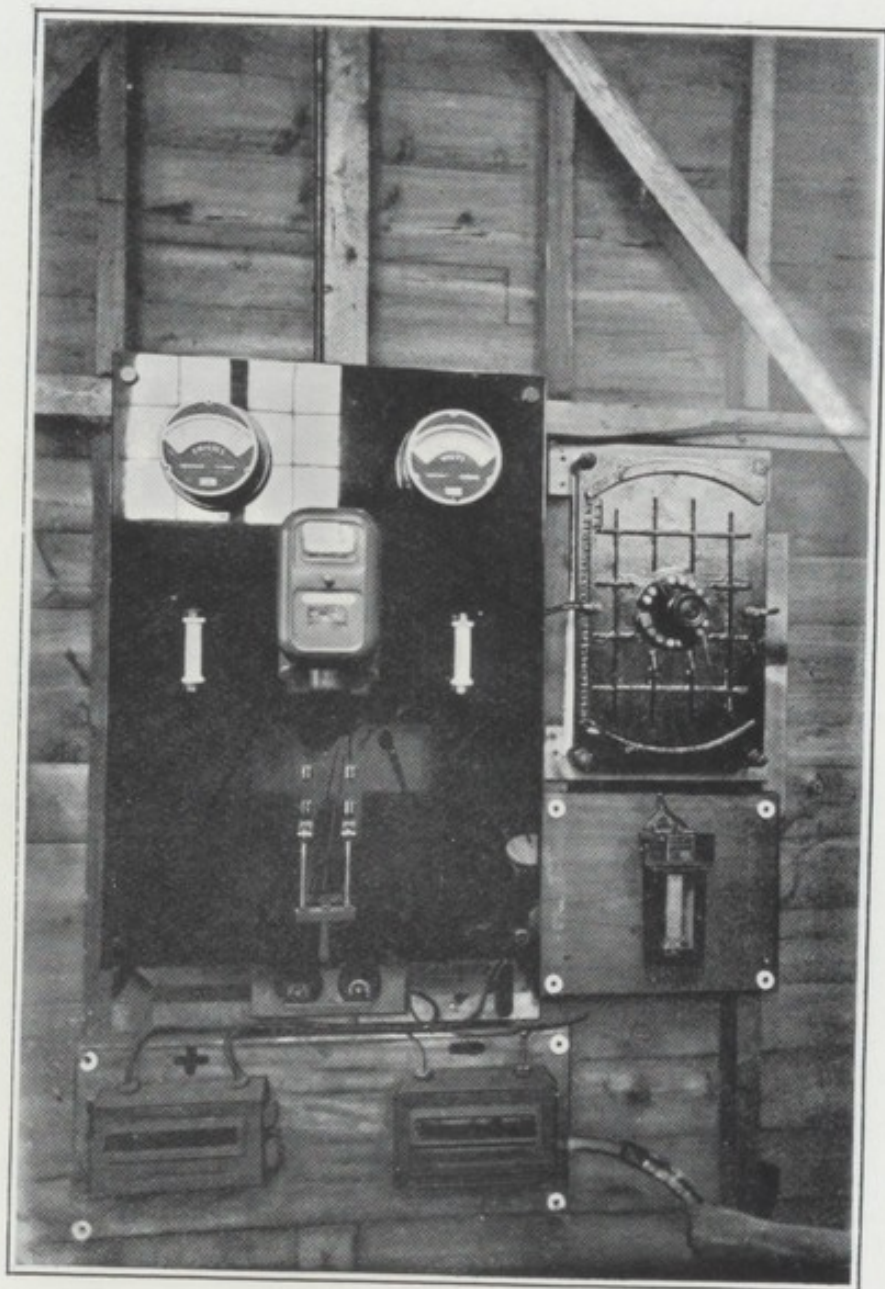


FIG. 3. ELECTRICAL POWER SWITCHBOARD IN SITU.

At top are the voltmeter and ammeter, in the centre the unit meter, and the switch handle below. On the right is the Rheostat or current regulator.

The fluid has been issued to the public in pint bottles from the depots at Old Ford Road, Bickmore Street, and West Ferry Road, and from the manufacturing depot, Violet Road. For watering the roads, market places, etc., the Works Department has been furnished with 9,116 gallons, at a charge of a 1d. per gallon. The Poplar Guardians, for their Institutions inside and outside the Borough, and the Managers of the Sick Asylums, Blackwall and Devon's Road, have been supplied with 568 gallons during the last four months of the year's working, for which no charge has been made.

There have been required 2,543 units of electrical energy at 1½d. per unit, four tons of salt have been used at 24s. per ton, and two tons of chloride of magnesium, at £3 17s. 6d. per ton, Caustic Soda costing £4 0s. 8d., water, together with that used for washing out the electrolyzers and for other purposes, £2 15s. 8d., including meter rent.

COST OF CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

FOR THE YEARS 1903, 1904, 1905.

	1903.			1904.			1905.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carbolic Fluid Disinfectant	184	17	1	216	17	5	242	0	0
Carbolic Powder Disinfectant	52	1	6	59	0	6	72	2	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
	236	18	7	275	17	11	314	2	0
Bottles	109	3	7	127	15	4	118	19	3
Corks	12	10	0	18	15	0	19	15	10
Labels.. ..	3	12	0	5	15	6	3	15	0
Bags	16	18	4	20	12	6	25	17	6
Cotton Waste.. ..	0	14	6	1	6	0	1	3	0
Wages, making up and issuing	284	5	9	321	4	8	373	12	2
Cartage	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	10
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
	427	4	2	495	9	0	548	3	7
Totals	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£664	2	9	£771	6	11	£862	5	7

COST OF ELECTROLYTIC DISINFECTANT, 1906-1907.

Initial Outlay—

Plant which is indestructible with the exception of the 40 zinc electrodes which may occasionally have to be replaced at a cost of 7s. 6d. each, after some years of wear (M. Hermite)...

...	...	...	...	325	0	0
Fittings, etc. (Electricity Department)	...	...	...	71	7	11
Carried forward ...	...	...	...	396	7	11

Brought forward	...	...	...	...	396	7	11
Sundries, Structural (Electricity Department)					6	6	11
Sundries (Electricity Department)	...	...	...	...	4	6	11
Structure of Depot (Works Department)	...				120	6	1
Sundries	...	...	...	...	32	4	7
Carboys	...	...	...	...	23	16	9
					<hr/>		
					583	9	2

Manufacturing—February, 1906, to February, 1907.

Disinfectant—							
Electricity	...	...	...	...	15	17	10
Salt	...	...	...	...	4	16	0
Chloride of Magnesium	...	...	...	...	7	18	9
Caustic Soda	...	...	...	...	4	0	8
Water (manufacturing disinfectant)...	...				0	17	0
					<hr/>		
					33	10	3
Wages (manufacturing)	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
„ (packing, delivering and issuing)...	...				307	12	7*
					<hr/>		
					407	12	7
Testing Reagent	...	...	...	...	2	15	3
Bottles	...	...	...	...	97	12	1†
Corks	...	...	...	...	19	11	8
Paraffin Wax for Corks	...	...	...	...	1	15	0
Labels	...	...	...	...	10	7	6
Water (washing, rent and meter)...	...				1	18	8
Cotton waste	...	...	...	...	0	11	0
Cartage	...	...	...	...	23	18	5‡
Supplying Electric Light	...	...	...	...	2	15	0
Paste...	...	...	...	...	0	9	6
					<hr/>		
					161	14	1
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	<hr/>
					602	16	11

* WAGES.—The distribution of the fluid from the Glaucus Street depôt has ceased, the disinfectant being issued direct from the manufacturing depôt, thereby saving £40 in wages.

† BOTTLES.—For the year 1907 the cost will be less as the bottles are now bought for 14s. per gross as against 16s., and there are a large number in stock and in circulation; moreover, the old carbolic blue glass bottles, costing 23s. per gross, have been washed and will be used. The expenditure for bottles could also be lessened if applicants brought their own bottles, which could be filled directly from the carboys—there being no need for a specially made and coloured bottle as there was for the carbolic acid.

[Whilst this report is being written applicants are bringing their own bottles and the system appears to be answering satisfactorily.]

‡ CARTAGE.—For the current year the cartage will amount to £14, as the depôts, etc.,

Brought forward	...	...	...	602	16	11
Rent and Supervision (no loss to the Borough Council, as the amount is paid to the Electricity Department), per annum	...			30	0	0
Insurance—Fire	...	...	...	1	5	0
„ —Burglary	...	...	...	1	12	0
				<hr/>		
				635	13	11
Less receipts from Works Department, 9,116 gallons, at 1d. per gallon	...			37	19	8
				<hr/>		
				£597	14	3
				<hr/> <hr/>		

No charge is made for the fluid supplied to the Poplar Guardians, and to the Managers of the Sick Asylums, 568 gallons (period of four months).*

In comparing the expenditure of the year 1906 with that of 1905 it will be seen there has been a saving of £265, and if the sum of £30 paid to the Electricity Department as rent and supervision be not taken into account, there has been brought about a saving of nearly £300, and this

will be supplied once a week instead of three times, the fluid now being made to keep stable indefinitely.

Experiments carried out have shown that samples of fluid prepared a year ago showed a fall of chlorine not exceeding 0·5 grammes per litre (about 10 per cent.) in the first few months, since which time the chlorine has remained quite constant. Fluids prepared in October, 1906, by the improved method have remained absolutely constant up to March, 1907.

Tested.	Strength.	Tested.	Strength.
23/2/1906	5·30 ?*	19/9/1906	} 4·818
		5/3/1907	
29/3/1906	4·968	19/9/1906	} 4·416
		5/3/1907	
17/3/1906	4·297	19/9/1906	} 4·184
		5/3/1907	
18/10/1906	4·676	5/3/1907	4·676
25/10/1906	4·676	5/3/1907	4·676
25/10/1906	4·542	5/3/1907	4·542

* 5·68?

* The Institutions supplied gratis are:—Guardians' Offices, Upper North Street; Poplar Union Workhouse; Bow Relief Offices; Langley House, East India Dock Road; Poplar Union Schools, Hutton; Farm Colony, Laindon; Casual Wards, St. Leonard's Street; Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum; Blackwall Branch Asylum Public Baths, Poplar, Cubitt Town and Bow.

amount does not include any charge for the quantity furnished to the Guardians as the fluid has been supplied to them gratis.

GERMICIDAL AND ANTISEPTIC PROPERTIES.

From experiments carried out at the Royal Institute of Public Health upon "Hermitine," which is the purified electrolytic fluid for medical purposes, it is evident that the fluid manufactured at Poplar when used in about 5 per cent. solution—*i.e.*, one ounce of fluid to 19 ounces of water—is a powerful germicide for Typhoid and Diphtheria bacilli, and that it also shows a strong destructive influence on the *Bacillus Coli* in strong faecal emulsions.

At the Royal Institute of Public Health, the following experiment was carried out with the Poplar fluid:—

"A sample of urine, freshly passed by a healthy subject, was divided into two parts, one of which was at once mixed with an equal quantity of the Poplar fluid, whilst the other part was first cooled down to room temperature, and then mixed in the same proportion with the Poplar fluid. Both mixtures were allowed to stand in open beakers at room temperature and exposed to diffused daylight. In both of them a very distinct positive reaction was shown by potassium-iodide-starch paper as late as the twenty-seventh day, after which date a definite reaction could no more be obtained. No bacterial growth developed in any of these mixtures.

"Immediately after being brought into contact with decaying carcasses, bad meat, putrid fish, faeces or other objectionable matter, the fluid is observed to evolve chlorine; the foul smell disappears almost at once, and does not reappear if sufficient hypochlorite fluid has been employed. There can, therefore, be no doubt that after the first rapid re-action a slow, continuous evolution of chlorine takes place, so long as there is an excess either of oxydisable substances or of hypochlorites."

"It is thus evident that it is the presence of organic matter which sets the reaction going and commences the evolution of nascent chlorine. An excess of nascent chlorine being therefore produced, this will permeate the liquid and will come in close contact with the microbes present, thus leading to their more or less speedy destruction: for it must be borne in mind that, according to the fundamental experiments of Krönig and Paul, nascent chlorine is one of the strongest disinfectants we possess. The fact of a continuous decomposition of this kind going on is proved by the observation of gas being developed, and by the distinct smell of chlorine."

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.*

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS CHILDREN. PROPOSED BILL.

With respect to the bathing of verminous persons at the Shelter, to prevent the bathers tampering with the gas of the geysers, stop cocks were fixed outside the bathrooms. At times, on account of the number of bathers, the two baths in the upper Shelter had to be used; therefore means of communication was made between the bathrooms and the attendants' room in the lower Shelter. Better ventilation was afforded to the bathroom of the lower Shelter. The three geysers were overhauled and funnels were fixed to convey any fumes to the open air. So far as the means of communication between the bathrooms of the upper Shelter and the attendants' room in the lower Shelter is concerned, communication is necessary, in case a bather is taken ill whilst the bathing attendant is away with the bather's clothes at the disinfecting apparatus.

During the year 856 persons had applied for baths and for their clothes to be disinfected.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS CHILDREN.

On October 12th, I received a communication from the Medical Officer (Education) of the London County Council, as follows:—

“A scheme for cleansing the heads of children attending the Schools under the supervision of the Council has been in operation for some considerable time. There is now little difficulty in regard to the heads, but we find children attending school with verminous body and clothing. The following scheme has been applied in several districts with marked success:—

“The Nurse visits the Schools, examines the children and notes the names and addresses of all who are unfit to be in School owing to their verminous condition. In some cases the names and addresses are forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health, whose Inspectors call at the homes and leave a copy of card (No. 1). In other cases the Medical Officers of Health furnish me with a supply of cards (No. 2) which the Head Teachers send to the parents.

* For cleansing of verminous rooms, see page 148.

"I shall be glad to know whether you would be willing to co-operate if this scheme were put in force in your district, and if so, what methods you would like to adopt."

"Card (No. 1)," which emanates from the Council of the Borough of St. Marylebone (Public Health Department), is to the following effect:—

"This card entitles.....of.....to the use of the disinfecting station and a hot bath, etc., at No. 27, Grove Road, N.W., and is available from.....to.....between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m., and 2 and 4 p.m."

"Card (No. 2)," which emanates from the Borough of St. Pancras (Public Health Department), reads as follows:—

"Children's Baths. Entrance from St. Pancras Gardens, N.W.

"Please admit.....sex.....age.....of the.....Department of.....School, to a hot bath, etc., at the Children's Baths, St. Pancras Gardens, St. Pancras Road, N.W., between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 5.0 p.m. (Saturdays 1.0 p.m.)

"Date of issue of Bath Card.....Signature of Teacher or other responsible person.....Address of do....."

"This Bath Card is to be retained by the child, as it is available for more than one bath, according to the instruction of the Attendant, and must be shown to Attendant, Teacher, or other responsible person when asked for."

In reply to the foregoing communication, a letter was sent to the Medical Officer (Education) as follows:—

"There are baths in connection with the Council's Shelters and Disinfecting Station which are used for the cleansing of verminous persons, and whenever communications are received from you endeavour is made to induce the mothers to take their children to the baths, but I am sorry to say the mothers will not do so, although in nearly every case they are willing to have the clothes and bedding disinfected, which is accordingly done.

"I think the calling at the house is the better system, as then the Officer of the Local Authority can make arrangements, leave the card at the time of his visit and inspect the premises and articles therein, so that the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, may be put into operation if necessary. I

presume if the Teachers or Nurses give the cards they will from time to time examine them (the cards) to see if the children have had baths, but then the Officers of the Local Authority will not know of the verminous houses unless a notice be received from you at the same time ; or it may be a good system for your Teachers and Nurses to give the cards and a communication sent to the Officers of the Local Authority ; but in any case the Officers of the Local Authority, to cause permanent good, must know of the matter in order that the premises and contents can be inspected, and pressure brought to bear on the parents, if necessary.

“However, I am only too willing to co-operate with you in any scheme which you may find works well for the good of the community.”

PROPOSED BILL—CLEANSING OF CHILDREN AND INMATES OF
COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

In the London County Council (General Powers) Bill, 1907 (Part VII.—Cleansing of Verminous Persons), it is proposed to deal with the cleansing of children attending school and their clothing, and also with the cleansing of inmates of common lodging-houses and their clothing.

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Notice was received, dated 11th April, from the Bristol Port Sanitary Authority, of a passenger proceeding to the Poplar District from the s.s. “Macduff,” from which vessel a case of Small-pox was landed at Aden on 17th March.

Notice was received, dated 12th April, from the Cardiff Port Sanitary Authority, of a passenger proceeding to the Poplar District from the s.s. “Kenley,” on which vessel there had been cases of Small-pox.

Notice was received from the Commandant, Discharge Depot, Gosport, dated 24th April, of a soldier proceeding to the Poplar District from the s.s. “Ionian,” on which vessel a case of Bubonic Plague had occurred, and was landed at Aden on 6th April.

Notice was received on 27th April from the Officer in Command, R.H.A., Manchester, of a soldier arriving on the s.s. “Ionian,” and pro-

ceeding to the Poplar District, on which vessel a case of Plague had occurred.

Notice was received on 9th May from the Commandant, Discharge Depot, Gosport, that a soldier was proceeding to the Poplar District from H.I.M.S. "Dufferin," on which vessel cases of Measles had occurred. Upon enquiry at the address given the soldier was stated to be not known.

On 29th June information was received through the London County Council that a person apparently in good health was proceeding to Poplar from the s.s. "Gaelic," which had arrived at Liverpool from W.C. S. America, and that a case of Small-pox had occurred on board. Upon enquiry at the address given, the person was stated to be not known.

On 6th July notice was received from the London Port Sanitary Medical Officer that a case of Small-pox had occurred on board the s.s. "Goorkha," during the voyage from Cape Town, and that 30 persons were proceeding, apparently in good health, to addresses in the Poplar District from the vessel; also on 7th July, from the same source, information was received of another person proceeding from the above-mentioned vessel to Poplar. Enquiries were made at the various addresses given, and in one instance the passenger was stated to be not known, the Port Medical Officer being so informed on 7th July.

On 9th July information was received through the Medical Officer of Health for Stepney that two passengers from the s.s. "Goorkha," on which vessel a case of Small-pox had occurred, had arrived thereon from Cape Town, and were proceeding, apparently in good health, to addresses in Poplar.

On 3rd July a male, aged 45 years, was notified as having Enteric Fever at an address in Poplar, and was removed to Hospital as suffering from that disease. Upon enquiry at the address given, it was ascertained the patient had come home on the previous Sunday (1st July) in the s.s. "Ingeli" from Durban. The Port of London Medical Officer was informed of these facts on 4th July.

Notice was received from the Port of London Sanitary Authority of three of the crew of the s.s. "Arabia," from Bombay, coming to the Poplar District. A case of Plague had occurred on board during the voyage. One address given was not in the Borough and at another address the individual was not known.

ANTHRAX (WOOLSORTERS' DISEASE).

A case of Anthrax was notified in a male, aged 31 years, who had been living in the Parish of Bromley. I visited the premises, and immediate disinfection of the room with contents was carried out.

No information being able to be obtained from the friends of the patient, I interviewed the patient at the London Hospital and learned he was a Dock Labourer, and had been working at loading hides in St. Katherine Dock on the s.s. "Alice," belonging to Messrs. Haller, of Hull. The patient was taken ill on Friday the 8th June, became worse, and was admitted into the London Hospital on the 11th inst.

I telegraphed and wrote particulars of the case to the Medical Officer of the Port of Hull Sanitary Authority, where, he was informed, the ship had gone to with the hides.

Particulars of the case were sent to the Chief Inspector of Factories at the Home Office, the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and to Dr. Williams, the Medical Officer of Health for the Port of London.

The Medical Officer for the Port of Hull, in answer to the telegram, stated in a letter dated the 14th June:—

"I inspected the hides on arrival of the vessel this morning, and they have been thoroughly disinfected externally. I have also written to the consignees, requesting them to take precautions for the employes when they are unpacked. Two lots are going forward to Leeds, so I have also notified the Medical Officer of Health of that city."

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Eight cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, three Poplar and five Bow. One Poplar case was treated in the Sick Asylum, and two of the Bow cases were admitted into the same institution, and one Bow case went to the London Hospital.

Three of the Bow cases died.

SMALL-POX.

A case of Small-pox occurred in a man aged 23 years, a Swede, and removed from the Dispensary of the Seamen's Institute in Jeremiah Street.

The patient had been living in a seamen's lodging-house in Pennyfields. He was one of the crew of the s.s. "Tomoana," from New Zealand, which called at Barcelona on 4th April, having touched at Las Palmas, and arrived at Barry on 11th April. Patient went on shore at Barcelona, but not at Las Palmas. Patient slept in Cardiff on the night of the 11th, but could not describe where, and arrived in London on the 12th April.

Patient was vaccinated in infancy, and the case was one of modified Small-pox—Varioloid. The case was removed and kept under observation at South Wharf from 20th to 23rd April, and then removed to the Small-pox Hospital.

The Medical Officer of the Barry Port Sanitary Authority was immediately informed by telegram of the case.

The Dispensary at Jeremiah Street was without delay disinfected, and the necessary disinfection was forthwith carried out at the seamen's lodging-house in Pennyfields, the inmates, 16 in number, were vaccinated, and 6 of them went to the Council's Shelter and had baths and their clothes disinfected. Three other contacts were also vaccinated.

A male, a seaman on the lightship "Girdler," lying off Margate, was reported on June 23rd to be suffering from Small-pox, and was removed to the hospital of the Port of London Sanitary Authority at Denton.

The patient had been living at Montreal Buildings up till the morning of June the 15th, and had been working at Trinity Wharf. He was re-vaccinated three years ago.

Upon the receipt of this information the premises and contents thereof were immediately disinfected.

On June 25th the patient was reported by the Medical Officer of Health for the Port of London Sanitary Authority to be suffering from Chicken-pox and not Small-pox.

VACCINATION.

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

1903.

		Births notified.	Vaccinations.	Insusceptible.	Dead.
Poplar	...	1994	926	4	203
Bromley	...	2444	914	2	290
Bow	...	1402	627	1	136
Totals	...	<u>5840</u>	<u>2467</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>629</u>

1904.

		Births notified.	Vaccinations.	Insusceptible.	Dead.
Poplar	...	1940	865	4	198
Bromley	...	2314	923	2	273
Bow	...	1313	626	—	150
Totals	...	<u>5567</u>	<u>2414</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>621</u>

1905.

		Births notified.	Vaccinations.	Insusceptible.	Dead.
Poplar	...	1832	871	2	188
Bow	...	1324	581	1	133
Bromley	...	2285	930	—	269
Totals	...	<u>5441</u>	<u>2382</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>590</u>

1906.—1st January to June.

		Births notified.	Vaccinations.	Insusceptible.	Dead.
Poplar	...	974	438	—	93
Bow	...	716	280	—	65
Bromley	...	1085	402	1	101
Totals	...	<u>2775</u>	<u>1120</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>259</u>

SCARLET FEVER.

"RETURN" CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.

The number of Scarlet Fever cases notified for the three parishes, and the deaths which occurred for the past fourteen 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
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
1904	{ Cases notified	..	162	..	271	..	116	..	549
	{ Deaths	..	10	..	12	..	2	..	24
1905	{ Cases notified	..	285	..	551	..	155	..	991
	{ Deaths	..	5	..	17	..	6	..	28
1906	{ Cases notified	..	157	..	281	..	133	..	571
	{ Deaths	..	5	..	6	..	1	..	12

A soldier, being a contact of a Scarlet Fever case, before returning to his regiment had a bath and his clothes disinfected.

"RETURN" CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.*

* *The Lancet*, 15th Sept., 1906.

Rather less than a year ago we commented on a report issued by the Metropolitan Asylums Board on the subject of "return" cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria—cases, that is to say, which arise owing to infection conveyed by patients discharged as cured from the hospitals over which the Board presides.* That report was drawn up by Dr. A. G. R. Cameron on the basis of returns extending over a period of 13 months, and embodied certain suggestions calculated to diminish risk from this source of infection. The period of time covered by the report was, however, obviously insufficient to allow any very certain conclusions to be reached, and we expressed the hope that further investigations would be made into a matter which so deeply concerns the welfare of the community. We are glad to see that this view has commended itself to the authorities of the Metropolitan Asylums Board and that the results of further study of the problem are now available. The present report is written by Dr. F. M. Turner, the medical investigator for the Board, and is distinguished by the same industry and ability which characterised Dr. Cameron's work. Unfortunately, although the figures for three years are analysed, thus affording a more trustworthy statistical basis, the practical conclusions reached are no more encouraging than those of the former observer. Indeed, the result of the present investigation is to contradict or neutralise some of the conclusions which the earlier series of figures appeared to warrant.

Among the principal points emphasised in Dr. Cameron's report were the following two—that a large proportion of so-called "return" cases were in reality the result of mere coincidence—instances of purely accidental outbreaks of scarlet fever in houses to which cured patients had recently returned from hospital; and that in the majority of cases in which infection had really been conveyed by the discharged patient rhinorrhœa had been a feature of his attack, such nasal discharge being, therefore, the probable means by which infection was carried. The fact that "return" cases were most frequently met with in autumn and winter seemed to favour this mode of infection, as suggesting that a chill with consequent increase of coryza might have been contracted as a result of exposure to the cold outer air. Dr. Turner has carefully tabulated statistics of 1,000 consecutive cases at the Eastern Hospital, at which a

* *The Lancet*, Nov. 18th, 1905, p. 1487.

careful record was kept of all cases showing rhinorrhœa, and he finds that while among 397 cases without complications of any kind 3.27 per cent. caused infection on returning to their homes, among 343 cases with rhinorrhœa only 2.62 per cent. proved infectious. Among 256 cases with other complications only 1.54 per cent. caused further outbreaks. The figures certainly appear to negative the suggestion that sufferers from nasal discharges are those most likely to convey infection. On further scrutiny of the figures there is, however, one point at least which deserves consideration in order that we may be sure that we are not drawing erroneous inferences. Thus it appears from the tabular statement showing the dates of discharge of the 1,000 cases used for this inquiry that, whereas the "return" infectivity rates for cases without complications or with other complications than rhinorrhœa discharged after less than eight weeks' detention were respectively 3.6 and 3 per cent., cases with nasal discharge similiarly treated showed a percentage of over 6.6 "return" cases. The low proportion of infective cases among the whole number of cases of rhinorrhœa may be due to the fact that no less than 180 patients who had exhibited this complication were detained in hospital over ten weeks, by which time the nasal infection had very probably become attenuated. In view of these considerations it would seem at all events premature to discard Dr. Cameron's warning as to the special danger attaching to these cases, at all events when they are discharged from hospital after only a short period of detention. It is to be regretted that at present the casual organism of scarlet fever is unknown, so that bacteriological examination cannot afford any assistance in determining the presence or absence of infection. It is remarkable, however, that in the case of diphtheria, in which the bacillus is easily found, insistence on a free bill of health from the bacteriologist has not tended to lessen the number of "return" cases arising at the institutions enforcing this method of precaution. Another feature of this recent report which is the reverse of reassuring is the practical contradiction of Dr. Cameron's contention that a large number of "return" cases of scarlet fever are pure coincidences. It thus appears that the public danger from discharged cases of this disease is very real. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that at the present day scarlet fever is a comparatively mild ailment—it has even been suggested by Dr. L. C. Parkes that it might safely be treated as measles is, the patients not being removed to isolation hospitals. Dr. Turner's figures do not tend to support the belief that the mortality of "return" cases is greater than that of other patients, a suggestion that was in any case contrary to probability on theoretical grounds.

A somewhat curious point in which the present report is in agree-

ment with the former is that a larger proportion of infecting cases is found among those patients who are detained for periods varying between 8 and 12 weeks than among those whose stay in hospital is either shorter than 8 or longer than 10 weeks. It is legitimate to suggest that the reason for this peculiarity is to be seen in the fact that cases discharged in less than 8 weeks are instances of mild infection, in which the power of contagion is also mild, while, on the other hand, a detention of over 10 weeks usually gives time for the infective agent to die out. Another point in which the two reports are in accord is in uprooting the ancient belief in the special contagiousness of the peeling stage of the disease. We read in the present report: "The above figures are, therefore, what we should expect if late desquamation has no relation to power of conveying infection. If any such connexion exists it must be insignificant in amount." It is, however, unfortunate that while taking away this old criterion of infectivity our more recent mentors supply no other test to take its place. The difficulties of investigating in this direction are, however, very considerable in view of the multiplicity of fever hospitals and of the necessarily promiscuous manner in which cases from any one district are sent to one or another of them according to the existence of vacant beds. "Return" cases from one hospital are thus often sent to another, and the difficulty of tracing sources of infection is greatly increased. We congratulate the able medical officers of the Asylums Board on the extent to which they have overcome the difficulties presented, and hope that the subject of "return" infection may continue to receive attention at their hands in years to come. The matter is one upon which the public requires precise medical guidance.

CONTINUED AND TYPHUS FEVERS.

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

The 33 cases of Typhus were notified from 24 premises, the 37 cases in Bromley from 25 premises, and the 19 cases in Bow were notified from 13 premises; in the first instance 4 house drains were found defective, in the second 2, and in the third 0, the smoke test being used. 80 that the 33 cases in the Borough were notified from 23 houses, and the drains were defective in 7 instances.

Twenty-nine cases in Poplar, 32 in Bromley, and 18 in Bow were removed to various hospitals, as follows:—

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
1904	...	32	...	39	...	22	...	93
1905	...	18	...	32	...	20	...	70
1906	...	33	...	37	...	16	...	86

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
1904	...	0.53	...	0.57	...	0.51	...	0.54
1905	...	0.30	...	0.47	...	0.46	...	0.41
1906	...	0.55	...	0.54	...	0.37	...	0.50

The 33 cases in Poplar were notified from 24 premises, the 37 cases in Bromley from 26 premises, and the 16 cases in Bow were notified from 13 premises; in the first instance 4 house drains were found defective, in the second 3, and in the third 0, the smoke test being used. So that the 86 cases in the Borough were notified from 63 houses, and the drains were defective in 7 instances.

Twenty-nine cases in Poplar, 32 in Bromley, and 13 in Bow were removed to various hospitals, as follows :—

POPLAR (PARISH).

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals	...	...	...	21
Children's Hospital, Shadwell	...	...	...	1
London Hospital	...	...	...	1
Poplar Hospital	...	...	...	3
Sick Asylum	...	...	...	2
St. Bartholomew's	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 29

BROMLEY.

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals	...	...	...	25
Children's Hospital, Shadwell	...	...	...	1
London Hospital	...	...	...	2
Sick Asylum	...	...	...	3
Victoria Park Hospital	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 32

BOW.

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals	...	...	...	6
Sick Asylum	...	...	...	2
London Hospital	...	...	...	5
				<hr/> 13

Four cases of Typhoid Fever were stated by the patients or their friends to be due to the eating of shell-fish:—

March 6th	Female	10 years	Pier Street	..	Patient had eaten some mussels about a month previously. Admitted into the Brook Hospital on 6th March, but was certified on the 30th March as not suffering from Typhoid Fever nor any other notifiable disease. A positive Widal re-action was obtained prior to the removal of the patient. There is every reason to believe that this case was probably one of an abortive form of Typhoid Fever, although the patient in the hospital shewed no clinical signs of Enteric Fever, nor other diseases, and two Widal re-actions carried out at the hospital gave negative results, yet on the 10th, 16th, 21st, 29th and 29th March brothers and sisters (five in all) of the patient were removed to the same hospital suffering from Typhoid Fever. The patient removed on the 10th had also eaten mussels about a month previously.
-----------	--------	----------	-------------	----	---

June 13th	Male	29 years	St. Leonard's Road	Had eaten some oysters three weeks previously.
Dec. 16th	Female	20 years	Pier Street	.. Recently confined and had been eating mussels.

Respecting the stated causes and predisposing influences of some of the other cases, they are given below as received from the patients or their friends:—

Feb. 6th	Male Male	30 years 5 years	Chilcot Street	..	Had been suffering from Influenza.
May 10th	Male	10 years				Plevna Street	..	Fell in a pond on Easter Monday and walked about all day in wet clothes. Had been eating ice cream.
June 20th	Male	19 years	Furze Street	..	Had been eating ice cream.
July 3rd	Male	45 years	Sophia Street	..	Just come home from the Cape.
Aug. 18th	Male	58 years	Marshfield Street	..	Had been ill in bed three weeks. No idea as to source of infection.
Aug. 21st	Male	16 years	Hawgood Street	..	Had been bathing in Victoria Park Lake.
Aug. 22nd	Male Male	9 years 5 years	Blair Street	..	The elder patient had been on holiday at Biggleswade, returned home unwell. The other patient had slept with him. Had been a case of fever at the house where he had stayed.
Sept. 5th	Male	9 years				Usher Road	..	Had been bathing in Victoria Park Lake and had swallowed some of the water.
Sept. 6th	Male	9 years	Stewart's Terrace	..	Had been bathing in River Thames about a fortnight ago and was unwell soon after.
Sept. 20th	Male	12 years	Quickett Street	..	Occurred in London Hospital.
Sept. 29th.	Female	4 years	} Ida Street	..	{ Premises in foul state. A brother-in-law had been visited a fortnight previously who was subsequently removed into the Brook Fever Hospital and died there.
"	Female	10 years			
"	Female	6 years			
"	Female	28 years			
Oct. 9th	Female	2½ years			
Oct. 10th	Female	29 years			
Oct. 8th	Male	2 years	Mellish Street	..	Had been on holiday at Paddock Wood, Kent. Had eaten sour apples and not been well since. (Removed to Eastern Hospital, but returned on 13th November as not having had the disease.)
Oct. 10th	Male	29 years	..	..	Admitted into Poplar Workhouse 26th September from the Farm Colony at Laindon and transferred on the 8th October to Sick Asylum with Ague and Epilepsy.
Oct. 27th	Male	17 years	Ailsa Street	..	Alleged to be due to bad smells from drains in docks.

Oct. 30th	Male	4 years	East India Dock Road	The son of the female patient, aged 28 years, mentioned above as living at Ida Street. (The mother died in the Brook Fever Hospital.)
Nov. 1st	Male	52 years	Ripboth Road ..	Had been working at Loughton laying gas mains. Eaten mushrooms.
Nov. 11th	Male	20 years	Charles Street ..	Patient ill with pneumonia a week ago. Had been eating ice cream.
Dec. 14th	Female	26 years	Stebondale Street..	Confined a fortnight previously.

Ten cases sent to various hospitals, 2 in Poplar, 5 in Bromley, and 3 in Bow were certified (*see* list, pages 56, 57, 58 and 59) as not suffering from Typhoid Fever:—So that in the 86 notified cases, 10 patients were returned home as not suffering from the complaint.

Fifty-three specimens of blood from doubtful cases of Typhoid Fever were forwarded to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine. In 27 instances (50·9 per cent.) the Typhoid (Widal) reaction was obtained.

Three Poplar parishioners died from Typhoid Fever, 5 fatal cases occurred among the Bromley patients, and 3 among the Bow, making a total of 11 deaths in 76 cases.

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	... 15	... 4	... 6	... 8	... 33
Bromley	... 4	... 4	... 10	... 19	... 37
Bow	... 6	... 1	... 7	... 2	... 16
	—	—	—	—	—
	25	9	23	29	86

DIPHTHERIA (INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP)

SCHOOL CERTIFICATES AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Sixty-eight cases of Diphtheria and 1 cases of Membranous Croup were notified in Poplar, 65 cases of Diphtheria and 2 cases of Membranous Croup were notified in Bromley, and 108 cases of Diphtheria and 1 case of Membranous Croup were notified in Bow, making a total of 241 cases

of Diphtheria and 4 cases of Membranous Croup for the whole Borough, being the smallest number of notifications received for the past fourteen years.

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
1904	124	303	241	668
1905	73	140	278	491
1906	69	67	109	245

Notifications per 1,000 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
1904	2.08	4.47	5.67	3.94
1905	1.22	2.07	6.52	2.89
1906	1.15	0.99	2.55	1.44

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

All Ages.						
			Males.	Females.		Totals.
Poplar	...	...	30	...	39	69
Bromley	...	...	29	...	38	67
Bow	...	...	59	...	50	109
Totals			118	...	127	245

3 to 10 years.						
			Males.	Females.		Totals.
Poplar	...	...	18	...	22	40
Bromley	...	...	14	...	17	31
Bow	...	...	37	...	26	63
Totals			69	...	65	134

School-age cases (three to ten years), per 100 cases notified (all ages) :—

						Total per-
		Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	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
1904	...	64.51	66.66	70.53	...	67.66
1905	...	65.75	56.42	71.22	...	66.19
1906	...	57.97	46.26	57.79	...	54.69

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

	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Borough of Poplar.	Mortality per 100 cases notified.
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
1904 ...	19	45	18	82	12.27
1905 ...	6	14	20	40	8.14
1906 ...	6	11	11	28	11.42

For number of deaths and death-rates from Diphtheria, also see Tables XVIII. and XIX., page 47.

154 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 45 instances, and the *Pseudo Diphtheritic Bacillus* in 4 cases. See pages 56, 57, 58 and 59 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.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATES AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The 69 cases in Poplar were notified from 61 premises, the 67 cases in Bromley from 50 premises, and the 109 cases in Bow from 90 houses, and of these premises the drains were found to be defective in 18 instances—9 Poplar, 3 Bromley, and 6 Bow.

The following communication was received on 24th November from the Medical Officer (Education) London County Council respecting the giving certificates of freedom from infectiousness in cases which were actually at the time "carriers" of diphtheria.

"Throughout the past summer considerable difficulties have arisen

during the prevalence of diphtheria in different districts, from medical men frequently giving certificates of freedom from infectiousness in cases which were actually at the time "carriers" of diphtheria. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Metropolitan Branch of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, and the following resolutions passed :—

"i. That in the opinion of this Branch it is not possible in the absence of a bacteriological examination to decide that a child is free from infection of diphtheria.

"ii. In the event of the prevalence of diphtheria in any district, any child excluded for sore throat should not be re-admitted to school without a medical certificate of freedom from infection, based on a bacteriological examination.

"Since then the London County Council have considered the matter and passed the following resolution :—

"That the Education Committee be authorised to refuse, during the presence of diphtheria in any district, re-admission to school of children excluded on account of diphtheria or sore throat until such children shall have obtained a medical certificate of freedom from infection, based on a bacteriological examination.

"In the event of diphtheria becoming prevalent in a district the teachers will therefore be instructed not to re-admit any child, who is absent from sore throat or diphtheria, until they receive a certificate of freedom from diphtheria, based on the results of a bacteriological examination. The Medical Officers of Health will be kept informed of any such orders to teachers.

"We propose to use a card for such cases when they are sent home from school, giving the reason for exclusion, and stating that the certificate can be signed by their own doctor, or, if necessary, the Medical Officer of Health can be communicated with and will give such certificate, when the child is free from infection, without cost.

"The present occasion may possibly afford an opportunity for the Medical Officers of Health communicating with local practitioners as to the importance of bacteriological recognition of diphtheria, and the fact that when diphtheria is prevalent only certificates based on bacteriological diagnosis will be accepted at once as satisfactory. It may be noted in passing that several cases of "carriers" are known to us where doctors

have within a few hours submitted swabs to various laboratories with negative results.*

"The necessity of a gradual education of the public, and also the profession, to the importance of this step forward will justify its application being gradual and only to schools where diphtheria is actually prevalent and threatening."

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

EDUCATION OFFICES,
VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, W.C.

190 .

School.

DEAR SIR (OR MADAM),

While Diphtheria is present in the district I shall be glad if you will exclude any child suffering from sore throat, and forward the name and address to the Medical Officer (Education), the Medical Officer of Health for the District, and the Divisional Superintendent.

The child should not be allowed to resume attendance until a certificate (*based upon bacteriological examination*) has been furnished, stating that it is free from infection. This precaution is necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. If necessary this certificate can be obtained from the local Medical Officer of Health.

This rule will apply until further instructions are sent you.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES KERR, M.D.,

Medical Officer (Education).

* THE LISTER INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE,
CHELSEA GARDENS, CHELSEA BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.

September 28th, 1906.

Dear Sir,—In reference to your letter of 25th September *re* diagnosis of a fatal case of Diphtheria. It is not uncommon to fail to find diphtheria bacilli in swabs taken from the throats of undoubted clinical cases of diphtheria. In an enquiry made into this point by Caiger & Pakes (*British Medical Journal*, 1901. Vol. II., p. 758), such a failure occurred in no less than 25 of 78 cases. Of the swabs received here not more than 20 per cent. give positive results.

I imagine that this failure is not infrequently due to the swab not being taken

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Notice to

The Parent or Guardian.

From

The Head Teacher _____ Dept.,
School.

Diphtheria being present in the district, and your child having exhibited some symptoms of the disease, namely, sore throat, you are requested, in the interests of your own child and of the other children, to keep.....at home. A medical certificate, based upon bacteriological examination, stating that.....is free from infection, should be obtained before presenting the child for re-admission to school.

This certificate can be obtained, free of cost, from the Medical Officer of Health for the district by those who have no private doctor.

Show this card to the doctor.

Date _____

Signature. _____

The following letter was addressed to all practitioners within the Borough:—

Metropolitan Borough of Poplar,
Public Health Department,
Bow Road, E.
27th November, 1906.

Dear Sir,

Re DIPHTHERIA.

The London County Council have considered and passed the following resolution, viz.:—

That the Education Committee be authorised to refuse, during the presence of diphtheria in any district, re-admission to school of children excluded on account of diphtheria or sore throat until such

properly. It is essential that the swab should be firmly rubbed on any patch of membrane and not contaminated by contact with the teeth and anterior parts of the mouth. This is, of course, difficult to do with many young children without causing them some distress. There is nothing fresh in the way of directions as to taking swabbings.

Whether the delay in the swab reaching us was responsible for the failure to detect diphtheritic bacillus is doubtful. They are often easily cultivated from dried-up swabs several days old. As a matter of routine, however, it is doubtless best that they should be submitted to examination as soon as possible.

(Signed) A. E. BOYCOTT,

children have obtained a medical certificate of freedom from infection, based on a bacteriological examination.

In the event of diphtheria becoming prevalent in a district the school teachers will be instructed not to re-admit any child, who is absent from sore throat or diphtheria, until they receive a certificate of freedom from diphtheria, based on the results of a bacteriological examination.

Therefore, might I ask you to kindly co-operate with the Education Department of the London County Council and myself in this matter, and be good enough to inform the parents of any patient whom you may be called upon to treat that before such patient can be considered free from infection and allowed to return to school and mix with other children a bacteriological examination of the throat must be made.

Thanking you in anticipation for your kind co-operation for preventing the spread of such a terrible disease.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

FRED. WM. ALEXANDER,

Medical Officer of Health.

WHOOPING-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
1904	...	20	...	32	...	23	...	75
1905	...	29	...	37	...	9	...	75
1906	...	35	...	5	...	10	...	50

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
1904	...	4	...	4	...	10	...	18
1905	...	3	...	8	...	5	...	16
1906	...	10	...	17	...	8	...	35

*Parishes of Poplar and Bromley.

MEASLES.

[LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL REGULATIONS RESPECTING EXCLUSION OF
CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL: CLOSURE OF CLASS ROOMS: INFECTIOUS
DISEASES HOSPITALS AND ISOLATIONS.

The following figures are the deaths from Measles for the past fourteen 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
1904	...	30	...	46	...	14	...	90
1905	...	34	...	29	...	16	...	79
1906	...	33	...	53	...	15	...	101

Twenty-five deaths (7 of which belonged to the Borough of Poplar) occurred in the Sick Asylum; one death occurred in the Stepney Union Workhouse, and one in the Poplar Hospital, both of which were non-residents.

For death rates see Tables XVIII. and XIX., page 47.

At the end of the year there were 978 entries in the Measles Register (358 Poplar, 404 Bromley, and 216 Bow), representing the number of premises where Measles had been stated to have occurred. Upon enquiry 13 cases were stated to have recovered, 24 were found not to be cases, 65 were stated to be suffering from a different disease other than the one notified, 56 wrong addresses (empty houses and unknown) were given, 16 moved away before enquiries could be made, and 44 were stated to have no sickness in the house. So that practically as far as is known 892 cases of Measles occurred in the Borough.

Two cases of Measles occurred in connection with milk shops, one Poplar and one Bromley.

423 rooms were disinfected by the Public Health Department, and the remainder were disinfected by the tenants, medical practitioners giving certificates that disinfection had been satisfactorily carried out. Twenty-three cases removed before a certificate of recovery was received.

Respecting outworkers and the articles disinfected by the Council, see pages 60 and 69.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL REGULATIONS RESPECTING EXCLUSION OF CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL.

A communication was received in April stating that the London County Council had adopted the undermentioned regulations for the exclusion from school of children suffering from measles, or coming from houses where measles exists:—

“ Children suffering from measles must be excluded for at least one month.

“ Children coming from houses where measles exists, but who are not themselves suffering from the disease should be dealt with as follows:—

(i.) A child attending other than an infants' school who has had measles need not be excluded from attendance at school.

(ii.) A child attending other than an infants' school who has not had measles must be excluded from attendance at school

until the Monday following the expiration of 14 days from the occurrence of the first case.

(iii.) A child attending an infants' school, whether or not it has had measles, must be excluded from attendance at school until the Monday following the expiration of 14 days from the occurrence of the last case."

This procedure superseded the existing regulation (Sub-section (v.) of Section (c) of Article 111 of the Provisional School Management Code).

CLOSURE OF CLASS ROOMS.

Communication was received from the Medical Officer (Education) London County Council, on 8th June, that Classroom A of the Infants' Department at Ricardo Street School would be closed until 25th June, on account of Measles, and that he considered disinfection unnecessary, and that the School Keeper had been instructed to do the usual cleansing.

Communication was received from the Medical Officer (Education) London County Council on 12th June that Classroom C of the Infants' Department of Malmesbury Road School would be closed for a period of 14 days on account of Measles, and on 14th June a letter was received that he did not consider disinfection necessary and that the School Keeper had been instructed to do the usual cleansing.

On 30th June and 11th July letters were received from the Medical Officer (Education) of the London County Council that Classroom A of the Infants' Department of the Byron Street School, and Classroom A of the Infants' Department of the Upper North Street School, had been respectively closed until Monday, the 16th July, and until after the summer holidays, on account of Measles. In each case it was stated the school-keeper had been instructed to carry out the necessary cleansing.

Notice was received on 19th July from the Medical Officer (Education) London County Council that Classroom C of Knapp Road School Infants' Department is closed until after the summer holidays on account of the prevalence of Measles.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS AND ISOLATION.

The Battersea Borough Council made a representation to the Local Government Board in favour of accommodation being provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the reception and treatment of cases of Measles, and asked other Borough Councils to make similar representations.

The Public Health and Housing Committee were of opinion the provision of Infectious Diseases Hospitals by the Metropolitan Asylums Board for isolation and treatment of cases of Measles is not necessary or desirable, and recommended the Council to concur in this opinion, and the Local Government Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and the Battersea Borough Council be so informed.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER (SPOTTED FEVER.)

A case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever (Spotted Fever) was certified from the London Hospital in a child aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, a resident of Bow. Upon receipt of the information the Local Government Board was communicated with, and the premises visited. All the inmates were well and no history could be obtained as to the cause of the child's illness. He became suddenly ill whilst playing in the street on the 13th October, and the mother took him to the London Hospital on the 18th October.

There were other cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever in the London Hospital at the time, but they did not belong to the Poplar District.

DIARRHŒA* and ENTERITIS.†

Deaths from Diarrhœa for the past fourteen 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
1904	...	63	...	117	...	70	...	250	...	4801
1905	...	52	...	102	...	48	...	202	...	3410
1906	...	92	...	120	...	74	...	286	...	4424

For death rates see Tables XVIII. and XIX., page 47.

* Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhœa, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.

† Under the heading of "Enteritis" are included deaths registered as due to Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro enteritis, Gastric catarrh, Gastritis, and Gastro-Intestinal catarrh.

ENTERITIS, ALL AGES.

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough.
1900	...	39	...	41	...	79	...	159
1901	...	28	...	34	...	40	...	102
1902	...	20	...	22	...	19	...	61
1903	...	14	...	11	...	28	...	53
1904	...	14	...	28	...	19	...	61
1905	...	13	...	14	...	11	...	38
1906	...	13	...	19	...	19	...	51

DIARRHŒA, UNDER ONE YEAR.

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough.
1900	...	35	...	74	...	70	...	179
1901	...	52	...	66	...	47	...	165
1902	...	25	...	33	...	24	...	82
1903	...	32	...	63	...	24	...	119
1904	...	43	...	82	...	49	...	174
1905	...	36	...	77	...	35	...	148
1906	...	64	...	76	...	59	...	199

ENTERITIS, UNDER ONE YEAR.

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough.
1900	...	21	...	28	...	55	...	104
1901	...	17	...	25	...	27	...	69
1902	...	12	...	10	...	11	...	33
1903	...	8	...	4	...	19	...	31
1904	...	8	...	15	...	13	...	36
1905	...	6	...	11	...	6	...	23
1906	...	5	...	14	...	9	...	28

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS, UNDER ONE YEAR.

		Poplar.		Bromley.		Bow.		Borough.
1900	...	56	...	102	...	125	...	283
1901	...	69	...	91	...	74	...	234
1902	...	37	...	43	...	35	...	115
1903	...	40	...	67	...	43	...	150
1904	...	51	...	97	...	62	...	210
1905	...	42	...	88	...	41	...	171
1906	...	69	...	90	...	68	...	227

INQUESTS AND DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

Inquests and Deaths from violence during the year 1906 were as follows :—

	Number of Inquests held in the parishes.	Deduct Inquests held on non-parishoners.	Add Inquests held on parishioners from outlying districts.	Total Inquests belonging to each parish.	Verdict from Violence.	Verdict from Natural Causes.
POPLAR ..	139	32	39	146	58	88
BROMLEY	279	122	20	177	56	121
BOW ..	77	4	28	101	47	54
TOTALS	495	158	87	424	161	263

For annual rates of deaths from violence per 1000 persons living, and the percentages of inquest cases to total deaths, see Tables XVIII. and XIX., page 47.

	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.	BROMLEY.	BOW.	POPLAR.	BROMLEY.	BOW.
By Railway .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	..
By Vehicles and Horses..	3	15	..	1	..	3
Ships, Boats and Docks (exclusive of drowning) ..	1	10	..	..	..	..
Building Operations .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Conflagrations	1	..	..	..	..	..
Burns, Scalds and Explosions ..	..	17	1	..	1	2
Drowning (accidental not suicidal)	20	5	1	6	..	..
Suffocation in Bed	4	12	12	..	..	..
Poisons or Poisonous Vapours ..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Other and not stated Causes ..	17	49	7	4	2	3
Homicide .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Suicide	2	4	7	1	1	2
Manslaughter .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	48	116	30	13	4	11

MORTUARIES.

The following is a list of the number 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 ..	370	5	2	91	42	19	25	125	61
St. Leonard's Road ..	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
Bow Churchyard ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington Road (infectious diseases) ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL	376	5	2	91	42	24	26	125	61

The provision of proper mortuary accommodation is still under the consideration of the Public Health and Housing 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.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.
Grosvenor Buildings	15	..	7	7	..	1	..	6	5	..
Council Buildings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanbury Buildings	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

The deaths were as follows:—

	Residents.	Outlying.
Grosvenor Buildings	17	21
Council „	1	1
Hanbury „	1	2
	—	—
	19	24

GROSVENOR, HANBURY, AND COUNCIL BUILDINGS.

Cause of Death.	Deaths in Buildings at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Public Institutions within & 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	6	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Continued .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Enteritis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Septic Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	5	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	4	..	..	4
Other Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Pleurisy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veneral Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicides .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other causes	15	..	..	1	..	7	7	..	5	1	4	10
All causes	43	11	5	2	1	15	9	1	13	1	9	24

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

Asylum, Cane Hill	...	...	...	1
„ Dartford Heath	...	...	...	1
„ Tooting Bec	...	...	...	2
Fever Hospital, Brook	...	...	...	1
Hospital, Children's, East London	...	...	...	1
„ Guy's	...	...	...	1
„ London	...	...	...	1
„ Poplar	...	...	...	1
Mother's Home, Commercial Road	...	...	...	1
Sick Asylum	...	...	...	13
Union Workhouse, Poplar	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	24

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

1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
36 ..	48 ..	32 ..	39 ..	44 ..	31 ..	62 ..	39 ..	44 ..	53 ..	48 ..	43

Mr. Lough, Clerk to the Guardians, has been good enough to furnish me with the following information for the year 1906:—

	Visiting Medical Orders.	Dispensary Medical Orders.	Number on Permanent List.
Hanbury Buildings	9	8	0
Grosvenor Buildings	27	41	30
Council Buildings	4	2	0

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.	1904.	1905.	1906.
22 ..	30 ..	11 ..	18 ..	11 ..	5 ..	5 ..	8 ..	15 ..	27 ..	34 ..	17

GROSVENOR BUILDINGS.

1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
77 ..	103 ..	65 ..	48 ..	46 ..	27 ..	28 ..	19 ..	60 ..	69 ..	63 ..	103 ..	98

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

July, 1906.

- 65, Bow Lane, 41 men, John Moore
 193, 5, 7, Bow Road, Bow Chambers, 640 men, Wm. Henry Grayson.
 196, Bow Road, 54 men, Alfred Palmer.
 217, Bow Road, 91 men, Alfred Palmer.
 97, High Street, 15 men, Henry Müller.
 144, High Street, 29 men, Frederick James Simpson.
 378, Old Ford Road, Betha Nicholson, 31 men.
 38, Pennyfields, 54 men, Mary Stephenson.
 42, Pennyfields, 44 men, Alfred Palmer.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

July, 1906.

No.	Address of Premises.	Lodgers.	Keeper.
138	3, Bridge Road, Isle of Dogs	4	Josephine Christensen
61	15, Canton Street	9	Mrs. Pfretzehehner
137	63, East India Dock Road	11	Anna Engstrom
64	188	10	Mary Filmer
96	236	7	Mr. Brown
67	261	4	James Johnston
93	445	10	Alfred Downham
97	Garford Street (Scandinavian Home) ..	175	Axel Welin
139	108, High Street	2	Fransina V. Schwenk
148	Jeremiah Street (Queen Vic. S. Rest) ..	60	David Roe (Rev.)
48	4, King Street West	6	George Dale
104	11, Pennyfields	7	Albert Muller
15	32	6	Eliza Simpson
106	41	17	John Larson
118	46	10	C. B. Nilson
53	70	8	Carrie Simuelson
27	57, Upper North Street	7	Chang Ahon
32	235, West Ferry Road	7	Christian Mattson
153	5, Pennyfields	11	Charles King

CANAL BOATS.

For the year ended 31st December, 1906, the inspections and reports of the Inspectors respecting registered canal boats and non-registered canal boats were as follows:—

	Registered.	Non-Registered.
Mr. J. Johnson—West Combined Division ...	4 ^o	16 ^o
Mr. H. J. Langley—Bromley North Division ...	0	23†
Mr. R. E. Miners—Bromley Central Division ...	3	40‡
Mr. J. Bullock—East Combined Division ...	1	4
Mr. A. J. Field—Bow East Division ...	24§	31
Mr. W. Boyce—Bow West Division ...	5||	43
Total Inspections ...	37	157

NOTE.—* See as follows: Mr. Johnson's report.

†	„	Mr. Langley's	„
‡	„	Mr. Miners'	„
§	„	Mr. Field's	„
||	„	Mr. Boyce's	„

* Mr. Johnson reported:—

“During the year I have had an opportunity of boarding 20 canal boats, four of which were registered under the Canal Boats Acts. The others were sailing and ordinary barges.

“Each boat was found to be in good order, those registered under the Acts especially so. The certificates were examined, inspections made as to overcrowding, and no fault was to be found.

“The ‘water vessels’ and means of keeping out the bilge water, such as the pumps and bulkheads between the cargo (which was always gas liquor to be used at the tar factory in my district), and cabins were found to be in good condition, and no percolations into the cabins were known of.

“No case of disease was found on any of the boats, and where the two sexes lived on board the proper conditions as to separation existed.

“One registered canal boat was examined twice during the year.”

† Mr. Langley's 23 inspections of non-registered boats included two visits to one boat.

‡ Mr. Miners' 43 inspections of non-registered and registered boats included the inspection of three non-registered barges twice.

§ Mr. A. J. Field reported:—

“In the case of one registered Canal boat the Master had no certificate aboard; the boat had been run down in the Thames and

certificate consequently lost; the Master had forgotten to apply for a new certificate; letters written to Registration Authority and owner.

“ In another instance the Master had a provisional certificate until meeting of the Registration Authority.

“ The seams of cabin were open in the case of one boat, but she was to be laid up for repairs on her return.

“ Two registered boats were examined twice.”

|| Mr. Boyce's five inspections of registered boats included two visits to one boat.

WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, LAUNDRIES AND OUTWORKERS.

HOME WORK REGULATION BILL.

As to the number and description of workshops on the registers see Tables A and B, pages 112 and 113.

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

A register of bakehouses is also kept.

The registered workshops were inspected two or three times in the year, some every month.

The number of premises notified within the district as used by outworkers is 1146, but this number varies with each six monthly return, see Table A, page 112, and Table C and D, pages 115 to 117.

The places where the outworkers are employed were inspected all of them twice during the year, some more frequently.

See Miss Tattersall's report, pages 218 and 219, and the Sanitary Inspectors' reports, pages 175 and 180.

For outworkers connected with infectious cases, see page 60.

A special form is submitted by the Secretary of State for the guid-

ance of Medical Officers of Health (see pages 115 to 120) in preparing the report on factories and workshops in pursuance of Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

In order that the form may be filled in without any difficulty from year to year, the Sanitary Inspectors have been urgently requested to give full and complete descriptions of the premises visited where any work is carried on, and to classify such premises in their note books before handing them to the clerks for the particulars to be entered in the journals, registers and index files.

It can be easily understood that the classification of premises where work is executed will vary from time to time, according to the pressure of work or the nature of the work carried on—outworkers premises may become domestic workshops, and also workshops, and even factories; workshops may become factories; and workplaces may become workshops or factories, between the visits of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Factories	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Workshops	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Outworkers	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Workplaces	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Domestic workshops	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Factories where food is prepared	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
Workshops where food is prepared	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Other places where food is prepared	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
Factories where food is not prepared	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Workshops where food is not prepared	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
Other places where food is not prepared	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
Total	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132

* The High Street Station and its flow lines; the two following—Specials—
 Streets Road, and the Sea Road, Old Quay, are not included.
 † This table is prepared at the date of the last inspection—See Annual
 Report, page 121.
 ** Including 21 workshops where both men and women are employed.
 † † There is said to be 25 of these premises where men and women are employed.
 † † Including 12 premises where food is prepared.
 † † Including 12 premises.
 † † See Inspector's Report, page 121 to 122.

TABLE A.

Table giving number of, and inspections, etc., of Bakehouses, Laundries, Workshops, Workplaces, Places where food is prepared, Milk premises, Cowsheds, Slaughter-houses, Offensive Businesses, Ice Cream premises, Registered Houses Let in Lodgings, and Homeworkers' premises.

Premises.	On Register at end of year 1906.			Number of Inspections.	Number of Intimations.	Number of Notices.	Number of Final Notices.	Number of Prosecutions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.					
Bakehouse, Factory ..	2*	..	2	9	1	..	..	..
Bakehouse, Workshop ..	78†	..	78	315	65	1	..	..
Bakehouse, Domestic Workshop	27†	..	27	150	34	5	..	..
Laundries, Factory ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Laundries, Workshop ..	3	25	28	83	15	1	..	..
Laundries, Domestic Workshop .. ..	..	19	19	45	6	2	..	..
Workshops	160	231**	391	774	73	35	1	..
Workshops, Domestic ..	24	39	63	122	2	1	..	..
Workplaces	197	..	197	362	32	10	3	..
Places where food is sold or prepared	299‡	..	299‡	999††	128	9	..	..
Milk Premises	360	..	360§	1776	8	6	..	..
Cowsheds	15	..	15	89	3	..	..	..
Slaughterhouses.. ..	19	..	19	83	2	..	..	..
Other offensive trade premises	9	..	9	44	..	..	..	..
Ice Cream premises ..	139	..	139	284	20	6	..	..
Registered houses-let-in-lodgings	960	..	960	2968¶	..	459	25	..
Homeworkers' premises	64	1082	1146	2156	21	..	..	..

* 94, High Street, Poplar, and 16, Bow Road; the two following—Spratt's Factory, Morris Road, and the Far Famed Cake Company, are not included.

† Eight Bakehouses were disused at the date of the last inspection. See Annual Report, page 120.

** Including 24 workshops where both men and women are employed.

‡ Power is used in 35 of these premises where sausages are made.

†† Including inspections of all factories where food is prepared.

§ Including 15 cowsheds.

¶ See Inspector's Report, pages 220 to 223.

TABLE B.

At the end of the year the following premises were on the registers :—

WORKSHOPS (MALE).

1 Barge builder	1 Zinc worker
1 Bellows maker	3 Laundries
1 Beef extract	1 Mat maker
4 Blacksmiths	1 Mica chimney cutter
1 Bladder Cleansing Works	1 Painter and fitter
1 Blind maker	1 Pickling works
20 Bootmakers	1 Plumber
1 Boating works	1 Poultry food mixer
1 Box maker	1 Printer
1 Brush maker	1 Rag sorter
1 Brass worker	1 Rope and twine works
3 Builders	1 Rubber works
1 Case maker	3 Sail makers
1 Carpenter	1 Sack and tarpaulin works
1 Chemical works	1 Ship's plumber
1 Cigar maker	1 Ship smith
1 Copper and bronze works	1 Shoe maker
10 Cabinet makers	1 Skin dresser
4 Confectioners	1 Stonemason
1 Coffee extract	1 Shirt and costume manufacturer
3 Coopers	1 Table maker
2 Cork cutters	9 Tailors
1 Cork fender maker	1 Tinsmith
5 Cycle makers	1 Tinned meat packer
2 Electricians	1 Tin plate works
1 Enamel bath maker	3 Tin repairing works
15 Farriers	1 Tin and earthenware works
1 Fish curer	1 Toy maker
1 Foundry	3 Undertakers
1 Furniture maker	2 Upholsterers
1 Frilling maker	2 Vinegar works
2 Furriers	1 Wire worker
1 Galvanized iron works	5 Wheelwrights
1 Garage works	5 Wood chopping
7 Harness makers	

WORKSHOPS (MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED).

2 Boots	1 Skirts and costume maker
1 Clothier	1 Harness maker
1 Cork cutter	1 Potted meat
4 Confectioners	2 Upholsterers
9 Tailors	1 Wood chopper
1 Furrier	

DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS (WHERE MEN ARE EMPLOYED.)

9 Bootmakers	1 Rag sorter
1 Brawn maker	1 Soap maker
1 Barrow maker	1 Tailor
1 Cabinet maker	1 Tyre maker
1 Coppersmith	1 Undertaker
2 Cycle makers	1 Walking stick maker
1 Herring curer	2 Wheelwrights

HOME WORKERS (MALE).

53 Boots	3 Shoes
1 Box maker	6 Tailors
1 Fur	

WORKSHOP AND DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS (FEMALES).*

81 Tailors	1 Dressing gown maker
45 Laundresses	1 Pickle maker
14 Boot upper makers	6 Outfitters
51 Dressmakers	1 Glass blower
1 Shroud maker	1 Corset maker
2 Artificial flower makers	1 French polisher
1 Upholsterer	3 Mantle makers
2 Sheet and tent makers	1 Paper sorter
1 Horse hair dresser	1 Leather Cutter
1 Cork cutter	5 Wood choppers
4 Skirt and blouse makers	3 Boxmakers
2 Waterproof garment makers	1 Bibmaker
2 Sack and bag makers	1 Bracemaker
10 Shirt and pyjama makers	1 Nailserter
3 Furriers	1 Shirt front and collar maker
4 Underclothing makers	1 Soda packing
1 Potted meat maker	1 Rubber balloons
1 Ladies' tailor	2 Trimming makers
1 Seal stamper	1 Bonbon maker
14 Milliners	1 Brush maker
1 Down cushion maker	3 Belt makers
4 Tiemakers	1 Corset maker
7 Confectioners	

* It is very difficult to separate Workshops and Domestic Workshops, as these premises are sometimes one and sometimes the other, according to the pressure of work. See table A, page 112 and remarks in italics, page 110 and 111.

TABLE C.***See remarks in italics, pages 110 and 111.***FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORKERS.****I.—INSPECTION.**

Premises.	Number of				
	Inspections.	Written Notices.			Prosecutions.
		Intimation.	Statutory.	Final.	
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	54	3	..	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	1172*	153	37	1	
Domestic Workshops	317†	42	8	..	
Workplaces (Males)	362	32	10	3	
Domestic Workplaces (Males)	15	1	..	..
Places where food is sold or prepared ..	999§	128	9	..	
Homeworkers' Premises	2156	21	..	..
Total	5075	380	64	4	

** TABLES C, D, E and F are filled in at the request of the Secretary of State.

* Including Workshop Bakehouses. See Table A, page 112.

† Including Domestic Bakehouses. See Table A, page 112.

§ The inspections of all factories where food is prepared are included. Power is used to chop meat for sausages, etc., in 35 of the premises.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i>				
Want of cleanliness	418	418	2	
Want of ventilation .. .. .	..	..	..
Overcrowding	3	3	..	
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	..	
Other nuisances	260	260	..	
Sanitary accommodation. {	insufficient	1	1	
	unsuitable or defective	9	9	
	not separate for sexes	3	3	
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).	..	..	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	..	..	..
Total	695	695		

TABLE D.
HOME WORK.

Nature of Work. (1)	Outworkers' List, Section 107.								Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises. (10)	Outwork in un- wholesome premises, Section 108.*			Outwork in infected premises, Sections 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.				Number of Addresses of Outworkers re- ceived from other Councils. (6)	Number of Ad- dresses of Out- workers forwarded to other Councils. (7)	Prosecutions.			Instances. (11)	Notices served. (12)	Prosecutions. (13)	Instances. (14)	Orders made (S. 110). (15)	Prosecutions. (Sections 109, 110). (16)
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				Failing to keep or per- mit inspec- tion of lists. (8)	Failing to send lists. (9)							
	Lists. (2)	Out- workers. (3)	Lists. (4)	Out- workers. (5)											
Wearing Apparel— (1) Making, &c.	90	1688	11	19	908	818	1	..	2029						
(2) Cleaning and washing..															
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..															
Furniture and Upholstery ..															
Fur pulling															
Umbrellas															
Paper Bags and Boxes	4	200	..	..	..	81	..	..	127					
Brush Making															
Stuffed Toys															
File Making															
Electro Plate															
Cables and Chains															
Anchors and Grapnels															
Cart Gear.. .. .															
Locks, Latches and Keys															
Total	94	1888	11	19	908	899	1		2156						

* For Infectious Diseases see page 60.

*LIST OF OUTWORKERS, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT,
1901 (S. 107)^o*

Class of Homework.	1906. Number of Lists received.				Number of Addresses of Outworkers.			
	Due Feb 1st.		Due Aug. 1st.		Forwarded to other Authorities.		Received from other Authorities.	
	No. of Lists.	No. of Outworkers.	No. of Lists.	No. of Outworkers.	Due Feb. 1.	Due Aug. 1.	Due Feb. 1.	Due Aug. 1.
Total	47	1026	58	881	362	537	342	566
Tailoring	33	546	40	486				
Shirtmaking ..	3	245	3	227				
Miscellaneous ..	8	203	9	133				
Shoemakers ..	3	32†	6	35||				

* See pages 110, 112 and 116. † 28 Males and 4 Females. || 31 Males and 4 Females.

The Public Health and Housing Committee considered a circular letter from the Home Office respecting the administration of the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act.

The communication stated that the Secretary of State desired "to bring specially before them the question of the enforcement by the Council and their officers of the provisions in the Act which deal with the subject of home work, that is, work in the manufacture, repair, &c., of articles by the worker in his or her own house." . . . "The inference cannot be avoided that in a considerable number of districts little use has been made by the Local Authorities of their important powers under the Home Work Provisions." . . . "Outworkers form the weakest section of the labouring class, and the class in respect of which the State, from the nature of the circumstances, is least able by its officers to control the conditions of work."

"If these conditions are to be effectively controlled, the Local Authorities, to whom Parliament has entrusted the duty of supervising them, must make a full use of their powers. The Secretary of State may remind the Council that in addition to the ordinary sanitary inspection under the Public Health Act of outworkers' dwellings, which is even more necessary in their case than in the case of ordinary dwellings, the following special obligations are placed on the Council:—

"1. The lists of outworkers should be duly received from employers and the necessary steps taken to enforce them in case of default.

"2. Addresses of any outworkers in the lists who reside in other districts should be communicated to the Councils of those districts.

"3. Where insanitary conditions or dangerous infectious diseases are found on outworkers' premises, action should be taken if necessary under Sections 108, 109 and 110 of the Factory Act which give power to the Council to prohibit outwork in such premises. For this purpose outworkers' premises should be systematically visited.

"4. The annual report of the Medical Officer should be sent to the Home Office.

"The Secretary of State trusts that if in the past any of these duties have been imperfectly fulfilled in the Council's area, steps will be taken to remedy the omission in future."

The Secretary of State forwarded with the letter a "Return (to an address of the House of Commons) as to the administration in each County and County Borough during 1904, by the Local Authorities, of the Home Work Provisions, as shown by the reports of the Medical Officers of Health sent to the Home Office, under Section 132 of the Act," giving information on specified matters, including "the number of outworkers' lists received by the Local Authority under Section 107, and the number of outworkers shown by them."

A reference to the Home Work Return for 1904, accompanying the circular, shows that, with the exception of Westminster, the inspections made in Poplar exceed those in any other London Borough, and that of eight prosecutions in London in respect of failure to supply the necessary lists of outworkers five were instituted by the Poplar Borough Council.

An occupier of a workshop was summoned for not keeping in the workshop in the prescribed form and manner, and with the prescribed particulars list showing the names and addresses of his outworkers. A penalty of 10s. was inflicted, with 23s. costs.

HOME WORK REGULATION BILL.

The Home Work Regulation Bill is a Bill to provide the better Regulation of Home Industries, presented by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, supported by Mr. Crooks and others, and was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 21st February, 1907.

The Bill provides that it shall not be lawful for any employer in and

by way of his trade to give out any work or any materials for the performance of any work in any trade or industry, to which the Act shall apply to any person to be done in any dwelling-place, unless such person is in possession of a certificate granted to him under the provisions of the Act.

Any person desirous of taking in any work or materials for the performance of any work in any trade or industry to which the provisions of the Act shall apply to be done in any dwelling shall before taking in any such work apply to one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Factories for the district in which is situate the dwelling-place in which he proposes to do such work.

The certificate will remain in force (with provisos) for a period of six months, and is to be renewed at the expiration of this period.

The inspection of the premises is to be undertaken by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

TABLE E.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	
Bakehouse Workshops	78
Bakehouse Domestic Workshops	27
Laundries Workshops	28
Laundries Domestic Workshops	19
Workshops	391
Domestic Workshops	63
Places where food is sold or prepared ..	299
Total number of workshops on Register ..	905*

* See Tables A and B, and pages 112 and 113.

TABLE F.**OTHER MATTERS.**

Class. (1)	Number (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	53
Action taken in matters referred	{
by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)		7
Other	4
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	..
In use at the end of the year	33

BAKEHOUSES.

The Bakehouses throughout the Borough were inspected at least twice during the year.

There are 115 bakehouses in the Borough of Poplar, 38 Poplar (including one factory bakehouse), 48 Bromley, 29 Bow, but at the date of the last inspection two were disused in Poplar, five in Bromley and one in Bow, so that there were in use 107 bakehouses, 36 Poplar, 43 Bromley and 28 Bow. See Table A, page 112.

There are 37 underground bakehouses in the Borough, 9 Poplar, 16 Bromley and 12 Bow. At the end of the year four were not in use in Bromley.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES & COW-HOUSES.

Notices were received from occupiers of slaughter-houses and cow-houses of their intention to apply for the renewal of their licences at a Special Meeting of the Public Health Committee of the London County Council, held at the Clerkenwell Sessions House, Clerkenwell, on Thursday, the 18th October, at 10 a.m.

The slaughter-houses and cow-houses in the Borough were inspected prior to the renewal of the licenses by the London County Council.

There are 19 slaughter-houses : 7 Poplar, 5 Bromley, and 7 Bow, and 15 cow-houses : 3 Poplar, 5 Bromley, and 7 Bow.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Division.	Reg. No.	Premises and Tenant.
West Combined ...	237	51, Canton Street, John Carpenter
West Combined ...	240	42, High Street, Poplar, Hy. Utz
West Combined ...	238	57/59, Chrisp Street, Wm. Frankel
East Combined ...	233	Bow Lane (west side), Henry Wickes
East Combined ...	249	38, St. Leonard's Road, William Mace
East Combined ...	241	318, High Street, Poplar, John Hagmaier
Poplar South ...	252	48/50, West Ferry Road, John Faulconbridge
Poplar South ...	242	146, Manchester Road, F. F. Suape (late Curry)
Poplar South ...	—	362, Manchester Road*
Bromley North ...	234	18, Bow Road, Horace John Woollven
Bromley North ...	235	138, Bow Road, Frank Bretton
Bromley North ...	239	218, Devons Road, Arthur Wm. Harvey
Bromley North ...	250	34, St. Leonard's Street, Robert Phillips
Bow East ...	236	231, Bow Road, Hy. Ed. Knightsbridge
Bow West ...	248	338, Roman Road, Henry Wm. Jarrett
Bow West ...	251	114, Tredegar Road, Arthur Charles Tozer
Bow West ...	246	258, Roman Road, James Henry Cox
Bow West ...	244	241, Old Ford Road, David Mitchell
Bow West ...	245	220, Roman Road, George Weston
Bow West ...	247	288, Roman Road, Thomas Skillington

* Not used now as a slaughter-house ; sausage making by machinery.

COW-HOUSES.

Division.	Reg. No.	Premises and Tenant.
West Combined ...	161	1, Barchester Street*, Wm. Sam. Alexander Percival
West Combined ...	170A	88, Upper North Street, William Jorden
East Combined ...	165	213, Grundy Street, Henry John York
East Combined ...	171	29, Wells Street, David Jones

* Notice of application not received. Premises now used as a stable.

Division.	Reg. No.	Premises and Tenant.
Poplar South ...	166	2, Manchester Road, Henry Brooker
Bromley North ...	172	13, Whitethorn Street, A. L. Alexander and Sons
Bromley North ...	170	48, St. Leonard's Street, Charles Neall
Bromley North ...	163	14, Botolph Road, David William Jones
Bromley Central ...	157	27, Abbots Road, Joseph Gurney
Bow East ...	158	3, Alfred Street, Joseph Hunt
Bow East ...	169	457, Old Ford Road, Thomas Joseph and George Green
Bow West ...	162	10, Beale Road, John Thomas
Bow West ...	167	17/19, Morville Street, Thomas Hugh Jones
Bow West ...	159	75, Armagh Road, Elizabeth Davies
Bow West ...	160	103, Armagh Road, Ann Davies
Bow West ...	168	361, Old Ford Road, John William Lewis

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The premises where offensive trades may be carried on within the Borough of Poplar are :—

Yard attached to 39, White Post Lane ...	}	Tripe Boilers
277, Roman Road ...		
East London Soap Works ...	}	Soap Boilers
241, Old Ford Road ...		
37, White Post Lane ...	}	Fat Melters
112, White Post Lane ...		
31, White Post Lane ...		
Webbs, Yeo Street ...	}	Fat and Bone Boilers
Wickens, Pease & Co., Glaucus Street ...		

Three summonses were taken out in respect of the tripe boiler's premises, 277, Roman Road. See Police Court proceedings, page 161.

COFFEE SHOPS, EATING-HOUSES, HOTELS & RESTAURANTS, ETC.*

The number of premises where food is sold or prepared for sale is 299: 143 Poplar, 90 Bromley, and 66 Bow.

999 visits were paid to these premises during the year.

Want of cleanliness was found in 128 instances, and 82 other defects existed.

128 intimations were served, which in 9 cases were followed up by Statutory notices, but no legal proceedings were taken.

A register of these premises is kept.

See Sanitary Inspectors' reports, pages 175, 177, 188, 192, 198, 208, and 214.

HAIR-DRESSERS' PREMISES.

The hair-dressers' premises were inspected during the year.

MILKSHOPS.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

CONFERENCE OF DAIRYMEN AND KEEPERS OF MILKSHOPS.

At the end of the year there were in the Borough 360 registered premises (including 15 cow-houses, 3 Poplar, 5 Bromley and 7 Bow) where milk is sold, 116 Poplar, 156 Bromley and 88 Bow. These milkshops were kept under observation (see Inspectors' reports, pages 174, 180, 188, 193, 200, 206 and 214).

12 milkshops had been placed on the register during the year, 4 Poplar, 2 Bromley and 6 Bow. 58 Premises were on account of change

* See Tables A and C, pages 112 and 115.

of owner, re-registered as milkshops, 21 Poplar, 22 Bromley and 15 Bow.

For milkshops connected with infectious diseases, see page 60.

CONFERENCE OF DAIRYMEN AND KEEPERS OF MILKSHOPS.

At a Conference of the Public Health Committee of the Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth Council and dairymen and keepers of milkshops in the Borough, held at the Council House, Wandsworth, on the 17th July, 1906, the following Resolutions were passed, viz. :—

1. That the Board of Agriculture be urged to bring into force and carry out the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order in the country, with such variations as are applicable in various districts.

2. That the Board of Agriculture be requested to take steps to ensure that the udders of the cows and the hands and arms of the person milking shall be clean at the time of milking, and that the vessel used shall be clean and be kept solely for the purpose of milking.

3. That in the opinion of this Conference all Railway Companies carrying milk should provide proper insulated trucks, as now used by the London and North-Western Railway Company, for the purpose.

4. That the Board of Agriculture be urged to take steps to ensure the carriage of milk in sealed churns.

5. That in the opinion of this Conference all dairies should be licensed annually, and only licensed dairies should sell milk for consumption on or off the premises, and that all milk on the counter for sale in open vessels should be covered with muslin or other suitable cover.

6. It was generally admitted that preservatives are not necessary.

The Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth, with a view to the delivery of milk in London free from dirt resolved that a copy of the foregoing resolutions should be sent to the Board of Agriculture and to the Metropolitan City and Borough Councils; and that they be asked, if they approve, to support the resolutions.

The Public Health and Housing Committee recommended the Council:—That the resolutions be approved and a communication addressed to the Board of Agriculture in support thereof.

ICE-CREAMS.

About the middle of the year 1906, all the known premises within the Borough where ice creams are manufactured were inspected. There are 139 such premises within the Borough, 52 Poplar, 64 Bromley and 23 Bow.

See Inspectors' reports, pages 174, 180, 187, 193, 202, 208 and 214.

SMOKE NUISANCES AND NUISANCES FROM TRACTION ENGINES AND LOCOMOTIVES.

119 smoke nuisances were dealt with during the year—18 Bow East, 5 Bow West, 31 North Bromley, 6 Bromley Central, 10 East combined, 19 West combined, and 30 Poplar South.

89 intimations and 35 statutory notices were served.

Whenever traction engines and locomotives created a smoke nuisance whilst passing through the district, the matter was reported to the Public Health and Housing Committee. Summonses were applied for in four instances, see pages 159, 160.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.*

BUTTER AND MARGARINE BILL (*footnote page 129*).

PRESERVATIVES IN MILK AND BUTTER—WARRANTIES UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 AND 1899.

The results of the analyses of 370 samples were reported to the Committee during the year 1906, the samples being as follows:—

SAMPLE.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Milk.. ..	33	36	29	34	132
Butter	37	29	21	32	119
Margarine	1	7	..	3	11
Cheese .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
Coffee	10	7	15	3	35
Coffee and Chicory	..	..	1	7	8
Cocoa	7	7	13	3	30
Chocolate .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
Mustard	2	1	3	3	9
Pepper .. ..	..	1	1	2	4
Vinegar	6	3	4	4	17
Lemonade .. ..	..	2	..	..	2
Lime Water .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
TOTALS	96	93	90	91	370

* See page 169 Sale of Whisky Bill.

Of these 370 samples, 17 were found to be so adulterated that legal proceedings were instituted.

Milk	...	...	...	...	9
Butter	...	...	...	...	7
Margarine	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					17
					—

The Public Analyst reported that during the year he had analysed 370 samples; 26 or 7·0 per cent. were found to be adulterated, showing a decrease of 1·8 in the percentage, as compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the percentage of all adulterated samples found in the several years named:—

1890	...	...	...	...	12·6
1891	...	...	...	...	14·4
1892	...	...	...	...	18·9
1893	...	...	...	...	20·5
1894	...	...	...	...	20·6
1895	...	...	...	...	22·1
1896	...	...	...	...	12·4
1897	...	...	...	...	14·2
1898	...	...	...	...	14·6
1899	...	...	...	...	9·2
1900	...	...	...	...	7·6
1901	...	...	...	...	9·1
1902	...	...	...	...	15·4
1903	...	...	...	...	8·2
1904	...	...	...	...	7·2
1905	...	...	...	...	8·8
1906	...	...	...	...	7·0

The results of the legal proceedings were as follows:—

Sample Procured (date).	MILK. Adulteration, &c.	Summons heard. (date)	Costs.			Penalty.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1906.		1906.						
23 Jan.	Milk deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 14 per cent.	23 Feb.	1	3	0	2	0	0
13 May	Milk deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 7 per cent. (a)	7 June	1	3	0	1	0	0
	Carried forward	...	2	6	0	3	0	0

Sample Procured (date). 1906.		Summons heard.	Costs.			Penalty.		
		(date)	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward ...	...	2	6	0	3	0	0
20 June	Milk deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 3 per cent. (b)	20 July	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 July	Milk containing ·016 per cent. formaldehyde ...	24 Aug.	1	3	0	0	10	0
27 July	Milk containing ·013 per cent. formaldehyde ...	24 Aug.						
		adjourned to 7 Sept., then <i>sine die</i> , third portion to Somerset House, 20 Sept.	3	3	0	2	0	0
27 July	Milk deficient in solids, not fat to the extent of 10 per cent.	7 Sept.						
		adjourned <i>sine die</i> . 20 Sept.	1	3	0	1	0	0
24 Sept.	Milk deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 7·4 per cent. (c) ...	26 Oct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Oct.	Milk deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 11·7 per cent.	9 Nov.	1	3	0	0	1	0
20 Oct.	Milk deficient in solids not fat and in fat to the extent of 15·2 per cent. and 3·3 per cent. respectively (d) ...	16 Nov. adjourned 30 Nov.	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Defendant had no money nor goods, and was convicted to 10 days' imprisonment.

(b) Summons dismissed. Milk sold as delivered from cow.

(c) Summons dismissed. No costs against Council. Warrant produced.

(d) Summons dismissed. No costs against Council. Warrant produced.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE* (see footnote, page 129).

3 Jan.	Butter adulterated with 8·4 per cent. of foreign fat ...	2 Feb.	1	3	0	1	0	0
3 Jan.	Butter adulterated with 81 per cent. of foreign fat ...	5 Feb.	0	12	0	2	0	0
3 Jan.	Margarine sold without proper label (same sample as above)	5 Feb.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Carried forward ...		10	13	0	9	11	0

Sample Procured (date). 1906	Adulteration, &c.	Summons heard. (date)	Costs.			Penalty.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	...	10	13	0	9	11	0
19 Jan.	Butter containing at least 3·2 per cent. excess of water ...	16 Feb.	1	3	0	—		
25 Jan.	Butter containing 4 per cent. excessive water	23 Feb.	1	3	0	2	0	0
4 April	Butter containing 88·4 per cent. of foreign fat and 0·18 per cent. of boric acid ...	14 May	1	3	0	14	0	0
11 April	Margarine adulterated with 3·3 per cent. excessive water ...	16 May	1	3	0	2	0	0
6 June	Butter adulterated with 86·1 per cent. of foreign fat and containing ·25 per cent. boric acid	9 July	1	3	0	5	0	0
8 Aug.	Butter adulterated with 81 per cent. of foreign fat ...	14 Sept.	1	3	0	2	0	0
			<u>£17 11 0</u>			<u>£34 11 0</u>		

As more adulterated samples, and samples under a different name, are mentioned in the Analyst's Report, the following remarks will explain the apparent discrepancies, and also state the reasons why legal proceedings were not instituted :—

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 2 per cent. Vendor cautioned.

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 3·5 per cent. The sample was curdled when received, and the deficiency of solids not fat may have been due to the decomposition thus indicated.

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 3·5 per cent. Vendor cautioned.

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 5·8 per cent. Vendor cautioned.

Butter.—Containing 1·7 per cent. excessive water. Vendor cautioned.

Butter.—Containing 14·5 per cent. of water and 0·3 per cent. of boric acid. No summons applied for in consequence of the two wrappers in which the sample of butter was served having printed upon the same—"THIS IS THE CHOICEST BUTTER BLENDED WITH PURE ENGLISH FULL

CREAM MILK, whereby the percentage of water in the butter is increased to about 24 per cent., but this limit of percentage is not guaranteed in milk blended butter."*

Butter.—Containing excessive water to the extent of 1·4 per cent. Vendor cautioned.

Butter.—Containing 1·2 per cent. excessive water. Vendor cautioned.

Margarine.—Containing 1·0 per cent. excessive water. Vendor cautioned.

* *Butter and Margarine Bill.*

The Butter and Margarine Bill presented by Sir Edward Strachey, which was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on Feb. 14th, 1907, is intended "to make further provision with respect to the manufacture, importation and sale of butter and margarine and similar substances." The Bill is calculated to deal the death-blow to the sale of watered butter under the ingenious name of milk-blended butter. It provides for the registration of butter factories in which by way of trade butter is blended, re-worked or subjected to any treatment but not so as to cease to be butter. Any premises are similarly to be registered in which there is manufactured any butter substitute (that is to say, any mixture other than margarine, produced by mixing or blending butter with milk, cream or any substance other than butter) or any imitation butter (that is to say, any article of food which resembles butter, but which is not margarine or a butter substitute) or on which there is carried on the business of a wholesale dealer in butter substitutes or imitation butters. Consignments also of butter substitutes are to be registered in the same way as are consignments of margarine in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899. Any officer of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries is to have power to enter at all reasonable times premises so registered, and an officer of a local authority who is authorised to procure samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts may have similar powers. When the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has reason to believe that any of the processes of blending, and so on, are carried on in unregistered premises it may appoint an officer and authorise him to inspect such premises. It is thus proposed to repeal Subsection (2) of Section 7 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899. If any substance intended to be used for the adulteration of butter is found in any butter factory the occupier of the factory will be deemed guilty of an offence under this Act, and if any oil or fat capable of being so used is found it shall be deemed to be intended to be so used, unless the contrary is proved. This provision is obviously meant to avoid the difficulty which the use of certain oils in butter has created in regard to their detection by chemical analysis. It will be an offence under the Act to store butter or margarine containing more than 16 per cent. of water, or to consign from a factory such butter or margarine unless the occupier or consignor proves that the butter or margarine was not made, blended, or re-worked, or treated in the factory. The sale of any butter substitute containing more than 24 per cent. of water will constitute an offence; and in the list of articles the importation of which is an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, butter or margarine containing more than 16 per cent. of water, butter substitutes containing more than 24 per cent. of water, or any imitation butter, except in packages conspicuously marked "butter substitute" or "imitation butter," will be included. Regulations are proposed in regard to the proportion of curd in butter. For a first offence the fine proposed is £20, for a second offence £50, and for any subsequent offence £100, while imprisonment may be inflicted under Section 17 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, in which such punishment is authorised. It is proposed that this Act shall come into operation on the first day of January, 1908.

Coffee and Chicory.—Chicory and Coffee containing 75 parts of the former to 25 of the latter. Vendor cautioned.

Coffee and Chicory (five samples).—These samples contained respectively 75 per cent., 60 per cent., 60 per cent., 70 per cent. and 65 per cent. of Chicory. The Public Analyst's opinion was that the name of a dominating ingredient in a mixture should come first. The Solicitor's opinion was that as the Inspectors had asked for a mixture and they received it, and as there is no fixed standard as to the respective proportions of Coffee and Chicory, proceedings could not be successfully instituted unless evidence could be called that there was a recognised commercial standard with reference to the proper proportion of Coffee and Chicory.

The Committee were of opinion a standard should be adopted for such mixtures or other means taken for the protection of the purchaser, and recommended to the Council that a representation on the subject be made to the Local Government Board.

Lime Water.—Deficient in lime to the extent of 90·8 per cent. No action taken on account of declaration at time of purchase.

Lemonade.—Lemonade the acidity of which consisted solely of phosphoric acid and containing a trace of metallic impurity equivalent to 0·008 of tin in 10 ounces.

Lemonade.—Lemonade containing a trace of impurity equivalent to 0·01 grains of tin in 10 ounces.

There being no standard nor definition as to how "Lemonade" is to be manufactured, no legal proceedings were instituted in respect of the sample acidified by phosphoric acid and not by citric acid.*

* No doubt lemonade should consist of aerated water acidulated with citric acid and sweetened with sugar, but there is no objection to its being acidulated with phosphoric acid and flavoured with essence of lemons, providing the phosphoric acid is made from pure phosphorus by burning it in air, care being taken during the whole process of manufacture and distilled water only being used. Metallic contamination in lemonade and other saccharine beverages is no doubt due to the use in their manufacture of glacial acetic acid made by distillation from acetate of sodium and sulphuric acid and also acids which are manufactured by treating calcined bones with sulphuric acid or by boiling phosphorus and nitric acid with water. Nitric acid is also made with sulphuric acid, and this last acid is liable to contain arsenic and other metallic impurities. Of course acetic acid can be used and prepared from wood by destructive distillation and purification, and there is no objection to using it, but it is an inferior tonic to phosphoric acid, which, as mentioned above, is best prepared and less likely to contain metallic

PRESERVATIVES IN MILK AND BUTTER.

In 30 samples of Butter out of a total of 119 samples preservatives were found as under :—

Boric acid 0·12% ; 0·22% ; 0·37% ; 0·18% ; 0·13% ; 0·27% ; 0·25% ; 0·4% ; 0·2% ; 0·2% ; 0·25% ; 0·15% ; 0·25% ; 0·3% ; 0·25% ; 0·2% ; 0·12% ; 0·2% ; 0·25% ; 0·15% ; 0·25% ; 0·18% ; 0·18% ; 0·18% ; 0·18% ; 0·25% ; 0·17% ; 0·25% ; 0·12% ; and 0·12%.

Two samples of Margarine contained boric acid : 0·25% and 0·1%.

Two samples of Milk contained formaldehyde : 0·016% and 0·013%.

The Local Government Board issued a circular calling attention to the use of preservatives in food, especially in milk, and suggested that the Council should notify milk traders that action will be taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in instances where preservatives are reported found in milk.

As regards formalin and boron preservatives, the Board were advised that the presence in milk of formalin to an amount which is ascertained by examination, within three days of collecting the sample, to exceed 1 part in 40,000 (1 part in 100,000 of formic aldehyde) raises a strong presumption that the article has been rendered injurious to health, and that the purchaser has been prejudiced, and also that similar presumption is raised where boron preservatives are present in milk to an amount exceeding 57 parts of boric acid per 100,000, or 40 grains of boric acid per gallon.

Action had already been taken by the Public Health and Housing

impurities providing it is made from pure phosphorus and distilled water, care being taken during the whole process of manufacture. If citric acid and acetic acid are used great care should be taken to see that they are pure, for in the *Final Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Arsenical Poisoning from the consumption of beer or other articles of food or drink* it is stated :—

“ 85. The liability of tartaric and citric acids to contain arsenic, in consequence of the use in their manufacture of large quantities of sulphuric acid, has been frequently mentioned in evidence, and we have been informed that small amounts of arsenic have been detected in certain samples, including some of foreign manufacture. We have evidence that care is taken by firms manufacturing these substances to obtain sulphuric acid which is free from arsenic, and that the stringent precautions against contamination by lead which are usually taken would also remove arsenic if present.”

“ 86. Acetic acid, sulphurous acid and bisulphites—used in the preparation of a variety of food substances—have also, in a few instances, been reported to contain small amounts of arsenic.”

Committee in cases where preservatives had been found in milk, and convictions obtained. The Committee directed notice be given to milk dealers in the Borough as suggested.

The following is a copy of a notice given to each milk dealer in the Borough:—

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

TO MILK TRADERS.

Preservatives in Milk.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

This is to give notice that the Public Health and Housing Committee of the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar have directed that Legal Proceedings shall be instituted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in instances where Preservatives in Milk are discovered on analysis by the Public Analyst.

FREDERICK WM. ALEXANDER,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Offices,
Bow Road, E.,
27th July, 1906.

The *Lancet* stated:—

“We are glad to see that the Local Government Board is drawing the attention of the authorities who are responsible for the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts to the fact that the use of preservatives in milk is not a *sine qua non* to the trade. The Board, in a circular recently issued, states that in certain boroughs in London and elsewhere in which samples of milk are systematically tested for preservatives, the presence of substances at any time of the year has been found to be exceptional, and there is evidence to show that a very large number of milk vendors conduct their business without the use of antiseptics, even in those instances in which the milk comes long distances by rail. Proceedings instituted against vendors of milk containing preservatives have usually been taken under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Conviction has followed, it being held that when the purchaser who asks for milk is supplied with milk plus a preservative he does not receive an article of the nature, substance and quality demanded and is prejudiced thereby. The Board suggests that analysts should record in their quarterly reports the number of samples of milk which have been

examined with the view of ascertaining the presence of preservatives and should report at once to the Council concerned the facts as to samples which proved on analysis to contain an added preservative. It is further suggested that proceedings should be taken in all cases where such a preservative is found. Also it is suggested that when the presence of a preservative is declared the condition of such preserved milk should be carefully examined. As regards formalin and boron preservatives, the Board is advised that the presence in milk of formalin to an amount which is ascertained by examination within three days of collecting the sample to exceed 1 part in 40,000 raises a strong presumption that the article has been rendered injurious to health and that the purchaser has been prejudiced in the sense conveyed in Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. A similar presumption is raised where boron preservatives are found in milk to an amount exceeding 57 parts of boric acid per 100,000 parts of milk. The despatch of this circular to the authorities administering the Sale of Food and Drugs Act looks as though the Local Government Board at last means to codify the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Preservatives and Colouring Matter in Food which reported so long ago as 1901. We have long urged for an official recognition of the findings of this committee."

WARRANTIES UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 TO 1899.

It was reported to the Public Health and Housing Committee that a summons taken against the vendor of a sample of milk deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 7·4 per cent. was dismissed on production of a warranty from the wholesale dealer. The question of proceeding against the latter for giving a false warranty was considered, but in view of difficulties in securing convictions in such cases, no prosecution was instituted, but a letter of caution was addressed to the wholesale vendor. The Committee directed that the circumstances should be reported to the Local Government Board and Board of Agriculture.

The Southwark Borough Council convened a Conference of representatives of Metropolitan Borough Councils, on the subject of milk warranties, produced in defence in proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The Conference was held at the Town Hall, Walworth Road, on Wednesday, 30th May, at 3 o'clock, and Councillors J. H. West and W. J. Purdy, with the Medical Officer of Health were appointed delegates.

The following are the resolutions passed at the Conference of Representatives of the Metropolitan Borough Councils as to Milk Warranties :—

That in the opinion of this Conference the provisions of Section 25 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and Section 20 of the Food and Drugs Amendment Act, 1899, operate to the prejudice of the purchaser and the public health and should be repealed, leaving the seller of milk to his remedy at common law against the person from whom he purchases it.

That notices in shops, &c., to the effect that milk sold therein is not warranted as pure shall be no defence.

That the act of mixing water or separated milk with whole milk for the purposes of sale should be made a penal offence.

That any Metropolitan Borough Council should be enabled to sample at any railway station milk coming to dealers in the area of that Borough, although the station may be in another district.

That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the President of the Local Government Board and the President of the Board of Agriculture.

At the same Conference the following amendment was moved, but not carried, viz. :—

That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that steps should be taken to obtain an amendment of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in respect to warranties in the direction indicated in the following suggestions :—

(a) That all warranties should be in a specified form and be properly executed, stamped and registered in a Government Department ;

(b) That a continuous warranty shall be deemed to be a fresh warranty in respect to each sale or transaction, and that it shall not be a defence to a prosecution against a warrantor to allege that the warranty was given above six months previous to the prosecution, provided the sample in respect to which the prosecution is instituted was taken within the statutory period ;

(c) That if, in a prosecution, it is alleged by the defendant that the article was sold in the condition in which it was supplied to him by the warrantor, or that the adulteration is due to a further warrantor, it should be possible for the defendant to attach the first or any further warrantors to the prosecution ;

(d) That the onus of proof of the fact that the milk was delivered unadulterated shall rest upon the warrantor or the further warrantor at the hearing of the charge ;

(e) That the certificate of the Public Analyst shall, in respect to a sample of milk proved to have been sold in the condition in which it was supplied by a warrantor, be evidence against the warrantor and any previous warrantors ; and

(f) That proceedings against all warrantors may be taken in the district of the prosecuting local authority, and not in that of the warrantor.

The Hammersmith Borough Council had under consideration the question of the amendment of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899.

The Hammersmith Council were of opinion that the resolution passed at the Conference would, if acted upon, inflict in many cases a hardship upon the retail seller, who, if honest, could probably give no better proof of his *bona fides* than to obtain a proper contract and warranty with his milk, and for that reason it did not think it was likely or desirable that the proposal should be embodied in any future legislation on the question. On the other hand, the Hammersmith Council considered that the proposals set out in the amendment were reasonable and would materially assist local authorities in prosecuting offenders under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The Hammersmith Council accordingly adopted a resolution in the terms of the amendment referred to, and directed that a copy thereof be forwarded to the President of the Local Government Board, and also requested the Metropolitan Borough Councils, if they agreed therewith, to support the action taken.

The Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar had already adopted resolutions urging the repeal of Section 25 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and Section 20 of the Sale of Food and Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1899, or, as an alternative, the passing of an enactment that the person relying on a warranty, should bring up the warrantor for conviction in his stead, and had also passed resolutions on the subject of taking samples at railway stations in other boroughs, of milk consigned to the Borough.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND EXAMINATION OF UNSOUND FOOD AT WHARVES, Etc.

With respect to the examination of food stuffs see Sanitary Inspectors' reports, pages 175, 177, 188, 193, 198, 209 and 214-216.

Also, with respect to the examination of food stuffs at wharves, see Inspectors' reports, pages 198, 208 and 215.

The Public Health Committee of the London County Council, under date 21st June, submitted a report which came before the Council on 17th July, in which "the need for improved administration in London for the purposes of inspection of food entering London" is suggested; the recommendation submitted being—

"That application be made to Parliament in the Session of 1907 for authority (i.) to enable the Council to establish food inspection stations and public slaughter-houses in London, and (ii.) to provide for the inspection of food entering London; and that, before the introduction into Parliament of any bill on the subject, the Public Health Committee do report details upon which the provisions of such Bill shall be based."

The recommendation was summarily disposed of by a motion "that the Council do proceed to the next business."

However a Bill to enable regulations to be made for the prevention of danger arising to public health from the importation, preparation, storage or distribution of articles of food, was presented by the President of the Local Government Board, supported by Mr. Runciman.

At the Annual Meeting of the Metropolitan Branch of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, held on 6th July, a discussion took place on the subject of Tinned and Preserved Foods, and the following resolution was passed:—

"That, in the opinion of the Metropolitan Branch of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, it is necessary, in order to secure better protection for the public in regard to Tinned and

Preserved Foods, that legislation should be passed embodying the following important reforms :—

“ 1. That the name and address of the manufacturer, and the date of canning, shall be impressed on the cans.

“ 2. It shall be unlawful to sell for any purpose canned goods that are unfit for human consumption, and it shall be the duty of any person in possession of unsound canned foods to notify and surrender same to the local authority, who shall destroy such unsound food free of charge.

“ 3. A certain number of tins (say 1 per cent.) from each consignment shall be opened on importation and the contents examined under the supervision or instructions of the Sanitary Authority concerned, prior to such canned foods being placed on the market.

“ 4. Tins which are known in the trade as ‘doubtfuls’ shall be deemed to be unfit for human consumption.

“ 5. Food intended for canning shall be inspected by independent officials prior to being canned, and all foods shall be canned under strictly hygienic conditions.

“ 6. In the opinion of the Branch the use of preservatives in canned foods is unnecessary, and should under no circumstances be permitted.”

The Secretary was directed by the Branch to forward this resolution to the Local Government Board, the Board of Agriculture, the London County Council, and the Metropolitan City and Borough Councils, and to express the hope that the Poplar Borough Council would support the Branch by making representations to these bodies, with a view of obtaining the desired reforms.

In submitting the above resolutions to the Public Health and Housing Committee, I suggested that the Sanitary Authority shall have in respect of factories where food is prepared, the same powers of entry as an Inspector under the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, and that the Local Authority be empowered to institute legal proceedings upon the report of the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector, as under Section 135 of the aforementioned Act, in respect of such factories.

I suggested that similar provision should be made in respect of all places as well as factories where food is prepared.

The Public Health and Housing Committee considered the resolution of the Metropolitan Branch of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers, proposing legislation for the better protection of the public in regard to tinned and preserved foods, and recommended that communications be addressed to the Local Government Board, the Board of Agriculture and the London County Council urging legislation as suggested; also proposing that the Local Sanitary Authority should have the same right of entry and of institution of legal proceedings in respect of factories where food is prepared, as possessed by Factory Inspectors under the Factory and Workshops Act of 1901; that such provisions should be extended to places where food is prepared other than factories: and that other Metropolitan Borough Councils be asked to take similar action.

The Westminster City Council had before them a Report of their Public Health Committee, respecting the liability of the wholesale vendor of a tuberculous carcase of a pig recently seized by one of their Sanitary Inspectors.

It was originally intended to institute proceedings against the wholesale dealer, inasmuch as the carcase was seized on the morning of the day following that on which it was received from him by the retailer. The Committee were, however, advised that many difficulties might arise in obtaining a conviction against the wholesale dealer. For instance, it would be necessary to issue a summons at the Guildhall, the premises of the wholesale dealer being situate in Smithfield Market; and it would be a good defence for the wholesale dealer if he could prove that at the time he sold the carcase he did not know, and had no reason to believe, it was diseased. Furthermore, summonses recently taken out by one of the Metropolitan Borough Councils under similar circumstances failed at the Guildhall.

The City Council, after due consideration of all the circumstances, came to the conclusion that in such a case as the one in question facilities should be afforded for proceedings against the wholesale dealer, and resolved to ask the Local Government Board to consider the advisability of the law relating to unsound food being amended in such a way as would make the wholesale dealer responsible for the sale of unsound food by himself or his servant.

The Local Government Board had been communicated with accordingly, and the Town Clerk of the City of Westminster was directed

to inform the several Metropolitan Borough Councils of the City Council's action.

The Public Health and Housing Committee were of opinion it is desirable the law should be amended as proposed, and recommended that the Council concur in this opinion, and the application of the Westminster City Council to the Local Government Board be supported.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

For report of Mr. William Johnson, Inspector for Houses Let in Lodgings, see pages 220-223. There are 960 houses let in lodgings on the register, see report, pages 222 and 223.

WATER CERTIFICATES AND CUTTING OFF WATER SUPPLIES.

Water certificates were authorised to be given under Section 48 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—New Cottages, Nos. 157 & 159, Mellish Street; and New Office and Dwelling House, Dudgeon's Wharf, Manchester Road.

The Islington Borough Council called attention to the fact that the Metropolitan Water Board were continuing the practice of the Water Companies of cutting off the water supply from any inhabited house in respect of which the water rate had not been paid, and subsequently giving notice to the Borough Council that the water had been disconnected from the premises, in order that legal proceedings may be taken by the Council to compel the rate defaulter to reinstate it. It was urged that the Board should, on sanitary grounds, discontinue the practice of cutting off supplies, and take legal proceedings against defaulters for recovery of the rates. The Islington representative had been requested to urge this on the Metropolitan Water Board, and other Borough Councils were asked to take similar action.

The Public Health and Housing Committee concurred and recommended that the Council's representative on the Metropolitan Water Board be asked to urge the Board to discontinue the practice of cutting off

the water supply from premises in respect of which the water rate had not been paid, and to substitute legal proceedings for the recovery of such rate, where necessary.

The following letter was submitted to the Committee :—

Metropolitan Water Board,
Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.,
31st December, 1906.

Dear Sir,

Disconnecting Supplies for non-payment of Water Rate.

With reference to the resolutions recently passed by the Islington Borough Council on the subject of the disconnection of supplies by the Water Board as a means of recovery of outstanding water rates, I am directed by the Finance Committee to inform you of the following facts.

The subject was gone into very carefully by the Committee in February, 1905, when they decided that it would not be in the interests of the Board and therefore of the general body of consumers to *entirely* abandon the practice. Since that date, however, the power to cut off supplies has been very sparingly used; the number of disconnections being reduced to a minimum.

No supplies are disconnected without the order of the Committee being first obtained, and in each case the whole of the surrounding circumstances are brought before them and fully considered. It has been the practice to refrain from giving such orders where the premises are known to be occupied by more than one family, and in genuine cases of poverty. Moreover, as you are doubtless aware, the Board are precluded by the Water Companies (Regulation of Powers) Act, 1887, from cutting off water where the owner and not the occupier is liable by law or by agreement for the payment of the water rate in respect of any dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house occupied as a separate tenement.

With regard to the suggestion that the Board are continuing the practice of the late Companies, I am to state that the number of cases disconnected by the Board is very considerably less than before the transfer from the Companies, in fact, it amounts to less than one-third. During the half-year to Michaelmas, 1906, out of a total of nearly 1,100,000 supplies only 213 were actually withdrawn, and of these 213 cases, 132 were merely turned off at the stopcock, leaving only 81 cases in which a physical disconnection was made.

When regard is had to the fact that the Board's area of supply

comprises some 252 Parishes it will be seen that the cutting off of supplies has been reduced to a very low point, and I may add that whenever a supply is withdrawn notice is immediately sent to the Clerk and the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Authority.

I might mention that during the period above referred to, no supplies were disconnected in the Borough of Poplar.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

A. B. PILLING,

Clerk of the Board.

The Town Clerk,
Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

The Public Health and Housing Committee recommended—That the Council expressed its complete satisfaction with the assurances given and the regard which the Metropolitan Water Board pays to the public interest.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SEWER VENTILATION.

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 desired 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.

At the instigation of the Borough Surveyor, the sewer on the north side of Bow Road from Fairfield Road in Old Ford Road was reconstructed.

The Lewisham Borough Council suggested that Bye-law No. 5 of the London County Council Drainage Bye-laws, made under Section 202 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, should be repealed, and the County Council inquired whether the Poplar Borough Council was of opinion that steps should be taken in the direction suggested.

The bye-law in question is as follows:—

“ 5. Every person who shall erect a new building shall provide in every main drain or other drain of such building which may immediately communicate with any sewer, a suitable and efficient intercepting trap at a point as distant as may be practicable from such building, and as near as may be practicable to the point at which such drain may be connected with the sewer.

“ He shall, except in cases where the means of access to be provided in compliance with the preceding bye-law shall give adequate means of access to such trap, provide a separate manhole or other separate means of access to such trap for the purpose of cleansing it.”

The Public Health and Housing Committee were of opinion the provision of an intercepting trap between the drainage of any premises and the sewer is desirable to prevent the possibilities of gases from the sewer being conveyed into such premises, and recommended the Council to express disapproval of the proposed repeal of the bye-law in question.

SEWER VENTILATION.

The attention of the Engineer of the London County Council was directed by the Borough Surveyor and myself to the desirability of substituting sewer upcast ventilating shafts for the open gratings in Fairfoot Road, ventilating the County Council's low level sewer, and also of erecting a ventilating shaft on the old sewer in Cold Harbour. The Engineer agreed to recommend his Committee to erect shafts and fix closed covers in lieu of the open gratings, and the Borough Surveyor agreed with him as to suitable positions for 6 shafts, 36 feet high and 12 inches diameter, as follows:—

Junction of Knapp Road and Fairfoot Road.

87-89, Fairfoot Road.

Rounton Road.

66-68, Bruce Road.

Junction of Franklin Street and Hancock Road.

Cold Harbour.

The Works Committee approved the positions selected,

And recommended the Council to confirm their action.

The Public Health and Housing Committee considered complaints as to nuisance from the sewer ventilating shafts of the London County

Council, and directed the London County Council be urged to increase the height of such shafts throughout the Borough.

The following communication was received from the London County Council in reply:—

“With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, as to complaints which have been received of nuisance arising from the sewer ventilating shafts in Poplar, I am directed to inform you that the ventilator by the Atley Road School, to which you draw special attention, was closed some time ago, as a result of complaints made by the Managers of the School. It is found, on inspection, that the sacking, which was placed in this column to prevent foul smells arising, is still in position, and the Council, therefore, cannot understand that there should be any cause for complaint in this instance.

“One or two complaints were received during the summer of this year of emanations from other ventilating columns, and in these cases the shafts were increased in height to 42 feet.

“The Council does not consider it necessary to raise all the columns in the Borough of Poplar as suggested in your letter, as in some cases the height of 36 feet, which is that usually adopted, is ample. Where, however, specific complaints are received of foul gas being emitted from the column, and the surrounding buildings are of greater height than the shaft, the Council will be prepared to take action in the direction suggested, but in no case can a column be increased to a height greater than 42 feet.”

COMBINED DRAINAGE AND CONFERENCE.

Drainage reconstruction was carried out by the Council at the under-mentioned premises, either on account of there being no plans or the plans not being in order:—*136 to 140, Bow Road; 1 to 8, Burdett Street and 178 and 184, Devons Road; 88 and 89, Cadogan Terrace; 19 to 25, Locton Street; 1 to 9, St. Leonard's Street and 96 to 104, High Street, Bromley; 19 to 29, Chiltern Road and 31 to 37, Knapp Road; 13

* See Police Court proceedings, page 159.

to 17, Andrew Street and 2 to 6, Wilson Street; All Saints' Schools to 92, High Street, Poplar; 28 to 32, Glaucus Street; 16 and 17, Charles Street; 1 to 13, Alpha Road; 29 and 31, Wellington Street and 22 to 25, Chadbourne Street; 21 to 23, Chilcot Street; 24 to 32, Tooke Street; 25, Brunswick Street, through Poplar Station, G.E.R.; St. Stephen's Schools, Speeding's Gardens, and 27 to 37, Lower North Street; 381, 383, and "The Dorset Arms," Manchester Road; 48 to 60, Grundy Street; 53 to 57, High Street, Poplar; 27 to 28, Lyal Road.

COMBINED DRAINAGE CONFERENCE, ETC.

The General Purposes Committee considered a reference from the Council of the question of combined drainage with a view to the submission to Parliament of a Bill for the amendment of the law on the subject by throwing upon owners the cost of maintenance of all combined drainage systems or other drains not approved by the proper authority as sewers.

A Bill to effect this purpose was prepared by the London County Council and introduced in five Sessions of Parliament during 1896—1900, but without successful result.

On the 18th June, 1903, a deputation from Metropolitan Borough Councils waited upon the then President of the Local Government Board to urge legislation on the subject, and a sympathetic reply was given; nothing, however, was done, and in October, 1904, the Council approved a suggestion of the London County Council that a joint representation should be made to the Government with a view to legislation.

The General Purposes Committee were informed a private Bill dealing with the matter would have small chance of passing into law, and the introduction of such a Bill would involve a certain loss.

The General Purposes Committee were of opinion the London County Council should be asked to introduce a clause into a General Powers Bill for the purpose of effecting the object in view, and recommended the Council that a representation to this effect be made to the London County Council, and other Metropolitan Borough Councils be asked to support such representation.

Intimations were received from the Metropolitan Borough Councils, with a few exceptions, in support of the application of the Council to the London County Council to introduce a clause into a General Powers Bill dealing with the question of Combined Drainage.

The General Purposes Committee considered an invitation from the Fulham Borough Council to appoint delegates to a conference of representatives of Metropolitan Borough Councils on Monday, 21st May, at 4 o'clock, at Fulham Town Hall, for the purpose of approaching by deputation the President of the Local Government Board and urging upon him the importance of an alteration of the existing law dealing with combined drainage, and the advisability of the Government taking action in the matter.

The General Purposes Committee recommended—

“That Councillors A. H. Darby and J. H. West, with the Medical Officer of Health and Borough Surveyor, be appointed to attend the Conference.”

Together with the Chairman of the Public Health and Housing Committee, Mr. Councillor Darby, and Mr. Councillor West, I attended the Conference of the Metropolitan Borough Councils, held at the Fulham Town Hall on Monday, the 21st of May, 1906, to consider the question of the unsatisfactory state of the law with regard to COMBINED DRAINAGE, and to urge the President of the Local Government Board to receive a Deputation representing the Conference with the object of pressing upon him the necessity of securing an amendment of the law which now operates so unfairly to the ratepayers of London.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

(a) That this Conference of London Borough Councils do respectfully urge upon the Rt. Hon. the President of the Local Government Board to give the subject of the unsatisfactory state of the law relating to combined drainage in London his serious consideration with the view of a Bill to amend the law being introduced into Parliament at an early date.

(b) That a deputation be formed to wait upon the President of the Local Government Board in order to present the foregoing resolution to him in person, and to urge the views of the Conference on the subject matter.

(c) That the whole of the delegates appointed to this Conference form the proposed deputation and that the Councils of the City of Westminster and Metropolitan Boroughs of Battersea, Chelsea, Greenwich, Stepney and Wandsworth be invited to appoint representatives thereon.

(d) That the resolution passed by this Conference be embodied in the form of a joint Memorial to the Local Government Board setting out the facts of the case, and that the several Metropolitan Borough Councils represented by the Deputation be asked to affix their seals thereto when ready.

(e) That the terms of the proposed Memorial be referred to the Mayor and Town Clerk of Fulham to settle.

The following letter was forwarded to the delegates :—

Town Hall,
Fulham, S.W.,
19th June, 1906.

DEAR SIR,

Conference re Combined Drainage.

Adverting to my letter of the 23rd ult., transmitting copies of resolutions passed at the Conference of representatives of London Borough Councils, held at the Fulham Town Hall on 21st May, I beg to forward herewith, for your information, copy of the reply which has now been received from the President of the Local Government Board with regard to the deputation appointed by the Conference to wait upon him.

Yours faithfully,

R. M. PRESCOTT,
Hon. Sec. of the Conference,
Town Clerk, Fulham.

[COPY.]

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.

12th June, 1906.

SIR,

I am directed by the President of the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 31st ultimo, requesting him on behalf of a Conference of representatives of the Metropolitan Borough Councils held on the 21st ultimo, to receive a deputation on the subject of the law with regard to combined drainage.

In reply Mr. Burns desires me to state that he will be prepared to consider the representations in the Memorial proposed to be submitted by the Borough Councils concerned, but that he does not

consider it necessary to trouble a deputation to attend here with reference to the matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. C. MUNRO,
Assistant Secretary.

R. M. PRESCOTT, Esq.,
Fulham Town Hall,
Fulham, S.W.

The following letter was submitted to the General Purposes Committee :—

Town Hall,
Fulham, S.W.,
3rd December, 1906.

DEAR SIR,

Combined Drainage.

Referring to the Conference of Metropolitan Borough Councils held at the Fulham Town Hall on the 21st May last on the subject of Combined Drainage, and to the joint Memorial presented to the Local Government Board as the result of such Conference, urging the necessity of amending legislation being introduced at an early date to deal with this question, I beg to transmit hereunder copy of a letter I have now received from the Local Government Board hereon, viz. :—

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.,
20th November, 1906.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 6th instant, with reference to the question of Combined Drainage, and in reply to state that the Board are not at present in a position to promise to introduce legislation on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) NOEL T. KERSHAW,
Assistant Secretary.

R. M. PRESCOTT, Esq.,
Fulham Town Hall.

Having regard to the importance of the subject, and to the unsatisfactory nature of the reply from the Local Government Board,

may I suggest that you again bring the matter before your Council with a view to resolutions being passed and forwarded to the Prime Minister and the President of the Local Government Board, strongly urging the views of the Conference, and also asking the Parliamentary Representatives of your Borough to bring pressure to bear upon His Majesty's Government to deal with the question without delay.

Yours faithfully,

R. M. PRESCOTT,
Town Clerk.

The General Purposes Committee recommended the Council—

“That a strong representation be made to the Prime Minister and the President of the Local Government Board, again urging the introduction of legislation to deal with the question of combined drainage, and that the members representing the Borough in Parliament be requested to support such representation.”

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1904.

VERMINOUS ROOMS AND LICENSED PREMISES' URINALS.

VERMINOUS ROOMS.

Verminous rooms are now brought to the notice of owners upon the “Intimations” which are followed, if necessary, by “Statutory Notices,” more especially as there are generally other defects upon the premises, and certainly verminous premises are “in such a state as to be a nuisance to health,” and owners, if they do not already know, are informed when defects are being dealt with under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, that the vermin must be got rid of, otherwise the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, will be brought into operation.

When a notice is served for cleansing under the bye-laws for houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, should the premises be verminous a special intimation to that effect is enclosed.

The above procedure saves a large amount of time, as under the

London County Council (General Powers) Act a certificate must be given by the Medical Officer of Health, who would have to inspect every room.

During the year 333 rooms have been cleansed of vermin:—

Poplar South Division	8
West Combined Division	57
East Combined Division	24
Bromley Central Division	12
Bromley North Division	60
Bow West Division	67
Bow East Division	68
Houses let in lodgings	37

LICENSED PREMISES' URINALS.

Five notices were served under Section 22 calling upon the owners to provide proper doors to the urinals attached to their licensed premises.

ANALYSIS OF FLOCK AS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BEDDING.

The Metropolitan Borough of Hackney forwarded a copy report of Public Health Committee upon an analysis of Flock as used in the manufacture of bedding. The analysis was made by Leo Taylor, F.I.C., the Public Analyst for the Borough of Hackney.

Samples of "Flock" or material used in stuffing pillows and mattresses were analysed.

At Glasgow, in the year 1905, the Chief Sanitary Inspector of that town read a paper on "What People Sleep Upon" before the Congress of the Sanitary Institute, and in that paper he gave the results of his investigation into the organic matter obtained from flock by washing.

The results of Mr. Taylor's analyses are given in Tables, and for the sake of comparison he gives the analysis of a sewage effluent recently decided by the Magistrates to be too bad to turn into a flowing water-course. Mr. Taylor reported:—

"It will thus be seen that organic matter exists in the flock, and

of course the question arises whether this soluble organic matter is from 'dirt' existing in the original old clothes from which the flock was made, or whether it is natural to the material. I am informed that flock is made from the old and filthy rags which are too bad to be remade into cloth. The rags are put into a 'Devil,' the machine which performs the laniary process, and come out as flock, shredded so finely by the spikes or teeth on the periphery of the drums as to appear as fluffy wool of a dark grey, black or brown tint, depending on the colour of the rags passing through the machine. No treatment is attempted of the rags before going into the 'Devil,' except that those pieces which are soaking wet or too damp for the 'Devil' to tear into shreds are cast aside to be stoved.

"I find that tailor's cuttings and trimmings are not used for flock, they are teased up and remade into cloth of a kind.

"It follows, therefore, that whatever filth exists in the original rags, which may have been collected from dust-heaps, &c., passes into the flock, and is made up in the form of pillows and mattresses into cheap bedding.

"There is no doubt a preliminary sorting of rags into clean and dirty, because flock varies very considerably, and some specimens I have met with have evidently undergone a certain washing, but these qualities command higher prices and cannot be, or are not used in the cheaper bedding, which is naturally the subject of consideration now.

"One would expect that such a product would be teeming with microbial life, and the following figures do not come quite as a surprise, but when it is found that one gramme of flock yields 7,590,000 colonies of bacteria and sewage about 6,400,000 (Crossness) it must be admitted that one is dealing with a very filthy article. This number was yielded by the pillow flock which was white and very much cleaner and better than the mattress flock which was dark in colour.

"The solutions obtained in washing the flock were yellowish brown and dark brown to black in colour, and when evaporated to dryness yielded a residue which gave a strong urinous odour when ignited.

"The figures obtained are somewhat higher than those which led to wholesale condemnation by the Glasgow Inspector, but I am not fully convinced that the figures indicate actual dangerous con-

tamination. Organic matter such as is used in the preparation would naturally yield high figures when washed in the manner described, and I want to be sure that the 'filthy rags' are actually used uncleaned for the flock.

"Sufficient cause has been found to justify further investigations, as the results are certainly disquieting, and very probably a serious source of the spread of disease is to be found in the flock bed and mattress so commonly in use among the poor."

Mr. Taylor had an opportunity of visiting a flock manufactory, and of seeing in actual operation the process of converting rags into "Flock," and reported :—

"The process is extremely simple and devoid of sanitary precautions.

"The old rags of every description, but consisting largely of old clothing in the most filthy condition, stinking horribly, are received at the factory in bundles, and, without any preliminary treatment, are placed in a machine which tears the cloth to pieces, rejecting the buttons and metallic substances; the shredded cloth then passes under cover to a revolving 'Devil,' where the long teeth further break up the cloth and where by a current of air, exhausted through a flue into a settling chamber, the dust is removed.

"Owing to the friction, a certain amount of heat is evolved, so that, in addition to being freed from dust, the 'flock,' which the material has now become, is dried, and leaves the machine free from odour. This is the whole process, no attempt is made to cleanse the material beyond the agitation in a current of air, and although this removes the foul odour, it cannot remove the filth with which much of the cloth is impregnated, and which only awaits favourable conditions of moisture and warmth to prove a kind of hot-bed.

"The flock which we saw made was being packed for delivery to certain large firms whose names were mentioned, to be used by them for bedding manufacture.

"The revolting condition of the old clothing going into the machine, and the absence of all attempts at sterilization, were the noticeable features of the manufacture.

"It is very evident that the use of flock thus prepared is a serious danger to public health, and steps are urgently needed to

require the purification of the material either before or after preparation.

“The better and whiter kinds of flock are washed and dried again before use, but the dark varieties undergo no such cleaning.

“The rags or old cloths ought to be stoved before use, and the resultant flock should be thoroughly washed, preferably with some disinfectant. A good and useful bedding would then be obtained at a very slightly increased cost, but practically safe from a health point of view.

“Unless some such treatment is adopted, the consequences in the event of an epidemic are difficult to estimate, but they are bound to be very serious.”

The Hackney Public Health Committee recommended—

(a) That a copy of the Public Analyst's report be forwarded to the Local Government Board, pointing out the desirability of flock being subjected to some process of disinfection and cleansing before it is used for pillows, mattresses, &c.

(b) That a copy of the Public Analyst's report be forwarded to each Metropolitan Borough Council, asking them to make similar representations to the Local Government Board.

The Public Health and Housing Committee were of opinion it is desirable action should be taken to compel disinfection and cleansing of flock before being used for bedding purposes, and recommended the Council to concur in this opinion, and representations on the subject be made to the Local Government Board.

The following letter was received from the Local Government Board:—

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.,

6th November, 1906.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 22nd ult. with respect to the disinfection and cleansing of flock before it is used for the manufacture of bedding, &c., and I am to state that the question of the conditions under which the trade

in flock is carried on has been noted for consideration in connection with any proposed amendment of the Public Health Acts.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LITHIBY,

Assistant Secretary.

The Town Clerk,
Poplar, E.

CROWN PROPERTY CONFERENCE RESPECTING EXEMPTION FROM PROVISIONS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

The Islington Borough Council convened a Conference of Metropolitan Borough Councils on the subject of the exemption of Crown Property from the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the bye-laws made thereunder, the Conference was held on Thursday, 21st June. The Council had on several occasions passed resolutions protesting against such exemption, and recommended that Councillor W. J. Purdy, with the Medical Officer of Health, be appointed to attend the Conference.

A Conference of Metropolitan City and Borough Councils was held at the Town Hall, Upper Street, Islington, at 7 p.m., on Thursday, the 21st June, for the undermentioned purpose.

To consider the following letter from the London County Council:—

County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.,
10th February, 1906.

SIR,

Several Metropolitan Borough Councils have represented to the Council that legislation should be promoted to provide that buildings in the occupation of or used by or for the purposes of H.M. Government should be brought within the operation of the bye-laws with regard to drainage and sanitary arrangements and the inspection thereof. With reference thereto, I am to state that the Council has been advised by Counsel that the Crown not being named in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, is not bound by any of its

provisions nor by any of the bye-laws thereunder. Property therefore in the occupation of the Crown or in that of persons using it exclusively in and for the service of the Crown, that is to say, for the purposes of the public government of the Country, is entirely exempt from the provisions of the Act and bye-laws. The Council is however advised that the provisions of the Act and bye-laws do apply to property not exclusively in and for the service of the Crown and to Crown property occupied under lease by private persons for private purposes.

I am to add that the Council has noted that the question of how far Crown property should be brought within the operation of the Act is one for consideration in connection with any general revision of the provisions of the Act which may be projected in future.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

G. L. GOMME,

Clerk to the Council.

The Town Clerk,

Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

The following resolution was carried :—

“That in the opinion of this Conference it is undesirable that any lands or buildings situate in the County of London should be exempt from the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or from the sanitary provisions of the Metropolis Management Acts or from the bye-laws made thereunder, and that a memorial be addressed to His Majesty's Government urging them to introduce a Bill to ensure that all lands and buildings owned by or on behalf of the Crown or at present otherwise exempt are brought within the provisions of the said Acts and bye-laws.”

It was thereupon resolved that copies of the resolution be forwarded to the London County Council and Metropolitan City and Borough Councils, and that the Prime Minister be asked to receive a deputation to present him with a copy of the resolution.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS, 1890-1.

Cap. 8, Sect. 26 (2)

REVENUE ACT, 1903.

3 Edw. 7, Cap. 46.

Application was made for relief under the above Acts in respect of two premises in Bromley. The premises were inspected and found in each instance to be let in two flats, and in one case each flat was sublet with a total number of 19 persons and in the other case the lower flat was sublet, the upper flat was not and there was a total of 14 persons. The flats were considered to be not separately contained, as there was only one water closet and one copper for two flats, and as the three flats were sublet they could not be stated to be used for the sole purposes of separate dwellings.

The bye-laws of the London County Council state that there shall be one water closet for not less than 12 inmates in each lodging-house, and it was considered three of these flats would come under the category of a "lodging-house" or "occupied by members of more than one family."

The certificates were not granted.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK, HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION, OVER- CROWDING, &C., AND POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Where w.c. pans and traps are fixed without notice being given under Clause 14 of the London County Council Bye-laws, Section 39 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the builder is written to asking him to open the ground, otherwise the matter will be reported to the Public Health and Housing Committee in order that legal proceedings may be instituted against him for infringing the bye-law. This mode of procedure prevents good work being constructed on to defective work. Whenever drainage work has been found to have been done and covered up without inspection, if the builder will not open the ground, the work is exposed by the Sanitary Authority, and such a line of action ensures sound work. For fixing in pans and traps without giving the proper notice no legal proceedings were instituted, but in one instance for having done work and covering up without inspection, authority was obtained from the Committee to open the ground, and the builder was summoned for repairing the drain so as to be a nuisance and injurious and dangerous to health. A penalty of £6 was inflicted, with £2 2s. costs.

In 1904 the journals of the Sanitary Inspectors were examined from the date of the coming into operation of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and lists were compiled (which involved a large amount of work) of houses not inspected, and also those inspected with the number of inspections made. Lists of houses not inspected were given to the Inspectors with instructions to inspect such premises as soon as possible. The inspection of these premises is now being completed. The inspections have taken a long time as many defective drainage systems had been discovered, which had to be rectified before further inspections were made and fresh drainage work created. See Inspectors' Reports, pages 190, and 196.

List of Sanitary Works carried out in the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar, from January 1st, 1906, to December 31st, 1906.*

	Poplar South. Mr. Foad.	West combined. Mr. Johnson.	East combined. Mr. Bullock.	Bromley Central. Mr. Miners.	Bromley North. Mr. Langley.	Bow East. Mr. Field.	Bow West. Mr. Boyce.	Total.
Houses or other premises inspected..	1612	1376	1523	1313	1433	1446	1527	10230
Walls and ceilings of premises cleansed throughout	9	18	47	20	27	21	22	164
Do. do. do. partially	188	210	234	119	151	113	..	1015
Roofs repaired and made watertight	276	45	110	81	97	79	150	898
Eaves gutters and rain-water pipes repaired	76	75	87	72	140	82	84	616
Dampness of walls remedied..	85	47	50	35	39	59	31	346
Baths, sinks and lavatory waste pipes repaired, trapped or disconnected from drains	12	30	13	15	7	28	..	105
Rain-water pipes disconnected from drains	3	22	2	37	4	..	4	72
Cisterns cleansed and covered	8	4	16	21	..	..	..	49
Water service altered so as to draw direct from main	6	3	11	17	1	..	7	45
Water supplies reinstated where cut off through defective fittings	13	32	42	16	23	46	15	187
Defective water fittings repaired (causing nuisance from dampness)	12	12	15	49	7	7	5	107
Drains tested with smoke (primary tests)	486	144	146	179	166	276	293	1690
Drains found defective	64	104	67	51	182	73	60	601
Drains opened and cleansed	216	89	47	131	95	67	67	712
Inlets to drains trapped with stoneware gullies	15	77	34	17	182	3	6	334
Drains reconstructed, repaired or amended	30	156	76	120	62	73	60	577
Soil pans provided with sufficient water supply or supply reinstated	74	45	65	36	22	26	45	313
Foul soil pans cleansed	11	39	69	52	..	45	20	236
Soil pans properly trapped	2	3	45	13	34	..	..	97
New soil pans provided	40	29	48	97	1	30	26	271
Water closets newly constructed or better situated	6	4	1	2	1	..	6	20
Water closets' ventilation improved	4	7	5	2	40	2	2	62
Yards, forecourts, areas and washhouses paved	79	80	131	54	42	12	49	447
Do. do. do. drained	79	83	67	46	1	43	9	328
Inundations abated	1	13	5	5	..	25	..	49
Overcrowdings abated†	1	8	4	7	..	11	3	34
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals abated	1	5	12	5	..	..	..	23
Dung receptacles provided or repaired	8	2	9	15	29	2	11	76
Accumulations of dung and other refuse removed	8	25	52	27	..	23	10	145
Public-house urinals cleansed or repaired	2	18	14	5	..	7	9	55
Other nuisances abated, consisting principally of dilapidations and want of underfloor ventilation	387	91	337	182	218	200	130	1545
Breaches of L.C.C. Bye-laws abated	3	4	24	54	2	132	11	230
Intimations served	544	426	498	415	1060	472	583	3998
Statutory notices served	141	189	257	184	383	103	407	1664
Final notices served	17	28	32	31	100	38	85	331
Summonses applied for	2	9	9	..	10	1	2	33
Reinspections made	3467	3338	4324	3419	3345	2402	2521	22816
In respect of verminous rooms the number cleansed whether in conjunction with, or separate from other defects	8	57	24	12	60	68	67	296

* This list does not include work carried out by the Inspector of Houses Let in Lodgings nor by the Lady Inspector (pages 218-223).
 † See page 158 under heading of "Overcrowding."

OVERCROWDING.

Certificates were given under Section 4 (3) (c) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, respecting five cases of overcrowding, and the Committee directed that the necessary notices should be served; 29 cases of overcrowding were abated upon service of intimations, so that there were in connection with private houses, 34 of overcrowding abated; 3 cases of overcrowding were abated in workrooms (see Miss Tattersall's report, page 219); 98 cases of overcrowding were also abated in connection with houses let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family (see Mr. Johnson's report, pages 220 and 221). Legal proceedings were instituted in one instance, see page 161.

GENERAL.

7,479 communications were received, and 858 complaints (including 119 smoke) as to nuisances were made.

The Public Health and Housing Committee suggested to the Works Committee that the unpaved portion of footway in Wellington Street, at the corner of Cobden Street, should be paved. The spot in question was formerly the forecourt of the adjoining house, but had been open to the public for a great many years, and the owner had relinquished all rights thereto.

The Public Health Committee suggested to the Works Committee that a short length of footway in Highland Street beyond the back line of pavement should be paved and thrown into the public way. The owner had relinquished his rights thereto.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

No. of Street or Name of Premises or Locality, &c.	Nature of Complaint.	Date of Attendance at Police Court.	Result.	Name of Officer.
36, Eastward Street	W.C. soil pan and drains choked. Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Section 12.	6th February ..	"Abatement order" forthwith, 25/- costs.	Mr. Langley.
38, Eastward Street	As above	6th February ..	As above	Mr. Langley.
36, Eastward Street	Failing to comply with the provisions of the magistrates' order of the 6th February. Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	14th February ..	£4 penalty, £1 costs	Mr. Langley.
38, Eastward Street	As above	14th February ..	4/- penalty, 2/- costs	Mr. Langley.
Charles Webster, Ltd. ..	Smoke nuisance. Using a locomotive in St. Leonard's Road which did not consume as far as practicable its own smoke. Highways and Locomotives Acts.	22nd February .. adjudged to 2nd March.	40/- penalty, 44/- costs	Mr. Langley.
London, Tilbury and South-end Railway Co.	Smoke nuisance. Using a locomotive steam engine, "Victoria," which did not consume as far as practicable its own smoke. Highways and Locomotives Acts.	22nd February ..	40/- penalty, 23/- costs	Mr. Langley.
London, Tilbury and South-end Railway Co.	As above. Steam engine, "Mark Lane"	22nd February ..	40/- penalty, 23/- costs	Mr. Langley.
84, St. Stephen's Road ..	Defective drains. Public Health (London) Act, 1891	22nd March ..	"Abatement order" 21 days, 4/- costs.	Mr. Boyce.
18, Chrisp Street	Failing to comply with notice dated 27th March under Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Premises without proper water supply.	9th April ..	No appearance, warrant issued, 20/- penalty, 30/- costs.	Mr. Johnson.
53, Campbell Road	Defective drains. Public Health (London) Act, 1891	20th April ..	"Abatement order" 7 days, 25/- costs.	Mr. Langley.
138, Bow Road	Failing to comply with notice dated 10th April under Section 85 of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, viz., to forthwith cleanse, alter and amend defective drains. Summoned under Section 64 of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1862.	11th May ad-journed to 25th May.	Summons dismissed without costs. Magistrate held main conduit was a "sewer."	Mr. Langley.

No. of Street or Name of Premises or Locality, &c.	Nature of Complaint.	Date of Attendance at Police Court.	Result.	Name of Officer.
Horse and Cattle Slaughterer	Summoned for conveying the carcase of a dead horse along Guildford Road and not using a properly constructed vehicle, contrary to the Bye-laws made by the London County Council.	18th May ..	3/- penalty, 23/- costs	Mr. Johnson.
Eddison Steam Rolling Co., Ltd.	Smoke nuisance. Using a locomotive in Bow Road which did not consume as far as practicable its own smoke. Highways and Locomotives Acts.	25th May adjourned to 22nd June.	£3 penalty, £2 2s. costs	Mr. Field.
97, Stebondale Street ..	Seizure of three tins of sardines unfit for the food of man. Occupier of premises and owner of tins summoned. Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	22nd June ..	£5 penalty, 23/- costs	Mr. Foad.
86, Sussex Street	Defective drain and no proper under-floor ventilation. Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	3rd September adjourned to 10th September.	"Abatement order" 14 days, 23/- costs.	Mr. Johnson.
2, Charles Street	Defective roof and yard paving, no proper and sufficient rain water pipe. Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	15th October ..	"Abatement order" 7 days, 26/- costs.	Mr. Johnson.
3, Charles Street	Builder summoned for repairing the drain so as to be a nuisance and injurious and dangerous to health. Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	15th October ..	£6 penalty, £2 2s. costs	Mr. Johnson.
460, Old Ford Road (workshop).. .. .	Occupier summoned for not keeping in the workshop in the prescribed form and manner and with the prescribed particulars, list showing names and addresses of his outworkers. Factory and Workshop Act.	18th October adjourned to 25th October.	10/- penalty, 23/- costs	Miss Tattersall
1, Hawgood Street	Defective sink. Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ..	9th November adjourned to 25th November.	£4 penalty, 23/- costs	Mr. Langley.
2, Hawgood Street	Defective cone and broken w.c. pan, rain water pipe defective, no eaves gutter to wash-house sink waste pipe, and roof to back addition defective. No window to wash-house. Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	As above.	£4 penalty, 23/- costs	Mr. Langley.

160

17, Hawgood Street	Cone of w.c. pan and eaves gutters to wash-house defective, no window to wash-house, roof of wash-house defective, window sashes of first floor slip room defective. Public Health (London) Act, 1891	As above.	£4 penalty, 23/- costs	Mr. Langley.
20, Hawgood Street	Eaves gutter to wash-house and sink pipe defective. Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	As above.	£4 penalty, 23/- costs	Mr. Langley.
87, Stebondale Street ..	Roof of scullery, the sink waste pipe and yard paving defective. Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	30th November..	Work completed, summons withdrawn. Owner paid 44/- costs.	Mr. Foad.
20, Gaselee Street	Front room second floor overcrowded. Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	17th December..	Nuisance abated on date of hearing. 7/6 penalty inflicted including costs.	Mr. Bullock.
277, Roman Road (tripe dressing premises).. ..	Boiling copper not properly covered, vapour escaping into external atmosphere instead of being conveyed through furnace fire. Bye-laws under the Slaughter-houses (Metropolis) Act, 1874. Offence 1st October.	20th December..	Defects remedied, summons withdrawn. £3 3s. costs to Council.	Mr. Boyce.
As above	As above. Offence 16th October.	20th December..	Defects remedied, summons withdrawn. Costs included in above.	Mr. Boyce.
As above	Boiling coppers (two) not kept thoroughly clean. Offence 16th October.	20th December..	Defects remedied, summons withdrawn. Costs included in above.	Mr. Boyce.

161

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

ALKALI, ETC., WORKS REGULATION ACT, 1906.

6 *Edw. 7, Cap. 14.*

The above Act consolidates and amends the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Acts, 1881 and 1892.

The following communication was received from the Local Government Board:—

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.
28th September, 1906.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that under the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act, 1906, which repeals the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Acts, 1881 and 1892, certain Chemical Works not hitherto liable to registration are required to be registered, and are subject to inspection by the Board's Inspectors.

It therefore becomes necessary for the Board to ascertain what works throughout England and Wales not within the scope of the repealed Acts have, by the Act of this year, been made subject to registration; and I am to forward to you the enclosed form, specifying the descriptions of these works, and to request that the Council will have the goodness to cause the Board to be furnished with the information required, so far as regards such of the works as are carried on within the limits of the District. If there are no such works within the District, a "nil" return should be sent.

The Board do not doubt that with the assistance of the Medical Officer of Health and the Inspector of Nuisances there will be no difficulty in supplying the particulars asked for, and they will be glad to receive the Return duly filled up not later than the 15th of October next.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
S. B. PROVIS,
Secretary.

A return of thirty-three separate works within the Borough was forwarded to the Local Government Board. The Return furnished:—(1)

Description of works ; (2) Parish where situate ; (3) Name of proprietor, company or manager, and (4) Address.

Although thirty-three separate works were included, as stated above, in the Return, it is possible that the Local Government Board might not consider they all came under the Act.

EDUCATION (PROVISION OF MEALS) ACT, 1906.

6 Edw. 7, Cap. 57.

This statute, which is essentially of a permissive character, enables local educational authorities to make provision for meals for children attending public elementary schools. Hitherto such provision has been made in many cases by voluntary associations, and it is intended that such voluntary associations shall be encouraged to continue under the name of " School Canteen Committees."

By Section 1 local education authorities are empowered to associate themselves with School Canteen Committees on which they are represented, and to furnish land, buildings, furniture, servants, etc., for the provision of meals ; but they are not permitted to incur any expenditure on the purchase of food, except as thereafter provided.

By Section 3, if a local education authority resolves that any children attending school are unable through lack of food to take full advantage of education, and has also ascertained that private charity is insufficient to defray the cost of food, the Board of Education may on application authorise them to provide the cost of food out of the rates, subject to a limit of a halfpenny rate.

By Section 2 the local education authority is required to make a charge for the meals provided, and to levy payment summarily as a civil debt upon the parent of the child, unless they are satisfied that the parent is unable to pay " by reason of circumstances other than his own default." There is no provision for prepayment, and the amount of the charge is left to the discretion of the local education authority.

By Section 4 it is provided that supply of food to a child shall in no case operate to the disfranchisement of the parent.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND STREET TRADING BY YOUNG PERSONS.

By-laws made by the London County Council, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of the Employment of Children Act, 1903, regulating (a) the employment of children generally, and (b) street

trading by persons under the age of 16 years within the County of London (exclusive of the City of London).

Note—By Section 13 of the Act the expression "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years.

As to the Employment of Children generally.

1. A child under the age of 11 years shall not be employed.

2. A child liable to attend school full time shall not be employed on days when the school is open in industrial work at home except between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 p.m., or on other days, except between 9 a.m. and 12 noon and between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m., or on Sundays.

Industrial work shall mean any work in which manual labour is exercised by way of trade, or for purposes of gain in making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, adapting for sale or cleaning any article.

3. A child liable to attend school full time shall not be employed, on days when the school is open, for more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day, or

(a) Between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

(b) Before 6 a.m. or after 8.30 p.m.

4. A child liable to attend school full time shall not in any week in which the school is open on more than two days be employed for more than 20 hours.

5. A child liable to attend school full time shall not be employed, on days when the school is not open,

(a) Before 6 a.m. or after 9 p.m.

(b) For more than 8 hours in any one day.

6. A child liable to attend school full time shall not in any week during which the school is open on two days only or less be employed for more than 30 hours.

7. A child shall not be employed on Sundays except between the hours of 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. for a period not exceeding three hours.

8. A child shall not be employed in or in connection with the sale or delivery of intoxicating liquors except on premises where such liquors are exclusively sold in sealed vessels.

9. A child shall not be employed in any process carried on in a laundry to which the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, does not apply.

10. A child under the age of 12 shall not be employed as a lather boy or in any similar occupation in any barber's or hair dresser's shop.

As to Street Trading by Persons under the age of 16 years.

11. A girl under the age of 16 shall not be employed in or carry on street trading except in the company of her parent or guardian ; provided that this by-law shall not take effect until six months after confirmation.

12. A child liable to attend school full time shall not be employed in or carry on street trading, on days when the school is open, for more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day, or

(a) Before 7 a.m.

(b) Between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

(c) After 8 p.m. between 1st October and 31st March, or after 9 p.m. between 1st April and 30th September, when employed under the immediate direction and supervision of an adult person having charge of a street stall or barrow.

(d) After 8 p.m. when employed in any other form of street trading.

13. A child exempt from school attendance shall not be employed in or carry on street trading, and a child liable to attend school full time shall not be employed in or carry on street trading on days when the school is not open,

(a) Before 7 a.m.

(b) After 9 p.m. when employed under the immediate direction and supervision of an adult person having charge of a street stall or barrow.

(c) After 8 p.m. when employed in any other form of street trading.

(d) For more than 8 hours in any one day.

14. A person between the age of 14 and 16 shall not be employed in or carry on street trading before 6 a.m. or after 9 p.m.

15. A child or person under the age of 16 engaged in street trading shall not enter any premises licensed for public entertainment or for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises, for the purpose of trading.

16. A child or person under the age of 16 shall not annoy any person by importuning.

17. A boy between the age of 11 and 16 shall while engaged in street trading wear a badge provided by the London County Council on the upper part of the right arm in such a manner as to be conspicuous.

18. No boy shall in any way alter, lend, sell, pawn, transfer, or otherwise dispose of or wilfully deface or injure his badge, which shall remain the property of the Council.

19. Nothing in these by-laws contained shall restrict the employment of children in the occupations specified in section 3 (a) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904, further than such employment is already restricted by Statute.

The foregoing By-laws were made by the London County Council on the 31st day of July, 1906, and the common seal of the Council was hereunto affixed on that day.



G. L. GOMME,

Clerk of the London County Council.

County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.

31st July, 1906.

I hereby confirm the foregoing By-laws,

H. J. GLADSTONE,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, 4th October, 1906.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS—SESSION OF 1907.

Under the above heading, the Public Health Committee of the London County Council presented on 24th May a report containing "recommendations" as to the legislation in public health matters which the Council should promote in the Session of 1907. The report was considered by the Council on 3rd July, and the recommendations, nine in number, having been "agreed," they will form the basis for clauses in the General Powers Bill.

The first of the recommendations relates to milk—

"(i.) Enabling the Council to prohibit the supply, within the county, of milk from a dairy within or without the county, if the Medical Officer is of opinion that infectious disease is caused or is likely to be caused, by the consumption of such milk: enabling the Council to prohibit the supply within the county, of milk causing or likely to cause tuberculosis; providing for appeal against the decision of the Council in the above matters; enabling the Council to require dairymen to supply lists of their customers and the sources from which their supply of milk is derived; authorising or requiring the Council, according to the nature of the case, to allow compensation in the event of a milk supply being prohibited; enabling the Council to take samples of milk within the county; providing for penalties against persons who knowingly sell, or suffer to be sold or used for human consumption within the county, the milk of any cow which is suffering from tubercular disease of the udder; imposing upon dairymen within the county an obligation to notify cases, or suspected cases, of tubercular disease of the udder; requiring the isolation of any cow suffering from such disease; enabling the Council to take samples of milk arriving at railway stations in London, and Metropolitan Borough Councils to take samples of milk elsewhere, and enabling the Council and Metropolitan Borough Councils to deal with milk which on examination appears to be so filthy as to be unfit for human food."

Milk for the food of Infants—

“(ii.) Empowering Metropolitan Borough Councils at their discretion to provide and sell, in their respective districts, milk for the food of infants.”

The Committee based this recommendation on the fact that at the Conference of representatives of Metropolitan Borough Councils, “On the Administration of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891,” convened by the Council in July, 1904, a resolution was passed as follows:—

“That, having regard to the declining birth-rate and the large infantile mortality-rate of the metropolis, it is desirable that the Metropolitan Borough Councils should be empowered, at their discretion, to provide, in their respective districts, depôts for the preparation and sale of sterilised and humanised milk for the food of infants, and that the London County Council be requested to insert a clause in its General Powers Bill for the Session of 1905, to confer such power upon the said Borough Councils.”

Fried fish shops, fish-curers, and marine store dealers—

“(v.) Enabling the Council to make bye-laws, to be enforced by sanitary authorities, with regard to the proper regulation of the businesses of a seller of fried fish, fish-curer, and marine store dealer.”

Houses adapted as tenements—

“(vi.) Enabling sanitary authorities to require owners to make reasonable provision for the supply of water, and the storage and cooking of food in tenement houses.”

Premises used for preparation of food for sale—

“(vii.) 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.”

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION BILL, see page 15.

HOMEWORK REGULATION BILL, see page 118.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE BILL, see page 129.

SALE OF WHISKY BILL.

Presented by Mr. Williamson, ordered to be printed

18th February, 1907.

The object of this Bill is to secure to purchasers of whisky a clear statement whether it is a whisky made in a pot still from pure malt, or of malt and corn, or is in part a spirit made in a patent still from unmalted grain. To carry out this object the Bill proposes to enact that all whisky shall, from the time of leaving the distillery till sold to the consumer, be described by a mark or label on the cask or bottle as "whisky" or "blend of whisky and patent still spirit," as the case may be. Provision is made for similar information being given to persons purchasing whisky on draught.

Under the existing law the Inland Revenue are furnished with returns of the materials used in each distillation, and they have, by means of the permits or certificates required on the removal of spirits and the stock books required to be kept by rectifiers, dealers and retailers, the information necessary for tracing the whisky till it reaches the retailer. Power to prosecute for offences against the Bill is therefore given to officers of Inland Revenue, but persons authorised by local authorities having the execution of the laws relating to food and drugs are also to have power to prosecute, and are to be supplied by the Inland Revenue with the information necessary for that purpose.

WEEKLY REST-DAY BILL.

Presented by Mr. Goddard Clarke, ordered to be printed

6th November, 1906.

The object of this Bill is to provide for each person who is working or an employer having the twenty-four hours of Sunday as a rest-day in each week, or when Sunday labour is necessary to have one Sunday of twenty-four hours uninterrupted in a fortnight, and the day before or the day after the following Sunday to be a free and uninterrupted rest-day.

Again I must thank Mr. Shillinglaw, the principal Clerk in the Town Clerk's Department for his kind assistance which at all times he has so willingly rendered me, adding efficiency to the working of the Public Health Department. Mr. Shillinglaw acts as Clerk to the Public Health and Housing Committee, and has recorded the resolutions, recommendations and reports of the Committee which have been quoted in this report.

I am, Sir and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Fred R. W. 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;

Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of 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, April, 1907.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR, BOW WEST DIVISION.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
December 31st, 1906.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to lay before you my seventeenth Annual Summary of the Sanitary work carried out in my Division during the year ending 31st December, 1906, as follows:—

Inspections on complaints of nuisances	1112
Do. on notifications of infectious diseases	201
Do. on house-to-house visitation	214
Do. Canal Boats	48
Re-inspections	2,521
Making a total of	4,096 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 (1,527 houses and other premises) of primary inspections made, I found that 38·17 per cent. of the premises thus inspected various works of sanitary amendment were needed to be carried out—requiring the service of 583 written intimations, 407 statutory, and 85 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 2 attendances at the police-court to ensure enforcement.

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
Victoria Cottages (twice)
and sections of Ranwell Street, Appian Road, Wendon Street and Candy Street.

The foregoing includes some houses which had been found to have been overlooked during the past few years.

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

Ranwell Street, 26, new w.c.
 St. Stephen's Road, 147, 147A, new additions.
 Roman Road, 164A, new w.c.
 Ford Road, 106, 108, new additions.
 "Earl of Eglinton," stables newly constructed.
 Old Ford Road, 460, new w.c.
 Old Ford Road, 488, 490, front areas newly constructed
 St. Stephen's Road, Brine's works, new w.c.
 Roman Road, 273, new w.c.
 Armagh Road, 150A, new w.c.

Drainage Reconstructions.

Whole and partial reconstruction on old lines :—

Armagh Road, 16, 18, 14 and 152.
 Beale Road, 4, 47, 48, 17, 19 and 21.
 Cardigan Road, 10, 12 and 14.
 Chad Street stables.
 Eglinton Road, 69, 10 and 32.
 Ford Road, 33.
 Jodrell Road, 36 and 38.
 Lamprell Street, 2.
 Lefevre Road, 61 and 57.
 Libra Road, Vandy's Yard.
 Locton Street, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 21.
 Lyal Road, 2, 5, 10, 13, 19 and 25.
 Norman Road, 10 and 19.
 Old Ford Road, 287 and 289.
 Parnell Road, 76, 97, 99, 103, 154, 156, 158 and 164.
 Ranwell Street, 22.
 Roman Road, 220, 277, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336 and 338.
 Ruston Street, 3 and 32.
 Stafford Road, Infants' School and 21.
 St. Stephen's Road, 84 and 58.
 Sutherland Road, 47 and 49.
 Tamar Street, 5.
 Tredegar Road, 82, 84, 144 and 146.
 Usher Road, 153.
 Vernon Road, 34.
 Wendon Street, 44.
 Wright's Road, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 7.

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 143, odd Nos. ; Nos. 138 to 168, even Nos.	24	Lyal Road, Nos. 1 to 29 ... 29
Appian Road	69	Milton Road 78
Armagh Road... ..	175	Monteith Road 42
Athelstane Road	38	Morville Street 99
Balmer Road	10	Mostyn Road 56
Beale Place	15	Norman Road... .. 45
Beale Road	60	Old Ford Road, Nos. 213 to 403, odd Nos. ; Nos. 370 to 604, even Nos.
Candy Street	78	216
Cardigan Road	61	Ordell Road 38
Chad Street	25	Parnell Road 173
Coborn Road, Nos. 94 to 110, even Nos.	8	„ Lock Cottages... 2
Clark's Place	3	Prince Arthur's Avenue ... 9
Dane Place	10	Ranwell Street 32
Driffield Road, Nos. 2 to 88 even Nos. only	44	Roman Road, Ncs. 129 to 337, odd Nos. ; Nos. 144 to 348, even Nos.
Eglinton Road	73	220
Ford Road	93	Rosebank Road 18
Ford Street	95	Ruston Street... .. 38
Gawthorne Street	45	Saxon Road, Nos. 1 to 16, and 17 to 25, and School- house
Gunmakers' Lane	2	26
Hewlett Road... ..	95	Selwyn Road, Nos. 2 to 24, even Nos. only
Jodrell Road	77	12
Jodrell Terrace	4	St. Stephen's Road 166
Lacey Street	31	Stafford Road... .. 61
Lamprell Street	73	Stanfield Road, stable only ... 1
Lefevre Road	133	Sutherland Road 60
Lefevre Terrace	13	Tamar Street 9
Libra Road	82	Tredegar Road 178
Locton Street... ..	72	Usher Road 180

	Total number of Dwelling Houses.		Total number of Dwelling Houses.
Vernon Road ...	54	Wendon Street ...	49
Victoria Cottages ...	20	Wright's Road ...	30

Giving a total number of 3,453 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.

239, Old Ford Road ...	Mr. David Mitchell.
220, Roman Road ...	Mr. William Arthur Dyson.
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 ...	59
Public House Urinals ...	26
Marine Store Dealers ...	3
Butchers' Shops ...	19
Fishmongers' Shops ...	15
Fruiterers' Shops ...	9
Ice Cream Shops ...	16
Hairdressers' Shops ...	16

Food and Drugs Acts.

By your direction I have submitted 53 varied samples of food to the Public Analyst for analysis, of which 2 were certified to have contained in varying small proportions boric acid, 1 contained excessive water, and 1 was deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 3 per cent., a mixture of coffee and chicory contained 65 per cent. of chicory.

Places where Food is Prepared.

The 18 coffee and eating houses and other premises where food is prepared have been specially inspected, and the food stuff on the premises examined with satisfactory results.

Unsound Food.

Through the year 1 trunk of cod's roes were specially examined by request of the owner, and found unfit for human consumption.

The roes were destroyed and the usual certificate given.

Factory and Workshop Acts.

The workshops, workplaces and outworkers on the Register have been visited, and the terms of the Acts relating to them have been required by notice, where necessary, to be complied with.

No summonses were necessary, as the works were immediately executed on the service of intimation or notice.

PARISH OF BOW (WEST DIVISION).

List of Nuisance Summonses taken out at Worship Street and Old Street Police Courts with results.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Complaint.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
84, St. Stephen's Road	Choked and defective drain	March 22nd ..	"Abatement order" obtained, 4/- costs.
277, Roman Road (tripe boiler) ..	Lids of boiling coppers (two) permitted escape of odours when in use.	December 20th ..	Withdrawn. Agreed costs (£3 3s.) paid by defendant.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Thames Police Court.

No. of Sample, 482	Milk deficient in solids, not fat to the extent of 3 per cent.	August 3rd.. ..	Dismissed. Presiding magistrate was satisfied that the milk sold was as the cow gave it. No costs were allowed.
----------------------------	--	-----------------	---

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.*

REPORT OF INSPECTOR, BOW EAST DIVISION.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

BOW ROAD, E.

*December 31st, 1906.**To the Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,—

In detailing the sanitary work carried out in the Bow East Division during the past year I have to observe that nothing of any particular moment has engaged my attention during the period, but, on the contrary, the duties have been more or less exceptionally routine in character. This has, no doubt, largely arisen from the continued attentions in the past ten years, during which time, you are doubtless aware, much work of a concrete and lasting nature has been executed, and it is gratifying to find that at last the solid work of the past years is shewing some effect in the great reduction of the serious sanitary defects discovered, as well as the probable reduction of diseases usually associated with those defects. Indeed the number of cases of notifiable diseases occurring within the past twelve months has been remarkable by reason of the pronounced diminution bearing most favourable comparison with any previous year, and yet withal more ground has been covered with bricks and mortar from year to year till the uncovered portion is now reduced to a minimum.

This is as it should be, where there is sowing, reaping should follow, and we are encouraged in realising our work has borne fruit. By this process we are also permitted to discharge the continued extra varying duties of a more trivial description which are attached to us from time to time, duties of a more routine character, yet none the less important from the public health point of view, and which include persistent visitation of milkshops at short periods, inspection of bakehouses, ice cream shops, coffee shops and eating houses, outworkers and workshops, and canal boats, offensive businesses within and without the district, smoke nuisances, slaughter-houses and premises used for the preparation of foods.

Primary Inspection of Premises :—

On Complaints of Nuisances	1101
On Notifications of Infectious Diseases	123
On House to House Inspection	222— 1446

The House-to-House Inspection in the Division comprised :—

Kelday Road.	Remus Road.
Blondin Street.	Dye House Lane.
Gandy Court.	

And sections of :—

Davey Road.	Rothbury Road.
Wansbeck Road.	Old Ford Road.
Allanmouth Road.	Douro Street.

Drainage.

Part re-construction of drainage was carried out on old lines at :—

- Bow Road, Nos. 61, 220, 222, 224.
- Landseer Road, Nos. 3, 14.
- Addington Road, Nos. 36, 38.
- Wansbeck Road, Nos. 33, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.
- Old Ford Road, Clayhall Tavern, Nos. 405, 407, 409, Midland Railway Depot, Nos. 443, 441.
- Malmesbury Road, Nos. 124, 69, 203, 205.
- Wick Lane, Colour Works.
- Gandy Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- Cadogan Terrace, Nos. 88, 89.
- Fairfield Road, Relief Offices.
- Coborn Road, No. 62.
- Rothbury Road, No. 50.

Sewers.

Reconstructions of sewers on private premises were executed at :—

- Bow Road, Nos. 220, 222, 224.
- Cadogan Terrace, No. 89.

New and Additional Drainage carried out and for which plans were submitted.

- Clarnico Works, Carpenters Road.
- Safety Tread Syndicate, Dace Road.

Malmesbury Road, No. 69 (new gully connection).

Fairfield Road, Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80.

Messrs. Gluckstein, Wansbeck Road.

Bow Road, No. 167 (new gully connection).

Smoke Nuisances.

Smoke nuisances arising within the district have been of a very minor character, which is also evidenced by the greatly diminished number of complaints received from the Coal Smoke Abatement Society and the London County Council. Where nuisances have occurred intimation and notice have been served and the nuisance abated thereon. Most of the complaints seem to arise from some unexpected breakdown of a boiler or careless stoking.

Only one smoke nuisance presented itself under the Highways and Locomotives Act. A summons was applied for and resulted in the defending owner being fined £3 and 2 guineas costs.

No nuisances have occurred in the district arising from without the district.

Canal Boats Acts and Regulations.

Under the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations 55 boats have been examined. Of these 24 were registered and 31 non-registered. In the case of one registered canal boat the master had no certificate aboard. It appeared the boat had been run down in the Thames and the certificate consequently lost. The master after repairs had been carried out had forgotten to apply for a new certificate.

The Registration Authority and owner were communicated with by letter.

In another instance the master had a provisional certificate until meeting of the Registration Authority.

All the registered canal boats, with one exception, were found in fair condition and in compliance with the Acts and Regulations. One boat had the seams of cabin head leaky, but was laid up for repair on her return.

No contravention of the Acts was discovered on any of the non-registered boats.

Offensive Businesses.

No serious nuisances from offensive businesses arising within or without the district have occurred during the past twelvemonth, though the year previous was prolific of complaints respecting this description of nuisance.

Verminous Rooms.

68 verminous rooms have been cleansed under the provisions of the London County Council General Powers Act.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

The workshops and workplaces have been visited and found generally satisfactory, and any nuisances arising within these premises have been abated on the service of intimation.

Homework.

The outworkers, who are all boot and shoe operatives, have been visited twice during the year, and the premises of each examined for nuisances and sanitary defects. The workrooms were mostly found in a fair condition, and any defects in the premises were remedied by the owner on a notice being served.

Milkshops and Cowsheds.

The milkshops and cowsheds have given no cause for complaint; the cowsheds were limewhited and cleansed twice during the year, in accordance with the provisions of the Dairy and Cowsheds orders, and the milk vessels and measures of the various milk vendors were satisfactory.

Ice Cream Makers and Vendors.

On visiting the ice cream makers and vendors during the season, the London County Council (General Powers Act, 1902) was apparently carefully complied with with one exception—an alien with crude ideas of cleanliness, but these ideas were amended on the service of intimation and notice, and the room where the ice cream was made and at the same time used as a common kitchen by a number of itinerant vendors was discontinued for cream making.

Food and Drugs Acts.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts fifty-one varied samples have

been purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst for analyses. Seven on analysis were found to be adulterated—three only sufficiently to require the vendor to be cautioned by the Public Health and Housing Committee, whilst in the cases of the remaining four, summonses were issued against the vendors. Particulars of adulterated samples and results of proceedings are appended.

Butter.—Containing at least 3·2 per cent. excess of water. Vendor ordered by Magistrate to pay costs, 23s., as he relied on warranty, though warranty was not given notice of within the statutory seven days before the hearing.

Butter.—Adulterated with 88·4 per cent. of foreign fat and containing 0·18 per cent. of boric acid. Vendor fined £14 and 23s. costs.

Margarine.—Containing 1 per cent. of excessive water. Vendor cautioned.

Milk.—Milk deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 11·7 per cent. Vendor fined 1s. and 23s. costs.

Butter.—Adulterated with 86·1 per cent. of foreign fat and 0·25 boric acid. Vendor fined £5 and 23s. costs.

Milk.—Milk deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 5·8 per cent. Vendor cautioned.

Butter.—Contained an excess of water to extent of 1·4 per cent. Vendor cautioned.

In addition to these six other samples were mixed with foreign substances, *i.e.*, boric acid (preservative) in varying small proportions, making in all thirteen defective samples.

Number of samples obtained	...	...	...	51
Containing excess of water in butter	...	...	...	2
" " " in margarine	...	...	...	1
" boric acid in butter	...	...	...	7
" " in margarine	...	...	...	1
" foreign fat in butter	...	...	...	2
Deficiency of solids not fat in milk	...	...	...	2
" cream " "	...	...	...	...

Twenty samples of butter were obtained for analyses, of which 7, or 35 per cent., were found to contain boric acid preservative.

Particulars of samples containing preservatives :—

Butter containing boric acid	...	0·18 per cent.
" " " "	...	0·18 "
" " " "	...	0·18 "
" " " "	...	0·18 "
" " " "	...	0·25 "
" " " "	...	0·17 "
" " " "	...	0·25 "

Two samples of coffee and chicory were purchased for analysis, and one sold as French coffee in tin was returned by the Public Analyst as containing 75 per cent. of chicory and only 25 per cent. of coffee, which at the price paid (1s. per lb.) was obviously an intent to defraud the public, but owing to the present inadequate state of the law to deal with such a case no legal proceedings could be taken against the vendor.

Another sample of coffee and chicory was found to contain 50 per cent. of each ingredient, and also cost 1s. per lb.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

In the Bow East Division 109 houses have been placed on the register of houses let in lodgings.

Beachy Road, 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.

Allanmouth Road, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

High Street, 47, 49, 51, 53.

Dace Road, 30, 32, 40, 48, 50.

Remus Road, 14.

Rothbury Road, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 33.

Stour Road, 2, 4, 20, 24.

Wyke Road, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38,
39, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70,
72, 74, 79, 80, 82, 83, 85, 87.

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	High Street	39
Albert Terrace	15	Hepscott Road	16
Alfred Street	49	Iceland Road	5
Allanmouth Road	58	Kelday Road	28
Atley Road	31	King's Head Yard	3
Autumn Street	39	Landseer Road	20
Avenue Road	10	Lawrence Road	31
Baker's Alley	15	Malmesbury Road	182
Beachy Road	40	Lea Lock Cottages	3
Bow Road	166	Benworth Street	25
Blondin Street	20	Maverton Road	34
Bream Street	26	Monier Road	166
Brewery Yard	3	Old Ford Road	168
Carpenters Road	1	Oliver's Court	16
Coborn Street	26	Payne Road	3
Coborn Road	46	Remus Road	21
Caxton Street	33	Ripboth Road	79
Creswick Road	8	Rothbury Road	56
Clay Hall Road	50	Roach Road	1
Comboss Road	27	Smeed Road	11
Cadogan Terrace	61	Spring Street	19
Davey Road	21	Stour Road	13
Denbigh Road	17	Summer Street	16
Douro Street	33	School House Yard	1
Dace Road	53	St. Mark's Road	2
Dye House Lane	6	Trellis Street	15
E.L.W.W. Co., Ltd., Pump- ing Station, Lea Lock	1	Trego Road	62
East Street	1	Tredegar Road	1
Eliza Place	4	Taylor's Buildings	6
Fairfield Road	114	Wansbeck Road	60
Finch's Yard	3	Wyke Road	97
Guerin Street	21	Wallis Road	2
Gandy Court	11	Walter Court	7
Harley Street	31	White Post Lane	59
		Wick Lane	10

Giving a total number of 2,373 dwelling houses, a reduction of 13 since last year due to the demolition of 13 cottages in Blondin Street.

Cow Houses.

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

Slaughter Houses.

231, Bow Road ...	Mr. William Knightbridge.
-------------------	---------------------------

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED J. FIELD, A.R.San.I.,

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

REPORT OF INSPECTOR, BROMLEY NORTH DIVISION.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

BOW ROAD, E.,

December 31st, 1906.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

I beg to submit my second Annual Report of the sanitary work executed in the Bromley North Division for the year ending 1906.

The sanitary work executed is as follows :—

- 1,433 premises have been inspected.
- 1,060 in response to complaint of nuisances.
- 223 on account of notified infectious diseases.
- 150 house-to-house inspections.

House-to-House Inspection.

House-to-house inspections have been made in the under-mentioned streets :—

Box Street.	Grace Street.
British Street.	Gale Street,
Cantrell Road.	Hawgood Street.
Eastward Street.	Ireton Street.
Eagling Road.	Spanby Road.
Furze Street.	Wellington Road.

Canal Boats.

Canal boats, numbering 23 in all, have been visited, all being registered barges. There was no cause for complaint to be made.

Drainage Construction.

New drainage system for which plans and particulars were submitted to the Council for approval have been laid at the following premises, viz. :—

- St. Agnes' Schools.
- Congregational Chapel, Bruce Road.

Drainage Reconstruction.

- Tomlin's Grove, 14, 1 and 2.
- Tryphena Place, 1 to 8.

Blackthorn Street, 17 to 23 and 90.
 Devons Road, 174 and 176.
 Gale Street, 29 to 37.
 Washington Street, 25.
 Reeves Road, 44 to 50.
 Burdett Street, 1 to 8.
 Wellington Road, 71 and 73.
 Bow Road, 136 to 144, 112, 114.
 Campbell Road, 21 to 27.
 Bow Common Lane, 102 to 112.
 Chiltern Road, 9, 11, 15 to 21.
 Knapp Road, 31 to 37.
 Fern Street, 59, 61 and 112.
 Merchant Street, 29, 54, 59.
 St. Leonards Street, 1 to 17.
 Sherwood Street, 2 to 16.
 High Street, 2A, 2, 96 to 104.
 Fairfoot, 70 to 76.
 Priscilla Road, 32.

Drains Partially Reconstructed.

Bruce Road, 64 and 66.
 Campbell Road, 53 and 89.
 Devons Road, 65.
 Fern Street, 92.
 Merchant Street, 30, 41 and 3.
 Wellington Road, 75 and 85.
 Washington Street, 24.
 Hunter & English's Foundry.
 Tidey Street Schools.
 Sherwood Street, 53, 63 to 69.
 British Street, 67.
 Priscilla Road, 1 and 19.
 Ireton Street, 17 to 25.
 Swaton Road, 29 and 40.
 Glaucus Street, 28 to 32.
 Blackthorn Street, 78.
 Archibald Street, 9.
 Tibbatts Road, 23 to 31.
 Rounton Road, 61 and 63.
 Mornington Road, 21.

Botolph Road, 10.
Box Street, 31 and 33.
"Imperial Crown" P.H.

List of Nuisance Summonses Taken, with Results.

Date.	Premises or Locality.	Police Court.	Result.
Feb. 6th	36 and 38, Eastward Street.	Thames	Order made and 25s. costs in each case.
" 14th	36, Eastward Street.	"	Fined £4.
" "	38,	"	Fined 1s. and 25s. costs
" 22nd	L.T. & S. Railway Co.*	"	Fined 40s. and 23s. costs
" "	" " " *	"	Fined 40s. and 23s. costs.
Mar. 2nd	Motor Lorry.*	"	Fined 40s. and 44s. costs.
Apl. 20th	53, Campbell Road.	"	Order made and 25s. costs.
May 25th	138, Bow Road.	"	Summons dismissed.
Nov. 23rd	1, 2, 17 & 20, Hawgood Street.	"	Fined £4 and 23s. costs in each case.

* Locomotives on Highways.

Food and Drugs Acts.

Samples.—Under your instructions 50 samples of different food stuffs have been sampled and submitted to the Public Analyst.

Legal proceedings were taken against three vendors and convictions were obtained as below :—

No. of Sample.	Article.	Extent of Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings.
308	Milk.	Deficient in solids not fat and fat 23 per cent. and 33 per cent. respectively.	Fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs.
314	Butter.	Containing 4 per cent. excessive water.	Fined 40s. and 23s. costs.
349	Milk.	Deficient in solids not fat 7.4 per cent.	Case dismissed, warranty proved.

Ice Cream Makers.

All premises where ice cream is made have been regularly inspected.

Workshops and Workplaces, &c.

During the year the above premises upon the Register have been periodically inspected.

Milk Shops.

There are 57 milk shops in the district and these were inspected periodically. On a few occasions the shop keeper had to be cautioned about the cleanliness of the milk vessels and utensils.

The shop keepers are all duly registered by name.

Cowhouses and Dairies.

There are three cowhouses in the district and these are thoroughly inspected four times a year, to see that the cleansing is carried out, which is done without any trouble. Frequent inspections are also paid to see that the hands of the milkers are clean during the operation. A caution was necessary in one shed.

Slaughter Houses.

There are four licensed in the district. These are periodically inspected, and are kept in a satisfactory condition.

Eating Houses.

These were inspected and found satisfactory.

Markets and Stalls.

Much attention has been paid to these with a view of preventing the sale of unsound food. Night inspections have also been made, and good results have been obtained.

Attention has been given to the sale of unsound milk.

The class of meat sold has, in my opinion, been sound.

Unsound Food.

Several trunks of fish have been surrendered by owners, and certificates given. Forty-eight boxes of tomatoes have also been surrendered.

Bakehouses.

These are often inspected, but there has been little cause of complaint.

They are now classified as Workshops or Domestic Workshops.

Smoke Nuisances.

Observations have been made throughout the district with respect to smoke nuisances. Several intimations have been served and the nuisances abated.

Offensive Matter.

There has been no cause for proceedings under this heading during the year 1906.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. LANGLEY, Assoc. San. Inst.

*Cert. Sanitary Inspector Exam. Board (Lond.)
and Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs
Act, and Canal Boats Act, Bromley North Division.*

REPORT OF INSPECTOR, BROMLEY CENTRAL DIVISION.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

December 31st, 1906.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to submit to you my seventeenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Works executed for the abatement of nuisances which have existed in the Central Division of the Parish of Bromley under the Public Health and Housing Committee of the Council for the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar for the year ended 31st December, 1906.

Inspection of District.

I have inspected 1,313 premises, 887 in response to complaints of nuisances, 127 on account of infectious diseases notified, and 299 house-to-house visitations have been made. Of the 1,313 premises so dealt with 454 were found to be in fair sanitary condition, whilst in the 861 premises (the remainder) nuisances were found to exist, which necessitated the following works of sanitary repairs (see tabulated list, page 157). In the supervision of the same 3,419 re-inspections were made.

I have to add that in the above statement the remainder of outstanding arrears of premises not inspected during past years have now been dealt with. The total number of premises in the district has been reduced by 28 dwelling-houses demolished to form sites for an open space adjacent to Devas Street, new thoroughfare in the Abbott Road, and foot-bridge in Clutton Street, etc.

The Council's continued work of reconstruction of sewers, both public and on private property also the reconstruction of combined drainage systems by owners where necessary have had a marked effect, inasmuch as complaints respecting choked drains are of less frequent occurrence, as a rule being limited to slight local obstructions, which are soon remedied.

*House-to-House Inspections.**Whole of Streets.*

Bromley Cottages.	James Street.
Clutton Street.	Peter Street.
Coventry Cross Cottages.	Thomas Place.
Dunbar Cottages.	Thomas Street.
Joshua Street.	

Sections of Streets.

Brunswick Road.	Moness Street.
Bromley Hall Road.	Railway Street.
Chadbourne Street.	Spey Street.
Devas Street.	St. Leonard's Road.
Donald Street.	St. Leonard's Street.
Empson Street.	Wilson Street.
Gurley Street.	Wyvis Street.
Leven Road.	Wellington Street.
Marner Street.	Yatten Street.

Drains Tested.

The drains of 230 premises were tested by means of the "rocket" smoke test, 51 were proved defective (not gastight), whilst the remainder, 179 cases, with negative results.

The water test has been applied to all new drainage works, and also where practicable to drains partially reconstructed or repaired.

Drains newly Constructed and Reconstructed on old lines of Drainage.

The drains of the undermentioned premises were newly constructed and reconstructed, and also (where possible) intercepted, ventilated and furnished with means of access for cleansing purposes in accordance with the London County Council's drainage bye-laws and plans of drainage as approved by Council :—

Andrew Street, Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17.

Brunswick Road, Nos. 279, 281, 283, 285.

Bromley Hall Road, Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51.

Bromley Hall Road Council's Schools, alteration of lavatory drains, etc.

- Coventry Cross, Nos. 1, 2 and 1A.
 Coventry Cross Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
 Dévas Street, London County Council's Recreation Ground.
 Findhorn Street, No. 15.
 Gurley Street, Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.
 Ida Street, No. 72.
 Joshua Street, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 24.
 Lanrick Road, Creek Wharf, yard closets, drainage into river Lea, abolished.
 Leven Road, No. 136, gully branch drain of No. 134, London County Council's electric car sheds, offices, etc.
 Railway Street, No. 21, "The Child Harold" P.H.
 St. Leonard's Road, Nos. 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304 (upstair closet), 352.
 St. Leonard's Street, Nos. 197, 197A, 205, main drain only for Nos. 201 and 203.
 St. Leonard's Street, "Sun" flour mills, offices, etc., draining into cesspool pending extension of Council's sewer.
 Venue Street, No. 17.
 Wellington Street, Nos. 29, 30, 31.
 Wilson Street, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14.
 Wyvis Street, Nos. 26, 28.

In carrying out the above-mentioned drainage work it necessitated submitting on the owners' parts six plans for Council's approval.

Legal Proceedings under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and Bye-laws.

In pursuance of the different orders of authorization granted by the Public Health and Housing Committee it has not been found necessary to institute legal proceedings in any case for the abatement of nuisances and non-compliance with London County Council's and Poplar Borough Council's bye-laws, as the statutory notices served were complied with.

Inspection of Eating-Houses (Coffee Shops and Stewed Eel Shops), Pork Butchers, Sausage Makers and Fried Fish Shops.

I have by your direction inspected the whole of the above described business premises, and where required served "intimations," notices, etc., for works of repair, cleansing, etc., which in every case has been carried out. In no instance upon such visits made was there cause for complaint so far as the food was concerned.

Inspection of Bakehouses.

I have, as specially instructed, made periodical inspections of the bakehouses, and where required served extracts of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, and statutory notices for the necessary work of repairs, which were respectively complied with.

Dairy, Milk Sellers and Purveyors.

The cowsheds and milk purveyor's premises were frequently inspected and the register kept at the Public Health Offices corrected in the cases of those found to be non-registered, through change of ownership of business. The new occupiers were furnished with forms in accordance with your instructions, which were duly signed and particulars inserted in register. Constant attention has been given to the enforcement of the regulations relating to cleanliness of utensils, premises, etc., but in no case has any infringement been discovered. Upon notice received for renewal of licence the cowshed at the rear of 27, Abbott Road was again inspected and found in fair sanitary condition; no objection was raised to the application of the owner of business to the London County Council.

Examination of Food.

I have on several occasions, upon applications from different itinerant vendors and tradesmen, examined articles of food purchased by them at the markets, and when found "unsound, unwholesome and unfit for food" witnessed the same which were destroyed by the owners, and I have given certificates to that effect. In no instance was there any article of food "exposed for sale, deposited for sale, or preparation for sale" at the time of my visit in such condition as to justify seizure.

Ice Cream Makers and Vendors.

As directed by you, all the premises where ice cream was made were inspected, with the view of detecting nuisances and any infringement of the London Council's General Powers Act, 1902. The barrows used by the itinerant vendors were examined to see that they were legibly marked with their names, etc.; also care taken that the premises in question were clean and kept in a sanitary condition, and that the ice cream was wholesome and the utensils, etc., with surroundings satisfactory.

Factory and Workshop Inspections.

Nuisances arising within the several factories, workshops, work-places, etc., were dealt with.

The whole of the ascertained premises above described were inspected and found in most cases to be in a clean condition. Where necessary intimations, notices, etc., were served, which were duly complied with by the work of repairs being carried out.

Smoke Nuisances.

I have, where a nuisance has occurred from smoke emitted from any chimney other than belonging to a private dwelling house, viz.: factories, workshops, workplaces, etc., either on complaint or from my own personal observation, served "intimations," notices, etc., and the nuisances, for the time being, were abated.

Inspection of Canal Boats (Barges).

I have made 43 inspections of the cabins, etc., of non-registered barges, with the result that no infringement of regulations had been discovered; 3 of that number were sailing barges.

Schools.

I have at different times visited the public schools, all of which have been found in fair sanitary condition. There are no private schools in the Bromley Central Division.

Hairdressers' Shops.

I have at your request visited the above described premises, and have, where found necessary, had the same put in proper order.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

I have, as required, procured 52 samples, articles of food, etc., and submitted same to the Public Analyst (Mr. W. C. Young) for analysis. Three were found so much adulterated that legal proceedings were taken, the nature of article, extent of adulteration, and result of prosecutions being as follows:—

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 7 per cent.

Vendor fined 20s. and 23s. costs, or 10 days' imprisonment.

Milk.—Contained a proportion of a foreign ingredient, formaldehyde 13 per cent.

Vendor fined £2 and £3 3s. costs.

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat and in fat to the extent of 15·2 and 3·3 per cent. respectively.

Dismissed upon statute notice, production of written warranty, and evidence which proved that the milk in question had been sold in the same state as delivered to the defendant.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD E. MINERS.

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

REPORT OF INSPECTOR, WEST COMBINED DIVISION.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

31st December, 1906.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to lay before you my sixth 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 far as possible a detailed account of nuisances abated, inspections made, summonses applied for, etc.

In investigating complaints and making inspections of all kinds 1,376 houses or other premises have been visited, 199 of these visits being on account of infectious diseases.

This number shows a steady decrease year by year and compares favourably with the 298 cases last year.

Of the 199 cases 15 were notified from Langley House Receiving Home and 9 in connection with the Union, including one case of enteric brought from the Farm Colony.

House-to-House Inspections.

These visits, to the number of 151, were carried out in the under-mentioned places, and a large amount of drainage work crops up by inspecting the houses on the list which the Medical Officer had prepared about three or four years ago, and which had escaped attention for the past 16 years. About 80 per cent. of the drains of these premises are found to be in a very bad state.

Augusta Street.

Bath Street.

Bygrove Street.

Barchester Street.

Cotall Street.

Charles Street.

Canton Street.

Canton Buildings.

Castor Street.

Cording Street.

Duncan Cottages.	Lion Street.
East India Road.	Latham Street.
Giraud Street.	Morant Street.
Garford Street.	Oriental Street.
Hill Place Street.	Rook Street.
Hale Street.	Sussex Street.
Ivy Cottages.	Shirbut Street.
King Street.	Upper North Street.
Kerby Street.	Vesey Street.
Langton Street.	

Drains.

The drains of 144 premises have been tested with either smoke or scent tests, and in 104 cases found to be defective.

During the year the drains of the following premises were taken out (where necessary right through to the sewer) and reconstructed, and where practicable, in order to comply with the Bye-laws of the London County Council and Borough Council, were intercepted, ventilated and provided with proper means of access for clearing in times of stoppages, the whole being subjected to a water test before being passed as sound.

In a number of cases combined systems were dealt with :—

- Alton Street, Nos. 29, 36 (part).
- Augusta Street, Nos. 96, 98, 100, 102, 40, 42, 54, 56.
- Bygrove Street, Nos. 9, 11, 19, 41, 2, 39.
- Bath Street, Nos. 26, 28, 29, 16.
- Chrisp Street, Nos. 81, 83, 5a, 7a, 9a, 20 (part).
- Cording Street, No. 11 (15, 17, 19 branches).
- Cotall Street, No. 12.
- Castor Street, Nos. 9, 10.
- Canton Street, Nos. 25 (part), 36.
- Charles Street, Nos. 17, 16, 1, 2.
- Chilcot Street, Nos. 21, 23, 25, 9, 11.
- Cottage Street, No. 59.
- East India Road, Nos. 89, 69, 100, 97 (part).
- Gough Street, Nos. 81, 22.
- Grundy Street, Nos. 21, 23, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60. St. Matthias' Schools.
- Hind Street, Nos. 49, 79, 81 (103, 105, 107, 109) front areas.
- High Street, Nos. 92, 102, 69, 92, the Danish Church, 53, 55, 57, the Vicarage Grounds, St. Matthias.
- Hale Street, Nos. 5, 6, 10 (branches).

Kerbey Street, Nos. 51, 93, 43, 97, 99, 100. Small Wing of Johnson's Buildings, comprising 9a, 9b, 9c.
 Latham Street, Nos. 15, 19.
 Morris Road, St. Gabriel's Schools (remainder).
 Northumberland Street, Nos. 32, 26.
 Oriental Street, Nos. 15, 16, 12.
 Morant Street, Nos. 78, 80.
 Pennyfields No. 42 (part).
 Rook Street, Nos. 3, 4.
 Ivy Cottages, Nos. 1, 2.
 Southill Street, No. 19.
 King Street, Nos. 20, 23, 14 (part).
 Sussex Street, Nos. 86, 87, 88, 99, 100, 96, 97, 98.
 Sabbarton Street, Nos. 29, 31, 33, 35, 37.
 "Spratt's Works" (part of).
 Swale Street, Nos. 7, 24, 23, 20, 22, 21.
 Sturry Street, Nos. 25, 27, 29, 35.
 Speeding's Gardens, St. Stephen's Schools.
 Vesey Street, Nos. 8, 15, 17.
 Woodstock Road, No. 21.
 Wade Street, Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 (part), Wade Street Schools.

According to arrangements with the Surveyor's Department I have been present on most of the work on new buildings when drains have been under test. The drainage of many premises has also been repaired and made sound.

Coffee and Eating Houses.

These have been regularly inspected during the year, new shops have been placed on the register and in 2 instances old ones taken off. There are now 31 in the district.

While inspecting these premises, attention as far as possible has been paid to the food about the place and ready to be cooked or in preparation.

They have been kept clean, and no complaints have been received respecting same.

Food Inspection at Wharf, etc.

Aberdeen wharf, where food and skins are landed for transit, has been regularly visited, nothing being found to complain of.

The butchers' premises and market stalls are inspected, sometimes by day and sometimes by night.

In each place where sausages and brawn are made special attention has been given. On each visit during the year the places have been found in good order.

Several consignments of damaged wheat, rice, barley, etc., have been received from the docks into my district to be made up into poultry food. These have been watched throughout and dealt with.

The following is a list of food destroyed during the year:—

26 wings of roker.

One box of roker.

A consignment of onions.

A consignment of crabs (100).

3 baskets of pears, and numerous small lots of damaged fruit have been dealt with in the market in a satisfactory manner.

Factory and Workshops.

All those now on the register are regularly visited, and when necessary cleansing notices are served, which are usually soon attended to. No overcrowding in any workshop has been found to exist.

Outworkers.

The premises where male outworkers live have been visited, and notices to cleanse the premises served where required.

Smoke Nuisances.

All observations of black smoke from the factory chimneys and shafts in the district, notified by the London County Council and also my own observations, have been dealt with.

It was not necessary to take any legal proceedings during the year.

Bakehouses.

The occupied bakehouses now number 20, and have been regularly inspected during the year. The bi-annual cleansing has been carried out satisfactorily, and they have all been measured up by the owners and

forms fixed showing the amount of cubic space in each bakehouse and also the number of persons that may be employed therein at one time. This affords ready means of ascertaining if any overcrowding exists at times of inspection. Some occupiers have had to be cautioned respecting the "sweepings" being allowed to congregate about the place, but generally speaking nothing much to complain of has been found to exist.

Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops and Slaughter Houses.

These places have received proper attention throughout the year. The dippers and storage vessels have been closely inspected as to cleanliness, especially under the handles, and have been mostly kept well covered to keep out dust, etc.

The cowsheds before the renewal of licences have always been inspected, attention being paid to all overhead parts where dirt could gather.

One cowshed has been taken off the register, as it is not now used for keeping cows in.

The register of milkshops requires constantly altering and amending, owing to the smaller shops so often changing hands and the new tenants have been placed on the register. This entails some amount of watchfulness as rarely do the new tenants seek registration of their own accord.

The slaughter houses have been visited at times when killing is in progress, and nothing out of the way found to exist.

The number of these premises now on the list is as follows:—

Milkshops	...	...	...	84
Cowsheds	...	...	...	1
Slaughter houses	...	...	...	3

Canal Boats Acts.

During the year I have had an opportunity of boarding 20 canal boats, four of which were registered under the Canal Boats Acts, the others were sailing and rowing barges.

Each boat was found to be in good order, those registered under the Acts especially so.

The certificates were examined, inspections made as to overcrowding and separation of sexes, and no fault was to be found.

The "water vessels" and means of keeping the bilge water out of the cabins, such as the "bulkheads" and pumps, were found to be in good condition, and no percolation of gas liquor (which principally comprises the cargo of these boats which come to the tar works in the district) was found.

No case of disease was found on any of the boats.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899.

Forty-nine samples of various kinds have been purchased for analysis by the Public Analyst during the year, 4 of which proved to be adulterated. By directions of the Committee legal proceedings were instituted in each case. In 2 other cases samples proved to be badly adulterated, namely, a sample of limewater which proved to be deficient in lime to the extent of 90·8 per cent. and a sample obtained as "Coffee and Chicory," which proved to contain 75 per cent. of chicory.

In the first case the chemist told my purchaser that he could not guarantee the lime water to be up to B.P., and in the other case the Council's solicitor advised that no action be taken, unless as a test case.

The amount of adulteration and result of proceedings are set out below :—

Butter.—Adulterated with 82 per cent. of foreign fat. Defendant fined 40s. and 12s. costs.

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat to extent of 14 per cent. Defendant fined 40s. and 23s. costs.

Milk.—Containing formaldehyde 0·016 per cent. Defendant fined 10s. and 23s. costs.

Butter.—Adulterated with 81 per cent. of foreign fat. Defendant fined 40s. and 23s. costs.

Public Health Act.

All cases of infectious diseases notified during the year have been closely enquired into in order to trace the connection (if any) between one case and another.

In the month of April, on Easter Monday, a proprietor of "shows" was arrested on a warrant on Wanstead Flats for not answering to a summons I took out against him, for occupying No. 18 Chrisp Street without a water supply to the premises. He was running the shop as a "show place," where he exhibited 14 Zulus. The premises were occupied by himself and wife also, and were in an indescribable condition. After hearing the evidence the magistrate said he would inflict the utmost penalty he could as it was a loathsome and disgusting case, and he shuddered to think what might have happened had an infectious disease been introduced into the place, crowded as it was. A fine of 20s. and 30s. costs or 14 days' imprisonment was inflicted with the remark that he was sorry he could not make it more.

A horse slaughterer of Barking was summoned for infringing the new bye-laws of the London County Council, viz., for conveying a dead horse through the streets in a cart which was not properly covered and lined with an impervious material.

Defendant was fined 3s. and the costs of the proceedings, as this was the first summons under the bye-laws.

The owner of Nos. 1 and 2, Charles Street, Bromley, was summoned for not complying with the Council's notice to amend a defective drain.

An abatement order of 14 days and 26s. cost was made and the work was then done.

A builder was summoned at Thames Police Court under the 42nd Section, for repairing a drain in such a manner as to be dangerous to health. He was cautioned by the magistrate, and was fined £6 and £2 2s. costs and had to put the work right.

The owner of 86, Sussex Street was summoned for not complying with the Council's notice to amend a defective drain.

An abatement order of 14 days and 23s. costs was made, and the work was then done.

London County Council (General Powers) Acts. Ice Cream Regulations.

All premises where ice cream is made or sold in the district, numbering 35, have been regularly inspected during such times as the "cream" is handled, and where necessary cleansing notices have been served and complied with.

The itinerant vendors have kept their names and addresses conspicuously displayed on their barrows as required by the Act, and also kept their utensils clean.

Public House Urinals.

These have been kept as clean as possible, and comply with the London County Council (General Powers) Act.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH JOHNSON, R.P.C.,

*Cert. San. Insp. Exam. Board (London);
Sanitary Inspector and Inspector
under Sale of Food and Drugs and
Canal Boats Acts, West Combined
Division.*

REPORT OF INSPECTOR, EAST COMBINED DIVISION.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

December 31st, 1906.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to submit to you my eleventh Annual Report of the sanitary work carried out in my district (East Combined Division) during the year ended 31st December, 1906.

1523 premises have been inspected, 1237 in response to complaints of nuisances, 129 on account of infectious diseases, and 157 house to house visitations.

Of the 1523 premises so dealt with 916 were found to be in fair sanitary condition, whilst the remainder, 607 premises, nuisances were found to exist, which necessitated the following works of sanitary repairs (see tabulated list, page 157).

House-to-House Inspections.

House-to-house inspections have been carried out in the whole of the following streets :—

Blair Street, Commodore Court, Lodore Street.

House-to-house inspections have been carried out in sections of the following streets :—

Aberfeldy Street, Albert Street, Brunswick Street, Cold Harbour, Creekside, East India Dock Road, Gaselee Street, Grosvenor Buildings, Grundy Street, High Street, Naval Row, Orchard Place, Prestage Street, St. Leonard's Road, Scouler Street, Tetley Street.

Drainage Construction and Reconstruction.

During the year the drains of the undermentioned premises were constructed or reconstructed, and in most cases (where there was sufficient

fall in the drain) 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 and approved.

"The Fishing Smack" P.H., Cold Harbour; 14, Robin Hood Lane; "The Nag's Head" P.H., Cotton Street; 3, 5, Bow Lane; 38, Cotton Street; "The Royal Standard," P.H., St. Leonard's Road; Brunswick Road Industrial School, part.

Reconstructions of Sewers on private premises by Council.

Poplar Station, Brunswick Street.

Drains Relaid.

The drains of the following premises have been relaid on the old lines; in most cases means of access have been provided for cleansing purposes, and where sufficient fall was obtainable, intercepted and ventilated:—

Aberfeldy Street, 50, 52, 54.

Blair Street, 19, 28, 34, 40, 42, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104.

Bow Lane, 49.

Brunswick Street, 25.

Cotton Street, 71.

Grundy Street, 168, 170, 172, 174.

Gray Street, 9.

High Street, "Exchange" P.H., 132, 276.

Harrup Street, 13.

Lodore Street, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7.

Mountague Place, 11, 12.

Prestage Street, 22.

Scouler Street, 2, 3, 9.

Soil Pans and Traps.

New soil pans and traps, where found to be defective and insufficiently trapped, etc., have been fixed at the following premises:—

Blair Street, 12, 14, 9, 19, 65, 101, 105.

Brunswick Street, 32.

Cotton Street, 21.

East India Dock Road, 277A, "The Falcon" B.H.

Ettrick Street, 72.

Grosvenor Buildings, 27, 139, 234, 462, 526, 525, 445, 382, 406, 532.

Woolmore Street, 19.

*Legal Proceedings under the Public Health (London)
Act, 1891, and Bye-laws.*

In pursuance of the different orders of authorization granted by the Public Health and Housing Committee, it has not been found necessary to institute legal proceedings in any case for the abatement of nuisances and non-compliance with the London County Council's and Council's own bye-laws, as the statutory notices served were complied with.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899.

53 samples of food of different kinds have been purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis during the year, four of which were certified to have been adulterated. In two instances convictions were obtained with costs, in the other two the adulteration was so small that the Council's Solicitor, who stated that no magistrate would convict, advised that a letter of caution be sent.

The details are set out below:—

Butter.—Adulterated with 8·4 per cent. of foreign fat. Defendant fined 20s. and 23s. costs.

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 2 per cent. A letter of caution was sent to the vendor.

Milk.—Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 10 per cent. Defendant fined 20s. and 23s. costs.

Butter.—Containing 1·7 per cent. of excessive water and a proportion of a foreign ingredient. Boric Acid 0·2 per cent.

I have by your instructions distributed printed circulars throughout the district to each of the milk vendors *re* "preservatives in milk" as suggested in the printed circular from the Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W., July, 1906.

Milk Shops and Milk Sellers.

I have by your instructions made periodical inspections of premises where milk is sold throughout the district, with the object of detecting any infringement of the regulations under "The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885, as amended by the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Amending Order of 1886, with respect to means of storage, prevention of contamination, cleanliness and registration, and during the

year there has been no occasion to take legal proceedings. In one case new measures were required to be provided, and in another case a letter of caution was sent with respect to the condition of the measures, which had the desired effect.

Number of Milk Sellers...	...	...	...	...	42
Number of Milk Sellers, change of ownership	...				7
Number of Milk Sellers discontinued selling milk	...				0
Number of Milk Sellers added to Register	...	...			0

Factory and Workshops.

During the year the workshops and workplaces in the district where male labour is employed have been inspected, the number employed in each case being checked, and any alteration found duly reported and entered in the register kept for that purpose. Particular attention has been given to the sanitary arrangements, cleanliness, light and ventilation, and where necessary notices served and the nuisances satisfactorily abated.

Bakehouses.

By your instructions I have made periodical inspections of the bakehouses throughout the district (16), three of which are underground. In several instances the abstracts required to be fixed in accordance with the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, were not exhibited, and duly reported on. Instructions were left for the said abstracts to be affixed in a prominent place, specifying as regards the cubic capacity and the number of persons employed therein during the ordinary period of employment, particularly in reference to night work.

The condition in some cases necessitated service of intimations with respect to limewashing, removal of sweepings from under the troughs, and cleansing of utensils.

Cowsheds and Slaughter Houses.

Five notices were received for the renewal of licences. The premises were duly inspected and where any infringement of the regulations was found intimations and statutory notices were served and the infringements abated before the licences were granted (Cowsheds, 2; Slaughter Houses, 3).

Overcrowding.

During the year complaints of three cases of overcrowding were received. In two instances the nuisances were abated after service of

intimations and statutory notices. In the other case a summons was heard at the Thames Police Court against the occupier of second floor room at 18, Gaselee Street. The defendant was fined 7s. 6d., including costs, the nuisance having been abated previous to the summons being heard.

Smoke Nuisances.

During the past year the shafts throughout the district have been kept under special observation and in seven instances nuisances were detected.

Intimations and statutory notices were sent, and the nuisances satisfactorily abated. There has been no recurrence of the nuisances, therefore no necessity to take legal proceedings.

Coffee Houses, Restaurants, Private Hotels, Sausage Makers, Fried Fish Shops, &c.

Special supervision has been given to these premises, all of which have been inspected with respect to cleanliness. Limewashing and cleansing in nearly every case was found necessary, the particulars of which have been duly reported to the Public Health and Housing Committee. The foodstuffs at each of the premises were examined at each visit and found to be satisfactory.

Ice Cream Manufacturers and Itinerant Vendors.

All the premises where ice cream is made have been inspected with a view to detecting nuisances, also any infringements of the London County Council's (General Powers) Act, 1902, Part VIII. Each itinerant vendor's barrow has been inspected, and in each instance the manufacturer's name was found to be legibly affixed thereto. At the same time the utensils were found to be in a clean condition, and the ice cream of good quality.

Riverside Wharves where Food is Stored, &c.

There is only one wharf in my district where food (all tinned) is landed for sale, at home and abroad, viz., Concordia Wharf, Cold Harbour, Ramournie Meat Co. These premises have been carefully inspected, and kept under strict supervision during the past year, and tins containing the following articles were found to be blown or otherwise damaged, and on inspection were found to be unfit for human consumption, and were condemned with the consent of the manager, who stated that they were not intended for sale:—

January.—64 1½lbs. chicken ; 29 2lbs. mock turtle.

February.—132 2lbs. chicken ; 123 6lbs. beef.

April.—14 2lbs. beef ; 11 4lbs. beef.

June.—259 1½lbs. sausages ; 114 6lbs. mutton ; 66 6lbs. beef.

July.—36 2lbs. beef.

August.—12 6lbs. beef ; 23 2lbs. kidney and soup.

September.—61 6lbs. beef ; 42 6lbs. mutton.

November.—27 2½lbs. oxtail soup ; 57 2lbs. beef.

December.—70 2lbs. beef ; 4 2lbs. beef.

Unsound Food. Shops and Stalls.

The shops and stalls in the district have been regularly visited with a view to detecting unsound and unwholesome food, and in a few instances parcels of fish, meat and fruit, on being examined, were found to be unfit for human consumption and destroyed. In each case the vendor was severely cautioned ; 27 cases of tomatoes, 1 box of haddocks, 3 cases of haddocks, and 3 barrels of apples were brought to the Public Health Offices during the year, and on examination were found to be unfit for human food, which I condemned, and gave the usual certificate to that effect.

Hairdressers' Shops.

The whole of the hairdressers' shops throughout the district have been inspected with respect to the sanitary conditions of the premises and cleanliness of the articles used in the businesses, and where necessary intimations and statutory notices were served and the nuisances satisfactorily abated.

Public-House Urinals.

These have been kept as clean as possible under the new powers conferred by the Act.

Canal Boats.

The inspection of canal boats was without particular incident. All the boats visited appeared to be in fair condition and in compliance with the requirements of the Acts and Regulations.

Cleansing of Cisterns.

The cisterns of the following buildings have been inspected during

the year and the conditions duly reported upon, the cleansing has been done, and the cistern lids where defective amended and made as far as practicable dustproof. Each cistern was so situated as to be free from pollution:—

Adelaide Buildings, Baffin Buildings, Grosvenor Buildings, Hudson's Buildings, Melbourne Buildings, Montreal Buildings, Ontario Buildings, Ottawa Buildings, Prestage Buildings, Quebec Buildings, Raleana Road Buildings, Sydney Buildings, Toronto Buildings, Winnipeg Buildings.

Outworkers.

The various premises where male outworkers reside have been visited and invariably found to be in a satisfactory condition.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, Section 20.

During the year, on inspection, 24 rooms were found to be in a verminous condition. Intimations were served, also statutory notices where necessary and the nuisances abated, without recourse to legal proceedings.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES BULLOCK,

*Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under the Sale of Food
and Drugs Acts and Inspector of Canal Boats,
East Combined Division.*

REPORT OF INSPECTOR, SOUTH DIVISION OF POPLAR.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

December 31st, 1906.

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, 1906, viz. :—

Inspections, special, periodical and on complaint of nuisances	... ..	1,268
Inspections, notifications of infectious diseases	... ..	112
Inspections, house-to-house visitation	... ..	232
		<hr/>
Total inspections	... ..	1,612
Re-inspections	... ..	3,467

House-to-House Inspections.

House-to-House inspections have been carried out as follows :—

The whole of—

Pier Street.	White's Cottages.
Olliffe Street.	Tooke Street.
Deptford Ferry Road.	

Sections of—

West Ferry Road.	East Ferry Road.
Manchester Road.	Stebondale Street.
Janet Street.	Launch Street.
Ship Street.	Alpha Road.
Strafford Street.	Manilla Street.
Gaverick Street.	Tooke Street.
Galbraith Street.	

Of the total premises inspected 838 were found to be in fair condition ; 51 per cent. required various works of sanitary improvement, which necessitated the service of 544 written intimations, 141 statutory notices, 17 final notices, and one summons.

64 drains were proved defective by the smoke and chemical tests, and in 422 instances the application of tests revealed no defects.

Drains.

Drain construction and reconstruction, including means of access and ventilation, were carried out at the following premises :—

Glengarnock Iron Works.

Grosvenor Wharf.

Wharf Road.

West Ferry Road (182, 184, 186), 107, 109, 111, 113, 115.

„ „ „ St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.

„ „ „ St. David's Wharf.

„ „ „ St. Luke's Schools.

Manchester Road, 257, 264, 266, 6 to 16 and 18 to 28 even Nos.

(Dudgeon's Wharf, Foreman's House.)

Pier Street, 4 to 10.

Glengall Road, Messrs. Voss' Chemical Works.

New Houses, Mellish Street, 157, 159.

Glengall Dining Rooms, Glengall Road.

Livingstone Wharf, Wharf Road.

East Ferry Road, 56 to 62 and 98, 100.

Britannia Works, East Ferry Road.

The drains of the undermentioned premises were reconstructed on the old lines :—

Elizabeth Cottages, 2, 3, 4.

Seyssell Street, 2, 3 (area drain).

Davis Street, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 (basement drain).

Tooke Street, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32.

West Ferry Road, 387, 389 (130 new section).

Manchester Road, 385, 387.

The drains of the following premises have been repaired and new w.c. traps, pans and yard gullies fixed where necessary :—

West Ferry Road, 29, 51, 54A, 70, 170, 228, 331.

St. Mildred's House, West Ferry Road.

Manchester Road, 36, 38, 40, 42, 241, 245, 239, 253, 276, 374, 378, 379, 381, 383.

Alpha Road, 13, 73.

Strafford Street, 25.

Tooke Street, stables.

Malabar Street, 1.

Mellish Street, 16.

Gaverick Street, 15.

Claude Street, 8, 9.

Laura Cottages, 4.

Lead Street, 5.

Ship Street, 22, 26.

Stebondale Street, 77.

Davis Street, 9.

Marshfield Street, 43.

Where practicable the water test was applied in all the above cases.

New Buildings.

During the year the under-mentioned buildings were newly erected in this Division:—

Mellish Street, 157, 159.

Glengall Road, coffee and dining rooms.

Foreman's Cottage, Dudgeon's Wharf, Manchester Road.

The sanitary arrangements were examined and tested as the work progressed. The various Bye-laws in force were complied with.

On your recommendation water certificates were granted by the Council.

Factories.

Improved and sufficient sanitary accommodation for workmen has been provided at the following factories:—

Britannia Sail Making and Tarpaulin Works, East Ferry Road.

Manganese Bronze and Brass Company, Ltd., St. David's Wharf
West Ferry Road.

Messrs. Voss, Chemical Works, Glengall Road.

Glengarnock Steel Works, Grosvenor Wharf, Wharf Road.

Livingstone & Sons, Millwall Iron Works, Wharf Road.

Smoke Nuisances.

The number of complaints with reference to black smoke issuing from the numerous factory chimney shafts in Millwall and Cubitt Town have been considerably less during the past year. The nuisances occurring were in most cases abated on the service of an intimation, and when necessary followed by a statutory notice. In no instance was it necessary to resort to legal proceedings. The smoke preventing appliances attached to many of the furnaces, in conjunction with careful stoking, as the result of previous proceedings, repeated visits and cautions no doubt contributed to this result.

Workshops, etc.

The workshops and workplaces were regularly inspected—numbering 34—and their sanitary condition improved in many instances by lime-washing, better ventilation and paving, etc., in response to the intimations and notices served.

Public Health Prosecution.

A summons was issued against the owner of 87, Stebondale Street, Cubitt Town, for neglecting to comply with a notice to repair the yard paving, roofs and sink wastepipe. On the 30th November, the date of the hearing, the works having been satisfactorily completed, the summons was withdrawn on the payment of £2 4s. costs by the owner.

Premises where Food Stuff's are sold or prepared for sale.

Periodical inspections were made of the following premises, and notices served as under :—

						Notices.
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	10	14
Cowhouses	...	...	...	...	1	—
Slaughter-houses...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Tripe dressers and sausage makers	...	...	...	...	11	3
Dairies and milk shops	...	...	...	...	28	—
Ice cream vendors	...	...	...	...	25	5
Coffee shops and dining rooms...	...	...	...	...	38	20
Fish shops	...	...	...	...	11	3

The number of intimations and notices served and complied with, viz., 45, show the amount of work, principally cleansing and limewashing, which resulted from the above inspections.

Riverside Wharves.

Frequent visits were made to the under-mentioned wharves for the purpose of detecting the landing or storage of unsound food intended for sale for human consumption, with the results indicated :—

Victoria Wharf (Crosse & Blackwell), West Ferry Road.

Chiefly used for landing and storing vinegar and pickles.
No other food stuffs landed at time of visits.

Hutchings' Wharf, West Ferry Road.

No food stuff landed.

Timothy's Wharf, West Ferry Road.

No food stuff landed.

St. Andrew's Wharf and Cattle Food Factory, West Ferry Road.

In response to notices received from the port Sanitary Authority of food stuffs consigned by water to these premises, I have examined the following articles of food, all of which were unsound and converted into cattle food, viz. :—

June 9th, 1906.—1,732 cases concentrated pea soup.

Average number of tins per case 30 dozen.

June 18th, 1906.—128½ cases desiccated cocoa nut, 1½cwt. per case and about 10 tons loose.

August 22nd, 1906.—1½cwt. desiccated cocoa nut.

Maconochie's Wharf and Food Preserving and Manufacturing premises,
West Ferry Road.

The above premises were constantly visited during the year. All unsound or tainted food stuffs, blown or suspicious tins, etc., were rejected by the firm and destroyed in the furnaces on the premises, in most instances in my presence.

Food stuffs examined :—

100 doz. tins soup, fish and meat.

273 tins mixed fish, meat and vegetables.

3 barrels preserved pigs' livers.

4cwt. and 2 doz. large tins fruit pulp.

4 bushels uncooked shrimps.

The whole was destroyed in the furnaces on the premises.

sufferance Wharf and Food Preserving and Manufacturing Premises for export only, West Ferry Road.

These premises were frequently visited and all unsound food, suspicious or blown tins, etc., were set apart for destruction by the firm, who employed an expert for that purpose and who rendered every assistance during my visits.

The food stuffs examined and destroyed by the firm were as follows :—

188 cases mixed tinned goods, salmon, sardines and tongue, 4 doz. tins per case, equal to 9024 tins.

20 tins lobster, 1 doz. tins salmon, equal to 32 tins.

7 cases mixed tinned goods, average number tins per case about 3 doz., equal to 252 tins.

Public Health Act. Seizure of Unsound Food.

On the 1st June last I noticed in the window of the shop, No. 97, Stebondale Street, Cubitt Town, 5 tins—two contained herring and tomatoes and three sardines. The latter appeared to be blown. I entered the shop, purchased and opened one of each. The sardines were partially decomposed and unfit for food.

I therefore promptly seized the remainder, and the following morning took them to the Thames Police Court for examination by the magistrate, who condemned the articles as unfit for human food.

The owner, although advised to be present, did not appear. A condemnation order was obtained and a summons issued against the vendor.

At the hearing on the 22nd June the magistrate convicted the defendant, and inflicted a penalty of £5 and 23s. costs.

Food and Drugs Acts.

54 samples of food and drugs were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of that number 3 contained boric acid

preservatives ranging from .1 to .4 per cent., for which no action was taken. One was certified to be so adulterated that legal proceedings were instituted.

The nature of sample and extent of adulteration, with result of prosecution, are indicated below :—

Margarine containing 3.3 of excessive water. Vendor fined £2 and 23s. costs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CEPHAS FOAD.

*Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under
the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts,
and Inspector of Canal Boats,
Poplar South Division.*

REPORT OF LADY INSPECTOR (MISS TATTERSALL).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

December 31st, 1906.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to present to you my seventh Annual Report, which deals with the work done in the factories, workshops and among outworkers during 1906.

During the year four intimations have been served where the sanitary accommodation was insufficient, unsuitable or not separate for the sexes. One new convenience was erected, and in three cases alterations were made.

I have visited a number of houses from which children were excluded from school on account of their verminous condition, and have had cleansing carried out.

The outworkers' lists have been inspected at the premises from which work was given out, and 105 lists have been received from employers in the Borough; 214 lists have been forwarded from other Boroughs, containing the names of persons who live in Poplar; 158 lists have been sent to other Councils, containing the names of persons who work for employers in Poplar.

One employer was prosecuted and fined for not sending in his list as required.

The following is a tabulated statement of further details:—

Tabulated statement of Inspections of Insanitary Conditions found existing, and of Re-inspections, &c., during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1906 :—

	Poplar.	Bromley.	Bow.	Total.
Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries, &c., Number of on the Register.. .. .	63	114	113	290
Workshops, Number of Workrooms therein	114	211	191	516
„ Number of Inspections of	151	185	230	566
„ Number of Re-inspections of	36	80	87	203
„ found to be overcrowded	—	2	1	3
„ &c., newly discovered and registered	8	8	31	57
„ Workrooms therein measured	5	21	37	63
„ Reported to H.M. Inspector on discovery	7	21	23	51
Houses visited for enquiry at which no female hands were employed	340	805	836	1981
Written Intimations issued	17	31	30	78
Statutory Notices	1	10	11	22
Final Notices.. .. .	1	—	—	1
Works carried out under supervision :—				
(a) Rooms cleansed and whitewashed.. .. .	11	42	31	84
(b) Yards, Floors, Roofs, &c., repaired	7	1	1	9
(c) Sanitary Conveniences constructed	—	—	1	1
Nuisances which came under notice during the Inspections :—				
(d) Sanitary Conveniences ill-lighted, unventilated and defective in water supply	1	3	3	7
(e) Miscellaneous	—	7	10	17
“Overcrowding” of Workrooms, Cases of, abated	—	2	1	3
Visits re O.W. Lists.. .. .	27	18	10	55

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

ALICE TATTERSALL,

Associate Royal Sanitary Institute.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR "HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS"
OR OCCUPIED BY MEMBERS OF MORE THAN
ONE FAMILY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

December 31st, 1906.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I beg to hand you my third Annual Report and a detailed statement of the work carried out under the Bye-laws, for the year ended December 31st, 1906.

Registration.

The work of registration was proceeded with, and many enquiries were made, which resulted in 75 houses being added to the Registers, bringing the total number of registered houses up to 960. Owing to a growing tendency on the part of owners to frequently change Agents and collectors, much clerical work is entailed in connection with the Registers and Journals.

Overcrowding.

Most of the overcrowding was again prevalent in several areas, as was the case in previous years, and although most of the cases were soon abated, it was found necessary to serve 35 notices to bring about the required state of affairs.

NOTE 1. See tabulated statement * (page 221)—Included in the 98 cases abated during the year are 3 cases that were outstanding from 1905.

NOTE 2. See tabulated statement ** (page 221)—The 13 cases outstanding at the end of the year were all abated during the early part of this year, 1907.

Night Inspections.

During the year many inspections were made at late hours of the night, and it was on these occasions that most of the cases of overcrowding

were discovered. Very little trouble was experienced with the Italian people residing in the Borough.

Cleansing.

In addition to the rooms, etc. (shown in the accompanying tabulated statement† (see page 222), having been cleansed, a large amount of work has been carried out by owners, on receiving verbal intimation, in order to comply with the bye-laws. During the times cleansing is in hand at many of the registered houses, a large number of re-inspections have to be made in order to check the bad habit of hanging new papers on walls without first removing the foul papers. Wherever possible the removal of old and dirty papers is insisted upon.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, Section 20.

Notices under this Act were served during the year, and as a result 37 rooms were thoroughly stripped and rid of vermin.

Nuisances.

As was the case in previous years, all nuisances that came to my notice, and could not be dealt with under the bye-laws, were duly notified to the inspector for the district.

Legal Proceedings.

I am glad to report that the year's work was carried through without recourse to legal proceedings being found necessary.

Tabulated Statement for year ended December 31st, 1906.

Rooms measured and capacity entered in registers	...	...	...	507
Houses registered...	...	...	...	75
Houses re-registered	...	...	...	35
Intimations of houses being placed on registers	...	...	...	110
Cases of overcrowding discovered	...	...	...	108
" " " abated* (see report, page 220)	...	...	...	98
" " " outstanding** (see report, page 220)...	...	...	...	13
Notices and declarations for information sent out	...	...	...	110
Declarations, with information, returned	...	...	...	110
Notices served for cleansing to be carried out	...	...	...	183
" " " abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	35
" " " animals improperly kept in living rooms	...	...	...	1
" " <i>re</i> vermin in rooms, under L.C.C. General Powers Act, 1904	...	...	...	20

Final notices served for cleansing to be carried out	22
" " " " abatement of overcrowding	3
House-to-house inspections	323
" visits for registration purposes	369
Re-inspections	2333
Night inspections	312
Rooms stripped and cleansed† (see report, page 221)... ..	618
Passages, staircase walls and landings stripped and cleansed ...	165
Water closets, wash-houses, areas and yard walls	446
Rooms stripped and cleansed and rid of vermin, under L.C.C. General Powers Act	37

The registered houses are situated throughout the Borough as follows:—

Bow	31
Bromley	338
Blackwall	17
Cubitt Town	56
Millwall	96
Old Ford	175
Poplar... ..	247
	<hr/>
	960

And in the following Roads and Streets:—

Arcadia Street, Poplar	Clifton Street, Poplar
Allanmouth Road, Victoria Park	Charles Terrace, Millwall
Alpha Road, Millwall	Davis Street, Millwall
Appian Road, Old Ford	Devons Road, Bromley
Bartlett Street, Bromley	Dace Road, Old Ford
Barchester Street, Poplar	Eastward Street, Bromley
Brunswick Street, Blackwall	East India Road, Poplar
Box Street, Bromley	Ferry Street, Cubitt Town
Beachy Road, Old Ford	Franklin Street, Bromley
Broomfield Street, Bromley	Furze Street, Bromley
British Street, Bromley	Fern Street, Bromley
Blackthorn Street, Bromley	Gale Street, Bromley
Brabazon Street, Bromley	Gaselee Street, Blackwall
Bromley Cottages, Bromley	Hawgood Street, Bromley
Bickmore Street, Poplar	High Street, Bromley
Cordelia Street, Poplar	High Street, Bow
Cotton Street, Poplar	Hill Place Street, Poplar

High Street, Poplar
 Hancock Road, Bromley
 Johnson Street, Cubitt Town
 Judkin Street, Millwall
 Janet Street, Millwall
 Ingleheim Place, Millwall
 Kerbey Street, Poplar
 Langton Street, Poplar
 Lingèn Street, Bromley
 Leven Road, Bromley
 Libra Road, Bow
 Latham Street, Poplar
 Lamprell Street, Old Ford
 Milton Road, Bow
 Mansfield Terrace, Millwall
 Manchester Road, Cubitt Town
 Otis Street, Bromley
 Old Ford Road, Old Ford
 Oliffe Street, Cubitt Town
 Perring Street, Bromley
 Parnell Road, Victoria Park
 Park Street, Poplar
 Portree Street, Bromley
 Rothbury Road, Victoria Park
 Rook Street, Poplar
 Ruston Street, Old Ford

Remus Road, Old Ford
 Ranwell Street, Old Ford
 St. Leonard's Road, Bromley
 Stainsby Road, Poplar
 Stewart Street, Millwall
 Saxon Road, Bow
 Stour Road, Old Ford
 Stebondale Street, Cubitt Town
 Simpsons Road, Poplar
 Shirbutt Street, Poplar
 Sophia Street, Poplar
 Sabbarton Street, Poplar
 Ship Street, Cubitt Town
 Samuda Street, Millwall
 Silver Lion Court, Poplar
 Tidey Street, Bromley
 Thomas Place, Bromley
 Ulmar Place, Poplar
 Whitethorn Street, Bromley
 Wendon Street, Old Ford
 Willis Street, Bromley
 Wades Place, Poplar
 Wansbeck Road, Victoria Park
 West Ferry Road, Millwall
 Wyke Road, Old Ford

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

Cert. San. Insp. Exam. Board (Lond.)

Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

*Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of
 Houses Let in Lodgings.*

